

# The Orient.

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No. 49

## TRANSFORMING A VILLAGE.

A letter from Miss Mianzara Kaprielian, dated March 6, gives an interesting account of her self-denying work in Chalgara, near Eski Shehir. After speaking of the unparalleled severity of the winter there, which cut off all communication with the outside world for weeks, she tells of her school of forty girls, the number being limited only by the fact that she has no assistant, and is working up to the limit of her strength. The immemorial custom in this village, as in so many others, of the careless use of firearms, especially at weddings, having endangered the life of this intrepid worker and of others, the village committee finally forbade the firing of guns in the village under penalty of twenty-five piasters for each offense. "Just then it was the wedding season, and to our great surprise and satisfaction the rule worked wonderfully; the village was quiet and orderly, no quarrels or accidents took place, though there were forty-three weddings. Last year there were not so many, and yet there were five persons wounded, one—a woman—fatally. A number of watchmen and a few street-lamps, seen now for the first time in the village, are among the reforms. The marked change for the better in my girls makes me more than happy. They are trying to be good, kind, obedient and truthful. It is so hard for them to live better lives. Their parents always set them a bad example; they hardly ever speak the truth; mothers curse their children day and night, and use very ugly words when anything goes wrong. They never know how to control themselves, and when excited they almost go crazy. I wish I had more time to work among these poor neglected women. . . . The work itself is very encouraging, and we are on friendly terms with the whole village. My hope and belief is that some day all my villagers will get awakened, and we shall have a new Chalgara." Miss Mianzara has recently been quite ill, but rejoices that God has spared her life and she is much better.

## IN MEMORY OF MR. ALLEN.

More than a thousand people attended a service in Van held on Feb. 26, in memory of Mr. Allen. There were eight speakers, among them Der Mesrob, the acting Archpriest, and Dr. Reynolds. The service lasted about two hours and a-half; and afterwards the Vice-Vali and some twenty-five other prominent men came to Dr. Reynolds's room to express their sympathy.

## AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

CHARTER DAY, 1911.

The celebration of the granting of the new College Charter in 1908, was carried out on Wednesday March 15th.

The omens of the skies were all with us, for after nearly two months of unusual cold, and heavy storms, sunshine and the balmy air of Spring cheered our spirits for almost the first time this year. Early, too, came greetings from America, a cablegram from our faithful Trustee Miss Caroline Borden, which said, "Charter greetings. With love let us one and all strengthen and increase our College with best activities".

The first exercises of the day were held in the Chapel at 9.30 A. M. when Dr. Patrick gave a brief address to the faculty, students and visiting guests. Dr. Patrick recalled a few of the important facts in the early history of the College and then proceeded to dwell more fully on the changes that have taken place in the past year. She called attention first to the establishment of the Preparatory Department in its own quarters at the fine old Mousouros palace at Arnaoutkeuy, with a Director, Faculty and nearly one hundred and fifty students. She spoke also of the Construction Department on the top of the hill, at our new site at Arnaoutkeuy, where an American architect and five trained American builders are working with ten thousand dollars' worth of American machinery as well as with the unskilled labor of the Orient, on our new buildings. One may see the first stages of four buildings:—Gould Hall, which will be the Administration Building, Henry Wood's Hall, for the Science Department, a dormitory given by John D. Rockefeller, and a central power house. Seventy-five thousand dollars are greatly needed for the central dining hall, which would complete the southern half of the proposed line of buildings.

Following with a consideration of the College proper, Dr. Patrick mentioned the draw-backs due to the cholera, and the quarantine which was established only five days after the opening of College, and the isolation in Scutari caused by these and the unusual cold and heavy snows of the winter. Nevertheless there has been progress in the different departments. The Chemistry department which had lapsed for one year has been re-established. The Musical Department has shown unusual vigor. Members of the class in Harmony have written the music for several hymns, one of which was used for the processional of Charter-day.

The number of students of College rank has increased from 91 to 111. The senior class, which numbers sixteen, is the largest in the history of the College. The Student Go-

vernment has shown increasing efficiency under the dignified and forceful leadership of Miss Anka Pironcova. The Officers of this Association are to be congratulated on this opportunity to learn some of the problems which will confront them later, and to secure training in leadership.

