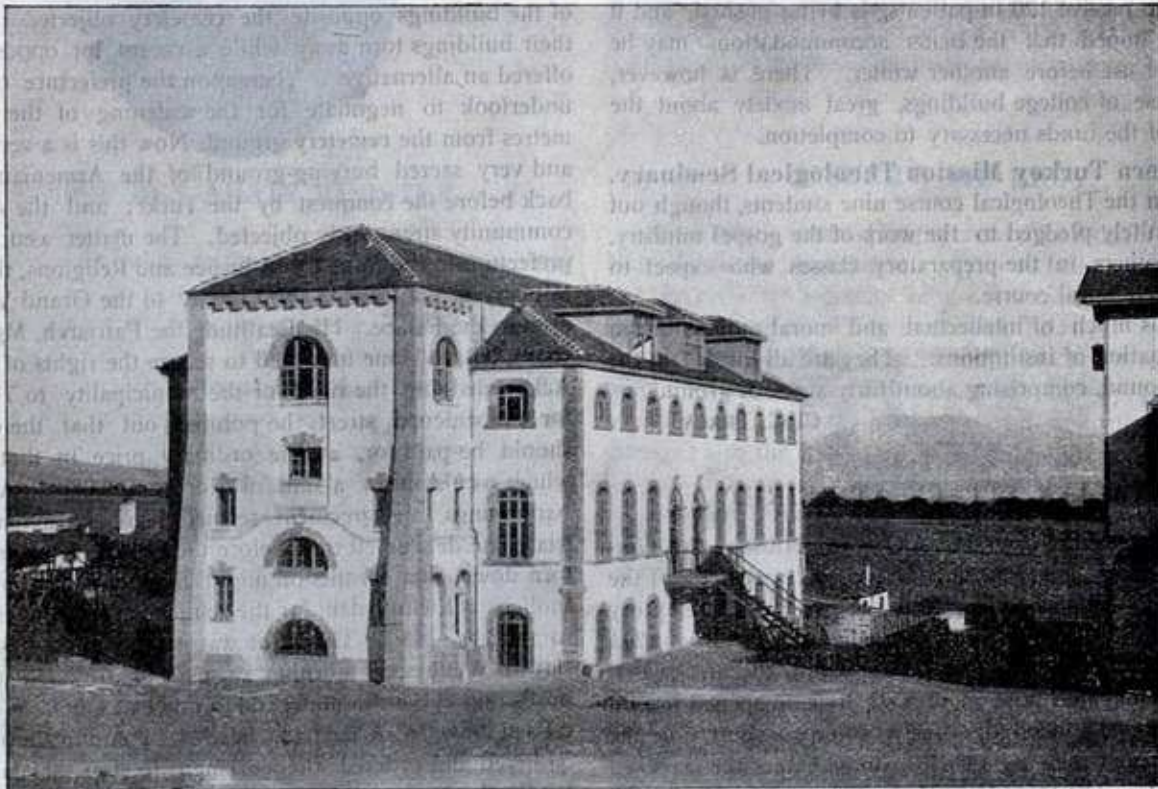


The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 9

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, February 28, 1912.

Price, One Piastre



NORTH COLLEGE, ANATOLIA COLLEGE, MARSOVAN.

THE ANATOLIAN GROUP.

This group of institutions is unique. They all bear the common name ANATOLIA, yet each has its distinct administration. Their unity is in their purpose and in their cooperation with each other.

Anatolia College. The second semester opens with a larger number of students than were present during the first. This is unusual. There are now close upon 300 students. The new stone-and-iron building called North College was occupied in September, and is a great addition to the accommodations. It is the special building for the four college classes. So far as known, this is the first building of this construction in the Sivas Vilayet.

There are representatives of a dozen nationalities in the institution, including forty from Russia. The most numerous

of all nationalities are the Greeks, of whom there are 155 present. The Armenians come next. There is as much of harmony and good will in the whole body as there is in any institution whose students are solely of one nationality.

The stone cutters are at work on the Library-Museum, to the erection of which alumni and students have already contributed 500 liras, and from whom Lt. 200 or Lt. 300 more is expected.

A few evenings since, the celebration of Prof. Manissadjian's fiftieth birth-day was the occasion of much merriment and expression of good will.

