

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 24

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

On June 3rd Premier Geshoff handed in his resignation and that of his cabinet; and for a week King Ferdinand has been vainly seeking another Prime Minister. Dr. Daneff was mentioned as the probable successor, but has not been appointed. This change of cabinet is taken to indicate a decision on the part of Bulgaria to be very firm in insisting that Servia carry out her ante-bellum treaty and hand over to Bulgaria the overwhelmingly Bulgarian region and city of Monastir. M. Pasitch, the Servian Premier, has made desperate efforts to convince the world that this demand is under present circumstances unjust; but his success has been very moderate. Russia and Germany are both believed to be using their influence for a peaceful solution.

Relations between Bulgaria and Greece are again more quiet, for Mr. Venizelos and Gen. Ivanoff have succeeded in establishing a neutral zone 5000 yards wide between their respective forces, which has thus far been respected. A certain amount of banter and good humored repartee has contributed to better relations, as when Bulgaria is said to have asked Greece to furnish some transports to ferry Bulgarian troops from Chatalja to Kavalla, and Greece is reported to have replied that all her ships were busy transporting troops from the Piræus to Salonica! The fact that Chatalja is on the Marmora rather spoils this story, but when people can crack jokes at each other, it eases the strain.

After numerous postponements, the Paris Financial Conference at last met on June 4th, the delegates of the six great Powers and of the five belligerent States all being present. The Ottoman delegates are Nail Bey and Djavid Bey, both former Ministers of Finance; Haladjian Effendi, former Minister of Public Works, Sir Richard Crawford of the Customs Service, and four technical delegates. Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and Montenegro are represented by but two delegates each, while France and Germany have strong representation. M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, welcomed the delegates in a very felicitous way, and Nail Bey and others responded. M. Pichon was then elected as honorary president of the Conference, and M. de Margerie, of the French delegation, as regular president.

The herculean task before these deliberators is no whit easier than that which confronted the peace delegates in London. In fact, some of them have already expressed their belief that they will not be able to conclude their work and leave Paris before the month of October. The second session

was held on Monday last, and was devoted to adopting certain formal rules of procedure.

Four main points are to be taken in hand by these financial experts, and form the backbone of the negotiations:—

1. The question of the portion of the Ottoman Public Debt to be taken over by the four Balkan States.
2. The methods and guarantees for the same.
3. The concessions and contracts granted to foreign firms by the Ottoman Government in the territories now surrendered.
4. The war indemnity demanded by the Allies.

It would be idle to predict what will be the result of the deliberations in Paris, or what effect a possible outbreak between the various Allies might have on these negotiations.

THE ARMENIAN CLERGY AND MISSIONS.

The *Dadjar* (Temple) a Gregorian religious weekly recently had an editorial on the request of the Chinese government that Christians should pray for the blessing of God on the steps being taken for the establishment of the new republic. A full account of the facts and their significance is given. Turning next to the Armenian Church the editor points out that the command to preach the Gospel to the whole world applies to Armenians just as truly as to Englishmen and Americans. But there is a tremendous contrast between the activity of foreign and Armenian clergymen. The missionaries are worthy of all honor because they go to the remotest corners of the earth to diffuse the light of the Gospel and of civilization, although subjected to a thousand and one difficulties, sufferings, dangers, murder and massacre. In conclusion he says: "We earnestly desire that the Armenian clergy had at least a half or a quarter of that sense of duty, that zeal, that faith for the spread of the true knowledge of the religion of Christ. Among distant nations, among heathen peoples? Oh, our demand must be very modest. We wish to see the Armenian people trained in the true knowledge of God, in the holy doctrines of their ancient Church. How many Armenians, alas! both in the capital and in the depths of Armenia are without means of attaining this, deprived of true ministers of the Armenian Church.

"This is sad, desperate.

"If our Armenian clergy do not wish to be betrayed into absolute, irremediable bankruptcy, it is high time for them to think about themselves, about the spiritual life of the people.

"Surely it is time to awaken from this sleep of death in which we have remained so long!"

EXCAVATIONS AT SARDES.

BY A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

The ruins of ancient Sardes are divided into three groups which correspond to the main periods of the city's history. There are first the ruins of the city of Lydian and Greek times, on the west side of the acropolis, where the river Pactolus, according to Herodotus, bisected the ancient market place; then the ruins of the Roman city, built on the north slope of the acropolis, probably after the great earthquake of the year 17 A. D., and finally the remains of the Byzantine town consisting of rather crudely built walls that extend farther out on the plain of the Hermos that lies to the northward of the acropolis hill.