The members of the Alumnae Association give us continual cause for pride and satisfaction. Miss Vivian Edwards of the Class of '97 is presenting in different cities in the United States a series of Tableaux and Pictured Songs illustrating the history of the College for the benefit of the Alumnae Fund. Miss Baidzar Dayan of the Class of 1899 has, without help, established in Scutari a school for girls, which, in this its first year the Armenian Patriarch has pronounced the best school for Armenian girls in Constantinople. Miss Manig Berberian, of the class of 1905, has been publishing a series of successful articles on literary subjects, in the Armenian papers, which are soon to appear in book form. Madame Halideh Salih, Class of 1901, has published two books within the year, a novel, the motive of which is social reform, and a set of pedagogical essays, embodying the subject matter of her lectures at the Turkish Normal School for Girls. Other enterprises carried on by the Alumnae with which all are familiar are enjoying their usual success. Such are the Princess Hospital for Children in Athens, the Girls' School in Korfcha, Albania, and the College Settlement at Chalgara.

The address closed with a brief consideration of the three classes of problems that confront every College, — those of Scholarship, Character, and Finance. To all of them there is a spiritual basis, and in all success there are underlying spiritual laws which must be regarded. Jesus Christ taught us the solution of all problems through the spiritual life, in the words "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

At ten o'clock in the morning the Alumnae came flocking to the College from all parts of the city. At 11.30 they held their annual business meeting. The officers gave an account of their work during the year and of the successful meeting and Tea at Tokatlian's in November. Many matters of importance were discussed and various schemes proposed to secure funds for an Alumnae Building. After a very satisfactory and inspiring meeting the association adjourned for luncheon.

The College was most happy to have as its honored guests for luncheon and for the afternoon exercises, his excellency, the Hon. John R. Carter, Minister in charge at the American Embassy, and Mrs. Carter, also Dr. and Mrs. Bowen, Madame Karitch and Mr. Frew.

### THE CHARTER DAY ADDRESS.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with a prayer by Rev. Robert Frew. Mme Karitsch then sang three numbers, after which the address of the President of the Alumnae Association, Miss Marika Klonarithou, was read by Miss Emmanuel. President Patrick then introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, whose subject was, "Economic Problems of the Twentieth Century". Prof. Clark said in part:—

The nineteenth century has two achievements to its credit; the first is political, the wide diffusion of the forms of representative government; the second is economic, the complete transformation of the practical life of a large part of the world. The hand processes used in manufactures at the beginning of the 19th century had at its close been almost completely displaced by machinery and mechanical processes. The problem of the twentieth century is, to infuse into the democratic forms a really democratic spirit, to recover the lost spirit of democracy and to perfect its mechanism. The origin of this problem lies in the mechanical inventions of the 18th century. The steam engine and machines led to the establishment of enormously large plants, and to the modern trust, — which is not necessarily a monopoly. A great struggle is now going on between capital and labor, between consumers and producers. The net result of this struggle will eventually be the triumph of democracy. What, then, should a democratic government aim to do? Some say it should take possession of all capital and manage it. This is Socialism. Others say it should retain the present system and reform it, and make it tributary to the common weal. Let us look at some of the objections to the ideal of socialism. However much one may sympathize with the spirit of the movement, — its humanitarian ideal of uplifting and improving the status of the laboring class, — not many have gone deeply into the probable effects of this plan.

1. The impossibility of managing so enormous an industrial department satisfactorily. It is obvious that to manage one industry, however great, is far easier than to manage five hundred industries and keep the balance between them. Even if a government starts with a capacity for management, it will lose that capacity because of this complexity.

2. The contrast between rulers and ruled is troublesome. In a socialistic state, where nobody can be rich, ambition can shape itself only in a political direction. Though there be no difference of income, there is an enormous difference of positions and kinds of work, and the ruler's or administrator's position is an eminently desirable one. The mere desire to rule will create intense ambition and lead to the forming of corrupt political machines. And the widespread discontent over apparent comparative poverty will make it difficult for the government to retain its office.

3. Labor will never be as strenuous or fruitful, owing to the universal disposition to shirk. This has been seen in small states where socialism has been tried. Everybody wants to shirk, and nobody wants to rebuke anyone else for shirking, and we thus have a happy family; but only about half as much work is done in a commune as outside of it.

4. It is very difficult to accumulate capital. The only way to do so would be to take it out of the wages of labor; and the workers would have to decide how much to take out. But capital must increase enormously in order to provide for the future; for while the population of a socialistic state would grow very fast, the industries would not.

5. Socialists are mistaken as to one point. The distribution of the world's wealth would not make everybody

wealthy. The increase for the average laborer who now gets \$500 to \$600 a year would be from \$60 to \$90, — which would not make him really rich. And if labor were no longer fruitful, and if the management were careless, and working appliances were to deteriorate, he would soon be not \$90 richer, but more than \$90 poorer. A very slight deterioration in management would do this.

