

# The Orient.

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MAP OF THE NEW TURKO-BULGARIAN BOUNDARY.

This map shows the boundary between the Ottoman domains and Bulgaria as arranged by the Conference at Constantinople. It also indicates the old frontier, as well as what would have been the boundary had the treaty of London been carried out. The latter line was never definitely laid out, and may be taken as approximate. The Bulgarian contention would have taken it still farther south, to include Mouradlu, dipping southwards from Midia and then across to Enos.

The distance from Constantinople to Midia is about one hundred kilometres, or sixty-two miles, in a straight line; and that from Constantinople to Adrianople is two hundred fifteen kilometres, or one hundred thirty-four miles. Of course, no estimate can be made of the population of Turkey's possessions in Europe as yet, because of the great fluctuations of population due to the war. But before the war the inhabitants of the districts now belonging to Turkey, outside of Constantinople, numbered approximately 670,000.

Of her conquests Bulgaria now gives back to Turkey Adrianople, Kirk-Kilisé, Dimotika, Kouleli Bourgas, and the historic battlefields of Baba Eski, Bounar Hissar, Vizé and

Lüle Bourgas, besides what the London treaty stipulated. The little corner in the northeast, around Tirnovo, with the sea towns of Vasiliko and Agathopolis, contains mainly a Bulgarian population, as does also the region near Moustafa Pasha. But in the environs of Dedeaghadj and Gümüldjina there are comparatively few Bulgarians. All the part near the former Bulgarian frontier north of Gümüldjina, however, not shown on this map, which now goes to Bulgaria, is pre-vaillingly Bulgarian.

It may interest our readers abroad to know that the enclitic *key* means village; *Hissar* means castle; *Aghadj* means tree; *Bourgas* is the Greek *Pyrgos* and the German *burg*, and means fortress; *Kirk Kilisé* means forty churches, though *kirk* does not mean church but forty, *kilisé* being the Greek *ekklesia*.

The frontier of Albania toward the south has not yet been decided by the Powers, nor has the boundary between Montenegro, Servia and Albania been definitely settled as yet. When all this is done, the new map of the Balkan peninsula may be fairly accurately constructed, — unless some new complications develop in the mean time. But so far as Turkey is concerned, this map shows the definite settlement.

### PEACE WITH BULGARIA SIGNED.

Monday, September 29th, will be remembered as the day of the signature of the Turko-Bulgarian Treaty of Peace at Constantinople. The actual signing occurred at the Sublime Porte at 6:45 P. M. The Grand Vizier, Prince Saïd Pasha Halim, presided at this last session; after all the delegates had signed the treaty, he made a brief speech of congratulation, to which General Savoff replied.

The full text of the treaty has been published in the daily press, but is too long to reproduce here. It consists of twenty articles, with five Annexes. The first article defines minutely the new frontier, which is shown on the map on our front page. The second stipulates that within ten days from the signature, the armies shall evacuate the territories respectively ceded to the two parties, and within the following fifteen days, shall hand over such territories each to the civil authorities of the other; also that the two States will demobilize their armies within three weeks. Then follow articles concerning the resumption of diplomatic, postal, telegraphic and railway communications immediately; commercial and consular conventions to be resumed and new ones drawn up; the exchange of prisoners of war and hostages within one month, and the repayment by each government of the salaries of captured officers paid by the State which held them prisoners; a full and complete amnesty to all who took part in the hostilities or were compromised in political events previous to the war; those belonging in the territories ceded to Bulgaria to become Bulgarian subjects, but having the option within four years of declaring themselves Ottoman subjects, and the Moslems among them to be exempt for these four years from military service or war tax, those who prefer Ottoman subjection to quit the Bulgarian territories; Moslem Bulgarian subjects to enjoy the same rights as other subjects, and their religion and customs to be respected, including the right to offer public prayer for the Sultan as Khalif; the Bulgarian communities in Turkey to enjoy all the rights enjoyed by other Christian communities in the Ottoman domains; all acquired rights and judicial acts already in force in the acquired territories to be respected, including specifically real estate ownership; *vakuf* properties, or those belonging to mosques or other religious institutions, or those whose revenue goes to the maintenance of such, to be respected by the Bulgarian government and their management not interfered with save by just and satisfactory indemnification; the personal estates of His Majesty the Sultan and of members of the Imperial family to be respected, and administered or sold by them; each party to respect the cemeteries and especially the graves of soldiers fallen on the field of honor, and to allow relatives or friends to remove the bodies if they choose; subjects of each State to be allowed freely to travel or sojourn in the territory of the other; the railroad rights and obligations on such part of the Oriental Railroad as comes under Bulgarian control to be assumed by Bulgaria, and all seized rolling-stock to be returned to the Company; all differences of view regarding