It is the first of these three groups that was chosen as the object for excavation by the American expedition. This older city lies deeply buried in the debris of the acropolis, for that lofty hill, once the site of a great fortress and of numerous buildings of greater or less importance, is now hardly more than a steep pinnacle. Still carrying a remnant of its ancient wall, it towers like a spear-point, some 200 metres above the river. Entirely composed of clay and hard-packed sand, and often shaken by earthquake and exposed to the storms of centuries, it has been gradually torn and washed until it bears no resemblance to its ancient form, and its wreckage lies heaped upon the city that lay between it and the Pactolus.

The site of the city thus buried has long been marked by two gigantic Ionic columns that protruded about half their height above the accumulations of sand and clay, at a distance of about 140 metres from the river bank. Between these and the river lay the buried ruins of a temple—the great temple of Artemis. The work of excavation was begun at the river bank where the depth of the debris and soil was hardly more than five metres, and was carried back toward the columns in ever increasing depths until the columns, buried in over ten metres, were reached, and then still eastward into a depth of fifteen metres. The difficulty and expense of excavations increased with every step towards the acropolis.

The end of the fourth season of five months' work marks an important stage in the excavation of ancient Sardes; for it sees the temple of Artemis completely unearthed, a building of the old Lydian period at the west end of the temple, an early Christian church at the east end, and buildings of minor importance on the north exposed to the light of day; not to speak of the numerous inscriptions in Lydian and in Greek, the fragments of statuary and the hundreds of small objects that have been revealed.

The temple, built of white marble to its lowest foundations, is one of the largest that has been discovered in Asia Minor, equalling almost exactly in area the supposed dimensions of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, but exceeding that building in grandeur of scale. It is also one of the best preserved of the temples on the east side of the Aegean, hav-

ing its foundation walls complete at the west end, its walls 3 to 6 metres high, and 11 of its columns 8 to 12 metres high, besides its two intact columns almost 20 metres high, at the east end. The stonecutting of the walls and columns shows the highest degree of building skill; and the carving of the mouldings, the capitals and bases of the columns and of the ornaments of the great portal are of a richness and beauty that would assign the building to the best epoch of the art of architecture in Greek lands, even if there were no other evidence to show that the temple was completed early in the fourth century B. C.

The little church which was built against the columns at the east end of the temple when the older building was already partly burned, is in an almost perfect state of preservation, lacking only its wooden roof. It was poorly built of bricks but has survived wonderfully, and under the complete half dome of its little apse, still stands the original primitive altar. The church dates from the early part of the fourth century and is, no doubt one of the oldest Christian edifices in existence.

The inscriptions found in course of the excavations are of varying degrees of importance. Those in Lydian, about 25 in number, introduce the world of scholars to a new and hitherto unknown language, and a bilingual text, in Lydian and Aramaic, gives the first key to the reading of this new tongue. A long and beautifully carved inscription in Greek, discovered upon the wall of the treasury chamber of the temple, proves to be a mortgage recorded there in the year 305 B. C., and is one of the most important documents of the kind yet discovered. Two sculptured lions of early date, sitting on their pedestal, and many fragments of figure sculpture are of interest as showing how this art was practised in ancient Sardes.

Coins in great numbers have come to light in course of the diggings, coins in bronze and silver for the most part, illustrating the coinage of the ancient Lydians, of the conquering Persians, of the early Greek kings, of Roman and Byzantine emperors; the most beautiful coming from two deposits, one containing 50 and the other 60 silver tetradrachms of Alexander the Great and his successors.

While the excavation of the great temple has been in progress with the aid of from two to three hundred men, with railways, wagons, locomotives, cranes and hoisting machinery, simpler excavations have been conducted in the ancient necropolis across the river. Over five hundred tombs have been opened during the four campaigns and it is from these that the great mass of smaller objects have been recovered,— objects of daily use, such as pottery and utensils of bronze, and objects of beauty or for personal adornment, such as terra cottas, jewelry and engraved gems.

The tombs are nearly all of one plan, consisting of a long passage and one or two chambers hewn out of the rock or the hard-packed clay, with couches of rock or earth on either side and at the end of the chambers, upon which the dead were laid. The thousand and more pieces of pottery include many rare examples of Lydian workmanship, some

black and red figured ware imported from Attica, and many vases and lamps of the Greek and Roman periods. The bronzes are chiefly tall pitchers and mirrors of different sizes. Some interesting objects in silver have come to light, but this material is seldom well preserved. The gold ornaments, necklaces, bracelets, earrings and finger rings, are all of exquisite workmanship, and the engraved gems, or seals, are for the most part of early date and of rare beauty of design and execution.

