

The Orient.

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NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

From all that leaks into the public press from behind the closed doors of the Foreign Office where Bulgarian and Ottoman delegates are holding their sittings, peace is near. It is five months since, on April 16th, hostilities ceased at Boulair and Chatalja; yet officially, in spite of the London Treaty, a state of war still exists as between Turkey and Bulgaria albeit in a state of suspended animation. But now at last the two parties are reaching an amicable settlement; and we hope to be able next week to announce the definite terms.

No session was held last Thursday, the Bulgarian delegates having not yet received instructions from Sofia as to their attitude about the territory west of the Maritza river. But Saturday and Monday the conference sat, and apparently Bulgaria is feeling it best to yield on several points. Not only Adrianople but Kirk Kilisè and Soufli, we are assured, are to remain Ottoman territory, while Bulgaria is to keep Demotika, Ortakeuy, Dedeaghadj, Gümüldjina, Xanthi, and all the rest. Probably this question of boundary will be finally settled in today's session. There remain the problems regarding questions of nationality, the exchange of prisoners, etc., which have not yet been really touched.

Thus Bulgaria, practically abandoned by the Concert of Europe, has had to make the best terms she could with Turkey after being forced to disband her army in the face of Turkey's 300,000 soldiers on her frontier. No wonder that neither country has any respect left for the Great Powers. They think of this far-famed Concert much as the little girl did of the sun, when she wrote in her school composition, "The sun is a big, red, round thing. Cats sit in it."

Turkey and Greece are also negotiating. Probably this process will last even longer than the Bulgarian conferences. The Ottoman delegates at Athens find the Greeks hard to deal with. These Greeks assume the rôle of conquerors, and make preposterous demands, for instance regarding *vakuf* properties in the newly acquired territories, and regarding the limitations of Greek citizenship. Greece holds that all persons who are natives of the conquered regions become Greek subjects, while Turkey claims that only those living there when the country changed hands became Greek subjects. There are other difficulties regarding the civil prerogatives of the Ecumenical Patriarch, the return of prisoners of war, financial settlements, etc. Maybe when Premier Venizelos returns from Crete and King Constantine from Europe, things may move more rapidly.

REV. GEORGE D. MARSH, D.D.

George Daniel Marsh was born in Vermont, Dec. 12, 1844, but while he was quite young the family moved to Grinnell, Iowa, where he grew up a farmer's lad.

Accustomed to hard work he made his way through Iowa College (now Grinnell College) and Chicago Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1871. After taking some post graduate studies he sailed, Oct. 5, 1872, for the European Turkey Mission and arrived late in November at Stara Zagora. At the next annual meeting he was transferred to the new Station in Macedonia, Monasfir; but a year afterwards was returned to Stara Zagora. Jan. 1st, 1875, he was married to Miss Ursula C. Clarke then teaching in Manisa, who has been his assistant ever since.

At the time of the Bulgarian uprising of 1876 he did good and brave service in keeping some Bulgarian villages from pillage and massacre. In the following year he and Mr. Bond with their families escaped from the massacre of Stara Zagora by the army of Süleiman Pasha. When that war came to an end they occupied Philippopolis where he remained till his death.

His genial disposition won for him hosts of friends. He was a touring missionary, going up and down that broad field a good part of each year, preaching to and encouraging the small evangelical communities, so that his tall form was well known everywhere. When there was great need in the Lozengrad district, ten years ago, he and Mrs. Marsh spent many weeks distributing relief to those pillaged Bulgarians. He was very active and successful in distributing tracts, religious literature and the Scriptures. Besides this he was a great builder of chapels and churches.

Though he was ill eleven months with lung trouble he carried on, from his sick bed, all the work of that station besides writing letters to friends in the army, keeping persistently at his projects till the day of his death, Sept. 1st.

Besides his wife he leaves a daughter in Bulgaria and three sons in America. On whom will his mantle fall?

J. W. BAIRD.

THE LATE REV. G. D. MARSH, D.D.