boundary or property rights to be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration; and in all points not modified by the present treaty, the London treaty provisions to be respected. The present treaty goes into effect immediately, and is to be ratified within two weeks from date. The annexed articles specify more particularly as to the demarcation of the frontier; the *müftis* (persons who give legal decisions or *fetvas* concerning the sacred law) to be located in Bulgaria; the method of arbitrating disputes, etc.

Of the Bulgarian peace delegates, General Savoff and Mr. Natchevitch and the legal counsellors will leave Constantinople Saturday. Mr. Tosheff stays on some time, to attend to minor details and to negotiate a new commercial treaty. It is rumored that he will be appointed Bulgarian Minister to the Porte.

### THE EMBELLISHMENT OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Near East* correspondent in this city writes:—

"It is a pleasure to be able to note that during the troublous times that Turkey has been traversing during the past five years or so no effort has been spared for embellishing the capital and improving communications. It is true that all the projects set on foot have not yet been realized; but this is quite comprehensible when one considers all the difficulties the Government has had to face since the advent of the new régime. In spite of difficulties, it must be recognized, much has been done in the way of the widening of streets and the opening up of tramway communications. When the Balkan War broke out all the horses of the tramway company were commandeered, and traffic was necessarily suspended for several months. But in the meanwhile arrangements were made for substituting electric traction for animal traction, and today we have already on some of the lines electric cars as smart as those in any European town. Another immense improvement, of course, is the new bridge spanning the Golden Horn between Galata and Stamboul, a bridge that any capital might be proud of.

"The present Prefect of the City, Dr. Djemil Pasha, has even exceeded the zeal of his predecessors in bringing Constantinople up to the level of other European capitals, and his latest achievement is the opening to the public of a beautiful park at that most lovely spot, the Seraglio Point. Here the grounds of the ancient Palace of Top Kapou, which have for centuries been in a lamentable condition, have been transformed into a public garden. The absence of a pleasure park was sorely felt in Constantinople, and the greatest credit reflects on Dr. Djemil Pasha for having endowed the city with so beautiful a park as that which has just been opened to the public."

The case has not been put any too strongly. Besides the Seraglio Point park, another is being put in order in the vicinity of the mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror, and another near Süleimanié. The Hippodrome, which has so long been a waste of cobblestones and unkept roadway, has been transformed into a very respectable park, with lawns

and flower-beds and young trees. In the recently burned district west of the Fatih mosque (Mohammed the Conqueror's), a fine boulevard is being laid out, while the Column of Marcian now stands in a square, with several streets leading up to it. On the new Galata Bridge, which has been mentioned, and which is lighted by electricity, one now sees policemen standing at either end in the middle of the driveway to keep the carriages to the right; and the same precaution is taken at the more important corners where accidents might occur. The improvement in the Golden Horn steamer service, though not dating from after the outbreak of the war, is most gratifying. And as for the Tunnel,—our miniature subway between Galata and Pera, — we shall soon forget the cattle-cars we used to ride in, after becoming accustomed to the fresh, new, well-lighted modern cars, that have been substituted.

### TURMOIL IN ALBANIA.

The newest State apparently wishes to make domestic and foreign history speedily and hold the centre of the stage. Essad Pasha, of Shkodra fame, has quarreled with the provisional Government and threatens dire vengeance if Ismail Kemal Bey does not capitulate immediately. He is said to wish Albanian autonomy under Ottoman suzerainty, and is credited with adding the crescent to the Albanian double-eagle flag.

