

The Orient.

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THE FALL OF YANINA.

On Thursday last, March 6th, the Greek army under the Crown Prince received from Essad Pasha the surrender of Yanina with 32,000 Turkish troops. When the news was received at Athens there was unbounded enthusiasm. The bells of every church pealed out the joy and crowds burst forth in the national anthem.

Thus are closed military operations begun toward the end of October last. Several times the report has come that the city has fallen; but Gen. Essad Pasha by his determined resistance and repeated repulsing of the Greek armies has well earned the title granted him of *Ghazi*, or conqueror. Yet in spite of reinforcements in December from the remnants of Zeki Pasha's army from Monastir, he has now had to surrender. General Sapounjakis, was at first in command of the attacking force; but he made fatal and costly blunders in exposing his troops and launching useless attacks on the almost impregnable hill of Bizani, southeast of the city. At length about a month ago, the Crown Prince was given command of the operations around Yanina, and began a careful movement, not toward Bizani, but far to the left (west), where the fortifications were less formidable. Last Wednesday there was a spirited attack on the St. Nicholas fort, which was captured, and its heavy siege guns turned on Bizani. This unexpected move demoralized the Turkish force, which retreated on the city itself. Nothing could withstand the ardor of the Greek attack under the Crown Prince; and early Thursday morning, the gallant Essad Pasha, yielding to the inevitable, decided to prevent useless bloodshed by surrendering unconditionally. The forces thus captured by the Greeks, including Albanian irregulars, are said to be 32,000. The consuls of Russia, France, Austria and Roumania are said to have acted as intermediaries to bring about the surrender. A telegram from Athens places the Greek losses in capturing the city at 5,000.

Yanina is a town of some 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Greeks, the rest being about half-and-half Moslems and Jews. It is on the edge of a small lake six miles long, and its defenses are the hills surrounding the plain in which it is located. In the time of Ali Pasha, "the Lion of Yanina," 1788 to 1822, the city held twice its present population. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and contains a gymnasium and other schools. There is a small Evangelical community there also. Previous to 1430 the city was successively under Greeks, Franks, Servians and Albanians. Yanina was captured by the Turks in 1431, under

Mourad II., and has since then remained a Turkish possession, though Ali Pasha was an Albanian and under him the city was semi-independent.

Essad Pasha and Crown Prince Constantine of Greece studied together in Germany, and this makes the surrender of the one to the other more interesting. The Ottoman officers were allowed to retain their arms. General Soutzos was immediately appointed military governor of the city, and order is being preserved.

The fall of Yanina will have a profound effect on the three parties concerned. To the Turks it is a staggering blow, for they had considered the city well-nigh impregnable. Its loss makes them less eager to keep on with the war. To the Albanians it brings disappointment, as it is improbable that in the settlement of the Albanian question the town will be taken away from its captors. To the Greeks this success is a fitting climax to a campaign that has taken away all the humiliation of the war of 1897. But it means more: it is the triumph of Crown Prince Constantine as a military leader, and will do more than anything else to endear him to the hearts of his people, with whom but a few years ago he was anything but popular.

It is remarkable that in this siege the Greeks had but twelve heavy guns, the rest being only field guns, which however the Greeks used with great ingenuity and accuracy.

From the other scenes of conflict the news is somewhat uncertain. Three days ago Adrianople was said to have only bread enough to last four days. But this may prove as inaccurate as previous rumors. Fighting has been resumed at Boulair, but with no decisive result thus far. Some outpost skirmishes are also reported from in front of Chatalja. Meanwhile there are persistent whisperings of a cabinet crisis and of the desire of the Grand Vizier to resign. And the attempts to find a basis of peace at London are by no means hopeless. We are assured that the Ottoman Government has expressed its willingness to give up Adrianople if the line of frontier is arranged to go from Midia, along the Ergene river, to Enos. The Allies are still reported as insisting on the Midia-Rodosto line, and the surrender of the Gallipoli peninsula.

The local papers, Greek and Turkish, dwell on the effect of the fall of Yanina on a future Greco-Turkish alliance against Bulgaria. In fact, the feeling of the Turks toward the Greeks is exactly the opposite of what one might expect in view of the fact that it was the Greeks who refused to sign the armistice in December. This is largely due to resentment at what the Ottoman government considers unfair severity in the Bulgarian demands.

