

# The Orient.

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## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**39th Session** (July 24). A *takrir* from Essad Pasha (Durazzo) was read, calling on the President of the Chamber to explain why he had not taken up his residence in the *konak* at Matchka which was donated by the Sultan for the official residence of the President. It further set forth that certain articles had been stolen from this palace. Halil Bey explained that the delay had been due to the making out of an accurate inventory of all furniture and other equipment; that by imperial *iradé* the furnishings of certain rooms had been presented to the former president, Senator Ahmed Riza Bey, and the removal of these had probably given rise to the stories of theft. The Chamber voted to institute an investigation of the accusation of theft. At the close of the session, the agreement for the construction of the railroad from Üsküb to Gostivar, as modified by the Senate, was passed. Discussion on the budget was delayed because of the change of ministry.

**40th Session** (July 25). A bombshell was exploded in the Chamber by the reading by President Halil Bey of a letter left at his home by an unknown military officer the previous evening. This letter, signed "League of Liberating Officers," was a threat of dire consequences if within 48 hours Halil Bey did not agree to the dissolution of the present Chamber, which the letter said was more correctly called the Club or Theatre of Funduklu. (Funduklu is the name of the quarter in which the Chamber of Deputies stands.) The President expressed to the Deputies his determination to keep on doing his patriotic and legislative duty, despite all personal danger, and his declaration evoked loud cheers. Seid Bey, leader of the Unionists, stigmatized the letter as a private attempt at intimidation, and was certain the army was not cognizant of it. Vartkes and Haladjian Effendis and Eumer Nadji Bey joined in similar sentiments; and it was finally agreed to request the presence of the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War, to tell the Chamber what they proposed to do about it. After a recess, Gen. Nazim Pasha, Minister of War, arrived and assured the deputies that every effort was being made to discover the perpetrators of this bluff, or "*oyoun*", who were deserving of severe punishment. His statement quieted the nerves of the deputies, and the Chamber adjourned.

**41st Session** (July 27). The session of today was as calm as the previous one had been stormy; and the deputies evidently tried to attend strictly to business. The budgets of the Grand Vizierate and the Ministry of Justice and Religions

were passed, also the bill for special war taxes as returned by the Senate. In the Grand Vizierate budget are included the salaries of the first secretary and first chamberlain of the Sultan, as these officials are nominated by the Cabinet. A desire was expressed by several deputies for a thorough reorganization of the judicial system of the country, and the Chamber voted to instruct the minister to bring in next year a scheme of reforms. Some *hodjas* and Moslem doctors of the law raised strenuous objection to students being sent to Europe to study law, saying that Constantinople was the only correct place for that study. These gentlemen were however outvoted, Djenani Bey (Aleppo) remarking "It is to these ideas that we owe the present crisis." The discussion of the budget of public works was begun, and the lack of roads was emphatically put from various parts of the empire.

**42nd Session** (July 29). The day was given to the budget of the ministry of public works, which presents estimates less by Lt. 200,000 than that of last year, and aggregates about Lt. 1,300,000. The chapter on railroads raised a long discussion, and the representative of the department explained that the lines being studied were one from Monastir through Kortcha and Yanina to Reshadié, one from Pristina through Shkodra to San Giovanni di Medua, one from near Üsküb to the Bulgarian frontier, one from near Salonica to the Greek frontier; in Asia Minor, the Angora-Sivas-Erzroum-Van-Harpout line, with the Samsoun-Sivas and Trebizond-Erzroum and Harpout-Diarbekir branches, and the Cæsarea-Nigde-Oulou Kishla line. He spoke of progress on the Baghdad railroad, and on its branch to Alexandretta, and of the Samsoun-Sivas construction. About Lt. 50,000 were added by vote to the budget, for completing the doubling of the Sirkedji-San Stefano line and for improving the road-bed of the Anatolian line so as to make it safe for high-speed express trains making as much as 60 kilometres (37 miles) an hour; and the whole chapter was passed. The chapter on irrigation was referred back, for further study, also that proposing a grant of Lt. 40,000 to the Baghdad vilayet for public works.

