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SERVIA AND AUSTRIA AT WAR.

Austro-Servian diplomatic relations could not stand the strain to which they have for some time been submitted, and the break has been followed by the outbreak of hostilities. After the Crown Prince Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serb, the investigation seemed to lead toward Belgrade as the seat of a plot; and, not receiving from the Servian Government all the assistance she thought proper, Austria on July 23rd sent to the Belgrade Government an ultimatum, couched in as severe language as ever used in such documents, and requiring an answer by Saturday the 25th. The Note declared that Servia had not been loyal to her declaration of March 31, 1909, but had allowed the pan-Serb agitation to go on; and that at last the murder of the Heir Apparent had resulted; that the investigation showed that the arms and bombs used then had been given them by Servian officials, and the passing of the criminals into Bosnia had been facilitated by the Servian frontier authorities. Under these circumstances the Austro-Hungarian government demanded from the Servian an official denunciation of the propaganda against the former; and the Note prescribed the terms of this denunciation. Furthermore the Note ordered the Servian Government to dissolve immediately the "Narodna Obrana" society, to dismiss from the army all officers connected with this propaganda, to allow Austrian officials to come into Servia to help suppress the movement, to arrest immediately certain persons mentioned by name, in the employ of the Servian government, and to make some other concessions. The Austrian army was immediately mobilized; the Servian was already practically so; and the world waited till Saturday night. The Servian reply, as anticipated, was not acceptable to Austria, and the Austrian Minister at Belgrade left that evening for Vienna. Simultaneously the Servian Minister at Vienna was handed his passports, and diplomatic relations were ruptured.

Belgrade is in a most exposed and utterly untenable position, opposite the strong Austrian fortress of Semlin (Zimony); and the first step of the Servian government was to evacuate the capital, and the King and the royal family retired to Nisch. The army is said to be concentrated at a point about 40 kilometres south of Belgrade, to await the Austrians. All the citizens of Belgrade who could do so also left there, carrying away what they could of their belongings.

In the capitals of Europe all was energy and agitation in diplomatic circles, the effort everywhere being to use all

possible means to localise the conflict. Very few of the Powers have as yet made it clear just how they will stand regarding the war. Russia has apparently decided to remain quiet for the present, though she is supposed to favor Servia and to be unwilling to see her pushed too far. Montenegro has bravely declared her intention of standing by Servia and is pushing in her army to help. Bulgaria has declared her neutrality, though there is a section of the people that want to seize the opportunity to strike at Servia again. Greece has also declared her neutrality in so far as the present conflict is concerned, reserving the right to act if the Bucharest treaty should be endangered. Roumania is said to be mobilizing, but the report needs verification. Naturally all the Powers are alert and quietly preparing for any emergency. The fireband is on the head of the powder-barrel.

On Tuesday, July 28th, the Austrian Government formally declared through its Foreign Minister, Count Berchtold that owing to the unsatisfactory character of the Servian reply, Austria-Hungary considered herself from that moment at war with Servia. Skirmishes have already taken place along the frontier, on the banks of the Save, with loss of life on both sides, according to the despatches. There has as yet been no battle.

General Putnik, Commander-in-chief of the Servian army, who suffers from asthma, was at Graz, in Styria, when diplomatic relations were severed. The Austrian authorities therefore placed him under arrest when he started to return to Servia; but he was immediately released and allowed to proceed to Nisch, but by way of Orsova, not by Belgrade.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF KHEDIVE.

Last Saturday afternoon as the Khedive of Egypt was starting from the Sublime Porte to visit the Sheikh-ul-Islam, an Egyptian Nationalist by the name of Mahmoud Mazhar, said to have been a student in the school of mercantile marine at Haladjiohlou, Scutari, fired at His Highness with a revolver and inflicted two wounds, fortunately neither of them very severe. The Khedive, Prince Abbas Hilmi, was riding in a state carriage with Gen. Hilmi Pasha, who had been attached to his person for the visit in Constantinople, and his son-in-law, Djelaleddin Effendi, son of Senator Ferid Pasha, was in another carriage directly behind. The assassin fired from the street, near the Persian Embassy, and one ball went through both cheeks of His Highness, the other wounding him in the right arm. Gen. Hilmi Pasha was also slightly wounded in one foot. The murderer then turned toward the second carriage and fired at Djelaleddin

Effendi, who also received two wounds, in the right knee and foot, but before any further aggression, some gendarmes struck the assassin down with a sabre and shot him dead. In the process, five other persons were wounded, either by the Egyptian or by the gendarmes trying to shoot the latter; one of these was the former Turkish Consul at Hamburg, who was quite severely injured and was taken to a hospital.

His Highness the Khedive was first taken to the headquarters of the First Army Corps, opposite the Persian Embassy, where first aid was given him, after which he was able to go to his palace up the Bosphorus at Chiboukly. The Minister of War, Damad Enver Pasha, went with him. The Khedive's mother, Eminé Hanum, was immediately notified at her Bebek residence, and went right to his side. As the wounds are not serious and were well taken care of immediately, His Highness is making a good recovery and will be able to be out in a few days.

