

The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 49

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. December 4, 1912.

Price, One Piastre



HIS HOLINESS JOACHIM III.

Shortly after three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26th, the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Orthodox Church, Joachim III., passed away at the Patriarchate at Phanar. For ten days he had suffered with inflammation of the bladder, and this was complicated with congestion of both lungs; and the weak heart of the aged prelate could not withstand the strain. He was most solicitously cared for by six or seven physicians, and the personnel of the Patriarchate devoted themselves to him, but all was of no avail.

The Holy Synod and the Lay Council met as soon as possible, that afternoon, under the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Bishop of Amasia, and made all necessary arrangements. Word had already been sent to the Sublime Porte of the death of the Patriarch, and the Imperial government sent as its messenger with condolences Moussouros Bey, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The late Patriarch of the Greeks was born at Boyadjikeuy on the Bosphorus Jan. 18th, 1834, the son of Demetrius Devedji, and was baptized Chrestos. While attending the Boyadjikeuy school he was fond of assisting the priests in the church services, and at twelve years of age went to Mount Athos, staying two years. In 1849 he went to Bucharest as servant to the Metropolitan Nikander, and was there ordained as deacon at the age of seventeen. After a journey to Kisheneff and Vienna and various German cities, he returned to Constantinople and was in the Patriarchate as deacon. In 1863 he was made Presbyter, and the following year was appointed Metropolitan of Varna, when less than thirty-two years of age. Returning to Constantinople in 1872 he was made a member of the Holy Synod, but two years later was sent as Metropolitan to Salonica. In October, 1878, he was elected at the age of 44 as Ecumenical Patriarch to succeed Joachim II., and took the title of Joachim III. In this capacity he established, in 1880, the "Ekklesiastike Aletheia", which has ever since been the organ of the Patriarchate. Owing to some difficulties with the Government in regard to ecclesiastical privileges, he resigned his post in December 1883, and lived in retirement at his home in Boyadjikeuy three years, going in 1887 to visit Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria, and in 1889 going again to Mount Athos. Here he lived in the Monastery of Pantokrator for a dozen years, till, on the retirement of Constantine V., he was again elected as Patriarch, by a unanimous vote, and on June 11th, 1901, took once more the patriarchal throne.

For the past eleven years there has hardly been a better known figure in this city than the Ecumenical Patriarch. He has been a most stalwart defender of the rights of the Orthodox community, and especially during the past two years in connection with the questions of military service and exemptions and of the schools and disputed church properties. Residents on the Bosphorus became familiar with the white-haired figure who went up and down between Boyadjikeuy and Phanar in the long caique with its three oarsmen.

The *Neologos* says of the late Patriarch:—"He was the actual Chief of Orthodoxy, who not only honored his nation but held high the standard of Orthodox Christianity, so high indeed that both enemies and friends bowed before him. He was the embodiment not only of the clerical leader, who by the force of the eternal canons of the church is the chief of our faith, but also of the Ethnarch, or head of the nation, who had a clear and complete conception of his obligations to his Nation and of the responsibilities of his office. On account of this signal insight of his, he was honored, loved and worshipped by the Greek nation; and the late chief ecclesiastic

was held in the highest esteem not only of the other Christian communities of Turkey and abroad but also by Ottoman Government circles and those by the foreign governments with which the Ecumenical Patriarchate is connected. Joachim-III. was very aspiring. History will record at length his energy and will comment on it. Many of his enterprising schemes have been put through. Others remain incomplete, because the fatal blow came before all things were ready for the accomplishment of his Great Idea, for the uniting of all Orthodox Churches under the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

"Both as head of Orthodoxy and as Ethnarch and as a politician, Joachim III. was a great and dignified genius and accomplished great things. Before his open grave, with reverently bared heads we pray that the Nation may be so fortunate as to find a successor his equal. The memory of the Great Patriarch Joachim III. will never die."