POMAKS TURNING TO CHRISTIANITY,

In the *Manchester Guardian* appears a most interesting article by H. M. Wallis, of the Friends' Relief Mission to Bulgaria, telling of the change of faith of a large number of Pomaks, or Bulgarian Moslems in the Chepino valley in the heart of the Rhodope Mts., where a population of some 12,000 of them were baptized about the first of February into the Bulgarian church. The six Moslem villages in question were incorporated in Bulgaria with the rest of Eastern Roumelia in 1885, after they had taken their share in the massacre at Batak nine years before, but have kept their Moslem faith till now.

"For thirty years they have paid their taxes and given no trouble. Send their children to school they would not, nor register their births, but King Ferdinand is very lenient and wise; he let them bide, he allowed them to keep their old guns and swords until the outbreak of this war, when their weapons were collected, as a precaution, and, I must say, without any difficulty.

"But why did they all come over with a rush? Assuredly not under pressure, for since the war opened there have been but three gendarmes to the 13,000! And I repeat, the Moslems are, or were, six to one. Again they came when they did come almost as one man. The Hodja himself has 'verted, and is reported to me as assisting the new Pope. The leading protester who headed a deputation to Sofia, where he related stories of oppression, failed to substantiate one of them, and has since gone to the font with the rest. It has been a landslide, due, as I believe, to quite natural causes. In the first place, the unchecked march of the Bulgarian troops from victory to victory and the deplorable show made by the Turk have impressed the imagination of a fatalistic race. It has been God's will; who may resist Him? The contrast between their own educational, social and financial condition and those of their Christian neighbors, always obvious, has lately grown acute. They can no longer blink the patent fact that a Pomak stands no chance with his Christian brother at any game you like to mention, or that the root of his inefficiency is ignorance. The big white school-house which he has hitherto refused to allow his children to attend is, in the speech of Bulgaria, the stick that has beaten the Turk, and has beaten the Pomak. 'You can't expect us oldsters to like the change; we were brought up in the old way,' said a greybeard elder over the coffee; 'but what is done is well done, and it gives a better chance to the youngsters.'

"From what I could see and hear, both civil and religious functionaries are treating them tenderly. 'Your church has a marvellous opportunity,' I ventured to say to M. Geshoff; 'for God's sake send your best men to this business, and plenty of them.' The emergency has come with such dramatic and overwhelming suddenness that no church organization in Europe could cope with the inrush efficiently. The man whom the Exarch has placed in command until

new dioceses and districts can be arranged, assured me that three hundred thousand applications for baptism have either reached him or are confidently expected. The watchwords of the movement are 'Brotherhood' and 'Bulgaria'. Men like to be in the swim, to belong to a 'going concern', and I do not anticipate much reaction. We shall see. Up at Chepino the new Christians after baptism dug up the font of the buried and lost Christian church, desecrated, and forgotten since 1657. This was their treasured secret. Its revelation does not smack of a forced conversion."

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

Few people realize what a fine museum of Natural History we now have at Robert College, and under the able management of Dr. Post it has been wonderfully improved during the winter. Two large new cases have recently been set up, one containing a realistic scene of vultures with their prey, the other containing a variety of large and small mammals. Several fine specimens of birds and an immense Python have also been added to our now really valuable collection.

We are all rejoicing over the acquisition of a large piece of property on the slope towards Bebek and adjoining our present site, which the College has recently purchased. This will give room for several new houses and, best of all, the opportunity to make a good and well graded road from the quay to the College, which has long been needed.

The new buildings are progressing satisfactorily and the large new engine and dynamo which will furnish power for the electric lights, heating and shops, has at last been put in place in the Engineering Building.

Ground will soon be broken for the new Infirmary, which will have a magnificent situation on the south slope below the College, and overlooking the Bosphorus.

Two meetings of the Faculty Club have been held this term. At the first Mr. Larsen read an entertaining paper on "The Psychology of the Boy, French, English and German," as he had known him in the various schools where he had taught. At the last meeting Professor Kunick gave a scholarly paper on Parsival the great German epic by Wolfram von Eschenbach.