Music is a strong point in the institution. Prof. Daghlian's choir and orchestra are a marked and pleasing feature here, and well worth all the pains they have cost. The Armenian literary society publish the *Nor Aik*, the Greek society the *Pontus*, monthly.

Anatolia Girls' School. Attendance, including the little English kindergarten and the little King School for deaf-mutes, is 250. The Armenians are most numerous, but there are 82 Greeks. The number of deaf-mutes is 9. This little institution is a piece of pioneer work.

The Girls' School is, it is believed, destined to expand very considerably.

Anatolia Hospital. The throng of patients continues through the whole winter, — there is little rest for surgeon or staff. Work on the large new stone-brick-and-iron building, calculated to receive 120 in-patients, is being pushed, and it is devoutly hoped that the better accommodations may be available for use before another winter. There is however, as in the case of college buildings, great anxiety about the provision of the funds necessary to completion.

Western Turkey Mission Theological Seminary. There are in the Theological course nine students, though not all are definitely pledged to the work of the gospel ministry. There are others in the preparatory classes who expect to take the Theological course.

There is much of intellectual and moral momentum in this combination of institutions. They are all located in the same compound, comprising about forty acres of ground.

C. C. TRACY.

ITALIAN ATTACK AT BEIRUT.

On Saturday last, two Italian armored cruisers, the *Giuseppe Garibaldi* and *Francesco Ferruccio*, appeared off the harbor of Beirut and the rear-admiral sent in a peremptory demand for the surrender of the Ottoman gunboat *Avnollah* and torpedo-boat *Angora*, which were within the breakwater. These ships prepared to resist, and the Italians opened fire on them. They responded vigorously, but in a short time the *Avnollah* was struck by a shell, whose explosion wrecked the gunboat. The torpedo-boat was also sunk, and in the course of the bombardment a number of shells struck the Ottoman Bank, the Bank of Salonica, the Custom-house, and other buildings on the quay. 22 men of the crew of the sunken gunboat are reported killed, and in all thirty-six persons on land as killed and nearly a hundred injured. This action can hardly be called a bombardment of Beirut, but in attempting to hit the vessels the somewhat erratic Italian gunners dropped some of their shells along the quay. The Vali did what he could to calm the excited populace, say the telegrams, and quiet was soon restored. As far as known, no foreigners were injured, and no foreign property damaged. After the action, the Italian cruisers sailed away uninjured.

As a measure of retaliation, the Council of Ministers have decided to expel all Italian subjects from Syria, Aleppo and Jerusalem, except those of religious orders who are under French protection. They are warned to leave the country within fifteen days; and if the Italian fleet makes further attacks on the Ottoman coasts, this measure will be extended to all Italian subjects throughout the empire.

Beirut has been placed under martial law.

THE ARMENIAN CEMETERY AT PANCALDI.

Last week there culminated a strife which came very near causing bloodshed, but which seems to have taken a turn for the better. The Municipality having decided to widen the street that runs by the old disused Armenian cemetery at Pancaldi, not far from the famous Tash Kushla Barracks, the ordinary course would have been to expropriate half the necessary ground from each side of the street. But the owners of the buildings opposite the cemetery objected to having their buildings torn away while a vacant lot opposite them offered an alternative. Thereupon the prefecture of the city undertook to negotiate for the widening of the whole 15 metres from the cemetery ground. Now this is a very ancient and very sacred burying-ground of the Armenians, dating back before the conquest by the Turks; and the Armenian community strenuously objected. The matter went from the prefecture to the Ministry of Justice and Religions, then to the Ministry of the Interior, and finally to the Grand Vizier and even to the Palace. His Beatitude the Patriarch, Mgr. Arsharouni, left no stone unturned to secure the rights of his flock. Acknowledging the right of the municipality to 7½ metres for the widened street, he pointed out that the other 7½ should be paid for, at the ordinary price in that vicinity, which would mean a sum of over Lt. 100,000. After long bargainings, an agreement seemed near; only that the Patriarchate demanded time before the cemetery wall should be torn down, that permission might be obtained from the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin for the removal of the human remains to another place. This time was supposed to be granted; but on Wednesday morning a squad of workmen started demolishing the wall, under the municipal engineer. An incensed crowd of Armenians headed by Archbishop Hmayak gathered and ordered the workmen to stop. Haladjian Effendi, who lives near by, intervened and used his good offices to promote an understanding. Finally, during the day, a conference took place between the Patriarch and the Ministers Memdough Bey and Talaat Bey, and an agreement was reached. Some buildings on a former part of the cemetery are to be torn down immediately, but the graves are not to be disturbed till permission comes from Etchmiadzin. And the price of Lt. 15,000 is agreed upon, to be paid by the municipality to the Gregorian authorities, Haladjian Effendi pledging his word that it will be paid.

