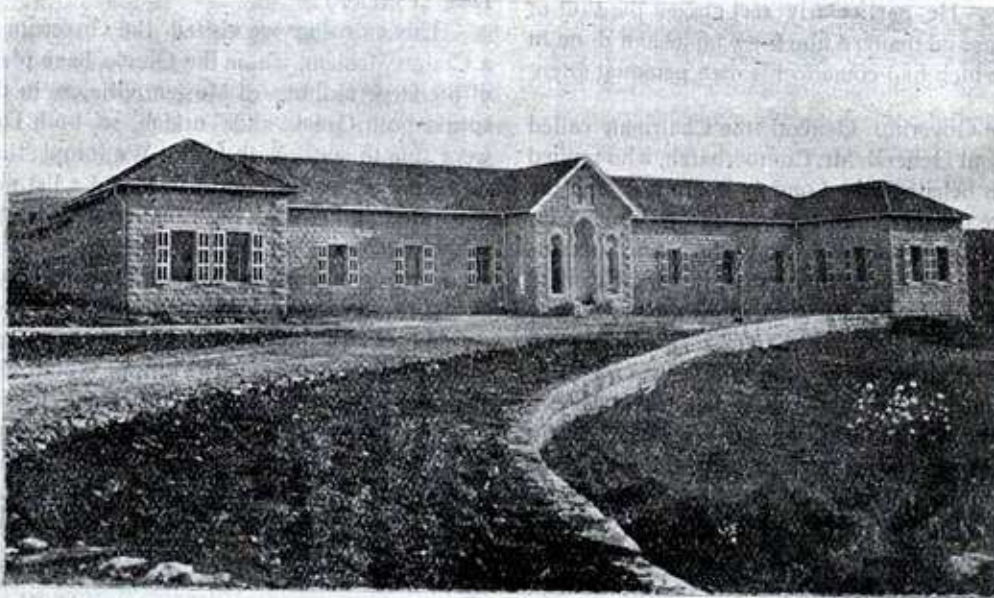


The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 12

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25, 1914.

Price, One Piastre



THE LEBANON HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES

OPENING OF THE NEW ENGLISH HOUSE.

[We have received a full account of the opening of the Frederick Greene House, the new Men's Pavilion, at the Asfuriyeh Hospital for the Insane, a picture of which we reproduce. ED.]

We issued invitations for the 6th Feb. and suppose there were quite 150 to 200 present at the simple ceremony. The day was one of those perfect winter days of the Eastern Mediterranean, light high fleecy clouds dotting an unspeakably blue sky. Truly the Asfuriyeh is beautifully placed. It was our desire and purpose to celebrate the dedication of the building on Mr. Waldmeier's 82nd birthday, the 3rd, but it was found to be inconvenient for many who had appointments on that day. There were present many dignitaries and notables, both Syrian and foreign. The Governor General of the Lebanon, the British Consul-General, and the Russian Consul-General were perhaps the most prominent officials present, and practically all of the missionary, educational and medical enterprises in Beirut and vicinity were represented. There were also many professional and business men, and journalists of the Syrian community. It was an interesting, representative, cosmopolitan gathering.

The exercises were very short but very earnest, and elicited testimony of high appreciation of the work done at Asfuriyeh, and regard for the noble minded friends abroad who make such work possible. Rev. C. A. Webster, M. D., as chairman of the Executive Committee and representing the London Central Committee, presided. The meeting was held in the "day room" of the new Hospital Pavilion. Dr. Webster briefly set forth the underlying motive which had inspired the Founder and those associated with him in establishing the Hospital, and which still inspires those who now maintain it; and stated that it was fitting to open such exercises with a simple religious ceremony. Dr. Hoskins thereupon read a selection from the Scriptures, and offered prayer invoking Divine blessing upon the merciful work of the Hospital.

Dr. Webster then very rapidly sketched the history of Asfuriyeh, setting forth the broad and catholic spirit upon which the Institution is based, the non-sectarian but truly religious purpose animating those who support it, and the determination to serve those unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted ones by bringing to them and sharing with them the highest and the best that Western science and Western humaneness can send. He cordially acknowledged the co-operation and support of the Lebanon government from the first to the present day, and, welcoming the Lebanon Governor General, Hohannes Pasha Kouyoumdjian, called upon him to reply.

The Governor, speaking in French, expressed his amaze-

ment at the extent and equipment of the Hospital, and with great sincerity thanked all who had at any time and in any degree contributed to the success and support of the Institution. He was astonished that so much of brains, and thought, and time, and substantial cash should have been so profusely poured out by unknown individuals so far away, in the service of unfortunate sufferers unseen by and unknown to those who had thus given of themselves, and of their possessions. He said it was a moving tribute to the growing spirit of common brotherhood. He particularly recognized the skill of the Medical Director and thanked him for what he had done in specific instances which had come to his own personal attention.

