

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 5

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, January 29, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

THE COUP D'ETAT OF JAN. 23rd.

Last Wednesday the Assembly summoned by the Kiamil Pasha Cabinet gathered in the Dolma Baglitche Palace. Aside from the entire Cabinet, some ninety notables were present, including senators, former ministers, *ulema*, civil, military and naval officers, judges, etc. The ministers of war, finance, foreign affairs and interior made statements respecting the critical situation and the impossibility of financing another campaign or of obtaining another loan during the war, and the hopelessness of relying on any disagreement among the Powers. After a meeting of nearly five hours, the Assembly approved the decision of the ministry to accept the advice of the Powers and make peace on their conditions.

At this meeting were present Prince Said Halim Pasha, the Fetva Emini Essad Eff., the ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha, and others not supposably partisans of the Kiamil Pasha Cabinet. Gen. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Hakki Pasha, Prince Sabaheddin, and the Princes Imperial, including the Heir Apparent, had been invited but declined to attend.

Well satisfied with the approval of this meeting, the Cabinet decided to meet on Thursday to draw up the reply to the note of the Powers. As they were in session at the Sublime Porte on Thursday afternoon, a great tumult was heard outside and the firing of shots. Gen. Nazim Pasha, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, went out to see what was the trouble, and was shot dead. Col. Enver Bey, the revolutionary hero, had led thither a great crowd, and when an aide-de-camp resisted their entrance into the offices of the Sublime Porte, shots were exchanged. In the ensuing *méléc*, five or six men were killed and a dozen or more wounded. Besides the lamented General, an influential member of the Committee of Union and Progress, Moustafa Nedjib Bey, was killed; also Capt. Tewfik Bey, aide of Gen. Nazim Pasha.

Having forced the aged Kiamil Pasha to write out his resignation, the patriotic Enver entered a waiting automobile and went to the Palace. Just what methods were there used has not been made public; but in a short time Enver recrossed the Bridge and brought to the waiting crowd the news that Mahmoud Shevket Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizier. This was duly cheered, and the automobile soon left again, to secure the presence of the new *Sadrizam*. Meanwhile fiery orators harangued the populace, urging war to the last drop of blood, and dire vengeance on the foreigners who wanted to destroy the Ottoman Empire. Representatives of Arabia and of India assured the audience that all

Arabia and all India were with the Unionists in their patriotic endeavor. It was not till about eight o'clock in the evening that General Mahmoud Shevket Pasha arrived and the Imperial *Hatt* was read by the First Secretary of the Sultan, announcing him as the new Grand Vizier. An eye-witness testifies that this document had not yet been signed. However this may be, the new head of the Government made a modest but patriotic address and then requested the crowd to disperse.

Talaat Bey assumed on his own hook for the time being the Ministry of the Interior; but the next day a provisional list of ministers was drawn up which did not include his name. He is understood to represent the power behind the throne.

On Friday morning occurred the funeral of Gen. Nazim Pasha, but with the least possible pomp or display. Shevket Pasha was there, to show his regret at the death of the General-in-Chief; and the military attachés of the foreign embassies were present. The next day Moustafa Nedjib Bey was buried, the interment by imperial decree being in the sacred precincts of the Mosque of the Conqueror. A very large number were present, and many noted hodjas offered prayers.

His Majesty has deigned to confer on the new Grand Vizier the rank of Marshal. Enver Bey continues to keep in the background, as is his wont; but the fugitives of yesterday are flocking back today, and Djavid Bey, Hüssein Djahid Bey and Babanzadé Ismail Hakki Bey are expected today by Roumanian steamer. Carasso Effendi, former deputy for Salonica, has also been recalled. The frustrated plot of the middle of November has become the successful overturning of the present.

As was to be expected, among the troops at Chatalja the murder of Gen. Nazim Pasha has made a profound impression; disorders have resulted, as between the parties, and sixty or more wounded soldiers have been brought into the city hospitals. A very stern hand has proved necessary to suppress if possible a movement to avenge his death. The new Cabinet counts firmly on the support of the Kourdish and Arab troops recently imported, in case of serious difficulties.

