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NOTHING DOING POLITICALLY.

The last week of Ramazan, the last week in August, the end of the cricket season, dog-days, —all have conspired to put politics to sleep the past week. Not that everything is motionless. The Serbo-Greek, Serbo-Bulgarian, Serbo-Montenegrin and Greco-Bulgarian boundary commissions have been at work, with substantial results. Mr. Natchevitch has been conferring with the Sublime Porte, regarding minor points. His refusal to discuss the future of Adrianople the local dailies are trying to interpret as an acquiescence by Bulgaria in the seizure of the town by Turkey; but this is by no means true. The Bulgarian government protests its adherence to the terms of the Treaty of London, and refuses to enter on a question that is in the hands of the Powers. King Ferdinand still hopes that the Concert of Europe may tune up and play something, though apparently all those great musicians can accomplish is to refrain from smashing their instruments over each others' heads.

There is talk of a financial boycott of the Turk by Europe till he withdraws from Adrianople; but meantime some welcome dribblets occasionally flow in from other quarters. The Public Debt Commission has just paid over an advance of Lt. 200,000; and the Porte is said to be negotiating for a loan from the National Bank of Turkey. The last Lt. 500,000 from the Tobacco Régie is also now available. By not paying her common soldiers, and by keeping civil officers waiting several months, the Government can make these sums go a long way.

The Balkan States still hold and feed about 120,000 Ottoman prisoners; but as long as Turkey maintains an army of three times that size in Thrace, these States will certainly not send back these men also, to be joined with this force that now threatens Bulgaria. While the jingoism of some of the leaders with Enver Bey may at any moment precipitate a conflict with Bulgaria, the calmer element in the Government realizes the suicidal folly of such a step.

Bairam begins today; and as everything in Turkey always waits till after Bairam, we must not look for any Reforms Commissions to start for Armenia for some time yet. It is discouraging, but it has been so for forty years and we are growing accustomed to it. The problem is, how long will Russia wait?

The famous cruiser "Hamidié," with Capt. Reouf Bey in command, is expected here from Smyrna on Sunday next, and will be given a right royal reception. She will be a drawing card at the Moda regatta, organized by the Committee of National Defence.

REV. C. HENRY HOLBROOK.

AN APPRECIATION BY AN ASSOCIATE.

Mr. Holbrook had been making a vacation tour of several weeks visiting different teachers and pupils in our out-stations. On Wednesday August 13th he started home from Kara Hissar, intending to spend a night only in Enderes as the guest of Nishan Eff. Avedikian, the Teachers College Turkish teacher, and press on at once to Sivas to make plans for the new year of school.

At half-past one Thursday morning, while asleep in the orchard, Nishan Eff. being in a bed very near him, he was shot by an unknown man, the ball penetrating the lungs and liver, killing him instantaneously. Although several persons have been arrested on suspicion and many theories are current, no sufficient motive for the crime has yet been found, five days after the murder.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge accompanied by a teacher went at once to Enderes, finding there Dr. Clark who was staying temporarily in Kara Hissar. A funeral service was held Saturday morning. Senekerim Eff. Kalionjian, our Armenian teacher, spoke of Mr. Holbrook's Christian faith and experience as he had heard him relate it to a group of young men the Sunday previous. Mr. Partridge spoke of Mr. Holbrook as an associate, Nishan Eff. Bekhian read a poem and the village priest expressed the sympathy of the people and made a closing prayer. Music was furnished by Dr. Clark and Teachers College teachers. The funeral party started immediately for Sivas, holding a memorial service in Zara Sunday afternoon.

The Sivas service was held Monday afternoon and addresses were made by the pastor of the church, Prof. Racoubian of Teachers' College, Mr. Partridge and the Bishop of Sivas.

In this unexpected catastrophe Sivas Station and the Teachers College have sustained a crushing blow. Three years ago when it seemed likely that Mr. Holbrook would be sent to Sivas we hoped that just the right man had been secured. During the past two years of association with him, observing his school work, and his sympathetic interest in Armenian and Turk alike, we have been persuaded that our hope was realized and that in him we had an associate who would count for much in the training of teachers as well as in the general work of the Station.

