

# The Orient.

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## RECEPTION TO AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU.

Last Saturday afternoon there was a very pleasant gathering in the Dodge Gymnasium at Robert College, given by the American Consul-General and Mrs. Ravndal to the American colony of this city, at which the new Ambassador, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, was the guest of honor. The colony was well represented, more than a hundred persons being there. Mrs. Ravndal, Mrs. Heizer and Mrs. Fox, daughter of Mr. Morgenthau, received, and they were assisted at the bounteous refreshment tables by several Hissar ladies. The room was tastefully decorated with American flags of all sizes, flowers and greens; and with the rugs and small tables looked quite homelike. An orchestra furnished sweet music at intervals during the afternoon.

Toward the close of the reception Mr. Ravndal, acting as chairman, called on several of the guests to speak words of welcome to our new representative. President Patrick, Dr. Bowen, Mr. Peet and President Gates in turn gave expression to the feelings of the colony, welcoming Mr. Morgenthau on behalf of everything American, from the Colleges and the religious societies to the Golf club. In reply the Ambassador gracefully accepted the welcome of the speakers, giving a warm tribute to the good being done here by the various bodies, which he said he found was even more extensive than he had been led to expect before he came here. In this Babel of languages he found he had one language he could speak that everyone understood,— that of human sympathy.

Before leaving Mr. Morgenthau extended to the American colony a cordial invitation to the Embassy on New Year's Day in the afternoon from three to six.

## VIOLINIST AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The celebrated young violinist Florizel von Reuter gave a concert on Friday evening Dec. 19th at Robert College. There had been time for only a brief notice of the event, and doubtless preparations for Christmas kept some from attending. Certainly the price of tickets stood in the way of nobody; for the Musical Department had put the admission at such a low figure as to attract all friends. And there was a goodly number present. Florizel was at his best, and his really remarkable powers of interpretation as well as of pure technique kept the auditors enthralled for nearly two hours. Herr von Reuter was at the College two years ago, and has been in the city several times. On this occasion he was to give

but the one concert here, arriving from Constanza that afternoon and leaving the next day. But he was subsequently persuaded to remain over and gave another concert Monday evening in Pera. Remarkable and entrancing as was Florizel's playing, one could not help admiring at the same time the masterly way in which Sig. Italo Selvelli accompanied on the piano. There was a perfect understanding between them.

The program, which included several encores, follows:—

1. Concerto in G minor No. 3 MOZART.  
Allegro Moderato  
Larghetto  
Rondo
2. Sonata in G minor (Dido TARTINI.  
Abbandonata) BACH.  
Siciliano and Presto
3. Scandinavian Ballade CHRISTIAN SINDIG.  
Romanza Andalusia SARASATE.  
Jota Navarra  
Mazurka WIENIAWSKI.  
Perpetuum Mobile RIES.
4. Caprices Nos. 9, 13, 21, 24 PAGANINI.  
L'Abeille FRANÇ. SCHUBERT.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE GENDARMERIE.

*La Turquie* gives the following information:—

The project presented by the French General Baumann for the general reorganization of the Ottoman gendarmerie has been accepted by the government. It provides for a total force of forty foreign officers as instructors, of whom one will be put at the head of each of the twenty-one regiments of gendarmes, while the other officers will be placed as instructors in the schools, heads of divisions, administrators or members of the technical commission.

Ten foreign officers, of whom seven are Frenchmen and three Englishmen, are at present in the service. So that thirty more instructors are needed to complete the reorganization; and the present resources of the budget allow of the immediate engagement of only five of these officials. The others will be gradually called into service.

The Ottoman Government is sending into Anatolia seven thousand new gendarmes, under the orders of Major Encherly, French, and Major Harker (= Col. Hawker), English, chiefs of two divisions of the Ottoman gendarmerie, whose reorganization has thus actually begun.

