

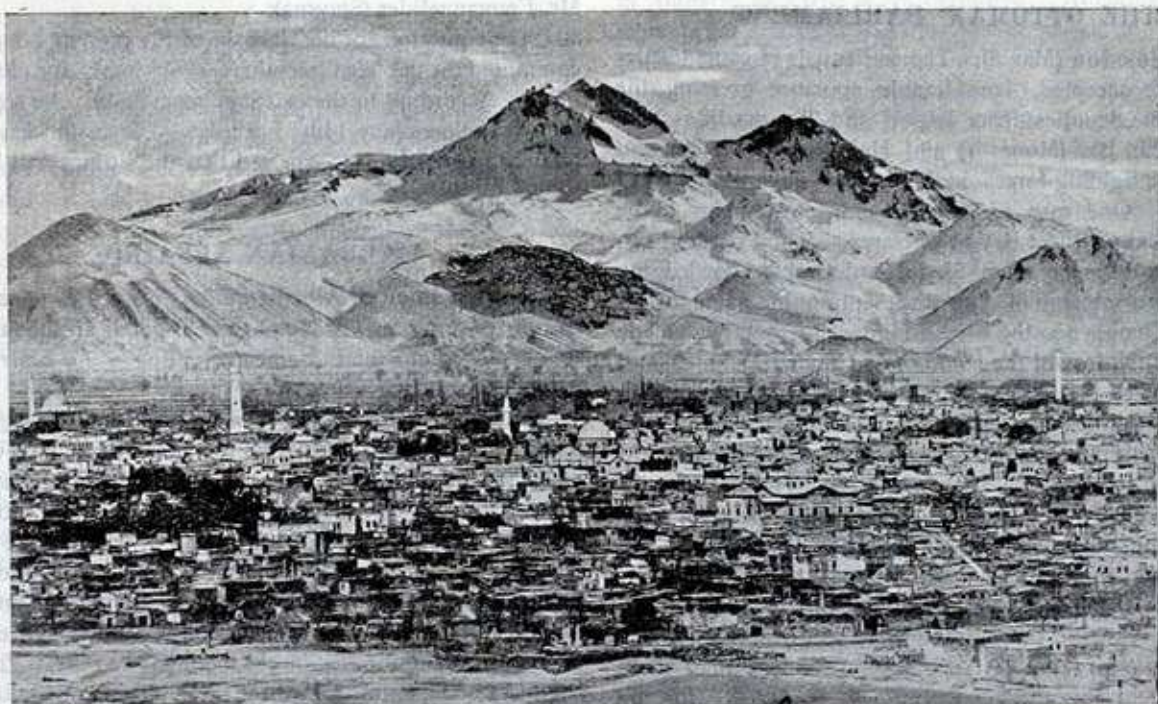
The Orient.



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CAESAREA STATION.

The view given above is of Caesarea, in the centre of Asia Minor, the Caesarea Mazaca of the ancients, with Mount Argæus in the background. In this picture, the real distance of the city from the base of the mountain is not, however, indicated. The city has a population of not far from 55,000, of whom 35,000 are Moslems and 20,000 Armenians and Greeks. In Caesarea proper is the kindergarten of our mission, while the hospital, boys' and girls' schools and missionary residences are in the suburb of Talas, some five miles distant and much more elevated than the city proper.

Caesarea was first occupied as a regular mission station in 1854, by Rev. Jasper N. Ball and Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth; but missionary interest in the place goes back at least to 1827, when Rev. Elnathan Gridley, a young man of 31 died there on Sept. 12th, of a fever brought on by the ascent of Argæus. From the small beginnings of 1854, when there were but twenty evangelical Christians there, the work of this station has grown till it is the centre of 32 outstations, with

eleven organized churches, seven of which are self-supporting; 1,134 communicants and over 6,000 adherents.

The Girls' Boarding School at Talas has a total attendance of 147, of whom 64 are boarders. In Caesarea the Kindergarten gathers 82 children. There is ordinarily a Kindergarten at Talas also, though not this year.

In the Boys' Boarding School, which occupies a magnificent site outside of Talas on the hillside, are 126 boys, nearly half of them boarders. This school is recognized by the government as of *Idadieh* rank, so that the two higher class pupils are exempt from military service.