One would rarely be found, who, by his college, seminary and postgraduate study, experience as a teacher and in working with boys, would be so well fitted for the work to which he came. Mr. Holbrook was a man of very positive

opinions, but he knew the secret of yielding freely and graciously in case of difference of opinion with his associates. His marked ability as a teacher, and his sympathetic interest in all that pertained to the work of the school have made a deep impression on the lives of all teachers and pupils who have come under his influence. Having passed through periods of scepticism and doubt before his conversion and dedication to the missionary service, and having established a personal faith on philosophical and logical grounds, he was peculiarly fitted to help students successfully through such periods. He was entirely devoted to his work and freely gave of his time and his possessions. His musical ability was a great asset in school work, and his phonograph contributed largely, not only socially but religiously. He was a strong, attractive preacher, and the tone of his preaching rang true and clear out of deep personal experience. The tour in the course of which he lost his life was the first one in which he preached in Armenian. It was my good fortune to spend a Sunday with him in Enderes two weeks ago and to hear him preach with considerable vigor and freedom of speech.

No one can know the visions we had seen, the dreams we had dreamed and the plans we had made together for the future. After two years of language study and experience in the country he seemed to be fully prepared to carry his share in all our work, and was looking forward with great interest to teaching new courses in the Teachers College advanced class. The place he made for himself is not likely to be easily nor quickly filled and in the meantime Teachers College and the evangelistic work of the Station is seriously crippled. May the Lord send us speedily a successor as well fitted, as able, and as consecrated.

E. C. P.

[NOTE:—Mr. Lewis Heck, who was sent by the U. S. Government to investigate this murder, arrived in Sivas Saturday and starts today for Enderes.]

MARSOVAN — AFTER FIVE YEARS.

Things do move, — even in Turkey, — especially where Americans have anything to do with them. It is impossible for one to visit Marsovan after an absence of five years without realizing the permanent work which is being done there, and the wonderful outlook for a greater work which is to be accomplished in the future because of the untiring efforts of those who have given their lives to the work of bringing Light and Life to that portion of Asia Minor.

The changes which have taken place in the appearance of the Compound in Marsovan within the past five years are so many that it may be of general interest to the readers of the *Orient* to learn of what can be done on the mission field in that short space of time, when men and women are co-operatively working in one great cause.

The student body in Anatolia College has increased in numbers from 300 to about 400 students, and, in addition to the Greeks and Armenians of five years ago, both Turks and Russians in increasing numbers are now coming here for

American education. Fifteen acres of land have been secured just outside the old wall to the north, on which the new Hospital and Dispensary buildings are now being erected. The land was secured at a cost of \$6,600, and the hospital buildings will probably represent an outlay of about \$50,000. In addition to this a large athletic field occupies a part of this ground and there is a plan on foot now to place the Preparatory Department in suitable quarters on another corner of this field.

A large building, North College, containing a study hall, a large room for gymnastics, and dormitories above, has been in use for two years, the cost of which was about \$17,000. The Library, a finely built stone structure, is being completed this fall. This building will contain rooms for the College offices, a large science lecture room, the Museum of the College, as well as thoroughly modern stack and reading rooms. The Alumni and friends of the college have contributed the greater part of the \$9,000, which is the estimated cost of this stately building.

Union Hall is now fast rising. It is also a fine stone building in which there will be a large study hall fitted with a gradually sloping floor making the room suitable for illustrated lectures. Union Hall is located at the western edge of the old campus just west of the Library building. It will cost \$27,000, which sum is already provided for its completion. Four new houses for professors and instructors, and one new missionary residence have been erected during this period, thus assuring better accommodations for members of the staff of workers. These buildings were put up at a cost of about \$8,140.

The Anatolia Girls' School boasts a fine new school building, South Hall, in which are housed the students of the High School Department, affording to them larger freedom and greater advantages because of their isolation from the younger students of the Preparatory Department. The sum of \$7,040 has been put into this building, the result of the indefatigable efforts of the Principal, Miss Charlotte R. Willard. The King School for the Deaf has acquired two buildings, at a cost of about \$6,160. This school, in which the deaf girls and boys of this region have an opportunity to learn to read and write and to gain some practical knowledge in trades and domestic arts, is an entirely new departure within the past five years. A small kindergarten building has been erected on the Girl's School property where students may come who wish to attend an English-speaking Kindergarten.

