

# The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 17

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

## THE THRACIAN MIGRATIONS.

Without attempting to decide where the truth lies, — we have not yet made an impartial investigation, — we give quotations from the Greek and Turkish papers published here to indicate the two sides of the story. The undisputed facts are that a large emigration of Greeks is taking place, and a large immigration of Moslems.

The official paper of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, *Eklesiastike Aletheia*, says:—

"We do not at all wish to believe that the Imperial Government looks with indifference on this state of things. Indications of its willingness and good intention to stop the evil, we have in plenty. The earnest recommendation of the Minister of the Interior to the Patriarchal Committee is a safe indication of this. Nevertheless we cannot pass unnoticed the fact of the direct guilt in many cases of the lesser government officials who have been the active movers of this carnival of orgies. They forbid the Greek villagers to sell their animals, and fix prices for their grain equal to about one tenth of its value, and compel them to sell at such a price to the incoming immigrants. They demand from the Greeks the payment of taxes and the free transportation in their wagons of the Moslem refugees and the compulsory making of roads; and when they are unable to immediately fulfil these demands, they summon them to emigrate. At the same time they organize bands of Moslem refugees, especially Turks from Albania, who go about the villages by night and fire into the air to frighten the inhabitants. The next day the chief of police, the captain of the garrison, the *müdir*, etc., call the villagers and set before them the dangers that threaten them on the part of the Albanian Turks if they do not leave. Then appears a horde of miserable and unrighteous speculators, under the national mask of Turkish patriots, with branches all over Thrace, and these take advantage of the misery of others and compel the Greek villagers for a mere pittance, under the lead of the *müdir*, and the tax-gatherer, who as a usual thing are relatives of the purchasers, to part with their cattle, their goods, and all they have, and take the road to the coast.

"But note that things do not always go along so smoothly and peacefully. Frequently the immigrants and their leaders break open doors and windows by force and are settled by the village officials in the houses of the Christians, whom they throw out into the streets after robbing them of all their property, telling them in the most categorical fashion that there is no longer any place for them in this country.

Beatings, oppression and torture are the lot of those who offer the slightest resistance. In other cases the villages are besieged for days; and when they surrender the Albanian-Turkish hordes swoop down with the thunder of guns in broad daylight on the shops and houses of the Greeks and the stealing of their cattle and goods begins, followed by the mournful exodus of the inhabitants." There follow the names of villages in the regions of Vize, Bounar Hissar and Lule Bourgas that have thus suffered.

The other side is given by the *Tanin*, which says:—

"A decision of the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate makes us mention again the emigration that we have already referred to. Indeed we could not pass over in silence the last phases of the question, whose causes are utterly different from those indicated by the Athens Agency, that source of calumnies and lies. Besides, nobody in Europe takes that agency seriously except the agents of Hellenism, who are eager to twist the facts. They now wish to change the situation and bring in religion, mingling the sacred with the profane, so as to excite public opinion the more. We do not believe this intrusion of the Orthodox Church in such a matter is laudable. The Patriarch, despite the prestige attaching to his high office, cannot raise in the esteem of the civilized world the Greeks who have lost favor by the cruelties and excesses they have committed in Macedonia. The Greek papers have announced that the Patriarch would not celebrate in his official character the resurrection of Christ, as the church was in mourning for "serious causes." If these "serious causes" are the emigration of Greeks from Thrace, the Orthodox Church puts on mourning very easily. The emigration of Greeks from Thrace is the natural result of the tyrannical excesses of the Greeks of Macedonia. The Greek population of Thrace does not wish to live any longer with the Turks, because the latter, after the suffering they have endured in Macedonia, can no longer be the friends of the Greeks. That is why they are leaving, but it is not true, as the Athens Agency says, that the Government is forcing them to leave; nor are there other "serious causes," as the Patriarchate insinuates. The Government, at the request of the Patriarchate, sent an examiner to the spot; he found nothing abnormal. The Greeks wish to go, and assuredly nobody is trying to prevent their doing so; but it is of their own free will that they go. Once more we say it: there is no other cause for this emigration than the excesses which the Turks have suffered and are suffering in Macedonia. The Greeks have done all in their power to compel the Turks to quit Macedonia, in order to create there a homogeneous majority for themselves. And now they urge the Greeks of Thrace to

expatriate themselves so that they may go and establish themselves in Macedonia. And these are the "serious causes" and the only causes of the emigration of the Thracian Greeks. So the Patriarch may quit his mourning. His Holiness must surely know what is going on in Macedonia: the barbarities of the Greeks and the flight of the Turks. When he paints a spontaneous emigration in such tragic colors, he ought to cast his eyes on the miserable plight of our co-religionists in Macedonia. There indeed is ground for putting on mourning; and our souls are saddened at the sorrowful spectacle.

"We think it dangerous to mix the Church and religion up in such questions, and play with the feelings of people. The Patriarch would be more within his functions if he tried to dissipate the misunderstandings and stop the differences that separate the nationalities. That would better fit his holy ministry. At the time when they are coloring their Easter eggs in Moslem blood, who can take seriously the false mourning of the Patriarchate? Everything has its limits."

