

# The Orient.

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(Photo H. B. DEWING.)

## DEATH OF PRESIDENT S. B. CAPEN.

News has come of the passing away at Shanghai, China, on January 29th, after a brief illness of three days from pneumonia, of the Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., President of the American Board. Dr. Capen was with the Deputation which represented the Board at the Centenary of the Marathi Mission in India, whither he went with Mrs. Capen and Miss Capen; and was on his return taking the opportunity to visit some of the stations in China, with the purpose of going on through Korea and Japan as well. From the time of his election as President of the Board, in 1899, on the death of Dr. Lamson, till the present, his influence in all missionary circles has been exceptional. Many of his addresses on missionary topics have been published and have attained a wide circulation. He had been very prominent in the Laymen's Missionary Movement, of whose executive committee he was the chairman. He was also for some years president of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, and was very zealous and efficient in work for young people. Dr. Capen was also President of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College. The firm of Torrey, Bright and Capen, carpet dealers, has thus a second time been visited with death

in a single month; for Mr. Elbridge Torrey, whose death was recorded last week, was the senior partner.

Mr. Capen was born Dec. 12th, 1842, and received his early training at the English High School, Boston. Dartmouth gave him an honorary A. M. in 1893, and in 1900 both Oberlin and Middlebury Colleges gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was deeply interested in the care of the immigrants, and was active in all good enterprises in and around Boston, yea, and to the ends of the earth. His business ability and grand common-sense made him a tower of strength in the councils of the Board, where he will be very much missed.

## REFORMS IN ANATOLIA.

The *Tanin* last Thursday gave the following outline of the reforms scheme as adopted and agreed to by Turkey and the Powers:—

The Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire are divided according to geographical lines into six zones, with an Inspector-General in charge of each. The vilayets of Eastern Anatolia form two of these zones, and over them will be two Inspectors-General selected from among the subjects of the

smaller or neutral states of Europe. The Inspectors-General will have the superintendence of the civil and judicial and gendarmerie administrations of their respective zones. In conformity to the new laws of the vilayets, these Inspectors-General will have the right whenever the gendarmerie is insufficient anywhere to call into service the military to enforce the necessary measures. They have power to dismiss from their posts civil officers who are incapable or culpable, or to hand over to competent courts those guilty of irregularities. Under-officers thus removed may be replaced by men appointed directly by the Inspectors; in the case of officials appointed by Imperial iradé, the matter must be referred to the Sublime Porte by telegram and also in more detail by letter following. In cases of extreme urgency the Inspectors may even unseat judges, but must immediately communicate to the Department of Justice the reasons for such a step. Whenever the actions of Valis appear to the Inspectors-General to demand summary measures, they must inform the Minister of Interior, who will refer the matter immediately to the Council of Ministers, which must send an answer within four days from the date of the despatch of the Inspector.

As regards the question of contested lands, this matter will be studied under the supervision of the Inspectors. Further details as to the powers of the Inspectors-General will be settled after they have been appointed, and in consultation with them.

Laws, regulations and official notices shall be printed in all the languages used in the district. In civil and criminal courts the pleadings may be in the languages of the interested parties; and wherever possible the court sentences shall in addition to the official Turkish, be translated into the language of the parties.

Grants in aid shall be made to the schools of each nationality, in proportion to the taxes paid by each; and the local Board of Public Instruction of each Vilayet shall assure the functioning of the schools of Christian communities.

In times of peace military service shall be performed in the region of each conscript. But the government has the right to draw by lot soldiers from all parts of the Empire for service in the Yemen, Assir and Nedjd districts. Men shall also be enrolled for the navy from all parts of the country. The Hamidié regiments of cavalry shall be transformed into reserve regiments. The arms of these regiments shall be kept at the armories, and given them only during manœuvres or when mobilization occurs. These regiments shall be under the control of the corps commanders of their respective districts, and in times of peace their officers shall be from the regular army. The men shall serve but a single year in the active ranks, and shall pay for the keep of their own horses. Any man of any race may enter these regiments in his own district. In case of mobilization or manœuvres, these regiments shall be under the regular army discipline.

Within a year a new census shall be taken in these six vilayets, under the superintendence of the Inspectors-General. The Moslem and non-Moslem members of the general councils shall be elected in proportion to their respective populations, only that in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis there shall

be equal numbers of Christians and Moslems, till the new census is completed. The right of the minorities in these elections shall be safeguarded. Moslems and non-Moslems shall have equal treatment in the choice of new gendarmes, etc.