The chief interest and importance of these objects, large and small, is that many of them are unique, and may therefore be regarded as of native design and workmanship, and that as examples of Lydian art, when studied in connection with the architectural and sculptural remains in Sardes, they may help to throw light upon the vexing questions of the influence of the Orient upon the art and civilization of Europe.

It goes without saying that the temple and other buildings that have been excavated together with the non-portable inscriptions and carvings are being put in order for the observation of travelers and scholars, and it is understood that the Turkish Government will see to it that they are preserved for all time as monuments of the country's past. All the movable objects will in time be placed on permanent exhibition in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR FINLEY.

Constantinople, June 4th, 1913.

The Editor, THE ORIENT.

Dear Sir:—

As I am on the verge of my departure from Constantinople, where I have sojourned for about three months on a mission in behalf of the Philippine Moslems, I desire to express, through your medium of public utterance, my very deep appreciation of the generous hospitality and valuable assistance accorded me and my mission by the members of the American colony of Constantinople, and which has crowned my efforts with success.

In all the years and ways of my life I have never before found a community more thoroughly and genuinely helpful to the stranger within the gates. Coming as I did upon an errand of peculiar character and import, and quite without precedent in the Near East, and at a time when local conditions were much disturbed by the stringency of war necessities, I might easily and quite naturally have encountered indifference and discouragement from the people of my own race and tongue. But on the contrary there appeared at once a manifestation of warm and sympathetic friendliness for my cause, and of delicate appreciation of my personal comfort and enjoyment, that has made me forever grateful that I am an American.

I have learned to acknowledge with pride and gratitude the great power for good that dominates the American system on the Bosphorus. I have never before come into contact with a more harmonious, cooperative, self-sacrificing and

efficient body of workers for social and intellectual uplift.

To observe, enjoy and profit by the vast experience, the keen intelligence and the splendid achievements of the American colony at Constantinople, has been a rare good fortune for me, and for the people and purposes I represent.

The Mohammedans of the Philippines shall learn of the sincere and helpful friends they have made among the generous, tolerant and high-minded Americans resident at the seat of their sacred Kalifate.

They shall also learn of their numerous and loyal Turkish friends whose hearts have responded to their appeal for recognition and sympathy.

The United States may well be proud, secure and content with her representation in the Metropolis of the Turkish Empire. These Americans are soldiers true and workers rare in the vineyard of truth and righteousness.

With sincerity and gratitude,

JNO. P. FINLEY.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

In the spring vacation Dr. Ward conducted a party up into Asia Minor, around to Aintab, Carchemish, Aleppo, Balbek and so back. They had a grand time. And so had Prof. Hall and his party that went to Antioch by way of Alexandretta, then back by way of the button town.

There were many other shorter trips taken by professors and tutors; in fact there seemed to be but a few "who stayed by the stuff". However, they had their reward in meeting many most charming people traveling in the country. The Carchemish diggers have unearthed some remarkable sculpture and other antiquities.

Prof. and Mrs. Day and family sailed for a year's furlough in America on May 12th. It is 13 years since Professor Day has been in the home land. Five days before he sailed he conducted one of the most successful of the Choral Society's concerts. The music was from the opera Melusina. The parts were all admirably sustained. Variety was given to the program by instrumental music. A most cosmopolitan audience enjoyed a delightful evening. The newly installed electric lights in Assembly Hall brilliantly illuminate the building. The proceeds went to the Dorcas Society. Mr. Cumberbatch, the British consul-general, was the patron of the concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana arrived from Montana on May 8th just as the "Montana" pulled her anchor out of the mud and sailed for America. The "Montana" was at Beirut nearly 5 months. She made a longer stay than any other war ship and she is missed by everyone. Captain Fletcher was relieved by Commander Andrews only a few days before the ship sailed for home.

A life sized portrait in oils of Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, president of the board of trustees, has been presented to the College and hung in the reception rooms. Friends of Dr. Dodge regard it as a most excellent likeness. During the conference of the medical alumni in April the busts of Drs. Van Dyck and Wortabet, which were on that occasion pre-

sented to the university by the trustees, alumni and friends, were unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, and now adorn the reception rooms. Dr. Van Dyck was 15 years the professor of pathology and Dr. Wortabet was 16 years professor of anatomy and physiology.