The Minister of Interior, Talaat Bey, with others went last week to the region of Chorlou to investigate for the government the causes of grievance on the part of the Greeks; and on his return the following official communication was published:—

"The emigration of Greeks and their settling in Greece results from the following facts: the Greeks who had deserted from Thrace, to the number of 12,000, have been writing letters from Greece to their relatives urging them to join them there; the Moslem peasants whose houses had been destroyed by the Greeks tried to obtain redress through the courts, and the Greeks were frightened; those guilty of common crimes not being included in the general amnesty, were afraid of reprisals from the returning Moslems; the Greeks dreamed of getting possession of the goods and houses deserted by the Moslems fleeing from Macedonia; and those who had helped the enemy during the war in Thrace were afraid of punishment and therefore fled to Greece. This emigration began first in the villages around Adrianople and near Serai, and was caused by letters from persons in Greece. With the exception of a few cases of wounds inflicted at the time of emigration, no indication of violence or force has been proven. More than 20,000 persons have left the vilayet of Adrianople, but there has been no pillage or robbery anywhere. In some cases animals were sold at great loss, but the local authorities intervened to stop such sale. Thanks to the prompt measures taken by the Governor-General, about 500 sheep that had been carried off from the *kaza* of Hairabol were confiscated and returned to the Hairabol authorities. The Government officials have done nothing to urge or encourage the Greeks to emigrate, nor have the Moslem immigrants installed in the vilayet had any considerable influence in the matter. Only in two villages whose Greek population had emigrated thirty houses of Moslems were put in there temporarily. As each of these villages had 300 houses, it will be seen that only ten per cent were thus used. Moreover some Moslem villagers were seen driving 300 head of cattle through the villages to sell them; but as this seemed to frighten the Greek population the necessary measures were taken as to this. In-

formation having come that the emigration movement had begun in the *sanjak* of Chatalja, a civil inspector has been sent there to put in operation there the measures deemed wise in the Adrianople vilayet. It has been decided to forbid any further emigration from the villages; to forbid the population to urge the Greeks to emigrate; to forbid the sale at ruinous prices of any cattle; to forbid any leaving of the province en masse; and to allow no steamer to call at Midia or Heraclea for the transport of emigrants. Further the Adrianople authorities have decided summarily to arrest anyone found guilty of selling at a low price the property of Greeks who have emigrated or wish to go, or of intimidating such persons so as to induce them to sell at a loss or to leave the country. No individuals will be allowed to go armed, and even those to whom arms had been given because they lived near the frontier, for self-defense, will be required to give up these arms, since they might abuse the privilege. Special squads of mounted police will be sent about the vilayet to prevent further disorders."

#### THE MOSLEM WORLD FOR APRIL.

In the current number of the *Moslem World*, Rev. C. T. Erickson makes a strong argument for calling Albania the Key to the Moslem World. His paper repays careful reading. William J. W. Roome describes vividly the effects of Islam in the Soudan, which in his view are unfavorable. There is a serious criticism by Miss J. von Mayer of Bokhara, on the attitude of Russia toward Islam within her borders. Professor D. Westermann and Dr. S. M. Zwemer collaborate in producing a New Statistical Survey of Mohammedanism, wherein they give the figures in great detail, the summary of which is:—

	Total	Under Christian Rule
Asia	156,690,110	123,690,310
Africa	42,039,349	41,836,344
Europe	2,373,676	1,373,676
America	174,061	174,061
Australia	19,500	19,500
TOTAL	201,296,696	167,093,891

Mr. Herbert E. E. Hayes, of Belbeis, Egypt, strikes a warning note on The Real Tendency of Mysticism. A very interesting paper follows on the Present Status of Mohammedanism in Peking, showing that there are now in that city 5,949 families of Moslems, with 32 mosques. We are given a learned discussion of Waqf, by "Jurist;" and the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdell, D.D., contributes a review of the new edition of Arnold's "The Preaching of Islam." The last article is a most enlightening description of a Moslem Mission to England, by Professor H. U. Weitbrecht. The tone of the entire number is optimistic and helpful.

Dr. J. K. Greene is spending the months of April and May in a missionary tour of Wisconsin and Minnesota, speaking every Sunday and at midweek meetings.

## REFORMS IN THE MOSOUL DISTRICT.

Süleiman Nazif Bey, the present Vali of Mosoul, appears to be an example of the right man in the right place. Since his appointment he has given proofs of ability to govern, in his action against Sheikh Abdul-Salam, the chief of the rebellious Barzan Kourds; and of his capacity to win the liking of his people by his treatment of the unhappy Yezidis, who have been so long oppressed.

Sheikh Abdul-Salam has for some time been a thorn in the side of the Government, setting it at defiance when it suited him, and terrorizing the district more or less. Three years ago the government took action against him, and then, finding himself in a tight corner, he came to terms and promised to behave, but drifted back into a state of outlawry once more. Thereupon the Vali promptly summoned him to Mosoul. The order was disobeyed, and the sheikh fled, doubtless thinking that in a short time his offence would be forgotten. But Süleiman Nazif Bey has taken the matter up with vigor, and on March 1st, military preparations were being made for the active prosecution of a regular campaign against the rebellious sheikh. The fact that the provincial treasury had at that time actually received a sum of Lt. 2,500 and a promise of a further Lt. 3,500 for the purpose of prosecuting the campaign would seem to show that the central Government is prepared to back the Vali's action effectively. And that being so we shall doubtless soon hear of the Kourdish chieftain being brought to book.