### TURKEY REPLIES TO THE POWERS.

Last Monday the reply from the Sublime Porte to the last note of the Powers was handed by the Grand Vizier to the representatives of the Powers, couched in these terms:—

"The undersigned, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the collective note which their excellencies the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, Italy and Great Britain and the *chargés d'affaires* of France, Germany and Russia presented him on the 14th instant.

"The Imperial Government when it committed to the Great Powers the task of deciding the fate of the islands occupied by Greece, had at the same time, as at many other times also, called their attention to considerations of the highest importance which made indispensable to it the possession of the islands in the vicinity of the Straits and also of those that form an integral part of the Asiatic possessions of the Empire.

"The Imperial Government had therefore the firm hope that the Great Powers would use their mandate so as to give to the islands question a solution in keeping with the well-known interests of the parties in the case.

"It is with deep regret that it notes that the six Powers have not taken into sufficient account the vital demands of the Empire, nor settled the question in such a way as to preclude all serious difficulty.

"While taking note of the decision of the six Great Powers concerning the restitution to the Empire of the islands of Imbros, Tenedos and Castellorizo the Imperial Government, conscious of its duties, and appreciating at their true value the benefits of peace, will be forced to assert its just and lawful demands."

Regarding the collective note of the Powers, the *Ikdam* says:—

"When the news first came that the Powers were going to hand in a note as to giving up of the islands to Greece, contrary to all right, justice and conscience, we said what we thought of this manifest injustice; but we could not get ourselves heard, for policy got the better of justice.

"This note will produce a painful impression in the Ottoman Empire. The Turks, despite the determination of Europe, had still believed that the latter would show a little respect for right and justice. One cannot help regretting that despite the good intentions of the Ottoman Empire and the sacrifices to which it has consented so as to secure the friendship of the great Powers the same old methods are still used against us. We did not think the losses resulting from the Balkan wars would mount up to this pitch with the approval of the Powers; that is why this note has produced the same pain as that caused by the losses we sustained in the war. Because

this note sanctions the defeat of right, proving that Europe shows no sentiment of pity for the enormous losses sustained by the Ottoman Empire. All our efforts are in vain. Trampling on our rights has, it appears, become a clause in international law. All this is the sad consequence of the principle that the Crescent cannot stay where the Cross has once entered."

### AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU'S LECTURE AT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

On the afternoon of Friday, February sixth, the American College had the great privilege of hearing an address on "Social Service as a Profession" by His Excellency Ambassador Morgenthau. After tracing briefly the emergence in history of the more important professions, medicine, moral teaching, journalism, and electricity, Mr. Morgenthau explained how the profession of social service, which, like electricity is penetrating to and illuminating every dark corner of the world and of society, has become in fact, an epitome of all these other professions since the social worker is called upon to be nurse and medical keeper, moral and spiritual guide, and legal adviser, all in one, and since one of his most valuable medicines is the use of the modern press. Social service has arisen, he continued, through the growing desire of the more fortunate of society to use their wealth and their advantages for the benefit of those less favoured, either through the press and other publicity work, to get for them a hearing for their grievances, where otherwise they would have none, or else, as in the various phases of settlement work, to teach them how to help themselves, by bettering their condition, or by making the utmost of what they have. Its efforts are directed especially to the young as the material out of which future society is to be made, and to securing for children by legislation and otherwise the best possible physical, mental, moral and economic conditions for their development. So powerful have this movement, and the spirit that animates it, become in America, that it is now a well-recognized duty of each individual to serve society, in some more or less direct way, according to his opportunities; and the criterion of social standing is becoming more and more, not "How much is a man or a woman worth," but "How much is he or she doing to help society," and that not in the positive form of direct charity, so much as in the larger, more preventive form of philanthropy. Mr. Morgenthau then outlined some of the specific forms that social work may assume, — from the highly organized work of the settlement and the large committees and commissions to the simple efforts of school children to be of service by caring for the children of working women during the days of the summer vacation.

In closing he made a very direct and definite appeal to the students of the College to be among the pioneers of social work, here in the Near East, and offered not only his encouragement, but also his own and Mrs. Morgenthau's advice and co-operation to any who might be interested in taking it

up as a serious pursuit. His address was most enthusiastically received by the members of the College as well as by the many guests who helped swell the audience.

(Résumé by Dr. ELLEN D. ELLIS.)

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The American Ambassador, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, is carrying out on successive Mondays a most delightful plan of entertainment for our shut-in students at Scutari. Each College class with the class teacher is being given a special reception at the Embassy. The Seniors and Juniors have already been received and entertained on the two past Mondays and the Sophomore and Freshman receptions are to follow.

