

# The Orient.

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## THE GREEK AND ALBANIAN CRISES.

A decidedly better tone is manifest regarding Ottoman relations with Greece. Hrant Bey Abro, the well-known legal counsellor at the Sublime Porte, left last Friday for Athens with a fresh batch of instructions in his portfolio, and in connection with Ghalib Kemali Bey he has communicated to the Greek foreign office the counter-propositions of the Porte. The exact nature of these is of course not yet made public. It is understood, however, that there is still considerable divergence between the Ottoman and Hellenic points of view. Turkey, encouraged by her reoccupation of Adrianople, feels that she has a chance to help Europe to accept her idea regarding the Aegean Islands as well. She desires to retain Mitylene and Chios, but Greece has no thought of evacuating either. By the terms of the London Conference the future of the islands was committed to the Powers, just as was the boundary between Turkey and Bulgaria. Will the Powers deal as skilfully with the one as they did with the other? Thus far they seem to have done absolutely nothing about it in the four months since they solemnly undertook the responsibility.

The latest telegrams from Athens indicate that Mr. Panas, the Foreign Minister, has asked for the necessary time to study Turkey's new propositions, and that negotiations are likely to take a long time. If the question of the islands is admitted by Greece into the discussion, difficulties will be increased. If Greece refuses to discuss that question, she must have the backing of the Powers in so doing, otherwise Turkey may prove obstinate.

The Porte also wishes Greece to accept, regarding the questions of nationality and of *vakuf* properties, the same conditions that Bulgaria accepted; but the Greek government seems to have other ideas.

Servia has succeeded in breaking the backbone of the Albanian uprising. She has driven the Albanians out of Dibre, Struga and Diakovo, and at the latter town the famous Albanian chief Riza Bey was killed, while at Dibre seventeen chiefs were executed. At Prizrend also the invaders have been driven back after fierce fighting. It is considered certain that Servia will demand compensation from Albania for this campaign. Ismail Kemal Bey has issued a statement in which he denies all connection with this uprising, laying all the blame on others over whom the provisional government has been unable to exercise control.

A disquieting report comes from southeastern Servia, where Bulgarian bands are said to have driven the Servian garrisons from Petchevo, Kotchana and vicinity and to be advancing toward Ishtip.

## MEDICAL CONFERENCE AT JERUSALEM.

The Medical Missionary Association of Turkey's conference at Jerusalem from Aug. 15th to 23rd was a remarkable success. Those who attended had only one great and lasting sorrow. It was for those who could not, who did not and who would not attend it. Their loss was great, medically, scientifically, spiritually, socially. The attendance was not large, but it would measure up well with many a state medical society meeting at home in the value of the lectures and demonstrations and unique opportunities for observation and learning. Every morning the sessions began with a devotional service of half an hour, to which the hospital staff of the English Mission Hospital were invited; and a special service for the Conference was held in St. George's Cathedral Church. The sermon was by Rev. Mr. Langley, of Suez.

The conference was held in the Cadbury block of this hospital. The large ward was ideal for the general meetings, and the smaller rooms were fitted for committee and writing and reading rooms. Lunch and tea were served on the terrace and in a handsome tent. Thos. Cook and Son (Limited, I suppose) most kindly furnished tables, the tent, rugs and easy chairs. It was an informal rule that no one should lunch or take tea with the same people twice, so as to increase the social intercourse.

The members worked hard, very hard, as may be seen from the daily program. 8:30 to 9, devotional service; 9 to 12 or half past some days, papers, discussions, demonstrations. 12, lunch on the terrace, which was furnished by the English Hospital and of which the nurses graciously supervised the serving. Committee meetings, visiting the hospital or special cases in it, reading, writing up one's notes, anything but resting, till 2, when the afternoon session began with lectures or papers and discussions till 4. Then came the cup that cheers, and we all wondered how the one who did not drink tea really got along. But he did! No rest now. This is the cool of the day and the time set apart for excursions to points of interest, intense interest, in and about the Holy City under the guidance of Dr. Masterman. Few know the topography of the city better, and none could be a better guide. Two hours of sight seeing and antiquarying did not end the day, for at 8 o'clock came the evening session of lectures illustrated by the stereopticon or radiopticon or other demonstrations.

