

# The Orient.

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## WAR IN TERRIBLE EARNEST.

All the formal declarations of war necessary have been made, and the struggle is on. The Greek, Bulgarian and Servian Ministers, Messrs. Gryparis, Sarafoff and Nenadovitch, all left Constantinople last Friday, and their subjects in the Ottoman Empire, as well as those of Montenegro, are committed to the safekeeping of Russia, save that France looks after Greek interests in European Turkey. Ottoman interests in the four Balkan States have been put in the hands of Germany.

On the eve of hostilities the Cretans sent to Athens as delegates to the Greek Vouli or Assembly were admitted as such, and Greece thus virtually declared the annexation of Crete. Thousands of Cretan soldiers have gone to enter the Greek army. It remains to be seen what will be the attitude of the "protecting Powers" regarding this solution of the vexatious Cretan problem.

Turkey has put into the field a really formidable army. The various divisions are placed in the most strategic positions, under the command of able generals; and Turkey faces the issue of the quadrilateral contest with confidence, though by no means with light heart. The Government has decided to grant the petition of the Patriarchs and of the Grand Rabbi, and not call to the colors non-Moslems of 30 to 45 years, since these have paid their exemption tax in the past and have never seen military service. Reports reach us, however, of much disregard of this and all other exemptions and exceptions in the Anatolian provinces.

Montenegro has scored several successes against the Ottoman troops. Crossing the border near Podgoritza, her army carried several positions, and at Touzi captured 5,000 soldiers and nine guns. Aided by the Malissori they have continued south to Shkodra. Another Montenegrin army has crossed the border southwest of Lake Shkodra and advanced to invest the city from that side. The report of the capture of Shkodra appears to be false. Another Montenegrin force has captured Berane, north-west of Ipek, after ten days' fighting; but of the 8,000 troops there, all but 1,200 made good their escape. Twelve Krupp guns were left behind. The Montenegrins at last accounts had captured Akova, north of Berane, but had again been driven out. Their forces in the vicinity of Gousinje, however, have been defeated and driven back over the border. A train bearing eleven Montenegrin prisoners arrived Monday evening in Constantinople.

The Ottoman forces have invaded Servia north-east of Mitrovitza and advanced as far as Kourshoumli, where a severe battle is reported, resulting in an Ottoman victory.

Another encounter is reported at Zibeftche, on the frontier between Üsküb and Vrania.

Fighting is going on at several points on the Bulgarian frontier. A powerful Turkish force is making its way through the Egri Palanka Pass, southwest of Sofia, with the object of attacking Küstendil. There has been an engagement at Tarras, on Ottoman territory south of Philippopolis, where the Bulgarians are said to have had the worst of it. Fighting seems to be going on farther east also, between Haskeyu in Bulgaria and Kirdjali in Turkey, where Turkish troops invaded Bulgarian territory. The great mass of the Bulgarian and Ottoman armies face one another near Moustafa Pasha, west of Adrianople; and rumors of a great battle there are current though it is as yet impossible to get accurate reports of the result. The rains of the past week have converted that whole region of the Maritza, Arda and Tounja basins into swamps and lakes.

The Greek army has crossed the border from Larissa and attacked the town of Elassona. A part of the Greek fleet is reported to have blockaded Preveza, on the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the Gulf of Arta. The rest of that fleet is reported to be cruising about between Smyrna and Tenedos and Lemnos. The Greek Government has notified the Powers that it has established an effective blockade of the Ottoman coasts between Preveza and a point opposite Corfu. The Ottoman fleet has been blockading and bombarding the Bulgarian ports of Varna and vicinity, and attempting to destroy the Bulgarian torpedo-boats there. The Austrian steamer conveying the retiring Bulgarian Minister, M. Sarafoff, was therefore unable to land at Varna, and he was carried on to Constanza. Out of a maze of rumors we have extracted the above, which we believe to be fairly reliable.

## PEACE CONCLUDED WITH ITALY.

On Wednesday, Oct. 16th, the preliminaries of peace were definitely signed at Ouchy, Switzerland, by the Italian and Ottoman delegates. On Friday there appeared in the local dailies here the *firman* of H. I. M. the Sultan, granting complete autonomy to Tripoli and Benghazi, in accordance with his sovereign rights, in order to put an end to the war so disastrous to the Tripolitans and their families; the *firman* also names Shemseddin Bey, former Minister of the Evkaf, as Naib-es-Sultan, that is, the representative of His Majesty for the enforcement of the Sheri (Moslem) law. He is appointed for five years, and his salary as well as those of the Sheri officials under him, will be met from the revenues of the country. He has been made Pasha, and raised to the rank of Vizier.