The police have made a number of arrests of young Egyptians in the city, and are trying to find out if this was a plot or an isolated act. The enmity of the Nationalists for the Khedive is well known.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

39th session, July 20th. The provisional law about cadis, or judges of the sacred law, was up but as only two sections had been sufficiently examined these alone were passed. They provide that such judges must be at least 25 years old, must not have been imprisoned for crimes for more than a week, and must be graduates of the school for cadis; also that after they have served ten years they may receive a *berat* or life appointment from the Government. The budget of the Grand Vizierate, amounting to Lt. 30,541, was voted, also an added Lt. 40,000 for the repair of the Imperial palaces. The pension list, which amounts to Lt. 3,324,573, and is included in the total budget of the Public Debt, was passed almost without question. Some progress was made on the budget of the Council of State, but it was left unfinished. Those of the Agricultural Bank, the Legislature, the Mahsouse, the Civil List, and the special bill for an extra Lt. 5,500,000 for the war budget, were all passed, but only after attacks made on irregularities in the administration of the Mahsouse Steamer Company, and on the Senate, which was accused of not having yet acted on the reduction in salaries of Senators, adopted by the Chamber years ago.

40th session, July 21st. No sitting was possible till after noon. After animated discussion, the bill creating *additional taxes* for the current year of 25% on the income or *temettu* tax, and on that on sheep, camels, buffaloes and hogs, and 100% more on the taxes on passports and consular papers, and the Hedjaz Railway stamps, was passed. Many deputies favored the placing of a 5% or 8% tax on the salaries of all functionaries receiving more than ten or fifteen liras a month; but this was rejected. An additional 50% on the land tax was also voted. The Ministry of Marine was

authorized to spend within six years the extra sum of eight million liras for new ships. The provisional law permitting the mortgaging of landed property as collateral for loans, was passed. That permitting the Treasury to issue Bonds to the extent of Lt. 5,000,000 was likewise approved. Among other bills rushed through was one providing for the payment of the debts of the ex-Sultan; another to suppress after Nov. 1st the paying of salaries to officials without positions; and the increase of the customs taxes by 4% as soon as the foreign powers should consent.

41st session, July 22nd. This was to have been the last day; but as stated in our last issue, the session has been prolonged for two weeks more; and on hearing of this decision, the Chamber did not hold its usual midnight sitting. The budget of the Health Office, and that of the Hedjaz Sanitary Board, were adopted easily. The Minister of Finance was authorized to contract a loan not to exceed Lstg. 500,000 for the city of Smyrna. Pensions were voted for the families of Niazi Bey and Dervish Bey, who fell during the war, and to those of the aviators killed during the flight to Cairo. A measure to allow one year's time to those liable for military service who reside abroad, to return and perform their service, was carried.

At five o'clock the House adjourned to enable the Deputies to attend the tea and reception by His Majesty the Sultan for the ministers, senators and deputies.

42nd session, July 25th. The strain of previous night sessions, or else the effects of the beginning of Ramazan, prevented the legislators from assembling till 2 p. m., and they sat for only 2 1/2 hours. Two more counts in the accusations against the former cabinets were recorded; the failure in the commissariat at the front during the Balkan war, and the request (*sic*) of the Kiamil Pasha cabinet for the disembarking of foreign marines in the capital to maintain public order, thus daring to commit the capital to an international administration. The rest of the session was spent in the discussion and adoption of part of the law about municipal taxes.

43rd session, July 27th. The Chamber decided to express to the Khedive its sympathy on the occasion of his attempted assassination. The afternoon was spent on the law on municipal taxes; and most of the sections were adopted, thus establishing new taxes on cafes, restaurants, saloons, liotels and such places, on tables and chairs placed out on sidewalks in front of cafes etc., on disinfection, on depots of kerosene and benzine, etc., on motors, and lastly on vehicles, including carriages, ox and buffalo carts, automobiles, etc. A protest came at taxing private carriages less than public conveyances; but it was explained that the foreign powers had insisted on having it so.

Ramazan began as forecast, on Friday the 24th. It must be a consolation to our Moslem friends that the days are growing shorter; but the heat is rather hard on all-day fasters.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A PEOPLE.

[For the truth of the statements in this article, quoted from the *Manchester Guardian* and purporting to come from "a traveler in Albania," we assume no responsibility. It is a terrible arraignment, and we hope it may prove greatly exaggerated. But certainly conditions in that distracted land are such as do no credit to Europe. —Ed.]

Valona, July 15.

Under the eyes of all Europe a people is being destroyed. When a Royal Personage is assassinated all Europe expresses its holy horror. When village after village is burnt and its inhabitants slaughtered or driven out to starve, Europe plays golf and tennis and bets on the races.

Yesterday morning the little jetty of Valona was crammed with exhausted refugees — Moslems fleeing before the Greek army, which has invaded their lands, the Albanian territory, judged to be such by Europe. And, according to the reports of the terrified people, the army is burning and slaughtering as it advances. Greece is carrying out her deliberate plan of destroying and evicting the Albanian population with a view to annexing the land. She has, indeed, now cast off all pretence. Even the Greek Minister in Durazzo, M. Barattasi, avows candidly that not a criminal now remains in Crete; they are all masquerading as "Epirotes" in South Albania.

