

# The Orient.

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## FOUR KINGS AGAINST ONE.

The die is cast. The ultimatum sent on Sunday evening by Bulgaria on behalf of herself and Servia and Greece to the Ottoman chargé d'affaires in Sofia contained terms that could not possibly be accepted by Turkey; and this left no alternative but war. Turkey's only answer was to order her diplomatic representatives at Sofia, Belgrade and Athens to demand their passports and come home. It is expected that the Balkan ministers will leave Constantinople today or tomorrow. As the French graphically express it, "La parole est maintenant au canon," — It is the cannon's turn to speak.

Both Turkey and the Balkan States were approached by the European Powers with offers of aid, mediation, co-operation, — anything to avoid war. But these friendly offices were gently but firmly refused by both parties, for neither seems to have any faith in the solutions offered by the Powers. Bulgaria replied that she preferred to address directly the government of His Majesty the Sultan, and desired no mediation. The collective note of the Balkan States demanded that Turkey promise to put in operation within six months the reforms mentioned in Art. 23 of the Berlin Treaty, and give the Roumelian provinces administrative autonomy under Belgian or Swiss governors-general, with elective provincial assemblies, and introduce other reforms in favor of the Christian nationalities, forming for the carrying out of these reforms an administrative Council of equal numbers of Moslems and Christians under the surveillance of the Ambassadors of the great Powers and of the Ministers of the four Balkan States at Constantinople.

Greece sent to the Sublime Porte a separate ultimatum on Monday, demanding the release within twenty-four hours of all the Greek merchant ships seized by the Turks, stigmatizing this seizure as an arbitrary act contrary to the law of nations. The Ottoman Government has not considered it necessary to make any reply whatever to this.

It is impossible to tell how many troops each State has massed near the frontier, but the past few weeks have been marked by feverish activity on all sides in the hurrying of troops and munitions of war to the front. The Crown Prince of Greece has gone to command the Greek forces in person. The King of Servia has gone to Nisch, where the army headquarters will be. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has likewise gone to the front. The points where the first encounters are expected may be indicated in general. The Montenegrins have been besieging Berane, northwest of Ipek; they had

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## THE LIFE OF HENRY MARTYN.

The triumph of an indomitable spirit over the limitations of physical weakness has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in the case of Henry Martyn. Of a large family of children, not one passed middle age, and Henry, like the rest, was of a weak constitution. With a tendency to lung trouble, and weakened by the excessive heat of India and by recurring fevers, he yet accomplished more in the brief thirty-one years of his life than most vigorous men do in twice that period. Born in Truro, Cornwall, England, on Feb. 18th 1781, he went to school at seven years of age, and in spite of idleness, ranked high especially in the classics. Though of a lively and cheerful temper, his physical weakness exposed him to the tyranny of his stronger schoolmates, till such unkind treatment made him peevish and sometimes hot-tempered. After failing to secure a scholarship at Oxford, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and soon showed unusual ability in his studies. The prayers and efforts of his sister, and especially the sudden death of his father, turned his thoughts to higher things, and he soon decided to become a minister. On graduating, at the age of twenty, he was awarded the highest academical honor, that of Senior Wrangler, and also the first prize in mathematics. This was followed the next year by his winning, as Fellow of his college, the first prize in Latin. Of these high honors he writes, "I obtained my highest wishes, but was surprised to find that I had grasped a shadow." On reading the biography of David Brainerd, he resolved to become a missionary, and in 1803 was admitted into holy orders. At the completion of his twenty-fourth year, he was consecrated as a Presbyterian of the Church of England, and sailed soon after as a chaplain of the East India Company, arriving in Calcutta in May, 1806. The sight of heathen ceremonies and sacrifices made him "shiver as if standing as it were in the neighborhood of hell." He began zealously the study of Hindustani, while preaching in English to those who could understand.