Rev. J. W. Baird, an acquaintance of Dr. Marsh of forty-four years' standing, who came out on the same steamer with him and Dr. House in 1872 to join this mission, and who for the first year or two of his work was closely associated with Dr. Marsh, is contributing to *The Orient* an appropriate

notice of our deceased colleague. I desire, as *The Orient's* correspondent for this region, to add but a brief tribute from my own point of view.

I have often wondered why Bunyan in his "Pilgrim's Progress" should have introduced only momentarily, and should have given so very subordinate a place as he does to, a person bearing the name of Help. He gives no description of him, puts very few words into his mouth, and only says that, as Christian was struggling out of the Slough of Despond on the side away from the City of Destruction, Help came and extended a hand to him and drew him out. One would have thought that Help, like Evangelist, would have made his appearance many times on the scene, plucking safety out of the jaws of danger, and that the great dreamer would have given us some description of his looks and character.

I think Dr. Marsh might have stood for that portrait. As I have known him these thirty-one years past, and more, and think of his work, it seems to me that he was the great helper amongst us, distinguished himself by coming to the rescue, by upholding and helping. Dr. Marsh and his colleagues were not unfrequently sharply at variance as to general policy and on individual questions, and he knew how to raise a solitary hand to show that he was "of the contrary mind;" but, all the same, he laboured on in his own way, helping, helping, helping, with all his might the causes that lay near his heart, and marvellously bearing them up.

Nature seemed to have formed his physical frame just to make him Help. It was not merely that he was tall above the average; but the immense reach and sweep of his long arms, and the power in his big hands and long fingers, made things easy for him that would have been for others hard or impossible. And then, behind the physical frame, there was that without which the stature would have been useless. It was not merely that he had the kindly disposition and readiness to help, — how many have that, and yet stand impotent in the hour of need, — he had also the instinctive knowledge what to do and how to go about it. In things physical; — the pitching or striking of a tent, the handling of baggage, the packing of boxes, the harnessing of a horse, the transaction of a piece of business — no matter how willing and anxious others were to do their share, Dr. Marsh somehow, without obtrusiveness or seeming exertion, appeared to do practically everything, leaving others to feel that they had been little more than lookers on.

What was true in the physical line was still more true of him in other lines. I almost hesitate to mention the ways in which he helped, always taking the heavy end of the burden, lest I should omit some very important ways, — so many were they. He helped all the evangelical communities in this wide field by constantly and regularly visiting them, mostly in his familiar carriage, well stocked with Bibles, books, and medicines. In cases of persecution he helped with a kindly and wise firmness that turned the persecutors into friends. When the time came for a church to be reared in town or village, he helped in the selecting and purchasing of a site

(always the best possible), he helped in raising the funds, he helped in putting up the structure economically and soundly, and he helped in keeping it in repair. And, as was said at the funeral, in what town or village in Southern Bulgaria has he not raised himself an imperishable monument of this kind. Dr. Marsh also helped our mission paper the "*Zornitza*" with an affectionate loyalty that amounted to a passion, bearing its financial burden, labouring for its circulation, warmly supporting its editor, thinking and counselling about it constantly. He helped our publication work as the indefatigable worker for the widest possible circulation of books and tracts. He was the great helper of the evangelistic branch of our work. And then, when times of distress, sickness, sorrow came, Dr. Marsh had always that same marvellous tact that enabled him to be, unobtrusively, first on the scene, saying and doing the right thing, and leaving behind him the balm of comfort. In how many cases and ways he helped with substantial aid, only "the day will declare;" for he never let his left hand know what his right was doing.

I am afraid what I have written sounds very commonplace. It is certainly quite inadequate to convey a proper idea of how this great field seemed, in a sense, to depend on him, so that, now that he is gone, it is wondering from end to end how it is to exist without him.

How true the words of the apostle: — "God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healing, *helps.*"

Samokov, Bulgaria.

R. T.

FRANCE TO AID TURKEY FINANCIALLY.