## THE SITUATION IN ALBANIA.

The truce between the insurgent Albanians and the Government continues, but the position of the former grows stronger every day. Under their leaders, Issa Bolatinatz, Hassan Bey and Riza Bey, the clans are gathering on the historic plain of Kossovo, at Prishtina, which city passed quietly into the hands of the insurgents on the night of July 23rd. Latest estimates give the number of those concentrated around Prish-

tina, Gilan, Vucitrin, and Mitrovitza at sixty thousand men. The headquarters of the insurgent organization are at Diakova, and practically the whole region north of Üsküb to Novi Bazar is in their hands. The men are under good control, and have sworn a *bessa*, or solemn oath, to do no looting. They are reported to have thirteen cannon with them. The commission which has started to treat with them consists at present of Marshal Ibrahim Pasha, former Governor-general of Tripoli, Süleiman Pasha, Danish Bey and Ismail Hakki Effendi. Senator Reshid Akif Pasha declined the honor of leading the mission. The Albanians demand that the Grand Vizier himself, Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, should head the party. The Vali of Kossovo, Mazhar Bey, who was not loved by the Albanians, has been relieved of his duties, and Qhalib Bey, former Vali of Constantinople, has been appointed in his place. Up to the present, the Albanians insist on the dissolution of the Chamber and the holding of new elections that shall be free from intimidation, as their irreducible minimum. They protest their loyalty to the Sultan, and their respect for the Constitution, and declare that they desire merely a fair and impartial government, free from Unionist dictation. The insurgents have set free the prisoners detained in the prisons of Prishtina and Gilan.

#### GOVERNMENTAL CONDITIONS NEAR URUMIA.

At Urumia, in Persia, missionaries as well as natives are finding the cost of living rising at a very unpleasant rate. The constant increase in prices of provisions is attributed chiefly to the occupation of the country by large bodies of Russian and Turkish soldiers, who are producing nothing, but have to be fed. The missionaries are constrained to admit, however, that the Russian troops are keeping a stiff control over the whole Urumia region, and quiet and peace are secured for all. The roads are safe for travel, and this means a vast deal in Northwest Persia, where tragedies like the well-remembered Labaree assassination have heretofore testified to the inefficiency of the native government.

The section adjacent to Urumia which is controlled by Turkish troops—a territory over which sovereignty is disputed—is likewise quieting down into orderly conditions. Whether the rule of the Turks is a benefit or not is a matter over which the residents of that section disagree. Yet it is observed by the missionaries that much of the complaining comes from those who have been the beneficiaries of special privilege under the native regime. To one of these favorites of the old Agha rule a common laborer was overheard to make this vehement assertion recently: "You never had to give forced labor to the Persian government. The Persian governor fed you on the labor he forced from me. Now I am equal with you and you must earn your bread, as I do. That is what you don't like. The rule of the Roman is a hundred times better for the poor man than the rule of the Aghas." The survival of the term "Roman" as a designation for the Turks is an interesting reminiscence of the days when Constantinople was the capital of the eastern Roman empire.

—The Continent.

#### MISSION AND STATION PRINCIPLES.

[Paper presented by Rev. GEO. P. KNAPP at the E.T.M. Annual Meeting, Erzroum.]

The central governing principle in all our relations is that the work we are doing is one work: we all have the one purpose of making the saving truth of Christ dominant in the lives of all the people living within the field assigned us. We are all serving one Master, under one organization, which in turn is the agent of one denomination. Our relation is closer than that of several cooperating churches: we are one church. The relation of the several stations to one another, and of the missionaries in every station to one another, is organic, vital. In a special sense we form one body, and are members of one another. We can say of no person, or of no part of the work,—"We have no need of thee." To vary the figure, we are all active partners in carrying out one purpose. It is not only the right, but the duty, of each one to have a share in the whole work, and no one can be slighted or ignored without injustice and injury. There should be equality of opportunity for all to do the work for which each is best fitted as fast as he can do it. While due deference would naturally be given to the capacity and opinions of those of longer experience, such persons can be regarded as no more than *primi inter pares*, leaders among equals: their longer experience carries with it no added authority or responsibility; they may persuade to a given course only by their weight of character and force of ripe reasoning. Thus the stations will work together as one team, and the members of each station act in the same way. The mission field is no place for independent station or individual action, except so far as such action is in line with principles laid down by all. There is no room for an *imperium in imperio*, a mission within a mission or a station within a station. Efficiency is the note of the day, and efficiency is best secured when the various units are adjusted and correlated to one another, when all members work in harmonious cooperation towards one end.