But this serious clash is eclipsed in interest by the efforts of the Albanians to retake several Albanian towns given to Servia by the London Ambassadorial Conference. Some 6,000 Albanians attacked Dibre last week and captured it from its weak Servian garrison. More mountaineers joined these invaders, and they are said to have captured also Lyouma Kitchevo, Struga and Krushevo, and to be marching on Priserend, Prilep and Monastir. Isa Bolatinatz is one of their leaders. The Servians, taken by surprise, are hurriedly mobilizing a force of some 40,000 men and expect not only to retake the captured positions but to seize strategic points in Albanian territory, on the ground that this attack has proved that the frontier must be modified to protect Servian towns in future.

Irregular and irresponsible Servian and Greek bands have been reported of late several times in Albanian territory; and it is thought by some that the present movement is in revenge for what these have done. Others see back of this outbreak the hand of Austria, who wishes to weaken Servia and strengthen Albania for her own purposes. Others would connect this Albanian move with a suspected Turko-Bulgarian alliance against Greece and Servia; and it has even been alleged that there are Bulgarian officers with the Albanians, but this is probably utterly false. According to a telegram of Monday's date the Albanians have been badly beaten by the Servians in a big battle at Makrovo, and this morning's papers tell of another defeat near Lake Ochrida, with the loss of 1000 killed.

### NOTES ON A VISIT TO PALESTINE

BY R. T.

A month's stay in Palestine, though it is twice or thrice as long time as the average tourist spends there, does not entitle one to speak with much confidence about the many interesting questions connected with the country. But some observations may be recorded, and some opinions diffidently ventured.

Probably it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find out how long it is since the land of Palestine, i. e., its surface, fell into its present pitiable condition. When one remembers the many times, even within the Christian era, that invading armies have devastated the country, marking their progress by battles and sieges, one cannot wonder that the little territory suffered. But surely it ought by now to have recovered itself! Yet no; the general impression that Palestine makes upon one is that of a rocky desert, redeemed from total barrenness only by the productiveness of a few limited areas within its borders. The orange groves of Jaffa and the fine verdure of the lower plain of Sharon, the immediate surroundings of Haifa, the rich fertility of the nevertheless treeless plain of Esdraelon (though but for a brief two or three months, while for the rest of the year it is parched and forbidding), and the fifty-yard-wide border on either side of Jordan from the Lake of Tiberias to the Dead Sea,—these are happy though inconsiderable exceptions. But for the traveller making the grand tour from Hebron through Jerusalem and Nablous to Nazareth, or crossing from west to east anywhere between Haifa and Tiberias in the north and Jaffa and Jericho or the Egyptian frontier in the south, the land appears rocky, inhospitable, and almost abandoned and hopeless. Such acres and miles, such hills and valleys, of stone and rock, unrelieved by tree or shrub, all crying out for the streams that have vanished! Zacchæus could not now find a tree to climb to see a notable passing through Jericho. The crowds could not pluck palm-branches on the slopes of Bethany to honour a king. To think of sitting under his own vine and fig-tree as the symbol of peace and content is what the average present Palestinian has probably never dreamed of. "Cool Siloam's shady rill" are words that provoke a derisive smile or an impatient sigh according to one's mood. The valleys of Kedron and Hinnom are without a drop of water; and there are few valleys in the country any better off. A few small olive groves hide in secluded places; but broadly speaking, the country is naked and desolate-looking to the last degree.