The growth of the city's traffic, the advent of the automobile, plans for electric railroads and all have necessitated the widening of many arteries of trade, and the above is by no means the only complication involved. In the Grand' rue de Pera, nearly opposite the Bon Marché, the old stone building of the Roman Catholic church of St. Antoine narrowed the road down to a few feet. Long ago the Fathers were given notice that this building must go, and the new church has been built near Galata Serai. The edifice is now being demolished but not till after many delays owing to the dilatory tactics of the priests in removing the sacred objects from its walls.



DJAVID BEY AGAIN MINISTER.

Early last May, much to the surprise of the country, the able young Minister of Finance, Mehmed Djavid Bey, tendered his resignation, after an exceptionally promising administration of nearly two years. At that time we quoted from *La Turquie* the following comments:—"The heavy task that he accepted he has carried out for the best interests of the country. Djavid Bey has succeeded in placing on its feet a financial organization which did not exist, and in giving to Turkish credit a solid basis which will enable his successor to contract loans with more ease than had been dreamed of. It is unnecessary to recall in detail the reforms he has introduced in his department, nor the feelings of admiration entertained toward him by his under-officers. We merely mention the esteem which he has enjoyed in financial circles in Europe and among the Constantinople representatives of great banking houses. These facts are known to the world. Suffice it to say that the resignation of Djavid Bey is a fact to be deplored as touching the interests of the Ottoman Empire. But we may add that the web of intrigue woven about him has made this inevitable. The political career of Djavid Bey, on the other hand, will not end by his present retirement. He is young, he is eloquent, he is full of patriotism and endowed with unusual intellectual power; the future smiles on him. And without doubt the country will in a short time call him again to her service."

Very soon after his retirement, Djavid Bey was appointed on the budget commission; but now, after nine months, he is again awarded a post in the Cabinet, this time as Minister of Public Works. Trained in the School of Civil Service, and up to the time of the Revolution a professor in the Feizié school in Salonica, he was then elected a Deputy, and gave his attention especially to the financial department. His administration of the ministry of finance showed him to be a man of method, of decision, of energy and of no little wisdom; and we anticipate a welcome infusion of the same wise and methodical energy into the Department of Public Works.

The *Liberté* says: "The nomination of Djavid Bey is the best guarantee that the policy of realization will be inaugurated in this department, and the country hopes this may be carried out from an economic and financial point of view." The *Jeune Turc* says: "In the work accomplished by Djavid Bey in the ministry of finance, the country has a guarantee that his activity in the ministry of public works will be no less productive of results for her economic development. For in that ministry, side by side with that of finance, are the essential factors of the political and social elevation of the country; and here also men of foresight and ability are needed. We are sure that Djavid Bey will realize, with all the energy and wisdom he has, such decisive reforms in this department as are essential to enable him to push to the greatest degree the economic development which the country demands."

G. SHERWOOD EDDY.

Mr. Eddy is the traveling secretary for Asia for the Young Men's Christian Association. Prior to taking this office he was the National Secretary of the Associations of India and Ceylon. When Mr. Eddy undertook the larger work of Asiatic secretary the *Young Men of India* said: "There never has been a Young Men's Christian Association worker in India who has more won the friendship and sympathy of the Indians, as also the friendship of his fellow workers. It would be hard to enumerate the various enterprises and movements for the good of India, in which he has taken an active part."