As to the Yezidis, or "devil worshipers," as they are commonly called, the Vali has shown a sympathetic and conciliatory spirit that has been all too rare in Ottoman officials in the past. There are many of these interesting people in the Mosoul district, who in past years have been persecuted there as elsewhere. Some twenty years ago the persecution was particularly severe, Deli Omar Pasha, who had been charged with the duty of "converting" them, by the Porte, adopting the most brutal measures to effect that object when they rejected his overtures. Many were massacred, and the Pasha confiscated their "idols" (bronze peacocks) and sent them to Baghdad, where they have since been kept. Now Süleiman Nazif Bey has called the Yezidi leaders together, expressed his sorrow for their past sufferings, restored their "idols" and informed them that henceforth the Ottoman Government will grant them the same privileges and liberties as are enjoyed by all other religious sects in Turkey. Needless to add, this step has given rise to great satisfaction amongst the Yezidis.

## —The Near East.

(Note. An official communication of two weeks ago from the Ottoman Government reported a bloody conflict at Barzan between the troops and the forces of Abdul-Salam, as a result of which the troops triumphantly entered Barzan, having killed a large number of the rebels including eight of their chiefs, but the Sheikh and some companions escaped and were being pursued.)

## AS TO THE YEZIDIS.

Sir Edwin Pears, in his "Turkey and its People," says they "cannot be classed either as followers of Christ or of Mohammed, a group who in the modern world, are an anachronism, who, if they are not a survival, are born out of time. A few are nomads; others inhabit a small number of villages in Armenia, in the vilayets of Van, Diarbekir and Aleppo. But by far the larger number exist in the districts of Sheikhan and Sinjar, in the province of Mosoul. Taken altogether the Yezidis probably number about 100,000. They not only deny that they are Moslems, but claim that they are a distinct race, and are not the descendants of Adam and Eve, with whose offspring they are forbidden to have any relations. They declare that God is formed of seven emanations, and that each emanation is God. From these emanations came the angels, the first of whom was the devil. He sinned, suffered, was restored to favor, and was placed highest in order amongst the angels. Then the angels revolted; God punished them, and this time made Satan their chief, and named him Meleki Tavus, or Peacock King, conferring on him power equal to that he himself possessed. 'Just as two flames unite, so did Allah and Satan become one.' The Yezidis are intensely conservative, in the sense of being non-progressive. They claim to be under the protection of the Peacock King, otherwise the devil. Their legends are many and extremely weird. As far as possible they refuse to have any dealings with their Moslem neighbors. The Moslem authorities distrust them, and on the other hand no Yezidi chief will visit the Turkish authorities unless upon substantial guarantees being given for his safety. No Yezidi will enter a mosque. They have no desire to meet Christians, but they do so more willingly than Mohammedans. The features in their conduct which have most contributed to their repute are: their distrust of all who are not of their religion, and their belief that reverence must be shown for the devil. They regard as enemies those who lightly take his name in vain, and claim that it is their duty to kill any one who speaks ill of the devil. They have two sacred books called the "Jelveh" and the "Black Mushafi," but it is difficult to obtain any information as to their contents. They have never been printed. Of recent years they declare that even all their manuscript books have been destroyed. They are undoubtedly idolaters. They venerate the statues of a peacock representing the great God-Devil. The principal feature in their public worship is dancing, which they practise around these statues. They also offer sacrifice. They practise circumcision, like Jews and Moslems. They baptize their children like Christians. They turn towards the morning star like fire-worshippers. Some of them at least worship water, and never pass a spring without a prayer. They believe firmly in transmigration like Hindoos, and like them favor fakirs. They repudiate Islam, and yet have often been classed, both by Moslems and Christians, as Mohammedan sectaries."

## THE MEXICO-AMERICAN TROUBLE.

A very anomalous situation meets us in Mexico today, where the United States Government is trying to settle its dispute with General Huerta, whom it refuses to recognize as President of the Republic, while the Constitutional forces under Carranza and the infamous Villa protest against American violation of Mexican territory and call upon the American army to withdraw from Vera Cruz, but in the same breath denounce Huerta as a usurper and deny all cooperation with him. President Wilson has plainly stated that the United States has no intention of making war on Mexico, or of infringing her sovereign rights; he insists that the American quarrel is with an individual who at the present moment is in power in part of the Mexican territory, and that therefore it is necessary for the American Government to take measures to insist on satisfaction from him by landing men at Vera Cruz and occupying the custom house. This landing has been effected by a force of 6,000 marines from the fleet under command of Rear-Admirals Badger and Fletcher, with a loss of 12 killed and 50 wounded; of the Mexicans it is said that 150 were killed. The Mexican forces have withdrawn to a distance of twenty miles. The municipal government is left in Mexican hands. Up to the last accounts Tampico had not been occupied by the American fleet, but it was thought not unlikely that this step would be taken.