May 13th Dr. Daniel Bliss laid the corner stone of Rockefeller Hall, the new recitation building for the Preparatory department. The structure is half completed, but the place for this stone was left vacant and the stone laid with ceremonies in the presence of the students and teachers of the department. Prof. Hall offered prayer, Dr. Daniel Bliss spread the cement, plumbed the stone after it was in place, and deposited in it the S. P. C. catalog, a copy of *Al-Kulliyeh* and a map of the campus. Dr. Bliss made a brief address recalling the laying of the corner stone of College Hall by Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr., in 1871. Prof. Khuri delivered an address in Arabic, all joined in the "Cedar Song," and gave three cheers for Rockefeller Hall, the Preparatory Department and the University. Thomson Hall for the junior students has its roof on, and by the time this is in print the roof will be on the new refectory. It is a noble group on the bluff of four buildings including Sage Hall, that will be devoted to the Preparatory Department. They present a fine sight from the sea drive or from passing steamers.

The Phi Beta Kappa alumni association of Syria now has eleven members. Its second meeting was May 10th at the house of Rev. and Mrs. March. Prof. Nickoley read a paper on The History of Phi Beta Kappa.

W. B. A.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MISS MARY ELY.

On Sunday, May 18th, a service in memory of Miss Mary Ely was held in the Protestant church at Bitlis. The large building was filled to its utmost capacity. Her portrait, hung at the left of the pulpit, was wreathed with flowers. Mr. Knapp recounted briefly the main events of her life, and spoke tenderly of the loveliness of her Christian character. The pastor, Badvelli Vartanian, dwelt upon her consecration, zeal, devotion to duty, and love for her pupils and for all who most needed love and pity. The Archpriest at great length eulogized her and her labours for the women of his race, among other comparisons comparing her to the sensitive-plant which, he said, opens only at dawn, whereas her heart was *always* open and sensitive to the needs of others. A teacher who had known her during the whole of her missionary life, gave some reminiscences of its earlier years. The head teacher of the boys' high-school, Kevork Effendi, paid a tribute to her as an enthusiastic and successful educator. Her favorite hymns were sung, the first and last by her girls alone. The faces of most in the great congregation expressed their sense of personal loss, their appreciation of the beauty of her life and of the value of her work for them, their community, and their race.

Bitlis, May 20, 1913.

GRACE H. KNAPP.

BITHYNIA SYNOD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Bithynia Synod began its session in the afternoon of the last Wednesday in May and closed it on the first Monday of June. We note such of its actions as will interest, we believe, the readers of the *Orient*. At the request of the Home Mission Committee the last Sunday of November was appointed as the day for preaching and contributing specially for the Home Mission work in the Bithynia Union. The Sunday next to the Festival of the Ascension was made the day of the Kourdistan Mission. In this connection it was voted to assume responsibility for the annual salary of a humble minister or teacher working in the field, and, with a view of getting inspiring information about this initial step, to keep in touch with him through the Committee concerned. Certain requests for church organization, contributions to church or school buildings and provision or supply of ministers were referred to the proper Committees. In view of the fact that the Union 49 years ago held its first session in Brousa and in view of the invitation of the Brousa Church, it was decided to celebrate there its Jubilee in September, 1914.

The following vote was passed regarding the Emmanuel Church, which worships at the Bible House:

Whereas no action has been taken by the Committee charged with bringing about the solution of the question brought before the Bithynia Synod two years ago by a letter dated June 29, 1911, and signed by H. K. Krikorian and M. H. Nourijan, as to how the so-called Emmanuel Church should be regarded as one of the churches of the Union and how good feeling and fellowship should be developed among the Evangelical Armenians in the city, and whereas the further postponement of the solution of this question will harm the Armenian Evangelical cause in Constantinople,

This meeting feels itself compelled immediately to take up the question and express its own mind without awaiting any statement of official opinion on the subject from the churches of Constantinople.

It therefore decides to admit the Emmanuel Church into the Bithynia Union and regard it as one of its churches. In this connection it cannot help expressing the grief, which we think the Emmanuel Church also feels, that the said body felt itself forced to be proclaimed as a separate church without having secured the approval of the other churches in the city and the Union.

Further it wishes to express the hope that the admission of the Emmanuel into the list of the Bithynia Churches will lead to friendly cooperation between it and the other two churches in the city.

And since the larger part of the membership of both the Langa and Emmanuel churches live in one and the same quarter, the meeting trusts that special good will and friendly cooperation will be witnessed between the two churches, and it will rejoice if all the Evangelical Armenians without regard to language distinctions should in future belong to one Armenian Evangelical Church with Gedik Pasha as their center.

THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

Terms: Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq. Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JUNE 11, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

What a compliment to the attractiveness of missionary schools, that the Jews have to take special measures to keep their children away from them! We are sorry it takes just the form it does, — to bribe them to stay away by giving them, free, something for which they were paying fees at the mission schools. But even the commercially-minded Hebrew can see that he usually gets his money's worth when he pays for a thing.