During the last year Mr. Eddy, besides making a 4000 mile tour through northern India where thousands of students listened with closest attention to his message, has traveled through China, Japan, Korea and Russia. In every country and city visited, the largest halls have been too small to hold the crowds of students and young men who have flocked to hear the life-giving message as interpreted by Mr. Eddy. Of Mr. Eddy's visit to China the *Shanghai Young Men* writes:—"The coming of Mr. Sherwood Eddy has in the providence of God been used to start a great movement of inquiry toward Christianity among the leading and most thoughtful young men throughout China. Wherever Mr. Eddy has yet gone the spirit of earnest desire to know the truth has been most evident. In Hongkong a series of meetings was held in the city Hall, which was the largest meeting place which could be secured. Every night the place was full, while many were turned away even in the rain on some evenings." After describing the great success Mr. Eddy met with in the other large cities of China, the author of this article concludes:—"In Shanghai, night after night, the large Martyrs' Memorial Hall was crowded with a picked audience of over 1000 young men, each admitted by ticket. This is not all but it is enough to make it clear to you that God has worked in Shanghai a great miracle. He has started a movement which will in the providence of God move Shanghai. You cannot imagine how happy and thankful we all are."

Mr. Eddy has just finished a month's campaign in Rus-

sia. The secretary at St. Petersburg has written an enthusiastic letter in which he says:—"Mr. Eddy is a splendid, genial fine-spirited, broad speaker. He has given our work a great push forward. You are to be congratulated on having him for ten days in Constantinople.

Meetings which Mr. Eddy will address in Constantinople.

In spite of the very short notice of Mr. Eddy's proposed visit to this city, the Advisory Board of the Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for the following public meetings:—

At the English School building in Mousalla, to be translated by Rev. H. K. Krikorian into Turkish.

Friday, March 1, at 8 p.m.: "Science and Religion."

Sunday, March 3, at 8 p.m.: "The Greatest Question in Religion."

Monday, March 4, at 8 p.m.: "The True Philosophy of Life."

At the Girls' College, Scutari. Sunday, March 3, at 11.30 a.m.

At the Armenian Evangelical Church, Pera. Sunday, March 3, at 3.30 p.m. Subject "The Value and Meaning of Life" translated by Rev. A. B. Schmajonian into Armenian.

At the Dutch Chapel in Pera (addresses in English).

Monday, March 4, at 5.30: "The Awakening of Asia."

Tuesday, March 5, at 5.30: "Science and Religion."

Wednesday, March 6, at 5.30: "The True Philosophy of Life."

In addition to the above, L'Union Grecque des Employés de Commerce have invited Mr. Eddy to give the following addresses in their Hall (Keller's Hall), the addresses to be translated into Greek:—

Tuesday, March 5, at 9 p.m.: "The Awakening of Asia."

Wednesday, March 6, at 9 p.m.: "How to Build a Strong Moral Character."

Thursday, March 7, at 9 p.m.: "The True Philosophy of Life."

These addresses as all others are open to the public.

At Robert College, Mr. Eddy will hold meetings with the students from Friday, March 8, to Sunday, March 10, inclusive.

D. A. DAVIS.

THE ARMENIAN CATHOLICS AGAIN.

The national assembly of the Armenian Catholics has formulated and published its reasons for holding that Mgr. Terzian has forfeited his right to be regarded as their Patriarch. This document enumerates seven counts against the Patriarch. (1) The Synod, composed of the Bishops, should regularly meet at the patriarchal see, in Constantinople; it met at Rome, and consequently under foreign influence. (2) The Imperial Ottoman government had officially forbidden the Bishops to go to Rome. But threatening letters from Mgr. Terzian, sent from Rome, forced them to leave Constantinople secretly and go thither. (3) Mgr. Terzian had sent from Rome a written guarantee to the Ottoman government that the Synod would act on only religious questions. In spite of this, decisions

were taken on civil questions, notably on the administration of community property, and on the method of election of the patriarch and of provincial bishops. (4) According to the *berats*, or letters-patent, of the community, and its organic statutes, the nomination of a bishop for a province should be by the election by the population of three priests as candidates, of whom one should be selected by the Synod. There has been neither election by the population nor choice by the Synod: Mgr. Terzian himself nominated nine bishops for the vacant seats. (5) According to the imperial *berats* and the organic statutes, the administration and control according to Ottoman law of properties belonging to the community is under the control of the mixed council of the patriarchate. The Patriarch disregards this right of administration and control, and wishes to manage them arbitrarily. (6) Mgr. Terzian will not recognize the patriarchal councils which have existed *ab antiquo* by virtue of imperial *berats*, organic statutes, and immemorial custom, since the organization of the community. (7) Contrary to the stipulations of the imperial *berats* and the organic statutes, the Synod which met in Rome decided that in elections for patriarch and bishops, laymen were not to be allowed to participate unless the clergy deemed it advisable.