Let us see how these principles apply to the Mission as a whole, to the various stations as related to one another.

It is generally admitted that no station should do any work, call any worker, erect any buildings, ask for any funds from the Board, or elsewhere, without the sanction of the Mission. But what about personal funds, or funds that come unsolicited? To secure the greatest efficiency in the work of the whole Mission, these also should be used according to the judgment of the Mission. This means that the appropriation from the Board will be adjusted to the relative needs of the station, taking into account all the income from other sources. The Mission should know the whole income of each station, and see that it is used according to the best judgment of all the stations. One place should not be left unduly weak while others become strong, or we should not develop one member at the expense of others. We should rather bestow more abundant honor on the part that lacks. It is only as each member, small or great, is in full vigor that

we get the greatest efficiency for the whole body. It is not rational to put a double lined glove on one hand when the other is freezing. Is it fair that one station should build a stable before another is enabled to build a residence? Should not at least the school system in each station be on a par? In those places where there are no colleges or normal schools it would seem that the High Schools should be stronger and of broader grade, because they furnish the only chance for most pupils in that region to obtain an education. Might does not make right. The fact that one has personal funds, or has a special gift for soliciting funds, does not constitute a prior need for any station. We rejoice in all the extra funds which can be secured in any way, but these should be used for the good of our work as a whole, and not for the exclusive benefit of the station or department which has the arbitrary might to secure them.

Then there is the matter of comity. Within the same Mission there should be at least as fine a quality of comity as is expected between different Mission Boards. The Golden Rule should be paramount among stations. We would naturally not take workers from other stations into our employ, or admit pupils from their schools into our schools without their knowledge and approval. When a worker has been dismissed, or a pupil expelled, he should first make it evident in the station from which he comes that there has been a real change of character before he is accepted by another station. And there should not be such a disparity of salaries in different stations as to make the workers discontented when comparing themselves with workers in other parts of the Mission. In a word, each station should regard the work in the other stations as a part of its own work, not as disconnected or independent.

What has been said as to the application of these principles to the Mission as a whole applies with greater force to the separate stations individually, since in each station the relations between the members and between the various departments of work are much closer. The whole work (including institutions or departments not directly supported by the Board) belongs to all the members of the station. The station decides who shall have charge of different departments of the work, and how the various members can make the best use of their time and talents. Individual initiative is not discouraged, but is tempered by the wiser judgment of all taken together. All the members should know about all departments of the work. All should decide how funds, whether personal, or from friends, should be used for the best interests of the whole work. The whole station plant should be under the control of the whole station. There is no room for independent action of any kind which will affect the interests of the station. No real estate or other immovable property should be privately owned. No person should loan to, or borrow of, natives without the previous approval of the station. No institution or department should be allowed to get into debt without the knowledge of the station. The whole station should continually keep its finger on the pulse of the whole station work. Where all are responsible

it relieves the stress and responsibility on the individual. All should have a voice in such questions as these: — the school curriculum, who the teachers should be, and what they should be paid, as well as all other workers; who should be dismissed or expelled; what kind of public exercises we should have, and who should be invited to them; what our attitude should be to the Old Churches and to their schools; and how all benevolent funds should be administered. In fine, the mission field is no place for monopoly or private interests of any kind.

If any of these matters are not carried unanimously, the minority of course would not be expected to assume an attitude which would hamper or neutralize the action of the station. All must cordially co-operate, in the best light given them, to labor for the best interests of the whole work.

We all are parts of one body, and "the members should have the same care one for another". It is a law which applies far beyond the limits of the Jungle that "the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack".

*Billis, 10 July, 1912.*

### A TRIP INTO CILICIA.

I have just returned from a most pleasant and profitable trip to the Central Turkey Mission. During the six weeks' absence from Talas I visited Hadjin, Marash and Aintab and had delightful rides over mountain and plain in this very interesting land. It was a great privilege to meet our workers in this mission and talk with them about their plans and problems and to see the strong work that is being carried on in that field.