It is a source of gratification to all Americans to know what thorough, systematic and valuable work is being done by our American archæologists at the ruins of Sardes. To lay bare the most perfect example of a large temple yet found in Asia Minor, to discover in a bilingual inscription the key to the hitherto unknown Lydian language, and to bring to light such a mass of details concerning the everyday life of the city of Alyattes and Cræsus, — these are achievements of which any expedition might be proud. Americans are interested in the developing of the present of this land, but they are also very much interested in the unfolding of its past. The identity of the writer of the description of these excavations, found in this issue, is withheld merely because of his modesty; but we can assure our readers that the account has the very best authority and is a faithful record. We hope soon to see a large and worthy place given in the Imperial Museum here to these American finds.

The patient, straightforward, persistent way in which Col. John P. Finley has accomplished his mission on behalf of the Philippine Moros as their representative to the Khalif of all the Moslems, has impressed all who have witnessed the negotiations. It was difficult for the Sublime Porte to realize the fact that this typical American, this open-faced, honest six-footer, was not here as a representative of the United States Government, but merely as "Tuan Maas", the big brother of the brown Mohammedans of the far-away Philippine Islands. The Porte tried to negotiate through him with Washington, only to find that what he told them at the start was perfectly true and that he was here simply as the *vekil-i-moutlak* of

their co-religionists. He now goes back to his wards, carrying with him the respect and admiration of the Moslem officials and also of his fellow-Americans resident here. We wish him all prosperity in those islands, and shall follow with awakened interest his career hereafter. His words of appreciation on another page will be read with interest by all our circle of subscribers.

Just two years ago this week, His Majesty the Sultan visited the city of Salonica, and went thence to Üsküb, Prishtina, and the plain of Kossovo. The object of this visit was to strengthen the bonds uniting these districts, and especially the troublesome Albanians, with the imperial government. Before two years had passed, these towns were in the hands of Greece, Servia and Bulgaria, while the Albanians are being given independent existence as a state. Thus the best-laid plans of mice and kings gang a-gley, and one is left to ponder over the outcome of the next two years. Salonica has seen plenty of royalty since that notable visit of June, 1911. Here King George of Greece lost his life, and here King Constantine has entertained representatives of the royal families of his allies. But is the status of that city determined? And what of the disputed districts north of it? Bulgaria appears to insist on Servia carrying out her treaty, signed before war began, and turning over Monastir to Bulgaria, or else there will be trouble; and the resignation of the Geshoff cabinet would seem to emphasize this determined stand by forcing out of office those who favored some compromise. Will Servia yield? Or shall we see another war? If Servia is attacked, will Greece keep quiet? Are we to witness another painful example of how these Christians love one another? Has the Balkan Peninsula not yet ceased to be the danger-zone of Europe? Would that some method might be found to secure peace and harmony as between "allies." The only sure cure for such differences of opinion is the spirit of Christ; and where that is absent, where love does not rule, bitterness and selfishness work all sorts of havoc.

MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

According to its program Marsovan Theological Seminary will admit a new class for study next September 17th. Intending candidates must have completed the sophomore year in college or its full equivalent including the ability to take studies easily in the English language. The lessons of the first year are chiefly taken from the junior and senior courses in College and lead to the more direct theological studies which follow.

Students who are not able to provide for all their expenses may expect to find some form of work by which they can aid themselves in large part while studying. Meritorious scholarship also is recognized by money prizes. The need of the evangelical churches and communities for well educated ministers is very great, and young men of Christian character who contemplate preparing for the ministry are invited to correspond with any of the teachers.

J. P. XENIDES. (Sec.)

G. E. WHITE. (Pres.)

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE BALKAN WAR.