A financial agreement was on Friday last signed at Paris between M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Djavid Bey, Ottoman representative, formerly Minister of Finance. While the details of this agreement are not yet made public, it is understood that it contemplates the concession to a French group represented by the Régie Générale de Chemins de Fer of the construction of railroad lines from Samsoun to Sivas and from Sivas to Harpout, Erzingian, Erzurum and Trebizond. This has of course been done with the consent of Russia, who, by a previous agreement with the Sublime Porte, had preferential rights in the construction of any railroads in northern Asia Minor. It also involves a Franco-German understanding by which France withdraws from participation in the Baghdad Railroad, and Germany gives France a free hand in the Sivas region. The question of a road to connect Angora with Sivas is apparently for the moment in abeyance.

In return for these railroad concessions, and also certain rights of railroad and harbor construction in Syria, France is reported to have agreed to the increase of 4 % in customs taxes, from 11 % to 15 %, and also to the application of the *temettü*, or patent tax, to persons of French nationality.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN JERUSALEM.

The third Educational Conference for Syria and Palestine was held in Jerusalem July 31 to August 3. The first of these Conferences was held in Beirut in the spring of 1911, and the second, also in Beirut, in April 1912. As a result of these Conferences The Missionary Educational Union in Syria and Palestine was organized in 1912. The constitution provides that "any Missionary Society or Association engaged in Christian educational work in Syria or Palestine shall be eligible to membership in the Union by certifying its acceptance of the aim of the Union and by receiving a majority vote of the representatives present at the annual meeting."

At the present time there are 16 Missionary Societies and Associations members of this Union. This is a country where an unusual number of different societies are engaged in the various forms of missionary work. It has, therefore, been felt the more necessary that there should be a regularly organized body uniting as many as possible of these associations.

The suggestion for the Union came from those who attended the great missionary gathering at Edinburgh. The emphasis there laid upon united effort for the advancement of missionary purposes led to the final establishment of the Union.

The aim of the Union is expressed as follows, — "To afford opportunity for cooperation among Christian Educational workers in Syria and Palestine, to raise the standard of education throughout the country, and to enable the schools generally to become more efficient missionary agencies." The Union is, of course, advisory only, with no legislative authority over the bodies forming the Union.

The annual Conferences of the Union are held twice in three years in Syria and once in Palestine.

The Conference held this year in Jerusalem was attended by about one hundred educational workers. The program provided for no formal papers but a number of questions pertinent to the work were introduced in brief reports and followed by general discussions. The results of these discussions were then embodied in resolutions by the Executive Committee and handed on by them as recommendations to the various Missions.

The topics considered were: — Curricula in Boys' Secondary Schools; The Method and Amount of Arabic Instruction; The Training of Teachers; Comity between Schools; The Value of the Use of Text Books; Advisability of a Joint Board of Examiners; Physical Training, — Boy Scouts; — and Sunday School Methods.

Short periods were frequently spent in devotional exercises and the whole Conference closed with a Sunday evening devotional session.

Rev. W. S. Nelson, D.D., of the American Presbyterian Mission has been Chairman of the Conference for the past two years. Marshall Fox of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association (British) was elected Chairman for the ensuing term of two years.

WM. H. HALL.

THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL INSTITUTION

AT TOKAT.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Union at Tokat last October, when, on the 16th of the month the hundredth anniversary of the saintly Henry Martyn's death was observed with great solemnity and reverence, the assembly gathered at the grave at sunset then and there resolved to establish upon the same grounds a high school, or institute, bearing the name of him whose dust sleeps there. Offerings in gold and silver were laid upon the pedestal of the monument, and in the evening the contribution was much advanced. I was urged to act as leader in the enterprise, and I accordingly informed the people of Tokat that when they should raise and pay into my hands the sum of 250 Turkish pounds, I would undertake to raise the remaining sum necessary for the purpose. This has been done — the money is in my hands here at Marsovan. Also, the people have contributed a valuable piece of ground adjoining, and the whole contribution of Tokat amounts to considerably more than three hundred liras. Armenians, Protestants and Greeks have entered into this project with equal enthusiasm. This money has been raised and paid over in the midst of all the stress and impoverishment of war-times. This is a notable fact.