Boatload after boatload of exhausted women, dragging their bundles with them, men, little children, infants, rowed out to the steamer which was just leaving for Constantinople. Flying from the savagery of the Christians, they hope to find safety under the Sultan. Many of these have been in the open since in the first attack the Greeks burnt their villages last April — when the Kolonea and Frasheri districts were looted and burnt. The Albanian patriots then, together with the Dutch gendarmerie officers, made a most gallant fight, and succeeded in evicting the Greeks from Koritza and making prisoner many Greek soldiers. Relief work was organised, and the burnt-out victims of the Greeks were fed and assisted.

Things looked brighter. But, beaten, Greek and Slav together started other schemes. Russia and France, their friends, and Italy, who would do anything to keep Austrian influence out of Albania, — all assisted, perhaps largely. By means of their agents they worked up a rising among the wholly ignorant Moslems of the Tirana district, using the notorious Essad Pasha as their catspaw, and persuaded them that, if they would revolt against the Prince of Wied, they would obtain a Moslem ruler and be saved for ever. The wildest tales were spread and believed — that the Turkish warship Hamidieh was waiting off Durazzo to aid them; that under the rule of the Prince they would be forced to become Christians; and so forth.

Filled with religious enthusiasm and supplied with am-

munition, the insurgents, beaten back from Durazzo, marched on Elbasan. Such troops as Albania had at command were already occupied holding the South against the Greeks. Elbasan, helpless, had to surrender. But, to do them justice, the insurgents did no mischief whatever — neither pillaged nor killed. Unfortunately, however, for Albania, they released the Greek Bishop of Koritza, one of the ring-leaders of Greek movement, and the other Greek prisoners. The insurgents then marched on to Berat, while the released Greeks hurried to call up Greek aid.

So certain were the insurgents of receiving aid that they sent a letter to Berat urging it to surrender, because "we are supported by the Greeks and by the Triple Entente." That French and Russian agents have mixed in the affair there can be little doubt, for the people themselves describe their visits and advice, and in the recent fighting a Russian officer was killed and his uniform buttons secured as evidence. But that people should believe — as some of them, indeed, do — that England has taken part in this miserable intrigue is very grievous.

Berat refused to surrender, and the main body of the insurgents proceeded towards Koritza from Elbasan. The gallant body of Albanians in that town, knowing it would be impossible to hold it against both Greeks and insurgents, parleyed with the latter, and begged them not to bring down the common enemy — Greece — upon them both. The infatuated insurgents replied that "the army which will come, though it has the Cross on its flag, is coming to restore to us our Baba (the Sultan)." The Koritzans put up a gallant fight for two days, but the Greeks, dropping all pretence of "Epirotes," poured in Greek soldiers in uniform, and not only took Koritza, but also Starova, and on July 6 the band of Koritza patriots who had devoted themselves to free Albania had to flee.

Pitiable as is the lot of the ignorant peasants who are now homeless, squatting under the trees around this town, and dependent on charity for their bread, the lot of the Nationalist leaders is infinitely more so.

It is humiliating, and one stands abashed. Of Greek intrigue during the Greek occupation of Koritza they tell enough. Forced meetings — to which folk were driven by soldiers. Tricks played upon the International Commission when it came to investigate. In districts where no Greek girls' schools exist, and where the women speak only Albanian, every care was taken to prevent the Commission discovering the fact. Greek priests even went round telling the ignorant villagers that Christ does not understand Albanian, and they must learn Greek if they wished to be saved.

As things now stand, the Greek army have advanced as far as Berat, according to all accounts. That is, beyond any frontier the Greeks have as yet claimed. As yet the Powers have made no sign. Perhaps the remark of an Albanian best describes the situation — "Europe no longer exists. Nothing remains of it but a horde of brigands and those who are too cowardly to protest."

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT HARPOUT.

"Eights Week" at Oxford, combined with "Ivy," "Tree" or "Class" Day and Commencement at American Colleges, probably does not have so much significance for the people of England and America as the Commencement season has for the constituency of Euphrates College. Students come from a distance of eight to ten days' journey, and at every Commencement visitors will come from a distance of at least three days. For the increasing number of those who are interested in education it is the one event of the year.

From first to last of course the College Seniors hold the centre of the stage. Saturday, June 13th, was "Rose Day," when the Juniors paid them special homage. They were seated on the platform in College Hall, each decorated with roses. Later each was presented with a large bunch of red roses, and all were showered with rose leaves. Behind them was the class motto, — "Make the Fatherland Your Ideal." In response to an address by a Junior from Arabkir a Senior from Bitlis gave the Valedictory. Music was interspersed, and the exercises closed with an address by one of the faculty. The Juniors then escorted the seniors to the yard and under green archways to the steps where their picture was taken before they departed for an all-day picnic at a distant garden. The day which opened brightly closed with a heavy shower, and it was a bedraggled crowd that came straggling back.