- Oct. 8. — Montenegro declared war.
- 13. — Græco-Serbo-Bulgarian Note to Turkey.
 - 14. — Montenegrin capture of Touzi.
 - 15. — Peace signed between Turkey and Italy.
 - 16. — Berane captured by the Montenegrins.
 - 17. — Turkey declared war on Bulgaria and Servia, who accepted the challenge.
- Greece declared war on Turkey.
- 18. — Moustafa Pasha captured by Bulgarians. Ellassona occupied by Greeks.
 - 20. — Bulgarian advance on Adrianople.
 - 21. — Greek landing in Lemnos.
 - 22. — Prishtina captured by Servians.
 - 23. — Novi Bazar captured by Servians. Dedeaghadj captured by Bulgarians. Heavy fighting at Adrianople.
 - 24. — Capture of Kirk Kilisé by Bulgarians. Capture of Koumanovo by Servians.
 - 25. — Bombardment of Adrianople.
 - 26. — Capture of Üsküb by Servians.
 - 27. — Capture of Ishtib by Servians.
 - 28. — Capture of Veria by Greeks.
 - 29. — Battle in Thrace begun at Bunar Hissar.
 - 30. — Capture of Thasos by Greeks.
 - 31. — Rout of the Turks, at Lüle Bourgas, by Bulgarians. Capture of Ipek by Montenegrins. Capture of Prizrend by Servians.
- Nov. 3. — Capture of Preveza by Greeks. Bombardment of Shkodra by Montenegrins begun.
- 4. — Turkish appeal for mediation.
 - 5. — Turks retreat on Chatalja. International Squadron comes to Constantinople.
 - 9. — Capture of Salonica by Greeks.
 - 13. — Negotiations for an Armistice.
 - 17. — Bombardment of Chatalja begun. Montenegrins entered San Giovanni di Medua.
 - 18. — Fall of Monastir before Servians.
 - 20. — Hostilities suspended at Chatalja.
 - 21. — "Hamidié" torpedoed by Bulgarian flotilla.
 - 22. — Mitylene occupied by Greeks.
 - 24. — Scio occupied by Greeks.
 - 25. — Ottoman and Bulgarian Plenipotentiaries meet at Bakhshaishkeuy.
 - 28. — Durazzo occupied by Servians.
- Dec. 3. — Armistice signed with Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro.
- 16. — Peace Conference met in London.
 - 16. — Naval engagement outside Dardanelles.
 - 20. — Kortcha captured by Greeks.
- Jan. 16. — "Hamidié" sinks Greek transport "Makedonia" in Syra harbor.
- 17. — Collective Note of Powers to Turkey.
 - 18. — Naval battle off Tenedos.
 - 22. — Ottoman National Assembly declares for peace.

- Jan. 23. — Unionist coup d'État; Nazim Pasha killed. Mahmoud Shévket Pasha Grand Vizier.
 - 30. — Ottoman reply to note of Powers delivered.
- Feb. 3. — Armistice ended. Bombardment of Adrianople renewed.
- 10. — Gunboat "Asar-i-Tewfik" stranded in Black Sea.
 - 8-10. — Battle of Boulair.
- Mar. 6. — Capture of Yanina by Greeks.
- 11. — "Hamidié" sinks Greek transports at S. Giovanni di Medua.
 - 15. — Samos occupied by Greeks.
 - 18. — King George I. of Greece assassinated.
 - 22. — Powers send identical note to Allies.
 - 23. — Djavid Pasha surrenders to Servians at Skumbi.
 - 26. — Capture of Adrianople by Bulgarians and Servians.
- April 2. — Funeral of King George of Greece.
- 16. — Cessation of hostilities at Chatalja agreed on.
 - 23. — Shkodra captured by Montenegrins.
- May 14. — Shkodra evacuated by Montenegrins.
- 21. — Peace delegates meet in London.
 - 30. — Peace preliminaries signed in London.

FIELD DAY AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Saturday, June 7th, was an ideal day for the annual athletic meet at Robert College, and the lovers of good sport came in shoals to view the contests. The track was somewhat heavy, and no running records were broken, though the half-mile record was nearly equalled and might have gone had the leader been pressed at all. Mildeff '16 established a new record in the pole vault with a leap of 10 ft. 8 in.; while Datzoff '16 added an inch and a half to the hop, step and jump record, making it 45 ft. 2 in. Nicolaïdes '16 came within a few inches of Dorizas's historic discus throw of 129 ft and will probably surpass it before he leaves college. The Freshmen won the championship by capturing 44 points, while the Sub-Freshmen took 37 points, the Preparatories 18, the Seniors 10, the Juniors 7, and the Sophomores one lonely point. The tabulated results follow: —