The meetings were held at the house of President and Mrs. Gates and were delightful social reunions.

On February 17 the first concert of the year, an evening of chamber music, was given at the College by Dr. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, and Messrs. Braun and Ellinger.

Vartan's Day was celebrated as usual by the Armenians, with a musical, literary and dramatic entertainment in the Gymnasium, which was largely attended by friends from the city and neighboring villages. Gomidas Vartabed sang some selections.

The family of Professor Gibbons left on Wednesday for Paris, where Professor Gibbons will join them at the end of the College year. Their departure will be especially regret-

ted by the students, for by her wide and cordial hospitality to the young men of all nationalities Mrs. Gibbons has won many warm friends among them who will sadly miss her pleasant home.

The following calendar has been issued for the rest of the College year: -

- Thursday March 13, 8:15 p.m. - Reception to Seniors and Juniors.
- Friday " 14, 3:15 p.m. - Lecture: "Catalonia in Revolution" by Prof. Gibbons.
- Friday " 21, - FOUNDER'S DAY.
10 a.m. - Gymnastic Exhibition.
3 p.m. - Founder's Day Exercises
Address by Dr. Gates.
- March 22-24, - Monthly Holiday.
- Friday March 28, 3:15 p.m. - Lecture, Prof. Scipio.
- Monday " 31, 8:15 p.m. - Reception to Sophomores and Freshmen.
- Monday April 7, - Greek Holiday.
- Friday " 18, 8:30 p.m. - Schubert's Mass.
- Wednesday " 23 to Monday May 5, - EASTER VACATION.
- Wednesday May 21, 2 p.m. - Handicap Meet.
- Saturday May 24, - Bulgarian Holiday.
- Wednesday " 28, 2 p.m. - Theodorus Hall Field Day.
- May 31 to June 2, - Monthly Holiday.
- Saturday June 7, 2 p.m. - College Field Day.
- Wednesday " 18, - COMMENCEMENT DAY.
- June 19 to 26, - Examinations.

Z.

TRANSLITERATION OF ORIENTAL NAMES.

Some two years and a half ago *The Orient* presented a system for the spelling of Oriental names, especially of Turkish geographical names; and while this called forth some observations regarding the system used in Beirut for Arabic transliteration, and also a statement of the rules of the Royal Geographical Society for the spelling of foreign names, there has been no attempt made to propose any other system for transliterating Turkish, Armenian and Greek names. Although the system then broached has not been officially adopted, so far as we know, except by *The Orient*, in the belief that it may be of service to many who have not access to the earlier issue, or who have come to this country during the past two years, we reprint the main portions of that article. If a good degree of uniformity in practise could be secured, it would facilitate the acquisition of a correct pronunciation by those who see Oriental names written now in several different ways.

To secure a system that will work equally well for names in all languages, is perhaps too much to hope for; for the gutturals of Greek differ materially from those of Turkish, and the vowel sounds in Turkish and Armenian are not identical. Still, the following has been found practicable in this paper for two years and more, and is commended for study.

Any other system that can be shown to be more logical and more consistent would be welcome.

For Turkish and Armenian: -

- a = a in father
 - e = e in met
 - i = i in machine
 - o = o in whole
 - u = u in gull
 - y = y in yet
 - ou = ou in rouge
 - eu = French eu in *deux*
 - ü = French u in *vu*
 - f = f (never use ph)
 - g = g in get (never soft g)
 - j = j in jam (after a vowel, dj is allowed)
 - k = k (never use c for this)
 - s = s in silk
 - z = z in zinc
 - ch = ch in charm (after a vowel, tch is allowed as in catch.)
 - gh = the guttural ğ or ǧ
 - kh = the guttural ǧ or ƀ
- (These last two are sounds not found in Armenian.)

Note 1. Never double a letter unless to indicate a doubled letter in the original; e.g. - Brousa, not Broussa; mütesarrif, not mütesarif; Kilise, not Kilisse.

Note 2. Never use a superfluous or silent letter; e.g. - Mersin, not Mersine; Tanin, not Tanine.