6. The efficiency of all productive appliances needs increase. New inventions are now driving poorer machines out of the market. But take away the incentive of making money, and inventions would not multiply. Socialists suggest giving medals and certificates of honorable mention for such inventions, in place of financial rewards. This is not enough. I knew a man who made \$1,000,000 through inventing a machine that would secure one more shoe from a given calf-skin. What a blaze of glory that man would have under the medal system! No, socialism will not change human nature; and men will not spend their lives inventing for the sake of the mere honor of it, as they will for self-preservation, for that is what it is now.

The other alternative is, to keep the present system of society organization in essence, and reform it. Remove the danger of monopolies. Keep all the efficiency that consolidation gives, but place the great corporations where they cannot do the harm they sometimes do now. The voice of the people must be emphatically heard in legislation, in the administrative offices, and in the courts of law. The government by the people should be for the people. The 19th century has bequeathed to us an enormous productive machine, fraught with greater danger to us than any literal machine; and this must be made to work for the people. Judging by immediate history, the people are very likely to have what they wish. The referendum and the initiative will be a machine to help them. And capital will not be aggressive, but productive and also harmless to the people.

We do not condemn Socialism merely because it looks difficult. The other alternative presents better hopes. We are like men on a ship which is somewhat leaky. Some would advise us to abandon the ship and make a raft, and cast ourselves on it amid the ocean's currents. But those who go down into the hold to examine the ship tell us that the timbers are strong, and that it is not so much tearing to pieces, but calking that is needed. Let us then not build a raft and trust to that, but calk the ship and sail with it, into our home port.

At the close of the address, an anthem was rendered by the College Choir.

#### THE EVENING.

It remains but to speak of the student celebration in the evening. This consisted of the trial scene from the Merchant of Venice and two tableaux, — The nine Greek Muses, and Alma Tadema's picture, "Reading Homer." These were presented with the ability and grace for which our students are well known and gave great pleasure to the spectators.

#### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**58th Session** (March 15). The discussion of the budget of the Public Debt was resumed. This budget is in three parts; the first, concerning the financing of various railroads, including kilometric guarantees, etc., amounts to Lt. 7,944,312. The second, embracing the pensions granted to *Sherifs*, those who have done great service for the country, former patriarchs and bishops, ex-functionaries in Crete, etc., amounts to Lt. 228,889. These two were discussed to day, but the third part, treating of certain expenses of the ministry of finance and certain pensions formerly paid by the ministry of justice and cults, was tabled till necessary modifications of the regulations regarding them can be made. The budget for the Imperial household, which is essentially the same as last year, was passed without discussion.

**59th Session** (March 16). The proposition to give the jewels of Abdul Hamid to the committee that is collecting a national subscription for the fleet, provoked much opposition, as being a government grant to a private company without safeguarding the disposal of such grant; but it was adopted. A motion to demand from the government an explanation of the continuance of martial law in the capital was lost by 61 votes to 113. The last two hours were given to discussing article 45 of the revised penal code.

**60th Session** (March 18). The war budget was explained in a long speech by Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, lasting most of the day. He justified the sale of the Taxim barracks because they are unsanitary. He compared the war budget with that of Servia, to show that the Servian budget was much greater in comparison with the gross revenues of the country. He also showed that while of the 22 departments of the national budget for 1326, 6 show reductions and five show an increase of less than 20% each, the war budget shows an increase of 23%; and eleven show an increase greater than this. The marine budget increased 120%; that for public instruction, 114%; that for public works, 83 1/2%, that of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, 78%, and so forth. He enumerated the additions and improvements made in the army, and gave many details of the expeditions into Albania, the Hauran and the Yemen. He closed by saying that the budget could not be reduced.

**61st Session** (March 20). Several deputies criticised the management of the army and of the war department, complaining that no instruction in Turkish was given in the barracks, that the religious duties of non-Moslem soldiers were not facilitated by the appointment of priests as chaplains, and that the figures given at the previous session by the Minister of War were misleading. The Minister answered his critics by saying that adequate barracks must be built before schools could be opened in them; that although the appointing of priests as chaplains was at present impracticable, the non-Moslem soldiers were being given full liberty in performing their religious duties; and that the figures given by his opponents were incorrect. The first two chapters of the War budget were then passed.

