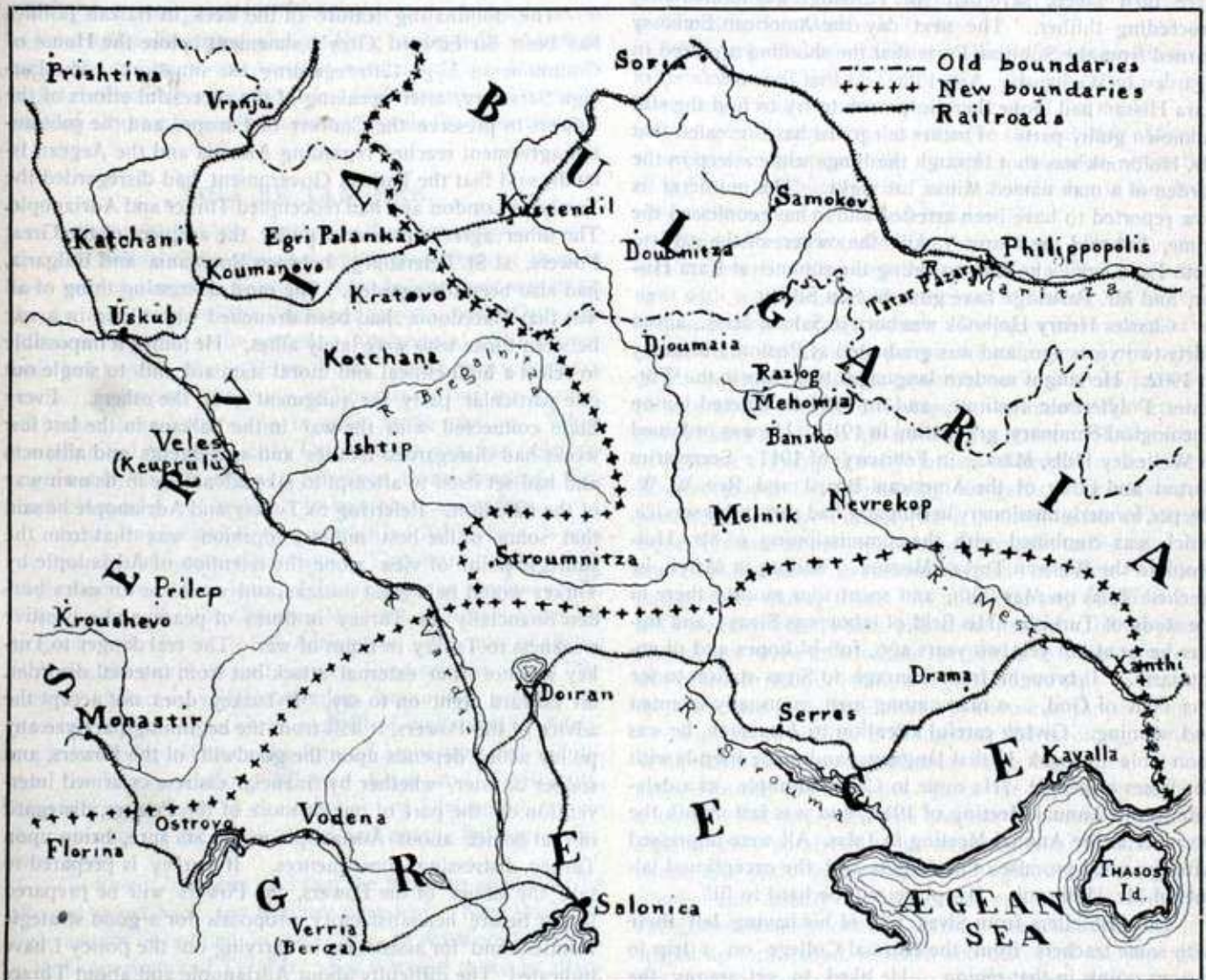


The Orient.

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NEW BOUNDARIES IN MACEDONIA.