Socially, too, the conference was a delight. The hospitable homes that entertained as many as possible of the delegates, the charming reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Master-

man on the evening of the opening of the conference, when we met many of the missionaries and other residents of Jerusalem, the moonlight picnic at Sir J. Gray Hill's house on the Mount of Olives given by the acting British consul Mr. Hough and Mrs. Hough, tennis parties at Canon Brown's court and a delightful tea and tennis by Canon and Mrs. Hitchens at St. George's church grounds, these, and the rotation of dinner guests gave great charm to the social side of the conference.

The members of the conference were: Drs. W. B. Adams of Beirût, H. H. Atkinson of Harpout, Percy Brigstocke of Salt, C. H. Corbett of Jerusalem, Ethel Griffiths of Nablus, Frank Mackinnon of Damascus, Anton Manasseh of Brumana, E. W. G. Masterman of Jerusalem, A. G. Payne of Egypt, Gustav Ribbing of Bethlehem, Scott of Damascus, F. O. Smith for Diarbekir, Harry Thwaites of Jerusalem, C. D. Usher of Van, E. St. J. Ward of Beirût, Marian Wilson of Hebron, and Gaskoin Wright of Nablus. In addition to these members we had the inestimable privilege of the lectures and demonstrations of Prof. Dr. Muehlens, director of the International Health Bureau at Jerusalem, of Dr. Much, tuberculosis specialist of Hamburg, Germany, Mr. Heron and Dr. Eric Thomson of the British Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, Dr. Hoffmann of the German hospital, and Dr. Taufik Canaan of Jerusalem. Mrs. Ward was the most efficient secretary of the conference, in which capacity she also served at the first conference at Aintab.

Space forbids more than a mere catalog of the more important subjects treated. Here are some of them: Organization of religious work in hospitals and dispensaries; Hospital internships; Hospital administration and economics; Personal Christian work in medical and hospital service; A new theory in regard to tuberculin and reactions; Spirocheta refringens demonstration and 606 injection; Eye diseases demonstrated at British Ophth. Hospital; Malarial parasites, lecture and lantern demonstration at International Health Bureau; Prayer and faith in medical work; Demonstration of some new surgical instruments, operations and technic, X ray plates, cystoscopy, bone plating; Anesthetics, local, H. M. C., spinal, general, varieties; Modern treatment of glaucoma; Positive and specific therapeutics; CO<sub>2</sub> snow, salvarsan, calcium sulphidè; Leper hospital and tuberculin treatment demonstrated, with cases; Lantern lecture, Health Bureau, Recent Advances in Tropical Medicine; Methods of village touring, Educational propaganda against disease; Demonstration of Pasteur's method of treating rabies; Bone surgery, liver surgery; Radioptican lecture on skin lesions; Operations on sheeps' eyes; Medical and surgical general quizz; Practical work on malarial parasites; Thanksgiving service.

W. B. A.

## NOTES ON A VISIT TO PALESTINE

(Concluded.)

In this connection one word must be added. Palestine will always be in a certain true sense, on account of its sacred associations, an international land, no matter to whom it may actually belong. So long as Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism exist there will always be thousands with the pilgrim spirit who will not be denied the privilege of visiting the land and the various places in it which their faith has taught them to enshrine as sacred. It would not be right that they should be denied or in any way harmed, or the visitors subjected to insult or annoyance. If therefore Zionism contemplates the possibility of Palestine becoming once more, at any time and in any way, the land of the Jew, owned and governed by him, the leaders of that movement would do well to impress upon their settlers the imperative need of cultivating a broad and generous and tolerant spirit. Unfortunately, the average Jew of to-day in Palestine is a fanatic of the first order. Let it be remembered that the world would not endure a locked up or a desecrated Palestine.