Following the Governor General the Chairman called on the British Consul General, Mr. Cumberbatch, who replied briefly speaking on behalf of the London Committee and the British Public. He thanked the people in Europe and America for their large share in the work, and paid a warm tribute to the Hospital from the point of view of its efficient management and high degree of scientific and humane service. The Editor of the Arabic Journal *Al-Hafiz* then spoke expressing the appreciation of the country and of people of all classes of the unique service rendered to helpless sufferers; he congratulated the committee upon the acquisition of the splendid new building and claimed to voice the sentiments of all his fellow countrymen in thanking Mr. Greene for this handsome addition to the capacity and efficiency of the Hospital, already known far and wide, and spoken of favourably and enthusiastically by the community at large without distinction of race or religion. He dwelt upon the power for good, for alleviation of suffering not only to the afflicted but to the wide circle of friends of the afflicted, for uplift and for civilization exerted by this noble Institution.

The last speaker was Mr. Asad Khairallah, of the Executive Committee. He referred to the Founder in warm terms of praise, and mentioned the many tributes to the Hospital that had, come to his notice from Egypt, Palestine and Syria. He particularly mentioned the generosity of Mr. Greene and spoke of the confidence felt by all in the Hospital and in its friends abroad.

The building being declared "open" the visitors went into a large adjoining room where tea was served, and afterwards proceeded to inspect the building. It was gratifying to overhear appreciative remarks from those qualified to express an opinion concerning the capabilities of the building. The well equipped baths and sanitary arrangements were especially commended. Many of the visitors then took the opportunity of inspecting the other buildings and the large grounds of the Institution, and all were manifestly deeply impressed by the spirit of the place.

The Governor had kindly lent the Government military band, 32 in number, to play in the grounds during the afternoon.

Dr. Watson Smith, the Director, deserves much praise for the arrangements of the day.

The British House, which is the gift of Mr. Frederick Greene of England, has accommodations for 30 patients, and

already 20 men are in the new quarters. It is constructed of stone quarried on the grounds, and is built in the shape of a capital "E," ensuring sunshine and air in every part of the building. The accompanying photograph will give an idea of this munificent gift.

MACEDONIAN RELIEF.

Drama, New Greece, March 9, 1914.

Dear "ORIENT":—

This morning we visited the Governor of this district, a Cretan Moslem, whom the Greeks have placed here because of the large number of Moslem villages in the vicinity. He speaks both Greek and Turkish, so both Dr. Haskell and I were able to speak with him. We found that a Relief Committee had already been formed and a list made of the most destitute families with the number of persons in each family. It was arranged that these families be notified and that they send one member each to the Municipal Building tomorrow at 2 p. m. to receive their quantum of aid.

As we had the afternoon at our disposal we decided to visit the ruins of ancient Philippi about 15 miles away on the road to Kavalla, and on our return to stop at Doxato to give aid to these who had suffered and been left penniless at the time of the burning of the city last July. We left by an automobile which runs to Kavalla and had a grand ride until we had passed some distance beyond Doxato. "Bang" went a front tire! It was no sooner mended when it exploded again a little farther on. We had none too much time to spend waiting for a careless *chauffeur* to mend and blow out tires, so I decided to walk on to Philippi and Dr. Haskell to walk back to Doxato. I had a fine hour's walk along the river road "where prayer was wont to be made" in the apostolic times. It is quite evident that the providential earthquake which occurred when Paul and Silas were bound fast in the "inner prison" was not the only earthquake which has visited these parts. Very little is left of Philippi other than parts of the walls, a fortress on the Acropolis, the poorly-preserved theatre, and some stone buildings down near the river. Some embossed carvings of Artemis and the Stag on the rocks of the mountain side show that she was the patron-goddess of the city. "How are the mighty fallen!" How many people are there in this vicinity who can now take in and apply the deep spiritual content of the epistle directed to their forbears?

I caught a ride on a passing cart and returned to Doxato where I found that Dr. Haskell had met with the Relief Committee and had left with them 376 drachmas. This city was almost entirely burned when the Bulgarians retreated from Macedonia last summer. Schools, banks, shops, houses were destroyed. The Turks joined with the Bulgarians in this destruction of Greek property. We were told of many individual cases of murder, looting, and unmentionable crime committed against the unprotected inhabitants.

The Government supplied us with a couple of good strong mules on which we rode back to Drama in the bright moonlight, a pleasant ending to a day spent in the open.

March 10, 1914.

Today at 2 o'clock we began our distribution to the 500 poor here in Drama who had been notified to be present at the konak at that time. The Governor himself personally began the distribution, calling off the names and letting the applicants come into his private office to receive the money from us. After a little, however, he withdrew and left the work to an assistant. The order observed by the crowd of men, women, and children was remarkable and we were forced to remark that such would probably not have been the case under the old régime.

We gave out about 43 Turkish pounds at the rate of two drachmas to each person and it is to be hoped that the money went when it will alleviate suffering and want. We heard later however, that just about that sum had been sent that very day from Drama to Salonica to aid the Epirote Cause! Money for war and national aggrandizement but none for the poor within their gates. Perhaps Europe's best means of stopping troubles in the Balkan peninsula would be to refuse aid (in advance!) in case of destitution caused by wars.