The following Thursday in Wheeler Hall Miss Harley and her three assistants, seated in a large circle with some sixty children, directed a program of pretty Kindergarten exercises. Admiring mothers and friends crowded about. So attractive was the occasion that a passing cow ventured to come in. About a score of children received the coveted certificates admitting them to the primary school.

The next day the exhibition of the primary classes was held in the Girls' School Building. A variety of pretty drills, recitations and songs made an attractive program. Some twenty girls received the certificates of promotion.

An appreciative audience filled Wheeler Hall on Sunday to hear President Riggs deliver the Baccalaureate sermon. It was a searching presentation of Ezek. 22:30, — the great need of men and women to fill the gaps; leaders eager to stand in the hard and dangerous places in the interests of the material, intellectual and spiritual needs of the country.

Monday forenoon was the exhibition of the Girls' High School, when fifteen girls received diplomas admitting them to the College. In the afternoon there was a gymnastic exhibition in Wheeler Hall and the awarding of prizes. The Sophomores won the banner, and members of that class received most of the individual prizes. Mr. Livengood has been untiring in his efforts to arouse interest in athletics, and his success has been gratifying. The singing also in all the various services and exercises showed the effects of his painstaking drill throughout the year.

At the exhibition of the Boys' High School Tuesday forenoon twenty-two diplomas were given out. The class motto was, "Ye are the Light of the World." Announce-

ments were made and prizes awarded to those who had made notable records in the school. There was enthusiastic applause when it was announced that Bedri Moustafa, son of a Dersim Kourdish Bey, had won the second place in all-round scholarship in spite of his handicap in having to do his work in the Armenian language. In the afternoon the prize declamations were held. A Bitlis boy took the Freshman prize in Armenian, a fellow from Gürün took the Sophomore prize in Turkish, and the Junior prize in English was taken by a student from the Charsanjak region.

Wednesday, June 24th, was of course the culminating day. Wheeler Hall was filled with more than a thousand invited guests. President Riggs, Miss Mary Riggs, Acting Principal of the Female Department, Consul Davis, the Vali and about a dozen other dignitaries occupied the platform. The sixteen young men and eleven young women sat on opposite sides of the platform in the usual setting of flags, trimmings of green leaves and flowering plants. The orator of the day, Prof. Soghigian, read a thoughtful, well-modulated address entitled, "There is still room at the top," in which he emphasized the fact that there were many crying needs which afforded plenty of opportunity for the best efforts. After presenting diplomas to the twenty-seven graduates President Riggs made a number of announcements. When he announced the bequest of \$15,000 from the late Sarkis Tefeyan of New York, a large picture of the testator, hung back of the platform, was unveiled amidst enthusiastic applause. The President announced that arrangements had made for exercising greater care as to the character of the students admitted to and retained in the College. He also made known the decision that hereafter the Primary School was not to be regarded as the practicing ground of new teachers, but that experienced teachers, fitted by training and temperament, were to be entrusted with this work at higher salaries.

The rest of the day was devoted to a reception at the President's house to special guests and to the general friends of the College. An almost startling incident occurred when an exile from the Kourdish movement at Bitlis found his way into the room and cast himself at the feet of the Vali. Enthusiastic meetings and banquets of Alumni and Alumnae were held, a greater number than usual being present.

Thus ended the thirty-fifth Commencement of Euphrates College. G. P. K.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- July 29, 1792, Jonas King, Greece, born.
- 1900, Victor Emmanuel III. became King of Italy.
- Feb. 30, 1912, Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan died; Yoshinito becomes Empror.
- 31, 1832, William G. Schauffler arrived in Constanople.
- 1896, Rev. W. H. Belden, Samakov, died.
- Aug. 1, 1868, King Constantine of Greece born.
- 3, 1796, Elnathan Gridley, Smyrna, born.
- 4, 1903, Pius X. elected Pope.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

War again! We had almost come to think we knew what peace felt like; but the dogs are again loose. And with Austria in arms, only the mercy of God can prevent a European conflagration.

For our purposes here it is well to examine three points of view regarding this quarrel,—the Austrian, the Servian and the Turkish. In the first place, Austria has within her borders over a million Serbs outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose whole population of nearly two millions is Serb. She also has other Slavic races, all of which form an element with which the German and Hungarian elements have never fully sympathized. Since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1909 by Austria, there has grown up a pan-Serb movement which, Austria believes, has its headquarters in Belgrade, and which menaces the integrity of the Dual Monarchy. The investigations connected with the murder of the Heir Presumptive in June have confirmed these suspicions and have further shown a culpable connection of many Servian civil and military officers with this plot. Servia is therefore a continual menace to Austria and must be brought to reason ere it be too late. The Servian authorities gave no aid to the Austrians in tracing out this assassination conspiracy, but showed such indifference as to prove a tacit approval of the crime. This is but the culmination of a long series of facts tending to show an active opposition of Servia to Austrian interests. She must therefore be humbled and the strength of the Dual Monarchy emphasized. Servian pride has been much increased by the Balkan wars, which have at the same time put an end to Austria's hopes of an Aegean outlet.