It need hardly be said that the population of Palestine is not without some idea of how far they are behind the rest of the world alike in actual prosperity and in respect of enjoying the fostering care of which they stand in need. Egypt is too near a neighbor to leave them in ignorance of that. Epochal events have during the past year been proclaiming loudly to Turkey the lesson of its failure all these centuries to rule for the benefit of its subjects; and if the lesson be not taken to heart it must only be a matter of time for other portions of the empire to cause the proclamation to be repeated. Palestine is seething with discontent, as the incidents in Beirût have shown Syria also to be. The demand for reforms is universal, the chief insistence being on the well-worn but supremely justifiable and fundamentally proper claim that the revenue collected from the country by taxation be spent in the country for its benefit. Railways are indeed slowly being pushed forward; but they need to be supplemented by a network of good roads and by the construction of harbors. Public safety, particularly in travelling, must be secured. The country must be reafforested. Waterworks must be undertaken. The laws of hygiene must be respected. Jerusalem, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and growing, the capital of the world in a very true sense, has no drainage, and possesses but one fountain. So with the smaller towns and villages: nothing has been done for them, nothing is planned for them. Palestine, more resorted to, and more regularly, by devoted throngs than any other country under the sun, is not fit for their reception, not to say for the decent living of its own population; yet, little bit of a land as it is, it could be made so, easily and quickly, without a para of additional taxation being taken from its people. The only way that Turkey can hope to retain Palestine very long is to set itself resolutely to provide for the country's legitimate needs. And those above mentioned, be it remembered, are only the

Consul Harris, till now British Consul at Diarbekir, has been appointed as Secretary to the British representative on the International Commission charged with arranging for the proper government of Albania, and is now in this city.

more material and more apparent needs: educational, social, industrial, and other reforms cry with equal insistence for attention.

One hesitates to say much about the missionary work done in Palestine. It is a splendid body of men and women that are engaged in it, — from the United Free Church of Scotland in Galilee, and from the Anglican Church in Samaria and Judea, especially in Jerusalem, where also there is a fine body of workers from the Christian Alliance of North America. In ability, in personal character, in Christian zeal these laborers can be second to none. Their equipment is modern, their numbers large, and they have now been at work in their respective fields for a considerable time. Yet results that are apparent to the eye, permanent results that can be tabulated, are infinitesimally small. The splendid medical work with its accompanying proclamation of gospel grace has indeed broken down many prejudices and given to hundreds a new idea of Christianity; and in a lesser degree the educational work has done the same, and has helped thousands to a broader and more intelligent and more human outlook on the world. And the claim made is doubtless true, that not a few have died in the faith of Christ who have not dared to confess Him in life, while the few who dare to confess have to remove to Egypt or elsewhere to live their lives. And it cannot be forgotten that, for the very reason that Palestine is the Holy Land, religious prejudice is apt to be found there at its very strongest, and the difficulties with which missionary work has to contend, at their greatest. Yet, with these things fully in consideration, the question will obtrude itself — "What of it all? Such an army of splendid and devoted men and women! such an expenditure of money! such long years of toil! — and almost nothing to show for it! Can its continuation much longer be justified?" But every time that the question has thus forced itself there has arisen beside it the picture of another mission field, on more hopeful soil, where nevertheless results have been meagre, though the labor has been long and earnest. And the heart has steadfastly answered — "If the Palestinian missionaries love their field, and its people as these other missionaries love theirs, — have the same confidence that God in His own time will give the harvest, — have a similar readiness to rejoice meanwhile in scanty handfuls, — and would, like them, feel with Faber that

'To doubt would be disloyalty,  
To falter would be sin,' —

then let their work go on so long as there is a man or a woman left who can prosecute it in the dark and trust in God."

A faithful old workman belonging to the Bulgarian National Church was taken ill with what proved to be his last illness. His wife suggested that he should have the communion administered to him. "Oh!" replied he, "I have had the communion often, and I never could see that it made the slightest difference to me." — If anyone should visit Palestine with a similar cherished delusion, imagining that on its hallowed soil, and under the power of its sacred associations, the heart must respond with special alacrity to divine influ-

ences, he is speedily disillusioned. Sin is rampant in the heart there, as insidious in its approaches, as persistent in its attacks, as varied in its manifestations as anywhere else. That the land wields a certain spell over the visitor, more or less strong and more or less lasting according to his temperament, is true. But it is Christ in the heart, and not in the shrines of Bethlehem or Nazareth or Jerusalem, that makes the man responsive; and a disciple in Patagonia may know more of the power of divine influence than a habitué of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Nevertheless, one cannot observe the pilgrims on their rounds, especially the Russian pilgrims, — these most pathetic of all Christian devotees, — without rejoicing that their simple, fervent, believing love has a Holy Land on which to lavish itself. It does them good. Of their intense sincerity there cannot be a moment's doubt. "And," as one wrote recently, "why not believe that all tourists, no matter how they may sometimes jar on us, are there in the same spirit? I like to think that we were all pilgrims, even that millionaire!"