The accompanying map shows merely the frontiers arranged by the Treaty of Bucharest and those agreed upon as between Greece and Servia. When the Turkish-Bulgarian, Albanian-Greek and Montenegrin-Servian boundaries are settled, we propose to give the new map of the Balkan Peninsula. For the present, however, this will show approximately how the Bucharest treaty affects Macedonia. Bulgaria has the Razlog district and Bansko and Stroumnitza, so famous in connection with the capture of Miss Stone in 1901 and 1902, and also Xanthi, Dedeaghadj and Gümüldjina. Monastir

falls to its conquerors, the Servians, as do Ishtip, Kocchana and other districts largely Bulgarian in population. Greece has Florina, Vodena, Doiran, Serres, Drama and Kavalla, as well as Salonica and the whole of the peninsula of Chalcidice, including (unless some other arrangement be insisted on by Russia) the "Holy Mountain," Athos, with its many monasteries.

Latest indications point to Kortscha being assigned by the International Commission soon to be on the ground, to Albania rather than Greece. Servia will probably surrender some territory about Ipek and Prisrend to Montenegro.

CHARLES HENRY HOLBROOK.

Last Friday the terrible news came by wire from Mr. Partridge at Sivas that our beloved young comrade, Mr. Holbrook, had been shot and killed at Sou Shehir, a town some twenty-five miles south of Shabun Kara Hissar and about eighty miles east by north from Sivas. No further details were then given, save that Mr. Partridge was immediately proceeding thither. The next day the American Embassy learned from the Sublime Porte that the shooting occurred in a garden on Wednesday, Aug. 13th, and that the *mütesarrif* of Kara Hissar had gone there in person to try to find the still unknown guilty party. Further telegrams have revealed that Mr. Holbrook was shot through the lungs while asleep in the garden of a man named Minas, at night. The murderer is now reported to have been arrested and to have confessed the crime, but said he meant to kill the owner of the garden. Both Dr. Clark, who was spending the summer at Kara Hissar, and Mr. Partridge have gone to Sou Shehir.

Charles Henry Holbrook was born in Salem, Mass., about thirty-two years ago, and was graduated at Boston University in 1902. He taught modern languages two years in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and in 1907 he entered Union Theological Seminary, graduating in 1910. He was ordained in Wellesley Hills, Mass., in February of 1911; Secretaries Barton and Eddy of the American Board and Rev. W. W. Sleeper, formerly missionary in Bulgaria, had part in this service, which was combined with the commissioning of Mr. Holbrook to the Western Turkey Mission. Sailing in March, he reached Talas on May 20th, and spent four months there in the study of Turkish. His field of labor was Sivas; and thither he went not yet two years ago, full of hopes and of enthusiasm. It brought fresh courage to Sivas station to see this man of God, — a man among men, unusually talented and winning. Giving careful attention to Armenian, he was soon able to speak in that language, and made friends with all classes of people. He came to Constantinople as a delegate to the Annual Meeting of 1912, and was last month the preacher at the Annual Meeting in Talas. All were impressed with the great promise of usefulness and the exceptional talents of Mr. Holbrook. His place will be hard to fill.

Our last letters from Sivas tell of his having left there with some teachers from the Normal College on a trip to various points in that region. He liked to get among the people, and was everywhere a welcome guest. He was not married.

Another name has been added to the roll of missionary martyrs in the Turkish Empire. Considering the variety of perils through which the ambassadors of Christ have been passing in this land for over eighty years, and the number of attempts made on them by their enemies, it is somewhat surprising that this is only the sixth instance of a fatal attack. In 1862, two of our missionaries fell before the bullets of robbers, — Rev. J. G. Coffing of Hadjin, who was shot on March 25th near Alexandretta and died the next day; and Rev. W. W. Meriam of Philippopolis, killed near Harmanli

on July 3rd. And on Aug. 4th, 1880, just 33 years ago, Rev. Justin C. Parsons was shot while sleeping at night out of doors with an Armenian companion between Nicæa and Bardizag. The fate of Messrs. Maurer and D. Miner Rogers at Adana on April 15th, 1909, is still fresh in the minds of all.

SIR E. GREY AND TURKISH AMBITION.