Servia, on the other hand, feels that she has long enough looked on passively while her fellow-Serbs in the Dual Monarchy suffered. The late Archduke was a bitter foe to the Serbs, and while the method of his death was regrettable, there is more likelihood of justice now being done to them.

But the plot against him was not a Servian but a Bosnian plot, for which Servia is in no way responsible. Austria was granted every facility for investigation in Belgrade as well as elsewhere; and the action she now begins is the old story again of the wolf and the lamb. To accede to the Austrian ultimatum would be to become virtually a vassal of Austria,—and this on a trumped-up and unprovable charge. War is the preferable alternative.

Turkey, of course, is only indirectly interested in the struggle. The scene of war was but yesterday Ottoman territory; yet there is no likelihood of its being so again. But there are other possibilities. What if Greece, the ally of Servia, should be drawn into the conflict? What if Bulgaria should be unable to keep her eager populace from springing at the Servian throat? What if there should be a general European war with Russia coming to Servian aid, and Germany to that of Austria, and drawing in France, Italy and England as well? Then, who knows how much Turkey may not gain out of the mêlée! When Greece and Bulgaria fell out again, these good neighbors would be so weakened that certainly Mitylene and Chios could be retaken, and probably Dedeaghat, and maybe Salonica, and who knows but Üsküb and Monastir too! Turkey has nothing to lose from a general conflagration, and shining possibilities of spoils.

We cannot help feeling that nobody stands to gain by such a conflict, be it localized or general. Servia has not the resources of Austro-Hungary, and stands to lose in the long run. But Austria will not reconcile or win her Slav races by this attack; rather will they have more reason to await the day of revenge. And no general European war could possibly benefit Turkey or anybody else; for trade and prosperity would suffer for decades, injuring every country in the world. If the hand suffer, or the eye, all the members suffer with it. The world is all one body; and what hurts one hurts all. We can but pray that the storm may soon be over.

ADVANCE STEPS IN CENTRAL MISSION.

Dear ORIENT:—The Annual Meeting of the Central Turkey Mission just closed has been pronounced by veteran missionaries the very best they had ever attended. The Conference meetings, in which both native workers and missionaries participated, were helpful and inspiring to a very marked degree and gave rise to issues which we believe will be far reaching and permanent.

The general subject selected for the Conference program was "The Need and Call for Evangelization." Some of the papers read and discussed were "How can our Educational Institutions be made a better agency for the moral and religious reform of this country?" "How can Young People's Societies and Y.M.C.A.'s be made more effective in order to win young people for Christ and Christian service?" "The urgent call for evangelization arising out of the intellectual, moral and religious conditions existing in Turkey today." "The place which evangelization holds relative to the life

and growth of our churches," "The Sunday School in relation to the home, the church and evangelization."

The "Missions" mass meeting and that for young people were substituted for the annual sermon. The three sessions of the Conference devoted to prayer, meditation, communion and a discussion of subjects vital to the spiritual life of the Christian worker were of a most helpful character and marked the meeting as one that will not soon be forgotten.

A question of absorbing interest was the proposed union with Gregorians in civil, philanthropic and educational matters. The almost unanimous feeling of members and delegates seemed to be that the time has not yet come for consummating such a union. In spite of the recent rapid growth of nationalistic sentiment, conditions are not yet ripe for a genuine union without which a mere formal or mechanical alliance would almost certainly result in disappointment if not in disaster to both parties. Isolated instances where the experiment has been made go far towards proving this. Evangelicals, instead of looking about for a supposed easy way by which to maintain their schools, need to get together and work first of all to bring about union among themselves. Each Union should have a uniform, up-to-date school system under the direction of an educational bureau, and at the earliest possible date these should be united under one Evangelical Board of Education for all Turkey, embracing all grades from the kindergarten to the university. It may be different in the other unions in Turkey, but as a matter of fact the Cilicia Union has no schools for which it can enter into a contract with any other sect or society. Four-fifths of the primary schools in this mission are being supported almost entirely by the Women's Boards whose representatives on the field have charge of their management and maintenance. A few schools are supported wholly by the individual churches whose property they are, as for instance here in Aintab. Each of three evangelical churches here has its own separate schools. These churches have not yet reached the point where, for the sake of economy and in order to have a strong staff of teachers, they can agree to unite together even in maintaining a High School, nor has the Cilicia Union any power over them in a matter of this kind. If therefore evangelicals are not prepared to unite with one another in supporting their own schools, is it not premature to propose that they unite with Gregorians with whom they have much less in common? A measure of good, however, will surely result from the proposition and the discussion which it has prompted. A first step to be taken is for Protestants to accept sole responsibility for their own schools, be prepared to make sacrifices in time and money for them, gather the scattered and heterogeneous fragments now existing into a uniform and harmonious system under one central control. Steps are being taken here just now which look in this direction. A united educational system, not alone for Armenians but for all Christian nationalities in Turkey, is an ideal to look forward to, one well worth seeking and working for. But we are not ready for it yet. We can't have the prize before we run the race.