The College also had the great honor of having Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, and Miss Ruth Morgenthau and Mr. Philip and Mr. Schmajonian to a lunch party on Friday, February 6th, followed by a lecture from the Ambassador on "The Development of Social Service into a Profession," one of the best lectures it has ever been the privilege of the College inmates to hear. Mr. Morgenthau talked with force and clearness of that which he knows. He and his family have been engaged in social service in America for years, and he could speak of the great movements of the present day as few others can. The Ambassador also answered questions sent in by the students, answered them to the great satisfaction and deep interest of everyone. It is a great privilege to have an ambassador who can give such a lecture as that was.

The College also enjoyed special pleasure last week in having Dr. Watson give a reading of Hamlet on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Theta Alpha Society. It was a rare treat to hear Hamlet rendered as Dr. Watson does it, and the pleasure was greatly enhanced by Mrs. Watson's singing. She gave two delightful songs of old English time, to the enthusiastic delight of students and teachers.

The Armenian Society the same evening gave an entertainment in the Armenian Club Hall in Scutari for the benefit of the Armenian Agricultural School, which the community are planning to establish.

I. F. D.

### CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Feb. 20, 1831, Lyman Bartlett, Caesarea and Smyrna, born.
- > 21, 1865, Disastrous fire in Galata; 100 deaths.
- > 22, 1732, George Washington born.
- > > 1822, Mr. and Mrs. D. Temple arrived at Malta.
- > 23, 1866, Revolution began at Bucharest.
- > > 1902, Miss Ellen M. Stone released from captivity.
- > 24, 1814, George W. Wood, Constantinople, born.
- > > 1912, Italian bombardment at Beirut.
- > > 1914, Mardi Gras.
- > 25, 1914, Solar eclipse; invisible in Turkey.

### JEWISH IRRIGATION WORK.

The *Zionist Gazette* prints the following letter from Jaffa:

One of the trades in which the Jewish population of Palestine is chiefly engaged is the growing of oranges. The Jewish colony Pethach Tikvah, which was founded 35 years ago and has now 3600 inhabitants, is the most important of the orange-growing colonies. This colony, which is situated at a distance of about two and one-half hours from Jaffa, is a wonderful example of the rapid development of the Jewish settlements in Palestine. About 30 years ago the place where Pethach Tikvah stands today, was no more than a desert; since then the settlement has developed into a large and rich village, which is surrounded by corn-fields and orange-groves. The Jewish immigrants, encouraged by the Zionist Organization, have been working hard cultivating the land and are doing excellent colonizing work, using all products of modern technology.

The new irrigation works which were recently established near Pethach Tikvah, on the bank of the river el Audje, which flows by the orange-groves of the colony, are a fine example of the remarkable progress of the Jewish colonization. This river, which was never before used for irrigating the dry country, has now at last been utilized by a Jewish syndicate, viz. the Irrigation Society Palestine, which has its seat in Berlin and possesses a working capital of 100,000 marks. A motor sucks the water from the river and conveys it on to the fields of the colony and into those parts of the orange-groves which are not irrigated by cisterns. This irrigation-work, the first of its kind in Palestine, is a very interesting structure. It is a one-storied house with a flat roof; the ground-floor is a concrete structure, while the upper floor and the roof are made of cement-tiles. A sucking-gas-motor of 70 horse power, which stands on the ground floor of the building, absorbs the water from the river and conveys it to the fields by means of a Borsig rotator. In this way, 800 cubic metres of water per hour are pumped into the conduits and serve to irrigate the fields and orange-groves of Pethach-Tikvah, which are situated at a distance of three and one-half kilometres. The upper floor contains spacious and handsome office-rooms, commanding a view of the whole plain of Sharon and the mountains of Judæa. The structure with its high Gothic windows and its crenelated roof is very beautiful and stands on the formerly neglected territory as an example of Jewish diligence and energy.

### TALAS NOTES.

"Christmas Vacation" here, as in so many places, is more Christmas than it is vacation, and one has to wait until it is over to find time for a few words to the *Orient*.

This year the Boys' School tried a new scheme, of giving separate holidays, sometimes two or three days, but not letting the boys go home except for over the Christmas Sun-

day. The Girls' School kept to the old custom of closing for two weeks: but the boys' way worked so well we think we will try it another year.

On our own Christmas we had a dinner and a merry evening at Dr. Hoover's; the children of the station, carefully drilled by Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Wingate, giving us various pretty songs and recitations.

Then came our New Years reception at the Girls' School, where all the Americans "received" from one to four.