Note 3. Some words have acquired an anglicised spelling and must be allowed to stand; e.g. - Scutari, Trebizond, Yildiz, caïque. With reference to other names, some conference may do good, but present usage is by no means uniform; e.g. - Caesarea (Caesarea?), Kourd (Kurd? Koord?), Vizier (Ve-zir?), etc.

For Greek names: -

- e = η or ε in the Greek
- i = ι " " " "
- y = υ " " " "
- ch = χ " " " "
- g = γ " " " "
- ei = ει " " " "
- oe = οε " " " "
- ae = αι in the Greek
- d = δ " " " "
- th = θ " " " "
- v = β " " " "
- (in some cases b in place of v)
- ph = φ in the Greek

No more suitable medium appears to exist than this paper for the discussion of this topic. An interchange of views would be valuable. Shall we substitute ū or oo for ou in the above system? Can we be uniform in spelling the same vowel sound in Beirut, Erzroom and Brousa?

"VACATION" DAYS IN VAN.

The holiday season and vacation have passed pleasantly, but without very much absolute rest. Schools were not interrupted at our New Year, but we kept open house, as usual, in the kindergarten room, and 480 people dropped in during the day. Many of them were parents, especially mothers of our pupils, and it is very desirable to get into touch with this class.

Our Christmas tree festival was postponed on account of Dr. Ussher's absence at Bitlis, and we were able only to gather one evening, during the week of prayer, after the even-

ing meeting, the children having taken their first nap earlier in the evening. We were glad to have Mrs. Maynard with us on that occasion, and the youngest member of the company seemed hardly to reciprocate the attention which he received. Mrs. Maynard is still here, but now seems nearly recovered, and has some hopes of returning home next week, if the power boat goes over at that time, but it will be a cold trip at this season, though I have no doubt that they will receive a warm reception at the other shore. Van is boasting of a heavier fall of snow than for many years, and now, after a few days of pleasant weather, there is 3 to 4 feet depth in places which have not drifted. Still we do not attempt to compete with Bitlis in this direction.

During the first week of vacation Misses McLaren, Rogers and Silliman visited our outstations south of the near mountain, in Haigatsor, and report a very pleasant time and that our schools there are giving a good account of themselves. When they attempted to return on Saturday the horses floundered so hopelessly in the snow, that they had to turn back, but Miss Rogers joined a party of villagers who happened to pass, and came home on foot, reaching the houses about 7 p.m. and yet after this walk of a dozen miles, she was all ready to begin calling on Monday. I spent two days in calling, going to 94 places, and walking 5 or 6 miles each day, not counting the many stairs ascended, and had to confess myself a bit tired at the end. Such days do not come quite as easily as they did twenty years ago.

When the schools reassembled, we were able to begin using the school rooms in the third storey of the new building. The second storey was in use last year, but the third was put on this summer. It is an assembly hall 70 by 50 feet but we have cut off four school rooms along the south side, so arranged that they can be thrown into the main hall at will, and these delightful sunny, cheery rooms are to be used by the High School classes. We hope to have the hall seated, the outside plastered, and the street wall completed and the grounds graded before the time for the annual meeting. Inside work on the girls' building is also beginning. The boys' school roll shows 451 names, of whom 45 are in the High School, and tuition receipts have already passed Lt. 225 and there is a little more to come in. On the girls' side, the High School roll gives 38, Preparatory Dept. 424, and kindergarten 72, making a total of 534.

Mr. Rushdonian, who took his M.A. degree at Edinburgh last October, was prevented by his friends there from coming to us as he intended, on account of the war, and he has only now got under way, and we suppose he has reached the Russian frontier, and the question is how he will manage to get in from there. Our two New Haven ladies are contented and happy and are very helpful indeed, taking several of the higher English classes in both schools, sewing and music classes in the girls' school, and we are trying to persuade them to stay on another year.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. RAYNOLDS.

PERSIAN PROBLEMS.