The sooner that the visitor to Palestine in general, and Jerusalem in particular, makes up his mind to content himself with the broader influences, the — as it were — detached spirit of the land, and to allow that to compensate for the barely disguised hypocrisy of the countless sites shown, the better will it be for him. Hardly anything within the length and breadth of the land, except a certain number of geographical features, can be relied on as being what it claims to be. The visitor's first day is enough to convince him that he is "walking in a vain show." The Palestine of Christ, not to say of Solomon or the patriarchs, lies buried, partly in oblivion, partly under the accumulated ruin of ages. And it is doubtful whether the excavator will ever have a free enough hand to bring the true Palestine to the light of day, or be able to identify the sites should he do so. As one said — "It seems to have been ordered in God's providence that the zeal of the antiquarian should not have been aroused regarding Palestine till too late, lest men should 'worship the creature rather than the Creator, Who is blessed for ever.'"

Then, must a visit to Palestine be in the main a disappointment? Far from it! As has been said, the broader, more general influences are always strong and sacred. But, besides that, it will not be strange if the visitor experiences a singular revulsion of feeling in another direction, which more than makes up for the irritation he experiences over faked relics and impossible sites. To take Jerusalem as typical of the whole, — When he gets his first view of the Holy City and the Mount of Olives the pilgrim is disappointed and perhaps disgusted to find huge and glaringly modern buildings obtruding themselves so prominently, towering so above everything else, elbowing out to right and left, filling the eye, that they seem to dominate the little city (only a kilometre square), causing it to shrink into itself and hide away. But after a little, and especially when the imposture of the sites has sapped the first interest with which he came, these great modern buildings begin to take on a new meaning for him and to supply him a compensating interest. The buildings

are all religious or philanthropic institutions, — churches, monasteries, hospitals, schools, hospices, or retreats: all are erected in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ: all are intended in some way or other to benefit those whom He called His brethren, men whom He died to save. And as the significance of this fact grows on the visitor, these ungainly buildings become transfigured, and their obtrusiveness ceases to gail. They are the monument which modern Christendom has erected in the world's capital in adoring gratitude to the world's Divine Redeemer! With this thought in his heart the pilgrim finds a great content and a sweet rejoicing. And as he looks upon them he cries, interpreting their language, — "Glory be to His name!"

*Samokov, Bulgaria.*

R. T.

### SPECIAL TRAINING CLASS AT MARASH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Attention is called to the fact that in accordance with the permissive vote of the Board of Managers of the Seminary at its annual meeting last June, the faculty has arranged to receive a class for special training for five months, beginning in January 1914.

The purpose of the arrangement is to afford an opportunity for a period of inspirational and suggestive study to a number of young men who have had more or less experience in Christian work but who have not had the necessary preparation for sustained effort. The only conditions insisted upon are a record of fair success in Christian work and the ability to take up simple studies.

The nature of the work to be done during these five months is indicated by the following brief outline:

Rev. Garabed Haroutiounian will guide the class in an inductive study of certain parts of the Old Testament, particularly the prophets. He will also give the class a few weeks of lectures in Church History, particularly the Reformation period. Special attention will be given to the teaching of the Gregorian Church and its history as well as to modern problems of church life in Turkey.

Rev. Simon Terzian will give the students the benefit of his experience and thinking along the lines of methods of preaching, habits of study, pastoral work, and the wider work of the Christian teacher and preacher. He will also give a number of lectures on the modern missionary movement throughout the world.

Rev. Mr. Goodsell will take up studies in the teachings of Jesus and his apostles, the effort being to get at the heart of the New Testament. The second half of the time will be given to a review of the doctrinal content of Christianity in as simple and direct a form as possible.

The Seminary will furnish room, wages of servants, fuel and lights. Living expenses in Marash amount to about a lira a month apart from the items mentioned above. For the living expenses the station recommending the student will be responsible. Likewise for the travel expenses to and from Marash.

The arrangements for this class have been made on the understanding that it will meet a need widely felt. Every effort will be made to make the period as full of inspiring study and association as possible. Something of the nature of a Christian workers' Conference which will take in a wider group and pursue special themes and problems in class and through addresses for ten days or more at some suitable date in the Spring is a part of the plan.

On behalf of the Seminary,  
FRED FIELD GOODSSELL.

