

The Orient.

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THE BALKAN MUDDLE.

Light does not break very fast in the Balkan Peninsula. Servia and Greece refuse to hear to any armistice, and are keeping on with their campaign against Bulgaria till terms of peace shall be definitely signed in accord with their desires. Servia has invaded northern Bulgaria and bombarded the town of Widin, capturing Gen. Koutincheff, one of the leading Bulgarian officers. The Greeks have pushed on up the Kresna valley in the direction of Djumaia and have captured Simetlû. They have effectively occupied Xanthi and Dedeaghadj, but it is reported that they will not insist on retaining the latter port. Roumania's invading forces have stopped their advance some fifteen kilometres, or less than ten miles, from Sofia. The Roumanian authorities insist that in this march of theirs their one object is to prevent the utter destruction of Bulgaria as a state.

The Ottoman army under Enver Bey entered Adrianople on July 22nd, and Kirk Kilisê also. They then pressed on to the old frontier, took Moustafa Pasha, and actually crossed into what was Bulgaria last year. This action, however, was repudiated by headquarters and the over-zealous troops have been ordered back from there into "Ottoman" territory. But every sign points to a definite determination on the part of the Turks to remain at Adrianople. Hadji Adil Bey, former Minister of Interior, has gone there as Vali, and last Monday the Heir Presumptive, Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, with Prince Ziaeddin Effendi, son of His Majesty the Sultan, left by special train from Sirkedji station for Adrianople, for a few days' visit. The Imperial princes were given a most enthusiastic reception, as described by the local papers, on their arrival there yesterday. The Imperial Government is trying to secure an international commission of investigation, to view the wreckage caused in that city by the hated Bulgars.

An agreement has apparently been reached whereby the belligerent "allies" are to hold a peace conference at Bucharst, immediately. The Bulgarian delegates arrived Monday, and the Greek delegates Tuesday, and the Servians and Montenegrins on the same day. No armistice has been arranged, and therefore the peace delegates have every inducement to act promptly so as to arrive at definite terms of peace. The governing principle in these terms will be, we are assured, the maintenance of a stable equilibrium by the balancing of the numerical forces of the various States. Apparently, however, in this arrangement Turkey is being left out.

The Great "Powers" are busy trying to find a way of ejecting Turkey from Adrianople, but thus far unsuccessfully.

A rumor was current a few days ago that Russia had crossed the Ottoman frontier in the direction of Erzrûm, but this seems to be at least premature. Some of the Embassies in Constantinople have received instructions looking toward a verbal remonstrance against Turkey's action in overstepping the Enos-Midia line, but no joint move has yet been made. Turkey meanwhile keeps on negotiating with the Greek and Servian representatives, and is sending Gen. Osman Nizami Pasha to London, via Vienna, to talk with Sir Edward Grey about the situation.

In seeking for an equilibrium in the Balkans, the following figures, taken from Whitaker's Almanack, are of interest. The populations and areas of the various states before the war were: —

	Population	Area, Sq. Miles
Bulgaria	4,035,623	36,943
Greece	2,631,952	24,977
Montenegro	225,000	3,486
Roumania	6,700,000	50,702
Servia	2,700,000	18,757
Turkey-in-Europe	6,000,000	66,500

Crete, with an area of 2,950 square miles and a population of 303,543, and an undetermined number of the islands of the Archipelago, have gone to Greece. Montenegro is doomed to take the least plunder of all, by virtue of her position. Albania will probably have a population of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

IS KORTCHA ALBANIAN OR GREEK ?