Too much stress must not be placed on the report that the Russian and British governments have agreed to make Persia a loan of £ 400,000, in equal shares. It is confirmed that the governments mentioned have made such an agreement; but this according to the Persian constitution has to be ratified by the Mejlis before being legal; and the elections to this Mejlis are only just now going on. Perhaps we may trust that the new assembly will not refuse what seems so necessary for the country's prosperity, yet Persian Mejlises have been known to do strange things. However the growing power of these two interested neighbors of that weak empire will probably lead the Parliament to do the right thing. The question is whether this will be enough to set Persia on her financial feet. The Belgian successor of Mr. Shuster, M. Mor-nard, has not found Persian finances plain sailing, and complaints of his methods have already been heard from Persian sources. The native officials appear to be very incompetent; and whether in finance or in public security the foreign officers of gendarmerie have a large task cut out for them. Being of a different nationality from the two "protecting" powers, they have not much moral backing from those countries, each of whom would rather have the gendarmerie in its own keeping. Great Britain has just now real cause for complaint in the murder of Capt. Eckford, for which so far no one has been punished. *The Near East* openly advocates the substitution of British officers from India as the only means of keeping order in the country. A fact not generally known but having a real bearing on the problem of maintaining order in Persia is the sparseness of its population. Not long ago a native estimate quoted by Sir John Malcolm was given as 200,000,000. The French traveler of the 17th century, Chardin, put it as 40,000,000. But the estimates made by Europeans in 1894 reduced it to 9,000,000; and a few days ago the Teheran correspondent of the *Times* declared that there were good reasons for putting the total as low as 4,000,000 or less. This is a return to the figures given by Mr. R. Thomson, a most careful investigator, some years ago; and we are inclined to think it well founded. If there are less than four millions of people scattered over more than 625,000 square miles of territory, there are vast stretches where the maintenance of order must be as difficult as it is in the centre of Arabia. For it is not in the densely populated districts that the troubles have usually broken out, but among the nomad tribes of the wilds.

It is an encouraging sign that the Government has expressed its willingness to grant a concession for a railroad in Northern Persia to a Russian company, and a similar concession in Southern Persia to a British firm. Railroads are great civilizers; but here again the Mejlis must ratify the agreements. If Persia can be developed through foreign capital, and with foreign protection, it should regain to some extent its ancient wealth and splendor. But its day as an independent Moslem power is over.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MARCH 12, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

We would reiterate our request for copies of THE ORIENT Vol. I. Nos. 28 and 42, the numbers dated Oct. 26, 1910, and Feb. 1, 1911. Bound volumes for that year are being called for, and we are unable to meet the entire demand unless thus aided. We shall be happy to pay FIVE piastres per copy for these numbers, until our need is met. Here is a chance to get rich quick, with absolutely untainted money.

The local dailies report that the council of ministers has decided to prepare a special medal to be conferred on those who have aided the Red Crescent and Red Cross in the care of the Ottoman wounded. It is well for the Ottoman government to acknowledge its debt of gratitude to these friends; but they have not been working for recognition, and we doubt not but that every one of them would prefer to have the government spend the corresponding sum on the relief of the suffering families rather than on gold and silver medals for the charitable.

Several subscribers in coast cities of Turkey have requested that their ORIENT be sent them by Austrian or British mail, instead of Turkish mail. This request we are perfectly willing to comply with; only we wish all our friends to understand that where the Turkish post office charges two paras postage, the foreign offices charge the foreign rate, or ten paras. This eight paras extra per week makes a difference of ten piastres per year to us; and we are therefore obliged in all such cases to charge the foreign rate of six shillings, or 36 piastres. The quarter-lira rate will suffice for the Turkish mail, but does not cover expenses when papers are sent by foreign post offices. Please take note of this.

The long continuance of the Balkan war, with its threat of European complications at more than one point, is beginning to tell on the nerves of phlegmatic Teutons and Anglo-Saxons. What with the Prochaska affair, the Austro-Servian rumbling as to an Adriatic port, the apparent danger of Rus-

sian mobilization in the Caucasus and of trouble between her and Austria-Hungary, the Roumanian-Bulgarian controversy over Silistria and a cession of "compensating territory," and worries of their own as to international relations, both Germany and England have recently shown signs of overwrought nerves. The Strasburg practical joke, wherein was shown the readiness of the military commandant of an important frontier town to "tumble" to another Kœpenick farce, has done no credit to the sang-froid of the Germans. And in England they seem to have taken to "seein' things at night;" and, as one daily puts it, "Everybody's doing it," for a list of twenty-five places is given where "the airship" has been seen within one week, in all parts, from the Orkneys to the Bristol Channel. Fear of the Germans seems to have played havoc with the sober second-thought of our British cousins. We lay all this to the over-strain of a war such as we have been through; and we sincerely believe that with the definite conclusion of peace this panicky feeling throughout Europe will end.