The Self-Help Department in connection with the College has been enlarged by the addition of a 27 horse-power gasoline engine costing \$6000; and a flour mill has been installed which grinds all the flour needed on the premises.

Something like \$130,516.00 have been invested by far-seeing friends of the American Mission plant in this one station during this comparatively short space of time. Those who are actively engaged in these enterprises and those who are backing them with prayers and dollars believe with all their hearts that this work is abundantly worth while.

J. R. B.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Central Turkey Mission was held at Marash, convening on the evening of June 21st and continuing until July 1st. Fifteen sessions were held. The attendance was somewhat less than half the number present at the annual meeting in 1912 at which forty-two persons, including honorary members, were present. Illness on the part of some members of the mission was partly the cause of this comparatively small attendance. At the very outset of the meeting Dr. Hamilton was called to attend Miss Towner in her struggle with typhoid at Adana, and a very little later Dr. Shepard was called hastily to Hadjin to help Miss Cold through an attack of pleurisy. Political conditions prevented the Cilicia Union of Armenian Evangelical Churches from holding its regular meeting at the appointed time in Marash, but even so, the members of the mission together with those delegates who had come to attend the meetings of the Cilicia Union held a series of important sessions.

The meetings were an opportunity for a season of good fellowship as well as of business. The desire on the part of a number of the mission is that these gatherings shall be marked by a greater leisure and steps have been taken to secure that end. Certainly those members whose annual-meeting day begins at 5 A.M. with a Board of Managers' meeting and closes shortly before midnight with a mission committee meeting, will heartily second this effort. The problem is not easy in view of climatic conditions, Syria being uncomfortably warm in June, and the push for time which missionaries as well as pastors seem inclined to make.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. C. Woodley, who, with his wife and two children, joined the mission last October. The sermon was an exposition of the thirty-third verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew and was welcomed as a fresh interpretation of a difficult line of thought.

The mission has taken a new stand in the matter of language study. The course of study has been enlarged to include studies in the following subjects as well as pure language grind:— Armenian History, Turkish History, The Koran, Life of Mohammed, Mohammedanism, Missionary Work in Turkey, Geography of Central Turkey Mission. The most emphatic step, however, was the establishing of a language study center for the mission with the distinct purpose of guarding the time of the new missionary, and making it possible for him to secure adequate language training. Hereafter every regularly commissioned member of the mission will spend at least six months, and in most cases, the first year of his time in the mission, at Marash, where special opportunities will be given him for study.

The mission was very glad to receive the report of the Publication Committee submitted by Dr. F. W. Macallum of Constantinople. This is the first report of this department which has reached the mission for many years. With the increasing importance of the literature arm of service there

is need for closer co-ordination of the various missions. With this end in view Central Turkey Mission appointed a Publication Committee from among its own number whose duty it shall be to cooperate in every possible way with the central Publication Committee at Constantinople. This local committee consists of Messrs. Fowle, Woodley, Chambers and Leslie.

In fact, the need for closer coordination between the Turkish Missions of the American Board impresses itself upon us in many ways. Many questions of policy and points of method, the desirability of getting into living touch with other parts of the empire, the give and take of a larger body in matters pertaining to the spiritual regeneration of Turkey, etc., would seem to demand something like an All-Turkey Conference as often as possible. The mission went on record as earnestly in favor of the carrying out of the plans for the proposed conference as soon as conditions will permit and the Board can cooperate. At the same time a member was appointed to correspond with reference to the holding of a decennial conference of the Turkish Missions.

The following resolution respecting the late Prof. H. A. Bezjian of Central Turkey College was spread upon the minutes: "Resolved that Central Turkey Mission record its high esteem for the long and distinguished life and service and mature Christian character and personality of Prof. H. A. Bezjian. His death has removed one of the foremost leaders of the Protestant movement in Turkey and marks the close of an epoch in the history of Central Turkey College. His memory will ever be cherished by all to whom the interests of church and school are precious in this land."