In this proclamation the name of Italy is not mentioned at all. Following this, Italy issued a decree of amnesty to all Arabs of Tripoli and Bengerhazi, — or, as they will hereafter be known, Libya and Cyrenaica, — who will lay down their arms, and declared that those who refused would be treated as rebels. Turkey has also granted a full amnesty to all the inhabitants of the Aegean islands, and agrees to institute a reform administration there.

Until the final treaty is signed, the precise terms are not announced. It is nevertheless understood that while Italy maintains her declaration of full sovereignty over Libya, Turkey ignores the existence of such sovereignty, and merely agrees to withdraw her troops from North Africa and to furnish no more supplies of any sort to the Arabs. Italy will pay no indemnity, but will contribute annually that part of the Ottoman Public Debt guaranteed by revenue from Tripoli and Bengerhazi. The religious authority of the Sultan as Khalif is to be recognized, and prayers offered in the mosques for him.

Thus ends a struggle without parallel in the world's annals, where an invading force many times as strong as the defenders has been kept literally "at bay" for more than a year, unable to penetrate farther inland than the range of the guns of its supporting fleet. The conclusion of this peace is of immense advantage at this crisis to Turkey. The query in many a mind is: Why did Italy consent just now to peace?

## BULGARIA.

The last state to separate from the Ottoman Empire has in some respects outstripped all its neighbors. It has a more complete network of railways, and its capital is a more modern European city. Bulgaria is by far the largest of the four members of the Alliance, having an area of 37,240 square miles, or twice that of Servia. This makes it a little larger than Portugal or than the state of Indiana. Its population in 1906 was 4,028,239, of whom 77 % are Bulgars, and about half a million Turks, the rest being gipsies, Vlachs, Greeks, Jews, etc.

Bulgarian history goes back more than a thousand years to the time when in the 7th century the Bulgars, a Turanian race akin to the Tatars, came from their home near the Ural and Volga rivers and conquered the Slavs of this region. They advanced to the very walls of Constantinople, and compelled the Greek Emperor to cede Moesia to them. Within two centuries, however, the conquerors were so completely assimilated by the subject race as to have lost language and racial character, and become Slavonic. Their great rulers were Krum, Boris, Simeon, Ivan Asen, etc. In the days of Boris, the people, under the leadership of their ruler, became Christian, at the preaching of disciples of Saints Cyril and Methodius, devout monks from Salonica who had gone to Moravia. Under Simeon, Bulgaria extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and from the Carpathians to Thessaly. From 1018 to 1186, it was subject to the Byzantine Empire; and in 1330 the Servians overthrew the Bulgarian Tsar and

ruled the country. The Turks however soon came into view, and in 1393 the last Bulgarian Tsar was killed near Samokov. Three years later the last fortress, Vidin, fell into the hands of the Turks, and all Bulgaria was under them for nearly five hundred years, till 1878.

Political domination did not, however, seem as unbearable to the Bulgarians as religious domination; and this they had from the Greek Patriarchate, which entered on a systematic effort to efface Bulgarian nationalism. This struggle finally resulted in favor of the Bulgarians, and the first Bulgarian Exarch was elected in 1872, whereupon he and all his followers were excommunicated by the Patriarch. The people now gave much attention to education, and they erected a system of schools that has worked well ever since. From 1861 to 1864 there were many Crimean and Circassian Moslems that immigrated there and caused much trouble to the Bulgarians. A general revolt against the Turks was organized in 1875-6, but a premature rising near Philippopolis was followed by horrible and bloody reprisals at Panagurishte, Batak and elsewhere, where Pomaks, Circassians and Bashibozouks were let loose on the populace. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 followed, ending with the treaty of San Stefano which created a great Bulgarian state extending to the Albanian mountains, with an Aegean port at Kavalla. Europe, however, disapproved of this, and the treaty of Berlin reduced Bulgaria very much, and made of Eastern Roumelia an autonomous province under the Sultan. Alexander of Battenberg was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1879, but was deposed in 1886, after he had defeated the Servians in a brilliant two weeks' campaign when they had declared war because of the quiet annexation of Eastern Roumelia by Bulgaria. On Aug. 14th, 1887, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was crowned Prince at Tirnovo, and his quarter-centennial was celebrated this summer. An interesting ceremony took place in 1896, when the youthful Crown Prince Boris, aged two, was "converted" to the Orthodox faith and baptized into the national Orthodox church. In 1908 the proclamation of the absolute independence of Bulgaria as a kingdom is still fresh in the minds of students of history.