The new Ministry took in hand immediately the problem of answering the Note of the Powers, but up to the time of going to press no answer has been presented. From indications published we are led to believe that the reply will be that the Ottoman Government sincerely desires peace, but can not consent to the cession of Adrianople or of the Aegean Islands. It is believed in Turkish circles that this answer will not mean the resumption of hostilities, but that the Powers, or one of them, will find some way out of the difficulty and save Adrianople to Turkey. The local dailies have made great capital out of a rumored advance of Lt. 500,000 to the

government by the Deutsche Bank, as a first instalment of a loan of two and a-half millions. The rumor has however apparently no basis in fact.

The Unionist organs have expressed the belief that Germany and Austria would come to the aid of the new Cabinet, that the Concert of Europe was now breaking up, and that out of the resulting *mélée*, somehow Turkey would profit. On the other hand, the European Powers appear to be as harmonious as before, and determined that Turkey must agree to the conditions they have laid down. The Unionists are barking up the wrong tree.

As a proof of their desire for fair play, the new Government have released the thirty or forty persons imprisoned after the upset of last week. They have also permitted several Opposition organs to resume publication, and have decided to retain Dr. Djemil Pasha as Prefect of the Capital.

THE NEW CABINET.

As at present constituted this still uncertain ministry is announced thus:—

Grand Vizier	Mahmoud Shevket Pasha
Sheikh-ul-Islam	Mehmed Essad Effendi
Foreign affairs	Prince Said Pasha Halim
Interior	Hadji Adil Bey
President, Council of State	Prince Said Pasha Halim
Finance	Rifaat Bey
War	Mahmoud Shevket Pasha
Marine	Chürüksoulou Mahmoud Pasha
Justice	Ibrahim Bey
Public Works	Batzaria Effendi
Public Instruction	Shükri Bey
Evkaf	Hairi Bey
Commerce and Agriculture	Djelal Bey
Posts and Telegraphs	Oskan Effendi

DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS.

The General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation, through its Chairman, Dr. Karl Fries, and its General Secretary, Dr. John R. Mott, has issued a call for the observance of Sunday, Feb. 23rd, 1913, as the Universal Day of Prayer for Students. It calls attention to the Christian student movements bound together in this Federation, including religious societies in 2200 institutions of higher education, with a membership of over 150,000 students and teachers. It notes the unique religious opportunities of the present among students throughout the world;—the open door among the students of China, the limitless possibilities in Japan and India, the opening of the universities of Russia and the Balkans, the eagerness of students in Latin America to hear, the opportunity among Moslem students in Egypt, Turkey and India, as well as the openings throughout the student fields of Europe and North America.

The call goes on to enumerate thus the

GROUNDS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Let us thank God for the deepening conviction on the part of the leaders of the Church in all parts of the world as to the supreme importance of the work of Christ among the future leaders of the nations, the students.

For the remarkable opportunity presented to Christians as a result of the Chinese Revolution, which has opened doors to the government students of the New China.

For the growing fruitfulness of the work on behalf of Chinese students in North America, in Europe, and in Japan; and on behalf of the students from the Near East in Switzerland.

For the successes which have attended the efforts of representatives of the Federation during the past year in Russia, Austria, the Balkans, Italy, Holland, Ireland, and Canada.

For hopeful beginnings of the Christian Movement among students of Latin America.

OBJECTS FOR INTERCESSION.

Let us pray that there may be raised up more evangelists and apologetic writers qualified to guide students of Europe and North America.

That the newly formed Student Movements in the Austrian Empire, in Russia, in the Balkans, and in Turkey may be divinely guided and strengthened in this, the foundation stage of their history.