One important item of the mission meeting's action was the request to the Prudential Committee that the International Hospital at Adana be adopted as an American Board institution, and equipped with the necessary organization, staff, and plant. The field before this hospital is a remarkable one, its record under great difficulties during the last three years proving that it has a special field and a peculiarly hopeful prospect of serving it. Steps were taken looking to the securing of a site for the larger plant of the hospital outside the present city of Adana on the Tarsus Road. It is hoped that the funds for a physician's residence will soon be forthcoming and that eventually the Adana Seminary may locate in the same vicinity on the outskirts of the city.

The question as to the future of American Board mission work in Hadjin was one which occupied considerable time. The outcome of the discussion of the report of the commission who visited the entire Hadjin field during the Spring was decisive so far as the mission is concerned. It is our desire to continue missionary occupation in Hadjin on two conditions: (1) Provided the American Board is able to provide for the minimum occupation of the station. The mission is emphatically of the opinion that the minimum staff in Hadjin should include a physician and his wife. The Woman's Board of the Interior is recommended not to reopen their school in Hadjin unless this condition is met. (2) The mission favor the continued missionary occupation of Hadjin

provided that this will not involve proportionate restriction of advance in other fields. In the meantime, the station is temporarily forsaken and the Home School closed. During this coming year the outstations of Hadjin will be toured from Adana.

The needs of the field along many lines were considered at considerable length. Secondary education, especially good high schools for boys, stands in need of a well outlined and vigorously pursued policy. The mission took steps to establish an Industrial Boarding High School for Boys at Ourfa, an institution which will combine the Ourfa Industrial Institute for Boys and the American Protestant High School at Ourfa. Kindergarten work throughout the whole mission is very much needed. An earnest request has been made for a Kindergarten Training School at Marash and for several kindergartners at other points in the mission. A mission Bible Woman's Training School is also greatly needed and we have some hope that it may be established at Aintab. Aleppo is calling for additional missionary occupation. A committee was appointed to review the missionary situation there and bring in a report next year.

The closing devotional meeting of the series centered our minds on the necessity of spiritualizing every agency. We cannot hope for spiritual results by using any but spiritual means. With the great objective of the regeneration of Turkey before us, we together with all fellow-workers in Turkey and friends in the Homelands implore the guidance and empowering of the Holy Spirit.

FRED FIELD GOODSSELL,
Secretary, Central Turkey Mission

ALBANIA'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Rev. C. Telford Erickson of Elbasan has a noteworthy letter in the *Nation*, of London, Aug. 16th, protesting against the scant courtesy shown by the Ambassadors' Conference toward the Provisional Government of Albania, which it stigmatized as "phantom." After acknowledging that this Government "is making no treaties (nor breaking them), it is not maintaining foreign diplomatic and Consular service," he goes on to present its case as it is in operation today.

"In the first place the Government was created by means of a call issued by Ismail Kemal Bey, former Albanian deputy for Avlona in the Constantinople Parliament. Delegates to the number of about seventy from all parts of Albania appeared in answer to this call. They were not, in every case, chosen in a formal way from their respective districts. The country was in a state of war at the time, and conventions were not easily constituted. These delegates, however, represented probably as fairly as was possible the wishes of the Albanian nation. In this Convention at Avlona the Albanian Government was organized. I found that outside Scutari, which was in the control of European Powers, practically all of Albania, free from foreign troops, was under the control and authority of the provisional Government. To specify:

"1. They had organized a police force of several hun-

dred men, mounted and on foot. Many of them were already furnished with Albanian uniforms.

"2. The customs duties at Durazzo and Avlona were being collected by this Government with marked success. Maintaining the same rate as Turkey had, they collected in two months at Avlona Lt. 8,000, while the receipts reported under Turkish administration for a whole year were about Lt. 4,000.

"3. The posts and telegraphs of the country are administered by this Government. Stamps are being issued, and in the mean time Turkish stamps, surcharged with the seal of the Government, were accepted by the International Postal Union, and carried letters to all parts of the world.

"4. Local governors, mutesarrifs, kaimakams, müdirs, etc., have been appointed throughout Albanian territory, who have organized a local government which is dealing with offences, transferring titles in the purchase and sale of property, collecting taxes, opening schools, carrying on local improvements, etc.