BIBLE STUDY IN THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The most prominent religious activity in the whole Association movement is unquestionably the promotion of voluntary study of the Bible for personal spiritual growth. The fundamental elements of this work are admirably defined in *Young Men of India* by Mr. Ross A. Hadley, the Bible study Secretary of the Indian National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations.

"1. Daily Study. Mere attendance upon a Bible Class cannot take the place of a regular habit of private Bible study. We believe this study should be daily.

"2. Actual reading and study of the Bible itself rather than mere study or discussion about it.

"3. Regular Bible class meetings; an important supplement to private Bible study though not a substitute for it.

"4. Small classes, where each member may take part and the leader may give adequate attention to each one who is present.

"5. Opportunity for free discussion at each class meeting — neither the leader nor any one member occupying any large portion of the class hour.

"6. Lay leadership. Although clergymen and association secretaries should of course be used as Bible class leaders, it is our purpose also to discover, to train and to enlist as leaders other Christian men.

"7. Trained leadership. This is the more necessary when inexperienced laymen are entrusted with the task of leading classes.

"8. In each association a Bible study committee which shall bear the responsibility of promoting the study of the Bible and of providing facilities for it.

"9. Courses of study which are thoroughly adapted to the needs of those engaged in the study — special courses for boys, for students, for railway men, etc.

"10. This entire department of work so carried on that the true purpose of Bible study shall be realized — the development of Christian character and its expression in service."

Each of these points represents the summing-up of decades of experiment and experience, especially in the student movements. The Morning Watch is the secret of the consecration of hundreds of the finest Christian workers that have left college and university in the past generation. It is an interesting fact that during these latest years when many suppose the student to have become more self-centered and thoughtless than ever, not only is the enrollment in Bible classes growing larger every year (it is now well over 70,000 in the Student Movement) but the number of students pledged to observe the Morning Watch is increasing in even greater proportion. Reports such as the following must hearten us all ;

Bates College (Maine) has enrolled in Bible study 222 out of 236 men available, including all the strong student leaders.

Bowdoin College has enrolled 135 in seventeen groups, including all the fraternities.

In Purdue University (Indiana) the enrollment in the daily Bible reading course is now over 200 ; the enrollment in student Bible classes is over 550 — about one-third of the student body.

In the University of Illinois 675 men are enrolled in 29 groups.

Princeton has an average attendance of 300 in its thirty-five Freshman groups led by seventy sophomores. Eighteen sophomore groups are led by thirty-six upper classmen with an average attendance of 120. All these 106 student leaders meet in a normal class conducted by Prof. L. C. Miller. A unique feature of the work is the community service carried on by the Freshman classes. Twenty-one groups in Sunday schools, boys' clubs, etc., are under their leadership and more are planned.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North America had a total of 125,000 men in Bible classes last year. While the student association enrollment shows the largest percentage, the other departments far surpass the Student Movement in the numbers enrolled. And in the Railroad Department especially Bible study is promoted with a persistence and a fervor and the Bible is studied with a devotion that shows how thoroughly railroad men have proven the proposition that the modern man without the Bible is in a losing fight.

In the student movements of Europe and the East greater emphasis possibly than even in America is given to devotional Bible study. In the universities of Russia groups for the study of the Bible were the forerunners of the Christian Association. In some of the European universities participation in a voluntary Bible study group is a prerequisite of active membership. In India, in Japan, and in China the voluntary Bible class is recognized as an unflinching evangelizing agency.

Our own associations are more and more recognizing this. Voluntary Bible study has for years been a prominent feature

of the Syrian Protestant College Association program. The more than 300 students in voluntary groups there this year constitute a really notable record. The Jerusalem city association has a most successful class in which almost every shade of religious conviction is represented. Central Turkey College has a voluntary class in the vernacular. We might go into detail about the work at Robert College, at Constantinople College, and at other places. We have made a beginning that proves that this work will succeed in Turkey as everywhere else and that it will bear fruit. And that beginning ought to be a spur to larger things.