We quote the following from a letter by Henry W. Nevins dated July 1st, in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

The city is the point of sharpest contention between Greeks and Albanians. "Give us Kortcha (Koritza)," say the Albanians, "and you may take pretty much what else you like." "For generations we have schemed for Koritza," answer the Greeks; "we possess it now, and we will lay it flat as an iron before we leave it." Of all Albanian questions this is the most difficult. The Greeks have here laboured their hardest at propaganda by religion and education. They point with pride to their cathedral and churches, their Bishop's palace, their boys' gymnasium, girls' high school, numerous primary schools, their public pharmacy, to which all citizens of any religion can apply free, and to their plans for a future hospital and orphanage. They maintain that nearly the whole population can speak Greek if they choose, and are chiefly Greek in feeling. "That's all very well," reply the Albanians; "we know the value of your schools; we know we have only

one small Albanian school to set against them, and we have that only because the American flag waves at its gates. The reason is that the Turk dared not refuse permission for Greek schools, but never allowed an Albanian school to exist. Give us equal opportunity, and we will show you schools just as good, churches just as good; yes, and as good a bishop besides, palace and all. Why, even your boasted schools and pharmacy, and dreams of hospitals, and God knows what, are all founded on good Albanian money. Where would they be but for the big fund of legacies left by rich Albanians of Korcha for the benefit of their city? As to language, there is hardly a child among us that does not speak Albanian with its mother; and as to feeling, remove your 6,000 bayonets from those camps on the little hills just outside the town, and then let us begin to talk about feelings!"

So the dispute goes on, with excited violence and repression on one side, and with the sullen resistance of unarmed weakness on the other. To be fair to the Greeks, they have, as I said, laboured hard for many years at their propaganda. It is probably also true that many of the merchants and smaller tradespeople rather prefer an established Government like the Greek to an uncertain Albanian Government which does not yet even exist. That seemed to me the real meaning of a small conclave of some 14 "leading citizens" whom I found seated round the walls of a large chamber in the Bishop's palace, organizing a public meeting for the expression of popular sentiment on the Greek side. The Bishop sat on a kind of throne at the head. Respectability sat around, chiefly in silence, except when the most learned and Greek of them repeated the propaganda arguments and statistics for my benefit.

All morning the Bishop's emissaries went from house to house commanding the people to attend on pain of vague penalties. I am told that bayonets were round too, but I did not personally see them going. All shops were shut by order. An hour before the time the church bells began to clang and the military band paraded. Such, one would have thought, were inducements enough for Philhellenic enthusiasm. But, as an extra treat, the Philhellenes dangled before the ignorant populace an expectation of hearing me speak!

I stayed away. So a Greek orator was put up, and I'm sure he did it much better. The Bishop "said a few words," as bishops will. The Turkish Mufti, submissive to Allah's decree as Muftis are, maintained a dignified silence, thankful only that, in the city at all events, his flock of the faithful have escaped without much loss. The crowd cheered, and afterwards telegrams were despatched to London and Athens describing how the assembled citizens of Koritza had solemnly affirmed their loyalty to the kingdom of Greece and protested in their thousands against the proposal to include them in an Albanian nationality. I do not deny that for one reason or another some of the citizens support the Greek cause. But as to the meeting, I reflect that with the aid of bayonets, threats, the closing of shops, and the promise of a speech from me, it ought not to be hard to collect a crowd anywhere!

BALKAN EQUILIBRIUM AND ADRIANOPLE.

The Turkish daily *Terjeman* says: —

Certain powers would go so far as to exercise pressure on Turkey so as to compel her to renounce Adrianople and give up this city. But by what right? By virtue of what principle do they establish this pretention? If their principles are right and equity, the treaty of London is the most lively example of injustice. If the Powers actually wish the definite establishment of peace and order in the Balkan peninsula, they should act in conformity with the principle of the equilibrium of forces. This equilibrium demands positively that Adrianople remain under Ottoman sovereignty. Let us hope that right and logic will prevail, and that the injustice they wish to commit today may not assume the form of an act of tyranny suited to the dark ages.

The Greek daily *Neologos* says: —

The political principle of the equilibrium of the Balkan States, proclaimed by the Allies and by Roumania, may be interpreted as shutting out the Bulgarian occupation of Thrace. For it is impossible to conceive logically that the Allies, after their enormous sacrifices in money and blood and their victorious march into Bulgarian territory, or Roumania after her costly march up to the Bulgarian capital, undertaken solely with the purpose of securing the equilibrium of the Oriental States, would accept the overthrow of this equilibrium to the profit of vanquished Bulgaria. For in that case the latter, possessing Thrace and shutting up Constantinople and the Straits within a narrow circle, would in fact be a preëminently powerful force in the Orient, and her conquerors of today would very soon willingly or unwillingly become her vassals.