"As to order. It has been many years since the country (where not disturbed by Greek or Servian or Montenegrin intrigue or armed force) has been so free from lawlessness and disorder. Lastly as to the *personnel* of the Government itself. I had the pleasure of spending some days in intimate contact with these men, and I was deeply impressed with their absolute sincerity and earnestness. There was nothing of the *opera bouffe* about them; they were subjecting themselves to every inconvenience for the sake of the work, turning their salaries back into their departments, sleeping on the floor, four or five in a room, often preparing their own meals and dipping out of the common dish. Not that they knew no better, for without exception the members of the Government are men of culture, who speak foreign languages, have travelled, and seen the world. It was simply the necessities of the case which they met cheerfully. Wherever they were, whatever they were doing, their whole minds and hearts were absorbed in their work and the general welfare of the nation. Under the circumstances it seems to me it would have been the courteous thing on the part of the Ambassadors to have raised no question about the Provisional Government, but paid it the deserved tribute of selecting the head of that Government, Ismail Kemal Bey, to be the Albanian representative on the International Commission. Better still, if the Commission takes over the whole Government, as at present constituted, as the nucleus on which to begin their work of permanent organization of the Albanian State. No act they could do would recommend them more to the Albanian nation."

Consul-General Ravndal, in a recently published report, gives the following figures concerning the trade with Turkey of certain countries during 1910, 1911 and 1912: —

Great Britain	\$65,612,678	\$74,216,160	\$71,915,174
Germany		43,398,050	45,351,614
France	33,145,882	35,846,471	36,512,157
United States	16,706,453	24,326,530	26,047,371

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EDITORIAL.

September! How much the word means to all those connected with educational institutions! It indicates a happy reunion of classmates, of teachers, of pupils with instructors; and an opening up of new and pleasant relations with a host of new friends. It means the hum and whirr of the machinery set in motion again, and the busy life of eager acquisition. It means, in general, the exchange of the recreation of summer for the activities of another term. How important are the few days of September after school begins, in the importance of a *right* beginning. A false start may spell failure. A good start wins the race. And the very best start is one in the companionship of our loving Master and Guide.

Within the past six weeks we have given our readers accounts of the annual gatherings of the three American Board Missions in Turkey. These show that a considerable amount of steady hard work is being done by our missions, in these times of political turmoil, commercial stringency and general uncertainty. We have every reason to believe that like reports of the activities of the other missionary societies working in this Empire would indicate similar conditions with them. Advance is being made. These messengers of truth and righteousness, in cooperation with seven times their force of workers from among the peoples of the land, are making an impression on the nations. And if the Ottoman Government is open-minded and honest, it must admit that the presence of this army of the Lord has made and is making for righteousness, peace, goodwill among men. Occasionally some short-sighted official has done all in his power to hinder the efforts of the American missionaries, under the delusion that he was doing a patriotic act; and many if not most of the government officials have misunderstood the presence in this country of these foreigners. Moreover the distressing conditions of the Balkan war have borne heavily on missionary activity, and have necessitated unusual methods and much apparent loss of time. In view of these facts, the showing made at these gatherings this summer is especially gratifying.

One also notes with pleasure the indications at all three meetings of three most commendable desires:— to give more careful attention to the scientific acquisition of the language on the part of all new recruits, to study more systematically and sympathetically the lines of approach to the Moslem heart, and to take measures toward ensuring more cooperation as between the Missions. We trust all of these will be pressed as being of the utmost importance. To benefit by each others' experience, and to get closer to all races of the land, both in the line of language study and in other ways, — these are practical improvements that will make for greater efficiency in the moral and spiritual uplift of the people.

If there is any portion of the field of operations of the American Board in the Balkan Peninsula that calls for medical work, it is certainly the new State of Albania. So backward has this whole region been kept till now, under the warlike conditions of many years past, that foreign physicians have not been attracted thither; and an extremely limited number of Albanians have studied abroad, so that there are almost no well-trained medical men in the whole of Albania, with its two millions of population.