One would not rob the unhappy Palestinian of the modest consolation that the mountains of Moab do take on under the glowing afternoon sun a rich and mysterious coloring, or that the peak of Hermon, rayed with snow, does show grandly in the north or that the glimpses of Jordan shining in its sinuosities out of the dense foliage that belts it on either side are very enchanting. No country, not even the Sahara, can be unredeemably repellent. But the Jordan is

sunk in an abyss where it can with difficulty be seen; and, for the rest, it is only distance, — decided distance, — that lends enchantment to the view. The Dead Sea is of course in the midst of frightful barrenness and desolation; but even the sweet-watered Lake of Tiberias, blue and sparkling as it is, has no claims to beauty in its setting of naked hills, verdureless valleys, and dreary shores. It cannot be named beside Presba Lake, Loch Lomond, or Lake George. It is the unashamed nakedness of Palestine, its vaunting dreariness, that chills the heart which has come prepared to love it for its sacred associations.

That the land should produce what it does under the conditions described is wonderful; but it makes it easy for one to believe that under better conditions it might once have abounded with milk and honey and grapes of Eshcol, and might do so again.

Why should not these better conditions prevail? Three things indicate clearly that the ancient prosperity of the land might readily be restored.

The first is a relic of the past. But what a relic! It is that amazing system of terracing which with magnificent toil lined Judea, Samaria, and parts of Galilee with parallel belt-ings from the tops of their hills to the bottoms of their valleys. In their present neglected and somewhat ruined condition these terraces, all built of stone, only add to the rocky and barren appearance of the land; but how easy it would be, with intelligent help and guidance, to repair their breaches, to cover them again with soil, and to clothe the entire country with verdure as in older times! Very considerable expenditure would undoubtedly be necessary at the start, especially for the storing of water and providing means of irrigation; but as the country became more and more covered with trees, climatic conditions would gradually be modified, and the water problem would grow easier.

The second thing is the work of the German colonies in the land. These are purely private colonies; but all the more, for that reason, is their example valuable, for they show what can be done by persons of moderate means, industry, ordinary intelligence and education, and modern knowledge, without government help. There are probably five or six of these colonies in Palestine. All are flourishing. Those at Jaffa, Haifa, and the neighborhood of Nablous are particularly well-ordered and beautiful; and it is astonishing that they have not shamed the authorities into helping the native population to follow their example.

The third thing is the work done by the monks in various monasteries, as in the Jericho district, at Emmaus, and elsewhere. To the Protestant mind the monastic system cannot even in the Holy Land justify itself on religious or moral grounds; — but its great institutions may plead this one just claim to tolerant regard, that they show very strikingly what may be done to redeem the land from its desert condition. True, the monastic example is of less value than that of the German colonies, for the monks have their sure support, and have little else to do than to busy themselves with reclaiming the land. Secure and privileged within their fortresses, they

hand down their steadily progressing work from generation to generation; while it is to be presumed (and many facts support the presumption) that funds, if not unlimited, at least generous, are at their disposal for prosecuting their work. Politically France is always behind them. Still, while the monastic example may for these reasons be less valuable, the fact remains that it does demonstrate that desert Palestine may be made to rejoice and blossom as the rose. The surroundings of the monastery of St Elias, clinging to the side of the narrow canyon Wady Mousa, between Jerusalem and Jericho, are "a sight for sore eyes." Of a more practical nature, the vine grounds of the two neighbor institutions that crown the hill of Emmaus show a wealth of productiveness that would do credit to a Midlothian farm. But on a still larger scale, the monasteries lodged at different points on the weird, salt, heart-breaking sand desert between Jericho and the Dead Sea, have achieved results that are simply astonishing. The salt has been washed out of the sand, the land sweetened and strengthened, water brought from afar, and endless labor expended on the planting and cultivating of the tracts possessed. As a result, even in that inferno of a region there is growing up round these monasteries a verdure which for beauty and productiveness will rival the tropics. One of these monasteries alone, the one situated to the east of Jordan, has lately set out no less than 60,000 seedlings of date-palm!

Except in the limited more fertile districts that have been referred to, agriculture in Palestine can never be carried on on a large scale and with modern implements. Over the greater part of the country "father Adam's plough" can never be out of date: it must be hand work with hoe and mattock on the terraced hills and in the rocky little bits of fields and valleys that will restore greenness to the land. But that it can be restored by intelligent labor and patience and the initial aid of judiciously given help, there can be no doubt.