The *Proodos* says: — "Joachim III. was the most illustrious Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church in modern times. He was a Patriarch of the class of Photius and Cyril and Lucar, and proved a worthy heir and successor to them. No one in these later times loved his Church and Nation more heartily. No one had brighter dreams for it nor longed more deeply for its greatness and glory and prosperity. A true Christian, with a faith rarely equalled, a fanatic for national principles and traditions, most benevolent, disinterested in the extreme, a perfect gentleman in soul and manners, indefatigable, untiring, thoughtful and interested in everything and everybody, most dignified in appearance, fascinating, alluring and captivating even with all his defects, a perfect type of Patriarch and Ethnarch. He died leaving as his last counsel to the clergy and lay representatives around his bed this great admonition: *Hold high the banner of the Church and of the Nation.*"

The *Levant Herald* says: — "He was a great pontiff; his contemporaries assert it and posterity will ratify their judgment. But the point in which, in our opinion, this pontiff will remain illustrious and perhaps unrivalled is his love for humanity. He was a man with a heart of gold, forgetting himself in thoughtfulness for others. Joachim-III. loved his kind more than himself. More generous than St. Martin, he often sheltered under his mantle the naked and shivering and literally took the bread out of his own mouth to help the hungry. In this he especially practiced the gospel principles, and did not let his right hand know the good deeds of his left. Today the entire Greek nation deplores the loss of one of the most eminent prelates of the Greek Orthodox Church."

The funeral took place on Sunday, Dec. 1st, in the finest kind of weather, and with every circumstance favorable. The Patriarchal church at Phanar was comfortably filled but not crowded. Besides the members of the Holy Synod and the Lay Council, the students of the Theological School and the notables of the Greek community, there were representatives of all the other civil and religious bodies, including the Armenian Patriarch, a representative of the Bulgarian Exarch, the Chaldean Patriarch, the Grand Rabbi, representatives of the Armenian Catholics; Reshid Bey, the second chamber-

lain of the Sultan, Dr. Djemil Pasha, Prefect of the City, and representatives of most of the Departments of State, including Moussouros Bey, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. de Giers, the Russian Ambassador, M. Mischu, the Roumanian Minister, Messrs. Philip and Tarler of the American Embassy, and secretaries of all the other Embassies, all in gorgeous uniforms, also many officers from the foreign squadrons in the harbor. Women were conspicuous by their absence; for only four ladies had the hardihood to insist on entrance to the women's gallery in the face of the unexplained decision of the church authorities to allow no women at the ceremony. The service itself lasted but little over an hour, including the funeral oration, and was solemn, dignified and impressive throughout. At its close the purple throne with the Byzantine double-eagle at its back, and the seated body of the dead prelate, wearing the gorgeous Patriarchal crown, was borne out the church and the solemn procession wended its way through the streets to where a steamer waited on the Golden Horn to bear the body through the opened bridges and around the city to Psamatia. The immense crowds of onlookers were kept from the route of the procession by soldiers and mounted police, while a guard of honor of some 300 Russian and Roumanian marines escorted the body to the water's edge. Three other steamers loaded with mourners convoyed this and from Psamatia the funeral cortège wended its way slowly out to the monastery at Balukli. The actual interment has not yet taken place.

APPROACHING AN ARMISTICE.

While there have been several meetings at Bakhshaish-keuy, between the Bulgarian and Turkish lines at Chatalja, nothing definite is yet known as to practical results, save that an armistice is reported to have been signed with Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, but not yet with Greece. This exception is not explained. The Ottoman delegates are Gen. Nazim Pasha, Commander of the army, Reshid Pasha, Minister of Mines and Forests, and Ali Riza Bey or else Damad Ferid Pasha, in place of Osman Nizami Pasha. The Bulgarian delegates are General Savoff, Commander of the army, Dr. Daneff, President of the Sobranje, and Gen. Fitcheff, the Chief of Staff. Apparently there is no desire on either side to hasten matters, but meanwhile there has been no fighting at Chatalja for ten days past. The Turkish army, reinforced by Erzroum, Trebizond and Syrian troops, is eager for battle; health conditions are greatly improved among the soldiers though still far from ideal, and they are well fed. But the Ottoman forces are by no means ready to take the offensive in any effective way. They lack field artillery and transport facilities. As for Gen. Savoff's army, disease is reported to be making its ravages among them; and while three weeks ago they might have attempted to capture the Chatalja fortresses by assault, these have since been so strengthened that that seems now out of the question. All thought of attempting to capture the capital seems to have been abandoned; and the crux of the eastern situation is now Adrianople. How long

Shükri Pasha can hold out against the besieging Servian and Bulgarian armies is the question. There seems to be no doubt that there is great suffering and want in the city; but while there appears no hope of relief from any quarter, the commandant is determined to hold out to the last, though the besiegers have crept up to within a very short distance from the city, many parts of which have been burned. Speculation is rife as to the possibility of Adrianople remaining in Turkish possession provided all fortifications were razed and no troops garrisoned there. The Bulgarians, however, are determined to capture the city and keep it, though willing to allow the defenders to march out with all the honors of war. King Ferdinand is said to have left Sofia for Chatalja.