The Talas Hospital has a fame and name over a very large region. Started by Dr. W. S. Dodd in 1886, this medical plant has benefited an increasing number of all nationalities, both physically and spiritually for the past quarter-century. Last year, on the withdrawal of Drs. Dodd and Post to Konia, the Talas Hospital was closed for six months, but is now again in full swing under the efficient supervision of Dr. A. R. Hoover. It has 55 beds, and in the seven months from September 1911 to March 1912, had 323 in-patients, and 1665 out-patients, and 350 operations were performed.

A feature of the work in Caesarea is the Club work, an average of a hundred men attending the club on each of the first four days of the week, with perhaps two or three times that on the three holy days, — Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The majority of these are Moslems. The Sunday evening gatherings here are varied in character, with some talks on temperance, etc., and a frequent use of the stereopticon.

A dozen missionaries, ladies and gentlemen, supervise this multifarious work.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

2nd Session (May 8). The credentials of some 150 deputies were accepted, considerable applause greeting the names of the deputies from Tripoli and Benghazi, as also those of Fethi Bay (Monastir) and Halil Bey (Salonica) who are with the fighting forces in Africa and have been elected *in absentia*. One case of contested election remains to be decided, that of Rifaat Bey of Caesarea. The President pro tem. read a despatch from Sir Edward Grey acknowledging with thanks a message of sympathy sent in the name of the Ottoman Chamber to the British House of Commons on the occasion of the loss of the "*Titanic*". Ahmed Mahir Effendi also announced the receipt of a dozen or more despatches from as many cities, protesting against rumors of peace and urging the continuance of the war. Steps were taken toward preparing a Reply to the Speech from the Throne. A protest was recorded at the instance of a deputy from Lazistan against insinuations made in the Senate by Damad Ferid Pasha regarding the results of the elections to the Chamber. Evidently the Deputies are of opinion that they were fairly elected and represent the untrammelled will of the people.

3rd Session (May 13). A session of less than three hours was held this afternoon, and was occupied with the certifying of credentials. Some merriment was caused by an objection raised by certain individuals at Erzroum against the seating of the well-known Armenian deputies Vartkes Effendi and Pasturmajian Effendi, on the preposterous ground that they were illiterate! Hairi Bey, Minister of the Evkaf, was returned from both Nigde and Bourdour; but as he had accepted the first election, the electors at Bourdour were instructed to choose some one else. The committee of five to whom had been referred the contested case of Rifaat Bey of Caesarea, reported by a majority of four to one that the objections raised against him, of bad character and of unfair pressure at the polls, were well founded. However, no one was found courageous enough to press the charges, and the Chamber decided to seat this questionable character. It goes without saying that the honorable gentleman in question is a Unionist. The number of elections ratified to date is 205, leaving about 75 more to be settled.

The Council of Ministers, in its session of this date, decided that Parliament should sit as long as necessary for the ratification of provisional laws passed during the recess, the passing of the budget for 1328, and action on the proposed amendment to Article 35 of the Constitution. This will probably mean till July.

UNION AND PROGRESS ORGANIZATION.

The deputies belonging to the Union and Progress Party met last Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies and elected the following officers: — President Halil Bey (Menteshe); Vice-presidents, Seid Bey (Smyrna), Mehmed Pasha (Damas-cus), Hashim Bey (Constantinople), and Haladjian Effendi (Constantinople); Quaestors, Rahmi Bey (Salonica) and Hadji Moustafa Effendi (Angora); Secretaries, Ahmed Nessimi Bey (Constantinople) and Ismail Djambolat Bey; Treasurer, Mr. Emmanuelides (Smyrna).

The question of the length of the present session was committed to the legal members of the party for consideration. According to the existing regulations, the session of each year closes May 14th; but this year's session having begun so irregularly, it is expected that the sittings will be continued till July.

ALBANIAN AFFAIRS.