The dominating feature of the week in Balkan politics has been Sir Edward Grey's statement before the House of Commons on Aug. 12th regarding the situation. The Foreign Secretary, after speaking of the successful efforts of the Powers to preserve the Concert of Europe, and the substantial agreement reached regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands, said that the Turkish Government had disregarded the Treaty of London and had reoccupied Thrace and Adrianople. The other agreement made under the auspices of the Great Powers, at St. Petersburg, between Roumania and Bulgaria, had also been disregarded. The most distressing thing of all was that Macedonia had been drenched with blood in a war between those who were lately allies. He found it impossible to select a high ethical and moral standard and to single out one particular party for judgment over the others. Every State connected with the war in the Balkans in the last few weeks had disregarded treaties and agreements and alliances and had set itself to attempt to take advantage in its own way of the situation. Referring to Turkey and Adrianople he said that some of the best military opinion was that from the strategic point of view alone the retention of Adrianople by Turkey would be a great mistake, and would be an extra burden financially on Turkey in times of peace, and a positive weakness to Turkey in times of war. The real danger to Turkey was not from external attack but from internal disorder. Sir Edward went on to say, "If Turkey does not accept the advice of the Powers, it will from the beginning paralyze any policy which depends upon the goodwill of the Powers, and sooner or later, whether by financial distress or armed intervention on the part of one or more of the Powers, disregard of that advice about Adrianople will, I am sure, bring upon Turkey distressing consequences. If Turkey is prepared to take the advice of the Powers, the Powers will be prepared to put before her satisfactory proposals for a good strategic frontier, and for assistance in carrying out the policy I have indicated. The difficulty about Adrianople and about Thrace may wreck the whole prospect of that. That is why I speak, I trust, in sufficiently clear language, not the language of menace, but the language of frankness. I am speaking from what we believe to be the true interests of Turkey itself."

Of the war itself, Sir Edward said it began as a war of liberation; it rapidly became a war of conquest, and it had ended, if all the charges were true which the different States engaged in the war brought against each other, in a war of extermination. No doubt there had been considerable exaggeration, but he feared they could not say of any one of the States that if the whole truth was known it would be found that all the charges against that State were unfounded.

This speech has caused much dissatisfaction in Ottoman circles. Turkey feels unable as well as unwilling to yield Adrianople; for compliance with the advice of Europe would lead to trouble in the army and at the very least the fall of the Cabinet if not grave disorders. More than this, the rejuvenated army that has taken back Thrace and Adrianople is "feeling its oats," and clamoring for a chance at the Bulgarians. It is even reported that the troops have crossed the line of the Maritza and occupied not only Demotika but even Dedeaghadj, though this is officially denied. Bulgaria seems to be actually disarming, and yet King Ferdinand's address to his troops indicates that he does not regard the struggle as ended, but merely as postponed. Unfortunately the speech of King Constantine to his armies suggests the same thing.

NOLI ME TANGERE.

Hüssein Djahid Bey, writing in the *Tanin*, says:—

The Balkan complications, which for seventeen months have been a danger to Europe, begin to lose their acuteness, thanks to the result of the Bucharest negotiations. Only one question remains to be settled, — Adrianople. The Powers have just invited the Sublime Porte, in no very courteous manner, to respect the treaty of London. But up to now, all treaties have been made in order to be torn up. While the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire had been recognized by the Powers as a principle to be observed, they themselves have not hesitated to trample it under foot.

As we understand it, the question of Adrianople is simply that of Islam versus Christianity. They want to take Adrianople from us so as to insult and humiliate the Moslem world. For it is not only the Ottoman Moslems who are today interested in the future lot of Adrianople. The eyes of all the Moslems the world around are now fixed on that city. The natural instinct of self-preservation has roused among the Moslems of the whole world a thrill of excitement. Adrianople has today taken on the form of a question that will decide the future relations between Islam and Christianity. That is why we look at the question of Adrianople as one that interests the the whole world and not the Balkans or Europe alone.

Till now it has been said that the Moslems would not be allowed to get back any territory once lost. Now this principle cannot be applied in the vilayet of Adrianople, which is Mohammedan and Turkish. For it would mean an attack on the Moslem world, a violation of the principles of the treaty of Paris of 1856. Islam is not today a danger to the European Powers. But it must be accorded the rights that a civilized man has a right to enjoy.

If they wish on the contrary to trample on our most sacred sentiments, they may let loose the danger of a Moslem awakening.

The local dailies announce that the Government has decided to appropriate Lt. 900 for the installation of a great clock in Galata Tower, to be worked by electricity, and to furnish standard time for the city.

AN OUTLAWED NATION.

An interesting article under this title is quoted from the *Jeune Turc*:—

Do not think, dear readers, that we are talking of the Bulgarians, who massacre prisoners of war and peaceful citizens, who pillage, ravage, and spread ruin and desolation wherever they go. No, it is not they. The nation which is outlawed by the nations is Turkey.