**62nd Session** (March 21). A bill, introduced by Hairy Bey, Minister of the Evkaf, to abolish nineteen of the twenty *imarets* in the capital, was discussed all the morning. These institutions are kitchens founded and endowed by former sultans to furnish food free to Moslem theological students, imams, mosque servants and the poor. So many abuses have sprung up in connection with their administration, that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has issued *fetva*, or decree, approving of this reform measure. By reducing the number to one, the ministry of the *evkaf* hopes to be able to regulate the working of that one satisfactorily. No final decision was reached, but no serious obstacle appears, and the project will probably be approved. An indecisive debate on the bill for encouraging native industries occupied the afternoon sitting.

### GREAT STORMS NEAR AINTAB.

*Aintab, Feb. 26, 1911*

Since the middle of January, there have been seven storms, each of unusual severity, with much snow and extreme cold. For two days, now, the weather has been bright and warm, and the snow is melting, and perhaps the storms are over. Three or four days ago the post came in from the west and east, but day before yesterday after going about ten miles to north toward Marash, the post was obliged to return to Aintab as the road was absolutely impassable. During the first storm a party were more than nine hours in going ten miles. After the second storm, reports of deaths from exposure on the roads began to come in. A man on horseback arrived at a village, almost frozen to death. As he revived, his first words were about his two companions. A search party found them on the road, dead. A father started from Aintab for a neighboring village taking his son with him, though friends advised against it. The boy was overcome by the cold and his father was obliged to leave him on the road, coming back for his body the next day. A caravan of seven camels reached one of the khans in Aintab without drivers. Immediately a relief party started on the back track. They found three men, huddled together and frozen to death.

The body of a wolf that had been shot was in the market a few days ago. Also the body of a man was brought in from a few minutes' walk west of the college, badly torn by a wild animal. Whether he was killed by the animal, or frozen to death and so found by it, is not known. A wolf was seen by our night-watchman Sunday night, and one attacked another of our men near the city night before last.

In the city, charcoal has gone up even to \$5.50 a hundred pounds, and has ranged from three to five cents a pound. Fire-wood has been half a cent a pound. The bake shops have closed at times because they could not get fuel. Some of the people have burned even doors and furniture and the window shutters which are their only shelter from the outside cold. One family, utterly without fuel, took the donkey into the house, that they might be warmed by its heat.

This situation has necessitated much relief work. The city government has given some work and has made distributions both of money and of flour. Relief work has been carried on for the sick poor, also, from the hospital. The Gregorian community contributed between forty and fifty liras for relief several weeks ago, but it was soon exhausted and their committee was obliged to go into debt. The Second church distributed seven pounds in three days. At the Hospital, the bread bill for one week was thirteen liras and they gave out 500 pounds of charcoal in four days, at the rate of 3.5 pounds to a family, once in five days. Dr. Hamilton says that she has never seen such destitution, even in 1895, as she has found in the houses of the poor these last weeks.

A special relief fund of fifty pounds, sent by Mrs. Rendel Harris, with no foresight of these events, has been a great help and encouragement. There is a record of one pound of this amount divided among about one hundred people and furnishing bread to between three hundred and three hundred and fifty individuals.

JOHN E. MERRILL.

### THE WINTER IN BITLIS.

From a letter by the Rev. Harrison A. Maynard dated Feb. 13, we give the following extracts;—

The thermometer's lowest fall was to  $-7^{\circ}$  F. No one has ever known of such a winter. The past week has been warmer but now the snow is breaking the record. So far this winter's fall is 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and of that, 15 feet fell in 26 days, and about eight feet within the last week. We are buried, so to speak. In the streets one sometimes steps from the street to a roof for easy walking. In some places the piles are above the one-story houses, and stairways are made in the snow down to the doors. A few nights ago an avalanche of soft snow descended from the extremely steep mountain side on some houses on the far side of the city. The trees in its way were unharmed, and acted only as a sieve and with less restraining force. But thick stone walls went down before it. One two-story house was completely demolished and swept away. This was our cook's home. Her oldest brother and his little boy were killed, and three other persons badly injured. Thirteen other people were killed. The Governor had these unfortunates buried at government expense, sent soldiers to aid in the search for lost goods, and sent a large number of soldiers to tread down threatening drifts in other places. Forty travelers were snowbound in Bash Khan, two hours distant from the city. Food was selling at twelve times the cost price. Some one managed to bring news to the city, and the government sent fifteen men with bread to them.