The condition of Albanian affairs is such as to cause solicitude once more. It is not easy to get at all the facts, but in several regions there has been fighting. *La Liberté* summarizes the situation thus:—

"Albania is still the topic of conversation. Exaggerated reports have been in circulation for several days about engagements said to have taken place at various points between the troops and bands of armed Albanians. To cut short these tales, the Turkish dailies give from an official source the details of what has happened, and what has given rise to alarming rumors. According to this information, these incidents have occurred at three points: Istok, a short distance north-east of Ipek; in the region of Gossinje, and near Zadrime, southeast of Shkodra. In these three places, order has been restored by the intervention of troops with reinforcements from near-by military posts. This authentic information indicates that the scenes of these three conflicts are so far separated that it would be a mistake to assert any connection between the incidents. They are therefore of a totally isolated character and due to wholly distinct causes. So it is certain that the measures already taken and to be taken will soon nip the movement in the bud, a movement provoked by a few malcontents. The Ipek region is one of the most restless in Northern Albania. Its people are notoriously turbulent. But they have always proved as faithful Ottomans as any in the Empire. On the other hand they are almost inaccessible to innovations, that is, to such reform measures as they cannot immediately comprehend. As soon as they can be made to understand that the measures taken, thanks to the paternal solicitude of the Government, are intended only for the good of their country, they will be the first to aid in applying the projected reforms. As for the Albanians of the Zadrime region, they too are very tenacious of their traditions and the customs of the country. Just so far as each new reform is adapted to these local customs, the populace will certainly accept it most calmly. In any case, Ipek and Zadrime are not centres for a Malissore movement."

ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY IN ABYSSINIA.

In the course of a most interesting article in the April number of the *Moslem World*, Karl Cederquist describes the surprising gain of Islam in the nominally Christian empire of Menelik. He says:—

"The Mohammedans, to whatever tribe they belong, enjoy full religious liberty, and have in recent years been engaged in connection with the Customs, being treated in such a way that the common opinion among the people is that they are special friends of the government. They have liberty to spread Islam, to teach and to proselytise. No one has the right to trouble their converts. In addition to the liberty and consideration given to the Arabs by the government comes this fact. They lay special stress on teaching their pupils religious terms and truths; they have money, goods and servants, and dress in such garments as draw attention. All this make the Abyssinians believe that the Arabs are superior to most of their own countrymen.

"Abyssinian rule in general favors Islam, and so do the Abyssinian priests indirectly. The poorer classes are despised by their rulers, burdened with heavy taxes, lack religious liberty, and are troubled by the Abyssinian priests and monks who watch them closely, even dictating what they are to eat and drink every day, on pain of punishment. When the Abyssinian church laid down the law of fasting, it was promulgated that they should be able to hold out twice as long as Christ did in His forty days' fast. They further settled that every Wednesday and Friday should be a fast period, as well as a special period of sixteen days and eighty days before Easter. This period was afterward abbreviated to sixty days, with a prayer that Christ would forgive them, 'as they were unable to carry on the fast more than half the period longer than He did'. During the Abyssinian fast it is permitted to drink coffee, beer, brandy etc., and to eat bread, fish and vegetables. Only meat, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, milk and oil are forbidden. The fast time, therefore, passes off with comparative ease for the farmers, but is almost death to the nomad who has neither grain nor fish. So great, however, is the fear of the priests and monks that the people even during severe illness dare not taste milk or meat. This severity of fasting is one other reason why they throw themselves into the arms of Islam.

"On account of all these things, Islam is gaining ground in Abyssinia every day. In Harrar and its neighborhood, and in the country between Harrar and Schoa, nearly all are Mohammedans. In the latter place and Sayo, the Moslems outnumber the Christians. In Djima and in Gurazi, all are Mohammedans. As regards Arussi and Boran, the people dress like Mohammedans, although they are not really Moslems. They are said to do so in order to escape Moslem raids, and that they may travel freely through Moslem parts of the country. At heart they are probably heathen.