But that is not the only point. A medical missionary goes to a country for the purpose of using his medical skill with a missionary motive. And the entire Albanian race seems now open to spiritual impressions. Such men would find a warm welcome everywhere, and would represent with remarkable faithfulness the spirit and work of the Great Physician. They would have access to Moslem homes as well as non-Moslem; and should they have the funds to start a hospital at Elbasan or Kortcha, it would be a godsend to the people, and would from the start be a centre of spiritual power, as well as philanthropic effort. The promise of such institutions is almost limitless.

There is yet another reason for establishing a medical plant in Albania immediately; and that has received sad emphasis this past year. The continued health and well being of our missionary families there demands it. Men and women are willing, for the sake of the Master and of benighted humanity, to go to places far off from any physician; yet the policy of all Boards today is in favor of putting a physician whenever possible at every station where competent medical service is unavailable. Certainly the two stations already started in Albania come under this category, and it remains for the friends of the work there to see to it that the precious lives of their representatives there are no longer risked by failure to have on the spot a competent medical man. The efficiency of a missionary family is more than doubled when a medical missionary is associated therewith. And in this new State, among this old but newly revived people, whose feelings are already predisposed in favor of Americans and American institutions, our Board now has an unusual opportunity. We earnestly hope that friends and funds may soon be forthcoming to establish on a generous basis this very promising enterprise.

GREGORIANS APPRECIATE EVANGELICAL ATTITUDE.

[The following is especially significant as it is translated from the *Ararat*, the official organ of the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin, which stands at the head of all Gregorian Armenian religious publications. At a time when Protestantism is misunderstood by so many, the tone of this article is refreshing.]

Through historical circumstances the Armenian people have for centuries been divided religiously in several different ways. These divisions have in the past resulted in sectarian quarrels which have greatly hindered the progress of the nation. They have produced anger and hatred instead of the love commanded in the Gospel and have even become the occasion for foreign interference, thus bringing disgrace upon our national honor.

This religious intolerance and narrow-mindedness characteristic of eastern nations has fortunately long ago passed into the realm of sad historical memories, and it is not today that European light and science have caused our people to recover their senses, by teaching them to regard man's conscience as the Holy of Holies, and joining hand to hand to seek a remedy for the sorrows of the whole nation.

We have seen how the best representatives of the various divisions of the Armenian people today by united effort are endeavoring to advance the interests of the Armenian language, literature and history, to keep the memory of the great men of the nation alive in the Armenian national consciousness, to cultivate the life within and oppose all alien influences. We appraise at their full value the untiring efforts and fearless struggle of our Catholic brethren, by which they have protected and preserved with all faithfulness the language, the liturgy and the rights of our nation against the vain attempts of some of their co-religionists. The great deeds of love accomplished on behalf of philanthropic individuals and Societies in Europe by the Evangelical Armenians, especially in Turkey, to comfort and sustain our unfortunate brethren there, are well known and are worthy of grateful record.

We are not well enough informed, and perhaps it is too soon any way, to estimate the value of the efforts made by our Catholic and Evangelical brethren through European diplomacy in order to improve the condition of the Armenians living in Turkey. But that in the different religious divisions among Armenians the will to unite on great questions, to consign denominational quarrels to oblivion and to defend the national traditions as sacred, is alive and is growing stronger and stronger, our Catholic and Evangelical brethren have quite recently proved, the former by their remarkable resistance in an unfortunate case, and the latter by their warmly sympathetic attitude towards the first encyclical of our Catholicos. The weekly *Avedaper*, after giving in two successive issues this first encyclical of His Eminence, the Most Holy Catholicos, Archbishop Kevork, in a third issue published the following editorial in this connection. [The editorial in question is then given in full.] With our whole heart we greet this affectionate attitude.

"TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES."

The *Tanin* considers the new political equilibrium in the Balkans as unstable, and inquires which party it is to Turkey's interests to support in case of a break. It singles out Servia, as having shown less hatred to the Turks, as having no longer a common frontier with Turkey and therefore less likely to suffer a strain of relations, and as having Bulgaria as a common enemy.

The editorial then proceeds to consider future relations with Greece as follows: —

"Nor must we permit the crushing of the Serbs by the Greeks; for the enmity that we have no reason to suspect from the Serbs, is on the contrary most likely on the part of the Greeks; while if the Greco-Servian frontier is changed to Servia's advantage, — if, for instance, the Serbs take Salonica, this would suit us exactly, for whatever weakens Greece will naturally strengthen us.