That the four of the General Secretary in the Far East may be attended with marked manifestations of the power of the Holy Spirit, and that the results of his recent work among the students of India may be wisely conserved; also that the visits of the Secretary for Work among Women Students, and all special representatives of the Federation on the Continent, may exert a deep and lasting influence on the student centres touched.

That the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation, to be held at Lake Mohonk, New York, June 2-8, 1913, and the meeting of the General Committee of the Federation, to be held at Princeton, New Jersey, May 27-31, 1913, may mark great advances in the work of Christ among students throughout the world.

That money may be forthcoming for foyers, Christian hostels, and Christian Association buildings, for student centres in the Near East, in the Orient, and in Roman Catholic countries, and that able young men and young women may be led to devote their lives to unselfish service among the students in these parts of the world.

That all efforts by Christian Churches and by Christian Student Movements to relate students as they graduate to opportunities for Christian service which await them in the world may be widely extended and richly blessed.

The Bulgarian losses in the war are announced as follows:—Dead, 284 officers and 21,018 men; sick and wounded, 876 officers and 51,000 men. Of the sick and wounded, 70% have recovered or are recovering.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Jan. 20, 1913.

Miss Grace Dodge of New York, President of the Board of Trustees of Constantinople College, has been for some time anxious to see started in Turkey an Educational Association of American Colleges. To this end Dr. Patrick appointed a Committee more than a year ago to find out if the other colleges would regard such a plan as desirable or practical. This Committee asked President Bliss of Syrian Protestant College and Dr. Gates of Robert College for their co-operation and in response they appointed committees from their faculties to consider the matter. As a result of the decision of the three committees, acting together, the following invitation and programme for an Educational Conference have been issued:

INVITATION.

Through the initiative of Constantinople College (formerly the American College for Girls) Committees were appointed during the last year in it and in the Syrian Protestant College and in Robert College to consider the question of a union of the American colleges of the Ottoman Empire, including the above-mentioned three and those of Marsovan, Harpout, Tarsus, Smyrna and Aintab.

Those committees have agreed to bring the question of such an organization before these institutions in the hope that they would approve the general plan.

The purpose of the Union is to enable questions of general educational interest to be discussed and steps to be taken toward unifying the educational efforts made by American institutions in Turkey so far as this may seem feasible and desirable. It is believed that mutual advantage and stimulus would result from the discussion in conference of such questions as the following:

- What should be the character of a college education in Turkey?
- How far should American models be followed?
- What should the standards be for the A.B. and higher degrees?
- Comity in its larger sense.
- Fees and self-help.
- Economy, raising the question as to the duplication of technical courses, etc.
- Interchange of professors, etc.
- Problems affecting secondary education.
- Problems arising from the educational program of the Government.
- Relation of higher educational institutions to the general subject of evangelical missions, and to the societies representing such work; obligatory attendance on religious exercises, etc.
- Problems of policy, diplomacy, finance in relation to the Turkish Government, and in respect to local cooperation.

With a view to the organization of such a Union and to the discussion of such problems as have been mentioned it has been decided to invite College to cooperate in a Conference to be held at Beirut during the Easter Vacation, from April 23 to April 25, 1913.

Will you kindly answer the following questions at once:

1. Will it be possible for your college to be represented at Beirut by one or more delegates? If so, can you tell us whom you will send?
2. Will your delegate agree to present a paper to the Conference on the subject assigned in the above list? If not, have you any other subject on which you would desire to present a paper for general discussion?
3. Have you any suggestions to make as to the programme or the conduct of the Conference?

Each delegate should be instructed to bring very complete information in detail regarding his curriculum—as to the number of hours of sixty minutes each devoted to each subject each semester, the method pursued in teaching, texts used, examinations and tests given, laboratory work and its relation to text book course.

Replies should be addressed to:

President HOWARD S. BLISS
 Syrian Protestant College
 Beirut, Syria.

PROGRAMME OF EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

of American Colleges in Turkey

Beirut, Syria, April 23rd, 24th, 25th, 1913.

Tuesday Evening:—Social Reception at the Marquand House.