"Had the Abyssinian Church something better than dead formalism to offer the people, or were others permitted to proclaim the Gospel, the Galla tribes would certainly be won

over to the Christian faith, but the services of the Abyssinian Church offer nothing to those who hunger and thirst after righteousness. Public service is held at night time, just as the services of the Sheban people held at Axum when they offered sacrifices to their idols. The service is characterized by dancing, singing, and beating of drums, but there is no teaching. The singing is in Geez, a language which the people of today no longer understand. There are also services in the day time, well attended, but not understood by the people. To read anything from the Bible at these services in Amharic or Galla is not permitted. Attempts have been made again and again, but the fanatic priests and monks apprehend all who do it, bring them before the Coptic bishop, and they are severely punished. They even go so far that the priests and monks, finding a Bible or some other Christian book in the hands of a Mohammedan, will warn him and tell him it is better to remain a Mohammedan than become such a Christian as the Book speaks about. The Abyssinian Church, therefore, cannot be expected to be a barrier to the spread of Islam. Help must come from some other quarter. There is little hope for a change during the present rule as is proved by the history of the past and the attitude of the Abyssinians today. In the spring of 1911 an Abyssinian priest was imprisoned because he refused to worship a picture of the Virgin Mary. He is still under guard. On Sept. 10th, 1911, the Coptic bishop and four other officials imprisoned a whole Sunday School class, which was held in the B. & F. B. S. premises, putting every one in irons, children of seven and nine years not excepted.

"If the Abyssinian Church is not awakened, and if liberty is not given to the Word of God, the doom of Abyssinia is sealed and the whole country will fall to Islam."

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

The *Sabah* sees some mysterious connection between the sudden recall of the Russian Ambassador, M. Tcharykoff, and the similar sudden departure of the German Ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and declares that it proves an undeniable change in the relations of these Powers with Turkey. "This political change cannot but prove unfavorable, and whoever may be the successor of Baron Marschall, his withdrawal from Constantinople is a grave event." The probability of his appointment to the court of St. James, this paper thinks will have its pretty direct influence on Ottoman interests. "The difference between England and Germany because of their economic and naval rivalry does not concern us. But do we not see the important place that the questions of the Baghdad railway and the Gulf of Basra occupy in the relations between these two states? Today our relations with England are excellent. The questions of the Baghdad line and the Gulf of Basra are approaching a solution, which solution will be the pivot of closer Turco-English *rapprochement*. Our relations with France are also friendly. The recent participation of French capitalists in an important financial operation proves this. No trace remains of the mis-

understanding of two years ago. As for Russia, she will not neglect her own interests so as to please Italy. So, though new currents are showing themselves in European politics, Ottoman diplomacy, always on its guard, is perfectly capable of baffling the intrigues of Italy. But it is important not to neglect the opportunity to steer the Anglo-German *rapprochement* as also the place of Russia in the Triple Entente, in favor of Ottoman interests. Let us hope that our statesmen will secure this result."

THE WAR.

The Italian troops under General Ameglio have pretty effectively occupied the island of Rhodes, though the large part of the Turkish garrison, said to number about 3,000, still apparently holds out in the mountains. Soubhi Bey, the Vali of the Archipelago, has been taken prisoner, with his financial agent and secretary, by the Italians. Numerous other Turkish prisoners have been transported to Naples. The Italians have proceeded to the occupation of the little islands of Karpathos, Kasos, Iliaki, Nisyros, Leros and Kalymnos.

In Tripoli, Italian dirigibles have made successful reconnoissances at and near Zanzur, dropping bombs upon inoffensive camel caravans with deadly effect. There has been no movement in force. We may remark that the story of the appearance of an Italian aeroplane over the European port of Dedé Aghatch may be laughed out of court.

The Italians have been showing activity also on the Red Sea coast of Arabia, and are persistently reported to be aiding Seid Idris in his rebellion against the local authorities. But the advent of summer heat in that quarter will of itself greatly hinder any Italian movements.

While the Dardanelles are not yet freed of mines nor opened to traffic, the assurance is given that the work will be completed in a short time. In the process of removal, two or three mines have exploded, but the reports say that no casualties occurred. Russia has naturally felt the closing of the Straits more than any other neutral power, since her grain markets have been cut off. The protests of commercial circles in Russia have been very urgent, but the reports of a Russian naval demonstration at the mouth of the Bosphorus, as also of any political threats or unusual pressure, are apparently baseless. And there seems small likelihood that the Italians will repeat their visit to the Dardanelles in the near future, even when the channel is reopened.