Agriculture is the main source of Bulgaria's wealth. Grain, wine, tobacco, silk, and the attar of roses are among the chief products. Various manufactures are springing up, the most considerable at present being those of *shayak*, a rough, strong cloth, and a species of braided embroidery.

The ports of Varna and Bourgas have good modern harbors, and the maritime trade is growing. The chief towns are the capital, Sofia, 82,187 inhabitants; Philippopolis, or Plovdiv, 45,572; Varna, 37,155; Rustchuk, 33,552; Sliven, 25,049, and Shumla, or Shumen, 22,290. Education is making rapid strides, under the impetus given for fifty years past by Robert College. The University of Sofia has now about a thousand students.

Missionary work for Bulgarians began in 1857 when Rev. A. L. Long of the American Methodist mission settled at Shumla and Rev. Mr. Prettyman at Varna. The A. B. C. F. M. opened work among them at Adrianople in 1858 when

Rev. C. F. Morse went there. Philippopolis was occupied by Messrs. Merriam and J. F. Clarke the following year, and Eski Zagra by Mr. Byington. The venerable Dr. Clarke alone survives today, of these pioneers. In 1870 the Bulgarian stations were organized into the European Turkey Mission of the American Board. It has now six stations, including two among Albanians; in Bulgaria itself are Philippopolis and Samokov, with Sofia as a branch station. Seven ordained men, six wives, and six single ladies constitute the American force in Bulgaria, and there are in the entire mission 113 native workers, 21 organized churches and 1,534 communicants. The official census returns of 1901 showed 4,524 Protestants in Bulgaria. The Methodist mission has one American worker. The Collegiate and Theological Institute at Samokov has nearly one hundred students, and the Girls' Boarding School at the same place slightly more. A kindergarten of over a hundred at Sofia is very encouraging. The press at Samokov issues over 3,000,000 pages annually, also a weekly Bulgarian paper with a circulation of about 1600 or 1700.

### G R E E C E .

It is not necessary to give even a résumé of ancient Greek history in this sketch. On the downfall of the Byzantine Empire, the Turks became masters of Greece, and by 1669 had conquered practically all the Greek islands, Crete being the last to hold out. In 1689 the Venetians undertook to reconquer the Peloponnesus, and after accomplishing this, captured Athens itself, blowing up the Turkish powder magazine in the Parthenon in the process and destroying many masterpieces of art. In 1715, a great Ottoman army under Ali Pasha Keumürji drove the Venetians out again. From 1736 on Russia made repeated efforts to free the Greeks from Turkish rule, but in vain. In 1821, the Greek war for independence broke out, and the following year the independence of Greece was proclaimed. But the contest continued till the battle in the bay of Navarino, Oct. 20th, 1827, when the Turkish fleet was annihilated. Two months later, Capodistrias was appointed President of the Greek Republic for seven years; but he was assassinated in 1831. In 1832, Otho of Bavaria was proclaimed King of Greece, and the country has been a kingdom since then. Otho proved too Bavarian, and was deposed in 1862, and the Greeks elected Prince Alfred of England as their king. The Powers, however, refused their consent, and in 1863 Prince William of Denmark became king with the name of George I. The Ionian Islands were added to Greece that same year. By the Berlin Treaty a large section of Thessaly was added to Greece, though the transfer was not accomplished till 1881. The brief war with Turkey in 1897 resulted in the complete victory of the latter, but some strategic rectification of the Thessalian frontier was all that Turkey was allowed to gain thereby.

Greece has an area of 25,000 square miles, or about that of West Virginia, or twice that of Holland. The population is 2,631,952. The chief towns are Athens, with a population of 167,479; Piræus, 73,579; Patras, 37,724; Corfu or

Kerkyra, 28,254; Volo 23,563. Perhaps 120,000 of the inhabitants are Albanians, and 60,000 Vlachs, and 11,000 Italians.

The Greeks are endowed with remarkable intellectual powers, and are intensely patriotic and ambitious, but easily moved by demagogues. Education is general, and the learned professions are over-crowded. The University of Athens had in 1905, 2598 students.

Greece is essentially an agricultural country, the largest crops being currants, wheat, maize, olives, and wines. Silver, lead, iron and other metals are mined. The Greek mercantile marine is large, and is steadily growing. The Black Sea trade was rapidly passing into Greek hands till this war put a stop to Greek efforts.