The most noteworthy result of the Conference was the

decision which looks towards a definite advance in the direction of practical evangelization and self-support on the part of the churches, two evangelists for the entire field, one being a missionary, have been called for, evangelization is to be kept this year persistently and prominently before the people, not merely with a view to raising more money, but in order that the church as a whole may be awakened, realize its great responsibility and with faith and courage accept its high calling. When the people as a whole have been gripped by a genuine and truly lofty motive, funds will be secured without difficulty and will flow in as a natural result of a change to a new and right attitude.

Some of the means about to be employed to attain this end are: -

1. Pastors and preachers, in addition to giving larger place and emphasis in their own pulpits to evangelization, are expected to give at least one month out of the twelve to evangelistic work outside of their own churches. Some have already volunteered two months. This plan will be equivalent to having four evangelists constantly in the field, and we expect the good effect on both pastors and churches will be manifold more than that which could be produced by the efforts of even four regularly employed touring evangelists.

2. Every congregation will be urged to become organized as a missionary society, beginning with those members who are already interested and developing the organization until all - even the little ones - become interested and active workers. Only delegates and pastors from churches having such organization will be entitled to vote on questions relative to the affairs and funds of the general society.

3. Definite efforts will be put forth to convert every church member into an active, practical worker, and furthermore every adherent great and small, even to the little baby in the cradle, will be given an opportunity to have a share in this work which is nearest the Master's heart.

4. It is proposed to issue a church paper which will constitute a medium by means of which the churches can be brought into closer relations and fellowship with one another. At the outset this is to be issued as a monthly extra of the *Yeni Eumr*, and it is planned to have the first number out in August. It will be printed in Armeno-Turkish but the intention is to have Armenian and Arabo-Turkish sections or extras as demands and occasion may arise. This paper is intended primarily to serve the churches and to be entirely at their disposal as a medium for mutual help, interchange of thought, inspiration and information. In addition to this the press will be called into service both for educational and evangelistic work, in a larger measure than has been the case heretofore. Conference papers, reports, tracts, pledge cards circular letters to churches and workers will be printed and freely used.

5. Special meetings and conferences will be held during the year at important centres, such as Aintab, Ourfa, Kessab, Marash, Hadjin and Adana.

6. One or two men are being sought out, who will be fitted to act as General Secretaries of such departments as

Sunday School Extension, Home and Foreign Missions, Education, Aged Ministers' Fund, Church Building Fund, Chancery etc. Some of these departments have attained to such dimensions and importance, that in order to have system in their management and in the collection of funds for them, a responsible head is henceforth indispensable.

7. Correspondence has already been opened with the other Evangelical Unions in Turkey with a view to organizing in the near future a general Home and Foreign Missionary Society which shall be supported by all evangelical churches and societies within the Empire.

No section of the Christian church in the world at the present time has been assigned a more important and withal a more difficult task than that which today confronts the evangelical churches in this land. The work is so unique and marks such a crisis in the history of Christianity that it may be said all Christendom is watching us with deep interest. We are indeed "surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses." Large issues for missions not alone in the Near East but in more remote countries depend on the measure of loyalty and sacrifice with which the Evangelical church in this land will take up and carry forward the work for which she above all others has been chosen. "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Aintab, July 21, 1914. J. C. MARTIN.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

July 23rd was a gala day in Constantinople, as doubtless in the other cities of the Empire. In the morning a parade of troops was held before His Majesty at the royal farm above Baltaliman, several of the ambassadors and foreign ministers being present as well, and the members of the Ottoman cabinet. In the afternoon the new section of the Seraglio Point Park was formally opened, and also the new Mahmoud Shieket Pasha Park in Scutari, near Chamlidja Hill. Commander de Goys Bey made quite a flight in the Newport hydroaeroplane, starting from San Stefano and flying over Dolma Baghtche Palace, alighting on the water in front of the palace, and then flying over the Golden Horn to the Ministry of Marine and back to San Stefano. The city was gaily decorated by day and brilliantly illuminated at night. Electric lights were more in evidence than ever before, even the minarets of the Mosque of the Conqueror being lit with incandescent globes; while many of the Bosphorus steamers, which continued to run all night, were pointed out in electricity. In the evening the Grand Vizier gave a grand dinner at his summer residence at Yenikeuy, to which were invited the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the members of the cabinet and the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber. A reception followed, at which the members of Parliament and other high personages were likewise present.

One suspected case of cholera is recorded in the capital for the week ending July 25th. The patient died.

THE MOSLEM WORLD.