All the Italian activity in the Aegean is a confession of the failure of their efforts in Tripoli. Try as they will, they cannot safely venture out of the range of the big guns of their fleet. They have been unable to stop the contraband trade from Tunisia, and utterly powerless to carry the war into the interior of Tripoli. If they occupy every island in the Aegean, it will not help them to do this. Even should Turkey capitulate tomorrow, and agree to withdraw all her troops from Africa (which is inconceivable), the problem would not be solved for Italy. Her real difficulty is not with Turkey at all. It is with the Arabs and other inhabitants of Tripoli, as well as with the inhospitable heat of its climate,

THE SINKING OF THE TEXAS.

Babanzade Ismail Hakki Bey, deputy for Baghdad, writes to the *Tanin* with reference to the wreck of the "Texas" at Smyrna, that it is of very little importance whether the vessel was sunk by a mine or by a shot. The case, he says, is unlike that of the "Maine," for that was a battleship, while this was a merchant ship, which was not sunk by an enemy, and whose Americanism, he says, is only accidental, the captain being a Greek. "If the captain, not heeding repeated warnings, caused the accident by sailing over the mines, nobody has a thing to say; if on the other hand the "Texas" was sunk by the battery (which seems improbable) because of its disobedience, it suffered the consequences of the treatment that any other boat would have received. As for the question of jurisdiction, this case is not like that of the "Titanic," a British ship whose passengers were partly British and partly American, which sank outside of American waters. On the high seas, the flag of the ship concerned decides the question of jurisdiction. But the United States based their action on the fact that the survivors were disembarked on U. S. territory. England has allowed this. It would therefore be just if we applied here to the Americans the principle that they have claimed. If they should not accept this, it would show that they had two different ways of looking at the right, the more so since this accident happened in Ottoman territorial waters, within the range of fire of one of our batteries. Besides, the victims are all Ottomans. The question would therefore not seem an American one. The culpable person is a Greek, not an American; while the company is not Greek, it was an Ottoman company till it changed its registration."

NOTES FROM KONIA.

[We are permitted to give this extract from a letter of Dr. Dodd, dated Konia, May 7.]

I have just been to the Police Office to see that a policeman comes regularly Wednesday evening to hold the rowdy boys in check at our Boys' Club. The whole police system of the city is connected by telephone, and seems to be well managed. I had a very nice talk with the commissioner of police, who is an educated man. The parade and celebration on Saturday, the Accession Day, was the most orderly and best arranged thing I have ever seen in Turkey. Scholars of the schools were in uniform; three bands which discoursed music, one from the French School, one from the Jenanyan College, and one from the Turkish Law School, were in the parade. There was a regular printed program of the exercises and the times for receiving congratulations from different classes of persons, officials and so forth, were distributed. I went at the time appointed for foreigners, and happened to get there just between two companies, and had the Vali alone to myself for a nice chat with him. He showed me a telegram just received telling of the sinking of an Italian cruiser off Lemnos. Rumors of what Austria and Russia are doing sound badly, but they are nothing but rumors.

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

Subscribers leaving home for the summer will confer a favor on us by informing us where to send their papers during that time.

Will our subscribers kindly spread the good news to any friends who may be likely to appreciate *The Orient*, that subscriptions thereto may begin at any time during the year, and at a rate corresponding to that for the whole year.

The right of any committee of the American Senate to detain for examination any of the officers or crew of the *Titanic*, a British ship, has been called in question by many. And it is a striking proof of the real goodwill and practical solidarity of the two nations that this action has not called forth more protest. It has usually been explained by the fact that so many of the drowned were Americans. But there is a less-known fact which contributes toward justifying an American investigation. The White Star Line is the principal constituent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, sometimes called the "American Shipping Trust." The White Star Line is not owned directly by this American combination, but by a British company called the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, the whole share capital of which is, however, held by the American company, in which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has the largest financial interest. The loss of the *Titanic* was therefore in a true sense an American financial disaster.