Rev. Jonas King arrived in Greece in 1828 as a missionary to the Greeks, sent by some New York ladies, and in 1830 the A. B. C. F. M. took over this mission and continued it till the death of Mr. King in 1869. Rev. Elias Riggs and wife joined Mr. King in 1833. The American Episcopal Church undertook work in 1831, and later the Baptists had laborers there. The Southern Presbyterian Church was the last American church to carry on mission work in Greece, and since their withdrawal in 1885, the Greek Evangelical Church in Greece has been self-supporting.

### M O N T E N E G R O .

A Montenegrin legend says that at the Creation, the angel of God was sent out to pick up the superfluous stones on the earth's surface; he put them in a bag, which burst as he was flying over Montenegro. Certainly it would be hard to find a more rocky section of equal size elsewhere in Europe. The native name, Tchernagora, and the Turkish Kara Dag, mean the same thing, and the country is indeed a Black Mountain, or cluster of mountains. The highest is Kutsh Kom, 9,300 feet. Agriculture is carried on with difficulty on the little patches of arable land in the wild gorges, and sheep and goats are raised. The capital is Cetinjé, a modest, clean town, but Podgoritz, near the Turkish frontier, is slightly larger.

The country is roughly diamond-shaped, and is wedged in between Austria and Turkey, with Dalmatia and Herzegovina on the one side and Novi Bazar and Albania on the other, and with a little strip of seacoast on the Adriatic, where are its ports of Antivari and Dulcigno. Lake Scutari, or Shkodra, lies between Montenegro and Albania.

Till the battle of Kossovo, 1389, Montenegro formed a part of the old Servian Kingdom; and at its conquest in that battle, the Montenegrins refused to acknowledge themselves conquered. It has since then maintained its independence, save for a brief period from 1714 when it was in Turkish hands. In 1862 the Turkish sovereignty over the country was acknowledged, but in 1878 the Berlin treaty asserted the complete independence of Montenegro as a principality. In 1910, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the accession

of Prince Nicholas, the country was proclaimed a kingdom.

In 1710, a Russian quasi-protectorate was established, the Tsar agreeing to grant an annual subsidy of about £100,000 on condition of the Montenegrins harassing the Turks by inroads, and this compact has, down to the present time, been faithfully observed by both parties. In 1803 the Montenegrins aided the Russians against the French in Dalmatia. They also went to war with Austria in 1840 about the boundary, which was then fixed by treaty. There was fighting with the Turks in 1796, 1832, 1852, 1860, 1875, and lastly in 1876, when the great Balkan conflict which resulted in the Russo-Turkish war was begun by Montenegro. The same state now takes the lead in declaring war on her old adversary.

The people of Montenegro are Servian by race, and speak the Servian language. There are about 235,000 of them, of whom 13,000 are Moslems, 14,000 Roman Catholics, and the rest Orthodox Slavs. They are a stalwart, virile, virtuous race, fairly well educated and fond of poetry.

King Nicholas is seventy-one years old, and succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo, in 1860. "The inheritor of a splendid tradition, a warrior and a bard, gifted by nature with a fine physique and a commanding presence, he forms the impersonation and embodiment of all that appeals most to the imagination of a romantic and impressionable race, to its martial instinct, its poetic temperament, and its strange yearning after long-vanished glories."\* The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo Alexander, who is 41 years old. Two of King Nicholas's six daughters are married to members of the Russian imperial family, while a third is Queen Helena of Italy, and a fourth is the wife of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. A fifth was the wife of Peter Karageorgevitch, now King of Servia. She died in 1890.

## SERVIA.

The casual tourist who passes diagonally through Servia by rail in nine hours, mostly by night, may soon forget that there is such a kingdom; but to 2,750,000 people it is the dearest land on earth. It is about twice the size of New Hampshire, and larger than Switzerland or Denmark. Most of it is mountainous, but there are considerable plains and valleys especially along the northern border by the Danube river.

The Serbs are mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny, but it is only in the 7th century that they begin to be known in history as a Balkan nation. Under the fear of Bulgarian inroads, the Servian chiefs acknowledged in the 9th century the suzerainty of the Greek Emperors; and in 871-875 the entire Servian people embraced Christianity. The Bulgarian Tsar Simeon conquered most of the Servian provinces in 924, but seven years later they were again liberated. Bulgarians and Greeks in turn claimed the ascendancy until 1169, when the Nemanjitch dynasty united all the Serb countries in a strong kingdom for 200 years. In 1347 Dushan was crowned at Úsküb "Emperor of the Serbs and Greeks", after

he had added nearly the whole of Albania and Macedonia to his large domains. The Turks soon came into conflict with this kingdom or empire, and in 1389 completely defeated the Serb army in the battle of Kossovo, in which both the Serb Tsar Lazar and the Sultan Mourad I. lost their lives.