We hear that the water in Erzeroum has frozen up. It is brought from a long distance very near the surface. Report has it that water is selling there at two cents a quart.

Yesterday and today have been clear. We may now hope for a much desired rest.

**CONCERNING THE MOSLEM CALENDAR.**

A correspondent writes from Quincy, Ill., to ask whether the Moslem year consists, as stated in the Encyclopedia Britannica, of alternate months of 30 and 29 days, thus making the year consist of 354 days, with one day additional every 2 or 3 years, all in a cycle of 30 years, — or whether the arrangement varies from year to year, and if so, by what rule.

The Moslem year, that is the religious year of all Moslems, is a lunar year, and is based on lunar observations. According to the *Sheriat*, or sacred law, the month begins when the new moon is *seen*, not when the astronomical calculation says it should be seen. Therefore, theoretically no one can predict whether any particular month will begin on one evening or on the next evening; for if the weather is cloudy, the new moon may be invisible, and the current month may have to continue another day. This is actually observed with reference to Ramazan, the month of fasting. The month does not begin till two credible witnesses have sworn before the *kadi* that they have seen the moon; and the fast cannot end till in the same way the succeeding new moon has been testified to. It therefore follows that Ramazan may be 29 days long or 30, or even, according to some, (in cloudy weather) 31 days long. It also happens occasionally that Ramazan begins and ends on different days in different places, even within same province, according as the new moon is or is not seen. As a result of the strict observance of the *Sheriat* regarding this one month, the months of Shaban and Shevval, which respectively precede and follow Ramazan, are also irregular as to their length, depending on the beginning and ending of Ramazan. As to the other months, however, in order to secure some uniformity, it has been agreed to use the astronomical calculations, at least to the extent of announcing before the beginning of each year the dates of each month. But the same month may not have the same number of days in two successive years, — this depends on whether astronomical new moon comes before or after sunset, for the Moslem day begins at sunset. Thus the months as announced beforehand for successive years vary as follows; —

	1327	1328	1329
Mouharrem . . . . .	29	30	29
Sefer . . . . .	30	29	30
Rebi-ul-Evvel . . . . .	29	30	29
Rebi-ul-Akhur . . . . .	29	29	30
Jemazi-ul-Evvel . . . . .	30	29	29
Jemazi-ul-Akhur . . . . .	29	30	29
Rejeb . . . . .	30	29	30
Shaban . . . . .	29	29	29
Ramazan . . . . .	30	30	29
Shevval . . . . .	30	30	30
Zilkade . . . . .	30	30	30
Zilhijje . . . . .	29	30	29

As the lunar year consists of 354 days 8 8 hours, and the solar year of 365 1/4 days, the Moslem year swings around the cycle of the solar year once in about 32 1/2 or 33 years. Sultan

Mahmoud II. saw the inconvenience of this calendar for financial and international calculations, and substituted, about the year 1836, the old-style, or Greek, reckoning, in civil matters, whereby the year begins March first, which is now March fourteenth of our style. The civil months correspond to the months of the old-style calendar, but are named Mart-Nisan, Mais, Haziran, Temmuz, Aghostos, Eiloul, Teshrin-Evvel, Teshrin-Sani, Kianoun-Evvel, Kianoun-Sani, Shoubat.

**GEDIK PASHA SCHOOL.**

On the evening of Friday, March tenth, the Faculty, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. Scheibel, gave a concert for the neighboring public. As the school Assembly Room is usually overcrowded on such occasions, a very small nominal fee for admission was charged, in the hope of automatically limiting the audience. This method was rather more efficacious than had been expected, and the hall was only a little more than three-quarters full. The drawing-room and entrance by the school-gate and staircase were reserved for Turkish girls and ladies, of whom thirty or forty attended the concert.

The program was frankly informal, and was in consequence quite as heartily enjoyed by the entertainers as by the audience. The personal element was evident and satisfactory. Warmth of appreciation was not graded wholly according to the aesthetic value of the performance. The evening held something beside a musicale: it held an interchange of sympathy between people whose one common language was that of music.

The program was as follows: Mandolin solo — Miss Kellogg; Quartette — Mrs. Frewen, Miss Kellogg, Mr. Scheibel, Mr. Davis; Etude by Heller, and Nevin's "Necklace of Love" — Mrs. Davis; "Madrigal", Chaminade, and Lambert's "The Night has a Thousand Eyes" — Mrs. Frewen; Mandolin — Miss Kellogg; Duet, Stephen Glover, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" — Mrs. Frewen, Miss Kellogg; Nevin's "Narcissus" — Mrs. Davis; "Angel's Serenade," Braga, with obligato — Mrs. Frewen, Miss Kellogg; Quartette, "Stars of the Summer Night" and "Comin' through the Rye" — Mrs. Frewen, Miss Kellogg, Mr. Scheibel, Mr. Davis.