The Government of Huerta has given Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé d'affaires, his passports and has recalled the Mexican Minister at Washington; but till now it has not declared war. It is also reported that Mexican troops have crossed the American border at several points. This would mean the troops of the insurgents, and would indicate that they were making common cause with the Huertists; but this seems improbable in view of Carranza's strong words of repudiation of Huerta.

As for the cause of this situation, it is quite distinct from the immediate occasion of it. President Wilson's demand that the American flag be saluted was occasioned by the gratuitous arrest and imprisonment of some American marines while they were landing to purchase supplies; two of these men were even taken out of the boat that was flying the Stars and Stripes. But this was merely the culmination of a number of incidents that showed the necessity of calling on Huerta to modify his method of dealing with Americans. Nor is the attitude of the Constitutionalists any more satisfactory. The murder of the Englishman Benton concerns the American Government because of our obligations under the Monroe Doctrine; and there are plenty of Americans who feel that the time has come for a general housecleaning in Mexico in the interests of the Mexicans themselves. Whether this can be accomplished by other means than an occupation of the country, remains to be seen. Such an occupation would take several years and be sadly expensive in human lives.

The latest despatches indicate that Brazil, Argentina and Chile have offered their good offices as mediators, and that there seems good hope that such mediation may be acceptable to both sides. Great Britain is also reported to have offered to do anything she can in the matter.

## TARSUS HAPPENINGS.

*Tarsus, Turkey, April 22, 1914.*

On April 15th, the day preceding the spring vacation, St. Paul's Academy held its Prize Speaking Contest and Commencement exercises. Nine boys competed in three languages for the declamation prizes, and in the evening, after speeches by eight others, 28 students received their diplomas. The Academy department has been kept entirely separate from the College this year with the gratifying result of a higher grade of scholarship. The Commencement exercises were without doubt the best in the history of the Academy.

The spiritual life of the College has been greatly helped by the week's visit of two Marash theological students, Mr. Siragan Aghababian and Mr. Simon Vehabedian. Their daily contact with the students, individual talks, and stirring appeals for a consecration to the Christian ministry have led several students to consider the ministry as a life work, and many more to resolve to enter some form of Christian service. We are grateful to the young men themselves and to the Marash Seminary, and hope that so beneficial a plan may be continued.

The month of April has been noteworthy for the number of visitors who stopped at Tarsus. Miss Lathrop and Miss Kingsbury of Boston passed through Tarsus on their round-the-world trip. Rev. and Mrs. Robert Porter of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. and Mrs. Whyte of Watertown, Wis. passed the Easter week as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Christie. Mr. Porter delivered several addresses and preached the Easter sermon to the Protestant congregation. We are grateful to Dr. Whyte for his able lectures on "The Spread of Contagious Diseases," and "Achievements in the Medical Field." Miss Gage, during her visit in the interest of the Y.W.C.A. work, addressed one of the largest assemblies of Gregorian women that has been seen in the Gregorian School Hall. Her visit has stirred up an increased interest in the Y.W.C.A. Miss Willard of Marsovan accompanied Miss Gage on her visit.

It is not very often that Tarsus is favoured with a real musical concert. Consequently the entertainment given by Mr. Pierre Briquet on the cello, accompanied by Mrs. Whyte on the piano was all the more enjoyed by a number of friends.

Since his return from Egypt, Dr. Christie has been giving a series of interesting and instructive lectures on the "Ethics of the Nations." Up to the present time he has concluded the addresses on the Egyptian, Babylonian and Chinese civilizations.

P. E. N.

## CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

**Sunday, May 3rd, 1914.**

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m.,

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.

CONSTAN/PLE COLLEGE, 5 p. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

### THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, educational, political, economic and other interests of the Ottoman Empire and the Near East.

**Subscription Price :-**

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum.

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7.50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

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Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 29, 1914.

## EDITORIAL.

The college libraries of this country will do well to consider whether there is a better way to have at hand the current history of the Ottoman Empire than by placing on their shelves the bound volumes of THE ORIENT. Year by year these give a succinct review of events as they pass, in as accurate a manner as possible; and it is our honest belief that no college can well afford to be without such a set. If it is worth while to preserve bound volumes of other periodicals, — and which library is without these? — much more is it worth while to put within reach of students and professors such a record of the history of the Near East. A limited supply can still be furnished of Vol. IV., for 1913, at 47½ piastres or ten francs, and of Vols. I., II., and III. at half a lira each. These will be sent to America post free for \$2.50 each, and for Vol. IV. \$2.25.

Monday last was the fifth anniversary of the accession of His Majesty Mehmed Reshad V. Decorations, bunting and firecrackers by day and illuminations by night celebrated the occasion; and the Sultan held a reception at noon in the throne room of Dolma Baghtché Palace, at which he received the felicitations of the Grand Vizier and the Cabinet, the heads of the religious communities, the civil and municipal officers and various other dignitaries. The Heir Apparent and Imperial Princes also did homage. The usual salute of twenty-one guns was fired at noon. The five years' reign of the Sultan has not been a peaceful, uneventful one; but the disturbing cause has not been the person of His Majesty. This much could not have been said of his predecessor, who occupies a palace on the other side of the Bosphorus these past five years. And we are probably right in saying that the kindly, paternal affection of the present Sultan has won for him a place in the hearts of his people that should be to him an abiding source of comfort. And we wish for him

and his empire a far quieter and more prosperous epoch in the next five years than this period has been.