After existing as a tributary country for seventy years, under its own laws and having its own "Despots," Servia was in 1459 occupied by Mohammed the Conqueror, and made a pashalik, and remained so for three centuries and a half. The struggle for independence that began under Karageorge in 1804 lasted till full autonomy was granted by the Turks in 1830. There ensued a contest between the houses of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch for the place of Prince, the last and bloodiest act in which was in 1903 when King Alexander Obrenovitch and Queen Draga were murdered and Peter Karageorgevitch was proclaimed King by the regicides.

There were Turkish garrisons in the Servian fortresses from 1830 till 1867, when the last one was withdrawn. Servia declared war on Turkey in 1876 at the instigation of Russian Pan Slavists; but in the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin Russia gave Servia no support in her aspirations for enlargement. The latter treaty, however, established the complete independence of the Servian kingdom.

When Bulgaria appropriated Eastern Roumelia in 1885, Servia demanded territorial compensation, and went to war on its refusal. The Bulgarians, however, defeated them and took Pirot, and were only stopped by Austria from taking Nish also. The peace of March 1886 restored Pirot to Servia and fixed the present boundary between them. In 1908, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria incensed Servia very much, as she still clung to the "Great Servian Idea," of renewing the Servian empire by uniting those provinces and also Montenegro and what is called Old Servia, i.e., the Sandjak of Novi Bazar and most of the Kossovo Vilayet. Relations with the Dual Monarchy were severely strained, and there was a popular demand for war, but better counsels prevailed.

The people are very fond of music, poetry and dancing. They are also easy-going yet not shiftless. In 1900 there was neither pauper nor workhouse in the country. Politics form their main diversion. More than four-fifths of the people are of the Slavonic race, and there are about 160,000 Ruman, 47,000 gipsies, 8,000 Austrians and Germans, 5,000 Jews, and 3,000 Turks. The Turks and some 11,000 gipsies are Moslems; the bulk of the population belong to the Orthodox Eastern church. In 1910, 17% of the people could read and write. There is a University at Belgrade, and normal schools, technical schools, etc.

The chief towns are Belgrade (69,097), Nish (24,451), Kragujevatz (14,160), Leskovatz (13,000). The main line of railroad connecting Vienna and Constantinople crosses from Belgrade to Pirot through Nish, whence another line goes south to Salonica. The chief products of the country are Indian corn, wheat, flax, hemp and tobacco, pigs and sheep.

\* "Turkey and the Balkan States", p. 267.

### THE ORIENT

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### EDITORIAL.

The Constantinople Branch of the American Red Cross has gone to work in earnest and with most commendable system in securing hospital supplies for the wounded that will certainly be coming in within a week. Subscriptions have been secured from the Americans in the city, and the American ladies have agreed to make up the cloth bought with part of this money into sheets, pillow-slips and garments for a large number of beds. The Hissar colony is working together; the ladies at Scutari are enlisting the College students as well in this philanthropic work, and the ladies in town on both sides of the Golden Horn are also busy under the energetic lead of Mrs. Rockhill. In this work, all distinctions of race and religion are lost, and suffering humanity is the object of loving aid. Be they Ottoman, Bulgarian, Montenegrin, Serbian or Greek, the injured are our fellow-creatures, and in the name of the Cross, the Red Cross, the spirit of Christ is to be exhibited to them. We are glad to record that the Russian, British, Austrian and other Embassies and Red Cross representatives are likewise cooperating in this work of mercy.

Turkey's four Balkan neighbors are all at war with her. One of the interesting problems of the conflict is, Is the bond that unites this federation together a purely altruistic one? Or shall we find, back of the philanthropic motive, any selfish objects that will tend to disrupt the Balkan league, if it shall attain any measure of success? In case the Ottoman forces prove victorious in this contest, the union of Greeks and Slavs will prove of no avail to better the condition of the provinces whose devastation they will have assisted in accomplishing. But if the Confederation should succeed in lowering the Ottoman colors, would Greece and Bulgaria be able to come to any agreement as to spheres of influence or action? Have circumstances so changed from yesterday, when Greek and Bulgar were cutting each others' throats in Macedonia, that tomorrow they may dwell together in unity? And if Albania is wrested from the Ottoman Empire, will it prove a luscious plum or a prickly pear to the hand that eagerly grasps for it? If the four Balkan States are really and only working in the interests of their afflicted Ottoman bro-

thers, then far be it from us to raise our voice against any genuine attempt to rescue the perishing. But should it prove that an awful mistake has been made and these States have brought on a hopeless struggle, no amount of good intentions can atone for such a fatal error.