**ITALIAN PARCELS POST SERVICE TO AMERICA.**

The rates from Constantinople to America are given herewith. Probably the rates from America to Constantinople are the equivalent of these.

To the cities of NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY;

1 kilo, Frcs. 1.60. 3 kilos, Frcs. 1.75. 5 kilos, Frcs. 2.75.

Other cities in AMERICA and ALASKA;

1 kilo, Frcs. 2.75. 3 kilos, Frcs. 3.75. 5 kilos, Frcs. 4.75.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO;

1 kilo to 3 kilos, Frcs. 2.50 3 to 5 kilos extra, Frcs. 4.00.

Maximum size of parcel 60 by 30 cent net's

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE A.B.C.F.M. MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

It is interesting to study the stages by which the "Mission to Palestine," begun in 1819 by the sending out of Pliny Fisk and Levi Parsons, has developed into the four Turkish missions of the American Board and the Syrian mission of the Presbyterian Board, in the train of which have come the missions of at least thirty other societies now working in the Ottoman Empire. The two pioneers who sailed out of Boston harbor in September, 1819, were instructed to establish a station in Jerusalem and work primarily for the Jews. However, when they reached Smyrna, in January, 1820, they wrote back expressing the conviction that "Smyrna is by far the best situation in the Levant for a permanent missionary establishment." They visited Scio, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, "Cassabar," Magnesia and Ephesus, but went on, as instructed, to Jerusalem. This station was not however permanently occupied till 1823. A printing press was meanwhile established in 1822 on the island of Malta, where Christian literature was issued in Greek and Italian, and later in Armeno-Turkish as well. Mr. Goodell started the station at Beyrout, late in 1823, working among Armenians and Maronites. So that in 1826, the Board reckoned these three places as three separate Missions, — to Malta, Syria, and Palestine. That winter Smyrna was also occupied; and Jerusalem was given up as a mission station, being later occupied again from 1834 to 1843. In 1827 the three missions were united to form the Mission to Western Asia. For a time, in 1829–30, the fortunes of war compelled all the missionaries to concentrate in Malta; but Beyrout and Smyrna were speedily reoccupied. During the year beginning in April 1830, Messrs. Eli Smith and H. G. O. Dwight made their famous exploring journey across Asia Minor and into Persia, in order to locate strategic points for future mission stations. That same year the mission to Greece was begun, in the person of the indomitable Jonas King, who held that post, often alone, for nearly forty years. Constantinople station was opened in 1831. The press was in 1833 transferred to Smyrna, and Malta no longer constituted a mission station. Brousa, Scio and Trebizond were occupied in 1834, Argos (Greece) in 1835, Larnaca (Cyprus) in 1836. A station was formed in Ariopolis, in the Peloponnesus, in 1838, but kept up for only three years. In 1839 the American Board had again three separate missions in these regions, those of Greece, Turkey, and Syria and the Holy Land. Cyprus was made a separate mission the following year, but in 1841 was given up. In 1843, the missions were increased to five by the erection of a separate mission to the Jews in Constantinople, in charge of Mr. Schaffler, and of a Turkish branch of the mission to the Nestorians, at Mosoul. The Jewish mission later had stations at Salonica and Smyrna, but was discontinued as a separate mission in 1855, the field being left to the Scotch and English societies. The Nestorian mission in Turkey afterwards became the Assyrian mission, with stations at Mosoul and Diarbekir, Mardin and Bitlis.

Meanwhile the mission to Turkey, which had been re-named the mission to the Armenians, had had a phenomenal growth. Within ten years from the organization of the first Protestant church, in Constantinople, there were thirty organizations in widely separated parts of the empire. The mission was so unwieldy that a division was essential; and in 1856, the fifteen stations were divided into the Northern Armenian Mission, with stations at Constantinople, Baghchejik, Smyrna, Tokat, Sivas, Cesarea, Trebizond, Erzeroum, Arabkir and Harpout, and the Southern Armenian Mission, with stations at Aintab, Aleppo, Antioch, Marash and Ourfa. Two years later, work for the Bulgarians was begun at Adrianople, and within two years two more stations were opened among them.