Mr. Martyn was soon sent to Dinapore, a ride of nearly six weeks up the Ganges river by boat. The time was spent in language study; and he soon began also the study of Sanskrit. With the help of a native teacher, he translated the entire New Testament into Hindustani, also the Prayer-Book and a commentary on the parables. He also had charge of several schools at Dinapore and Patna, and was engaged in the study of Persian and a careful examination of the Koran. With the help of an Arab scholar, he translated the New

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Testament into Persian, and also took up the study of Arabic. But the extreme heat and debilitating climate of the Ganges valley had told heavily on him, and a weakness of the lungs developed. In this state he moved to Cawnpore, and the journey still further injured his health. But his preaching to the people increased in power, till his audiences increased to five hundred and then eight hundred. He also preached regularly to a regiment of British soldiers, and to a congregation of Europeans. The strain was too much for him; and on learning from scholars that his Persian translation was very faulty, he decided to try the effect of a change to a cooler climate and go to Persia to revise with the help of Persian scholars this great work. He left India for Shiraz in January 1811, passing his thirtieth birthday on the journey. From Bushire to Shiraz he made the journey in Persian garb, which he thus describes:—"The Persian dress consists of, first, stockings and shoes in one, next a pair of large blue trowsers, or else a pair of huge red boots; then the shirt, then the tunic, and above it the coat, both of chintz, and a great coat. I have here described my own dress, most of which I have on at this moment. On the head is worn an enormous cone, made of the skin of the black Tartar sheep, with the wool on. If to this description of my dress I add that my beard and mustachios have been suffered to vegetate undisturbed ever since I left India, that I am sitting on a Persian carpet in a room without tables or chairs, and that I bury my hand in the pillau, without waiting for spoon or plate, you will give me credit for being already an accomplished Oriental."

In Shiraz, with the aid of Mirza Seid Ali Khan, Henry Martyn began a new translation of the New Testament, meanwhile holding long conversations with Mohammedans on religious topics. He also talked with Armenians and Jews, but was never so happy as when speaking to Moslems. Within a year after his arrival in Persia, the new translation of the New Testament was finished, also one of the Psalms. Mr. Martyn determined to place a copy of the Testament, magnificently bound, in the hands of the Shah of Persia. He was, however, unable to secure the coveted audience with the sovereign, but left the book to be presented through the British Minister. On receiving the copy, after Henry Martyn's death, the Shah expressed in a letter to the Minister his high appreciation of the book and of the easy and simple style of the translation and his determination to have it all read to him.

Henry Martyn was now so far exhausted and in such absolute need of rest if he was to do any further work, that he resolved to visit England for the sake of his health. The most feasible route seemed to be across Asia Minor; and he set out, ill and suffering, for that long horseback ride with two Armenian servants, Sarkis and Melkon. He went through Etchmiadzin, Kars, Erzroum, to Tokat; but his weary body could go no further, and on Oct. 16th, 1812, just one hundred years ago today, he passed away. The plague was raging at that time in Tokat; but whether he finally succumbed to that or was carried off by malarial fever, it has been impossible to ascertain. His body was buried by the Armenian priests in the graveyard of the church of Karasoun Manoug.

TOMB OF HENRY MARTYN AT TOKAT.



### THE CITY OF TOKAT.

When in 1830 Messrs. Eli Smith and H. G. O. Dwight made their famous journey across Asia Minor in order to ascertain the state of the Armenians in their own country, they passed through Tokat early in June. From their description of "a city that has been pronounced the largest and most commercial in the interior of Asia Minor," we quote, as giving an idea of the appearance of the place only eighteen years after Henry Martyn was there.

"The ancient name of Tokat is supposed to have been Berisa. Under the lower empire it was called Eudocia, and the same name is given to it by the Armenian writers. That it is not on the site of Comana Pontica, as formerly supposed, is now quite certain. It is on the south side of the river, anciently called Iris, but now bearing the name of the city itself, and occupies a small valley, confined between a mountain on the east, a gentle hill on the south, and a perpendicular ragged rock with the ruins of a fortress upon its top, on the west. A great number of trees, either in clusters or scattered singly among the houses, add much beauty to its external aspect. But in general we were disappointed in its appearance and size. It is unwalled, and all the houses, even to that of the governor, are of unburnt bricks, and, if its streets are paved, as has been often mentioned in its praise, it is no more than can be said of most towns of any magnitude in Turkey. Still some of its edifices are of good size, and parts of it are tolerably neat for a Turkish city. It belongs to one of the sultanas, and its governor is not subject to the pasha of Sivas.