Because of the position and local circumstances work in Hadjin has been difficult during the past year, but the force of workers have been doing their best to meet the demands, and from the Hadjin Academy thirteen boys received diplomas and from the Hadjin Home eleven girls were graduated. Because of local difficulties it appears to be impossible for the Missionaries to continue their work in the Hadjin Academy for the coming year. Miss Louise Unger's return to America, after a three years' term of service, will leave but two American ladies to take charge of the Hadjin Home during the coming year. At the next annual meeting of the Mission the matter of the continued occupation of Hadjin Station is to receive final consideration. Changed conditions in the city and in the Mission as a whole and the developments of the year may make it seem wise to advise discontinuance of this station after this year.

The work that is being done by our institutions in Marash and Aintab is such as to be an inspiration to anyone interested in the betterment of this country. The colleges in Marash and Aintab are turning out young men and women well equipped to do good work as leaders in school, state and church. The Aintab Seminary graduated twenty-three girls in this year's class, the majority of whom will teach during the coming year at least. The Marash Theological Seminary

has a first year class of ten fine young men, all of whom are college graduates. The grade of work done in the Seminary is of a specially high quality. The teaching force is to be greatly strengthened this coming year by the coming of Rev. Mr. Woodley. The material equipment of a new building and a library of 3211 well chosen modern books, in addition to the strong faculty, ought to make the study of Theology attractive to strong young men from our colleges. The Hospital at Aintab has completed one of its most successful years.

The opportunity of attending preaching services in the large Marash and Aintab churches, with their audiences of from 500 to 2,000 people, gives one an inspiration for missionary work that will result in such interest in the things of the Kingdom of God. To visit Sunday Schools with from 500 to 1,000 persons in attendance makes one feel that the churches of the Central Turkey Mission have been and are doing some telling work. And to find some of the strongest, most capable people of these cities working in church and Sunday School is to make one realize that ideal conditions have been attained in at least some phases of our mission work. Such opportunities as these churches offer ought to attract the strongest men into the Christian ministry in this country.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Turkey Mission was held at Aintab June 22nd—July 3rd. In this meeting I was privileged to meet the workers from Adana, Tarsus and Ourfa and to hear the reports and discussions of the work of the whole Mission. The work for the year has been very encouraging and the plans for the coming year are larger and more inviting than those of past years. With an increased force of workers in the Central Turkey Mission we may look for even larger returns from that field during the coming year.

One of the most interesting features connected with the work in the Central Turkey Mission is the close cooperation of foreign and native workers in the management of all their work and institutions. This is an ideal plan for foreign missionary work that has worked well in this particular mission and to this plan the Central Turkey missionaries attribute much of their success in that field. To insist that the plan would work equally well in all fields and under all circumstances seems to be a preposterous idea. However, if we missionaries are to evangelize the peoples among whom we have come to work, this result must come mainly through native agencies and institutions for which the native people are largely responsible. Otherwise our work will continue to be something foreign and exotic. Now it is certainly true that in the Central Turkey Mission the policy of cooperation by which all their work is carried on by Boards of Managers, in which a majority of the members are usually natives, has resulted in creating to a very marked degree a deep feeling of responsibility on the part of the native people for the success of the work. Moreover, this policy has undoubtedly called strong men into the work who have developed into very capable leaders of their own people and who are now of indispensable services to the missionaries. The conference of native and foreign workers, that was held each morning for one week in connection with the Mission's Annual Meeting, showed how

well able these native people are to cooperate with the missionaries in carrying on this work. In that conference, whose function is only advisory to both the native and the foreign meetings, there were some 50 or 60 native pastors, preachers and delegates and 39 foreign members. One of the professors of Central Turkey College was chairman and the meeting was carried forth with all the order and precision that would be found in any similar gathering of Christian workers in America. Reports of churches and committees and the discussion of important matters all proceeded most satisfactorily. The testimony of the Central Turkey missionaries is, that on the whole, they find this policy satisfactory as a means for developing a sense of responsibility on the part of the people for the success of the work and as a means for calling forth native leaders who relieve the missionaries of many of the details connected with the work, and who may eventually be able to carry on the work with much less foreign assistance. While it is probably true that local conditions have had much to do with the success of this plan in this particular field, still it certainly is an ideal that should be striven for in all foreign mission fields. Unless we are to be permanent features of the progress of Christianity in these foreign countries the native people must be made to accept the responsibility for the success of the work and native leaders must be trained to carry on the work with less and less foreign assistance. Is not a policy of close cooperation one means for the securing of these ends?