"As for Greco-Bulgarian relations, the Sublime Porte may well hesitate as to what policy to adopt in case of a quarrel between Greece and Bulgaria. For both are our future enemies. Since there are in Turkey more than a thousand Greeks to every Bulgarian, it seems logical to uphold the Hellenes so as not to cool the ardor of a section of our compatriots. Still, the choice of this policy is dependent on the choice made by Greece.

"We consider Greece as an enemy that may in future give us more worry than the Bulgarians can. The Greeks, naturally very visionary folk, have become intoxicated by their successes. Many among them dream of being in Constantinople within three or four years. But officially Greece will certainly talk with us in a very friendly and benevolent way. We shall take no stock in this, and shall still consider Greece as our chief enemy. How can we be convinced that the Greek statesmen will give up their dreams and busy themselves with the prosperity of their country, and take measures against the Bulgarian peril?

"To our minds there can be only one convincing proof on this subject: the islands. Their lot has been left to the discretion of Europe. Their partial or total attribution to Greece cannot prevent a means of solution as between us. If Greece decides to entrench herself in the islands so as to invade Anatolia, we can have no worse enemy than Greece. For in that case her aim will always be to foment troubles on the Asiatic coasts. But if she will proclaim the neutrality or the autonomy of those islands that threaten the coast of Anatolia, this will be the best proof of the good will and loyal intentions of the Hellenic government. There would then remain not the least cause of suspicion or coldness as between the Greeks and ourselves. The quietness and respect of the Greeks of the interior would be secured and Greece would have in Turkey a trusty ally against any Bulgarian attack, or even a helper in case of Servian aggression.

"Will Greece follow this sensible policy? We confess we can hardly hope so. Until therefore this point is clear, the Sublime Porte will be obliged to be uncertain in its attitude regarding the Greco-Bulgarian conflict."

THE COMMON ENEMY.

The *Ikdam* says: —

Danger from the Bulgarians, those enemies of all morality and civilization, has now made Turks and Greeks feel the need of going hand in hand. Just as the Bulgarians have acted as savages, so the Greeks on the contrary have behaved in a humane way. The Greeks have easily appreciated how much they could profit by their natural allies, the Turks, as against their born enemies, the Bulgars. Over against the stupidity of the Bulgarians, the Greeks have shown great common sense. They have protected the Moslems, and given back their mosques that had been transformed into churches. The Greek statesmen have declared in public speech that there was no distinction of religions in the Hellenic régime. They have even appointed Moslem officials in certain places, and, according to the papers, have fired the *iftar* (=evening breakfast) cannon at Salonica during Ramazan.

Thus by such civilized procedure the Greeks have won the sympathy of Europe and the friendship of the Turks. The Turkish population in the regions taken by Greece is a fortress for Hellenism, a fortress of iron. With proper drill the Turks will make the best of soldiers against the Bulgars. Today every Turk feels an insatiable thirst for vengeance. If the Turks ever forget what the Bulgarians have done to them, they will prove that they deserved it all. This spirit of vengeance should be passed on from father to son. Not a single Turk should touch anything that comes from Bulgaria. Vengeance on the Bulgarians is a sentiment that must be inculcated and strengthened in the Turkish heart from the primary school up.

If the Bulgarians should attack the Greeks, the Turks that have become subjects of Greece should hurl themselves, even more than do the Greeks, against these enemies of the religion and the nation. They must help the government to prevent a single Bulgarian *comitadji* from living on Greek soil.

The Turks should submit without objection to the laws of the Hellenic government, since these apply to every one, and not try to secure justice against any violation of rights except by legal means. The Turks must not fall into the mistake made by Moslems in certain districts. It cannot be a wise measure to wish to be exempt from the application of the general laws of the country. They must not live there as foreigners, but as citizens. Consequently it is their part to accept gladly military service, study to become an enlightened class, and, while giving attention to their own language and religion, to acquire foreign languages and especially that of the government whose subjects they have become; and cultivate friendly relations with their Greek fellow-subjects. As for the Moslem *ulema* (religious teachers), they must keep in constant touch with the Greek clergy and officials, and try to cultivate good relations between the communities by advice and by sermons. Such is the advice we give, with the hope that the Greek papers will do likewise for their readers, so as to form of the two elements a strong force against Bulgaria.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The unusually heavy rains of the past week caused damage and delay to the additions being put on the school buildings at Gedik Pasha and at Brousa.