"Its principal manufactures are copper, silk and calicoes. The copper foundry is a small establishment, carried on by hand, and simply designed to purify the copper from the mines of Maaden near Diarbekr, which metal is not allowed to be refined there nor elsewhere, but must be brought hither,



a distance of more than 250 miles. When refined, the larger portion of it is carried elsewhere to be manufactured. Silk, like copper, is not produced at Tokat, but is brought in a raw state from Amasia and other places for manufacture. Trade is carried on principally with the interior, and with Smyrna and Constantinople. With Trebizond it has hardly any intercourse. The most wealthy of the Armenian merchants is said to pay taxes on his business and property to the amount of 15,000 piastres annually.

"According to our informant, a respectable Armenian merchant, the population of Tokat is 4,000 Turkish, 1350 Armenian, 500 or 600 Greek, and 70 Jewish houses. A priest, whom we met in the church of St. Sarkis, and who appeared to be a sensible man, informed us that the Armenians have 7 churches in the city, and 30 priests, besides a vartabed who is the bishop's weel and preaches. The priest of the church of Karasoon Manoog estimated the whole number of Armenians in the city that can read at 500, besides perhaps 50 women. In the number of Armenians already stated are included 80 papal Armenian families.

"While at Tokat we had the melancholy pleasure of visiting the tomb of the Rev. Henry Martyn, who died at this place in the year 1812, when on his way from Persia to England. His remains lie buried in the extensive cemetery of the Armenian church of Karasoon Manoog, and are covered by a monument, erected by Claudius James Rich, Esq., late English resident at Bagdad. An appropriate Latin inscription is all that distinguishes his tomb from the tombs of the Armenians who sleep by his side."

Messrs. Smith and Dwight strongly recommended the occupation of Tokat as a mission station; but it was not till 1854, after both Sivas and Marsovan had been occupied, that Mr. Van Lennep and Dr. Jewett and their families commenced "permanent operations" there, though there had been church services there for some years. The church was organized about the end of 1854, with twelve members. Tokat was however occupied as a missionary residence only till 1861, when there were in the city 122 Protestants. Since then it has been an outstation of Sivas. At times a missionary family has spent a winter there; but it has never again been permanently occupied.

In 1847 Rev. P. O. Powers visited Tokat and estimated the population as composed of 5000 Moslem houses, 1500 Armenian, 300 Catholic Armenian, 200 Greek and 40 Jewish. The present estimate of population is 45,000 inhabitants, in about the same proportions. It is on the great highway between Amasia and Sivas.

The sixth number of the *Oriens*, fortnightly illustrated review, has as its main article a paper on the Fountains of Constantinople, by Mr. Harry Griswold Dwight, illustrated with eleven photographs of typical fountains of the best sort. Other articles are one on earthquakes in Constantinople, and the conclusion of the description of the origins of printing in Turkey.

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also advanced toward Gousinje, farther southwest, but according to yesterday's telegrams had been driven back into Montenegrin territory. In the region of Touzi the Malissores have joined the invading Montenegrins, and the Ottoman forces have suffered heavily. At Krania the Turks are reported victorious over the Montenegrins. The Servians are reported to be crossing the frontier into the Sandjak toward Tashlidja and Novi Bazar, while the Bulgarians are concentrated at Harmanli, some seventy kilometres from Adrianople.