Now, we earnestly desire that a very large number of churches, societies, Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, groups, organizations, individuals, contribute at least one pound sterling each to this excellent project. The purpose is, to establish a school which shall be carried on in the spirit of Henry Martyn, scholar and saint alike. It is proposed to have a board of able trustees located mostly at the Capital, — at least within consulting distance of each other, — also a board of Managers located at Tokat, Sivas and Marsovan. It is very desirable that there be at the head of the school a truly Christian, scholarly and practical man — perhaps preferably an Englishman — unsectarian and large-hearted, strong and patient — and how desirable if he have a wife of like spirit! Such a man, — such a couple, — would take up and carry on the holy work which the lofty-souled Henry Martyn laid down one hundred years ago, and through them, he being dead would go on speaking, and from his grave would spring up an influence perhaps as great as if he were himself raised from the dead and could continue his labors on earth in person.

We now earnestly ask for contributions to this cause, from any and all parts. They may be sent to the Editor of the *Orient*. It is hoped that, within a few weeks there will be an agency in England to carry on the work. It is highly important that at least an additional £1,500 sterling be raised at the start.

We wish and request that religious papers take notice of this enterprise, and repeat this notice.

CHAS. C. TRACY.

President of Anatolia College.

ZIONIST CONGRESS IN VIENNA.

Five hundred or more delegates, representing 150,000 organized adherents of Zionism, met in Vienna Sept. 2nd to 8th for the eleventh congress of this movement. Over a hundred of these came from Russia, thirty from Palestine, and delegations from the United States, Canada, and many other countries. A feature was the advance made in the use of Hebrew, both in conversation and as a medium of public speech.

Emphasis was laid on the colonizing work in Palestine as the most practical method of the movement. This is carried on through the Jewish National Fund and the Anglo-Palestine Company, which have invested already in Palestine nearly £200,000, as loans and for the purchase of real estate. A large number of Jews from the Yemen have flocked into Palestine during the last few years, and have thus been helped to settle.

The sum of 350,000 francs has been subscribed towards the establishment of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It may take several years to start the institution; but owing to the grave disabilities of the great Hebrew population in Russia, who have difficulties even in entering German Universities, this step seems a logical necessity. Such an institution would form an intellectual stronghold for Jewish national life in Palestine. Its estimated cost is £100,000.

During the Congress the Inner Actions Committee, or Central Executive, came in for a good bit of heated criticism, regarding its partiality and its methods of colonization, but made a vigorous and telling defence. There is no denying that the Committee has furthered the objects of Zionism, though criticism is easy. Zionism is now a recognized power all over the world.

In connection with the congress there were theatrical performances in modern Hebrew, concerts of Jewish music, an illustrated lecture on Jewish art, a cinematographic display of the new Jewish life in Palestine, an athletic exhibition wherein 1400 gymnasts of both sexes from Austro-Hungary, Germany and Turkey took part, an exhibition of lace, carpets, filigree work and other products of the Jerusalem School of Arts and Crafts, and a large display of books relating to Jewish topics, in a dozen different languages.

The members of the Central Executive Committee made a call on Hilmi Pasha, Ottoman ambassador at Vienna, and explained to him the Zionist object. He expressed himself as well pleased and as hopeful that the movement might be very beneficial.

The eleventh Zionist Congress seems to have been a great success. Yet, as we have pointed out before, one thing is lacking. While the Hebrew race stands for a religious idea, the Zionist movement appears to neglect entirely the religious side of national life. It may be too much to hope that a movement so palpably commercial and social should have as its chief object the deepening of personal spiritual life. But at any rate, the enriching and propagating of the national religion, and its safeguarding from the pitfalls of unbelief, ought to find a place in any program for the uplift of the Jews.

"ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN."