Another problem is now agitating the thoughts of Europe. Can the greater Powers be kept out of the conflict? Should Austria see her hopes of an outlet on the Aegean in danger of being blocked by the Slavic coalition, will she refrain from intervention? Or Russia, if the fortunes of war go against her fellow-Slavs, or her Greek friends? Who can accurately feel the German pulse in this feverish hour, and assure us that she will remain neutral? The damnably dangerous policy of inaction, pursued by Europe till this fatal hour, may possibly now compel her to reap a whirlwind to her own discomfiture.

### THE MOSLEM WORLD, VOL. II. NO. 4.

The October number of *The Moslem World* completes the second year of a quarterly that has won for itself a place well-nigh indispensable in the library of every student of Islam. The present number contains as its pièce de résistance a scholarly discussion of the Religious and Civilizing Influence of Islam upon the Backward Races, by Dr. Gottfried Simon, translated from the German, and giving a most unfavorable estimate of the results of Moslem effort among the peoples of central Africa and of the East Indies. Of great interest at the present moment is a study by Rev. W. R. W. Gardner of Egypt, of the meaning of *Jihad*. An article on Language Study for Arabic-Speaking Missionaries, by Rev. Franklin E. Hoskins, D. D., of Beirût, touches in a most suggestive way on a vital point in missionary policy. He quotes Dr. Van Dyck's sage advice as still the working rule of the Syria Mission: "At least seven hours a day with teachers, and the remaining seventeen hours to be spent in eating, drinking, sleeping and dreaming Arabic." The article is worth the serious study of every new missionary, whatever be the language he is taking up. Miss Annie W. Stocking, of Teheran, contributes a very optimistic description of the New Woman in Persia, relating the large share of woman in the movement for constitutional liberty there. Rev. George Swan of Egypt is the author of a discussion of the *Dhikr*, which is the principal act of worship of the dervish orders. Dr. H. D. Griswold of Lahore, India, contributes a historical paper on the Ahmadiya sect, founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, of Qadian, which now numbers about 50,000 followers. Professor A. Le Chatelier of Paris, in *A Moslem Policy*, offers some suggestions anent a more sympathetic understanding of and co-operation with all reform movements among Moslems. There is also a description of Tiflis as a Moslem Centre, by Mr. E. John Larson, who gives the Moslem population of the Caucasus as 3,500,000 out of a total of 10,000,000; he says that during his residence in Tiflis about thirty Moslem converts to Christ have been connected with the evangelical congregation there. Among the book-reviews is a most favorable notice of Dr. Herrick's book, "Christian and Mohammedan."

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

October 21, 1912.

The lecture course of Constantinople College was opened on Wednesday last by a lecture from Professor Burns on "The Attitude of a Scientist in an Age of Practical Problems." Among the distinguished visitors at the College on that day was Ismail Kemal Bey the famous deputy for Albania — a most genial and delightful man. He conferred with our Albanian students, and expects to bring his own daughter, and to send other Albanian girls to the Preparatory Department. There is a rumor that he has been asked to take a place in the Cabinet, and we also hear that the use of the Latin alphabet, and a normal school at Elbassan have been granted to the Albanians.

Notwithstanding all the many pleasant happenings and strenuous work of College life, and in spite of the brave hearts our students show, the atmosphere is heavy with sorrow and anxiety. There is hardly one student who has not a father or brother or at least a cousin, in one of the opposing armies, and many of the Bulgarian and Servian girls have not heard from home for weeks, because of the disordered state of the mails. There is almost no news from the front; and it is indeed a brave set of students who go on with their daily tasks, and do all their duties faithfully and even enthusiastically at times, when their hearts are breaking with anxiety and fear for those at home.

All the students, Turkish, Bulgarian, Servian, Greek and Armenian have offered eagerly to work for the hospitals. And with Dr. Barnette Miller's efficient organization their services are being used to help make the 300 garments for the twenty-five beds which is the quota to be furnished by the College, for the American Branch of the Red Cross, working in affiliation with the Red Crescent of Constantinople. Of this American Branch Dr. Miller is Vice-Chairman, and the work of the College is a part of the fine work being done by Ambassador and Mrs. Rockhill for the Red Cross, at the American Embassy, with such a sympathetic and generous understanding of the difficulties of the situation; a work of which the ORIENT speaks elsewhere. I. F. D.

## OPENING DAYS AT TARSUS.

Tarsus, Oct. 12, 1912.