Wednesday, April 23rd, 1913.

- 9—12: a.m. Brief Devotional Exercises
- Address of Welcome:—President H. S. Bliss
- Formalities of Organization
- PAPER:—“Reasons for proposing the Conference”: Constantinople College
- DISCUSSION:—“Method of promoting Union and Cooperation among the Colleges.”
- Opening of Discussion by Robert College and Euphrates College. Suggestions in turn from each Institution represented.
- 2—4: p.m.
- DISCUSSION: “How far should College Education in Turkey follow American Models?”
- Opening of Discussion by Anatolia College, Marsovan.
- 8—10: p.m.
- PUBLIC MEETING: Reports from Visiting Delegates.
- Present Activities of each Institution Represented.
- Aspects of Student Life including Self Help.

Thursday, April 24th

9-12: a.m. Brief Devotional Exercises

DISCUSSION: "The peculiar Educational Needs of Turkey: How can they best be served by the Colleges?"

Opening of Discussion by Euphrates College, Harpout and St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus.

DISCUSSION: "The Ideal Standardization of College Curricula in Turkey, including Requirements for Admission, Courses, and Degrees."

Opening of Discussion by Robert College and by International College, Smyrna.

DISCUSSION: "The Elective System; How far applicable in the Orient?"

Opening of Discussion by Constantinople College.

2-4: p.m.

DISCUSSION: "Extra-Collegiate Courses," such as Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, etc. General Advisability; Standards Attainable; Comity between Institutions.

Opening of Discussion by Central Turkey College, Aintab, and by International College.

8-10: p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: Reports from delegates as to Alumni Distribution, Activities, and Influence.

Friday, April 25th

9-12: a.m. Brief Devotional Exercises

DISCUSSION: "Religious Life in our Colleges: the best Methods for promoting their Spiritual Influence" including Provision for Bible Teaching and Religious Services both compulsory and voluntary; also the Mode of Approach to Non-Christian Students.

Opening of Discussion by Anatolia College, Marsovan, and by Syrian Protestant College.

2-4: p.m.

DISCUSSION: "Governmental Questions."

Relation of our Colleges to Idadiyeh Standards: Robert College.

How far American Models may influence the coming Educational Reform: Syrian Protestant College.

Military Service and Students in American Colleges: Central Turkey College, Aintab.

8-10: p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: "The Educational Outlook in the Turkish Empire."

Time Allowance: It is suggested that papers and addresses should not exceed fifteen minutes.

BARNETTE MILLER.

A report comes through Reuter's Agency that the Ambassadors of the Powers have recommended that the Mount Athos peninsula be made an independent ecclesiastical republic under the protection of the Orthodox Balkan States.

VOYAGING TO ATHENS 80 YEARS AGO.

From the Journal of Rev. ELIAS RIGGS, D.D., LL.D.

Athens, Jan'y 30th 1833. We had made an agreement that the vessel (which belongs in Egina and was bound thither) should proceed to Athens after two days. We had scarcely arrived in the harbor of Egina, however, when a N. E. storm commenced which lasted with a few hours cessation for *ten days*. The cold was greater than had been known in Egina before for many years. *Snow* fell upon the level country, a thing unknown before for 18 years. On our ship's deck it collected in some places 10 or 12 inches in depth.

During our stay in the harbor of E. we several times visited the town, about a mile distant. It is a miserable place. The streets are very irregular, narrow and filthy. With a few exceptions the houses are low and in a squalid or ruinous condition.

We visited the orphan-house established by Capo d'Istria. It is a fine large stone building inclosing a court I should say half an acre in extent. It contains at present 130 orphans, but on account of the inefficiency of the government for some months past, there are now no regular instructors.

There is only one road for carriages in the island. This was made by Capo d'Istria and extends from the city to the harbor. I saw however only one wheel-carriage in the island, and that was a broken cart. The other roads are mere tracks for beasts of burden and foot passengers.