March 11, 1914.

Today I took the train and went about a two hours' ride nearly to the Bulgarian frontier, to a village named Yeni Keuy, where, we had been informed, were a great many refugees from Thrace. I was met at the Station by the Mayor and the Commandant of the place and escorted to the "Club," where we had coffee and discussed the situation. A list of needy families had been drawn up, about 130 families in all, principally Greeks but including also Moslems and Bulgarians. After going over the list carefully the poor were divided into three classes according to their need and word was sent through the village for them to come to the Greek School. Nearly all came and sums of five, three, and one drachmæ were given to them according to the list. These people were among the most destitute I have seen on the trip thus far. What they need most, however, are money-loans to enable them to sow wheat and get their tobacco planted. A year or so of peace will easily restore the business of this part of the country. May it and many more be granted them. By the time I was ready to start back at 2 o'clock my ears had been filled so full of stories against their former allies that I wondered how two such peoples could ever have united in any way against even a common enemy.

No doubt similar stories are being told two or three hours on beyond the frontier against the Greeks. And no doubt there is some truth in what is being said on both sides of the line!

While I was absent from Drama Dr. Haskell was distributing aid to the Moslems of that city, giving to about 425 people two drachmæ each.

Serres, March 13, 1914.

Yesterday we left Drama on our return trip and came back to this point, a three hours' ride by train. On June

28th last (O. S.) this city was burned by the Bulgarian Komitadjis before leaving it on their retreat. It is said that over 4000 houses and 400 shops were burned and, looking at the city now, it is not hard to believe it. The entire market is a mass of ruins; eighteen churches and schools were destroyed. The Greek army had been delayed for several days because the bridges across the Struma river had been burned. Notice had been given to all Greeks to leave the city a week before the burning. Many left but many also remained waiting for their army to come to their relief.

There are not many refugees here from other places but the inhabitants who are left are without work and many without proper food and clothing. We had little money left to distribute here but we decided to leave 100 francs with a Turkish Bey noted for his honesty, and 160 francs with a committee made of two Protestants and one Orthodox Greek, members of an existing Aid Society.

We called on the Governor, presented our credentials and explained our Mission. He was very kind and offered to help us in any way possible. He spoke English with us.

The Protestant work here is very much crippled as the Bulgarian community has dwindled to almost nothing. The Greek Protestants also number only about three families. The Bulgarian work in Macedonia is about finished, for Bulgarians will not come back in very large numbers from now on. A new allotment of missionaries in Greece, Bulgaria, Servia (if they are permitted there at all), and Albania will probably be necessitated at the next meeting of the Balkan Mission.

We left the city burned by Bulgarian fugitives to come on to Kilkish burnt by the Greeks. This city, about 2 hours distant from Salonica by rail, had about 1200 houses, 1000 of which were Bulgarian and 200 Turkish.

After Nigrita, the pursuing Greek army followed the Bulgarians up here and, it is said, set fire to this city in return for the burning of Nigrita by the Bulgars. At any rate this entire city was ruthlessly and wantonly burned and the inhabitants driven out en masse. Only a few scattered houses escaped burning, among them the Roman Catholic Church and School. Now the Moslems in the surrounding villages are leaving for Turkey and the Greek refugees from Strumnitsa, Thrace and the Caucasus are trying in vain to find business in the market.

Unless these districts can be populated with Greek peasants Macedonia will suffer.

Whatever happens the Evangelical Mission work must be kept up and forwarded in these places. The Gospel is needed here as much now as before the "Army of Emancipation" came in and freed these peoples. The American Board of Missions has providentially been placed here and should continue the work. If it cannot effectively do the work, some other Mission Board should be given the opportunity.

Very truly yours

J. R. BREWSTER.

MARASH MATTERS.

Several matters in connection with recent Station history may be of interest to your readers.

The first is the Special Class in the Seminary. The Class numbers six men, three from the Marash field, one from Aintab, one from Hadjin, and one from Constantinople. The purpose of the Class is to give a short course, instructive and inspirational, to men whose educational training does not fit them for the regular Theological course, and who yet may do good service in some of the village Churches. The eagerness with which the men have entered into their work and their responsiveness, have been a joy to us all, and we feel that not only will they be benefited, but our larger acquaintance with them will bring us nearer the Churches which they serve.

Another very gratifying part of our work, at present, is the Reading Room, which since Mr. Lyman's coming has developed into a kind of International Club. The gymnastic element has proved a great attraction, and we feel that the friendly competition in games between Moslem and Christian has been an unmixed good for both. The Public Lectures on Saturday evenings, which are usually illustrated, have been very well attended, the average being about two hundred, of which often two thirds were Turks. The evening study classes in Turkish Writing, Armenian, English, German, and Book-keeping, are also in regular progress. We are all keenly interested in the possibilities of this work, and ask for it the interest and prayers of others. Our conviction is that such friendly relations as the Club promotes are fundamental to the true development of the highest interest of the mixed races of this Empire.