### TRIPLE ENTENTE INQUIRES.

The step taken by Russia, France and Great Britain regarding the appointment of Gen. Liman von Sanders Pasha finally took the mild and harmless form of a set of three questions put by the respective Ambassadors, Mr. de Giers, M. Bompard and Sir Louis Mallet, to the Grand Vizier on Dec. 13th. These were, whether the command of the troops and fortifications of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles was under the control of the First Army Corps; whether martial law and exceptional military measures in Constantinople would continue under the German command; and whether Ottoman independence might be influenced by the powers to be conferred on the head of the German military mission.

The Grand Vizier very courteously begged the ambassadors to wait till Monday the 15th for their reply, indicating that the third question might prove to be irrelevant, as being purely an internal and Turkish question.

After consultation with his colleagues, Prince Said Pasha Halim on Monday gave a verbal answer to the verbal inquiries of the three Powers. He said in substance that the command of the troops and fortifications guarding the Straits was not under the control of the First Army Corps; and that the question of martial law in Constantinople belonged to the Ministry of War direct and not to the First Army Corps. The incident is now regarded as closed.

### SALONICA'S MISFORTUNES.

In connection with Dr. Haskell's article, concluded in this issue, we give the following extracts from a British Consular report of the effects of the war on Salonica.

The Turco-Italian war had for effect the imposition of 100 per cent Customs duty on Italian goods and the expulsion of Italian merchants. Albanian troubles had an adverse effect on Salonica's commercial relations with Usküb vilayet, and finally the outbreak of the Balkan war isolated Salonica and cut off its commerce from the interior. Large stocks of various goods which had been ordered by Salonica buyers in the summer, when there seemed a possibility of a termination of the war with Italy, could not be disposed of on their arrival, and had to remain in Salonica, in private or bank warehouses, for several months, through lack of communication with other parts of Macedonia. This closing of the ordinary outlets to Salonica's trade was to some extent compensated by a great influx into Salonica of soldiers and civilians forming part of the victorious allied armies. On the whole, Salonica firms have stood the trying time well, helped, no doubt, by the proclamation of a *moratorium*.

The project of a railway line to link up the Greek and European railway systems, which for many years past has been mooted, is now on the point of being realised. The sanction of the Greek Parliament will be asked for the construction of a line from Gida on the Salonica-Monastir railway to Papapouli on the Thessalian frontier. The distance is

about 56 miles, and the line will run along the Bistrizza Valley and the sea coast to Katerina and Papapouli, where it will join the line to Larissa. It is expected that the construction of the line will take some fourteen months. The chief importance of this line, running as it will along the coast, lies in the fact that it will join up the European railways with those of Greece. The interior of Western Macedonia and Epirus is to be opened up by other lines, which, however, are not yet definitely decided on. A line will probably be run from Sorovitch through Kozani to the old Greek frontier, and another from the Salonica-Monastir line to Yanina and the Adriatic. The construction of good main roads is one of the foremost intentions of the new Government, and the interior will thus be opened up to motor traffic.

With the passing into Servian and Bulgarian possession of districts formerly commercially dependent on Salonica, and the erection of Customs barriers at the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers, the importance of Salonica would seem to be jeopardised. One must, however, take into consideration the fact that it is intended to open up the districts still dependent on Salonica by railways and roads, to introduce better agricultural methods, to utilise more systematically the natural resources of the country — viz. mines and forests, — and to create fresh industries; and the success of these projects may compensate for the loss of the trade of Albania, Monastir, Usküb, Stroumnitsa, &c.

### "THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY."

We have been favored with the perusal of some advance sheets from the first number of the new quarterly publication of the Union of Christian Associations in the Turkish Empire, which will appear next month under the above title. It is a joy to greet the birth of such a periodical. We are certain it will meet a great need in a very adequate way. For the foretaste given by these first pages assures us of the pre-eminently practical character of the magazine. Together with articles of a more general nature, like "Les Unions Chrétiennes des Jeunes Gens," by Em. Sautter, and "Pioneer Movements Among Women," by Miss Ruth Rouse, there is in this initial number a sketch of the Movement for a Union of Associations in this Empire, by President Gates, and articles by Rev. H. K. Krikorian and Prof. C. Constantinou on the Intellectual and Moral Currents Among Young Men in the Turkish Empire. President Bliss describes the Association in the College at Beirut, and Secretary Davis gives the story of the beginning of the recently organized Association in the Capital. There will also be reviews of books, Association reports, etc., as well as news from various organizations.