With some confidence it may be said in regard to the Zionist movement, that the one hope of its success is if the Jews that are transported to Palestine take seriously to agriculture, settle *on the land*, not in the towns, and devote all their energies to its cultivation, — and if those who transport them there will subsidize first and chiefly their effort at land reclamation, making the establishment of trades and industries subsidiary. Rightly tended, the land could support a teeming population; but there is no present hope for a population of traders without the farmer behind it. Thus far, is to be feared, Zionism does not show much of this supreme sign of hopefulness.

*Samokov, Bulgaria.*

*(To be concluded.)*

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy have recently returned to Durazzo from a relief expedition to the Dibre district in eastern Albania. They were able to relieve about 300 families to the extent of some \$6.00 per family, but less than half of the suffering population could be reached. Some eighteen purely Albanian villages in that district are in utter ruin, and these families had no food, clothing or houses.

## THE ORIENT

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OCTOBER 1, 1913

## EDITORIAL.

One of the reforms which a growing party in the Greek Orthodox Church wishes to institute in that community is with reference to the long hair of the clergy. Both hair and beard of the Orthodox clergy are allowed to grow, and cutting them would involve at least deposition from their status as clericals. In the Gregorian Church, the hair of the head is cut as among laymen, but the beard must again be worn. The Catholic Church frequently goes to the other extreme, preferring not merely the smooth shaven face but the tonsure as well.

A recent Reuter's despatch from Russia states that two of the wealthiest members of the Old Believers' community were refused admittance to the Congress of Old Believers in Moscow because they were shaved. A majority of the delegates insisted that the most severe measures should be adopted against any who removed their beards, as shaving was prohibited by the fathers of the church. As a last resort it was decided that such recalcitrants should be refused the communion.

In writing to the Corinthian church, Paul says that it is as fitting for men to have short hair as for women to have long hair; and he evidently approves of men being shaven or shorn, while he says "If a man have long hair, it is a shame to him." However, even there he does not threaten such as differed with him.

How childish seems to us the insistence on men wearing long beards or long hair or both! When all is said and done, a man's spirituality is certainly not increased with the quantity of his hair. It failed to work that way even with Samson. The tonsorial peculiarities of various men have about as much to do with their spiritual life as the shape of their shoes or the color of their clothes, — and no more.

The purpose of the proposed reform in the Greek Orthodox Church is two-fold, as we understand it. It is to secure a greater degree of cleanliness and self-respect on the part of the clergy, and also to ensure freedom from meaningless and cumbersome regulations as to personal appearance. As such the movement has our hearty sympathy. And we hope and believe that the reform movement will not stop here, but will

insist on clean hearts and freedom of thought, speech and conscience as well, both for clergy and for common people.

At last peace has been signed between Bulgaria and Turkey. It is only about a fortnight less than a year since war was declared, and it is five months and a half since the last cannon was fired. But what a topsy-turvy year it has been! The Ottoman officers started out by making appointments for dinners in Sofia; then within four weeks Nazim Pasha was rallying his frightened troops behind the Chatalja lines with the aid of the powerful guns of the fleet. Salonica, Yannina, Adrianople and Shkodra fell, and the Ottoman dominions in Europe dwindled till we heard in Constantinople the boom of guns on the frontier. The London Treaty gave Turkey back an indefinite Enos-Midia frontier; but then came the collapse of the Balkan Alliance and the peaceful reoccupation of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilisé by the surprised and happy Turks. And now General Savoff, faithful to his promise, has signed peace in Constantinople, — only he didn't do it in his preferred style. Nothing happens as it is expected to happen.

This makes us the more dubious as we ask ourselves: Is this a real and lasting peace? The *Tasviri Efkiar* thinks not. It publishes a cartoon of Turk and Bulgar shaking hands, but with this legend, *Kalbi deyil, resmi, samimi deyil, zarouri bir müsafaha*, i. e., A handshake not hearty but merely formal, not cordial but forced. Nobody seems very happy over it. Yet perhaps it is better so, — that there should not be any gloating by either party. Maybe that will tend to restore normal relations all the quicker.