A few days ago, the Pastor of the Church in Kessab, Rev. Dikran Koundakjian, began his special course of lectures in the Seminary on the general subject, "The Social Task of the Christian Minister." The lectures all indicate much careful thought and study, and also contain evidence of the experience of an earnest and successful Pastor.

These special lectures have formed a feature of the Seminary work during the last two years, and are appreciated not only by the Students but by a wider circle. Recently the writer gave three lectures on "The Theological Leaders of the Antioch School," dealing with the careers of Diodorus of Tarsus, Chrysostom, and Theodoret. Other courses are planned for the near future.

E. C. WOODLEY.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Formal confirmation has been received from Boston of the appointment of Rev. Ralph Harlow as Chaplain of the college, in which capacity he has been serving since the beginning of the school year. Mr. Harlow will be a member of the Faculty with the rank of a Professor.

Rev. Basil Matthews, editorial secretary of the London Missionary Society, preached to the students at Chapel the first Sunday in March. Mr. Matthews, accompanied by Mrs.

Matthews, is visiting Asia Minor particularly to study the territory over which the Apostle Paul journeyed, as he is preparing a Life of St. Paul particularly for school boys. Mr. Matthews is already a well known writer, perhaps his most widely known work being "Livingstone the Pathfinder," which had a very wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic last year in connection with the Livingstone centenary. Owing to the unusually mild winter this year, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were able to make the journey over the mountains from Tarsus to Konia, two months earlier than the route is ordinarily open for travel.

Mr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., son of Dr. McGiffert, the well-known Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary of New York, was a recent guest at the College. Mr. McGiffert holds the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship from Harvard University, and is spending the year at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Golf is a very popular game among a number of the staff of late. A six hole course has been laid down on the campus, and players may be seen on the greens almost any time of the day. Tennis is also popular. Two additional courts for the use of the staff are being constructed north of the President's house.

The work of the college is going on quietly in all departments. The meetings of the Literary Societies, which had to be suspended temporarily, are being resumed as there have been no further signs of racial antagonism among the students.

C. W. L.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- March 26, 1856, Treaty of Paris ends Crimean War.
- " " 1862, Rev. J. G. Coffing, Aintab and Adana died, having been shot on the 24th.
- " " 1913, Adrianople surrendered to the Balkan Allies.
- " " 27, 1866, Accession of King Charles I. of Roumania.
- " " 28, 1854, Crimean War began.
- " " 29, 1914, Vesper Service, Robert College; Gounod's Mass.
- " " 30, 1897, Mrs. Edwin E. Bliss, Marsovan and Constantinople, died.
- " " " 1906, Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, died.
- " " 31, 1897, Rev. I. Fayette Pettibone, Cons'ple, died.
- April 1, 1876, Henry S. West, M. D., Sivas, died.
- " " " 1911, Constantinople Chapter, American Red Cross, organized.

NOTICE.

There will be a Vesper Musical Service at Robert College on Sunday, March 29th, at 4:30 p. m. Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" will be given by the College Choral Society. All friends are invited to be present.

The Mass will be repeated on the following Sunday, April 5th, at the same hour of the afternoon.

C. E. ESTES.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MARCH 25, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

A most important step was taken last week, as recorded in our last issue, in the forming of an association for the fighting of the traffic in women in this city. We are morally certain the founders will not let it stop at this. Such a move is but the beginning of the fight. Next comes the enactment of stringent laws by the Municipal and Imperial Governments to enable the Association to prosecute and convict the fiends who carry on this traffic for their own enrichment. It was announced in the meeting held at the American Embassy that the Government had given every assurance of cordial co-operation in this step. And the presence of the acting Prefect of the city, the Chief of Police, gives emphatic credence to the promise. And when the laws have been put on the statute books, the Association will have all it wishes in the line of a chance for service, in keeping the police authorities up to the enforcement of these regulations. Experience in other lands has made this clear. Eternal vigilance is needed, for those who make a living in this hideous way are not going to submit without the biggest kind of a fight.

The plight of those who have suffered and are suffering in consequence of this traffic will also be taken up. There is as yet no refuge or home for such unfortunates, nor any efficient way of dealing with them. In the spirit of the Master they need to be lovingly and tenderly dealt with, and given a fair chance to live a right life, either here or in the homes from which they have been stolen. God only knows how many such wandering ones this city contains.