On Sunday the 27th, the wind becoming favorable we weighed anchor and the next morning found ourselves in the harbor of Athens, the ancient Piræus, now called Port Leon. This is about five miles from the city. Mr. King and Mr. Hill, as soon as we could despatch a letter to them informing them of our arrival, came down, provided us horses, and about six o'clock in the evening we found ourselves quietly seated by Mr. King's fireside in health and peace.

Thus has ended our long and tedious voyage. It has been almost unparalleled in length. We were 27 days performing a voyage of only 500 miles [from Malta]. It was also uncomfortable in other respects. It was cold, several days having snow, and having no fireplace in our cabin. The smell of the vessel was also extremely annoying - so much so that for three days we remained constantly on deck, sheltered from the storm by nothing but a rude tent constructed of old sails etc. spread across the boom. Still we have much occasion for gratitude. The captain was very kind, as were all the men, doing everything in their power to render us comfortable when we were sick. They were also ready, I ought rather to say *eager*, to receive tracts, which I gave them. For several days scarce an hour passed when there was not some one seen reading, and very often most of the crew at once.

Today we have been getting the things on shore. There are only two or three waggons or carts in Athens. No one of these could be obtained without paying an unreasonable price. We therefore employed camels and horses to bring our things from the Piræus.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JANUARY 29, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

It becomes us to speak circumspectly regarding the events of the past week, lest censorial wrath be upon us. But an administration founded on violence and murder is seldom a success; and no one can approve of the method by which the present ministry has come into power. It is too early to judge of the effect of the coup d'état on peace negotiations. The official declaration of the new Cabinet is that it wishes peace, but not on the terms that Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet was on the point of accepting. This does not sound propitious; for neither the Allies nor the great Powers are willing that peace should be made on different terms. We do not believe the country as a whole demands other conditions. Apathy regarding details and a genuine desire for real peace are the prevailing notes. Nor do we agree with those who represent the overthrow of last Thursday as a popular movement. The populace as a whole had nothing to do with it and disapproved of the way it was done. Further than this we do not deem it desirable to express an opinion at present. In a few days the situation will be clearer.

The letter on another page presents in a positive way the other side of the question of Panama Canal toll exemptions. To our minds it is not a convincing statement. It is difficult to argue with a man who so majestically sweeps aside whole clauses of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty as "irrelevant to the issue". But when the Treaty says, "The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce of all nations on terms of entire equality", and Congress proposes to exempt from toll dues certain American vessels of commerce, we contend that this is in direct violation of the spirit of the treaty. The treaty does not specify that it refers only to vessels engaged in *international* commerce. That meaning can be read into it by interested parties; but most theological seminaries warn their students against the dangers of *eisegesis*. We would meekly state our opinion that our correspondent has no moral right to limit the working of the treaty to "shipping where there is competition", as he chooses to express it, when the treaty draws no such line.

It is interesting to note in this connection a letter from our friend Rear-Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N., in the *Outlook* of Jan. 11th, wherein he cites an example quite similar to the one cited in our editorial of Jan. 15th, regarding discrimination against Canadian shipping; and which he closes thus:—"Let us arbitrate the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty if we must, but preferably let us do what England once did for us when the United States protested against Canadian canal tolls and that country caused the decree of the Canadian Government to be revoked, and acknowledge that a mistake has been made. It is better to be right than to have the Panama Canal." This letter from Admiral Chester and also one from Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, in the same magazine, are worth pondering over. We trust our correspondent will not include Admiral Chester in his black-list of disreputable railway shareholders because of his connection with the Chester Project in Anatolia.

Again is issued the call to a day of special prayer for students, for the last Sunday in February; and we feel sure that our readers in this country will unite more heartily and earnestly than ever before in its observance.