On the other hand, we most sincerely trust that there may be no serious hitch in the negotiations with Greece. The tone of the Turkish press this past week has been ominous, as one may see from the quotations we reproduce. The question is, how much is mere bluster. Captain Reouf Bey, of the cruiser "Hamidié," has been busy seeing the various cabinet officers all the week, as if trying to arrange for some *coup de main* in the direction of Salonica; the Ottoman government has been at least unofficially encouraging the Moslem irregulars in the Gümüldjina region to attack the Greeks; there has been much talk of Turkey making some arrangement with Bulgaria to be allowed to send her army across what is now Bulgarian territory to fight Greece. We do not believe it will come to this. We still have confidence that a solution will be found for the differences of opinion as between Greece and Turkey, and that further fighting may be avoided.

The Walker Missionary Home in Auburndale is soon to occupy its new building. The builders have promised to have it all ready for occupancy by the first of October. It is a fine brick building, and will be in every way adapted to the use of missionaries and their children. Mrs. Barton, as President of the Board of Managers, and those associated with her have achieved a splendid success in carrying through this project.

### STRAINED GRECO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

The Turkish papers represent the situation between Greece and Turkey as critical in the extreme. Not a few foreigners of keen insight are inclined to the like view. In fact, unless some solution be found within a fortnight, so say some wisecracs, there will be a third Balkan war.

The *Tasviri Efkiar* says:—

"For nearly three months peace negotiations with Greece have gone on. It is the Athens government that causes this delay, yet it is she that complains. The alarm has reached such a pitch that there are rumors of a probable new war. It is impossible not to be surprised at the form of the measures taken by the Hellenic government for peace, both before Europe and towards Turkey. She complains to the Powers that Turkey will not sign the peace treaty. Is not this asking them to intervene? By what right and in what quality should Europe interfere to impose peace on two States, when there is no question of frontier that could justify European interference? Would she not be excusable if she replied merely by an ironical smile towards Greece, after having given up trying to interfere in the famous Enos-Midia question?"

"The difficulty between Greece and ourselves is mainly over the questions of nationality and of the *Evkaf*, on which points Greece has made proposals we cannot accept. Does Greece ask for European arbitration? In that case she ought to give us notice; for the agreement of both parties is essential. Has Greece really come to see the urgent need of peace with us, so that she uses such methods to gain it? We are not very sure of it. Maybe yes, maybe no. If it is so, we ought not of course to attribute this urgency to bad intentions. Possibly Greece has grown wiser and is sincere in wishing to extricate herself by a reasonable peace. We should say nothing against that. But those who believe that Greece can never give up her lofty ambitions, lay these steps to wicked designs, and go so far as to say that the Hellenic kicks of these last few days are in order to show a menacing attitude. What menaces? A new war? The rupture of relations that have not been even renewed? If the Greeks want war, the policy of Venizelos has given them abundant chance for that. If Greece does not adopt a wiser policy, she is condemned to lose Salonica and to see herself driven out of Epirus to her old frontier, perhaps even farther still.

"We cannot foresee how long this war would last which might break out next spring. If the Greek government really wants war, we give them notice that that is a terrible calamity hanging over their heads. If it is capable of wisdom, let it have recourse to means that may lessen the violence of the blows that might drive it out of Roumelia.

"If Greece is persuaded of the necessity of speedy peace with Turkey, she should show toward the Ottoman government not arrogance but a disposition to a reasonable and logical peace. We have demanded nothing senseless or contrary to international law. She must therefore acquiesce in our viewpoint. But if she persists in rejecting it, we shall then be forced to say, 'It's none of our business.'"

The *Sabah* says:—

"As long as the Athens government persists in its attitude on the question of nationality, an understanding will be impossible and we can expect nothing from the continuation of official conversations. We must say that Mr. Venizelos waits in vain if he expects Turkey to go the whole distance in bridging the chasm that separates us.