To start with, even a charcoal-burner's house is his castle; not so with the Turk. This nation, though called independent, is yet really under the control of all the world. It is subject to the caprice of financiers, to the ambition of foreign sovereigns, to treaties made, or rather conceded, at the time of her utter helplessness, and which throttle her in the development of her economic and national life.

Do you want to construct a railroad, or a harbor, in this ideal country? You must ask yourself whether it is consonant with the interests and needs, not of Turkey, but rather of such and such a foreign power. Do you wish to inaugurate a tax of some sort, so as to permit the municipality of a certain city to sweep its streets or construct sewers? You must first be sure of the consent of foreign governments; the veto of a gentleman who sits in his armchair at Rome or St. Petersburg or London will stop the city fathers of Brousa or Smyrna or Constantinople from removing the garbage or relaying the pavement. Do you merely wish, in the interests of all, foreigners as well as natives, to regulate public traffic, take measures to secure safety in theatres, hygiene in public buildings, public order during fires? At your first step you find yourself inevitably face to face with some man who, on the pretext that he was born at Toulouse or Trieste or Nijni Novgorod, will refuse to submit to these regulations or obey your policemen, who are lucky if he does not choose to thrash them.

You think all this is monstrous and revolting, do you? Well, thus far I have mentioned mere bagatelles. It is in cases infinitely more serious, where the vital interests of the country are at stake, that this horrible and unexampled foreign tyranny paralyzes the government and the nation. For twenty-five years foreign spies and agitators have organized slowly and quietly in Macedonia and Albania revolutions and armed insurrections and political assassinations, they have stirred up race hatred, lessened and destroyed the prestige of the Turkish government, worn out the forces of the land by obliging it to keep constantly under arms a hundred thousand soldiers to ensure the security of the frontiers and a semblance of peace in the interior. All this has happened in broad daylight, and in face of all this injustice Turkey has been powerless because the powerful ones of this world have decided that it shall be.

For a while, after the revolution of 1908, it seemed as if things were going to take another turn. The speed of that movement, the unanimity shown in the enthusiasm of all races in the Ottoman Empire, compelled the admiration of the whole world; and under the irresistible pressure of

public opinion, the governments of all countries sent sympathetic greetings to the new régime. Those most opposed to this change concealed their annoyance, counting, not unreasonably, on the mistakes and blunders which would surely be made, the incidents, unforeseen or provoked, that might occur, so as to announce the failure of the Turkish revolution and the incapacity of this nation to reform itself; and so they would regain at one blow the ground lost. And that is exactly what happened.

It is a general rule that no radical change can take place at once in the form of a government or in the customs of a nation. This is especially true in Turkey where differences of race, customs and climate make the problem of reform infinitely more difficult and complicated than elsewhere. Time is the most important factor in accomplishing reforms, and time has been lacking rather than anything else every time that Turkey has really tried to reform.

After so complete an overturning as the revolution of 1908, it was inevitable that quite prolonged oscillations should precede the return of a normal and stable equilibrium. But then, this natural and general law could not be in Turkey, simply because Turkey is outlawed. The Turks have a right to perform a continuous series of miracles, but only on this condition can they be allowed the right to live. Woe to the Turks if they have one moment of weakness or faintness; woe to them if they take one false step in the rock-strewn path they must walk to find their safety! Any pretext will do to mock them, run them down, weaken them. The inexperience of young statesmen will be exploited to discredit them at home and abroad; the government's acts of tolerance will be attributed to feebleness and will serve to encourage the audacity of her enemies; while her acts of energy will be qualified as cruelty and persecution, the least act will be distorted and given a political color. Is Turkey forced to fight to defend her territory? Every precaution is taken that she may not profit by an eventual victory, while her reverses find the whole world pitiless toward her. Are there Turks who preach the defense of their race and religion? It is Moslem fanaticism let loose, which imperils (!) the Christian world; while the allied Orthodox sovereigns, when they preach a twentieth-century crusade and the extermination of the Moslems, are hailed and blessed by atheistic or Catholic Europe. In fine, after tearing up all treaties, disowning all promises and declaring brutally that the chances of war alone must decide the issues, they dare to talk today of treaties and engagements because fortune turns a bit toward the Turks and lets them regain a tiny part of their despoiled inheritance, a region peopled solely by their brothers in race and religion.