War having broken out among the Allies, Turkey has thought best, making use of the right of nationalities and for humanitarian reasons, to advance and to occupy Adrianople and Kirk Kilisè. It may be this attitude of Turkey will not be considered by the cabinets of Europe as irreproachable from the political point of view. But these cabinets cannot deny that the present situation in Thrace and the misfortunes of its Moslem and Greek inhabitants gave Turkey from the national viewpoint the right to take the necessary measures to protect this province from the devastation and destruction with which it was threatened on the part of its provisional occupants, the Bulgarians. Consequently Europe should consider the present state of things, not merely vexed because a treaty concluded under her auspices has not been respected, but taking into consideration the logic of events and the prospect for peace in the East and even for universal peace. Besides, no one can deny that the future lot of Thrace interests Turkey most of all, as the possessor of Constantinople and the Straits, and that consequently in the settlement of this question Turkey has a right to a voice.

The Turkish daily *Ikdam* writes: —

Not to see the danger, or, seeing it, not to make it known, especially in grave affairs of State, far from being a

virtue, is a fault. We need to understand that the retaking of Adrianople will bring upon us measures or at least attempts on the part of certain powers, particularly of England. We must take steps in consequence. Maybe the expressions of public opinion in Europe in our favor will help us a little in the eager defense of this precious part of our beloved country. But how can our nation help our government in its painful task in this connection? First of all, by not doing what certain ones among us wish to do, impelled by an old and unfortunately inveterate habit, namely by increasing the elements of dissension in the country and by exciting the hatred of Moslems against Christians.

It is this which is the source of most of the evils that have beset this country for the past century and a half. It is this which has brought about the attacks of certain great powers and their attempts to seize our possessions. If we wish to exist, we must live on good terms with the non-Mohammedan elements. If we know enough to understand it, we will refrain from mixing up the perpetual quarrels of cross and crescent with our political, social and personal relations with our compatriots of another religion.

Yes, in this war Christianity has been unjust towards Moslems. But it would also be an injustice and especially at this moment, a blunder, to make our Christian compatriots responsible for this. If we are a nation even slightly in touch with politics, we must absolutely refrain from every religious quarrel, and take our revenge for the cruelties committed against us by allying ourselves with the Greeks who have been oppressed by their own Bulgarian co-religionists in the Balkans. This is the way to make Europe listen to us, and to deliver Thrace from the barbarous rule of Bulgaria.

And lastly the Turkish *Sabah* says:—

Yes, a treaty was made at London, we acknowledge, and we own that Adrianople was in the possession of our enemies. But is it just not to see the new situation and the causes that have led up to it? Is not this new situation emphasized by the advance of Roumania beyond the line of Silistria, and by the march of Greece and Servia against Bulgaria, their ally of yesterday? It is this new situation that has allowed Turkey to push on to the natural frontier of the Maritza River, to make good, if only to a slight degree, the losses she sustained in the last war. Will Roumania, Servia and Greece deny that they have profited by this chance? No, but the Ottoman Empire has not the same right. How can the Great Powers deny this right to Turkey, who has lost so much, while they recognize the right of Roumania, who has suffered no damage at all! What injustice!

The Ottoman army has occupied Thrace and Adrianople. This is an accomplished fact, which constitutes a prime factor in our favor. But there is a second: the wish of the inhabitants of this region. Let a plebiscite be taken; we will agree to that. It is a method to which already Italy, France and America have had recourse. We do not believe that Bulgaria would secure even five per cent. of the votes.

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION MEETING.

TALAS, July 5—12, 1913.

After a most patriotic start on the Fourth, the Annual Meeting of the W. T. M. proved a great success in every way. Twenty-seven members of the mission were present; four from Sivas, four from Marsovan, three from Trebizond, two from Smyrna, one each from Adabazar and Constantinople, and twelve from Cæsarea station. There were also two fraternal delegates from the Central Turkey Mission, whose presence and messages contributed much to the success of the gathering; and three corresponding members.