E. O. JACOB.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

March 4th was a perfect day in Washington, and the inauguration ceremonies were most successfully carried out. Vice-President Marshall took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber, and Dr. Wilson at the east front of the Capitol. An immense stand had here been erected for the thousands who came to witness the ceremony, and thousands more crowded the plaza. The usual salute of 21 guns followed the taking of the oath by President Wilson, and then came the inaugural address. In this the President referred to the wastefulness of present methods of industrial development, and mentioned as questions waiting for solution the high tariff, the banking and currency system, the organization of industry, the state of agriculture, and the development of the natural resources of the country.

The new President, accompanied by ex-President Taft, then drove back from the Capitol to the White House at the head of the inaugural procession, which he there reviewed, after the formal leavetaking between the incoming and outgoing Presidents. The city was gay with flags, and decorations in the national colors, also the orange and black of Princeton and the green and white of the suffragettes. In the evening, in the absence of the usual inaugural ball, which Dr. Wilson had requested should not be held, the most brilliant display of illuminations and fireworks ever witnessed in Washington delighted the visitors. The whole city was ablaze with lights.

The new Cabinet is composed as follows : —

Secretary of State — William Jennings Bryan.
 Secretary of the Treasury — William G. McAdoo.
 Secretary of War — L. M. Garrison.
 Attorney-General — James C. McReynolds.
 Postmaster-General — Albert S. Burleson.
 Secretary of the Navy — Josephus Daniels.
 Secretary of the Interior — Franklin K. Lane.
 Secretary of Agriculture — E. F. Houston.
 Secretary of Commerce — William C. Redfield.
 Secretary of Labor — William B. Wilson.

Mr. Bryan is too well-known to need description. He has thrice been a candidate for the Presidency, is 52 years old, and lives in Nebraska ; is a lawyer and an editor. Mr. McAdoo is a lawyer, but best known as constructor of the

Hudson River tunnels. He is a Georgian by birth but lives in New York and is 50 years old. Mr. McReynolds is a Kentuckian who has been special assistant to the attorney-general and is a practising lawyer in New York. Mr. Burleson is a Texas lawyer who has been a Congressman since 1899. Mr. Daniels is the editor of the *State Chronicle* of Raleigh, N.C., in his native state, and was for a time chief clerk in the Department of the Interior. Mr. Lane was born in Prince Edward Island but is a California lawyer, and was corporation counsel in San Francisco 1897-1902. He is 49 years old. Mr. Redfield is a Congressman of New York and has held several public offices, and is an honorary member of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. Mr. Wilson, who represents the new Department of Labor, was born in Scotland and is a Pennsylvanian; he has been connected for many years with the United Mine Workers of America, and has been a Congressman since 1907.

MRS. J. H. KINGSBURY.

The small force of missionaries of Bardizag was sadly depleted by the death of Mrs. Kingsbury which occurred on Saturday, March first, at 8 P.M. For three weeks we lived amid alternate hope and fear as the disease, which terminated fatally, presented severer or milder symptoms. Her hopeful, cheerful nature sustained her in an unusual way, as her vital powers gradually weakened. Her faith and earnest Christian spirit, through all her suffering, triumphed over every discouragement. Her adaptability, the facility with which she was acquiring the language, her education and culture, together with her splendid enthusiasm, gave promise of a life of great usefulness. Her kind interest in the pupils of the High School, especially in the twenty-seven young boys who composed her family, won the hearts of all and she was called by many "the little Mother."

She leaves behind her rich memories and her brief young life will always remain a part of the blessed traditions of this missionary centre. Our hearts go out to Mr. Kingsbury in the deepest sympathy, for their brief span of life together was ideal in its history and the great blank made in his life by the loss of his young heart's companion causes a loneliness that nothing can allay but his rich faith in the sustaining grace of God.

J. P. McNAUGHTON.

AGRICULTURAL NEEDS OF TURKEY.