### MOSLEM WORLD FOR OCTOBER.

The new number of this valuable quarterly is just at hand, and is full of interesting articles. Two of these deal with conditions in Persia: Rev. Dr. S. G. Wilson of Tabriz writes about The Russian Occupation of Northern Persia, and Miss Annie W. Stocking of Teheran about Education and Evangelization in Persia. Dr. Wilson believes the Russian occupation and final annexation of Northern Persia to be inevitable and imminent; and he sees in it only advantage to Persia, its Christian peoples and its missionaries. He believes life and property will then be more secure, and Christians freer from disabilities, and Mission work less hampered; and he anticipates active aid from the Russian Bible Society and similar agencies. Rev. H. French Ridley, of Sining, China, writes very interestingly of the Moslems of China and the Republic. Mr. A. M. Upson of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo, gives an account of Christian Literature in Arabic published since the Conference at Lucknow two years ago. The list of books and pamphlets and leaflets published is surprisingly large and fine. Rev. C. S. G. Mylrea of Bahrein, Arabia, writes of Points of Contact or of Contrast. An anonymous writer, who is a well-known authority on Moslem Law, contributes an article on Western Influences on Mohammedan Law, dealing with the effect of Roman Law on the earlier jurists, the growth of the Tanzimat in Turkey, and the effects on Moslems of the study of European laws. Perhaps the most striking paper in this number is that on Islam from a Medical Standpoint, being a symposium by ten medical writers located in medical missions from Nigeria and Morocco to Baluchistan and Kashmir, and including Dr. Christine Bennett of Basra, Dr. Brigstocke of Salt, Dr. Stanley of Mosul and Dr. Young of Aden. It is a most terrible indictment of Islam in its relation to sickness and suffering; and the fact is clearly proven that Islam has never made any persistent or orderly attempt, except under the strenuous impact of Christian nations and Christian thought and civilization, to deal with questions of disease, old age and sanitation. The writers all agree that neglect of the sick and poor, cruelty and revenge, and superstitious beliefs, as well as polygamy and its attendant medical evils are all traceable to or fostered by Mohammedanism at the present day. The effect produced by the perusal of this October number is to send one to one's knees in prayer to God to have mercy on the Moslems and send them His light and His truth.

## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL.

The Turkish press seems bound to stir up feeling against Greece, just now, and inculcate an implacable spirit against Hellenic subjects. This is a big mistake. Turkey can gain nothing by provoking another quarrel. Enough has already been lost in the terrible struggle that was opened exactly a year ago today by Montenegro's declaration of war. The questions now awaiting solution as between Turkey and Greece can be settled by prolonged conference, providing a reasonable spirit is maintained by both parties. And even if this proves unrealizable, the questions are not of such a nature as to involve either national honor or the ownership of territory, and therefore they might in the last resort be referred to arbitration. To plunge two nations into another war over problems of the administration of *vakuf* or pious foundations, or of nationality, would be criminal. Would that the Ottoman Government might take steps to prevent such incendiary articles from appearing in the daily press! Amicable relations with the Hellenic Government would be a real asset to this country today; and to stir up bitter feeling instead is not the work of a true patriot. The restoration of normal relations would greatly benefit both countries; and an agency as powerful as the daily press should see its duty to promote and not retard this worthy end.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Constantinople is to be congratulated on opening its temporary headquarters in Pera, and still more so on the assurance of a fully-equipped central building which is expected to be ready for use a year hence. The Board of Managers that has been brought together shows the scope of its purview. All branches of the Christian Church are represented thereon, — Evangelical, Catholic, Orthodox, Gregorian, — and all nationalities too. The Association is intended to be as cosmopolitan as the city itself, and the great object of the organization is the religious, moral, educational and social uplift of young men. The fees are low enough to come within the means of a large number; and this is illustrated by the fact that over 150 applications for membership have already been received, before even the temporary headquarters had been opened. Num-

bers of Moslems have expressed a desire to profit by the advantages of the Association; but in doing so they distinctly understand that it is a Christian Association, with a distinctively Christian purpose. We believe that the name and spirit of Christ will always be uplifted in this organization, and that while it is broad enough to include all sorts of men, it will be so deep as to inspire every member with the intense desire to be more Christlike.