The tone of all the sessions was sensibly elevated by the series of devotional hours, the topics for which had been carefully prepared in advance, on the general subject The Kingdom of God. This series proved so helpful that a committee was appointed to prepare a similar line of topics for the next Annual Meeting.

All the reports from stations were both interesting and encouraging; but they all showed opportunities and open doors far beyond the ability of either the foreign force or the native workers. While commenting on the scarcity of pastors and preachers, the mission called for seven new missionary families, three new physicians, two nurses, and three ladies for educational work.

Resolutions were also adopted looking towards urging the Young Women's Christian Association to undertake systematic work in this country, under the lead of an American secretary. It is hoped that possibly Miss Gage, formerly of Marsovan, may see her way to undertake this work.

Rev. C. H. Holbrook of Sivas preached the annual sermon, on the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians; and Dr. C. C. Tracy and Rev. J. R. Brewster officiated at the Lord's Table, quite a number of friends coming in for these services.

The mission adopted suitable memorial resolutions regarding the four veterans who have passed away during the year, — Rev. W. A. Farnsworth, D.D., Rev. E. Riggs, D.D., Rev. L. Bartlett, and Miss P. L. Cull; also regarding the death of Mrs. J. H. Kingsbury.

Considerable was said of the advisability of having a school or schools for language study, where new missionaries may spend from six months to a year before proceeding to their stations; and the Mission's language committee was instructed to correspond with the language committees of the Eastern and Central Missions as to the possibility of cooperation in maintaining such schools. Since three vernaculars are in common use within this one mission, the problem is complicated.

A special committee, of which Mr. McNaughton is chairman, was appointed to make a thorough study of the needs and possibilities of Sunday School work in this country, and make recommendations at our next annual meeting as to better methods of work.

A report was presented, in the form of a pamphlet entitled, "A Suggested Course of Study for Elementary Schools in Turkey," the result of much careful work mainly on the part of Miss Pohl, at whose request further time was given her to complete this important step toward systematizing the course in all our elementary schools.

An urgent statement was made to the Board in Boston of the imperative need of an assistant treasurer for the Turkey missions, in view not only of the enormous increase in treasury business during the thirty-one years since Mr. Peet became treasurer, but also of the important diplomatic and business duties connected with his representation of our many growing institutions. It is hoped that a suitable man for this position may speedily be found.

While a resolution was adopted, looking towards the transfer of the Adrianople district to the care of the Balkan Mission, events that have transpired since the close of the meeting make one wonder whether after all this step was not somewhat premature.

All through the sessions, the benefit of effective committee work was most manifest; and the close contact made possible in a place such as Talas gave plenty of opportunity for informal but helpful discussion of many topics outside the regular business hours. It was thus possible to complete satisfactorily and with a minimum of strain the entire work within a week. Various social and musical occasions, as well as the religious privileges of two Sundays, helped to make this a sweet and memorable gathering.

CHARLES T. RIGGS.

Secretary, W. T. M.

NEW HOME FOR BROUSA GIRLS SCHOOL.

Those knowing our old quarters can readily understand that our main efforts, this year, have been to secure our new buildings, and therefore they will rejoice with us, when we say that we hope to open on September 10th under better conditions; — we cannot say in new buildings, but in wholly renewed buildings. Until this spring our efforts were given entirely to the securing of property about the present building in the Sed-Bashi quarter of Brousa, as its proximity to the Armenian Protestant Church and Community, as well as its central position for all day pupils, Turkish, French and Armenian, made it most desirable. It seemed impossible, however, to get such a place as was needed, and therefore the plan evolved itself of making use of the beautiful property in the Kaya-Bashi quarter of Brousa, where the school was held for so many years, repairing and remodelling the school building and the house, and using them for the boarding department and upper day school, thus having a convenient and comfortable home for the boarding girls and a beautiful garden and play ground. The old school building in Sed-Bashi will still serve its intended purpose and will be the day school for the kindergarten, primary, and lower intermediate departments, this will meet the needs of the Turkish and Armenian girls in Brousa, in great measure. The Greek girls