The recent trade report of Consul-General Ravndal recalls to the mind of Rev. Orson P. Allen, formerly of Harpout, now residing in Brousa, some of the efforts he made in Harpout to help the farmers of that region. He writes:—

"This was over fifty years ago when I and my associates Wheeler and Barnum first began our work in the Harpout field. I found that the farmers were winnowing their grain in the threshing-floors as their fathers had done from time immemorial by throwing it up in the air for the wind to blow the chaff away. Besides preaching the Gospel I saw I could help them also in their farm work, and so I brought from America a fanning mill, or winnowing machine, all the wood work and iron work of one machine and the iron work of a second one. Quite familiar with the use of the fanning mill in my younger days I put up the machine and a skillful carpenter made all the wood work of the other and put together all the parts. These two he carried to Houla-kegh, one of the numerous villages of the great Harpout plain. The farmers at first seemed rather doubtful about this new way of cleaning the grain, but the enterprising carpenter Bedros persevered in his efforts and soon convinced them of its benefit. Many a fine crop of grain had been spoiled by the fall rains before it could be winnowed and stored in their houses. The fanning mills proved a great success, and at last were called for in large numbers and other carpenters went into the business of making the wood work of the mills and putting in the cast iron parts imported from America. In course of about thirty years some 2,000 mills have been made and sold, and I suppose the business is still carried on in parts of Eastern Turkey. Some mills were sent into the vicinity of Aleppo, and others towards the Persian border. Another machine which succeeded in the Harpout plain was the cotton gin. Some localities in Turkey may be more forward in introducing modern improvements, but many are still doing as their ancestors did in the olden days. But the borderland between East and West is waking up not only in a material sense but intellectually and spiritually as well. And all this will aid in the great work of teaching men to love God and love their neighbor as themselves."

Five ostriches from the Soudan have been presented to the Government farm in Cyprus, and the attempt will be made to raise a breed of Cypriote ostriches.

— "The troops lately engaged in the Balkan war are coming home to America. The Cunarder Pannonia, from Trieste to New York, carried several hundred of them, Greeks, Servians, Bulgars and Turks, who fought their battles over again so bitterly in the steerage that the ship's officers had to remove the knives and forks from the tables and make the passengers eat with spoons. We hope and expect that much of this rancor will be cured in America, but we shall hear of it, no doubt, for a long time to come."

— *The Congregationalist.*

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. SEPTEMBER 17, 1913

EDITORIAL.

All friends of the Balkan Mission will sympathize with our colleagues there in the loss they have suffered in the death of Dr. Marsh. At a time when, above all, every missionary of the Board in these countries seemed to be needed, an unusual number have been called away during the past year. Seven on the field and four who had retired to America, besides two children of missionaries. Truly, it must be that the Master is reducing the forces that none may glory save in the Lord of Hosts.

The King of Greece stirred up the irascible Frenchmen most exasperatingly by his speech to the German Emperor in Berlin the other day. King Constantine received his military training in Germany; but the modern Greek army has been trained by the French General Eydoux and his assistants. So whereas the French have been taking to themselves credit for the brilliant victories of Greece, the young King thanks the Kaiser for the German training that enabled him to win! Here is a problem for the military critic:—Who did the winning, Constantine, or the army? Any how, the President of France will soon receive the King of Greece and treat him most cordially, to dissipate any misunderstanding.

Tokat is to be congratulated on having taken so practical a step in the direction of a High School in memory of Henry Martyn. To raise two hundred and fifty liras besides donating a fine plot of ground, is no small thing for the citizens of that city. And in Dr. Tracy they have secured a masterly money-raiser, who, having set his hand to the task, will not draw back, God willing, till it be accomplished. We hope wherever *The Orient* goes, churches and Sunday Schools and Endeavor Societies and other organizations will gladly take up this memorial idea and send in soon their contribution of a pound or more, that the name of Henry Martyn may henceforth be commemorated in Tokat not merely by a tombstone, but by a centre of true light and true life. When a seed is planted, a little stick with the name of the flower upon it is stuck in the ground where the seed is; but this is merely temporary, and the gardener waits for the plant to grow and prove

a thing of beauty and of usefulness. The Divine Gardener is now awaiting the growth of this plant.

It is exactly fifty years ago that Robert College opened its doors to the first students. It was a day of small things. Mr. Cyrus Hamlin must indeed have had the eye of a seer if he could then forecast, even in the faintest way, the growth and development of the ensuing fifty years. In its rented building in Bebek the College started on September 16th, 1863, with four students. Last year its seven fine buildings accommodated 473 students and on its fifty acres of land there are thirteen residences for professors. There are over sixty men on the staff of instruction. The Engineering Department is now housed in one wing of the projected building, and the boiler-house connected with it is complete. Anderson Hall, the new home of the intermediate students, is ready for occupancy; and Henrietta Washburn Hall, the Y.M.C.A. and social annex to the Gynnasium, is gradually nearing completion. Ground has been broken for the college infirmary.