"We have already said that the important question is not regarding the possession of two hundred thousand subjects more or less, but it is a question of logic and of sentiment. Just as men who lived and will continue to live on their own territory will never consent to abandon their nationality by any treaty, so no more can we consent to leave a door always open for conflicts by such an unrighteous measure. As for the *Evkaf*, the most elementary justice would dictate that Greece should accept a principle already admitted by Bulgaria.

"These two questions form the foundation of the negotiations rather than the details. Since Greece has no hope of further territorial acquisition, she must see to it that she guards her own future, which is compromised by her attitude on the nationality question)

"It is needless to speak of the attitude of Greece toward Bulgaria today. In the second war, Greece was the ally of Servia. But the Servians are Slavs. Perhaps the age-long Slav tradition may soon break the accidental friendship of yesterday. We must remember the geographical situation of Salonica and Kavalla, and the dangers that may threaten Hellenic sovereignty. Does she not see that if, carried away by idle fancies, she forces us to precautionary measures, we shall be obliged to seek elsewhere a guarantee of safety and equilibrium?"

The *Terjeman* says:—

"The situation is very serious. Greece is on the eve of a third Balkan war. The heroes of Gümüljina have already attacked Demir Hissar. They will reach Serres tomorrow, and perhaps Salonica later on. The Ottoman army is today in splendid condition. We say to Greece today that besides the questions of nationality and of *vakuf* properties there is also in our minds the question of the islands. We will never cede Mitylene and Chios.

"The supremacy of the 'Averoff' may tomorrow exist no longer. Besides, we do not believe a war on land against Greece to be impossible. Before the united armies of Turkey and Bulgaria, Greece and Servia will not even be able to utter a sound. They may even have to face Roumania also."

### BITS FROM BITLIS.

On Sunday, Aug. 24th, Melek Baghdasarian was ordained as an itinerant Evangelist in this field. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Harpout seven years ago, and had since been preacher-teacher in Sheikh Yaghoub, one of the chief villages in the Boulanuk region. For six years Rev. Khatchig Vartanian has been the only ordained native worker in the American Mission work.

On Sept. 4th Mr. Knapp started for Harpout with five students for the new Preachers' Training Class. Three of the men are from Van and two from Bitlis. It is expected that there will be two more men from Bitlis. One is detained for a few weeks on account of a sick child.

All three of the men from Van are married and have each one child. With the exception of one Bitlis man all have had from four to eleven years' practical experience as teachers and preachers.

Four Armenians have been arrested in connection with the murder of our teacher on July 5th, while returning to his village from a Conference of Christian Workers in the city. He had been missing twelve days before the body was found buried in a secluded valley, three hours distant from his destination. The cruel method of the murder gives the authorities the impression that the work was that of Armenians who had some grudge against him rather than that of ordinary brigands. The loss of this young man, by whose energy a new building for residence, school and chapel was finished last fall in the village where he labored, is a great blow to our work.

Despairing of getting the Turk's property adjacent to the present mission premises, some three acres of land has been bargained for, five minutes' walk distant, for much needed buildings. The authorities are doing their best to defer and block the transfer of the deed to our name, saying that we must give a pledge not to use the land for other than purely private purposes. The matter is deemed of sufficient importance to be brought before the Senior Council for decision.

The determination of the Kourds to observe "Equality" in the selection and treatment of their victims had an illustration recently. The new Mearif Müdiri, Kaimakam, and two other officials were on their way from Erzroum to Bitlis with their families in three wagons. When between Boulanak and Akhlak the party was attacked by twelve armed Kourdish horsemen, and stripped of all it had of value estimated at eight hundred liras. The women even were stripped to their underclothing and dishonored. Three of the wagon horses were taken.

The notorious Mousa Bey of Gardjigan (not Moush) was killed recently. Troops have been sent from here to the region as well as from Van. At last accounts twenty-eight Armenians had been killed and forty taken prisoners. It is feared that the victims are not revolutionists with whom it is said the troops have been skirmishing, but the helpless villagers, who have had nothing to do with the matter. There is a report that several Armenian villages have been destroyed.

G. P. K.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The American Consulate is today moving its offices down from Pera to Galata, into the new Minerva Han, at the foot of Step Street, or Yüksek Kaldurum. Business will hereafter be transacted at the new stand.