50 yards dash: Drakoulis, '18, Sfaelos, '16, Moustafa, '17, time, 6 sec. 100 yards dash: Nouzhet, '17, Lykiardopoulos, T., '17, Sfaelos, '16; time, 11³/₈ sec. 110 yards hurdle: Arsenios, '17, Georgieff, '14, Mitakides, '17; time, 17⁴/₈ sec. Quarter-mile run: Nouzhet, '17, Mitakides, '17, Kalogeressis, '19; time, 57⁴/₈ sec. Half-mile run: Papazian, '13, Kalogeressis, '18, Kalfayan, '15; time, 2 min. 16 sec. Mile run: Papazian, '13, Samuelian, '18, Prokopiou, '16; time, 5 min. 28¹/₈ sec. High jump: Gharbis, '17, Inglessis, '18, Lykiardopoulos, N., '17; height, 5 ft. 4 in. Broad jump: Gharbis, '17, Datzoff, '16, Drakoulis, '18; distance, 19 ft. 10 in. Hop, step and jump: Datzoff, '16, Gharbis, '17, Drakoulis, '18; distance, 45 ft. 2 in. Discus: Nicolaïdes, '16, Mildeff, '16, Datzoff, '16; distance, 128 ft. 5¹/₂ in. Stone-throw: Stangos, '16, Nicolaïdes, '16, Stoyanoff, '14; distance, 58 ft. 10 in. Shot-put (16 lbs.): Stangos, '16, Mildeff, '16, Nicolaïdes, '16; distance, 37 ft. 8¹/₂

in. Pole-Vault: Mildeff, '16, Georgieff, '14, Kuneff, '18; height, 10 ft. 8 in. Inter-class relay race, '17 won from '16. A special relay race was arranged for the amusement of the spectators, between the instructors in Theodoros Hall, the Engineering Staff, and the alumni present, the contestants finishing in the order named.

As announced in our issue of May 21st, a special cup was offered as a prize in the pole vaulting contest, which was won by Mildeff, '16.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

Several new men are expected to join the staff of instruction at Robert College next September. Prof. Edgar J. Fisher, Ph. D., comes as assistant professor of history; Mr. Ernest W. Schlee will take charge of penmanship and commercial arithmetic; Mr. French comes to teach arithmetic; Mr. J. Roman Way will be assistant to the treasurer; and Messrs. Gulliver and Harold M. Dean are new tutors.

We give herewith the program for the Annual Prize Speaking contest at Robert College, June 13, 1913.

1. Voskreseni Berlinoff, '16, Bourgas, Bulgaria.
A Plea for Enthusiasm.
2. Diran Berberian, '15, Dardanelles, Turkey.
Caught in the Quicksand, *Victor Hugo*.
3. Ivan Mishkoff, '16, Shoumen, Bulgaria.
The March of Attila.
4. Ashod Kalfayan, '15, Constantinople.
Abraham Lincoln, *Emilio Castelar*.
5. Ivan Kidoff, '14, Kazanlik, Bulgaria.
Paul's Defense before Agrippa.
6. Pantelis Panteloglou, '14, Constantinople.
Work, *Thomas Carlyle*.
7. Henri Presenté, '14, Constantinople.
Christopher Columbus, *Frank Mott*.
8. Sophocles Sayas, '14, Patras, Greece.
An address to the Italian Youth, *Mazzini*.

AN ANTI-MISSIONARY MOVEMENT IN JERUSALEM

An influential committee has been appointed in Jerusalem to combat the practice of sending Jewish children to Christian missionary schools. This practice had assumed such serious proportions, despite the existence of good Jewish schools, that the members of the Jerusalem branch of the Palestine Teachers' Union decided to take energetic steps to counteract it. Many Jewish schools have now declared their willingness to accept a certain number of Jewish children at present attending missionary schools without payment. Juvenile clubs have also been organized to prevent the children from visiting the the meeting rooms of the missionaries on Sabbaths and festivals.

—*Zionist Gazette*.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Majesty the Sultan moved up on Monday to Yildiz Palace, where he will spend the summer.

Col. John P. Finley left Constantinople for Odessa on Monday last, proceeding thence eastward via the Siberian Railroad, to resume his duties as Governor at Zamboanga, Philippine Ids., having been instructed by the United States Government to return to his post at once owing to the possibility of Japanese complications.

THE PROVINCES.

The German community of Beirut is building a church and pastor's residence in the grounds of the Johanniter Hospital.

The American Mission's Boys' Boarding School at Tripoli was dedicated May 21st. It is a handsome structure, built on the hill overlooking the city. It has accommodations for 120 boarders and the assembly hall will seat 300. It was jammed at the dedication exercises. The mutessarrif and the mayor of the city were in attendance, besides a considerable number of the mission. Prof. Porter was the representative from the S. P. C. and took the greetings and congratulations of the college. An impromptu field day in the morning on the new athletic field was part of the students' celebration. Another part was the presentation of silver headed canes to Rev. Dr. Nelson, who raised the money for the building, and to Rev. Mr. Nichol, the principal of the school.

NOTES.

Miss Frances C. Gage, formerly of Marsovan, arrived here June 6th and left the next day for Marsovan via Sam-soun, expecting to remain till October. With her came Miss Bertha Hoover, who will spend the summer in Constantinople with her sister, Mrs. Ryan.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours:—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Yarrow of Van, and Rev. James K. Lyman, who is going to the Central Turkey Mission, are booked to sail from New York for Hamburg July 12th by the "Pretoria", coming to Constantinople via Constanza.