In the west, Yanina still holds out, under Gen. Essad Pasha, who has with him about 20,000 regulars besides Albanian allies, and over a hundred cannon. Gen. Sapoundjakis is beginning the attack on this fortress.

The news in our last issue of the occupation of Durazzo by the Servians was one day premature, the actual entry of the army having taken place last Thursday, unopposed.

Shkodra is still besieged and offers stout resistance. Gen. Riza Bey is reported to be very short of provisions, and to have commandeered all private supplies of non-combatants. King Nicholas, it is said, has refused all Servian aid in the attack, and has decided to direct in person the future operations of the Montenegrin army, with Gen. Vukotitch as his Chief of Staff.

From Salonica comes news of the arrest and deporting of 500 Turkish officers and others by the Greek authorities, owing to the discovery of a plot headed by Dr. Nazim Bey, an influential member of the Committee of Union and Progress, against the new government. At the same time the Grand Rabbi of Salonica sends to the Crown Prince of Greece a letter of appreciation of the benevolent attitude of the authorities toward the Jews. And it is explained that the excesses committed by disorderly Greeks on Jews before the arrival of the Cretan gendarmerie were due to Turkish instigation. Evidently the new government is finding plenty to do to keep order in that city.

The Greeks have captured Kastoria, south of Monastir. They have also refloated the sunken Turkish torpedo-boat "Antalia", at Preveza, and towed it to the Piræus.

Ismail Kemal Bey has been elected by an assembly at Valona, or Avlona, on the Albanian coast half way between Durazzo and Corfu, as President of the Provisional Government of the Independent State of Albania; and the Albanian flag, a single black eagle on a red ground, has been raised, and appeals for recognition sent to Austria and Italy.

While the outlook as to European peace is still very uncertain, there is reason to hope that the Austro-Servian difficulties will be settled diplomatically. The situation regarding the Adriatic coast is still further complicated by the occupation of the little island of Sassano, off the bay of Valona, by the Greeks, reported from Athens through Rome. Greece seems to go on the theory that all islands are hers by rights; and the Ottoman fleet is not disputing the theory.

RAILROADS IN EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC TURKEY.

The Near East gives a table of all the railroads that have thus far been constructed in the Ottoman Empire. Those in the European provinces must henceforth be assigned to other states; nevertheless for the sake of comparison we give the entire table.

	Kilom.	Kilom.
Oriental Railway Co. —		
Constantinople — Moustafa Pasha	359.	
Adrianople — Dedeaghadj	149.	
Baba Eski — Kirk Kilise	45.	
Salonica — Üsküb	243.09	
Üsküb — Mitrovitza	119.80	
Üsküb — Zibeftché	85.10	
		1000.99
Salonica — Monastir		218.96
Salonica — Constantinople Junction		510.59
Total in European provinces		1730.45
Anatolian Railway Co. —		
Haidar Pasha — Izmid	93.15	
Izmid — Angora	485.56	
Arifié — Adabazar	9.	
Eski Shehir — Konia	445.44	
Konia — Eregli — Boulghourlou	200.	
Boulghourlou — Aleppo (building)	800.	
		2033.15
Smyrna — Kassaba and Prolongation —		
Smyrna — Ala Shehir	169.	
Magnesia — Soma	92.	
Smyrna — Bournabat	5.	
Ala Shehir — Afion Kara Hissar	252.62	
Soma — Bandurma (building)	190.	
		708.62
Smyrna — Aidin —		
Smyrna — Dineir — Ketchi Bourlou	414.91	
Various branch lines	139.	
		563.91
Damascus — Hama and Prolongation —		
Beirût — Damascus	149.20	
Damascus — Hauran	100.	
Rayak — Aleppo	331.	
Homs — Tripoli	104.	
		684.20
Mersin — Tarsus — Adana		67.
Jaffa — Jerusalem and Prolongation		87.
Moudania — Brousa		42.
Hedjaz Railway —		
Haifa — Damascus	163.	
Damascus — Medina	1320.	
		1483.
Total in Asiatic provinces		5658.88

The total mileage in Europe is 1075.25 miles, and in Asia, 3516.26 miles.