This is no new custom. In the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society for January, 1828, we find a long and earnest call for the observance of the last Thursday of February of that year; and the institution dates back further still. This periodical says:—"The number of young men now enjoying the advantages of a public classical education in these United States is estimated at *three thousand*. Of course, not far from *eight hundred* will leave our colleges within the present year, and go forth to scatter blessings over the face of the land, or to sow it with their errors and their vices. In twenty years the number will increase to *fifteen thousand*; and at the present rate merely, will amount, in a single generation, to more than *THIRTY THOUSAND*! Give us this army of educated men, this immense weight of talent and energy and influence, and what is there of ignorance, or irreligion in the nation, which could long stand before it? But what cause will this disciplined host be inclined to espouse? Under whose banner shall it be marshalled? Will it declare for Christ and the church, or against both? About one third of the young men in the New England Colleges are professors of religion. Our information from the middle, southern and western colleges is much less particular; but we fear that not more than six or seven hundred of the whole three thousand, included in our present estimate, are now on the Lord's side."

In the ten American Colleges in the Ottoman Empire today, there are 3576 students, — more than as many as there were in all the Colleges of America, eighty-five years ago. Our prayers will go out for them, and for the tens of thousands in the primary and secondary schools of this country, as well as for those in other lands; that the lives of all these students may be transformed by the power of the living Christ, and leaders for the cause of righteousness may be prepared, that the Kingdom of God may soon come.

Prices Reasonable.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS AGAIN.

Robert College, January 23, 1913.

Editor ORIENT,

Dear Sir: —

I am sorry that the *Orient* felt that it was necessary to go into the field of American politics to express an opinion unfavorable to the American Government in the difficult and delicate question of the Panama Canal tolls. There are, as you state, "two tenable sides," but I believe you are in error in believing that "a very large proportion of Americans are at issue with President Taft and Congress" on this question.

The Convention of Constantinople, which you quote, has nothing whatever to do with the question at issue between the United States and Great Britain, for President Taft and Congress are loyally and fully observing Clause 1 of that convention. To use that clause to bolster up the British contention in this matter is as irrelevant to the issue as your statement further on in the editorial to the effect that "England makes no such discriminations in the Suez Canal." There is no "discrimination" and no "violation of the spirit of the treaty" in the action which the United States has taken.

The only shipping passing through the Canal in which the United States proposes to rebate the tolls is coastwise trade, in which other nations, by our commerce laws, are not allowed to engage. Since they cannot engage in this trade, the rebates do not discriminate against them. In the shipping where there is competition, that is, in international trade, the United States stands on the same footing as other nations. The argument which you bring forward about trade from an Atlantic Canadian seaport to a Pacific Canadian seaport being affected by this provision is absurd. Do you suppose for one minute that there is a practical hypothesis in your statement: "Now if American vessels running from Maine to Washington are exempted from tolls, the Canadian merchant will find it much to his advantage to ship his goods to Maine, thence by American bottoms to Washington, and across the border to Vancouver. This menaces Canadian shipping, and constitutes a discrimination against British subjects?" Are you joking? Or do you honestly think that a railway journey and two extra transshipments would cost so little that the Canadian merchant would really "find it to his advantage," to send his goods from one side of Canada to the other in this way?

The bill for Panama Canal tolls is not an effort to "coddle American shipping," and I feel sure that the great majority of American citizens abroad do not feel there is any "questionable conduct" which they must try to "excuse."

I am sure that they feel, as I do, that the American Government is giving everyone the squarest kind of a square deal in the regulations for the Panama Canal. We are not impressed by the "injured innocence" tone and specious arguments of the British press. For there are many Americans, especially those who have lived long abroad, who have detected the close fellowship which binds the British press (and

also, I confess to sorrow in saying it, a number of our leading American newspapers) to the American transcontinental railway interests. You have taken the voice of this railway gang for the righteous indignation of the British people and of "a very large proportion of Americans." I think you would find food for reflection in perusing a list of owners of these newspapers, to which was appended a statement of their holdings, in the Pennsylvania Company, the Union Pacific, the C. B. and Q., the C., M. and St. P., the M. T. and K., the G. T. Ry., and last, but by no means least, the Southern Pacific, to whom more than all the rest this eminently wise and eminently fair decision of Congress has given heart disease.