Constantinople sorely needs such a centre. The problem of saving the young men from saloons and gambling-places and worse is one that can be solved through the fully equipped Y.M.C.A. It is true that the city needs many such centres. Not only in Pera but in Galata, Stamboul and Scutari there ought eventually to be a complete Association plant. We trust this first model building and its work may so impress the substantial business men of our city as to lead them to make possible the erection of other buildings and the further enlargement of the work. We hope next week to give more details regarding the present prospects of the Association.

One cannot move about the city today without noticing the large numbers of the unemployed. Sitting about the coffee-houses, they are wasting the little they may have laid by, or eating up what they have borrowed, but there are none to employ them. If one seeks to find a position for a young man as clerk, he is met at every store or firm by the answer that they are discharging men, not seeking new ones. In some branches business is going on about as usual; but war and its attendant uncertainties, while they have not borne so heavily on Turkey as on those States that went through two campaigns, have yet brought disaster to a considerable number. And this is October, and winter will soon be setting in. We are undoubtedly to be compelled to witness much suffering here during the coming months. And we hope several measures may be taken, and taken early, to meet the situation. First of all, let any who have influence and opportunity in the provinces use such to dissuade men from coming to the capital for work. If a man has a trade, and can easily adapt himself to the peculiar conditions of Constantinople, with its greater demands and greater temptations, perchance he may succeed even in these dull times. But for the unskilled laborer, the chances are ten to one that he will join the army of the unemployed and bewail the impulse that brought him here. Secondly, we trust that the municipal authorities will set seriously to the task of finding employment for thousands of able bodied men in the various building, paving and embellishing enterprises that the city can stand. Far better pay a man for work done than give him food or funds out of mere charity. And perhaps some of the charitable organizations can institute some sort of industries for the unskilled, to enable such to receive money with self-respect. Work is the noblest occupation possible, and is a moral tonic as well as a physical benefit. And thirdly, we would remind all who so generously gave cash and materials last winter to help the refugees and the sick and otherwise suffering, of the joy it brought to them to be able to alleviate misery; and point out to them that indica-

tions are not lacking that they will have good chance to use their surplus in a similar way this winter. We doubt not there will be urgent calls from other parts of the country for aid. Let our American and British friends also decide to set apart a certain sum for relief work in this oft-stricken empire.

### THE FEELING AGAINST GREECE.

Under the caption of "The Turco-Hellenic War," the *Terjeman-i-Hakikat* writes:—

Let us say it openly. We demand that the question of the islands be settled directly between the interested countries. The decisions reached at the London Conference are null and void. If Greece bases her claims on these decisions, she is greatly mistaken. The question of Adrianople is to our thinking a sufficient proof of this.

The Russian Government can never uphold the Hellenic point of view. It is absolutely clear (Turkish: one hundred in a hundred clear) that Russia, who had to maintain neutrality even in the Adrianople matter, will consider as an advantage to herself a defeat for Greece, who has struck a thousand blows at Slavism. England, obliged by the Cyprus treaty to defend the territorial integrity of Anatolia, will share the Russian view. This Anglo-Russian agreement is for Ottomanism the most powerful factor to guarantee the favorable solution of the islands question.

It is said that if the Sublime Porte raises the question of the islands in the Turco-Hellenic negotiations, the Athens cabinet will immediately break off negotiations. Let them do so! We are today in a position to profit as we please by the present situation. Talaat Bey said a week ago, "We shall naturally make war if we find ourselves faced by impossible demands." This precious promise, which has not been denied and never will be, is enough to elucidate the Ottoman position. Greece must accept our view of the case, otherwise we will have recourse to extreme measures; and in that case she will repent bitterly.

The *Ihdam* writes:—

At the London Conference Europe thought Turkey was stone dead. The English liberal cabinet, while demanding the integrity of Turkey in Asia, on the other hand left the Mediterranean shores of Anatolia in danger and thought only of protecting Greece. Thank God, the Ottoman Empire has shown that it still lives, and the Christians of Roumelia have themselves recognized Ottoman justice. Albania has perceived the ills she brought on herself when she separated from Turkey. Today the nations directly interested have been left to decide the question themselves. I rejoice that I am an Ottoman.