This formal protest goes on to specify that for nearly forty years there has been a general Council composed of priests and of laymen elected by the community, which Council elected patriarchs and examined the accounts of institutions belonging to the community. This Council has elected four patriarchs, the last of them being Mgr. Terzian himself, who now turns around and refuses to recognize the rights of any such Council, and claims to have been chosen by the Holy Spirit. It now remains to be seen what attitude will be taken toward this protest by the Ottoman government.

AMERICAN BUILDING FOR AMERICAN CHAMBER.

At an adjourned meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant last week, a report was read dealing with the suggestion previously made, that the Chamber buy land and erect its own building. The report recommended the raising of Lt. 20,000 among the members of the Chamber, each member to be offered one share. It also recommended that the building be constructed on American models, with American materials, by American constructors, since this would not only furnish the Chamber with a suitable home, but would also be a striking example of American commercial enterprise. It is proposed that the American Consulate should also establish its offices in this building, and the remaining rooms be let to business firms. This report was unanimously and heartily adopted, and a building committee was appointed. The carrying out of such a project will be another proof of the energy and enterprise of this vigorous young organization. Thus far, none of the foreign chambers of commerce established in this city have their own buildings. The youngest of them seems to be showing the way.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

In our issue of Oct. 25, 1911, we referred to an attack in Persia on Miss Ross, who was described as an English medical missionary. Miss Ross has protested against such a description. She says: "The last thing I wish is to be taken for a missionary." Recently a lady residing not quite so far away from Constantinople was referred to as a missionary, but replied, "I cannot claim that honor." It all depends upon the point of view. There are those who cannot appreciate the distinction of being ambassadors of the King of kings.

Marsovan, or Merzifoun, as the name should be, has long been noted as an educational centre for the American Board. The sketch we give this week of the institutions located there is from the pen of President Tracy, who is naturally modest about the part he himself has had in the development of Anatolia Colleg. From the time when it was a "high school in a cellar," it has been the vision, the enthusiasm and the dauntless perseverance of Dr Tracy which has been largely instrumental in carrying the institution through all kinds of crises and difficulties, external and internal, to its present success. The building shown in the cut is but one of half-a-dozen buildings utilized by the college.

It is with a feeling akin to pity that one contemplates the present plight of the Ottoman government. The annexation of Tripoli and Beng'azi by Italy has not yet been recognized by any of the Powers; these provinces still belong to Turkey. But by the Italian fleet on the sea, and by the neutrality of Egypt and Tunis by land, she is effectively prevented from sending a single soldier or aid of any kind to her isolated possessions. Or look at Egypt. On paper, it is still a part of the Ottoman Empire, but "temporarily" occupied by England; while in reality the Ottoman troops are not allowed to set foot in Egypt, or cross its territory to another part of the Empire. Or look at Macedonia. A commission of investigation and reform under the Minister of the Interior cannot go there without including Mr R.W. Graves, formerly British Consul at Salonica, as a sort of foreign thorn in the Ottoman side. Or look at Crete. Another portion of the Ottoman

Empire where, by European agreement, Ottoman troops are forbidden, and where the local government has taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign power. On March 24th, the elections for the Greek Assembly take place; and these will probably determine the attitude of the incoming Government of that kingdom toward Crete. If Mr. Venizelos fails of a majority, it may be extremely difficult to prevent a popular movement toward annexation. Annexation would mean war, and a repetition of 1897, unless the European Powers intervened and compelled Turkey to desist, and give up without a struggle the last vestige of suzerainty over Crete.