But the half-century of progress is not marked by the growth in buildings, grounds, or numbers any more than the advancement of a nation is shown by the size of its Parliament-house or the number of its members. When one looks at the record of the achievements of its graduates, and at the reputation of the College over the entire world, one realizes the true results of the self-sacrificing labors of Mr. Robert, Dr. Hamlin and their successors. The prime object of these men was to train true-hearted Christian patriots, whose aim should be the unselfish service of God and their fellow-men; and to this end have been expended thousands of dollars and the energies of many scores of instructors. The results are felt in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of homes in the Near East and farther away.

Compare, however, the first fifty years of any of the great universities of Europe or America with their succeeding history, and you will then realize that all this progress and success of fifty years is merely the prelude to the true history of Robert College. We look for better and better things. As the field of the institution broadens out to include Turks, Albanians, Russians and many others, and not merely Armenians, Bulgarians and Greeks, we believe the roots of the ultimate aim are too deep to allow of any radical change from the primitive purpose, namely the training of true Christian patriots for the service of God and country.

Unavoidable circumstances have postponed the celebration of this semi-centennial anniversary; but as Robert College opens its doors today to begin its fifty-first year, the prayers of its many friends, far and near, will be joined with those of faculty and student body, that the College may continue to be worthy of its founders and its traditions.

NOTICE.

St. Paul's College and Academy at Tarsus will open for classes on Oct. 1st. All new students and those who have examinations to take must be present two days before this date.

Per Order.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN TURKEY.

The annual report of Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal regarding trade and commerce in the Ottoman Empire has recently been published, and forms very interesting reading. It shows that up to the date of the report the state of war had made far less havoc in commercial conditions than might be expected. Had the Balkan war been averted, the year under consideration, — the Ottoman financial year ending March 13, 1913, — would have been a record year. Appended are a few extracts:—

"Further evidence of the elasticity and power of resistance of Turkish economic conditions was furnished by the year under review. As a matter of fact, but very few commercial failures occurred and none of far-reaching moment. Although moratoria were declared by the other belligerents, Turkey's Government and business men refused to have recourse to such expedients. Turkey's treasury receipts, if for the sake of comparison deduction be made of the usual receipts from the provinces occupied by the enemy, showed an increase of nearly \$15,000,000 over those of the previous fiscal year.

"In October, 1912 the external debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted to \$645,000,000, France holding 57 % and Germany 25 %. Incidentally it may be added that 78 % of the debts of the allied Balkan States are in French possession.

"Perhaps no single factor will more effectively promote Turkey's economic uplift than the recently promulgated land, mortgage, and inheritance laws. In the absence of Parliament they were put into force by executive decree. This new landed property code provides for a general survey and evaluation of all landed property in the Empire, together with a readjustment of taxes; for corporations to hold real estate in the name of the corporation; for the mortgaging of property as security for debts; etc. . . . Under these laws individual enterprise will be powerfully stimulated; . . . wealth tied up because of the practical prohibition of mortgaging real estate will be released, and vast areas now belonging to religious foundations or having their titles vested in the Government and thus rendered useless as a basis of credit will become mobilized and drawn into active service. This landed property code, coupled with the new law for the vilayets (providing for decentralization and local self-government in the Provinces), augurs well for the industrial and financial progress of the country and may properly be said to inaugurate a new era in Turkey's economic history."

The report contains a mine of information regarding Turkey's export and import trade. It is interesting to note that the five leading exports of Turkey to the United States are tobacco, opium, wool, carpets and rugs, and licorice root, in the order named, each one to the value of over a million dollars annually. Regarding certain other exports, the report says:—

"There are indications pointing to a lessened demand for Turkey mohair in the United States, owing to the proposed tariff changes. A further factor is the tremendous growth of the Angora goat industry in the United States, which is of comparatively recent origin. There are now, it

is said, about 1,500,000 Angora goats in the United States, and hardly more than 30 % of the mohair used in American domestic manufactures comes from abroad.