That evening was the Christmas dinner for the boys and teachers of the Boys' School. The following week being the Week of Prayer, meetings were held every day both afternoon and evening, in Talas and Casarea.

Then came the Kindergarten trees in Talas and Casarea, the Hospital New Year's dinner, the Boys' School tree, the Girls' School New Years' dinner and finally the Girls' School tree on the day that the girls came back from their vacation.

Now examinations are over and the steady stretch of school work from Christmas to Easter is on.

We have also, in the past few weeks, been organizing the Y.W.C.A. in the Girls' School and the town. There are fifty-five members at present, mostly connected with the schools and Hospital, but some towns-people also.

Clubs have been organized in the Girls' School, under the leadership of different members, and it is hoped similar ones will be started among girls in the town. These clubs are varied in their subjects taken up:— "First Aid," and gymnastics; Nature Study and Story Telling; Etiquette and Kindness to Animals— this last to be a Band of Mercy for the primary children. In the town there may be sewing and fancy work classes, —perhaps reading lessons; anything the women find the girls in their neighborhoods most ready to take up. The Association has two regular meetings a month, one a missionary and the other a devotional meeting.

The Boy Scouts are organizing at the Boys' School, and great enthusiasm is being shown, and the Y.M.C.A. is working finely.

All these things will, we hope, widen out the interests of those concerned, as well as build them up into service for others, and reach some who have not hitherto been reached by the regular activities of the institutions.

A. S. D.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Feb. 22nd, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.

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

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

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m. Miss Anna Welles

Rev. Dr. Bowen of the American Bible Society returned from Egypt and Syria on Sunday evening last in good health.

## THE ORIENT

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

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## EDITORIAL.

It is not very often that THE ORIENT is so far ahead of the times, though we try not to be behind the times either. But last week the notice of the coming of Mr. Wilder to Robert College was a month ahead of the truth. If this has caused any one any inconvenience, we humbly beg indulgence ; and we merely reiterate our wishes for a great blessing on the visit when it does occur.

Quite a number of extra copies of the Smyrna Conference number of this paper were printed, in the belief that friends would like to see the accounts of the Conference and of the inauguration exercises at International College. If anyone wishes the number sent to any address, and will send us the cost of postage, we shall be glad to forward a limited number in this way, *pro bono publico*.

We have been informed that in some quarters at least the "Calendar of Noteworthy Events" that has been introduced this year is appreciated. It is our desire to make it still more complete, by inserting whatever anniversaries may prove of real interest to students of Near Eastern affairs. We bespeak the cooperation of all our readers, especially those acquainted with the early history of this region and of missionary workers here, and shall be grateful for any suitable items for insertion in this calendar.

Another new feature this year is the department called "Oriental Odds and Ends." It hardly deserves to be called as yet a department, but we intend to make of it a sort of thesaurus of facts about the Orient which are not easy of access to the general reader. Short and characteristic stories of the Nasreddin Hodja type, Turkish, Arabic and other proverbs, facts as to Turkish weights and measures, coinage, meaning of proper names, or other things that subscribers think would

be of interest and value, we should be glad to receive and will when possible include in this column.

The reply of Turkey to the note of the Powers was not in the nature of a surprise. It was about the only answer she could make. Had she calmly accepted the handing over of the important islands of Mitylene and Chios to her adversary, she might have had trouble from the hotheads in the army. She is really forced to state that she cannot agree to the decision. In doing so, the fact is emphasized that the note contains no threats, and that evidently Europe does not intend to use pressure to compel acceptance of her view. We are not authorized to draw this conclusion from any intimation on the part of Europe. The reply of Greece to the Note is not yet made public. What it may be we can only conjecture. What then is the prospect today? When Turkey says she will have to take steps to safeguard what she believes to be her rights, does this mean she will seize by force the islands from Greece? Are we to look for another war? Or will she endeavor to strike a bargain with Greece and get back the islands in lieu of something else? We do not anticipate war over it. If Europe insists that Greece shall not fortify those islands, she will doubtless use some means to safeguard them from attack. But even if she does not, the present Balkan situation is not favorable for an attack by Turkey. Greece has sent abroad her statesman, Mr. Venizelos, who has been most cordially received everywhere, and his visit has strengthened the international position of Greece. Servia is her ally, Roumania is a warm friend if not a formal ally, and the reported engagement of the Greek Crown Prince to a Roumanian Princess seems credible. And while Turkey and Bulgaria are not enemies, and each sees the commercial advantages of closer ties, there seems no chance whatever of any offensive and defensive alliance yet between Turkey and her sworn enemy of yesterday. Above all, Russia stands in the background and will certainly not consent to any strengthening of Turkey, for that would be against her own interests.