All the past week the Ottoman forces have been hurrying to the front. Troopships packed with redifs have arrived every day from the Black Sea; and the Anatolian Railroad has been used exclusively for the carrying of soldiers, even the suburban service from Haidar Pasha to Pendik being suspended. The restrictions imposed on the press by martial law forbid our specifying further, lest the editor be "conducted to the frontier." In order to prevent any attempt by Bulgarian torpedo-craft on the Turkish transports, a large part of the Ottoman fleet has gone to the Black Sea end of the Bosphorus, and the transports from Trebizond and Samsoun are to be properly convoyed.

Business in the capital is well-nigh at a standstill in consequence of the war preparations, and there is prospect of much suffering this winter here as well as in the provinces. Horses and even automobiles are being appropriated for government use, and we shall soon be reduced to buffalo-carts for riding.

### HOW IT LOOKS IN KONIA.

A big "war meeting" was held here yesterday in one of the biggest Jamis, there were said to be several thousands present. The preaching was "Jihad." A Turk told me that the temper of the soldiers is "No turning back this time." They say they are tired of this being called out every three months and then sent back. They want to go and have it out, some final result one way or the other. "Unless Bulgaria can give us satisfactory assurances of staying quiet, we must settle her now," is what a Turkish merchant said to me. It sounded very curious when we know that it is in the other direction that the assurances are demanded.

The last line of reserves has been called, even the "*mouinsiz*" are not excepted, and exemption is not accepted. The troops are to start tomorrow. For some days the railway has been refusing all freight, and now male passengers are refused (who may be liable to military service). At least this latter I have heard reported.

A mob started for the house of the Greek consul yesterday but were headed off. We heard that windows had been smashed, but I passed there this morning and saw all whole.

Konia, Oct. 8, 1912.

— Letter from Dr. W. S. Dodd.

Similar war meetings have been held in many places in the interior of the country. That at Caesarea is reported to have brought together 50,000 people; that in Yanina, 6,000. Another big meeting of 20,000 was held at Attalia on Sunday last, the manifestants demanding that Turkey declare war on the Balkan states.





### TURKEY'S LOST EUROPEAN PROVINCES.

The accompanying map is reproduced from the London *Telegraph*, and gives the history of the progressive diminution of Ottoman territory in Europe since 1800. The area of Turkey in Europe today is 66,500 square miles. The lost provinces figure as follows:—Roumania, 50,700 square miles; Bulgaria, 36,943; Greece, 24,977; Servia, 18,757; Montenegro, 3,486; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19,600; Bessarabia, 14,500; total lost provinces, 168,963 square miles. The population of these countries today is about 19,000,000, as compared with 6,000,000 in European Turkey.

In view of this showing it is impossible to justify the statement now being freely quoted that Moslem law forbids the yielding up of an inch of Ottoman territory, and especially the sale of territory. Money compensation was accepted by Turkey from Austria for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from Bulgaria on the declaration of Bulga-

rian independence; and if reports are trustworthy, Italy and Turkey are now negotiating some financial settlement for Tripoli and Benghazi.

The passing of each successive bit of the above territory from Ottoman sovereignty has been followed by an extensive migration of the Moslem elements from that territory to Turkey proper. Many of these emigrants have settled in Macedonia and Thrace, while thousands more are found in northern and central Asia Minor, where they are known as *mouhadjir*, or *Boshnak*, or by other special names. During the past few weeks a steady stream of Moslems from Bulgaria has been flowing into Turkey, and a corresponding stream of Greek, Bulgarian and Montenegrin subjects has left the capital for their respective countries.

In the explanations given on the above map, the boundary of 1800 is given by mistake as that of 1880.



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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL.

The immediate cause for war lies in the diametrically opposing and irreconcilable views of Turkey and of the four Balkan States as to the *modus operandi* in Macedonia. Turkey is willing to introduce certain reforms, but is utterly unwilling to allow foreign intervention or control in so doing. Bulgaria and her allies have no confidence whatever in the ability of Turkey to put reforms in operation or in her sincerity in suggesting them. So they demand international control. The great Powers are very eager to offer friendly advice, but very chary about any decisive action. In fact, the difference in attitude between the larger Powers and the four Balkan States today reminds one forcibly of the distinction made by a Boston lady between suffragists and suffragettes. A suffragist, she says, has a wishbone, while a suffragette has a backbone. We would remark that a wishbone is supposed to serve its supreme usefulness by being broken.