STUDY CENTRE FOR ARABIC AND ISLAM IN CAIRO.

The Lucknow Conference of 1911, by special resolution, emphasized the call of the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference for special training of missionary workers, especially among Mohammedans, and recommended that Cairo should be made a centre for this purpose, and that facilities should be provided there for special training in the history, literature and doctrinal development of Islam. In accordance with this recommendation, the executive of the Lucknow Continuation Committee appointed a committee of missionaries residents in Egypt, representing the various Societies working in that country, to see to the carrying of this recommendation into effect.

This Cairo Committee has now submitted to the Mission Boards and Committees of all missions concerned with Moslem work, and to others interested in the same, the results of of their deliberations.

The scheme consists in the organizing of facilities for the study of Arabic and Islam providing, (a) superintendence by missionaries of experience, and (b) instruction by the best available Arabic-speaking teachers. It is hoped to make a start with the scheme by November 1, 1912.

Applicants should communicate with the committee as early as possible, stating both the course of study which they wish to pursue, the time when they hope to begin that course, and the possible length of time at their disposal for study. Their application should be accompanied by credentials from the Society in connection with which they contemplate working among Moslems. There is no enrolment fee. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary.

Courses of study are offered in

- (A) The Arabic Language.
- (a) Phonetics, pronunciation, reading.
 - (b) Writing.
 - (c) Grammar of the classical language, (progressive, with exercises).
 - (d) The same, (systematic and comparative).
 - (e) Oral use of the classical language.
 - (f) The grammar and oral use of colloquial Arabic, i. e., Egyptian colloquial at first. The Committee hopes it may prove not impossible to study the principles of Syrian and other colloquials also.
- (B) The Literature of Islam.
- (a) Koran.
 - (b) Hadith (traditions).
 - (c) Fiqh (law).
 - (d) Kalâm (theology).
 - (e) Tasâwuf and Falsafa (mysticism and philosophy).
- (C) Literature on Islam (English, German, French, Dutch, etc.).
- (a) Origins of Moslem faith and practice.
 - (b) History of the same.
 - (c) Modern developments and movements.
 - (d) The Moslem controversy.
 - (e) Practical aspects of the evangelisation of Moslems.

(D) Object lessons in popular Islam.

Prayer; Fasts; Feasts; Zikrs; Mulids; Islamic educational institutions; Social-life and Customs.

The work done under the above heads will be superintended by missionaries whose duties will be to secure and supervise the best teachers; to prescribe courses of study; to superintend the work of the student, be available for consultation with reference to it and to recommend books for reading.

The following have consented to supervise the respective courses:

(A) Arabic Language. Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner, B.A., with the Rev. J. Kruidenier, D.D., for systematic and comparative Grammar.

(B) Literature of Islam. (The same pro tem.)

(C) Literature on Islam, Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D.

(D) Object lessons on popular Islam, Mr. G. Swan and others.

The best Arabic speaking teachers, Egyptian or Syrian, will be secured by the committee at favorable rates. Owing to the presence in Cairo of (1) Sheikhs, (2) Educated Moslem converts, (3) Effendis with modern education, it may be said that the facilities available in Cairo are greater than in any other city of the Arabic speaking world.

For the student of Islam, Cairo offers admirable library facilities. The Khedivial Library contains a full collection of Arabic printed books and manuscripts, as well as the works of European orientalists. In addition to this, the Church Missionary Society has consented to put at the disposal of the Committee its carefully selected Oriental lending library; and Dr. Zwemer has offered to make his private library of works on Arabia and the Arabs available. The Committee will provide the leading periodicals in Arabic and English, bearing on the subject of Islam.

There will be no charge for the superintendence given by the staff. The Arabic teachers will be paid by the student at the usual rates. At first, when frequent lessons from two or three different teachers are indispensable, not less than £3/3 (\$15) should be allowed for teachers' fees per month.

The Committee is not prepared at present to assume responsibility for the board and lodging of the candidates, though they will gladly correspond with intending students and advise them on this subject. Men can find board and lodgings at hotels, pensions or lodging houses, at prices from £1/10 to £3 per week (\$7.50 to \$15.00).

The members of the Committee are:

Missionary J. Enderlin, Deutsche Sudan Pionier Mission, Assuan.

Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner, C. M. S., Cairo (Chairman).

Rev. Dr. J. Kruidenier, American U. P. Mission, Cairo.

Rev. Canon R. MacInnes, C. M. S., Cairo (Treasurer).

President R. S. McClenahan, American U. P. Mission, Assiut.

Mr. Geo. Swan, E. G. M., Zeitoun, Cairo.

Rev. Dr. S. M. Zwemer, The Arabian Mission of the Reformed Church in America (Secretary).

The Secretary's address is

THE AMERICAN MISSION, Cairo, Egypt.

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. DECEMBER 4, 1912.

EDITORIAL.

We desire to express our gratitude in this way to a large number of subscribers who have taken the trouble to write appreciative letters telling of the satisfaction they take in THE ORIENT, especially in these turbulent times. It is a pleasure to hear that our sincere efforts to ascertain and publish the truth regarding the march of events meet with a cordial reception. THE ORIENT has attempted to look up, and not down, through all this conflict, and proposes to continue to do so. Thus far the Lord hath led us on; and we have realized vividly the meaning of the blessed truth that "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Unless appearances are very deceptive, the war is nearing its end. Then will come the reconstruction period. We believe THE ORIENT has a mission to perform in connection with this work; and we trust its subscribers will assist in making the paper of the widest possible usefulness at this critical time. How many have considered the suitability of a paid-up subscription for 1913 as a Christmas present for a friend? We have known of several such instances in past years, and the gift proved most acceptable. Try it, and watch results.

One thinks with a thrill of the increasing problems as well as the multiplying opportunities spread before the Christian workers in the Balkan peninsula and Asiatic Turkey as an outcome of this war. The difficulties in carrying on church enterprises, the greatly enlarged sphere for educational effort, the desperate call for medical work, and the challenge to the furnishing of good literature thrown out by the introduction of the most unsatisfying kinds of literature, — all these combined with the pressing need immediately of much relief work of all sorts, constitute a clarion call for workers in the Lord's vineyard. What a need there is for a great increase of men in the ministry! A most significant paragraph is found in the introduction to the book we have already mentioned in these columns, — "Claims and Opportunities of the Christian Ministry": — "No work worth doing ever is easy. The fight for righteousness, the effort to realize the kingdom of God in this world, is fraught with infinite hard-

ship and risk and with certainty of wearisome labor and discouragement, with danger to all who are feeble and faint-hearted. It is because of this very fact that the best, the most resolute, and the most daring spirits, should listen to the summons which calls them to the life of effort and conflict. We ask that men of heroic temper undertake the great adventure. We ask it for the very reason that the work thus undertaken necessitates the sacrifice of self-interest. Heroic deeds are to be done in this struggle and we ask for heroic men to come forward and do them."

That has the Rooseveltian ring to it, and it was indeed our energetic ex-President who penned the words. And it is exactly the message needed in these times by the young men of the Orient, for the Lord's work here calls for these same daring and heroic souls, to cope with the tremendous problems of the coming days. If we can reach such men with such a message, there should come into the service of the church many heroic souls, to rescue these lands for the King of kings.

The marked consideration and honor shown by the Ottoman government to the memory of the deceased Greek Patriarch will be a surprise and a revelation to those who regard the Turks as fanatical Moslems. The religious head of the church to which the allied enemies of Turkey owe allegiance, dies during the progress of hostilities; and the Moslem government sends the Second Chamberlain, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Prefect of the city and many other official representatives into the Christian church to express its high esteem for the dead, keeps perfect order in the streets with its soldiery during the procession, opens its bridges over the Golden Horn to allow the passage of the funeral steamer, — which, being a small one, might have passed under the bridges, — details a revenue cutter to act as escort of honor during the voyage around the city, and in various other ways evidences its sincere sympathy with the Greek people in their bereavement. The Patriarch is, it is true, an Ottoman subject, and civil head of the Ottoman Greeks; and his spiritual authority extends over more Ottoman than Hellenic subjects. And yet this tribute was not merely to the Ottoman official, but to a very large extent to the man.