Beuyükdere, Sariyar and Messarbournou on the Bosphorus and Eyoub and Silihdar on the Golden Horn were the chief sufferers in the destructive storm of rain that swept over the city Monday night. Many houses were washed into the Bosphorus and between twenty and fifty people drowned. The powerhouse of the electric lighting plant at Silihdar was damaged to the extent of L. T. 25,000, and the work on it will be delayed at least two or three months by this.

One case of cholera and one death are recorded in this city during the past week.

Owing to a slight indisposition, His Majesty the Sultan did not hold the usual Selamlık last Friday. He has since completely recovered normal health.

We are assured that railway communication between here and Vienna via Sofia and Belgrade will be resumed within less than a week.

The new organ for the Robert College chapel has reached the city and will soon be set up.

A new marble staircase is being placed in the Bible House, and the corridors are all to be given cement flooring.

## THE PROVINCES.

Central Turkey College opened Sept. 10th. A week later the enrolment showed about 220 in attendance, of whom about 100 were boarders. About 80 were new students. The day after College opened, the Catholicos of Sis paid them a visit, addressing the students and inspecting the laboratories, museum and library. Two days later a fire was discovered at the college bath, which burned up a door, but serious damage was providentially prevented.

## NOTES.

Mr. William H. Peet, son of Treasurer Peet, has been secured by the American Board as Assistant Treasurer of the Turkey Missions, and will spend some time in special preparation before coming out to enter on his new duties.

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Mr. E. Wheelock Jahn, of Dartmouth College, sailed with Mr. and Mrs. Emrich Sept. 6th from Boston, going as the representative of Dartmouth as tutor at Mardin for a term of three years. He is a direct descendant of Eleazar Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnum sail from New York for Patras Oct. 1st on the Austro-American liner "Oceania" returning to their work in Constantinople.

Rev. Francis H. Leslie and Miss Elvesta L. Thomas were married at Northport, Mich., on Sept. 10th. They will sail for Turkey on their way to their station at Ourfa about the middle of this month.

Mr. E. O. Jacob, Traveling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., left for Marsovan last Wednesday, to spend a week or ten days with the students of Anatolia College.

Rev. C. C. Tracy, D.D., President of Anatolia College, with Mrs. Tracy and Miss Mary Tracy, passed through Constantinople last Friday on their way to America on furlough.

Rev. L. C. Woodruff of Philippopolis is in America for a little while to correct false impressions of the Bulgarians there.

Mr. Werndell, Reuter's agent, here till lately, and now at Sofia, has been made a Commander of the Order of the *Osmanîé*.

We regret to report that Dr. Edwin St. John Ward, of the Beirut Medical School, is ill with typhoid fever; also that Prof. Scipio, of the Engineering Department at Robert College, is also ill with typhoid. Both are doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. Lewis Heck, of the American Consulate, who was sent to Sivas to investigate the murder of Mr. Holbrook, returned last week by way of Talas and Konia.

### OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Garros, a French aviator, flew from France across the Mediterranean to Bizerta in Tunis, a distance of 500 miles, on Tuesday of last week, in less than eight hours.

Prince Charles of Roumania has been betrothed to Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and Prince George of Greece to Princess Elisabeth of Roumania.

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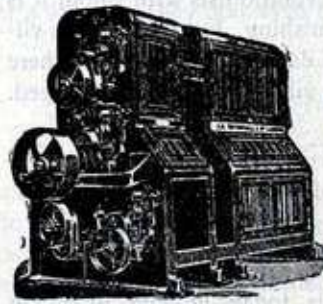
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ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 9th. "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " )	" 16th. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " )	" 30th. "
CARPATIA	(23,243 " " " )	Nov. 9th. "
IVERNIA	(24,879 " " " )	" 20th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 30th. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

ULTONIA	(18,036 tons displacement)	Oct. 7th. 1913
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " )	" 28th. "
CARPATIA	(23,243 " " " )	Nov. 7th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 28th. "

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