Hopes had been held out that the visit of the Roumanian General Coanda to Constantinople and Athens might furnish some basis for a better understanding between Turkey and Greece on the mooted subject of the Islands. The visit was a purely private affair any way, and the conversations he had with diplomats at the two capitals came to no results. Each side is firm in its determination to stick to its view of the case; Turkey would be delighted to exchange Mitylene and Chios for six of the Islands in the southern Aegean, now occupied by Italy, and if this cannot be, she insists on the observation by Greece of the stipulation set down by the Powers that the two islands be not fortified, and further Turkey wishes to have her consular representatives in those islands clothed with large powers of surveillance, as to such danger of fortifications and as to contraband trade in arms, etc., with the Asiatic coast. Greece on the other hand has no desire to trade a bird in the hand for any number in the bush; nor will she consent to enlarging the usual powers of consular representatives in favor of Turkey's consuls there; and as to not fortifying the islands, she says that if the Powers are going to forbid her safeguarding her interests in her own territory, those Powers must give sufficient guarantees against any attack on the part of Turkey, and that failing such guarantees, she will be forced to fortify her new possessions. Each party is trying also to secure pledges of fair and humane treatment for their co-religionists in each others' territory. But Greece is content to let things work out their own course, while Turkey is anxious to come to direct negotiations with Greece as the only way to secure better terms. This may explain in part why the Roumanian general found little chance to use any friendly offices with the two governments. In these conditions the Roumanian Government is hardly likely to offer its official mediation. And meanwhile Greco-Turkish relations are becoming more and more strained by the tales of expulsion and injustice in connection with the migrations from Macedonia and Thrace, wherein the pot is shouting denunciations of the blackness of the kettle.

### CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- May 1, 1852, Miss Anna L. Whittlesey, Beirut, died.
- 2, 1828, Messrs. Goodell, Bird and Smith driven out of Syria.
- • 1839, Charles I. of Roumania born.
- 3, 1912, S.P.C.A. organized in Constantinople.
- 4, 1873, Dr. David Livingstone died.
- 6, 1862, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, visits Beirut.
- • 1910, King Edward VII. of England died; George V. succeeded.
- • 1914, *Khudur Ellez*, Moslem first day of Spring.
- 7, 1890, Shanghai Missionary Conference begun.

**THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE  
OF THE NEW "HOME"  
ANATOLIA COLLEGE — MARSOVAN.**

Saturday morning rose bright and clear. Some little excitement was in the air, for the boys, also, were to have a part in the auspicious event. A new building for the Home for Younger Boys, is being put up, and all classes in the college are interested in it, for some of their members began their college career in the shelter of the Home. Even of the tutors, there are several who were boys in the Home.

At half past eight, we all assembled on the campus, and forming a somewhat irregular procession, marched over to the new grounds. The present boys of the Home led the way, and then came the College Band, playing. After them, the Senior Class; next, teachers and visitors; then the girls from Anatolia Girls' School; and, last, the rest of the College Classes.

Standing on the platform laid across the rising brick walls of the new Home were gathered teachers, Home Mothers and visitors. Dr. White, President of Anatolia College, announced the object of the gathering, in Turkish. The band played the college song, "Morning Cometh," or "Anatolia." Then all joined in singing it. After which Mr. Getchell, as Principal of the Preparatory Department and of the Home, made an address in English.

He said that the Home was founded in 1894, and therefore is now twenty years old. There is no home without a mother; and it is the Home Mothers that have made this institution possible. There have been three ladies acting in that capacity, during these twenty years. Mrs. Riggs was the Mother for four years. Mrs. Smith held the position for seven years; and, as temporary supply, later, for one year more. Mrs. Getchell has been in charge for nine years, and is still in that position. Young men monitors have the direct supervision of the boys, and have done much in training them. Of these there have been twenty seven, during these twenty years.

As representatives of the founding and early development of the Home, Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Smith together, each with a trowel, applied the plaster which set the corner stone.

Dr. White offered a dedicatory prayer, in Turkish, and the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung by all.

Next came the endorsement of the College Classes, shown in song and in play.

The Junior Class sang Dr. Tracy's ode to the Mountains of Pontus. The Sophomores sang a song written especially for Sophomores, by Dr. Tracy. It had a real college ring to it, and was sung with spirit. The Freshmen marched up with fife and drum, and ranging themselves in place, sang a transposition of "Ten Little Indian Boys," which was turned into "Little Freshmen." Hugh Elmer, — four years old, — was lifted upon their shoulders, and seemed to be made 2nd Lieutenant of the Class. When through with their song,

they marched away again, with the fife and drum, and the Sub-Freshmen presented themselves. Their Captain wore a heavy Circassian cap, and the rest wore long, pointed and tasseled paper caps, and they beat on a tin dust-pan for their drum. They began with a farewell wave to the "Little Freshmen," who were still marching away. After that, they climbed on each others' shoulders and formed an acrobatic pyramid, from the second story of which their leader pretended to read an address, from a blank sheet of brown paper. He said, "Ladies, — Gentlemen," and then jumped to the ground leaving us to guess what the rest might be.