St. Paul's Collegiate Institute opened as scheduled on Sept. 25th, with 82 young men in the College and 93 in the academy. Of the total 175 pupils, 145 are boarders. Though the first few weeks have been almost unbearable on account of the depressing heat on this plain, nevertheless the school has gone on with much enthusiasm.

We note with satisfaction the increase in the number of students, and this notwithstanding the attempt to limit the number to 125, on account of the reduced numbers of the faculty. Although the fear of being drafted for the army may

have been the reason that a few of the new students have come, yet we find that their standard is high, — they are intelligent, earnest and eager young men.

A four months' vacation in the mountain village, Geuzneh, under the care of Dr. Haas, has greatly improved Dr. Christie's health. He has again taken up his administrative work and resumed his classes.

The Academy has taken a definite stride forward. Under the headship of Garabed Eff Ohanian, who is giving his entire time to that department, it has been more carefully organized and has its recitations, chapel exercises and faculty separate from the College. We think that the new arrangement will be a benefit to both departments.

As in all preceding years, many excellent students, with very little money, have come from the mountain villages of the interior. These, when worthy, have been helped by scholarships and work. On the other hand, a greater number than ever before have been able to pay the full price, Lt. 12. It seems that the desire for an education and the knowledge of its value are increasing in this country.

With the large number of boarders, our dormitories are filled to their utmost capacity. The large Stickler Hall, still uncompleted, is nevertheless used for chapel, recitation rooms and dormitory. Its completion would add greatly to the efficiency of the work, and allow an increase of boarding students.

The lack of a new tutor from America to take Mr. Candy's place is very trying. Although the teachers are bravely bearing the burden of extra work, an addition to their number is greatly needed. God grant that in the near future we may see the means given for the completion of Stickler Hall, and the arrival of another American teacher!

P. E. N.

## DR. MOTT TO VISIT ASIA.

Dr. John R. Mott is now on a journey, having left New York Oct. 5th on a special mission in connection with the work of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, of which he is chairman, and also the work of the World's Student Christian Federation, of which he is general secretary. One object of this journey is the visiting of the mission fields in order to acquaint missionaries and native leaders with the work and plans of the Continuation Committee, and to study how missionary bodies on the field and this committee may be brought into most mutually helpful relations. Dr. Mott will also at the same time give much attention to the student field and its problems in the various districts visited. Student evangelistic missions will be conducted at the principal student centres, under the leadership of Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy with the cooperation of Dr. Mott. There will also be held twenty or more Conferences of the Continuation Committee, in different parts of Asia. The itinerary of this tour is as follows:— Oct. 14–16, London; Oct. 17, Paris; Oct. 19, Sail from Marseilles; Oct. 25, Call at Port Said; Nov. 7–13, Colombo, Ceylon, with Conferences of the Continuation Committee and of

Christian Associations; Nov. 15—Jan. 16, 1913, in India, with Conferences at Madras, Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Lahore, Calcutta and Rangoon, evangelistic work in the university centres and an All-India Student Conference during the Holidays; Jan. 21—22, at Singapore; Jan. 29, at Hong Kong; Jan. 30—Mar. 20, in China, with Conferences at Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, and one in the Shantung province; March 22—27, in Korea, with similar Conferences and evangelistic meetings; March 29—April 20, in Japan, with similar gatherings; April 30, at Honolulu; May 6, arrive at San Francisco.

Christian friends everywhere are requested to unite in intercession that those connected with this special mission may be controlled from the beginning to the close by the power of the living Christ; that all the discussions and personal fellowship at the Conferences may be dominated by the Holy Spirit, that the abounding Gospel may be proclaimed to multitudes of students at the Evangelistic Missions, and that many of these future leaders of all lands of Asia may be energized by God to accept Christ.

**Y. M. C. A. ADVANCE IN NORTH AMERICA.**

A very interesting tabulated statement of points of advance in the religious work of the North American city, town and railroad Y. M. C. Associations during the past decade is found in the syllabus of Christian Work for Men and Boys, presented at the Christian Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Movement, held at New York City last April. It represents a growth not generally realized in the purely religious work, and is matched by an almost equally surprising development in the educational and physical branches of Association activity.