Mention was made last week of the generous gifts of Mr. Sarkis Telfeyan in his will for various enterprises in Turkey. It has since been learned that of the \$35,000 given to the A. B. C. F. M. the larger share goes for the benefit of the schools in Adabazar, Bardizag, Brousa and Talas, and to the Talas Hospital. We are not in a position to say how these funds will be used. We hear that in some cases only the in-

terest is available. Perhaps in other instances some of the money will be used for new buildings. It may not be amiss to call the attention of interested parties in this connection to the architectural situation in many of our schools. Perhaps we should rather say to the utter lack of architectural design. Our schools have simply made use, in many cases, of the materials at hand, with neither the funds nor the time to think of the demands of æsthetic beauty. Yet the cultivation of the æsthetic side of the student's nature is as much an obligation as many other branches to which attention has been given. Frequently a school has merely made use of existing buildings, or made over for its use an old building, for lack of funds for a new one. And with the phenomenal growth of all our institutions, it is no wonder that nearly all have outgrown the original conceptions of their founders, till buildings admirably designed in the inception have become utterly inadequate, and temporary expedients have become necessary to afford relief. But now here is a chance for the application of truly æsthetic and artistic taste if any of these new funds are to be used for new buildings. If great care is given to the looks of such buildings, nothing will be sacrificed as to their usefulness and the moral effect will be very greatly heightened. There are forms of architecture utterly unsuited to this country; there are others that are in keeping with Oriental ideas and pleasing to the taste. The day of mere boxes, — of four walls and a roof, — ought to have passed. Let us try to make our schools an educative influence in their exteriors.

NAVAL SUPREMACY IN THE AEGEAN.

The *Tasfir-i-Eshiar* says:—

The assurances given by the Hellenic Minister of Marine on the subject of Greece maintaining the naval supremacy of the Aegean Sea were received with applause by spectators and legislators. Greece cannot measure strength with any great Power, so that the words of the Greek Minister of Marine and the applause they drew were directed against Turkey. We are consequently bound to consider this incident as closely related to our vital interests. We are unavoidably compelled to think seriously on the naval question. The Islands question is merely a blind for the realization of the Greek desires. Greece wishes a free hand in the Aegean in order to reach out its hand sooner or later to the main land. Turkey is right in being alarmed, because Greece would thus trouble the peace and tranquillity of the Asiatic shores.

From the excesses committed in Macedonia, against Turks and Moslems, one may easily judge how hostile to us are the Hellenes and the Ottoman Greeks who till yesterday were pretending to be patriotic to Turkey. According to the Hellenes and the Greeks (*Yunan ve Roum*) Turks and Moslems are creatures who deserve all kinds of cruelties and excesses. Turks and Moslems must therefore, knowing these facts, show such vitality as to get the better of their infamous enemies.

MICHAEL DORIZAS, CHRISTIAN ATHLETE.

Michael Dorizas, Robert College, '07, now studying at the University of Pennsylvania, receives many columns of attention, in cartoon and text, from the Philadelphia newspapers. Prominent headlines, such as "Dorizas slams rival to mat in 19 seconds," appear from time to time. Not long ago there was a double-column heading: "Mike Dorizas almost lost temper in bout." This introduced the following story of a memorable contest at Annapolis.

"Michael Dorizas is the strongest athlete at the University of Pennsylvania but the authorities are wondering if he is not too good a Christian ever to become a champion at wrestling or a great football player. Mike is a Christian — not a theoretical Christian like most of us, but an earnest, sincere believer who tries with all the strength of his nature to live and act according to the example and precepts of the Master every day and minute of his life.

"Mike has been compared to Hackenschmidt. In his short stature and tremendous breadth and strength and agility he greatly resembles the Russian Lion at his best. On Saturday, at Annapolis, he wrestled Cadet Howe, a 220-pound football man, who looks and wrestles much like Champion Frank Gotch. Howe had evidently been schooled in the story of the first Gotch-Hackenschmidt match, for he did not try to wrestle at all, but shut his fists and deliberately punched Dorizas in the face. Mike stepped back and looked surprised and pained, and Howe stepped after him and hit him again. Then he shoved the astonished Greek's head back and rained punch after punch into his undefended face. The referee, who was a Baltimore professional wrestler, Lynch by name, said mildly, 'Don't do that.' Howe grinned and stepped in and led at Dorizas with his left again. By this time Mike had recovered from his astonishment. As Howe came in he rushed on him, gathered him in his arms and hurled him to the mat. Then Howe kicked at him and commenced to maul him with his elbows. Mike gave up trying to throw his antagonist, squirmed around in front of him where he could not kick and held him so he could do no further damage. Then the referee, who had said nothing to the kicking and mauling tactics of the Navy man, interfered and told the Greek that he was squeezing his foe too hard. So Mike was compelled to slacken his hold, but even with the looser grip held his antagonist against the mat until the time of the bout expired and he had earned a decision.

"When Mike came back to the Pennsylvania corner after the bout his face was covered with blood. His nose was damaged, his eyes were blackened and his lips were cut and puffed. When asked why had not fought his opponent at his own game or attempted to fight back when he was being assaulted or beaten he replied: 'That would not have been right. Twice I almost lost my temper. I have a terrible temper. If I had lost it — O-O-OH! I might have killed him.' Howe was sharply reprimanded after the bout by his superiors for his conduct. He came to the Greek and apologized.

Mike shook hands with him and smiled grimly. 'It is all right, he said. 'I do not have any grudge against you. But you might have made trouble, oh much trouble for us both.'"

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE NOTES.