"Thousands of tons of licorice root, an article that by the natives generally is esteemed a pest and worse than useless, are annually gathered in Turkey for exportation to America for use in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco as well as for flavoring confectionery and beer. The principal collecting stations are Baghdad, Alexandretta, Smyrna, at which places the exporters maintain offices, hydraulic presses, and warehouses. The business is largely controlled by an American concern, which recently initiated the America—Levant Steamship Line.

"Canary seed will grow dearer in consequence of the Balkan war, as prospects for the crop in Turkey are very gloomy. The United States depends on Turkey, Morocco and Argentina for its supply of canary seed. It is reported that the peasants in the producing sections of Turkey, — Rodosto and environs, — have emigrated almost to a man. The small remaining stocks up country have either been burnt or looted, and there is little chance of any serious sowings this spring."

The report urges the need of an American bank here, and also recommends a commercial excursion of American business men to the Mediterranean.

BOY SCOUTS IN TURKEY.

A most significant advance in understanding and aiding the boy life in Turkey is the recent organization of a Boy Scout Association for Palestine and Syria. The movement was initiated at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem by a company of enthusiastic men devoted to the coming generation of citizens. The subject of scouting as it is so strongly promoted in England and America and some twenty-five other nations, was discussed at a previous meeting of the Educational Conference in session also in Jerusalem, and met with hearty approval.

Scouting has also proven adaptable and highly practical but most of all intensely helpful to the boys' of this country by a year's experiment at the American College at Beirut and St. George's School, Jerusalem, and Ain Anub, and so this effort to standardize and extend the scheme was made.

The hope of the Executive Committee is to adhere to the original essentials in the English and American Associations and to assist in all possible ways to initiate and foster the highest ideals of Scouting in the Associated Schools of Syria and Palestine. A number of prominent schools have already planned to begin this phase of service in October. Any other schools interested can secure information by applying to the Boys Scout Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue Bldg, New York City, or 116 Victoria St. London, S. W., or the local officers.

Further information as to the local organization or representation in its membership can be secured by addressing one of the officials:—

President, Royal Clyde Agne, S. P. C. Beirut,
V. Pres., Canon A. Hichens, St. George's School, Jerusalem,
Secretary-Treas., J. S. Smurthwaite, S. P. C. Beirut.
R. C. A.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Bishop Zaven Yeghiayan, Bishop of Diarbekir, a native of Baghdad, has been elected Patriarch of the Armenian Church by a majority of 64 votes out of 82, six of the remaining ballots being blank. The new Patriarch is only 46 years old, a graduate of the Armash Theological School, and a renowned scholar, with several years' experience, and has everywhere proved himself very capable. He is expected shortly from Diarbekir.

It is now the turn of the *Tanin*, long the organ of the Union and Progress Committee, to be suppressed by court martial. The charge is criticising the imperial army.

Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Marine, has just been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidié.

Rev. H. K. Krikorian, editor of the *Rahnüma*, returned last week after an extended trip in the United States.

Last Thursday the first section of the public park at the Seraglio Point grounds was opened with appropriate ceremonies. The arranging and embellishing of this park is due to the initiative of the Prefect of the city, Dr. Djemil Pasha. In the course of the work, the entrance to a hitherto unknown Byzantine cistern was discovered, and this cistern has been opened up and put in good order.

Seven cases of cholera and four deaths are recorded in the city this past week.

Three new steamers of the Ottoman Navigation Company (Mahsouse) have arrived. They are for the Princes' Islands service and are named "Moda," "Kadiköy" and "Bourgas." The last is not named after the Bulgarian port, in honor of the present peace negotiations, but after the island of Antigone, whose Turkish name is Bourgas. It may be of interest to add that the Turkish names of Prinkipo, Halki and Proti respectively are Beuyük Ada, Heibeli and Kunalu.

THE PROVINCES.