Miss Sarah L. Peck of Adana has started for the United States for a year's rest and change.

Rev. Dr. F. E. Hoskins of Beirut sailed for America for the summer on May 19th.

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy of Kortcha arrived in Constantinople last Friday from Salonica, on their way to America on furlough.

Miss Harriet G. Powers of Adana arrived by Khedivial steamer last Thursday and will spend the summer in Brousa.

Mr. E. O. Jacob, Student Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. left on Thursday last for Edinburgh to attend the World's Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Woodruff of Philippopolis arrived in Constantinople last Wednesday.

Mrs. Dewey and Miss Diantha Dewey of Mardin reached this city last Thursday on their way to America on furlough. They expect to attend the Zurich S. S. Convention en route.

OTHER LANDS.

Next Sunday is the 25th anniversary of the accession of Emperor William II. to the German throne. His Majesty the Sultan is sending special presents to the Kaiser on this occasion, by the hand of Hafil Hourshid Bey, First Chamberlain, who has been decorated with the grand cordon of the *Medjidie*.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria received last week in private audience Ghazi Shükri Pasha, the heroic defender of Adrianople, with whom he had a long conversation.

A monument representing a life-size figure symbolizing the spirit of youth, has been erected on the campus of Princeton University by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, in commemoration of the beginning of the World's Student Christian Federation, which originated there. The monument was unveiled May 30th by John R. Mott. Mr. Dodge is president of the Board of Trustees of Robert College.

The annual conference for new missionaries of the American Board was held in Boston May 29th to June 4th, and was attended by about two dozen candidates.

'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

(Trade Mark) BRAND



No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid
Size: 6½ x 8½ x 2 in.
Price in London, 7/6

Compact, portable equipment of bandages, dressings, etc., for emergency use.

Ideal for missionaries, motorists, travellers and all who are liable to meet with accidents when medical aid is not at hand.

Full particulars of these outfits obtainable of all Pharmacists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

ET 422

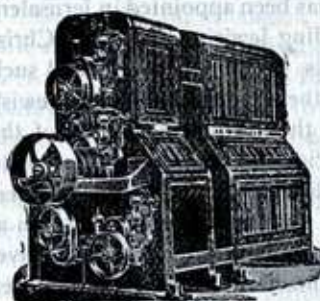
All Rights Reserved

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE YOST,



in TURKISH
and
all Languages.
DILSIZ ZADE HAN
STAMBOUL.

Agents: EDWARDS & SONS. Constantinople



THE MIDGET MILL.

Make your own Flour
It always pays when
Done on our Midget Mill
Get all particulars from
Edwards & Sons
There is only one

Midget Mill and
It will pay you to
Let us send you
Leaflets and particulars.

Write today to DILSIZ ZADE HAN, Stamboul.



FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

BAKER'S STORES.

PERA & STAMBOUL.



Sole Agents for **EMERSON & PATRICIAN**
American boots and shoes.

One quality only for Gentlemen at 120 piastres and
one quality only for Ladies at 108 piastres.

We do not mean by this, however, that we sell only one shape for Gentlemen and one shape for Ladies, for we stock all sizes, shapes and varieties for both sexes; but what we DO mean is, that we sell **only one quality** and that we **guarantee** that quality, and we refund our customer's money if any defect due to bad workmanship or to bad leather is found in any of the goods sold by us.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djatessi.

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 5, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Branches:

Special Parcel Post Department for all the Towns of Turkey. Goods shipped also to Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania.

Price lists in Turkish, French, or English giving full Details, free from the Head Office.

1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	June	1st. 1913
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	8th. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	>	21st. >
SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	July	9th. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	>	24th. >
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	31st. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	Aug.	13th. >

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARPATHIA	(13,000 tons)	June	6th. 1913
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	July	22nd. >
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	29th. >

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0
Second Cabin from £10:0:0
in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:0:0
Second " " £13:0:0

Rates from Patras:

First Class, from £15:0:0
Second > > £13:0:0

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchinnili Rihtim Han, Galata.

Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste at the cheapest rates.

WATCH THIS SPACE

For **FIRE**

LIFE

& BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

& GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: **N. K. PLUMMER.**

AGENTS: **WALTER SEAGER & Co.**

Tchinili Rihtim Han,

GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY.

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

•Prices Reasonable.

« ذی اورپنت » فنجانبیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مشول مسوئیل قی. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.