Looking at the situation from the Ottoman point of view we firmly believe it will be for the best interests of this Empire to make no attempt to go against the will of Europe and get back these islands. With the two dreadnaughts she will shortly have in her possession we do not deny the possibility of her seizing them ; but is the game worth the candle? Their population is overwhelmingly Greek, even more so than the population of Crete. Should they again fall into the hands of Turkey, she would have two Cretes to deal with. If the energy and money needed for this effort were expended in the development of Asia Minor, the crying need of which is recognized by the Government, it would be far better for the whole Empire.

Negotiations between the Bulgarian and Ottoman Governments have resulted in the return to the Moslem faith of the Pomaks of the Rhodope region whom the Bulgarian Holy Synod had "converted."

## OURFA INDUSTRIAL REPORT FOR 1913.

By Rev. F. H. LESLIE.

## THE BOARDING INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Out of the desert at last! The superintendent's coveted goal for ten long, arduous years was realized in 1913 by a profit on the year's work in each of the school shops. This means that, with the exception of the salary of the superintendent, the industrial school is entirely self-supporting. Though the first months of the year were a time of war, partial famine, and terrible distress for the people, the shops have been busy all the year, there being not even the usual summer dull season, while the heavy increase of orders during the last two months necessitated the running of the shops for several evenings each week. Our apprentices get their training in the making of goods actually in demand. Our shops do custom work only; every article is sold before it is made, therefore no stock of unsalable goods is accumulating.

The industrial equipment of the school includes a carpentry and cabinet shop, ironwork and machine shop in the mission compound and tailor and shoe shops in the city. Though the school had no resources with which to build, the increase in work, in number of apprentices and other circumstances compelled the enlargement and improvement of quarters this year, the expense of which was chiefly borne by the handkerchief industries. The old iron shop which for several years had threatened the lives of the workers became too unsafe for further occupation last April, and as the site on which it stood was too small and inconveniently located it was abandoned, and larger and better quarters provided for the ironwork department by adding another story to the machine shop, into which the carpentry and cabinet department was moved, and the old carpentry shop converted into an iron shop. The carpentry and ironwork departments are now comfortably housed with sufficient room for expansion.

The new plan of half-day school study alternating with half-day shop work for the younger apprentices tried throughout the year has justified itself both in the receipts of the shops and the better education of the boys, while it enables us to increase the number of apprentices. There are twenty-one carpentry and cabinet work apprentices, seven ironsmith and machine work apprentices, nine shoemaking and eleven tailoring apprentices. Twenty-one of these are from the orphanage and twenty-seven from the city. We now have sufficient shop room to double the number of carpentry and ironwork apprentices but lack the necessary equipment of hand tools. The tailor shop was practically doubled in size this year by renting an adjoining room. The shoemaking department is the only one not requiring enlarged shop-room this year.

The events of 1913 of most encouragement and importance to the industrial school are: the action of the American Board in assuming responsibility for the salary of the superintendent; and the authorization by Central Turkey Mission of the consolidation of the industrial school with the Armenian Protestant Boys' High School according to the plan re-

commended by the joint committee of the missionaries and natives on which Messrs. Martin, Fowle, Gracey, Leslie and Miss Foreman were appointed by Aintab station and Messrs. Knadjian, Attarian, Krikorian and Dr. Abouhayatian by the native community.

The new institution will be conducted according to the following plan. Two regular courses will be pursued: an academic course of four years to prepare students to enter the freshman class of Central Turkey College at Aintab, and an industrial course of five years to thoroughly train apprentices for the trades now taught in the industrial school. Completion of the common school course of study shall be required for entrance to either course, but the mission reserves the right to accept special industrial students from villages in which the need of industrial training is greatest. All students shall follow the same course of study and training including regular shop work for the first two years, after which students preparing for college shall drop all but a limited amount of manual training and confine themselves practically exclusively to academic studies for the remainder of their course. All other students shall, after the first two years, give the major portion of their time to industrial work, but shall continue a limited amount of academic study until their last year which shall be shop work exclusively. This course of training should be the best for the great majority of native youth because of the low economic conditions prevailing in this country. In a region where poverty is chronic and the people always on the verge of starvation, requiring relief from abroad annually, the necessity of training industrial leaders who shall be able to teach their own people how to improve their wretched condition and encourage them towards self-support and self-dependence is obvious. The Orientals need to be taught to produce commodities. They have cherished mercantile ambitions for generations, which has filled the cities with thousands of middlemen all seeking self-enrichment by trade in the few commodities produced by others. Few have any ambition to enrich their country by increasing or improving production. This false economic ideal hinders progress and prevents development. Their almost equally false idea of education exalts academic learning above practical value. Only by irrefutable demonstration can the people be convinced that the men who can produce better goods by better and quicker methods, build better buildings, roads, bridges, and operate time-saving and labor-saving machines, are as valuable an asset in the uplifting of their people as academically educated men without practical training. Our new industrial high school will endeavor to improve and make more efficient both academic and industrial courses. The native community shows its deep interest in the new school by agreeing to provide for the maintenance of the academic department including salaries and equipment. The mission agrees to provide for the maintenance of the industrial department including both salaries and equipment. The American Board agrees to hereafter provide the salary of the industrial superintendent, Mr. Geo. F. Gracey. A board composed of both missionaries and natives will manage the new institution.