I am not in favor of yielding to the pretensions of Greece. Turkey should even have recourse to arms if need be to free the Mediterranean shores and Anatolia from threats. We must not only fight for the islands, but also we cannot longer allow the Albanians to be crushed. The Empire should protect them, so that the neighboring States may not injure her later on. Such are the necessities of our future policy. The Turco-Greek question is a question of life or death for us. We have not ceased to show friendly feeling toward the

Greeks. After having gained much more territory than she had expected, Greece is not yet satisfied. She wants to put us in a difficult position. To leave the islands and Anatolia, — which are inseparable, — in the hands of the Greeks and so to crush our political existence means suicide. Even from the economic point of view this would be another danger, for the islands in the possession of Greece would become a centre for contraband trade, to say nothing of the strategical perils. Nor would autonomy for our islands be to our advantage. So, if the Greek Government wishes to maintain friendly relations with us, it must renounce all these old claims.

I congratulate our Cabinet on its perspicacity. If Turkey should let this chance slip, her enemies would have a good laugh. It is not so far from Enos and from Gümüldjina to Kavalla. By forced marches it could be done very quickly. Today Greece is tired out by two campaigns, while the Ottoman army is no longer what it was at first, it is now the army of Plevna. Since the Bulgarians also will profit by our victory, we can march on to certain success.

Whenever occasion has offered, we have always written favorably of the Greeks. We have praised what we saw in them that was good. While it was Greece that stirred up Bulgaria to attack us we have had only good words for her. But when it is a question of life, one must think first of one's self. If we had helped the Bulgarians in this second war, we should have reaped rich harvests today. On the contrary we helped the Greeks, and now they raise the question of Mediterranean equilibrium and the safety of Anatolia. How can friendship exist between us, when the Hellenes cherish ambitious designs at our expense? Christ said [*sic*] "Do not do to others what you would not have them do to you." Let Greece consider these words.

### BEIRUT NOTES.

Prof. and Mrs. Reed were married at Lock Haven, Penn., Aug. 23rd and arrived at Beirut Sept. 17th, taking everyone by surprise at their quick passage. On landing Prof. Reed was arrested because he had no passport!

— Dr. Ussher was Dr. Adams' guest in Beirut for about a week on his return from Jerusalem, where he substituted for Dr. Thomson in the British Ophthalmic Hospital.

— Prof. Dray was married Sept. 17th to Miss Gretel Leithe, daughter of the Belgian consul, Mr. J. Leithe and Mrs. Leithe. All the consuls in the city raised their flags in honor of the event. A large number of guests attended, including representatives of most of the countries of Europe and a good number from the Great Republic. The ceremony was performed in the garden. An elaborate wedding breakfast was served. After the rice they were taken in an automobile to Ain Zehalta, whence they went to their camp at Baruk cedars for their honeymoon.

— John Dorman, the fifth child and fourth son of Prof. and Mrs. Dorman, entered the Imperial Ottoman Empire by way of Shemlan, Mt. Lebanon, where the Dorman family have their summer home. His great-grandfather, Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, says he a fine boy. Of course he is.

— President and Mrs. Bliss arrived Sept. 24th from America accompanied by Miss Bliss and Miss Alice Bliss and Master Huntington, Rev. Bayard Dodge, the newly appointed Y.M.C.A. secretary for the University, Miss Anna Jessup, two instructors, Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Willett, and Mr. Fred Ford to be instructor in Gerard Institute, Sidon.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The Board of Managers of the Constantinople Y.M.C.A. met yesterday in the new Association headquarters, No. 2 Fresco apartment, Passage des Petits-Champs, Pera, for the first time, under the chairmanship of its president, Dr. Bowen.

Only three units of the international squadron still remain in the harbor: the German cruiser "Breslau," the Italian cruiser "Etruria," and the French cruiser "Bruix," which recently arrived to replace the "Henri IV." All the rest have forsaken us.

Mr. Tosheff, one of the Bulgarian peace delegates, has been appointed, as was indicated in our last issue, as Minister of Bulgaria to the Sublime Porte.

Having been dined most hospitably by the Grand Vizier, the Minister of the Interior and the Military Governor of the city, the Bulgarian Peace Delegation considers its work done. Mr. Natchevitch leaves today by special train for Sofia. Gen. Savoff will stay here for some time longer, and Mr. Tosheff remains permanently.

Tonight the conventional train begins running from here to Sofia. For the present the Servian railways are so busy hurrying troops to cope with the Albanian rising that no through passenger service can be arranged; so we are not as yet to be in rail communication with Europe.