In 1860 an important step was taken in the entire reorganization of the stations of the two Armenian missions and the Assyrian, into three, called respectively the Western, Eastern and Central Turkey missions. The stations of these missions were at that date as follows: — *Western*: Constantinople, Smyrna, Nicomedia, Tokat, Sivas, Cesarea, Yozgat, Marsovan, Adrianople, Philippopolis and Eski Zagra. *Eastern*: Mosoul, Diarbekir, Mardin, Bitlis, Erzeroum, Arabkir and Harpout. *Central*: Aintab, Marash, Ourfa, Aleppo and Antioch. The *Syrian* mission had at that time as stations, Beyrout, Abeih, Suk-el-Ghurb, Sidon and Hasbeiya, Deir-el-Komr, B'hamdun, Tripoli and Homs. The mission to *Greece* was closed at the death of Dr. Jonas King, on May 22, 1869.

In 1870 two noteworthy events gave the work of the American Board practically its present status. The first was the transfer of the Syrian Mission to the Presbyterian Board. The reunion of the Old School and New School Presbyterian Assemblies led to the formation of a foreign mission Board representing both; and this took over the care of the work in Syria, which had for nearly half a century been cared for by the American Board.

The other event was the separation of the European Turkey Mission from the field of the Western. The new mission began with stations at Eski Zagra, Philippopolis and Samokov, besides a publication department at Constantinople. Adrianople was now an outstation, and has remained so ever since. A great fire destroyed Eski Zagra in 1877, but Monastir had been occupied four years before; and in 1894 Salonica was made a station of this mission. The addition of Kortscha in 1908 and El Basan in 1910 brought into this complex European Mission the Albanian work; so that it now consists of work for Albanians and Bulgarians in Turkey and for Bulgarians in the kingdom of Bulgaria. On the death of Dr. Elias Riggs in 1901, Constantinople ceased to be a station of the European mission. As for the Western mission, Brousa, which was made a station in 1862, and Nicomedia, or Bardi-zag, which was occupied in 1856, have been united to Constantinople station. Smyrna was replaced as a missionary residence by Manisa for several years, but since 1881 has again been the center. Tokat and Yozgat were stations for but a few years each, and since 1861 have been outstations. Trebizond, which from 1882 to 1884 was a station of the Eastern mission, was then transferred to the Western. In the Eastern mission, Mosoul and Arabkir have been outstations since 1866; and in 1886, Van was separated from Bitlis and made a station. In the Central mission, for over thirty years only Aintab and Marash were recognized as stations; but in 1905 Hadjin, Adana and Tarsus were erected into separate stations.

DEATH OF HERBERT MARSENA ALLEN.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of Herbert Marsena Allen, a citizen of the United States aforesaid, which occurred at Shishli, in the City of Constantinople on the 25th day of January 1911. The legal representatives and heirs of the said Herbert Marsena Allen and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of said Herbert Marsena Allen be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of "The Orient" a weekly newspaper printed in said City of Constantinople.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Consulate-General to be affixed, at the City of Constantinople, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1911.

L. S.

G. BIE RAVNDAL  
Consul-General and Judge of the U. S. Probate Court.

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the Matter of Edward H. Ozmun deceased.

To whom it may concern - Greeting.

You are hereby cited to appear before this Court, sitting as a Court of Probate, at the United States Consulate-General in the city of Constantinople on the 27th of March, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why letters of administration upon the estate of said Edward H. Ozmun should not be issued to widow of the said decedent, Clara G. Ozmun.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate-General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 6th day of March, 1911.

L. S.

G. BIE RAVNDAL  
Consul-General and Judge of the Consular Court of the United States of America.

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the Matter of Herbert Marsena Allen deceased.

To whom it may concern - Greeting.

You are hereby cited to appear before this Court, sitting as a Court of Probate, at the United States Consulate-General in the city of Constantinople on the 27th of March, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why letters of administration upon the estate of said Herbert Marsena Allen should not be issued to widow of the said decedent, Ellen Ropes Ladd Allen.

L. S.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate-General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 6th day of March, 1911.

G. BIE RAVNDAL  
Consul-General and Judge of the Consular Court of the United States of America.

EMPIRE NEWS.

NOTES.

Miss Clarissa Spencer, World's Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., passed through Constantinople last week on her way to attend a conference at Beyrout. She will be back in time for the Student Federation Conference here next month.

Rev. and Mrs. H. I. Gardner have returned to Hadjin from Beyrout, Mrs. Gardner being much benefited by the medical and surgical treatment received there.