Tarsus, March 16, 1914.

Saturday, March 14th was Founder's Day at Tarsus, marking the 26th anniversary of the founding of St. Paul's Institute. In celebration of the day a program had been arranged. The joy, however, was turned to sadness by the death of one of our academy students, Hagop Abajian of Suedia.

The deceased was a boy of fourteen, and had been in Tarsus only one year. His death was due to typhoid fever. During the first week of his illness his father was present at his bedside, but as the boy gradually improved, he returned to his village leaving his wife to care for the sufferer. She was with him to the end. The sympathy of the faculty and student body is extended to the bereaved parents.

After a short absence in Egypt, Dr. Christie is expected to return next week. He writes that the warmer climate of the South has been beneficial to his health.

We enjoyed a pleasant visit some weeks ago from Mr. and Mrs. Basil Matthews. Mr. Matthews is the author of "Livingstone the Pathfinder," and with a view to writing a similar book on the Life of St. Paul he has been visiting the scenes connected with the Apostle's life.

As a result of the strong preaching of Rev. Stepan Tomassian, the Tarsus Protestant church is having increased congregations. As stated in a previous letter the church accepted Dr. Christie's invitation to hold its services in the large, but unfinished, College Chapel. The seating capacity is already taxed to the utmost even though improvised benches, made of rough boards supported on kerosene boxes, have been arranged to fill all available space.

Vartan's Day was celebrated as a holiday. The whole school, with Mrs. Christie and the faculty at the head, marched out to the foothills of the Taurus Mts. and had a delightful picnic. A public service was held in the evening in the Gregorian School Hall, to which our students were invited.

The school work has continued satisfactorily and uninterruptedly throughout the year. We are already looking forward to the Academy Commencement on April 15th.

We rejoice that a new tutor has been engaged for next year. Mr. William Nute graduates from Yale this year and comes for a three years' term of service. He will fill the vacancy left by Mr. Paul Nilson whose three-year term of service ends in June.

A kindergarten for Moslem children has been organized by the Tarsus city officials. The head teacher of the school is an Aintab Protestant young lady. The school is quite successful and the Moslems are well pleased with the result.

P. E. N.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

With reference to the incident referred to in our issue of February 25th, when a large number of Greek students left the International College in consequence of the refusal of the College authorities to accede to an ultimatum about the meetings of their literary society, it is enlightening to read in the Greek daily paper *Proodos* of this city the following official account of what took place in the meeting of the highest church court at the Patriarchate here last Friday:—

"In the meeting of the Holy Synod yesterday there was read a letter from His Grace the Metropolitan of Smyrna, Mgr. Chrysostom, announcing that as a result of his endeavors he had succeeded in withdrawing 150 students from the propagandist American College in that city, whom he had also installed in Greek schools. The Holy Synod decided to express to the worthy hierarch the satisfaction of the Church."

If one had judged from the words of warm appreciation voiced by the Metropolitan at the Inaugural Exercises of the new buildings of the International College, the worthy hierarch would surely have been considered a true friend of the institution. It would now appear that those were mere words. War to the knife seems to be the order now. We have no fear for the ultimate outcome for the College. It has weathered storms before, and will do so again. Patience and a consistent, statesmanlike course will win out. In most cases a College is longer-lived than an archbishop. Above all, where the purpose of the institution is the moral and spiritual edification of its students, time will prove that the action of those who try to keep away young men from the institution is more harmful to the young men than to college.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE POWERS.

Senator Batzarria Effendi, in an article in the *Jeune-Turc* of yesterday, says:—

"The great Powers, so strong and redoubtable when taken singly, are inconceivably weak when they unite their efforts in undertaking some common enterprise. The events in the Balkans have shown with striking clearness this truth. What is now taking place in Epirus again confirms the collective impotence of those who think they can lay down the law for the world. It is a fact that it was the six Powers who decided to create Albania and make of it an independent State. And it was they who traced its frontiers. Furthermore, knowing that a new State, and especially a State created under such conditions as this, could not begin life and develop without assistance from without, the Powers took upon themselves to guarantee the life of Albania, to protect it and to exercise permanent control there.

"This State has neighbors that had fixed the eye of their desire on a large portion of its territories, if not on the whole of them. The Powers were the ones to make these too rapacious neighbors listen to reason. Two of them even had to have recourse to threats and to show their teeth. This very thorny Albanian question then seemed settled, when one fine

day the Sacred Battalions appeared, and turned everything upside down. They tore up the map prepared for Albania by the solemn Areopagus of Europe, they trampled under feet her decisions, and laughed in the face of all Europe. They have created a new State,—autonomous Epirus,—and profiting by the weakness of Albania, they are daily enlarging the boundaries of this new-born infant at the expense of Albania. At the start autonomous Epirus included the region of Argyrokastro and Chimarra; then Delvino; a day later Tepeleni and other regions were added. Encouraged by their success, the autonomists have surrounded the city of Kortcha. If this place falls, there is no reason to suppose they will stop their conquests. Why should they not push still farther north? Why should they not take Berat? And why should they not even go on and plant the flag of Epirus on the very walls of Valona? Who will hinder them? The Powers? They are weaker than the new State of Zographos!"