The *Tanin* has been authorized to resume publication.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Stephen Tchorigian, on Friday last, at Gedik Pasha. Mr. Tchorigian was a native of Ovajuk, in the Nicomedia region, was a graduate of the Marsovan Theological Seminary, class of 1872, and had been a preacher in Bardizag, Brousa and Constantinople. For the past eleven years he has preached at Haskeyu. He leaves a widow and five children. He was 65 years old.

Three Swiss gentlemen have been appointed as municipal inspectors and advisers in Constantinople, at the request of the Prefect of the city.

His Highness the Khedive left this city last Thursday for Europe, going by Roumanian steamer.

### THE PROVINCES.

The Government has decided to open lyceums in Beirût and Damascus, in which the teaching shall be in the Arabic language. The sum of 651,000 piastres has been set aside for this purpose.

The wheat, barley and oats crops in the Adana region will this year be double or treble those of 1912, according to British consular estimates, but the cotton crop will show a decrease.

Marash Theological Seminary resumed its work on September 17th. The present class of nine students completes its course this year. The reports which they give of their summer work in widely scattered places emphasize 1 Co. 16:9. Their spirit, however, agrees with Paul in reading "and" instead of "but" in the middle of the verse.

Attention is called to the announcement of the Marash Theological Seminary with reference to the reception of a special training class for five months study, beginning in January 1914. The work is designed for those who have not had many advantages but who have proved themselves useful workers.

Full crops in the vicinity of Marash have reduced the price of cereals nearly one half. Other crops are likewise abundant.

Rev. Garabed Haroutiounian of the Marash Seminary faculty has gone to Hadjin for special work in view of the fact that there is no pastor in either church in Hadjin. He expects to remain until December, when, it is hoped, he will be followed by another pastor from Marash, unless a permanent pastor shall have been secured.

A serious explosion took place at the Baghtche tunnel on the Baghdad Railroad last week, twenty-two workmen being killed and eleven injured.

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## NOTES.

Rev. J. K. Lyman arrived in Marash September 13th. He is the first new missionary to Central Turkey who takes advantage of the mission rule whereby the first year of residence in Turkey is to be spent at Marash studying the language and allied subjects.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Perry of Sivas passed through the capital last week, leaving on Friday for America via Naples.

The damage done to Rev. L. F. Ostrander's left arm by his fall in June is unfortunately proving more serious than was at first supposed. The doctors in Glasgow, Scotland, who have operated upon him hold out little hope that the full use of the arm, and particularly of the elbow-joint, can be restored. Mr. Ostrander's general health is excellent, and he suffers little pain; and his cheerful courage is always maintained. He will probably return to Samokov early in October.

Rev. T. T. Holway and Mrs. Holway have now permanently removed from Samokov to Sofia, the better to aid and superintend the evangelistic branch of this Station's work. Their address is - Oulitza Bozloudja No. 16.

## OTHER LANDS.

According to the *Indian Witness*, in central India there is an extraordinary mass movement towards Christianity among sweepers and other degraded castes. 150,000 have recently been baptized.

Servia and Bulgaria have exchanged their prisoners of war. There were 2893 Bulgarian prisoners in Servia and 3901 Servian prisoners in Bulgaria.

Up to Sept. 21st, cholera had claimed 1,174 of its victims among the civilian population in Roumania.

The preliminary concession for the construction of a railway in Albania between Avlona, Durazzo and Shkodra, with branches to Elbasan and Berat, has been obtained by a Vienna company, says the *Near East*.

The committee, connected with what has been hitherto known as the European Turkey Mission, for making a linguistic revision of the Bulgarian Bible began its work with the beginning of October. The work, which is expected to last about three years, is intended to bring the language of the Bible up to the standard of the language as now used. The committee consists of three Bulgarians and two missionaries, of whom four will work in Samokov and one by correspondence in Philippopolis. The work is being done at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society.



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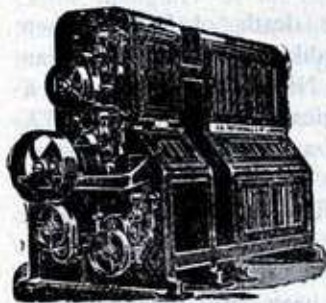
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| CARPATHIA | (23,243 " " )              | Nov. 9th. "    |
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