Good climatic conditions and the absence of the locust

plague resulted in the mission's gaining 2976 bushels of grain as its share from the sowing of 414 bushels. After providing the orphanage and school for the blind with about a year's supply of grain there is a surplus of 1600 bushels for sale, but as the lack of any adequate means of transportation limits the market to the local demand there is little chance of realizing much from the sale of this surplus. We now have 818 bushels of grain sown and the prospects are good for a fair crop in 1914. We have steadily pushed our case to secure title deeds to these farming lands and are daily expecting a favorable order from Constantinople. The building of the new Baghdad Railway near these lands greatly increases their value.

The new school's most pressing needs are: a new building for the academic department, a larger machine shop engine, and additional equipment of small tools. The new arrangement will double the number of shop workers and there are scarcely enough tools for the present number of workers. A twelve horse power engine is greatly needed in place of the little five horse power engine now in use. The larger engine would enable us to gain the operating expenses of the machine shop by custom grinding with the flour mill with which we now grind the orphanage flour. The building of Shattuck Memorial Hall will provide the academic department with comfortable and roomy quarters. Will any of our friends kindly help us to supply these needs?

(To be concluded.)

#### A NEW TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. \*

By W. B. ADAMS, M.A., M.D., Beirut

Nearly two years ago a friend in Baltimore sent me an account of a new treatment for leprosy by freezing the lesions with Carbon Dioxid Snow. The intense cold of the snow, (-80 deg. C) killed the bacilli and the physicians at Johns Hopkins hoped thus to achieve a cure of this obstinate disease.

I read the article with enthusiasm, for I realized that cases of leprosy are rare in America, whereas in this country I would often have an opportunity to use the treatment. About a fortnight after this a most suitable case presented himself at my office. A young man of some twenty-three years of age came to me from near Bsherry. He spoke English and said he had come from Massachusetts as the doctors in Boston had told him that he could not be cured and that he had better return to this country as he would here be less molested and have greater liberty, and perhaps live longer. But he said his liberty was very much interfered with here, as the priest—and he began the worst of billingsgate in regard to that priest—would not let "John Thomas," as he called himself in America, go to church. I told him he needed to go to church if he used such profane language, and to stop it at once. He tried hard for some minutes, but he had the habit too strong upon him to talk civilly long at a time. Could I cure him, so that the priest would let him go to

church? I told him that he was just the patient I had been waiting for for two weeks, and that I would begin treatment at once. Accordingly I made a large crayon of Carbon Dioxid Snow and I froze his face in twenty-four places, each spot for thirty seconds. As the nodules were anesthetic he did not feel any of the pricking and burning sensation that ordinarily accompanies a treatment with the snow. He was told to return after three months. I have since concluded that that amount of time was too long; but I felt it was well to be on the safe side and not repeat the treatment too soon. This first treatment was on April 3rd, 1912. He reappeared, however, on May 1st, showing great improvement not only in his face, but still more in his physique and general well being. I froze the remaining nodules on his face, not very many, and attacked those on the backs of his hands and on his legs. He came again down from Bsherry on June 22nd, and I froze four very small papules on his face, one large, deep papule on his wrist and two papules on the back of his hands that I had treated formerly, but evidently insufficiently. He had continued to improve in his general health and appearance and said that at last he was allowed to attend church services, but he had not forgotten how to curse and swear! January 4th, 1913, he came for another sitting and I froze five nodules, all that we could find. He was in excellent and robust health. I last saw him on June 5th, 1913, when I froze a small lesion over his left eye brow and several on the back of his hands, which had not had sufficient freezing at former sittings. These I gave a minute and a half of pressure to make sure of them. He said he felt fine; that if he could not find a wife he was going to America; that no one would recognize that he had ever had leprosy. I feared experts might; and yet I think they would be puzzled to know what he had had. Most of the anesthesia had gone, and he surely did not look a leper. John was my first case and much of the treatment was necessarily experimental. I had to feel my way.