H. A. GIBBONS.

SOME RESULTS OF THE PERSIA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Hamadan, July 14th to 28th, 1912.

In the months that have followed the inter-mission conference for workers among Moslems, held in Hamadan, Persia, July 14-28, the following results of the gathering have been growing evident.

1. A realization of the present wide open door for aggressive evangelistic work for Moslems throughout the whole of Persia, and a feeling of responsibility on the part of the whole missionary body in Persia, for the speedy evangelization of the country. A very few years ago, many missionaries opposed direct evangelistic work for Moslems lest it should jeopardize established institutional work. Now the most conservative missionary opinion as voiced at the Hamadan conference urges the immediate and open presentation of the Gospel in every quarter.

2. A deeper sense of unity pervading the whole missionary force. In the heart searchings of the Hamadan meeting and under the inspiration of the ringing messages heard there, the little bickerings and misunderstandings that had been hindering so many lives were swept out of sight. They were lost in a new, a larger vision. The result has been more harmony in prayer and more cooperation in service.

3. A clearer conception on the part of the missionary body as a whole of the fundamentals in the work. First things are being put in the first place. Christ is being put more at the head and the business details of the enterprise are becoming, we trust, less obvious.

4. More agreement in methods of work. Effort is being made to put all the mission schools on a uniform grade. A uniform standard of requirements for baptism is being adopted and a uniform course of instruction for inquirers and converts is being used. There is more agreement as to the principles to be employed in building up a strong self-supporting, self-propagating church.

As we note these and other results of the Hamadan conference, we record our gratitude to God who, in the midst of anarchy and civil war, made possible this gathering.

Kermanshah, Persia,

F. M. STEAD.

Dec. 20th, 1912.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE JOTTINGS.

— The Faculty Tennis Club gave a tennis party at the club grounds on December 23rd in honor of Captain Fletcher and the officers of the U. S. S. "Montana". And on Dec. 28th the American and British community and the consular corps were delightfully entertained on board their splendid ship. Some of the ladies were particularly interested in the house-keeping arrangement, while the nurses and doctors were pleased to note the excellent provision made for the sick or disabled on board.

— Another day Captain Fletcher received the pupils of the Faculty School. If all do not understand all the workings of such a ship it is not the fault of those enthusiastic ensigns who conducted them over that wonderful mass of machinery. One thing is sure, the children declare that the ice cream and cake they had in the captain's cabin tasted better than elsewhere.

— Beirut "walks in darkness" literally these nights, for there are no street lights whatever. The city gas is cut off, due to a quarrel in "high finance" and a struggle for monopoly on the part of the gas company and the two electric companies, in which the water company is more or less involved. It seems impossible at this time to get any authentic details except that we have no gas and kitchens long accustomed to it have to revert to oil or charcoal, and that there is great embarrassment in the laboratories of chemistry and dentistry and in the sterilizing rooms of the hospitals, where there is no provision for such an emergency. Captain Fletcher of the "Montana" has offered to the College hospitals the use of the sterilizing plant of his ship in case it be needed. His generous offer is greatly appreciated. Those who can realize what an important factor sterilization is in modern surgery will appreciate how much such an offer may serve suffering humanity.

— Prof. Reed has announced his engagement to Miss Anne Blanchard of Chicago.

— Public lectures are given every fortnight in the city Y. M. C. A. Reading Rooms. The audiences always tax the capacity of the room, and the interest is great. It is a beginning of university extension work on the part of the College.

— The Red Crescent deputation from Egypt, which was sent by the Khedive at his expense to assist in relieving the suffering incident to the war, is well represented by the graduates of the S. P. C. Col. Selim Mosulli Bey, M. D. is at the head of the deputation and has Dr. Amin Maluf as his aide de camp, and four other physicians from the S. P. C. School of Medicine are in the company. One of them has been detailed to organize self help for refugees who have gone to Egypt. Another writes that in all his wildest dreams he never dreamt of sleeping in Yildiz, as he has been doing. The Khedive sent the deputation to Constantinople in his private yacht.