ARTHUR C. RYAN.

*Talas, Cesarea, Turkey, July 13, 1912.*

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRISIS.

Rumors of all sorts have abounded this week, especially that the Cabinet would secure the dissolution of Parliament, or that the Military League would bring about a clash with the Unionists. All has been calm, however, and the tension is somewhat relieved. Nor have the Italians occupied Chios, nor have the Dardanelles been closed. On the contrary, martial law has been abolished at the Capital, and several suspended newspapers have commenced again. The government is using all legitimate means to secure quiet and order both in the city and in the provinces. The new Cabinet has made a decidedly favorable impression, both at home and abroad; and the Committee of Union and Progress acknowledges their defeat. The anonymous threat on the Chamber of Deputies seems to have had on that body the salutary effect of making them attend strictly to business, so as to get through in time for Ramazan. And great hopes are expressed that the commission sent to parley with the Albanian chiefs will grant such concessions as to assure peace in the presence of that formidable rising. One may characterize the general feeling in the city today as one of relieved hopefulness.

## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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JULY 31, 1912.

## EDITORIAL.

The cowardice of hiding behind an anonymous threat usually leads to inability to carry out the threat. But the knife that stabs from behind in the dark is to be guarded against all the same; and the measures taken last Saturday by the Government to prevent any outbreak of violence on the expiration of the forty-eight hours mentioned in the "ultimatum" of the unknown military officers, were a laudable step.

Had the plans under way for the All-Turkey Conference been carried out at the time indicated, that gathering would now have passed into history. Two principal reasons led to its postponement, — the unsettled political conditions of the Empire, making all plans and decisions for the future quite uncertain of being carried out, and the almost universal testimony of foreign and native physicians that there would be a return of cholera that would seriously interfere with the delegates gathering for such a conference. In the light of events, one is led to reflect on the futility of all prediction as to the periodic recurrence of diseases. But the political uncertainty grows, in place of diminishing, and one wonders whether 1913 or 1914 will find any essential change in this particular.

A year ago last week occurred the three devastating fires in Stamboul whose lurid light added a sinister element to the illuminations of Constitution Day. Some seventy thousand liras were collected within the next few weeks for the relief of the sufferers, and this sum was entrusted to a committee, which made due acknowledgment of the gifts, but which has never, to our knowledge, rendered any account of what was done with this money. Outside aid was given to the most needy; the government distributed bread and a few other necessities for several weeks; probably a fraction of the sum mentioned was used in similar ways. But not a house has been rebuilt during the year; and assuredly the bulk of this relief fund has not been used for relief. One cannot help wondering whether the fund still exists, and whether any future similar emergency can call out as generous a response, with the risk of its failing as totally to reach the point of greatest need. We devoutly hope there may arise no similar emergency in the future.

The news given on another page of the great step in advance contemplated in China by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will rejoice every well-wisher of the newest and largest Republic in the world. Political conditions in China can hardly be said to be settled as yet. The new government is hardly more than provisional; for a general election has not yet been possible. But without waiting for this, the Presbyterians have decided on a forward move whose magnitude is inspiring. There is no doubt that the \$700,000 can be found, and also the hundred new missionaries. Nor is there the slightest doubt that all these forces are needed and can be wisely used. Such a step calls for a great volume of prayer the world around, — of thanksgiving for both opportunity and ready response, and of petition for great wisdom in the use of these resources. Who can estimate the possibilities for advance for the Church of God among this newly awakened people? We had thought that Japan was leading the East; but this hoary Chinese giant shows signs of choosing his own path, and perhaps proving the leader after all. Under the official assurance of complete religious liberty, the servants of the Cross will certainly realize their unique opportunity.