The death is announced at Smyrna of Mr. A. O. Van Lennep, formerly British Post Master and later Dutch Vice-Consul in that city. He passed away Aug. 24th at the age of 62.

The holy city of Medina is reported as besieged by three Arab tribes, who are discontented over some land controversy. The Hedjaz railroad cannot therefore land its passen-

gers in the city, and as this is the pilgrimage season, this fact is disconcerting to the Moslem authorities.

As Ohannes Pasha Kouyoumjian, Governor of Lebanon, was riding in a train between Homs and Baalbek, shots fired from beside the track shattered the window of the car in which he was, fortunately missing him. Two or three suspects have been arrested. Another account says it was merely a boy of twelve who threw a stone through the window!

NOTES.

Mrs. John K. Browne of Harpout has recently undergone an operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. She is reported as recovering very nicely.

Rev. L. F. Ostrander, Principal of the Collegiate and Theological Institute, Samokov, has gone to Glasgow for an operation on his elbow. The injury sustained last June in the fall of 17 feet, in the gymnasium, was much worse than was at first supposed, and the bones were both dislocated and fractured.

President and Mrs. Capen of the A. B. C. F. M., with Secretary Strong and Dr. Hall of the Board's delegation to the Centenary celebration in Bombay, have felt compelled to change their route and omit both Constantinople and Smyrna from their itinerary because of possible delays through quarantines on account of cholera.

Miss Minnie B. Mills left Boston for Smyrna Sept. 6th returning via Naples after an absence of a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barton King of Saratoga, Cal., both of them graduates of Pomona College, have been secured for the Balkan Mission, and will soon be leaving for Samokov, where Mr. Hill is to be business agent and instructor.

Among the additions to the Robert College staff that have recently arrived are Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Schlee, and Prof. E. B. Watson returning with his bride, after an absence of two years.

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Professor James Orr, M.A., D.D., Professor of theology in the United Free Church College, Glasgow, died Sept. 7th, aged 70.

Miss Jones of Gedik Pasha arrived last week Tuesday, after her trip around the world and a summer in Switzerland. Miss Holeman returned with her.

Miss S. Newnham and Miss Maillefer have returned to Bardizag after their holidays. Mrs. McNaughton has also returned, and work is opening up both in the Bithynia High School and in Favre Boys' Home.

The engagement is announced of Mr. William H. Peet, son of our well-known treasurer, and Miss Louise I. Jenison, who is Professor in the chemistry department of the American College for Girls, Scutari.

OTHER LANDS.

The decision of the Presbyterian Board to transfer Rev. Dr. H. P. Packard from Urumia to Meshed has been reversed and Dr. Packard now expects to return after his present furlough to Urumia. In view, however, of the strategic importance of Meshed, it will probably not be long before the Board opens up work there.

2,000 people were left homeless by a fire at Hot Springs, Ark., on Sept. 5th and 6th, which destroyed an area a mile long with a loss of \$10,000,000.

Judge William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, died of heart-failure on the steamer Baltic in mid ocean last Wednesday, Sept. 10th, aged 62. He undertook this voyage in hope of restoring his fast-failing health.

The Bulgarian cruiser "Nadezhda" and five torpedo-boats have returned to Varna from Sevastopol where they went at the outbreak of trouble with Roumania early in July.

It is openly suggested in England that the British Admiralty purchase the new Turkish dreadnaught "Reshadié," which is the most powerful vessel afloat. Turkey may be in desperate need of money, but she will hardly consent to securing it in this fashion.

Word comes from Cairo that while sinking wells in the grounds of the Ras-el-Tin palace, laborers discovered at a depth of 50 feet some catacombs containing mummies and lamps inscribed with hieroglyphs; also other antiquities. Excavations are to be undertaken at once.

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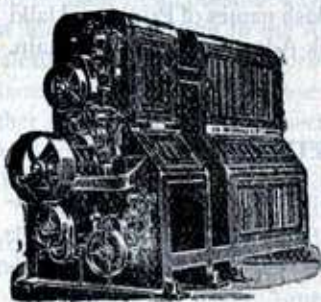
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CARPATHIA (23,243 > > >)	Nov. 9th. >
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