W. B. A.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The British Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals has sent to Lady Lowther £450 to be used to feed the starving animals of refugees here.

Kiamil Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, was on Monday seized with a sudden paralysis of the right side, according to the local dailies, and is under medical treatment.

Ebouzzia Tewfik Bey, editor of the *Tasviri Efkiar*, died suddenly as he was boarding a steamer at the Bridge for Makrikeuy last Monday. The circumstances of his death are suspicious.

Martial law restrictions regarding being on the streets at night have this week been removed.

The Shirket-i-Hairi has arranged to take over and manage the lines hitherto run by the Mahsouse steamers, beginning with March 1st. This includes the services to San Stefano and Makrikeuy, the islands, Kadikeuy, Pendik and Yalova. Ten new steamers have been ordered in England, to be delivered in eighteen months.

THE PROVINCES.

The Greeks in Epirus have gained a further success by capturing the strongly fortified post of Bizani, near Yanina. This was considered almost impregnable.

A caravan of Indian pilgrims was overwhelmed last week by a mountain torrent between Medina and Yambo, and about 350 were drowned.

Snow is reported in Konia to the depth of half a metre.

La Turquie says it is alleged in political circles that Abdul Hamid will shortly be transferred from the Beylerbey palace to Konia.

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NOTES.

Dr. Robert Chambers of Bardizag is engaged in a series of missionary rallies on the Pacific Coast, with Secretary Eddy and Dr. Tenney of the American Board and others; the trip lasts from Jan. 18th to Feb. 28th.

Miss Zenger of Sivas arrived here on Wednesday last and left on Thursday for Switzerland on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Leavitt, of the American Embassy, are the parents of a boy, born Jan. 22nd.

Mrs. McNaughton and her daughter arrived two days ago from America, and left yesterday with Mr. McNaughton for Bardizag.

OTHER LANDS.

The bill for an amendment to the New York State Constitution permitting women to vote has passed both houses of legislature and now awaits the signature of the Governor.

The Bulgarian army headquarters have been transferred from Kirk Kilisé to Demotika.

Dr. Charles Carter, of the British Red Cross, died Jan. 18th at Üsküb from typhoid, contracted while nursing the soldiers. He was buried by the Servian Government with military honors. Miss Barnes, an English nurse, died the previous Sunday at the Red Cross Hospital at Salonica of typhoid, the Greek Crown Princess herself nursing her tenderly in her sickness.

The proposal to establish an American Academy of Arts and Letters has passed the Senate and now goes to the House of Representatives. Among the fifty names proposed for the preliminary roll of membership are those of ex-President Roosevelt, President-elect Wilson, Admiral Mahan, Thomas Nelson Page, William Dean Howells, John Burroughs, and Presidents Butler of Columbia and Lowell of Harvard.

At the special conference on work for Mohammedans, held Jan. 14th in New York under the auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the speakers included Secretary James L. Barton, Dr. George F. Herrick, Rev. Stephen v.R. Trowbridge, Prof. D. B. MacDonald, Secretary Robert E. Speer, Secretary Charles R. Watson, Bishop Lambuth, Bishop Hartzell, Dr. C. Stanley G. Mylrea, Rev. R. M. Labaree, Rev. S. G. Wilson, D.D., Dr. Ira Harris, Dr. Talcott Williams, and Rev. R. T. McNeil.



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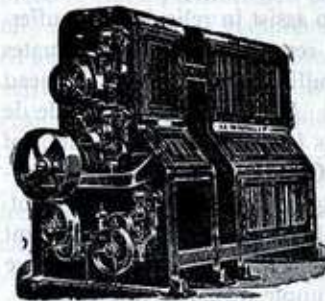
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