Even a hasty perusal of these advance pages is sufficient to prove the value of the coming periodical for everyone who has anything to do with any form of work among young men and women. We bespeak for the *Association Quarterly* a wide circulation in all parts of the country. We understand that Secretary Jacob (Bible House, Constantinople,) would welcome advance orders.

## SALONICA STATION UNDER GREEK RULE.

By EDWARD B. HASKELL, D.D.

*(concluded)*

Our readers will wish to learn something about the present status of the THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. The intention always was to make this school international, and it has had a few Servian, Albanian and Greek students. But the fact that its first pupils were Bulgarian orphan boys from the Monastir vilayet, picked up after the insurrection of 1903, and the fact that there were so many more Evangelical communities among the Bulgarians than among any other nationality of Macedonia, — such communities naturally preferring a Protestant school — these two facts had given a decidedly Bulgarian complexion to the Institute. This year, for the first time, the original intention to give the instruction in the English language, thus making it the official language of the school, is being carried out. As Greek is now the official language of the Government under which the school exists, all the pupils take two or three lessons a week in that language. Those boys who desire it are given two hours a week in Bulgarian. Of course the problem of nationalities is the thorniest which the Institute has to handle. The American schools in Turkey have a comparatively easy time in this respect, because there the various non-Moslem nationalities meet on neutral ground, as it were. But whether it will be possible to combine mutually antagonistic nationalities *under the rule of one of the antagonists* is uncertain. The trustee board in America, at any rate, has decided to accept the oft-reiterated statements of our Greek friends that they are a civilized people, and to go ahead on the supposition that they will accord to the Institute such treatment as it behoves a civilized people to give.

Owing to its narrow quarters the utmost capacity of the school is fifty pupils. This term opened with seventeen, which number has about doubled to date. The main thing this year is merely to "keep on keepin' on."

One regrets the necessity of correcting a certain misapprehension about the present resources of the Thessalonica Institute. We have received numerous congratulations on the bequest of a hundred thousand dollars left to it by the late President of its Board of Directors, Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain. We rejoice in his loving thought for the school and are thankful for the congratulations. But lest any of our friends should feel relieved of responsibility for continuing their aid we are constrained to state the following facts. Nothing whatever will be available from the bequest for another year or two. Moreover the estate had shrunk considerably in Dr. Chamberlain's later life (owing to the San Francisco earthquake and other causes), and he had made certain preferential bequests which must be paid before anything comes to Salonica. Hence it is extremely likely that the amount to be received may prove less than half of what the testator had desired to give. Meanwhile his indefatigable efforts to raise the current expenses are no longer avail-

able, and Dr. House, who did most of this work last year, is back at his post as President, where he is much needed in this critical transition period. We have great confidence in Mr. L. H. Wood, the new chairman of the finance committee, and in the new board of directors. But our main confidence amid both political and financial uncertainties is where it always has been, in Him at whose call we embarked on this venture nine years ago, and Who thus far has not failed us as Leader and Guide.

As regards our out-stations the situation is as follows. The entire Bulgarian community of Drama fled by rail, via Adrianople, to Bulgaria. So the Evangelical church of that city has been removed bodily from our superintendence. Of the Græco-Bulgarian Protestant community of Serres the greater part remain there. Their preaching has long been in Greek. The Bulgarian Protestant communities of Kelkish and its two villages, Todorak and Mezhdurek, fled on foot to Bulgaria. In Kelkish the meeting room, and the houses of the members, all are burned. The two villages mentioned are not burned, but whether the absentees can return to them is at present unknown. The non-Protestants of Todorak (the majority of the village) were Roman Catholics. They were informed by Greek officials that they must become Greek Orthodox, and complied with the demand. It is to be hoped that this religious persecution was the work of underlings and will be disavowed by the central Government. It is to be hoped also that the Government does not approve the action of Greek soldiers who were quartered in the Evangelical chapel in Todorak and who made a bonfire of the Bulgarian Bibles and hymn books in the yard.