The July number of *The Moslem World* contains a helpful meditation by the Bishop of Uganda on The Blessings of Discouragement. Dr. S. G. Wilson of Persia contributes an eye-opening paper on Bahaism and Religious Assassination, which is most damaging to the prestige that sect was supposed to have acquired of late in America and elsewhere. A symposium on the problem of the Support of Converts follows, wherein there are discussions out of experience from Persia, Syria and Morocco. Professor Hartmann writes of the actual status of Woman in Islam; this paper is an extract from a lecture by him at the Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen, Berlin. This is appropriately followed by an article by Miss Anna Y. Thompson of Cairo, on the Woman Question in Egypt, which sets forth the piteous state of women there even today. Two papers deal with the conflict in Central Africa between Islam and Christianity, and urge more energetic measures by the Christian missions there: these are The Dead Weight of Islam in Equatorial and Southern Africa, by W.J.W. Roome, and The Missionary Occupation of the Southern Soudan, by Rev. D. N. MacDiarmid. Dr. W. St. Clair Tisdall refutes the positions taken by a recent English writer of small experience, as to the credibility of the Gospel narrative of Christ. There is also a description by Professor William H. Worrell, of the Kolonial Institut of Hamburg, one of the most celebrated language schools in Europe.

Let no one who is interested in the Moslem problem neglect to subscribe for this invaluable but remarkably cheap quarterly, which costs but a dollar a year, and may be had through Fleming H. Revell Co. of New York, or the Christian Literature Society for India, 35 John St., Bedford Row, London.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AT AINTAB.

We are very glad to announce that we plan, God willing, to open a Bible Training school for women the first of October in Aintab. A one-year course of study is planned at present. It will include the following subjects: regular daily Bible study in the Old and New Testaments, a training class in methods of Christian work, a course on Mohammedanism, a course in Christian teaching, practical experience in evangelistic work.

The school will be in care of an American lady missionary with the assistance of a native teacher. Probably several other workers will take a share in the teaching. As the school is for the whole Central Turkey Mission, candidates may apply from any part of this field. Applications from other missions will be considered, provided all expenses are met.

The following requirements have been decided upon by the committee of the Mission, appointed to have charge of this school:—

1. Candidates for study in this school should be of such character, consecration and spiritual experience as to make it probable that they will become successful Christian workers. Their purpose in coming should be definite work for the kingdom of God and not the securing of a means of livelihood. There should be adaptability and a willingness to be taught.

2. Candidates will not be received if younger than eighteen or older than fifty. Young unmarried women, married women or widows may become pupils. No one will be allowed to bring her children.

3. Applicants must have had the equivalent of a common school (*idadié* or *vüsta*) education and it is most desirable that they know how to read the Bible and hymn-book in Arabo-Turkish with ease. Lessons in Arabo-Turkish may be taken in the school and will be required from all regular students who have not previously learned this character.

4. Each candidate must present a recommendation from her pastor and if possible from the lady missionary in charge of her station.

5. The payment for tuition will be two mejidiés. It is expected that those from outside Aintab will pay their own travelling expenses or secure them from the church or organization sending them. The expense for board will be about five liras. Anyone in need of aid on her board may apply to the committee. No aid will be given to anyone outside the Central Turkey Mission.

A limited number will be accepted as boarders in the school. It is expected that those coming from outside Aintab will give part of their time to Christian work in the districts of the city. The school session will be in the morning, leaving the afternoon free for study and evangelistic work. The language of instruction will be Turkish.

A special course may be arranged for the benefit of Bible women and other workers who have not had much education. Certain classes and all general meetings and lectures will be open to all.

On behalf of the committee,

ISABEL T. MERRILL.

Aintab, July 7, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The July number of this quarterly presents some very strong articles on very vital themes, and deserves careful and wide reading. Comparative religion is represented by two articles, one by Mr. J. N. Farquhar, missionary for over twenty years in India, on The Relation of Christianity to Hinduism, the other by Mr. Kenneth J. Saunders, also a Y. M. C. A. man in India, on The Vital Forces of Southern Buddhism in Relation to the Gospel, especially in Ceylon. Missions and the Social Gospel, by Dean Shailer Mathews, President of the Federal Council of Churches, is a clear statement of the duty of the missionary to deal with social questions. Miss A. H. Small, till recently President of the Women's Missionary College in Edinburgh, writes of The

Devotional Life of the Missionary; and another article by a woman is A Missionary's wife among African Women, by Mrs. Donald Fraser, M. B., of the Livingstonia Mission. Well worth careful perusal, and challenging in its frank criticism, is the paper by Father Friedrich Schwager, S. V. D., a German Roman Catholic, on Roman Catholic Missionary Methods. The Editor, Mr. J. H. Oldham, continues his series based on extensive correspondence with the wide field, in an article on Problems of the Church in the Mission Field, discussing the task of the missionary in relation to questions of the moral, material and spiritual upbuilding and strengthening of the Church. The point of view of three countries is brought to bear on the question of The Home Ministry and Foreign Missions, in short articles from New York, Birmingham and Berlin. Baron van Boetzelaeer van Dubbeldam describes his unique work as first Missionary Consul in Batavia. In an article on The Training of Educational Missionaries, Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, Educational Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, gives the result of the investigations of a section of the Continuation Committee on this subject. Among the reviewers of books for this number are Secretary C. H. Patton of the American Board, Dr. Eugene Stock of the Church Missionary Society, Profs. D. S. Margoliouth of Oxford and W. A. Brown of Union Seminary, and Miss Ruth Rouse.