The present plight of this Empire is a legacy from the era of tyranny. Possibly the present government has not dealt wisely with its legacy; but it is unfair to lay the blame for the situation entirely on the Young Turks. The question is, what is the best policy for the Ottoman government under the regrettable circumstances? It is best for the health of the body politic to submit to an operation? Would the amputation of the African limb and the excision of the Cretan boil, painful as they must be in the absence of an anaesthetic, bring the rest of the body back to health and vigor? This is the problem before the doctors of the Cabinet. That great chimera, national honor, or *amour propre*, stands opposed to the measure, like a Cerberus guarding the territorial integrity of the Empire. What kind of a sop can be thrown him, and who will throw it?

THE AWAKENING OF ISLAM.

Under this title, the *Stamboul* says that the Italian invaders of Tripoli have been surprised by the unexpected resistance offered them. "This resistance of the Turks in Tripoli has surprised only those who did not know the Mohammedan world. For a long time in southern Algeria and Tunis, and for some time in Morocco, there have been visible the signs of an active propaganda to rouse the Moslem world from its torpor. This Pan-Islamic movement took its rise in Egypt and was rapidly developed, thanks to the activity of Al Afghani. This agitator from Kabul traveled through and taught in British India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt and all North Africa, before coming to Constantinople to die. On all sides, thanks to this active propaganda, the renaissance of Islam has been noticeable for several years. An extensive press, Arabic journals and reviews of whose very existence Europe has had no suspicion, have been ready to carry these teachings to every corner of the Moslem world. Thanks to their active and useful propaganda a veritable educational fever has struck the Moslems. In all the towns of Syria, for example, for some time one sees on the walls this maxim, as a motto for the whole Moslem world: - 'I earn, young man! Ignorance is a disgrace.' And on all sides not schools alone but universities are being founded; in India, Syria, Egypt. The ancient Azhar University in Cairo is being modernized; a new one is being started at Benares; Moslem educational conferences are being founded at Bombay and Calcutta; a great Mohammedan university is being formed at Aligarh; a Moslem

school for Arabic has been founded in Sumatra ; Arabic newspapers have been started in Java. And the effects of all this are already felt ; the last statistics of the Mecca pilgrimage are characteristic ; from Egypt alone the number of pilgrims has risen from the usual 7,500 to 17,500, and the foreign pilgrims passing through Egypt were 16,000. But the movement is no longer simply religious. The sudden action of Italy in Tripoli has performed the miracle of a moral union of the Moslem world and of uniting all hearts from end to end of the Ottoman Empire to beat as one. The active religious propaganda of these last years prepared for the awakening of Islam ; the entry of the Russian army into Persia and especially the Italian aggression in Tripoli have cemented the Islamic union.

"Better still, the Senousi bring their loyal aid to the Turks. These Senousi constitute perhaps the most powerful religious sect of Islam. Living in the oasis of Kufra, in the midst of the desert, it sends out a hundred and fifty *Zaouias*, or brotherhoods that preach throughout Central and Northern Africa and in the Hauran and Hedjaz. Like the Yemen Arabs, they offer the Turks the aid of their influence, their wealth and their warriors. They, and they almost alone, have forced the Italians to stay under the protection of the guns of their own cruisers.

"And the movement grows. A *fetva* (manifesto), long kept secret, has been carried by the *ulemas* from end to end of the Moslem world. This says :—

"What are you doing? Islam calls to you, and you make no reply. The alarm is sounded by Moslems, and you do not fly to the rescue. Are you waiting for the unbelievers to march on the sacred house of God, on the holy courts of the Prophet and his successors (peace be to them!) and to wipe out the Moslem religion from East to West, leaving you Moslems more humiliated than the people of Saba? Hasten to make the sacrifice ordered by the holy law of God. Unite yourselves, and do not scatter any longer."

"This appeal is being heeded. While waiting for the warriors who will come and at last force the blockade of the Italian fleets, all the Moslems are sending in their gold. Every day the Ottoman government and the ministry of war receive at the capital large subscriptions, coming from all parts of Turkey, Egypt, India and even China. Islam is certainly shaken with a patriotic movement analogous to that which impelled the Christian world formerly to hurl itself into the Crusades. A Beirût paper recently wrote with fervor, 'Who will tell the nations that we have had enough of this life of humiliation, and are waking to a nobler life?'"