In Salonica and one other place under Greek rule the Bulgarian Evangelical preaching services and Sunday Bible schools have not been interfered with, while the Greek Pastor, Rev. A. Mihitsopoulos, is not only on friendly but even on cordial terms with the authorities. He has received assurances from a high source that Greek Evangelical work will meet no hindrance in the newly acquired territory.

It remains to say that five or six of Salonica's outstations are now under Servian rule, and ten or twelve under Bulgarian rule. Samokov station has kindly consented to care for the six most inaccessible of the latter until the coming annual meeting. Whether many, or any, of them can profitably be worked from Salonica in future is problematical. So far the Servians have not molested any of the Evangelical communities, save that in one instance a local official ordered the substitution of Servian for Bulgarian Scriptures in a Bulgarian chapel. He admitted that he had no orders to do this from any higher source. He stated that the language of the parish primary school must be Servian and it is altogether probable that Belgrade will back him in this. As no teacher is available this will mean the closing of the school.

Our Servian Protestant friends in Prishtina report many happy times and good spiritual conversations with soldiers and others of their own nationality. The *naïveté* of some of these was shown by the remark of a good-hearted soldier to the man who had been talking Gospel to him, "O that I had half an oke of whiskey that I might treat you! I never heard

such sweet words in my life before." I doubt not that the oblation he desired to make was accepted as a sacrifice well-pleasing to God! A graduate of Constantinople College, residing in Prishtina, recently rather pathetically wrote that she wished there were missionaries among her people that they might write articles defending the Servians against charges of cruelty, as the missionaries have defended the Albanians and Bulgarians. The writer was constrained to reply, in effect, that possibly we missionaries in Macedonia, who have loving relations with members of all the Balkan races, do not take exactly the same view as those whose work is confined to one race; that we have found good people and bad people among all the nationalities; and that it is our duty and desire to be impartially brotherly and helpful to them all.

*Salonica, Greece, Nov. 29, 1913.*

### GREGORIAN AND EVANGELICAL ARMENIAN COOPERATION.

On the initiation of certain members of the Armenian National Assembly, four meetings were held last October between members of the Gregorian and Evangelical sections of the Armenian nation to exchange ideas in regard to union and cooperation.

As a result of these unofficial discussions, on Oct. 23rd both sides signed the following resolution:

"Whereas the time has arrived, and the desire has been expressed on both sides, that in national affairs, individuals belonging to different sections of the nation should cooperate with the same rights and the same duties; and

"Whereas it is understood and admitted on both sides that the Apostolic Church of Armenia and the Armenian Patriarchate, as well as the Evangelical Church of Armenia and the Protestant Chancery shall continue to maintain their separate existence as heretofore,

"Therefore, we the undersigned, after conference and interchange of opinions, have resolved to propose and recommend to those in authority on both sides that they accept and put into operation the principle that in all matters except those which are purely religious, Armenians, to whichever of the two aforesaid churches they may officially belong, unite as members of one and the same nation. The understanding is this, that every Armenian, to whichever of the two aforesaid churches he may belong, in all matters not purely religious, shall without distinction enjoy the benefits of the national Constitution.

"Thus in all educational, philanthropic and national-political matters, without exception, complete cooperation shall be established.

"This principle shall be applied at once in those affairs and in those places where it is possible, and gradually, where on account of local conditions its immediate application is impossible."

On Oct. 24th this resolution was presented to the Armenian National Assembly and was unanimously and enthusias-

tically adopted by that representative body. Special felicitations were telegraphed to the head of the Armenian Church, the Catholicos in Etchmiadzin, this movement toward union being represented as the happiest event in connection with the national rejoicings on the occasion of the 1500th anniversary of the invention of the Armenian alphabet.

The question has now been referred by the Protestant signatories of the above Resolution to the Executive Committees of the four Evangelical Unions, with hearty recommendations for its adoption and a request for the appointment of two members from each Union to be sent to Constantinople with full powers to act. Their response is awaited with great interest.