The Armenian daily *Zhamanag* has been suspended, the charge being the publication of false rumors as to conditions on the Russo-Turkish frontier.

The Grand Vizier has been decorated with the first Order of the Medjidié, set in brilliants.

The British cruiser "Black Prince" has left the Bosphorus to rejoin the British Mediterranean squadron. The Italian battleship "Saint Bon" is also leaving, and will be replaced by the armored cruiser "Amalfi."

Quite a number of Greek steamers have passed through the Bosphorus during the past three days, following an arrangement with the Ottoman Government by which Greek vessels may traverse the Straits without showing their flag, provided they do not stop at any Ottoman port.

THE PROVINCES.

Postal communications have been reestablished with Rodosto, Adrianople and Kirk-Kilisé.

The Turkish dailies announce that the government has decided to open a law school at Damascus and schools of Moslem theology both there and at Beirut.

The loss in the Standard Oil Co. fire in Smyrna was very much exaggerated in our last issue. It will probably not exceed \$125,000.

NOTES.

Rev. T. A. Elmer and family of Marsovan reached Constantinople Monday morning, returning from a year's furlough in America and England. With them came Mr. Carl Compton, who goes to teach in Anatolia College.

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Professor Woods arrived with his wife from America last Friday, to join the Engineering staff at Robert College.

Miss Ward of Marsovan passed through this city last week, returning to her post after a visit with her brother, Dr. Edwin Ward, at Aleih, Lebanon.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gaulin of Robert College on Friday last.

Prof. Charles Anderson of Robert College returned last Monday from America after an absence of fifteen months. He was accompanied by Miss Carrie Lee, daughter of Dr. L. O. Lee of Marash, who comes to teach music in the Girls' College, Scutari.

OTHER LANDS.

Admiral Coundouriotis of the Greek navy met with an automobile accident the other day, when by the overturning of his machine one of his arms was dislocated and he suffered contusions of the head.

Major Doughty-Wylie has been nominated as the British member of the international commission to fix the southern boundary of Albania.

Mexico has rejected the American proposals; Mr. Lind, the President's special envoy, has returned to Mexico city, but President Wilson has advised all Americans in Mexico who can leave, to do so. President Wilson in his message to Congress expresses the hope that "we will triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than as Mexico's enemies."

The twentieth Universal Peace Congress closed its sessions on Aug. 23rd at the Hague. It was attended by 950 delegates.

Mr. Coromilas, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to Berlin, and will be succeeded in the foreign bureau by Mr. Panas.

Mr. Cosmides, formerly an Ottoman deputy, is serving as legal counsellor on the Greco-Servian boundary commission.

A New York telegram announces that fire broke out on the new German transatlantic monster "Imperator" while at the Hoboken dock with 1500 steerage passengers still aboard. It was extinguished after five hours' struggle, but one officer lost his life and one sailor was seriously injured.

Last Thursday the Palace of Peace, Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, was formally opened in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and a most distinguished assembly. Mr. Carnegie was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

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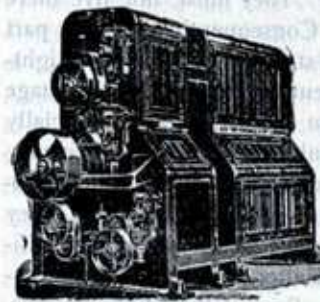
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CARPATHIA	(13,600 >)	>	31st.	>
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	Aug.	14th.	>
ULTONIA	(10,402 >)	>	21st.	>
SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	>	28th.	>
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	Sept.	11th.	>
CARPATHIA	(13,600 >)	>	18th.	>

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	July	22nd.	1913
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	29th.	>
ULTONIA	(10,402 >)	Aug.	19th.	>
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	Sept.	9th.	>

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