TARSUS TOPICS.

Vartan's day was celebrated at St. Paul's Institute on Feb. 15th. An entertainment was given in the evening at the college assembly room, to which some of the Tarsus people were invited. Garabed Effendi Medzadourian, one of the former students, read a description of the field of the battle with the Persians. The address of the evening was given by Simon

Effendi Kùpelian, professor of Turkish. In a forceful, inspiring way he compared Vartan to the Lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus. Several musical numbers were given by the college orchestra, and following the program refreshments were served by the students.

It is with pleasure that we record the visit of Mr and Mrs. E. O. Jacob. In several addresses before the college Mr. Jacob has set forth the student problems, temptations and tendencies. Through an interpreter he also addressed the Tarsus city Y. M. C. A. His visit of four days was helpful and encouraging.

Rev. Howard D. Chandler left Tarsus for his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 17th. He has done some teaching in the Institute this year, but has directed his efforts mainly to learning the language. He returns home in good health for an indefinite period of time.

Feb. 19, 1912.

P. E. N.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Miss Saunders, Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for Sophia, is spending a fortnight at the American College.

Dr. Watson and Dr. Sailer, of the Commission on Education organized by the Edinburgh Conference, spent Sunday night, February 25th, at the College. They are impressed with the especial importance of the education of women in the Turkish Empire. They had a conference with Halidé Hanum on Saturday which they regard as of particular value and interest. Dr. Sailer spoke to the Christian Association on Sunday evening.

There was a lecture on Wednesday given by Professor Allen of Robert College and the University of Michigan, on "Engineering and its Effect on Modern Civilization," which was greatly enjoyed by the whole College and which aroused much discussion on the present problems of Turkey.

An Athletic Club has been formed at the American College for the promotion of all kinds of sports and athletic training, with Miss Ravndal as its president.

The French Society of the College gave an entertainment on Saturday evening, consisting of recitations and songs, — a very pleasant occasion.

I. F. D

BITS FROM BITLIS.

There was a fall of six feet of snow between the first and third Christmas. For about a week in January the thermometer went as low as 3+F. The rest of the time it has seldom been below the freezing point during the day time.

The Week of Prayer was observed without any special interest being aroused. Since then besides the weekly morning prayer meeting in the church weekly evening prayermeetings are held in two of the distant wards alternately. The small schoolrooms in which they are held are crowded.

The Aratchnort tried to get twelve teachers from Euphrates College at Harpout for the Gregorian schools here. Failing in that, he got about the same number from Erzurum.

Half of these have studied in the Sanasarian school. The others have studied in Russia, one of them in Germany also. His wife, who teaches too, is a graduate of the American school at Erzroum and spent a year in Miss Halsey's Kindergarten Training Class at Trebizond. There are 450 pupils in the Gregorian Schools, one third of the pupils being girls. Besides these a number of women keep private schools for younger children. In the Protestant schools of the city there are 275 pupils, some 75 of them being girls.

The branch of the Ottoman Bank was formally opened for business the first week following Kourban Bairam. The director made an address, to which the acting Vali responded. A deposit of Lt. 1,000 was made by the Government. The chief business of the bank at present is to instruct the people as to the meaning and function of a bank, and to serve as a model in methods of doing business. Incidentally those who wish to spend a leisurely hour or two in talking over things in the director's comfortable office find out that time is not so cheap as they thought it was.

During the recent cabinet crisis the Grand Vizier telegraphed that the people should not be alarmed if they should get no news for four or five days, as the wires were out of order. Perhaps he thought that the people in this part were not enlightened enough to question how the electricity which was capable of conveying his message could not creep around obstructions enough to bring important news, but he was mistaken.

The notorious (now "Hadji") Mousa Bey and his two brothers went so far in their depredations that the government resolved to discipline them, and sent a force of soldiers to their village to capture them. Of course they could not be found. Not many weeks later Mousa was openly visiting some of the villages on Moush Plain, and holding friendly intercourse with a military officer.

The first week in February some thirty "Hadjis" were received with great rejoicings after an absence of four months on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They had a hard journey, but came back well. Last year of some hundred who went on the pilgrimage nearly half lost their lives.