Objection has frequently been made of late to the use of the term "native," in speaking in English of the people of this country. It is easy to object, it is not so easy to find a substitute to offer. In a recent letter to the *Near East*, a patriotic if somewhat insular British merchant in Salonica objected to the appropriating by citizens of the United States of the term "Americans," urging that it was as inappropriate as it would be for an Englishman or a Turk to claim the name "European." But this philosopher suggested no alternative. The term "native" has long proved obnoxious in India and we learn that it has been agreed to use uniformly hereafter the word "Indian" for all the peoples of that heterogeneous

empire. In this empire, the term "Ottoman" may perhaps ultimately come into use; but a somewhat careful study leads us to believe that today there are far more subjects of Turkey who object to being called Ottomans than there are who dislike being called natives. In fact the people themselves, in talking among themselves as well as when addressing foreigners, call themselves *yerli*,—"native." We shall be glad to be corrected if we are wrong, but we are strongly of the opinion that the term "native" is not by them regarded as conveying any opprobrium whatever. Of course, almost any epithet many sting if applied with a curl of the lip. Our British patriot quoted above contrasts the slow progress of British school interests in Turkey with the greater advance of Germans, French, Italians and others, and concludes; "No wonder the foreigner goes ahead both politically and commercially,"—sublimely unconscious that he is himself also a foreigner! But certainly not even the majority of people in the Turkish Empire are Turks; and until the term "Ottoman" is generally accepted, a universal epithet will be hard to find.

It will be recalled that when Parliament was dissolved last January, the ostensible reason for so doing was, that the Chamber refused to pass a measure demanded by the Cabinet,—namely, the amendment to article 35 of the Constitution, whereby the Sultan was to be granted power to dissolve the Chamber without asking the consent of the Senate. In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament last month, His Majesty referred to this point, of the conflict between the Government and the Legislative power; and in its Reply the Senate refers to the necessity of establishing the equilibrium between the executive and the legislative. It is to be expected that the proposed Constitutional Amendment will very early be introduced into the new Chamber; and inasmuch as it was recognized as a party measure before, and as the Union and Progress Party has, by hook or by crook, been returned with an overwhelming majority, we foresee no difficulty in their securing the requisite two-thirds majority and passing the measure. The consequence will most assuredly not be what the opponents of the amendment predicted last December. The object of the amendment is not a legal method of returning to absolutism and abolishing the Parliament. King George V. of the United Kingdom has exactly the same power, and may at any time dissolve the Commons at the advice of his Prime Minister without consulting the Lords. Such power was at first withheld from the Ottoman Sovereign, in the new Constitution, because that Sovereign was Abdul Hamid. But we foresee no danger in passing this amendment at this time. This will make a *coup d'état* neither easier nor harder, and has nothing to do with high-handed or dictatorial methods. If the amendment is passed, business will go on as before. The country need have no fears on that score.

Should the amendment come up again and be defeated by any chance, an interesting situation would be developed. The amendment as proposed, and as given in *The Orient* of Dec. 20, 1911, has as its last cause, "Nevertheless, if the new

Chamber expresses the same view as the preceding Assembly, the opinion and decision of the Chamber must be accepted." The logical consequence, therefore, of a second rejection of amendment would be, not another dissolution, as has been hinted by local dailies, but the resignation of Said Pasha's cabinet. This cabinet by the way, as now constituted, consists of fourteen members, only five of whom, beside the Grand Vizier himself, were members of the cabinet that proposed the amendment.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

The Armenian Society gave a play last week which was a great success because of the very fine acting. It was a tragedy, by a Russian Armenian, with a subject from Russian Armenian history.

News has been received of Dr. Patrick's safe arrival in America, after a pleasant voyage on the "Caronia" of the Cunard Line. She was invited to address the passengers on the closing evening of the voyage.

Commencement Day at the College has been changed to May 31st, because of the great privilege which the College is to have, of a visit from Professor James Robinson of Columbia University, who will make the Commencement address.

The College is also to enjoy a week's visit from Dr. Margoliouth, Professor of Arabic at Oxford University, and Mrs. Margoliouth.

Miss M. M. Moffat, author of the Biographies of the Empress Maria Teresa, and Queen Louise of Prussia, has also visited the College the past week.