F. W. M.

### A STRUGGLE BETWEEN LANGUAGES IN PALESTINE.

The whole Jewish population of Palestine is at present in a state of excitement called forth by a serious disagreement about the national language. Those Jews, from all parts of the world, who, in these last decenniums, have settled in Palestine, have been working all the time for the revival of the Hebrew language, and the young generation of Palestine Jews is now recognizing and speaking Hebrew as their national tongue. Two high schools, at Jaffa and Jerusalem, and a great number of elementary schools and kindergartens have adopted the Hebrew language as their medium of instruction, and the same language is spoken in all the Jewish colonies. A great number of European firms and the Austrian Post Offices in Palestine issue their public notices in the Hebrew language. Consequently the resolution adopted by the Curatorium of the new Jewish Polytechnic Institute at Haifa to almost eliminate the Hebrew language from the curriculum and introduce German as the language of instruction, has met with violent opposition on the part of the Palestinian population. The teachers and pupils of the Hebrew institutions, the population of the Jewish colonies and towns and many non-German supporters of the Institute protest energetically against the resolution. The Jews of Palestine refuse to be made the standard-bearers of the German language in Palestine, which would bring them into conflicts, not only with the Ottoman authorities, but also with all such elements as defend their economic or cultural interests in Palestine. Naturally, all non-German Jews are anxious to support their Palestinian co-religionists in this struggle for their national language, and there is every hope that this moral and financial support will help them to gain the victory. The Zionist Actions Committee of Berlin appeals to all friends of the modern system of Hebrew education in Palestine to raise funds for the support of those who struggle for the revival of modern Hebrew culture in Palestine. All the teachers of the German Jewish schools at Jaffa and the pupils of the higher classes at Jaffa, Jerusalem and Haifa, have gone on strike as a means of protest.

— *The Zionist Gazette.*

## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE ORIENT extends to all its friends the heartiest wishes for a MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Considerable has been said and written of late about a movement for united effort as between Evangelical and Gregorian Armenians. Recommendations recently suggested along this line will be found on another page. Such united effort has been suggested more especially along three lines, — civil, educational, philanthropic. We are not aware that any suggestion has come from any authorized source looking toward united effort in any religious line. It is important in considering such a movement as this to define in advance what is intended by united effort, and to what extent anything like union is contemplated. Is it to be an *entente*, an alliance, a federation, or an organic union? Conceivably, much good might be done in civil, educational and philanthropic matters by combined effort, provided the limits within which such effort is to be conducted, and its methods, are carefully defined.

In the *Avedaper* of last week is a letter from the Evangelical Armenians who have been consulting with Gregorian representatives regarding this matter, urging the Evangelical Unions to take the matter up and secure the organization of a representative body very soon, that may officially enter on such negotiations.

In the *Rahnüma* of Dec. 11th there appeared a very guarded letter on the subject signed by representatives of the Aintab Evangelical churches. The riskiness of such a movement is there strongly indicated, and the conditions are named under which the signers can unite in such effort. We are inclined to think that in the main all parties will agree with their contention, that in order to such alliance, the Protestant Chancery must be strengthened. Indeed, such has been the urgent request of the Gregorians themselves in the matter. If in civil matters, such as the choice of Armenian deputies to the Ottoman Parliament, a united front is to be shown, it should be the united front of two strong civil bodies. With every effort to make the Protestant Chancery a more

efficient and respectable organization, we are in hearty sympathy. If the Protestant churches are to take advantage of the Imperial Rescripts or *Hatts* of 1847, 1850, 1853 and 1856, and form a civil community whose Representative shall before the Imperial Government have a standing corresponding to that of the Patriarchs of the other communities, this civil organization is in dire need of strengthening. And this is essential not only for the good of Evangelical Armenians but for that of Evangelical Greeks, Syrians and all other Ottoman Protestants.

If the two civil bodies, both well organized, are allied to promote common interests, such alliance is no more a danger than is the understanding reached between the Armenian and Greek Patriarchates, in matters pertaining to their common civil and political interests.