These "Student Stunts" were followed by the taking of a photograph of all those present who had ever been connected with the Home, and another one of those now in the Home. The presence of many small cameras in many hands makes it likely that other photographs were taken also.

It is hoped that the new building, with another by it, which is a house for Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, will be finished and ready for occupation at the beginning of the new school year, in September.

*Marsovan, April 14, 1914.*

S. D. R.

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY**

**REPORT OF THE LEVANT AGENCY, 1913.**

By Rev. M. BOWEN, D.D.

The field includes Bulgaria, Macedonia, European Turkey, Asia Minor, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, and the Soudan.

The circumstances conditioning the Agency's work in 1912 were not much alleviated during 1913. Territorially there have been changes, but none that have greatly modified the Field of the Agency's activities.

The wars brought large opportunities for gratuitous distribution among soldiers, prisoners, and refugees of the different races, but have had in general a depressing effect on all parts of the field. At the very beginning of the year, we found ourselves face to face with such conditions as these: increasing poverty among the people, a strong movement toward infidelity on the part of so called Christians, breathing as they did the atmosphere of worldliness and political selfishness; on the part even of sincere Christians a lowering of spiritual life by absorption in the political excitement, and a disposition to neglect religious and moral literature in favor of the political literature that flooded the market; and finally, on the part of the Mohammedans, a natural resentment against Christendom and Christian activities, in view of the wantonness of their Christian enemies, whom Christendom did not suppress, but to them seemed to support. Such conditions did not impart a cheerful outlook to Bible work.

Early in the year, Mr. Freyer, who had for so many years faithfully served the Bible Society at Beirut, resigned his position as the Manager of the Mission Press in that city. The Mission has been fortunate enough to secure a good successor in Mr. C. A. Dana.

Another heavy loss to us was the death of Rev. Dr. G. D. Marsh of Philippopolis, who for so long a time imparted energy to our work in Bulgaria. Since that, we have been glad to secure for the general superintendence of all our work in Bulgaria, the Rev. M. N. Popoff. Mr. Popoff will have his headquarters at Sofia. We hope for good work in that territory under his supervision.

We recognize with great pleasure the help that has come to our work from other religious and philanthropic enterprises, the various Evangelical Missions, the Christian Endeavor Societies, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the local organizations for usefulness in the old Christian Churches, pastors, teachers, priests, and other individual zealous Christians.

The increasing appreciation of Bible Society work shown by the old Christian Churches, has been a very potent influence in stimulating the work. It is good to note that the Christians of the East are responding to the broadening influence of international and cosmopolitan enterprises, and rising to a keener appreciation of the fact of a Christian brotherhood as well as a human brotherhood, which is bringing us nearer together, and intensifying the power of Christianity as a life.

We were all of us deeply interested in the Armenian Anniversary celebration in November of the Armenian Alphabet and Translation of the Bible. It gave us great pleasure as a mark of sympathy and good will, to make a considerable grant of New Testaments, especially bound up for the occasion, to be distributed in the Armenian schools, and for which very warm acknowledgments were received from the National Committee and from the Patriarch.

A grant of a goodly number of copies of Psalms was made to a Young Ladies Society of the Armenian Evangelical Church in Pera, which aims at the moral and spiritual uplift of their people. It was a pleasure to grant these books, and a special pleasure to know that there was such a Society.

The Agency has taken great pleasure in doing all it could to promote the distribution of the Greek Patriarchate's Edition of the Greek New Testament. It will welcome all opportunities of cooperating with this great Eastern Church in the work of enlightening the people in Scriptural truth.

The increasing touch with Moslems has been a marked feature of the work. Moslems and Christians may well deem it a privilege to come more and more in touch with one another, and to recognize the obligations of our common life. Certainly Christianity is becoming more and more a subject of interest and study among non-Christians, and we may confidently hope for good results from such study. Did ever any race of men manifest greater appreciation of Gospel truth, than these people when they come in touch with it in its Evangelical type?

We believe our colporteurs have tried hard to be faithful. Their work is a difficult one, requiring courage and endurance and self-sacrifice. Results may seem small: but we must not minimize the possible significance of these results beyond any estimate of them that we may form. In Egypt 26 colporteurs, in Bulgaria 5, and in Turkey 52, have travelled in all

71,000 miles and visited nearly 7,000 places. They have distributed 10,790 Bibles, 45,023 New Testaments, and 47,023 portions, in all 76,379 copies. The total distribution was 179,460 exceeding that of last year by 1,033 copies. The Agency's total issues for the fifty-six years ending December 31st, 1913, are 3,489,308 copies.

Geographically, the Agency's distribution in 1913 was as follows: In Turkey 67,187 copies, in Bulgaria 12,280, in Egypt and the Soudan 41,325, in America 22,217, and in other countries 1,037. By language, the distribution was as follows: In Armenian 23,057, in Armeno-Turkish 13,416, in Greek 7,579, in Greco-Turkish 4,370, in Bulgarian 14,203, in Arabo-Turkish 10,727, in Arabic 89,973, in English 4,144. The remainder were in various other languages.