rejoice greatly that we are coming to their part of the city, so many Greek people live in the Kaya Bashi district. For those day pupils who come from a distance, carriages are always available, an electric tram is being seriously talked of, to connect the parts of the city, but to the able and strong, a walk of a mile and a half is not an impossibility. So we feel that our difficulties have in great part been conquered and we are on the high road to comfort and happiness. Further additions and improvements are also under consideration; — our present efforts are the combining of small rooms to make a large sunny dining room, the adding a large airy dormitory, putting in running water and electric lights, fitting up the gymnasium, etc. etc.

So much for outside things. As to our school work, the separation of departments will make the work much simpler as to general arrangement. The English work will be steadily strengthened, the Armenian Master will take more classes, the Greek girls will go earlier to their Master, and so the grades in all lines of work will be raised. More time also can be given to French and Turkish, as well as to sewing, fancy work, etc.

J. L. J.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Modern Call of Missions. By James S. Dennis, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. \$ 1.50 net.

A new volume from the pen of such a writer is a contribution to be appreciated. In this book the author of "Christian Missions and Social Progress" has gathered up a number of articles contributed to the press during some years past, revising them and bringing them up to date in the information they give and the facts they record. He deals with missions in their relation to commerce, to diplomacy, to history, to national evolution; comments on the Laymen's Movement and on recent Union Movements in Mission Fields, on the Hymnody of Modern Missions, and on the story of Missions in China. Each chapter repays careful perusal, for the author is an authority. But it is in treating of questions connected with Islam and Missions in the Near East that Dr. Dennis is both most at home and also most valuable to the majority of our readers. His twenty-three years' residence in Syria give him the right to speak with authority especially on these themes. Sympathetic and appreciative in his discussion of Islam, he is yet clear and uncompromising in his claim that Christianity is the only balm for the heart of the East. Especially suggestive is the paper on The Strategic Import of Missions in the Levant, as also that on Is Islam the Gospel for the Orient? One could wish that the article on The Recent Crisis in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut had been a little more explicit in giving the eminently sane and statesmanlike process by which that crisis was averted and the principles and prestige of the College upheld.

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 30, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

The recent success of an American in obtaining in very short order a permit from the Ottoman authorities for the practice of medicine in this country brought out a remark from one the Ottoman officials concerned which is worthy of note. "Janum," said he, "what is the use of putting any obstacles in their way? If we find a reason for refusing to allow these Americans to pass with merely a colloquium, they take all our examinations and do a lot better than our own trained doctors; so we might as well let them go!" The average American physician who comes out here is a picked man, and his subsequent career proves it. He will hold his own with his competitors anywhere. The old theory that those who couldn't succeed in America came out to foreign parts as missionary physicians, is exploded. In character as well as in attainments they rank with the best. And those who have been in their hospitals under their treatment are loud in their voluntary testimonials to their self-denying devotion and wonderful skill. Turkey would do herself and her people the greatest possible favor if she made practice in her borders easy instead of difficult for these consecrated knights of the lancet. The suffering and the dying do not stop to inquire whether a man knows French enough to answer questions put by a Turkish medical professor. They need more such men as these foreign physicians have proved themselves to be, French or no French. It ought to be possible by this time for the Ottoman Government to allow medical examinations in English.

We have reason to believe that the present Ottoman Government realizes keenly the absolute need of real reforms being introduced immediately into the government of the Asiatic provinces. Where Kourd and Armenian and Turk have been for decades struggling in a sort of guerrilla warfare for the supremacy, — a struggle that led to the discouragement and migration of thousands of the best blood of the empire, to say nothing of the ravaging of the country and the actual loss in human lives, — the Government is now sincerely desirous of placing foreign officials who shall have a