If Turkey had not marched to Adrianople, they would have said, "Are these Turks cowards? They don't know how to take the chance that is offered them." But when the Ottoman armies advance, they cry, "Hello! what are these Turks up to? Haven't they got through plaguing the earth? They do die hard!" That is the logic and the conscience of the directors of the civilized world.

In view of such injustice toward the feeble and unfortu-

nate, I begin to understand the outbursts of revolt that from time to time agitate the lower classes against those who take advantage of them; I begin almost to understand the state of mind of the anarchist who revolts against society. Woe, not to the conquered, but to those powerful ones who believe only in the virtue of brute force put at the service of wrong! Everything is atoned for in this world, but the expiation sometimes has an unexpected form. They may crush the Turks today, and overwhelm them and take away the little freedom they have; but they cannot prevent this criminal act, if it be accomplished, from being judged as it deserves by the honest men of all countries, whose opinion weighs more and more in the decisions of governments. Turkey has already found noble defenders, especially in France; the most illustrious of these is among us today. The arms that are used today against Turkey will one day be turned against the unwise persons who may have used them; but alas! this cannot repair the wrongs that have been inflicted, any more than the execution of an assassin can bring life back to his victim.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS AT MALGARA.

The Governor of Rodosto has sent in his report on the work of the court-martial summoned to try persons accused of the "bloody incidents" at Rodosto, Malgara and vicinity. The official report of the president of the commission of inquiry establishes the fact that after the entry of the Ottoman army into Malgara a terrible fire broke out there, which destroyed 119 houses and 300 shops, that 23 Armenians were killed and 20 wounded, and two Greeks killed. The village of Kalliopa, of 280 houses, was wiped out by fire, only two houses remaining. Eleven other Christian villages were attacked, and in them 299 buildings were burned and 95 persons killed and 9 wounded. Ten other Christian villages escaped the flames, but their cattle were stolen. All these and other facts were before the court-martial. The report of the court-martial records the following condemnations: One Moslem, who has not been arrested, is condemned to death *in absentu*; one to fifteen years at hard labor, one to twelve years and one to six, and another to five years' detention, — what ever that may mean. Three other Moslems are acquitted. We hear from another source that one of the chief Turks of Airobol, which is north of Malgara some forty kilometres, a notoriously bad man, was also condemned to death; but he is not only still living, but is walking the streets of that town freely, merely accompanied by a gendarme, who might be his friend or his servant.

And the local papers announce in the same column with the above facts that the vicar of the Armenian Patriarchate has been over and over again to the Ministry of the Interior to beg for the release of the Malgara Armenians imprisoned though guiltless.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. AUGUST 20, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Inscrutable is the providence that has allowed the violent death of one who gave such unusual promise of usefulness as a servant of the Lord Jesus. Murder is terrible enough at any time; but when one of pure, guileless, lovable character like Mr. Holbrook is taken off, and especially one of the few workers in the vineyard of the Lord, it seems doubly sad. We can but bow in humility and pray that we may all learn the lesson our Master would teach us by this blow. We are glad to report that apparently both the Ottoman authorities and our own diplomatic and consular service are doing all in their power to bring the guilty party to justice.

We gladly print a statement from Mr. Thomoff of Samokov, regarding the responsibility for the second Balkan War and for the atrocities committed in Macedonia. This letter takes issue with editorial statements in some former issues of this paper. Perhaps ten years hence history will decide just where the truth lies. In the heat of conflict the sworn statements of perfectly credible witnesses from the two sides will flatly contradict one another; and one must simply appeal to the judgment of the future. As for the ability of any International Commission of Inquiry to establish the exact proportion of guilt attaching to each nationality, we confess to very little confidence. Probably the most that can be shown will be that there were unspeakable deeds of savagery committed by all the parties concerned. After several armies and their hangers-on have crossed and recrossed a given district where pillages and massacres had already occurred, who can tell who burned this village or who bayoneted those children or who slaughtered those women? Each nation must hang its head in shame, if only a tithe of the accusations are true.

We give a rather lengthy quotation from a local daily this week, regarding the way in which Turkey is exploited by other nations, because we believe it reveals a state of feeling fairly characteristic of a large section of the Turks today. It is a regrettable state of feeling, for we do not believe it is just either to Turkey or to the other nations. We have al-

ready given extracts from Turkish papers which show that there are those who acknowledge the true source of difficulty to be in that inertia which blocks all proposed reforms. Statesmen have not been lacking capable of drawing up satisfactory ideals on paper; but the Ottoman Government has thus far proved incapable of realizing these ideals, even to a passable extent.