In fact, this is but another instance of the surprising absence of the fanatical spirit in the Turkish authorities during this war. From the first this has been in striking contrast to what many expected and dreaded as a consequence of King Ferdinand's unfortunate utterance. And to those who realize the circumstances of the Ottoman army, and its present mixed character, this is perfectly logical. A story is going the rounds which is good enough to be true, and certainly might be absolutely true. After a *mollah* had been exhorting the soldiers to fight for their religion, one of the perplexed Turkish warriors mused thus: "Yes, that's all right, but what does that mean? What is our religion? Here at my right hand fights Hagop, and on my left is Kostî; while in front of us is a Bulgarian Moslem, — our enemy! What is a man to do?"

THE QUESTION OF ALBANIA.

While Austria-Hungary is understood to be very much opposed to the acquisition by Servia of a port or ports on the Adriatic Sea, the Albanians are equally opposed to the Servian proposition to annex all the territory north of a line drawn from Durazzo to Lake Ochrida, up to the line from Alessio to Diakova. They point to the fact that this territory is inhabited wholly by Albanians; and not only this, but even the territory farther east and north, where more than two-thirds of the *kaza* of Ipek and four-fifths of the *kaza* of Pristren are Albanians, while in Diakova not five per cent. are Serbs. Even in Prishtina, Gilan and Vucitrin, the majority are Albanians. Indeed, M. Nicolas Pashitch the Servian Prime Minister, in a signed statement in the London *Times*, admits that in the territory between Diakova, Alessio, Durazzo and Lake Ochrida only 10 per cent. of the 150,000 inhabitants are Servian. Servia does not propose to annex this territory as ethnologically hers by right, but merely asserts that the possession of this fifty kilometres of coastline is absolutely essential to the economic independence of the country. Till now, Servia has been obliged to ship her products or import her necessities either through Salonica or through some Austrian port, paying customs dues and enduring much discomfort both commercially and strategically. She has now reached the sea *vi et armis*, and does not propose to yield the harbors her commerce demands.

Among the northern or Gheg Albanians there are both Catholic and Moslem tribes, and the ties that bind together the various clans are only slightly stronger than the prejudices and jealousies which Hamidian diplomacy for so many years fostered in order to separate them. The southern or Tosk Albanians are nearly all Mohammedans, and are more united together. But all, north and south, with the possible exception of the Mirdites and Malissores, are thought to be eager to unite for the preservation of their territory from foreign aggression. Sir Edwin Pears says*: — "They are divided in religion but not hopelessly and certainly not fanatically. They are united in their love for their country. They have no love for their Slav neighbors, and their desire for national independence is so great that they would form a turbulent element for either Italy or Austria. Should the happy consummation be realized of a federation of all the Balkan States, Albania might obtain a form of self-government in such federation which would greatly advance its civilization, and allow the Albanian people to develop on their own natural and national lines."

At all events, with this firm belief, the former deputy Ismail Kemal Bay has gone to Valona, the chief seaport south of Durazzo, and has there been elected by an assembly purporting to represent every portion of Albania, as President of the provisional government of the Independent State of Albania. He has sent despatches to the Austro-Hungarian and Italian governments requesting their recognition and their aid in warding off any partition of Albanian territory by the

Balkan Allies. He has also advised the Albanians of the region of Durazzo and El Basan to refrain from armed resistance against the Servians, in order to avoid all complications, as Albania claims to be neutral territory. Whether this claim can be allowed, and the ambitions of the Albanians realized in the general clearing-up, remains to be seen.

A PESSIMISTIC PROPHECY.

The Turkish daily *Ihdam* is not so sure that a change of rule will be good for the peoples of the conquered territory.

"Whatever be the actual outcome of the war, everybody is convinced that the former state of things in the Balkans can never be restored. No one knows yet what modifications will be made in the map of the Balkans, but it is clear that there will be modifications, in favor of the allied States. We will not now enquire whether a political change in the geographical arrangement of the Balkan peninsula is opportune or is necessary. But we will try to find out whether, after this change, which will more or less calm the aspirations and demands of the allied States, order and tranquillity can be maintained in the Balkans, and whether the races that live there can progress and develop.

"The Balkan war has been regarded in the civilized world as a war of right against oppression, of civilization against barbarism, of knowledge against ignorance, in short, a war against Turkish oppression. On that account in this war the lightest success attained by one of allied countries has been considered as a success for civilization, and the civilized world of the West has welcomed it with great joy. We have never oppressed the different peoples who for centuries have lived with us. Nor have we threatened their national existence. It may be that today we are obliged to abandon a part of these elements to our enemies. We are curious to see how they will be treated, and whether their rights will be safeguarded by the governments to whom they will be entrusted. And then we shall see on which side true civilization is found.