The P. U. Society gave a very delightful concert on Wednesday, assisted by Madame Karitch, and Mademoiselle Yung. The object of the concert was to help the finances of the Christian Association of the College, especially in their support of the work done by Miss Kaprielian in Chalgara, and the financial results were just seven liras. I. F. D.

BROUSA NOTES.

Under the auspices of the Girls' Boarding School, Rev. H. A. Djedjizian and Rev. H. K. Krikorian recently delivered lectures of a very helpful and inspiring nature.

Rev. Mr. Djedjizian, on April 23rd, in the Assembly Hall of the school gave a lecture on the topic "Control of Thought," which for felicity of expression, beauty of thought and quality of material could not easily be surpassed. As the Armenian language was used, only those familiar with that language were present. All unite in testimony to the deep influence left on the minds of those who had the privilege of hearing the lecturer.

On Saturday, May 4th, in the commodious and attractive hall of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. Mr. Krikorian spoke to a large and intelligent audience, taking as his theme — "Scientific Thought". The editor of the *Rahnüma* is so well known here, it was easy to secure a crowded house notwithstanding inclement weather and a counter attraction in the presentation of a famous Armenian theatrical performance in the local play house.

A large number of Moslems were attracted to the lecture. Among other officials of the government, the Mayor of Brousa occupied a prominent seat. The subject was treated with great clearness and lucidity, and in the presentation of the theme one could not help being impressed with the masterful grasp of the subject held by the speaker. The discussion embraced the following heads; — 1. Facts. 2. Reasons. 3. Method or law. 4. Unity or harmony of nature. 5. Philosophical explanation, and 6. Application to the present needs of this country. These points were urged with a cogency of reasoning and logical sequence that carried unwavering conviction to the minds of all who could appreciate the speaker's standpoint.

On the following day, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Krikorian preached a very impressive sermon to a crowded church, drawing for illustration from the noble qualities displayed by the passengers of the "Titanic" in those hours when the character of the people of England and America was tested to the last strain as they coolly and unflinchingly met death.

In the evening the versatile speaker, for more than an hour and a half, held the unwavering attention of an audience that crowded the church to its utmost capacity. The subject of the evening's discourse was the "The True Foundations of Moral Character." He, at first, pointed out popular but false foundations, as pleasure, or personal gain, and reached the climax of his subject when with an outburst of true eloquence he announced as the only true foundations to moral character: worth, love, and service for others.

These would stand the closest scrutiny, foundations that would successfully bear the tests of time.

J. P. McNAUGHTON.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The April number of this invaluable review comes fully up to the standard set by the first number. American, British, Dutch and German writers contribute to its international character; and the interdenominational feature is illustrated by the fact that the authors represent the United Free Church of Scotland, the Dutch Reformed, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Lutheran Churches. Rev. W. A. Shedd, D.D., of Persia, contributes the second paper on Vital Forces of Christianity and Islam, looking at it from the viewpoint of the Shia Mohammedans of Azerbaijan province. Dr. Thomas Cochrane, President of the Union Medical College in Peking, writes of the Needs of the New Era in China, showing the need of concerted effort for the evangelization of every province. Archdeacon Jones, of the C.M.S. in West Africa, tells the thrilling story of that mission with which the name of Bishop Crowther is so vitally connected. Mr. S. Earl Taylor's discussion of the financial problems of the home base shows the results of his years of experience along that line in America. A score of new books on missions are ably reviewed, and there is a bibliography of over two hundred more. Every mission station in the Ottoman Empire ought to have access to this Review. The annual subscription is but 8s., and it is published at 100 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

EMPIRE NEWS. THE CAPITAL.

The expropriations needed for the doubling of the railroad line from Sirkedji terminal to San Stefano have been completed, and the laying of the rails will soon begin.

King George of Greece has conferred the cross of the Order of the Savior on Mr. Mystakides, Professor in the National School at Phanar and sub-director of the Imperial Museum.

The daughter of the Heir-Apparent has been decorated with the grand cordon of the order of the Medjidié in brilliants.

Hüssein Djahid Bey has been re-elected as representative of the Ottoman bondholders on the Administrative Council of the Public Debt.