At the gate of many a large Turkish mansion or palace or *konak* is an official known as a *yassakji*, or forbiddler. His duty is to block the way of as many people as he can, to save his master from annoyance. The *yassakji* is typical of much that is Turkish. Blocking the wheels of progress has not been the work of foreigners so much as of the very character and customs of the average people of the land. Every effort at reform finds either stolid indifference or active opposition on the part of either higher or lower officials or the Moslem clergy or the the ignorant country folk. This truth may not be palatable, but it is only just in the face of this attack to tell the honest truth.

Another cause of the failure of reform measures has been the frequent changes of cabinet at the Capital. It is an axiom of government that any change of cabinet must be expected to delay proceedings inasmuch as the new officials need time to become acquainted with the course of affairs, and will in all probability not approve of carrying out *in toto* the plans of their predecessors. During the brief four and one-half years of constitutional government in this land we have seen eleven different cabinets follow one another! Small wonder, then, that really beneficial measures have been blocked and unnecessarily delayed.

No one will deny that Turkey has suffered from foreign aggression and injustice and high-handed dealing. Italy in Tripoli, Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Balkan States have in turn proven this. Treaties have been broken. Advantages have been taken. But back of all this stand two lamentable facts: — the Hamidian absolutism paralyzed the country, and the Committee of Union and Progress has not won the confidence of the masses as being a real deliverer.

We regret the publication of such an article, because it tends to prejudice and inflame public opinion against foreigners in general. Foreigners in general do not deserve such treatment. It would be easy to picture the benefits that have come to Turkey during these past five years through foreigners, and to show how hopeless would have been the state of the country with no foreign help. This is unnecessary here. Turkey has more friends than enemies among foreign nations; and she will be helped by these friends as she shows herself ready to be helped; but such articles as this will only delay the day.

Dr. Pasturmadjian, former deputy for Erzroum, and Vramian Effendi, former deputy for Van, were arrested a few days ago at Moush in connection with a celebration of the anniversary of the invention of the Armenian alphabet, but were afterwards released as their arrest seemed to be due to a misunderstanding.

FROM THE BULGARIAN STANDPOINT.

To the Editor of *The Orient*.

Will you allow me to correct certain statements in regard to Bulgaria made in the issues of July 16 and 23 of *The Orient*?

In the leading article of the issue of July 16, the statement made in regard to the "flimsy" excuses made for "the carnage" in the fratricidal war still going on, and that "when reduced to their lowest terms these excuses amount to desire for territory and desire for glory," are perfectly true. But in saying that "the Bulgarian people wished for the former, while the Bulgarian Military Staff desired the latter" you have unwittingly done injustice to the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Military Staff. Let me remind you of the following facts which will bring out the point I wish to emphasize:

1. The Bulgarian people have never claimed and do not *now* claim any territory that does not belong to them. The territory in Macedonia that Serbia and Greece most stubbornly and unjustly insist on holding and annexing is inhabited by Bulgarians and not by Servians or Greeks. That being so, it is patent to all that the Servian and Greek people wish for territory and the Servian and Greek Military Staffs desire glory.

2. In the treaty concluded between Serbia and Bulgaria in February, 1912 — about nine months before the breaking out of the Balkan war, — provision is made, in the event of a successful war against Turkey, for the division of the territory in Macedonia between Serbia and Bulgaria. In that treaty it is explicitly stipulated that the districts of *Prilep*, *Bitolia* and *Ochrid* should be assigned to Bulgaria and that should no agreement be reached in regard to the disputed zone including the districts of *Kumanovo*, *Scopieh*, *Tetovo*, *Debr* and *Kitch-evo*, the Russian Emperor is to act as arbiter in the matter. Serbia, however, under the most flimsy pretexts, refused to execute the treaty in regard to the division of the territory in Macedonia, and this stubborn refusal, in which Serbia was supported by Greece, brought on the fratricidal war with all its savage horrors never seen or heard of before. The responsibility for this war weighs wholly on Serbia and Greece.