great measure of actual power. Apparently the securing of British experts would best meet the wishes of the Ottoman Government and people. British success in Egypt and India, and her present earnest efforts to patrol the coasts of the Persian Gulf and prevent gun-running there, have impressed the Sublime Porte. But there is the Great Northern Bear to reckon with. It is to Russia's interests to retain strong hold on any foreign element in the Armenian provinces; and she is unwilling to tolerate any British influence so near to her frontiers. Russia wishes to secure in northeastern Turkey the same domination she has secured in northwestern Persia; and unless the employment of foreign advisers or administrators means this, Russia will block the scheme as far as she can. It is a pity; for it will be as hard for Turkey to find such officials outside of British circles as it was for Persia to find a successor to Mr. Shuster as Treasurer-General. Our exemplary modesty cannot prevent us from suggesting that in American civil circles can be found suitable persons for such posts; but we fear even Americans will not prove acceptable to the Government of the Tsar.

But why not seek for the requisite foreign officials among the Swiss, or the Swedes, or the Danes, or the Norwegians? What possible objection could Russia have to such neutral men from the smaller States? And there are certainly capable administrators among them. What the country needs, as the Ottoman Government realizes, is men of character, firm, impartial, just, capable of ensuring the correct administration of these very mixed provinces, where no nationality is in the majority and each one distrusts officials of each other race. Given such men, with the necessary military and police backing, and the six eastern vilayets will be as secure and peaceful as you please. Allow the country to go on as it has been going this past two years, and Russia will come in as sure as tomorrow's sun; — and when she comes in, it is not easy to put her out. It is as easy today for Russia to capture Erzroom as for Enver Bey's army to march into undefended Adrianople. The only security for Turkey's eastern provinces is some scheme of foreign advice and administration. Couldn't we persuade Col. Theodore Roosevelt to come out for five years as Vali of Kourdistan?

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Commencement of the Smyrna School for Girls took place on the evening of June 26th, — the last of all the schools, I believe.

The program consisted of several musical pieces, among them a short cantata, "Jairus' Daughter," by the school, several scenes from the Merchant of Venice given by the Senior class, and the address given by Mr. Harlow.

There were nine graduates, several of whom will return for the Teachers' Training course next year.

A. E. P.

Y. M. C. A. PUSHES FOREIGN WORK.

The North American Young Men's Christian Associations propose to send out and maintain in foreign lands two hundred trained secretaries, at a cost of about half a million dollars annually. This means an increase of sixty men over the present force of 140, and these sixty they propose to have at their posts by the close of 1915. Wherever these secretaries have gone, it has been at the united request of the mission forces working in that field; and there has always been close cooperation as between the Y. M. C. A. and other Christian bodies and workers. Emphatic testimonials to the value of this form of effort have been forthcoming from all sides, from missionary boards and their representatives. Most convincing of all are the urgent calls for more secretaries from fields already to some degree acquainted with the methods and working of the Association. Moreover the recent Annual Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of North America took action recommending that those Mission Boards set apart for a term of years twenty men to work with at least an equal number of Association secretaries among the government students of China; and this in view of the very large and rapidly increasing number of students in non-Christian educational institutions in that republic, and in view of the exceptional fitness of Y. M. C. A. methods in influencing young men for Christ and the Church.

As Dr. John R. Mott has worded it:— "The question is not: Why should the Associations of North America carry on the Foreign Work? The question is: Does the call of the church, the recognized Christian leaders, the dominant statesmen of the world and of the leaders of the Association constitute a call not from men but from God, which we would disobey at our peril?"

It may be a surprise to many to know that the North American Y. M. C. A. now supports fifty-two secretaries in China alone; thirty-four in India and Ceylon; twenty in South America; ten in Japan; six in Mexico; five in the Philippines; five in Turkey and the Near East; and four each in Korea and the West Indies. There are calls now for other secretaries for various points in Turkey, such as Aintab, Smyrna, etc., and for the great student centres such as Calcutta, Tokyo, St. Petersburg and Buenos Aires. The Universities of Buenos Aires and Tokyo, for example, contain 5,000 students each.

In the words of a leaflet recently issued by the Foreign Department of the International Committee:— "No word or combination of words in the English language will adequately express the need of entering all these fields with the full force of men at once. World crises, psychological moment, the break in the game, imminent victory or defeat, —all these and more are involved. . . . National crises are impending. Time escapes. Sin is at work. The Associations are able. The church appeals. Under these conditions the North American Associations will be chargeable with guilt if they do not have their full quota of two hundred men on the field not later than 1915."