## SOFIA EN FÊTE.

Friday the 12th inst. was the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, although, no doubt to the apostle Paul's supreme satisfaction, the day is known only by the name of his brother apostle, — Petrove Den (Peter's Day). Last year there was inaugurated on that day what was called the Holiday or Festival of Roses, — a scheme for raising money for the Red Cross Society and its work; and this year the benevolent enterprise was taken up both with greater enthusiasm and intelligence and more systematically. Judging by the foreign legations and consulates, it would look as though the day had been made an official holiday. Aside from these, the whole town was gaily decked with flags and with streamers and bunches of roses, while the streets were crowded with brightly dressed sympathetic multitudes, in which scarcely a person could be observed, no matter how humble, that was not wearing at least one rose. Young ladies, dressed in white, moved through the streets selling the roses, being generally accompanied by a youth bearing the collecting-box. The badge of the Red Cross on their left arms disarmed all suspicion. Quite a number of automobiles and other vehicles, beautifully decorated with roses, passed up and down the streets, — doubtless some of those that were competing for the prize offered to the prettiest looking festival turn-out. The observance of the fête spread to the provincial towns also; and it is hoped that a large income will be received, as the particular work to which the Red Cross Society is at present devoting its energies is the erection of a Sanatorium in connection with the national fight with tuberculosis.

The hospital of the Society, on the outskirts of Sofia, is a large, well-managed institution, but still in need of much that would render it yet more efficient.

One cannot refrain from a word of wonder at the roses, though perhaps it may be the wonder of inexperienced simplicity. It is true the roses were all white, and of the simple wild-rose make, yet that they should have been manufactured in their hundreds of thousands, all so perfect as to defy detection, all so strong as to defy rough handling, all so dainty as to defy criticism, seems marvellous. One wonders where they were produced.

Samokov.

R. T.

### RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

List of Members of the Constantinople chapter of the American National Red Cross, showing subscription paid by each, up to the present time, July 24, 1912:

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		Thomassian, Mr. John, . . . . .	1.00
		> Mr. Vahan, . . . . .	1.00
		Tracy, Rev. Charles C., D.D.; . . . . .	1.00
		> Miss Mary T., . . . . .	1.00
		Uline, Miss Mary D., . . . . .	1.00
		Ussher, Rev. Clarence D., M.D., . . . . .	1.00
		Unger, Miss Louise O., . . . . .	1.00
		Ward, Miss Mary I., . . . . .	1.00
		Webb, Miss Mary G., . . . . .	1.00
		Total, . . . . .	\$ 104.20

## A COÖPERATIVE FOURTH.

Minnie's Seaside Rest.  
Old Orchard, Maine, July 9, 1912.

Dear Editor of "The Orient."

Would you like to hear of an interesting Fourth of July celebration at this Missionary Rest? Truly the old 4th of July spreadeagleism — screaming about the victory over British oppression — twisting the Lion's tail etc. — is passing. A very sane Fourth is asserting itself. This is pleasing, not merely to Americans, but also to foreigners — Britons, Canadians and others — who feel, with justice, that the citizens of the United States have no monopoly of the principles that are intended to underly the Fourth of July celebration. The separation from England was an incident in the assertion of certain rights that are just as dear to nations that make up the British Empire as they are to the people of the United States. It was with this thought in mind that ten or a dozen Canadians summering at this Sea-side Rest joined with the Americans in a very sane and enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth.

A very interesting feature of the occasion was the celebration at the same time of the 69th birthday anniversary of Rev. J. K. Browne, late of Harpout, Turkey. Around the birthday cake in the evening responses were made to the toasts of the "The United States," "Canada," "Mr. Browne," and "The Ladies." Deserving tribute was paid to the long, faithful and effective service rendered by Mr. Browne in the missionary ranks in Turkey, and regret was expressed for his withdrawal from the mission.

The day and evening proved most enjoyable to the more than 30 guests at present enjoying the privileges of this Rest. The closing remarks were made by the veteran missionary Mrs. Wheeler. She told us about this Seaside Rest. Mr. and Mrs. Green of Georgia devoted their first born child, Minnie, to foreign missionary service. She was called to the Better Land when about seven years of age. The remark "I would like to take the tired off some missionary," made one day by the child, inspired the mother's heart to provide a summer resting place for tired missionaries as a memorial to the child. Hence came "Minnie's Seaside Rest" at Old Orchard. It is the finest of a lot of cottages on a beautiful sea beach about 15 minutes walk from the R. R. station and far enough removed from the crowds of the town and the pier. The rooms are commodious and pleasant. The spacious sitting room with broad verandah in front faces the sea. Bathers step from the little lawn on to the sand and into the sea. Under the genial superintendence of Mrs. Gunn this is an ideal place for rest for any who enjoy a beautiful sea beach, delicious sea bathing, balmy sea air free from all dust of the town, congenial company and good fare. It is a three hours' ride from Boston and 20 minutes from Portland. It is under the care of the officers of the American Board. The charges are very moderate. As it is a Rest no children under 15 years of age are received. I would very cordially commend this Seaside Rest. We are impatiently waiting for the upshot of the Tripoli war. Yours very truly, W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