The next patient was another Syrio-American and also from Massachusetts. Although less profane than his predecessor, Asadallah was of a most surly and carping disposition and because he was not completely cured in six weeks and in four applications, he shook off the dust of his feet against me and left in a great passion. His disease was of the macular type and the improvement at the end of six weeks was noticeable, yet not nearly so marked as in the nodular type. It is the only case of the macular that I have treated by congelation, and I do not wish to see any more patients of his mental disposition.

The next case came to see me in the middle of May, 1912. He was a very large man, over six feet in height and very heavy. "Are you Hakim Iddames?" I acknowledged the imputation and countered by asking him when he had arrived from Brazil. He went on to say that they told him in Rio as soon as he reached Belad-es-Shâm to go to Beirut and to search till he found Hakim Iddames and that he would cure him. I told him that our friends across the water had cut out a big task for us, but nevertheless, I had hopes I could control his disease. His was a far worse case than the first one

\* Condensed from *Al Kulliyeh*, January, 1914.

I had attempted. He had been in Brazil seven years and had had treatment there for one year. They had given him three intra-muscular injections of salvarsan, but to no effect. The nodules on his face much disfigured him. There was one on the right eye, many nodules on the forehead, the lobes of both ears and forearms. The hands and fingers were badly affected, the latter swollen stiff, and he could not close his hands. The legs and ankles were much swollen and like posts. Anesthesia was most marked. The first sitting I froze twenty-one nodules, pressing firmly for thirty to sixty seconds each freezing. In just one month he returned and the lesions I had frozen had disappeared and his appearance was remarkably changed for the better. That wooden, hopeless expression had gone and he had brightened remarkably and took much interest in his case. I froze thoroughly the remaining lesions on his face and forehead and attacked his fingers. Later I froze the ulcers on his legs with gratifying results. I also attacked the lobes of the ears, and the horny little nodules on the palms of the hands, and then with great hesitancy I gently froze the nodule on his eyeball. In October, five months after the beginning of the treatment, he reported himself as "feeling fine," and no longer "broken," and there was no comparison in his appearance. The last sitting I have given him was on October 10th, 1913.

I do not claim that this treatment has yet proved itself a cure. But it is certainly a vast improvement cosmetically over any other treatment I am familiar with. Moreover, the benefit to the general health is an advance over other means of treatment.

One group of ten cases does not demonstrate a cure. I have not claimed a cure, nor have I even hinted at a cure to the patients; but I have told them that their condition and their disease would be greatly improved by the snow treatment. The patients themselves have been the ones who have loudly proclaimed themselves as cured.

To sum up: Ten cases have been treated in in the past 21 months. Eight have been nodular, one macular and one of nerve type. Freezing for one minute seems best. The nodule blisters and exudes serum, crusts and heals without scarring, and, unless in very dark persons, without pigmentation and without a trace, in most cases, of the former nodules. To the leper, on account of his anesthesia, the treatment is absolutely painless in the first sittings, but as improvement sets in in later sittings the anesthesia vanishes and it has the stinging pain that characterizes the treatment for other diseases of the skin. Finally, it is believed by the writer that the dead bacilli are absorbed into the circulation and cause the blood to build up antibodies and so fortify the system in its fight against the disease.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

Prof. G. Thoumayan, formerly of Anatolia College, has a letter in the *Turquie* of two days ago, urging united action on the part of Turks and Armenians for the good of both.

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador, will lecture at Robert College on Friday, Feb. 27th at 3:15 p. m.

At a recent congregational meeting of the Union Church, Pera, Rev. Robert Frew, who has been acting as pastor for successive terms of three years each, accepted the invitation of the church to become their permanent pastor.

The Russian Archaeological Institute of this city is offering courses in the study of the Russian language, which apparently is coming into more and more use in this whole region.

The Holland-America liner "Rotterdam," 24,170 tons register, is due here on Sunday evening next, Feb. 22nd, with Clark's tourists to the number of 840 or so on board. They left New York Feb. 2nd, and have been to Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers, and are coming here from Athens. The "Rotterdam" sails up the Bosphorus Sunday evening, and Monday afternoon the American Ambassador receives the tourists at afternoon tea at the Embassy. They sail away Monday evening, after but a single day here, going to Haifa, Jaffa and Alexandria.

The Koran is actually being published in this city in a Turkish translation. The first section has appeared, and it is in very simple Turkish. The work it is said is being done by some of the Moslem clergy.