Then in the leading article of the issue of July 23, the statement is made, that "the Greek soldiers, it is said, are so enraged at the account of Bulgarian inhumanities at Demir-Hissar, Serres and elsewhere, that nothing can withstand the fury of their onslaughts." It is evident that the account of Bulgarian inhumanities comes from Greek sources. The Bulgarian Government has called for an International Commission of Inquiry. When that Commission performs its work and publishes its report the world will see whether these horrors and atrocities were perpetrated by the Bulgarian or Greek army. Last Saturday, Mr. Boucher, the well known correspondent of *The Times* was here in Samokov taking the depositions of the refugees from Kukush in regard to the atrocities perpetrated by the Greek soldiers in Macedonia.

What we have heard from refugees in Samokov, who were eye-witnesses of the burning of the town of Kukush by the Greek soldiers and of the indiscriminate and savage slaughter by Greek cavalymen of innocent men, women and children in the villages of the Kukush, Doiran and Strumitsa districts, gives us ample ground to believe that the Greeks have been trying to accuse the Bulgarians of the horrible atrocities they themselves have perpetrated. At Demir-Hissar, Serres and elsewhere the Bulgarians were provoked by the Greeks, who in these places fired on Bulgarian soldiers from the windows of their houses.

The command to attack the town of Kukush was given by King Constantine of Greece, and the Greek soldiers understood the command to mean that the town must be burned and razed to the ground.

Samokov, July 30.

STEPHEN THOMOFF.

ADRIANOPLE IS OURS BY RIGHT.

The Turkish daily *Tasviri Efkiar* says:—

If Europe wishes to decide the question of Adrianople on the basis of the principle of nationalities, Thrace must unquestionably remain Turkish; for eighty-seven and one-half per cent of the population are Turks and Mohammedans.

Possibly the Powers wish to settle the problem on the principle of "Might makes right." Very well, then, we retook Adrianople by our military power.

It is not only by force, however, that we have come to that city. The Moslem and non-Moslem population demand Ottoman sovereignty. What more does Europe demand?

If Adrianople is given over to the Bulgarian monsters, they will not fail to exterminate the hundreds of thousands of Turks and Greeks. Indeed those accursed assassins the Bulgars had begun to put in execution this criminal plan. All the reconquered localities were found in the condition of slaughterhouses, or heaps of ruins. We are not the only witnesses to this. The testimony of foreign correspondents, well known for their impartiality and love of the truth, fully corroborate this tragic truth.

International law has no clause contravening our attitude in regard to Adrianople. Even from the standpoint of the principle of nationalities, we are entirely in the right. If Europe thinks more justly and calmly about all these questions, she will end by acknowledging these truths which today she pretends not to know. It is in place also to recall that even the treaty of San Stefano did not give Adrianople to Bulgaria.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Russian warships *Kagoul* and *Rostislav* have left their moorings in the Bosphorus off Beuyükdere, to join the fleet at Sevastopol for a naval review.

The *Tasviri Efkiar* reports that 46 Jews, Bulgarian subjects, who were among the prisoners of war at the Selimié Barracks at Scutari, have been released at the request of the Grand Rabbi.

Monday being the 15th day of Ramazan, the ceremony of the *Khurka-i-Sherif*, or sacred mantle, was observed with the usual pomp, His Imperial Majesty going by water from Dolma Baghtche Palace to Seraglio Point grounds to kiss the Prophet's robe in the Baghdad Kiosk.

Mr. H. F. A. Schœnfeld, till now third secretary of the American Embassy in this city, has been promoted to the post of Secretary of the American Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, the post from which Mr. G. Cornell Tarler came here as Second Secretary of the Embassy to Turkey.

The Russian imperial yacht "Standart" passed through the Bosphorus last Thursday on its way from Kronstadt to Sevastopol, about 4,700 miles, to convey the Tsar to Yalta, his summer residence, a sail of about 80 miles.

A kermess in aid of the International Home established in Pera by the Union des Amies de la Jeune Fille, was given last Friday in the gardens of the German Embassy at Thes-salonica, under the high patronage of the Baroness von Wangenheim, wife of the German Ambassador. Launches were put at the disposal of friends from Pera, Moda, Bebek, Hissar and Candilli, facilitating their going there. The entertainment was a great success and netted the goodly sum of Lt. 300.

The electric trolley-car service in Pera between the tunnel and Shishli was inaugurated last Saturday.

The newly acquired Ottoman dirigible balloon made a successful flight on Friday last over the city and the upper Bosphorus.

THE PROVINCES.

The *Zionist Gazette* reports two recent murders of Jews in the Yemen by Arabs, and oppression of Jews, both men and women, by the celebrated Imam Yahya, without any attempt on the part of the Ottoman Government to check him.