	1901	1911
Number of volunteer workers, teachers of Bible classes, religious work committeemen, etc. . . . .	5,328	17,118
Religious work secretaries . . . . .	5	84
Number of different men and boys in Bible classes . . . . .	19,180	73,950
Total attendance at these Bible classes	325,096	987,286
Total attendance at shop meetings	75,000	1,191,386
Total attendance at all religious meetings . . . . .	1,917,081	5,486,895
Men and boys professing to begin the Christian life as a result of Association activities . . . . .	7,750	20,549
Amount contributed by the Associations for work in foreign mission lands . . . . .	\$35,000	\$101,152

Prof. Apraham Der Hagopian of Robert College was reelected on Oct. 11th a member of the Administrative Assembly of the Armenian Patriarchate, receiving 56 votes out of 60, being the highest majority given to any candidate; the next highest number of votes given was 38.

**EMPIRE NEWS.**

**THE CAPITAL.**

In consideration of the political status, the Armenian Patriarch has withdrawn for the present his resignation and will continue to act in that capacity.

His Majesty the Sultan has removed to the Dolma Bagh-tche Palace from Yildiz Kiosk where he spent the summer.

The Turkish dailies *Tanin* and *Alemdar* and the Greek *Nea Aletheia* have been suspended by the court-martial.

H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin returned by Roumanian steamer last Wednesday from his trip to Vienna, much benefited in health.

The various foreign embassies and legations have been made the headquarters for Red Cross and similar relief work, and Mrs. Rockhill, Lady Lowther, Mme de Giers, Mme Anckaswærd and others are taking the lead in securing through the ladies of the foreign colonies clothing, bandages, and other necessaries for the wounded who will soon begin to fill the hospitals of the city. Relief money for the widows and families of soldiers is also being collected.

**THE PROVINCES.**

The northern section of the Bandurma-Soma railroad, from Bandurma south to Sousourlouk, about 40 kilometres, is in operation and is being used for the transporting of troops, who are then ferried across from Bandurma to Rodosto and join the Oriental Railroad at Chorlou to go to the front.

Dr. Thom reports a case of cholera in Mardin Sept. 30th, — the first in that city this year.

Advance figures for the attendance at various institutions are given as follows: Central Turkey College, 218, of whom 103 are boarders; Euphrates College, boys' department, 182, of whom 101 boarders; Bithynia High School, 260, of whom 187 boarders; Aintab Girls' Seminary, 200, of whom 60 boarders; St. Paul's Institute, 175, of whom 145 boarders. Boys' High School, Talas, 147, of whom 77 boarders.

A Nurses' Training School has been opened in connection with the Aintab Hospital, with Miss Alice C. Bewer as head nurse.

A large exodus of men to America is reported from Harpout, the last of September.

Artesian well machinery from Paris is on its way to Harpout and an order has been placed through the American Consul for another one from America.

#### NOTES.

Mr. G. F. Gracey and family of Ourfa are visiting Aintab, where Mr. Gracey is superintending the installation of a pumping engine and piping system at the Girls' Seminary.

Mr. J. Franklin Candy, who after five months' teaching in Tarsus last year was obliged to return to America on account of ill health, writes that he is well again and has entered Yale Divinity School.

On Oct. 10th Dr. McKenzie Newton, of the Scotch Mission Hospital at Smyrna, was married in Scotland to Miss Scobbie. Dr. Newton expects to return to Smyrna with his bride about the first of November.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Caldwell of Smyrna are the parents of a boy, born Oct. 15th.

Miss Mary L. Daniels left Harpout Oct. 11th, on her way to America on furlough.

Miss Willard of Marsovan arrived last Friday by Constanza steamer on her return from America. With her came Miss Holeman for Gedik Pasha, Miss Parsons and Miss Janet McNaughton for Brousa, and Miss Towner for Adana. The Brousa ladies went right on the next day to Brousa.

#### OTHER LANDS.

There have recently arrived in Detroit, Mich., about 100 Mohammedans from Constantinople to settle there. Detroit supports Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Constantinople, and her reward for this is wider responsibility at home.

Ex-President Roosevelt was shot at and severely wounded by a New York saloonkeeper at Milwaukee last week Monday night. The bullet spent most of its force in piercing a heavy overcoat and a thick manuscript in his pocket, and lodged in the fourth rib. Col. Roosevelt showed his pluck by making his speech at the meeting he was on his way to address; and last reports pronounce him steadily improving.

Boston defeated New York in the baseball championship series, winning four games to the Giants' three.

Signor Marconi has had his right eye removed in consequence of a motor-car accident. The left eye seems uninjured.



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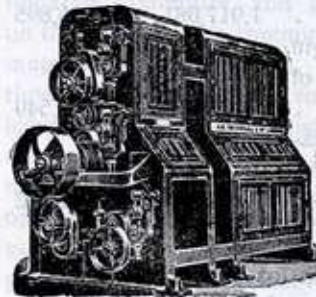
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