Such united effort on philanthropic lines is also hopeful. We believe that to some extent it has already existed, in connection with the organization having its headquarters in Egypt. The United Charities Association of New York, while strictly not representing churches but individuals, shows the beneficent results of an effort in which Christians of all denominations, — and even non-Christians, — can unite. And we can see no possible harm in such united effort along these lines.

The crux of the difficulty in the practical working of the scheme has been set forth by Mr Ananikian of Hartford Seminary in a recent article in the *Gotchnag*, of New York. It touches the educational feature. Evangelical effort will never be content to support or even countenance a school where the religious training is not on strictly Biblical lines, much less a school with no religious training. We are compelled to admit the existence within the Gregorian body of a group of persons of pronounced agnostic and even atheistic tendencies. In certain localities these persons have secured control of schools, so that the teaching there is inimical to Christianity of every sort. If there is ever to be cooperation as between Gregorian and Protestant Armenians in the support or management of any school or schools, it can only be secured on the distinct understanding that in the matter of moral and religious training the Bible is to be the one authority acknowledged and specifically and systematically taught. We can point with justifiable pride to the record and reputation of our Evangelical schools, primary and secondary, as character-builders. The Evangelical community will never consent to lower this standard.

There have been some interviews as between representatives of the Armenian Miatsial Society and the Evangelicals, looking to possible cooperation. While it was found that only in rare instances were there places where schools were being conducted under the auspices of both, the net result of the investigations so far has been the conclusion that the most practicable cooperation at present in educational matters would be in the line of arranging for a uniform series of textbooks, some to be issued by that Society and some perhaps by the Publication Department of the American Missions, and all these textbooks recommended to and intro-

duced as far as possible into the schools of both church connections. This scheme did not touch on the domain of religious textbooks.

While we fear the time is not ripe for any united evangelistic or spiritual effort as between Protestants and Gregorians, the lines of cooperation that have been suggested seem to us, when properly safeguarded, to be extremely hopeful.

### BRITISH PROPOSAL ABOUT ISLANDS.

Last week it became known that Great Britain had communicated to the Powers a Note relating to the southern boundary of Albania and the future of the Aegean Islands. As to the Albanian frontier, the delay in the work of the international commission was given as a reason why Greece should be allowed more time for the withdrawal of her troops from the disputed territory. This seems very logical and acceptable.

Regarding the islands, the British proposals are two: first the definite allocation to Greece of all the islands now occupied by Greece, including Mitylene and Scio, with the exception of Imbros and Tenedos, which shall be restored to Turkey as indispensable to the safeguarding of the Dardanelles. Guarantees are to be given that Greece will not use the islands for the protection of any smugglers of arms or merchandise into Asia Minor, and that she will erect no fortifications on the islands. Secondly, Great Britain proposes that the islands now occupied by Italian troops be returned to Turkey, now that the latter has carried out the stipulations of the Lausanne Treaty, and be given an autonomous government under her suzerainty.

These proposals have received a favorable hearing in France, Italy, Austria and Germany, and may be regarded as forming a basis for a final agreement. Naturally enough, neither Greece nor Turkey is fully satisfied. Greece does not object to the first of the two, but feels she has reason to object to the second. She wishes all the islands now occupied by Italy, since their population is Greek. Turkey is unwilling to agree to either proposition as it stands. Djavid Bey while in Berlin is reported as declaring to an editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*:— "Two clauses can decide Turkey's attitude in this important question: that in the Lausanne Treaty about the islands occupied by Italy, and that in the London treaty about those occupied by Greece. Article 2 of the Lausanne Treaty stipulates that Italy is to return to us our islands as soon as we shall have evacuated Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This has been done. Not a single Turkish soldier or officer is now to be found in these Italian lands. As for the question of autonomy for these islands, we have always expressed our readiness to ensure to the people of these islands full and entire equality of political rights and to introduce reforms there; but we cannot be asked to create for ourselves a new Crete or a new Samos. We have put in the hands of the great powers the decision of the lot of the islands occupied by Greece, but on condition that our interests shall be safeguarded. These interests are not at all safeguarded

by the British proposal. If they wish to assure us the free passage of the Dardanelles, they must give us not only Imbros and Tenedos, but Lemnos and Samothrace as well. Moreover the possession of Chios and Mitylene is for us a vital concern, and we cannot give it up."

### INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Thanksgiving Day was spent most happily. The service was held in the new Assembly Hall, and Rev. Mr. Harlow gave the address, his subject being "The First Thanksgiving Day." The American Vice Consul read Pres. Wilson's Proclamation and he was one of the guests at dinner. Some 225 persons sat down to a good, old-fashioned feast, rising an hour later with difficulty, but with a happy feeling in the inner regions. In the afternoon several games of foot-ball and of basket-ball were played.

Monday Jan. 12th, 1914, has been set for Inauguration Day and the College authorities are now busy preparing for it. The Educational Conference will be held on the two following days—the 13th and 14th—and this happy coincidence works well for the delegates to the two different events.

The College foot-ball teams have made a good beginning in the championship matches, and they ought to carry off both cups offered by the Panionian League.

Rev. Cass Arthur Reed M.A., B.D., was nominated for the office of Dean at the last meeting of the Board of Managers.

*Smyrna, Dec. 13th, 1913.*

C. W. L.

### PATRIOTS, OR TRAITORS?

The *Tanin* says:—

We have exposed hitherto but a small fraction of the wrong perpetrated by the publication of such articles as are found in that rag the *Meshroutiet*, in which the notorious Sherif denounces the Mohammedan world to Europe. We shall now present to the gaze of the nation an example also of the mistaken passion of his companion in crime, Moukhtar Bey, son of the former Sheikh-ul-Islam, Djemaleddin Effendi. These men, hunting as it seems for opportunities to inflict an even severer injury on their country, have no hesitation in considering as legitimate every means of attacking the Powers that act as her benefactors at this most critical period. So Moukhtar, in a letter inserted in the *Paris Temps* of Dec. 8th, writes:—

"The governing circles in Constantinople, in order to justify the appointment of Gen. Liman von Sanders as Commander of the First Army Corps, deem it wise to remind us that Gen. Baumann with the help of French and British officers administers the Ottoman gendarmerie. But what resemblance or connection exists between a mission connected with a gendarmerie scattered over a wide area, and a body of soldiery centred at the capital of the empire and placed under the command of a general who is a subject of a foreign

power and of a staff of officers of the same nationality? How can the fruitless zeal of one French officer, who is struggling in our provinces to secure the tranquillity of a small area, be compared with the work of the German Mission, when those who invited that Mission consider it to their advantage to support it most heartily from the first? All means will be at the disposal of Gen. Liman that he with his force may support the Sultan and Caliph and the party that governs in his name. Yes, all . . . . But the most important thing of all will be lacking, — the confidence of the Mohammedan mind."

Had we read such an article in the *Novoye Vremya*, we should have been surprised and hurt. But lo, the opinion of one little son of a Sheikh-ül-Islam, affecting to speak for Moslem public opinion, is more disastrous and devilish than the strictures of the *Novoye Vremya*. For this stupid traitor is so deceived, or rather such a deceiving criminal, as to regard Gen. Liman as the guardian of the Union and Progress party. If these unfeeling and sickly denationalized persons who recently fought on the side of the Italians and Bulgarians and Greeks had today feeled to attack, with all foes of the empire everywhere, the allies of their lawful mother-country, then we should have been surprised. They mean to satisfy their own appetites and interests, even though the empire and the whole Mohammedan world be destroyed.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The aviators Bonnier and Védrines, who had been much delayed by the stormy weather, left here at last on Wednesday and Thursday of last week on their flights across Asia Minor.

His Beatitude Archbishop Anthimus, Ecumenical Patriarch from 1895 to 1897, died last Thursday, and was buried Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Poynter leave next Tuesday for a prolonged absence during which they expect to visit Egypt, Arabia, India, the Philippines and America.

Gen. Osman Nizami Pasha, ex-Minister of Public Works, and Rifaat Bey, Minister of Finance, left Friday afternoon by Orient Express for Europe. Before going they were received in audience by His Majesty the Sultan, and by the Heir-Apparent, Prince Yousouf Izzeddin Effendi.