Mr. Charles J. Vopica, American Minister to Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, spent a few days here last week on his way from Sofia back to Bucharest.

Mgr. Terzian, former Patriarch of the Armenian Catholics, who was deposed nearly two years ago by the Ottoman Government but has persisted in regarding himself as head of the community, has at last sent in the announcement of his resignation.

The Parliamentary elections are progressing fairly well, but no accurate date can as yet be fixed for the opening of Parliament. Several Armenian and Greek deputies are among those already chosen. As far as heard from, all the elections thus far have been favorable to the Unionists.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau are giving a dinner this evening in honor of the Grand Vizier.

Basri Bey, former deputy for Dibre, who has been in prison since December, has been condemned by court martial to incarceration for life in a fortress for complicity in the murder of Gen. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha. Col. Sadik Bey and Hodja Sabri Effendi were also condemned *in absentia*, one to death, the other to life imprisonment. All three belonged to the Ententist party.



### THE PROVINCES

The authorities are reported to have decided to found in the capital and in certain other cities asylums for widows and orphans made destitute by the war; and a sum of Lt 8,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

The daily press states that the Standard Oil Company of New York has offered to buy a hundred millions of francs' worth of Ottoman Treasury Bonds on the condition that the Government grant them the monopoly of the oil-fields in the districts of Brousa and Izmid.

Mr. F. T. Ellis, Headmaster of the Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, was recently presented by his friends with a silver tray and a Persian carpet, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his work in that position. He arrived in Jerusalem November 6th, 1888, and has since taught about 700 pupils.

Petroleum wells have been discovered, says the *Near East*, near Alashehir (Philadelphia), Province of Aidin, and Mr. N. Louisides has been granted a concession for exploiting them.

Captain Fethi Bey in his Bleriot aeroplane reached Beirût with his passenger on Sunday last, while Lieut-Nouri Bey in the other airship was last reported between Ak Shehir and Konia, having had several slight mishaps.

### NOTES.

Mr. John Kingsley Birge and his wife, née Miss Anna Harlow, have been appointed by the American Board to the Western Turkey Mission, to be located at Smyrna, where Mr. Birge will take charge of the Turkish Department at the International College. He is a  $\Phi$ . B. K. graduate of Yale 1909, and has studied four years at Hartford Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Birge visited Turkey last summer. Their home is in Bristol, Conn.

Dr. Ruth A. Parmelee, daughter of the late Rev. M. P. Parmelee, M.D., of Trebizond, has been appointed a missionary of the American Board to Harpout, to be associated with Dr. Atkinson in the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital. She is a graduate of Oberlin College, and University of Illinois Medical School, and was the past year in the Woman's Hospital at Philadelphia as an interne.

Mr. William L. Nute, of New York City, has been engaged for a term of three years as tutor in St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus. He completes his course at Yale this June.

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Mr. O. E. Pence, the new Y. M. C. A. secretary for Robert College, arrived on Monday last from America to take up his duties. Mr. Pence is a graduate of the University of Illinois, 1910, and has for the past few years been State Student Secretary for Illinois.

Rev. C. T. Erickson, who has been visiting relatives in California, is now back in the eastern states pushing aggressively the campaign for funds for the work in Albania.

News comes from Auburndale that Dr. E. E. Strong is failing rapidly. He is in his 82nd year.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodley of Marsh, on January 30th.

Miss Campbell of Harpout, who has been dangerously ill with typhoid, has passed the crisis and was making a slow recovery, according to letters of Feb. 4th.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Tracy of Marsovan are spending the winter with their son, Mr. H. C. Tracy, at Los Angeles, Cal.

### OTHER LANDS.

The Hamburg-America Steamship Company has decided to begin a regular freight and passenger service between New York, Greece, Turkey and the Black Sea. Their steamer "Corcovado" will sail for this service from New York on April 15th.

Mr. Venizelos, Premier of Greece, returned to Athens after his European trip on Saturday last, and received an enthusiastic welcome home.

Mr. Kokowitzew, President of the Russian Council of State, has resigned that post, and has been succeeded by Mr. Goremykin.

Mr. D. D. Braham, for many years connected with the London *Times* and for the past two years its foreign director, has resigned from the daily.

The Crown Prince of Greece has been making a visit to the Servian court, to cement the treaty and friendship between the two countries.

The King of Bulgaria has announced his intention of visiting America this coming spring.

Extremely cold weather is reported this past week from New York. A National Agency telegram tells of eight persons frozen to death.

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Cunard sailings from Patras:—

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CARPATHIA (23,243 " " " )	March 6th. " )
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