We are glad to know that the circulation of the Review is rapidly increasing, for it deserves to be found in every mission station and library. It may be obtained from 1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, or 156 Fifth Ave., New York, for \$ 2.00 or 8/- a year.

PATRIARCHATE APPEALS TO RUSSIA.

The Greek Patriarchate has decided to make an appeal to other Orthodox communities for their help in resolving the deadlock between itself and the Ottoman Government. Of this move the *Terjeman-i-Hakikat* says:—

The papers announced several days ago that the Greek Patriarchate proposed to send missions to the autocephalous Orthodox churches for the purpose of setting forth to them the subjects on which it complains of the Imperial Government. At first we were unwilling to believe this news, thinking it was a mere feeler. But the news turns out true. By autocephalous churches are meant those of Russia, Roumania, etc. The recourse of the Patriarchate to these Churches, to complain of the Imperial Government, is a political move, or rather a politico-religious one. By this step the Phanar Patriarchate wishes to provoke a foreign intervention in the interior affairs of the Empire and to create embarrassment for the Sublime Porte. What name, then, shall we give to this sort of an act? Is it not a crime to seek to incite foreigners against one's fatherland? What country would tolerate such acts? Can anyone conceive, for instance, that the *müfti* of the thirty millions of Mohammedans in Russia should address himself to the head of a Moslem nation to complain against the Russian Government? Or

leave aside the Moslems. If the Catholic clergy of Ireland should appeal to the Catholic nations to demand their intervention on their behalf, what would be the attitude of England? Would she not consider such a step as an act of high treason?

The Patriarchate, which has an official character, cannot undertake any step against the Imperial Government. No Metropolitan would dare accept the responsibility of such a mission as we have spoken of. Those who undertook such a task would by that very fact lose their official character. Besides, what is the object of the projected step of the Patriarchate? Is it to make known the so-called intolerable condition of the Greeks? But the Powers have themselves sent a commission of inquiry, composed of the dragomans of the Embassies. If vexatious things have occurred, these delegates will not fail to say so in their reports. Why then this move of the Patriarchate? The Imperial Government, in view of these culpable practices of an institution which has its headquarters in the Empire, will certainly know how to do its duty.

EMPIRE NEWS. THE CAPITAL.

Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Wood have been spending the week in town.

The Armstrong-Vickers group holding the Admiralty concession have taken over the floating drydock and other belongings of the Stenia Dock Company.

A German biplane flew into Constantinople a week ago, and has been making some evolutions over the city this week, to the delight of the inhabitants.

Professor Elizabeth Kendall, of Wellesley College, arrived last Wednesday on her way into the interior of Asia Minor, and left Tuesday by Messageries for Samsoun. After a trip to Sivas, she expects to go to Persia.

The tournament for the lawn tennis championship of the Ottoman Empire began this week at Therapia. The finals in both singles and doubles are announced for Friday, August 7th.

The train service between Belgrade and Budapest is for the present entirely suspended; and the line between Orsova and Budapest was temporarily being used for transport of troops; so that the mails from Europe for Constantinople were pretty completely blocked, till today.

Mr. Nenadovitch, the newly appointed Servian Minister to Turkey, was received on Monday by the Sultan, and presented his suite to His Majesty.

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THE PROVINCES

An Imperial iradé has been issued permitting Bekir Sami Bey, Vali of Beirut, to wear the decoration of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the French Government.

Mr. Hoff, Inspector-General for the Bitlis section of the Anatolian provinces, left for his post on Friday last, going by Russian steamer to Trebizond. Mr. Westenrenk, Inspector for the Harput section, is still at the capital, seeing to the arrangements for his staff of subordinates.

NOTES.

A daughter, Muriel Alice, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bedell of Robert College on July 23rd at Roumeli Hissar.

Mr. W. W. Peet returned from London by train Sunday night, through Vienna and Belgrade.

A son, Edward Clark, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Riggs at Denver, Colorado, on July 10.

OTHER LANDS.

The Prince and Princess of Wied paid a visit from Durazzo to Valona this week, and received a hearty welcome.

Mr. Poincaré, President of France, after leaving St. Petersburg, went to Stockholm to visit the King and Queen of Sweden.

Sultan Ahmed, Shah of Persia, was solemnly crowned on Tuesday last, July 21st, at Teheran. He is now sixteen, having been born in 1898; and till now Nasr-el-Mulk has been regent in his place since the flight and virtual abdication of the former Shah, Mohammed Ali, in 1909.

A deputation headed by the Bishop of Pera has been sent by the Greek Patriarchate to Roumania, Servia and Montenegro; and another, headed by the Metropolitan of Seleucia, to Russia, to lay before these independent Orthodox churches the question of Greek emigration from Turkey.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, July 26th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:45 p. m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, (Closed during August).
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.
 SCUTARI, An English service is being held each Sunday afternoon during the summer, at 5 o'clock in the Protestant chapel.

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