Where have all these books come from? 132,958 were manufactured by the Agency at Constantinople and Beirut, 2,187 were received from the Society in New York, and 20,165 were purchased from other Societies.

The Agency has printed as follows: In Arabic 86,000 copies, in Turkish 5,000, in Armeno-Turkish 14,000, and in Armenian 30,000, in all 135,000 copies.

In the Electrotyping Department, 177 new pages of the large octavo reference Arabic Bible, and 395 of the Armeno-Turkish 16mo. New Testament, and 375 of the Ancient Armenian Bible have been completed.

For the year 1912, the work of the world's leading Bible Societies was approximately as follows: American Societies 4,104,008; British Societies 10,400,229; French Societies 40,695; German Societies 1,014,230; Dutch Societies 85,757; Scandinavian Societies 152,898; Belgian Societies 51,494; total 15,849,311; Reported last year 15,952,339.

In Russia, Switzerland, and other countries there are Bible Societies, but from them no reports have come to our knowledge.

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The last term of the College year opened on Wednesday, April 22, in the new-buildings at Arnaoutkey.

The Devotional exercises on Wednesday morning in the beautiful Assembly Hall of the Administration Building were conducted by President Patrick and made a joyously solemn occasion for faculty and students. Then on Wednesday evening President Patrick held a reception in her rooms for the faculty of both College and Preparatory Departments and for the Seniors.

The feelings of profound thankfulness for our new and beautiful quarters, and joy in the increased opportunities in our College life, filled every heart and shone on every face.

The news has come this week of an especially enthusiastic meeting of the Trustees of the College — those Trustees whose wonderful help and sympathy never fail us. At this meeting in New York the joy and enthusiasm over the taking possession by the College of the buildings in Arnaoutkey were as great as if the Trustees were here in Constantinople and themselves sharing the happiness and comfort they

had made possible. They are also planning for the growth of the College in every way — especially in trying to secure the very best professors and instructors.

On Sunday, President Patrick conducted the service in the Assembly Hall and spoke of the Vision, on the text: "Where there is no vision the people perish." She gave a very noble presentation of the necessity of spiritual vision in our College life. The music was an especially fine feature of the service — the anthem, processional and recessional under the care of Miss Isabel Kennedy and two beautiful hymns sung by a quartette, which Mr. Max Larsen led. It was a great pleasure to have the Preparatory Department unite in the service to form on Sunday morning one great body. There were also many friends from outside who came to the service and joined in hearty congratulations on the new and beautiful conditions into which we have entered.

I. F. D.

### LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

The latest number of this quarterly organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant contains a full account of the Chamber's banquet, of which a brief résumé was given in our issue of March 4th; and with this account are given the portraits of Ambassador Morgenthau, Talaat Bey, the Persian Ambassador, the Ministers of Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania, and the Servian representative, all of whom were at the banquet. A list is given of the principal products exported to America from the Levant, showing the effect on them of the new American tariff on imports. Among the several articles in French are translations of President Bliss' description in *Al Kulliyeh* of the Agricultural Engineering course at Beirut, and of Consul-General Ravndal's report on material progress in Constantinople. Trade reports are presented from Aintab, Aleppo, Dardanelles, Harpout, Trebizond and Salonica. The Hamburg-America Company's new service for the Levant is described at length. There is an account of the organizing of the American Chamber of Commerce for Russia, last February at Moscow; and statements of trade relations with Servia and Bulgaria, as well as an article on cotton in Egypt. Five or six more illustrations add value to the articles they accompany. The revised list of members of the Chamber brings the number of members up to 572, of whom over one hundred are in this city alone, and 55 in Salonica and 43 in Smyrna.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

The official organ of the Greek Patriarchate, *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, has been suspended by the court-martial.

Bekir Sami Bey, Vali of Beirut, is at the capital on leave of absence.

The Sultan celebrated Selamlık at the Mosque of St. Sophia last Friday. A large number of tourists witnessed the ceremony.

The receipts from the two Golden Horn bridges for the month of March were Lt. 8525, as compared with Lt. 6627, Lt. 5928, Lt. 6575 and Lt. 6618 for the preceding four years respectively. The trolley running across the Karakeuy bridge has brought up the receipts there considerably.

It is announced that Damad Enver Pasha, Minister of War, will shortly move into the estate of the late Süleiman Effendi, brother of the Sultan, at the top of the Bebek hill.

Among recent visitors at the capital have been Rev. Dr. S. A. Norton of Woburn, Mass., with his wife and daughter; Mr. Robert W. Patton of Highland Park, Ill., brother of Secretary Patton of the A. B. C. F. M., with Mrs. Patton; Miss Eleanor Johnson, daughter of the late Dr. Johnson who was a member of the American Board deputation to Japan in 1895; Rev. Mr. Blackstone of the Methodist Mission at Nanking, China, with his father.

The British twin-screw yacht "Valiant," 1,825 tons, steamed into the harbor last Wednesday and left Saturday. She belonged formerly to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Goodsell and children, of Marash and Mrs. Martin and children of Aintab, and the Misses Verrill of Ourfa have started for America via Aleppo and Beirut, and expect to reach New York May 13th.