Ferid Pasha has refused to accept the post of Minister of the Interior, and Zia Pasha has been transferred from the department of Finance to that position; Abdurrahman Bey, a member of the financial high Commission, has been named as Minister of Finance.

The receipts of the Imperial Treasury for the month of May show a total of Lt. 2,791,269, an increase of Lt. 319,464 over those of May, 1911. The military exemption tax gave an increase of Lt. 363,952, while the customs dues produced Lt. 15,612 less than last year.

Martial law, which has been in force in this city ever since April, 1909, was abolished by imperial decree on July 24th, to the joy of all.

Salih Zeki Bey, Director of the Imperial Lyceum of Galata Serai, has been appointed under-secretary of the department of public instruction.

Ramazan ought to begin this year on Aug. 13th or 14th.

Halid Zia Bey, first secretary, and Loutfi Bey, first chamberlain of His Majesty the Sultan, have presented their resignations.

Ferid Pasha, who declined the post of Minister of the Interior, has been appointed to succeed Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha as President of the Senate.

On Monday, on the festival of *Leile-i-Berat*, the Sacred Caravan made its grand formal departure from Dolma Baghtche Palace, in the presence of the Sultan and his ministers. At Kabatash and at Scutari, salvos of artillery greeted the fortunate camel.

## THE PROVINCES.

Torrential rains are reported as occurring last Saturday at Caesarea, with loss of life, and destruction of property estimated at Lt. 100,000.

The sulphurous daily *Silah*, of Salonica, has been suppressed and the editor has disappeared.

The summer Bible School at Marsovan for preachers, teachers, Bible women and other Christian workers is proving very profitable. About thirty are reported as in attendance.

A bridge was blown up with dynamite at Tikvesh in Macedonia last week.

## NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Theron J. Damon of Roumeli Hissar are the parents of a son, George Huntington, born on Friday, July 26th.

Dr. Dodd of Konia arrived in Constantinople on Thursday last, and left on Tuesday on his return.

Last Friday Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Chambers and child of Bardizag left by Austrian steamer for Greece on their way to America. They take the "Martha Washington" from Patras.

Rev. Edward L. Smith D.D., pastor of the Pilgrim Cong. Church at Seattle, Wn., has been called to the position of Secretary of the American Board at New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the return of Dr. Beard to China.

Miss Olive Greene, of Belmont, Mass., has been secured for temporary service at Smyrna, and will begin work this fall.

## OTHER LANDS.

The Mikado is reported as worse, and near his end.

Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D., author of many devotional books, passed to his reward, July 2nd, at Philadelphia, aged 72.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions proposes to put \$700,000 into its work in China within the next three years in addition to its regular budget, and to send out there sixty-seven men, single or married, and thirty-three single women within two years.

Mr. Andrew Lang, Litt. D., the well-known British author and translator of Homer and Theocritus, died July 20th at the age of 68.

The World's Committee of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations has issued a call for the week of prayer for the work of the Alliance, the date being the second week in November. All Associations everywhere are asked to cooperate in making this week one of united and earnest prayer. Pastors are asked to give special sermons for young men on Sunday, Nov. 10th.

Dr. Griffith John, the veteran missionary to China, died July 25th, aged 80.

Heavy rainstorms and disastrous floods are reported from western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia the past week, with much damage to property at Pittsburg.



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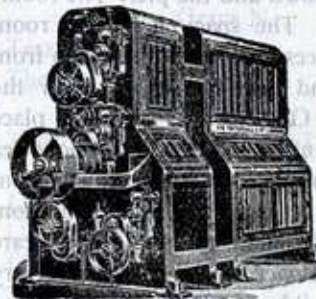
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