The addition of these sixty men will mean the raising of the foreign budget of the Associations within the next two years from \$354,000 to \$500,000. But experience has shown that this will also mean the raising of far more than an equivalent amount in the fields entered; for from the first the local expenses, salaries of native secretaries, money to purchase land for buildings and athletic fields, etc., have all been put on the field itself; so that the work is self-supporting aside from the salaries of the foreign secretaries.

This heroic missionary task is the outlet for the energies of the North American Associations which will keep them from the sin of selfishness. The property of the Associations in North America increased in 1911 alone approximately five million dollars, or ten per cent. Money spent on current expenses increased at about the same rate. No one can doubt that the money is there for an even greater work abroad. And this will react immediately on the home problem, and serve to unite still more closely all parts of the world of youth. The next five years ought to show wonderful developments in Turkey also, along Y. M. C. A. lines.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

The first number of Volume 3 of this organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has just appeared. It contains an article in French on the Commercial Department of Robert College, by Prof. Alfred L. Morgan; and several other articles in French. Mr. Montesanto of the American Consulate at Trebizond contributes an interesting statement regarding the diversion of Persian transit traffic from Trebizond to the Russian route through the Caucasus, and its causes. Significant statistics are given to show the increase in declared exports from Turkey to the United States; these in 1910 amounted to \$14,877,809; in 1911 to \$19,929,629; and in 1912 to \$22,876,475. The greatest increase was in tobacco, wool and licorice root. Similarly the exports from Egypt are tabulated, showing an increase from \$15,864,666 in 1911 to \$23,624,800 in 1912; cotton accounts for over nine-tenths of the whole. The figures for exports from Athens to the United States are, \$864,646 in 1911, and \$1,367,246 in 1912; from the rest of Greece \$2,320,972 in 1911, falling to \$2,270,149 in 1912. Servia sent over \$719,263 in 1911 and \$1,011,566 in 1912; most of this being in copper ore. Statistics are also given regarding tourist travel and emigration; the tourist travel at Constantinople for 1913 has not been above ten per cent. of the normal annual traffic. Emigration from Turkey to America is on the increase; many from Syria go to South America, and both Syrians and Armenians to the United States. Commercial reports are found in this number from Aleppo, Crete, Athens, Dardanelles, Smyrna and Egypt; and several interesting illustrations.

The municipal government has approved of the plans for the extension of the street railway from Ortakeuy to Bebek, and work will be begun immediately, in the hope of having the line in operation this coming spring.

PERSIAN DISORDERS.

South Persia, supposed to be a sphere of British influence, is not making rapid progress toward order and tranquillity. The main arteries of caravan traffic are so infested with lawless tribesmen that even large caravans are not exempted from their raids. Such attacks have recently been reported on the road from Bunder Abbas to Kerman, and the region of Shiraz is also unsafe. Also the Ahwaz-Ispahan road, where Messrs. Lynch Brothers have large interests, but where the quarrels of the Bakhtiari families rage, to the detriment of traffic.

Aside from this, the gun-running expeditions on the coasts of the Persian Gulf keep British warships busy and have cost the lives of several British seamen. Were it not for British protection, marauding tribesmen from the interior would have looted Bushire, Linga and Bunder Abbas more than once; and pirates even now seek to elude the British gunboats.

Russia in the north believes in more of a mailed fist policy, and maintains in her "sphere of influence" a force of 16,000 men, while the drastic measures she has occasionally taken inspire the Persians with respect if not with admiration. The softer policy of Britain has thus far failed to produce better effect in Southern Persia. One could hardly imagine hostile tribesmen in the north firing on Russian forces with such impunity as has been enjoyed by the miscreants who fired on British ships from the Persian shores to the south. If England is to preserve order in that district, it will have to be by more determined measures.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Rev. Edwin H. Byington, D.D., of Massachusetts, son of the late Dr. Byington, missionary to the Bulgarians, is visiting Constantinople, his birthplace, with his wife.