The ladies of the Evangelical Armenian community at Gedik Pasha will hold a bazaar in aid of the new Vlanga Church building, in the Bible House Chapel on Saturday, May 2nd, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and in the English Mission House, Koum Kapou, on Monday, May 4th, from 1:30 to 10 p. m. The bazaar will be opened at the Bible House with brief exercises in which Dr. M. Bowen, Chairman of the Building Committee, Rev. H. A. Djedjizian, pastor, and Rev. H. K. Krikorian and Rev. A. Schmavonian will participate.

## KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

Miss Cole of Trebizond will open a Training class for Kindergarten teachers on Sep. 14th. Only full pay scholars, and those who know English well, need apply. For particulars address

MISS N. A. COLE, AMERICAN MISSION, TREBIZOND.



## THE PROVINCES

A rich Armenian of Egypt has given the sum of Lt. 10,000 to establish an agricultural school at Adana, with the promise of further funds as they may be needed later for its maintenance.

Later advices show that the man shot near Tiberias as reported in our last issue was not Mr. George Scherer, but Mr. R. T. Scheerer, a member of the teaching staff of the Syrian Protestant College. He is reported as progressing favorably. Most of the articles stolen have been recovered from the persons arrested. Rev. George H. Scherer sends us an account of the Educational Conference which he attended in Baalbek, which we hope to print next week.

## NOTES.

Rev. H. M. Irwin, who came to the capital in connection with the Y.M.C.A. conference reported last week, left on his return to Talas Friday morning.

Mary Beryl Patch came to the home of Prof. and Mrs. Patch in Beirût on March 7th. There is no bonnier baby in town. Master Ralph was given the honor selecting her name and he complimented two of his teachers in choosing the name. Evidently affection, not the rod, rules in the Faculty School!

Word has been received of the death, on April 1st, of Mrs. Jeanette MacEwen MacCallum, mother of Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., and Miss Emily McCallum, both of the Western Turkey Mission, and of Mrs. T. B. Scott of the Ceylon Mission. She was eighty-one years old, and lived in Kingston, Ont., whither her husband, who at eighty-eight survives her, had retired from the active ministry. She was for twenty-eight years President and Honorary President of the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, and was vitally interested in Home Missions, Y.W.C.A. and W.C.T.U. work, as well as other forms of Christian effort.

Mr. Moore Gates, son of President Gates of Robert College, was a member of the Princeton debating team that secured the decision over Yale in the recent triangular intercollegiate debate, which resulted in a triple tie.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Riggs, of Colorado, have been appointed by the American Board to the Western Turkey Mission, to be located at Marsovan in connection with Anatolia College.

Professor and Mrs. van Millingen of Robert College and their daughter Frances returned on Friday last after an absence of ten months, mainly in the British Isles.

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Ella May Stapleton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton of Erzroum was operated on by Dr. Case on April 8th for appendicitis, and is reported as making a very favorable recovery.

B. V. D. Post, M. D., returned to Robert College Saturday from the bedside of his brother, Dr. Wilfred Post, at Konia, with whom he had been for four weeks. The latter is steadily but slowly recovering from typhoid.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers of Bardizag are expected here this week on their return from America. With them comes Dr. Wm. A. Kennedy, who expects to locate in Brousa for the practice of medicine.

### OTHER LANDS.

An Athens despatch says that Greece has ordered a dreadnaught, to be constructed in France, of 23,550 tons, to cost 59,000,000 francs, and it is to be delivered in two years and three months.

Among American Consular nominations recently sent to the Senate are the following which concern this part of the world; — Mr. A. W. Weddell, transferred from Catania, Sicily, to Athens, Greece; Mr. C. F. Brissel from Amoy, China, to Baghdad; Mr. Leslie A. Davis from Batoum to Harpout; Mr. William H. Gale from Athens to Colon, Panama; Mr. F. Willoughby Smith from Aden to Batoum.

Mr. D. D. Braham, formerly *Times* correspondent in Constantinople, has gone to Australia to become representative at Sydney of the London *Daily Telegraph*.

A Reuter's despatch says that Mr. Ralph Tidrick, of the American Mission on the Sobat River, died at Khartoum last week as a result of being mauled by a lion. He was a member of the Soudan Mission of the U. P. Church.

The Albanian forces appear to have overcome to a large extent the Epirote resistance, and have occupied Klissoura, near Premeti. They have also taken over Tepeleni on its evacuation by the Greek forces. Both these towns are north of Argyrokastro, twenty-five or thirty kilometres.

Mr. Philip Nogga, who was Albanian delegate at the Peace Conference at London, has been appointed Albanian Minister of Finance.

In the French elections, the Socialists and Radicals have gained a few seats and the Progressists have lost a few. M. Caillaux was reelected by a large majority. The three years law for the soldiers seems to have been approved.






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IVERNIA	(24,789 " " " )	June 8th.	1914

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARPATIA	(23,243 tons displacement)	April 25th.	1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	May 9th.	1914
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " )	"	19th. 1914
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " )	"	26th. 1914
IVERNIA	(24,789 " " " )	June 6th.	1914

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