Turkey is above all an agricultural country; yet the budget of the ministry of agriculture, commerce, mines and forests amounts to hardly 480,000 liras. It is needless to say how backward we are in the realm of industry, not only in comparison with Europe, but even as to satisfying our own particular needs. This being the case, in order to get foreign products, we must either give money or give in exchange products of our own. The money that we may obtain by loans can satisfy our needs temporarily. But in order to keep the country from falling into poverty and misery, we must

increase our national wealth; and this can be done only by a successful development of our sources of wealth. This important function is entrusted to the ministry of agriculture and commerce, whose present financial status is deplorable indeed.

Roumania spends 423,000 liras for her agriculture; Bulgaria spends 250,000 liras. And Turkey, whose area is many times that of these countries, spends only Lt. 330,000.

We learn with real pleasure that as soon as peace is concluded the necessary reforms will immediately be introduced. The ministry of agriculture wishes to set aside theories and devote itself to reforms of practical character.

Djelal Bey, Minister of Agriculture, during his stay at Adrianople, at Smyrna and at Erzroum as vali, has found out that the peasants are still using in their tilling of the soil processes dating back more than ten centuries, - processes which prevent progress. But now the reforms will not be merely paper reforms, but will be put into actual practice in the fields.

- Tanin.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

In celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty, last Thursday evening the foreign warships in the harbor were all illuminated, being outlined in electric lights. The effect was quite magical.

No. 67 of the Bosphorus steamers, which went ashore at Kütchük Chekmedje in a recent storm, has been refloated and has entered the Golden Horn for repairs.

Rear-Admiral Lympus, in charge of the Ottoman navy, has gone to England on leave.

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* has been suspended by court-martial for too freely expressing its mind.

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Mr. A. L. M. Gottschalk, U. S. Inspector of Consulates, arrived in Constantinople on Friday last.

The Cunard S.S. "Laconia," 18,200 tons, arrived in the Bosphorus late last Sunday evening with about 600 American tourists on board, and left Monday afternoon for Syria via Smyrna.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder "Laconia" are Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., Pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, and Recording Secretary of the American Board, with Mrs. Stimson; also Prof. Charles C. Stearns, of Pomona College, Calif., who was for four years a missionary of the Board in Manisa.

THE PROVINCES.

The Gospel of Mark in the Zeitoun dialect of Armenian has just been issued from the press of A. H. Boyadjian. The translation is the work of a Gregorian Armenian, and the expense of publication is borne by another Gregorian Armenian, the latter owing to the surprising name of Melchizedek Karagiavourian, or "Son of the black infidel"!

Dr. Haroutune Hekimian, a pupil of Dr. West at Sivas in the old days, died in Trebizond recently at the home of his son Dr. Khosrof Hekimian, whither he had gone from Harpout on a visit.

Unfortunately not all the passengers of the steamer "Kalvados," report last week as wrecked near Bandurma, were saved. Out of over 200 on board, only 140 escaped alive.

A Vienna telegram says the Albanians have expelled the Servian garrisons in Tirana and Kroya, and that the Catholic and Moslem Albanians in the vilayet of Kossovo have united to fight the Servians.

NOTES.

Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D.D., and Mrs. Bowen returned by the "Laconia" from America, after an absence from home of nearly ten months. On the same steamer came also Mr. Lewis Heck, of the American Consulate in this city.

OTHER LANDS.

Sir R. Hamilton Lang, from 1897 to 1902 Director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in this city, died in England on March 2nd at the age of 77 years.

A German torpedo-boat was rammed by a German cruiser off Heligoland March 4th, and sank with a loss of seventy lives. Only 14 were saved.



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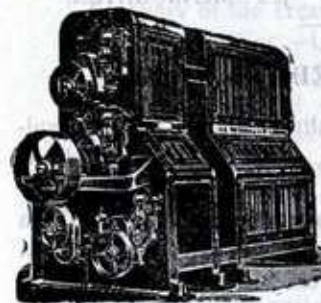
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ULTONIA	(10,000 tons)	March	12th.	1913
PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	"	26th.	"
SAXONIA	(14,000 ")	April	7th.	"
CARPATHIA	(13,000 ")	"	19th.	"
IVERNIA	(14,000 ")	May	2nd.	"
SAXONIA	(14,000 ")	"	21st.	"
PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	"	31st.	"
CARPATHIA	(13,000 ")	June	7th.	"

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	March	25th.	1913
CARPATHIA	(13,000 ")	April	18th.	"

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