FINANCIAL AWAKENING OF TURKEY.

The *Sabah* says:

The sentimental side of the financial awakening has subsided. We have now come to the practical part,—the actual operation of it. And we expect good fortune in this. It may be interesting to consider what measures should be taken. The place occupied by Ottomans in the finances of this country is small. But the part that falls to the Moslems in this small place is not in proportion to their numbers. These two facts, summing up as they do the financial situation, show that the country needs redoubled efforts in the two directions. Since our imports are far superior to our exports and since our position in the commercial movements of the country is growing poorer and poorer, it is inevitable that our poverty will go on increasing. The bonds of commercial captivity that bind us will become tighter till they render the people utterly powerless and inactive.

Up to the epoch of machines and of steam, that is, up to the middle of the 19th century, Ottoman finances were not in such a state. We met our own industrial needs in our own factories, in large measure. Our life was simple. This simplicity, although in comparison with western things it might be regarded as decadence, was yet compensated for by the ability of the land itself to supply the greater part of our needs. Eighty years ago, the clothing of the people was almost entirely the product of native manufacture. Though it was not rich, Turkey had then more financial stability. . . . And now, as we labor to create new institutions and establishments, we must at the same time try to train specialists in the various branches of commerce and trade, not by paying them, but by giving them a practical training. We need thousands of specialists. There is no other safe road.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Fox, daughter of Ambassador Morgenthau, with her children left by train via Paris on her way to America.

B. I. M. A. S. ANNIVERSARY.

The Bible Lands Missions Aid Society, which was founded in 1854 as the Turkish Missions Aid Society, is this year celebrating its sixtieth anniversary or Diamond Jubilee, on July 3rd, in London. As most of our readers know, the field of operation of this organization includes the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Greece, Macedonia and Persia; and while it does not send out workers of its own or support independent work, it cooperates with existing boards and institutions in sustaining all sorts of Christian enterprise, evangelistic, educational, medical, literary, and philanthropic. They publish a magazine called the *Star in the East*, giving information about their doings. The President of the Society is the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen; the Vice Presidents, the Bishop of Durham and Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E.; the treasurer Right Hon. Lord Kinnaid, and the Secretary, Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett.

It is very desirable that at this Diamond Jubilee some representative of the work in Turkey should be present, to set forth the situation and the needs: and the Secretary will be glad to hear from any of the missionaries who expect to be passing through England about that time, on furlough or returning to the field, who can arrange to be at the meeting. Of the many who have themselves seen the good accomplished by the help of this Society, there surely will be several who will make a point of attending its anniversary if possible.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary at 392, Strand, London, W. C.

THE NEW FLAG OF ALBANIA.

The new flag of Albania which was hoisted over the royal palace at the moment when Prince William and his Consort set foot on Albanian soil, is a tricolor — red, black and white — in horizontal stripes. In the middle of the black stripe shines the white five-pointed star of Skanderbeg, the national hero of the Albanians. A thrill must have gone through the soul of every Albanian patriot as the banner streamed forth in the breeze, symbolizing, let us hope, the rebirth of a united Albanian nation. The correctness of the new flag, of the coats-of-arms and other heraldic insignia of the new Sovereign and Government has been assured by the oversight of a German expert in heraldry, Professor Emil Dopler, Jun. The royal coat-of-arms is a combination of the traditional emblems of Albania and the arms of the House of Wied. The general design, described in non-technical language, is a black double-eagle on a red shield, with a chequered red and black border. On the breast of the eagle is a gold shield containing the peacock of the Wied arms. The gold claws of the eagle grasp heraldic forked lightning. We hope that the chequered border and the forked lightning are not a cryptic reference to the trouble to be feared from the south. An ermine cloak provides a background for the red shield and above is inscribed Prince Wil-

liam's family motto:— "Veritate et Fidelitate." The new crown, on which the star of Skanderbeg also figures, is intermediate between that of a king and a prince.

— *The Near East.*

REFORMS CALLED FOR IN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

In the last number of the Greek bi-weekly *Evangelismos* there is an article calling for the stopping by the church authorities of what the writer calls the "religious quackery" which, he says, "goes on irreverently both inside and outside of the churches. Religious quackery is a strong expression, but suits the case. We refer to the practice of certain priests of going even unbidden to houses and shops to read blessings over them, and going through the market and the streets carrying around sacred eikons to get money, the blessing of houses and shops in their parishes by parish priests at the beginning of each month for the sake of gain; the distribution of flowers and palms on certain days of the year in the houses of their parishes for the sake of gain; the writing and mention in the offertory of the names of those who attend the services for the sake of gain; the signing of the Cross or making the sign of the cross with a holy relic over the worshiper as he worships, for the sake of gain; the making of the sign of the cross with the crozier by the officiating priest while he still wears his vestments, for the sake of gain, and other such things. Such moneymaking holy offices, known as chance ceremonies, and performed for a few worthless bits of money, the renowned Joachim III. disapproved of, and stopped them in the third year of his first patriarchate as unbecoming to the holy calling of a priest, and indicated certain other sources of revenue to replace these; but the necessary regulations for this purpose, though they were published in book form, through lack of enforcement and of zeal, have become a dead letter, and the system of chance ceremonies returned with all its unbecoming features, and continues till now in all the churches of Constantinople with a few exceptions.