Dean Bosworth of Oberlin is to be one of the American delegates to the World's Student Federation Conference in Constantinople next month.

Rev. Charles H. Holbrook, under appointment as a missionary to Sivas, was ordained on Feb. 15, at Wellesley Hills, Mass. Secretaries Barton and Eddy of the A.B.C.F.M., and Rev. W. W. Sleeper, formerly a missionary in Bulgaria, took part in the service.

Dr. Dray, who is to open the dental department in connection with the Syrian Protestant College at Beyrout, has arrived in Constantinople.

Whithin a day or two, Mrs. H. M. Allen expects to sail with her children for Naples, en route to Boston. The best wishes of *The Orient*, and, we may add, of our readers as well, are extended to Mrs. Allen for a *bon voyage*.

Mr. Arthur Ryan, of the Senior Class in Oberlin Theological Seminary, has been appointed to the Western Turkey Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan expect to come to Turkey this summer.

### THE PROVINCES.

Rev. E. B. Haskell writes of interesting evangelistic meetings at Velyusa, Raklish and Radovish, with large audiences. At Radovish ten services were held; the people were more ready for spiritual things than for years past, and listened with such breathless intensity that the ticking of a watch on the pulpit sounded startlingly loud.

The Annual Meeting of the European Turkey mission will be held at Salonica beginning April 20.

Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Minister of War, accompanied by Enver Bey, military attaché of Turkey at Berlin, starts in a few days for a tour of inspection through the European provinces.

The agreement just concluded with the Baghdad Railroad Company provides for the completion of the line to Baghdad together with a branch from Osmanieh to Alexandretta, and the construction of a proper harbor at Alexandretta, all within a period of six years. The continuation of the line beyond Baghdad is expressly omitted from this agreement.

Two new lines of railroad are proposed, the one to connect Drama with the port of Kavalla, the other to run from the Dardanelles through Bigha and Edremit to Smyrna.

The situation in the Yemen appears to be essentially unchanged. The Arabs are reported as concentrating near Hedjile. The arrival of the Emir of Mecca in the Yemen, and his advance toward Assir, have had the effect of drawing off many followers of the rebel Seid Idris.

General Sami Pasha, who commanded the expedition to the Hauran, has been appointed vali of Bagdad in place of Nazim Pasha, who has been removed.

A fire in the Oulou Djami quarter of Brousa on Monday of last week destroyed a dozen stores, the loss being estimated at Lt. 40,000.

The boycott of Greeks and Greek goods appears to be still in force at Smyrna, Brousa and the Dardanelles.

### THE CAPITAL.

His Majesty the Sultan was prevented by a light attack of influenza from attending Selamlık on Friday. He was able, however, on Saturday to attend to the affairs of state.

The battleship *Messoudieh* is to represent Turkey at the naval display in connection with the coronation of King George V. The Minister for Foreign Affairs will accompany the Heir Apparent to England also for that occasion.

The Greek daily *Eidesis* has been suppressed by order of the Court-Martial, for having published an article considered as prejudicial concerning Albanian affairs.

A correspondent in *La Turquie* advises the establishment by the Ottoman government of "Arbor day", as a means of interesting children in tree-culture.

The dailies *Skipetar* and *Neologos* have been suspended indefinitely by the court-martial for publishing articles tending to divide the Ottoman nationalities.

The Holy Synod at the Greek Patriarchate has decided that it is not a suitable time to undertake the reform of the Julian or old-style calendar.

### OTHER LANDS.

A paragraph has been added to the Constitution of Greece forbidding any translation of the Bible into Modern Greek without the consent of the Holy Synod of Greece and of the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

According to a Reuter telegram, a member of an American archaeological expedition in North Africa by the name of Dickson has been assassinated at Cyrene.

The pneumonic plague in and near Kharbin and Mukden is rapidly decreasing; but the bubonic plague in India is even more rapidly increasing. The United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal are chiefly affected.

The cordial response of Sir Edward Grey to President Taft's proposals for Anglo-American arbitration is everywhere most favorably received.

Dr. Jowett, who has accepted the call from Birmingham to the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York, sails this week for America on the "Mauretania".

Prof. Otto Puchstein, of Berlin, an archaeologist who had traveled and studied extensively in Asia Minor and Syria, died in Berlin March 10, aged 55.

The King of Italy is receiving congratulatory messages from all sides on the jubilee of the united Italy.

Three million people in Southern China are said to be suffering from famine, with a dozen deaths per day from starvation.