On Saturday a two-mile race was rowed between crews from the U.S.S. "Scorpion" and H.M.S. "Imogene," on the Bosphorus, the Americans winning by a dozen boat-lengths.

The receipts of the Imperial treasury for the eleven months ending January last have just been made public. The amount, Lt. 26,295,434, is in excess of the amount for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year by more than Lt. 2,000,000, and falls short of the official forecast of the total for twelve months by only Lt. 19,534.

Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, Litt.D., Professor of Arabic at Oxford University, is visiting this city with Mrs. Margoliouth. He addressed the Union Church service in Pera on May 5th, and will address the American College for Girls at the service next Sunday.

In the account given last week of the formation of the S. P.C.A. in this city, the important fact was omitted that this society is under the high patronage of the Heir-apparent, H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin.

Hakki Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, who has been in Europe ever since the outbreak of war with Italy, has returned to this city.

THE PROVINCES.

The new catalogue of the Syrian Protestant College has just appeared. It gives the total registration this year as 895. The list of faculty, instructors and administrative officers contains over eighty names. There are a dozen fine illustrations.

A stone bridge on the Salonica-Üsküb railroad was recently blown up by an infernal machine placed there by parties unknown, but has since been repaired.

Last week's *Rahnüma* contains an interesting account by Rev. H. K. Bülbülian of Aintab, of a visit to the British excavations at the ancient Hittite city of Carchemish.

The Council of State has decided to expel all Italian subjects except priests, sisters of charity and the like, from Smyrna and from the whole vilayet of Aidin, within fifteen days.

Hadji Adil Bey and his reforms commission will lengthen their tour through Roumelia to include Serfidje and Adrianople also, returning to Constantinople about the end of May.

The *Near East* gives a list of 80 Syrians and other Ottoman subjects among the lost on the "Titanic," and 31 among the saved.

NOTES.

Miss Emily V. Moore, of Berkeley, Cal., has been secured by the American Board for a three years' term of teaching in the Western Turkey Mission.

Rev. H. K. Wingate and family and Miss Bristol are to sail from Boston for Liverpool on June 11th on the Cunarder "Franconia," on their way to Talas.

Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Browne left Harpout May 1st, on their way to America.

Mrs. Gibbons, the mother of Prof. Gibbons of Robert College, and her daughter, Miss Cora Gibbons, left for Berlin Monday evening.

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OTHER LANDS.

The foundations and other remains of a Doric temple of the 5th or 6th century, B. C., have been laid bare in the garden of King George's villa, "Mon Répos," in Corfu, by the German Emperor's excavators.

A woman suffrage parade in which nearly 10,000 women and about 1,000 men took part, occurred May 4th in New York city.

Two hundred armed Afghans have crossed the Persian border, and a larger force is said to be preparing to follow them.

Special missions from the kings of Servia and Bulgaria have recently visited the Tsar of Russia at Livadia.

Consular investigation has shown that the United States now stands second in the list of countries importing goods from Turkey, having superseded both France and Germany. England alone surpasses her.

The House of Commons has passed the Home Rule bill through its second reading by 372 votes to 171.

The inauguration of the new President of Princeton University, Dr. John G. Hibben, took place last Saturday, May 11th.

International tennis matches are now being played at Stockholm, being the first contests in the Olympic games.

The annual report of the China Inland Mission for this year shows the number of its missionaries as 1,009; native "helpers," 2,008; communicants, 27,748.

Emperor William has returned from Corfu to Karlsruhe, and on Saturday last had a long interview with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. It is understood now that the latter will be sent as Ambassador to London, to replace Count Wolff-Metternich.

A discovery of a considerable quantity of pitchblende in Morocco gives rise to the hope that the radium derived therefrom may compete successfully with the Austrian monopoly.

Considerable rioting has occurred in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, owing to agitation among the foreign miners. The State police have been called in at Scranton.

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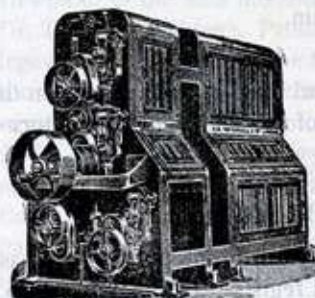
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