By the will of the late Rev. Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, D.D., of New York, who was president of the U. S. Evangelical Alliance, a considerable sum is left to the Thes-salonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Salonica. This bequest was made because Dr. Chamberlain believed the Institute was destined in time to become a "commanding force of Christian influence in all that part of the near Orient." Of the \$165,000 left to various institutions, \$35,000 goes to the Smithsonian Institute, \$20,000 to a Home connected with

a Philadelphia church, \$5,000 to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and \$5,000 to establish a bed in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

Cholera at Smyrna continues, but seems not to increase. From Aug. 11th to 17th inclusive there were 23 cases and 24 deaths. Totals from July 29th, 76 cases and 48 deaths. Of the 23 cases the past week, 20 were among the refugees from Roumelia.

Two new members of the Council of State have been appointed, both Arabs; Selim Baz Effendi of Mt. Lebanon, and Hashim Bey, former deputy for Hama.

The Government has decided to found Pasteur institutes for the treatment of rabies in the vilayets of Yemen, Aleppo, Baghdad and Erzingian.

It is reported from Assir, in Arabia, that Moustafa, the lieutenant of the famous rebel Seid Idris, has just been arrested and taken to Mecca.

Pierre Loti, the famous French philo-Turk, is visiting Adrianople, having left the capital Monday for that point by special train.

NOTES.

Miss McCoy and Miss Darrow started on Thursday last for Samsoun and Marsovan.

Miss A. E. Pinneo of Smyrna passed through the capital last week on her way to Trebizond for a short visit with Miss Atkins of Erzroum.

Mrs. Edward Riggs of Marsovan has gone to Harput for a couple of months, making the journey with her daughter, Miss Mary W. Riggs, who returns to her work there.

Rev. J. P. McNaughton returned to Bardizag yesterday after a most interesting visit in Switzerland in connection with the Sunday School Convention at Zurich.

Mr. E. O. Jacob, Traveling Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., returned on Aug. 12th to his home here from his trip to Scotland and America.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours:—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd. O. Smith and Rev. James K. Lyman left last Thursday by steamer for Beirut. Dr. and Mrs. Smith expect to attend the Medical Conference at Jerusalem, now in session, and then go to Aintab for the winter before proceeding to their post in Diarbekir. Mr. Lyman goes to Marash.

OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Venizelos has been decorated by King Peter of Serbia with the Grand Cordon of the White Eagle. The same order was also conferred on Mr. Vukotitch, the Montenegrin Premier.

Governor Sulzer of New York has been impeached by the State Legislature on a charge of misappropriation of funds.

Ex-President Castro's attempt to regain his power in Venezuela by a new revolution has ended in failure.

A British camel corps in Somaliland has been defeated and driven back by a large force of dervishes with a loss of 50 killed and wounded.

King Constantine of Greece made a triumphal visit last week to Kavalla, returning Thursday to Salonica on the battleship "Averoff," and being the recipient of a most enthusiastic ovation. A solemn mass was then said in the Church of St. Sophia.

According to advices from Sofia the Greek troops retiring from territory assigned to Bulgaria have burned Nevrekop and its villages, and the villages around Melnik.

Sir Ralph Paget, British Minister at Belgrade, has been named as under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to take the place vacated by the appointment of Sir Louis Mallet as Ambassador to Constantinople.

La Turquie gives the probable population of the various Balkan States, in case Thrace is given back to the Bulgarians as: Roumania, 7,600,000; Bulgaria, 5,000,000; Greece, 4,500,000; Servia, 4,000,000; Montenegro, 500,000; Albania, 1,800,000; Turkey in Europe, 1,500,000. This totals up more than 2,500,000 in excess of Whittaker's totals for all these states previous to the war, despite all the carnage of two wars.

According to the *Novoye Vremya* of St. Petersburg the Russian Ministry of the Interior proposes to raise the question before the Holy Synod of proclaiming the Baptists as a sect especially harmful to the State and therefore not able to be registered and not possessing the right to worship. This is because of recent refusals by Baptists to take the military oath.

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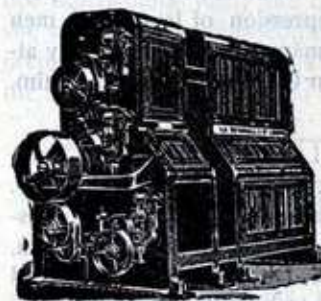
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