The Armenian dailies *Azadamart* and *Puzantion* and the Turkish daily *Tasviri Efkiar* have all been suppressed by court-martial during the past week. Lightning is striking pretty frequently.

Marquis Pallavicini, the Austrian Ambassador, had a narrow escape from serious accident on the quay near the British Embassy grounds at Therapia last Monday. His magnificent pair of blacks took fright at some conduit-pipes piled up by the roadside, and dashed into the sea. His Excellency had the presence of mind to leap from the carriage to the quay just in time, as did his coachman; but the horses were drowned.

There has been a considerable increase in small pox in the city of late, and the authorities are showing commendable energy in vaccinating the populace.

Mr. G. Cornell Tarler, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, returned last Wednesday after absence on leave in America.

THE PROVINCES.

The investigating commission sent by the Armenian Patriarchate to Rodosto has returned and submitted its report to the Patriarch. Two days ago a commission of five, three Turks and two Greeks, was sent to Rodosto by the Sublime Porte to institute a separate investigation on the crimes reported through the Patriarchates.

Sixty Bulgarian prisoners from Adrianople were brought to the Selimié barracks at Constantinople on Monday last. They were in civilian's clothes, but are reported to have been soldiers in disguise.

Boudja, a suburb of Smyrna, is now lighted by electricity. There are schemes on foot for electric street cars in both Smyrna and Magnesia.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs P. B. Kennedy of Kortcha, Albania, have returned from England to Albania instead of going on at present to America, and are engaged in much-needed relief work from Durazzo as a centre, with funds collected for relief purposes in England. Mr. Erickson goes on to America to set the needs and opportunities of the Albanian field before the American public.

A son, William Nesbitt, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Cyril H. Haas at Adana on July 14th.

Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Ryan are the parents of a son, born July 26th at Bebek, Constantinople.

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Mr. Müller, the architect at Robert College, left yesterday on his return to the United States.

Prof. Harry H. Barnum of Robert College and Miss Annie Alvord of Danbury, Conn., were married at the home of the latter on July 26th.

(D.D.)³ is the algebraic formula for President Bliss' degrees. Just before his coming to the S. P. C. New York University and Amherst College each gave him "the solemn half moons", as theologians some times call them, and now Princeton has done the same thing.

Rev. S. R. Harlow of Smyrna and his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Birge, arrived in the capital on July 22nd from Afion Kara Hissar on a fortnight's visit.

Mr. W. N. James left last Friday returning to Marsovan.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leavitt, of the American Embassy, left on Wednesday last, going to St. Gervais for the summer.

An Imperial decree has prolonged for one year the period during which work must be begun on the electric road from Galata to the Black Sea on the European side of the Bosphorus, a concession given some time ago to a German firm.

OTHER LANDS.

Andrew Carnegie has given the sum of £2,000,000, the income of which is to be used for public libraries, church organs, etc., in the United Kingdom.

Prof. A. H. Lybyer, Ph.D., formerly of Robert College, has resigned his post at Oberlin, to accept the position of Assistant Professor of History in the University of Illinois, at Urbana.

Robert Bridges, M.D., Litt. D., LL. D., has been made by royal appointment Poet Laureate of Great Britain. He is sixty-nine years old and is a retired physician, who has written many poems and essays besides eight plays.

A very serious rising in South China against the authority of President Yuan Shi-kai is making rapid headway. It is led by a deposed governor of a province.

By defeating Canada in the final round of the preliminary contest in lawn tennis, America secured the right to play England for the Davis trophy. This match was to be played July 25th and 26th, but the results are not yet to hand.



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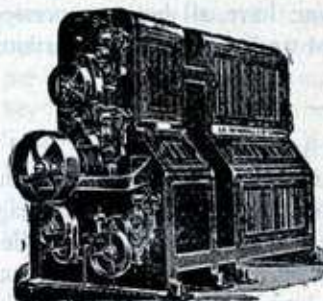
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PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	Sept.	11th.	"
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