"The degree of civilizing education attained in the Balkan States we know, and we know how the Moslems and the Greeks have been treated in Bulgaria. And we see how the Balkan States will treat from this time forth the elements that have passed under their administration. Here are the Serbs trying to annihilate the Albanians, treating them as enemies. Civilized Europe has had the idea that if Turkey in Europe were divided among the Balkan States, the quarrels among the elements would cease, and the Balkan States would abandon their ambition for territorial aggrandisement and devote themselves to internal development, in short, that in the Balkans would begin a new era of quiet and peace. But these suppositions do not accord with the facts; they are only illusions. According to the ethnographic position of European Turkey and the national aspirations of the allies, the Balkans will, in the future also, be the theatre of national struggles. Despite the present cooperation of the Balkan States, they will rush at one another; peace and tranquillity cannot be maintained in the Balkans; the general peace will be very much more endangered than at present."

* Turkey and its People, p. 195.

NEWS FROM OTHER STATIONS.

Miss Clark, of Sofia, writes Nov. 22nd : —

"The Girls' School in Samokov continues as usual. The Boys' Gymnasium has had to close at times to accommodate soldiers. Miss Haskell, Miss Saunders, Dr. Count and several Bulgarians are with the British Red Cross workers in Kirk Kilise. A unit of the British Red Crescent is in Sofia caring for wounded Turks."

A card from Mr. Haskell, dated Salonica Nov. 25th, says he and the Greek pastor, Rev. Aristides Mihitsopoulos, are caring for ten thousand refugees. All the Americans are well.

Ambassador Rockhill communicates the following from a dispatch from Consul Kehl, dated Salonica Nov. 25th : "The American citizens in Salonica have suffered neither loss of life nor property. As to Monastir, which capitulated on the 18th inst., and is now in possession of the Greek and Servian regular troops, I am informed that the city did not suffer violence and that the American citizens (missionaries) are safe. Regarding Kortcha I have no information. Inquiries have been made at the British and Austrian Consul Generals, regarding Kortcha, but without avail."

EMPIRE NEWS.
THE CAPITAL.

The late Ecumenical Patriarch, Joachim III., was the recipient of many orders and decorations, among them the first order of the Medjidié and the Osmanié, the Grand Crosses of the Russian Order of St. Anna, the Greek Order of the Savior, the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, the Servian Order of the White Eagle, the Roumanian Order of the Star, the Montenegrin Order of Danilo, etc.

The proffered assistance of the Russian marine band to furnish funeral music during the Patriarchal procession of Sunday was refused inasmuch as the customs of the Greek branch of the Orthodox Church do not allow instrumental music.

Marquis Garroni, the Italian Ambassador, was received in solemn audience by H. I. M. the Sultan last Saturday at Dolma Baghtche. This resumption of diplomatic relations after the war was marked by great cordiality.

During the week ending Sunday, Dec. 1, there were 327 cases of cholera reported in this city, aside from soldiers, and 168 deaths, bringing the totals up to 893 cases and 441 deaths. Less than one-third of the new cases were among refugees.

The Singer Sewing Machine Co. has bought a plot of land on the Galata quay near the new Tchিনি Rukhtum Han, and will soon put up a large office building.

The municipal government has authorized the reopening of all schools in the city, as it no longer fears a great increase in cholera cases.

An alarm of fire on Friday last at the Sublime Porte caused great excitement; but the flames were easily put out. The danger arose from a lighted cigarette carelessly thrown among some papers.

We regret to announce the drowning of Miss Phroso Mayrogordato, who disappeared Saturday evening last after having bought a ticket from the Bridge for Therapia, and is supposed to have fallen off the unprotected pontoon in the dark. Her body was recovered the next day.

The *Puzantion* of Nov. 22nd and 25th contains an interesting description of London and its life by Mugurditch Der Hagopian, formerly at Robert College.

The remaining Austrian cruiser "Aspern" left this harbor Monday to rejoin the Austrian fleet.

THE PROVINCES.

The library of Euphrates College has just been enriched by a gift of eighteen fine volumes from Prof. James S. Riggs, D.D., of Auburn Seminary, New York.

According to the *Liberté*, the people of Sivas have sent to the Red Crescent at Constantinople since the beginning of the war the sum of £t. 6,500 for its work.