M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, left on Sunday by Orient Express, accompanied by Mme. and Mlle. Bompard, on leave. The Grand Vizier sent his secretary to bid him farewell.

About twenty cases of cholera with nine deaths are reported in this city for the past week, but there have been several more cases among the soldiers.

The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, Mines and Forests has decided to employ a foreign specialist to reorganize the forestry bureau of the Empire.

Progress has been made in Turkish-Servian peace negotiations but it may take ten days or so yet before the treaty is signed.

The body of Dr. Zambako Pasha, the well-known physician who died recently in Egypt, has been brought here for interment.

## THE PROVINCES

Landslides and snow blockades are reported at several points on the Anatolian and Baghdad Railways last week, interfering with the running of trains.

We regret to hear that scarlet fever has appeared at Adabazar to such an extent that the Girls' High School has been obliged to close and disperse even its boarders. There have been several cases within the school, but far more in the city.

From Herek and Adana come despatches telling of the killing of one famous bandit and the arrest of another.

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## NOTES.

*The Orient* extends its sympathy to Miss C. R. Willard of Marsovan at the news of the death of her father.

Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the American Embassy, left for Paris on Monday last, to be gone about four weeks.

Mr. Ostrander arrived in Samokov from Glasgow on December 12th. His arm is greatly improved; and the last word of the Glasgow surgeon was that he hoped that in a year the arm would be thoroughly strong and serviceable even though minus the elbow joint. At Budapest Mr. Ostrander fell in with Mr. and Mrs. King, just arrived via Trieste from America, and appointed to Samokov as missionary business-agents. They travelled as far as Sofia together; but there the Kings have meanwhile halted, on account of their little five-year-old daughter, in view of the epidemic of scarlet fever (of a very mild character) prevalent in their future home, several of the sufferers being from the American Boys' and Girls' Gymnasia. Accompanying Mr. and Mrs. King is also Rev. Mr. Merrill; Mrs. King's father, who will have his home with them. Mr. Merrill had the misfortune to fall on a stair in Sofia almost immediately on arrival, cutting his head to the bone. *Absit omen!*

## OTHER LANDS.

A destructive volcanic eruption on the Island of Ambrim, New Hebrides, occurred on Dec. 6th and 7th. There is a mission of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand on this island, but fortunately as far as reported there was no loss of life among the whites.

H. M. S. "Tiger" the new British battle-cruiser launched last week at Clydebank, was christened by Lady Helen Vincent, wife of Sir Edgar Vincent, formerly Director of the Ottoman Bank in this city.

The *Jeune Turc* reports a serious fire at the British arsenal at Portsmouth, when the cruiser under construction, "Queen Mary," was towed out of danger by tugs.

## CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

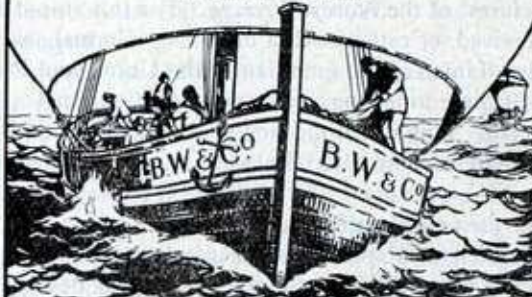
Sunday, Dec. 28th, 1913.

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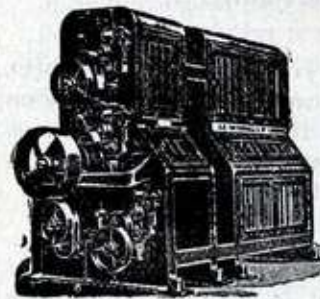
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Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

IVERNIA	(24,789 tons displacement)	Oct. 2nd. 1913
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 9th. "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " )	" 16th. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " )	" 30th. "
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " " )	Nov. 9th. "
IVERNIA	(24,879 " " " )	" 20th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 30th. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

ULTONIA	(18,036 tons displacement)	Oct. 7th. 1913
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " )	" 28th. "
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " " )	Nov. 7th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 28th. "

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