G. P. KNAPP.

**EDUCATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE
80 YEARS AGO.**

From the journal of Dr. William Goodell in 1832 we learn something of Turkish schools at that time. He writes:—

"The changes now introduced into almost everything by Sultan Mahmood cannot fail to have an important bearing on their system of education. Indeed an academy already exists at Kass Keui, near the city of Constantinople, where, among other studies, the French language and the higher branches of the mathematics receive attention. A library, consisting of an Encyclopedia in French, and many other works in French, or Turkish, or both, is connected with the school, and also two large globes. In the recitation room is a dissected cone, and on one of the two occasions that I visit-

ed the school, a large class of young men, many of whom were from the most respectable families in Constantinople, were engaged with the professor in demonstrating a problem in conic sections. The professor Ishac Effendi, is an apostate from Judaism; and, being able to speak most of the European as well as the oriental languages, he was for some time dragoman to the Porte. He showed me several volumes in Turkish, which he had recently published, and which were printed at Constantinople. These were the textbooks of the students. They are principally on mathematics, but seem to embrace also the whole round of science; for some of the students told me that to understand them all was to obtain a finished education, and required three years' study."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The celebration of Mevloud, or the birthday of the prophet Mohammed, takes place tomorrow, at St. Sophia if the weather is fair, otherwise at Top-hane.

The Cunard steamer *Carpathia*, with a hundred British tourists on board, arrived yesterday morning and sails tomorrow morning.

At the regular monthly meeting of the local branch of the Evangelical Alliance on Friday next, March 1st, at 3 P.M., the work of the American College for Girls will be described by President Patrick and Miss Burns.

Our attention has been called to a slip in the provisional Robert College calendar printed last week. On March 23rd, Founder's Day, there is a Gymnastic Exhibition at 2:30 P.M., and the exercises with Prof. Panaretoff's address, will be at five o'clock, in order to accommodate alumni who come up to the dinner. Also, it has been found impossible to have Mr. Ravndal's lecture this week Thursday, as announced. It is hoped it may be given later.

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Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey was condemned last week to twenty-five days in prison for having held a conference in Halki without obtaining government authorization.

THE PROVINCES.

Seid Idris, the troublesome Arab sheikh, is again in revolt and said to be negotiating with the Italians. The son of the Emir of Mecca is reported to be appointed by the Government to lead an expedition against him.

The rumors of a bombardment of Mersin and of an Austrian occupation of Novi Bazar have both turned out to be false.

The Board of Managers of Central Turkey College, Aintab, at its semi-annual meeting last month, drew the attention of the Trustees to the urgent need of the institution for a preparatory department building, a gymnasium, a Y. M. C. A. building, a central heating plant for the hospital, and a nurses' home, which, together with proper sanitary arrangements for the campus, are estimated to require Lt. 5,700, or about \$25,000. This is in addition to a building, the funds for which have been provided by Miss Lucy C. Andrews.

Stepan Agha Kourian, the oldest member of the evangelical Church in Adrianople, and for many years the deacon of that church, died last week Tuesday, after an illness of several weeks.

NOTES.

Rev. C. R. Watson, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, and Thomas H. P. Sailer, Ph.D., Honorary Educational Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, spent a few days the past week in this city. They have been making a study of the educational situation in Egypt, and to some extent in Syria. They made addresses on Sunday morning at Robert College and Sunday evening at the American College for Girls. Dr. Sailer left Monday for England and the United States, and Dr. Watson left Tuesday for Egypt.

OTHER LANDS.

A despatch from Bucharest announces that Sir B. Townley, British Minister to Roumania, and Sir George H. Barclay, British Minister to Persia, have exchanged posts.

A mass meeting was held in St. Petersburg last Friday to protest against America's abrogation of the treaty with Russia. Two thousand people gathered; and resolutions were adopted recommending the exclusion of all American Jews from Russia and increasing the customs and other taxes on American products.

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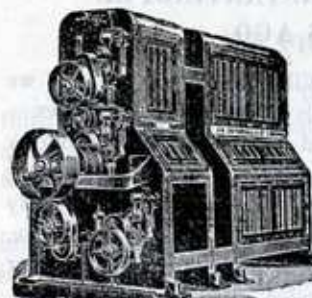
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