"Though much has been written about these services, and the lawful rights of the priests, and in general about the support of parish priests, and varying opinions have been expressed, yet no discussion can be thought out of place till some solution can be found that will satisfy all grades of opinion. But one thing we are glad to note is generally agreed, and that is that the chance ceremonies should be abolished, and some more becoming method found of providing a living for the priests."

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, March 29th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:15 p. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.

CONSTAN/PLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m. Member of the Faculty.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Jr., and his sister, after a stay of a few days in our city, left on Wednesday last for Adrianople and beyond.

Dr. Djemil Pasha, the Prefect of the city, who is now in Paris studying civic government, expects to go to Vienna about the 7th of next month, and return to Constantinople toward the end of April.

Mr. Dragomir Stefanovitch, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Servia, arrived here yesterday to consult with the Ecumenical Patriarchate regarding the transfer of certain church properties in Servia to the Servian Church.

The Hamburg-American tourist steamer "Meteor" is in the harbor with some two hundred tourists on board, mainly Germans.

The papers are now talking about the probability of negotiations being soon begun toward a treaty of peace between Turkey and Montenegro. We hardly realize that nominally a state of war still exists between them.

Professor Raoul Allier, of the University of Paris, gives his first address before the Y. M. C. A. of this city and its friends tonight in the Union Française at six o'clock. He will speak also on Friday and Saturday at the same hour and place. As announced last week, his general topic is, "La Crise Actuelle de l'Humanité." We anticipate crowded houses, for the public has not forgotten its treat from Professor Allier three years ago.

A concert will be given in the Evangelical Armenian Church at Ainali Cheshme, Pera, on Friday of next week, April 3rd, at 3 p.m. The principal artists are:—organ, Maestro Radeglia; soprano, Miss Hertzler; violin, M. Lages; Gomidas Vartabed has also consented to take part. Tickets may be obtained at "Pygmalion" store, Pera, or Matteosian's printing office, Bible House, Stamboul. Admission, 1 medjidie and 1/2 Lira.

THE PROVINCES

A serious fight is reported between Kourds employed on the Baghdad Railroad construction works at Jerablis, where the railroad crosses the Euphrates river, and their employers, in the course of which three Kourdish workmen are reported killed and five others missing, while of the other employees of the road seven were wounded. The Vali of Aleppo, the German and British Consuls and a detachment of troops have proceeded to the scene of disturbance.

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Dr. T. W. Kay of Scranton, Penn., formerly Professor of materia medica and gynecology in the S. P. C., and Dr. S. P. Glover, of Altoona, Penn., formerly Professor of anatomy and dermatology in the S. P. C., spent a week in Beirut visiting old friends and old scenes. Dr. Kay left Beirut in 1888 and Dr. Glover in 1890. They said that the S. P. C. had increased in nearly all respects five fold. They visited Constantinople on their return to America.

The French Company to whom has been entrusted the building of the Samsoun-Sivas railroad promises to have it completed within a year and a half.

NOTES.

Rev. George A. Pollard, who from 1856 to 1867 was a missionary of the American Board at Arabkir and Erzroum, and for the past forty years had been a home missionary in Michigan, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., on January 27th. Up to the very end he was working vigorously, and preached the Sunday before his death. Mr. Pollard was from Salem, Mass.

Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Morgenthau left the city by Russian steamer on Sunday for Alexandria, to begin the trip outlined in our last issue, in Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

President Patrick has gone to Vienna for a short stay of a week or ten days, to get a much needed rest and change before the strenuous days of moving the College from Scutari to Arnaoutkeuy begin.

Miss Gage and Miss Willard, who have been visiting Adabazar and Brousa, left yesterday by Khedivial steamer for Smyrna. With them went also Treasurer Peet on his way to Jerusalem to meet Ambassador Morgenthau and party there.

OTHER LANDS.

A Chair of Missions has been established at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, of the Presbyterian Board, who was out here on a visit last year, has been appointed to fill it, while still keeping the post of adviser to the Presbyterian Board in its educational policy.

Since 1904 the British Admiralty has condemned as unfit for war purposes 123 of its warships, the total cost of which, aside from armaments, was £26,417,304. Of these 23 were battleships.

The crisis in Great Britain brought about by the attitude of Ulster regarding Home Rule for Ireland threatens grave consequences.

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CARONIA	(30,718 tons displacement)	Feb. 25th. 1914
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " ")	March 6th. " "
FRANCONIA	(24,421 " " ")	" 20th. " "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 26th. " "
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