The *Agence Ottomane* announces that Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro was wounded in a battle near Shkodra. We therefore publish this report under reserve.

The cotton crop of Adana is said to exceed all expectations. It is estimated at 100,000 to 120,000 bales as compared with 75,000 to 90,000 last year. Indications point to an increase in the crop at Aleppo also, from 12,000 bales last year to 15,000 now.

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.

NOTES.

Our old friend, Dr. J. Rendel Harris, arrived last Wednesday from England with Mr. Hobhouse and Miss Ormsby, the last-named coming from Ireland as an assistant to Miss Burgess at Koum Kapou.

Dr. Floyd Smith has been appointed by the American Board as physician for Diarbekir, to take up the work interrupted by the withdrawal of Dr. Edwin Ward to Beirut. He will probably not reach his post before next fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Fowle reached Aintab Nov. 11th. Two days later Mrs. President Merrill gave a reception in their honor, some seventy guests being present.

Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul-General, was to sail last Saturday on his return to Constantinople.

OTHER LANDS.

El Hiba, the Moorish pretender, has again been defeated by the Government forces and has fled.

In a panic at a cinematograph show at Bilbao, Spain, on Nov. 24th, 44 persons were killed, of whom 41 were children, and over 60 badly injured, owing to lack of proper exits.

In an interview accorded to a Lacrosse, Wis., paper, Consul-General Ravndal has some very warm words of praise for American missionary enterprise in the Turkish Empire.


The popular vote for the Presidency is announced as follows:— Dr. Wilson, 6,157,000; Col. Roosevelt, 3,928,000; Pres. Taft, 3,376,000; Mr. Debs, 674,000; Mr. Chafin, 161,000.

Following the death sentence on Lieut. Becker of the New York police for the murder of the gambler Rosenthal, his four tools, or "gunmen", have also been sentenced to be electrocuted.

Marie, Countess of Flanders, died of influenza on Nov. 26th in Brussels, at the age of 67. She was the mother of King Albert of Belgium, the sister of King Charles of Roumania, and cousin of Emperor William of Germany.

Harvard defeated Princeton in football this fall 16 to 6, and Yale 20 to 0, while the Yale-Princeton game was a tie, 6 to 6.

The *Near East* for Nov. 22nd prints a letter from Mr. Lawson P. Chambers on "The Failure of the Young Turk Policy".



'KEPLER'
(TRADE MARK)
SOLUTION
A delicious digestive
tonic-food for wasted
bodies and weak
constitutions

Sold by
all the
Principal
Pharmacists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

xx 430
ALL
RIGHTS
RESERVED

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE

YOST,

in TURKISH

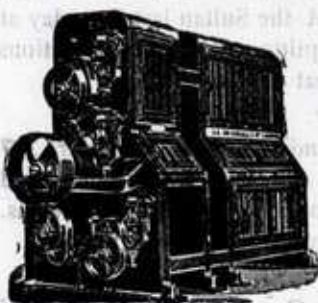
and

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 Djiatessi.

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

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER STYLES

All sorts of

Regular and fancy materials for

BUSINESS SUITS

WINTER OVERCOATS

DRESS CLOTHES

Latest American Styles

at Moderate Price

JUST ARRIVED

American SHOES

EAGLE BRAND

For Comfort and Endurance.

JACOB TURTCOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

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.

CUNARD LINE.

Before fixing your berths for the States apply to us for full information as to Cunard sailings. We can deliver tickets on application by any Cunard sailing, and are willing to relieve our Patrons of all trouble and responsibility in connection with their luggage.

A Palatial Cunarder leaves Liverpool for New York every Saturday and every other Tuesday.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

IVERNIA	(14,066 tons)	Nov.	6th.	1912
CARPATHIA	(13,600 >)	>	20th.	>
LACONIA	(18,000 >)	Dec.	4th.	>
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	>	13rd.	>
FRANCONIA	(18,000 >)	>	25th.	>
ULTONIA	(10,000 >)	January	10th.	1913
LACONIA	(18,000 >)	>	27th.	>
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	February	7th.	>
FRANCONIA	(18,000 >)	>	19th.	>
CARONIA	(20,000 >)	>	26th.	>

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

For tickets please apply either to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata.

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

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.

ذی اوریہنت « قنجانویلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مشمول صموئیل ق. ہاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.