In the midst of the international turmoil in this part of the world, no American can forget the political contest now waxing warmer daily in the United States. Less than three weeks now remain before election day, when the sober, solemn but stentorian voice of the American public will speak, as to who shall occupy the White House for the next four years. It will be a titanic contest. In 1904, the popular vote for President totalled 13,964,000. It fell a few hundred thousand in 1908, but in 1908 it rose to 14,884,000 votes; and this year in all probability the special excitement of three strong contesting parties will bring out in the neighborhood of sixteen million voters. But the interesting question has arisen and will not be immediately solved: when these sixteen million sovereign voters have registered their ballots, will the result be decisive? Or how will the electoral college behave? Will the electors from each state regard the result in their state as a mandate? And if in certain states there has been a union of the Republican and Progressive tickets, how will this affect the result?

Whatever be the result, of one thing we are already assured. Our next President will be a man of sterling charac-

ter and unimpeachable personal integrity. The high ideals and noble traditions of the White House will be carried out, and the religious and social and family life of the Head of the Republic will be a cause of just pride to every American.

The long-dreaded war cloud in the Balkans has at last burst, and drops of blood are falling. God grant that it may not be increased to torrents. With the letting-loose of the racial animosities so long pent up, it were rash for one to forecast the ultimate result, or even the preliminary phase of the struggle. Unless speedily checked, it is destined to be the most titanic struggle that Europe has seen for forty years, surpassing the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 in the numbers of men involved and in the interests at stake. The future of the Ottoman Empire in Europe is in the balance. If Turkey can successfully resist the combined forces of her enemies, she will prove her right to retain her hold on Macedonia and Thrace, at least so far as might makes right. But the conviction of a large part of the Turks is voiced by a former deputy in the article quoted on another page from the *Jeune-Turc*: "The future of our race and of our Empire is in Anatolia." Whatever may be the outcome, — and we devoutly pray that the outcome may not be long postponed, — the saddest thing of all is the thought of the ruin and disaster brought on both sides by war. Whichever party wins, both lose heavily, in the flower of their young manhood, as well as financially, commercially and in progress of civilization. The stern arbitrament of war may sometimes be needed as a punishment for national iniquity; but in reality, it is only as the voice of the judge passing sentence, in comparison to the penalty itself which consists in the heart-rending consequences felt for generations by the survivors.

## TRAVELLING IN PERSIA.

To travel in Persia is an experience, especially with the thermometer at about 100° in the shade day after day, when one remarks upon the coolness of the day, and finds the thermometer as low as 96° or 97°. The sun pours down relentlessly upon those vast desert plains. The unhappy traveller is simply dried up. The carriage has a top, but it is kept open so that you may get the air you need. An umbrella may shield your head, but there is no help for your poor body and so you let it parch.

There are many points about life and conditions and the character of the people in Persia that certainly stimulate the interest of the traveller. Political conditions are an unfailing source of interest. But it requires courage to write of these even after a visit there. "Travelling in Persia" is a subject lying along the line of least resistance. I have seen it. I have done it. One only needs to see it and to do it, to be able to say something about it.

Getting into Persia is interesting. I entered from Russia via Tiflis. A comfortable railway train lands one at Julfa, the Russian frontier station, one of the most God-forsaken towns the ordinary traveller can hope to experience. You



wish you were out of it, before you are fairly in it. To get out of Russia via this miserable town, a Russian vizé on the passport is needed. In my own experience this required two hours of hustling to accomplish. The responsible official was in bed, in consequence of the previous night's orgies, so it was said. Having secured the Russian vizé, to get out of Russia, the next step was to get over the boundary line, and secure the Persian vizé for getting into that country. This process was reversed on the return; so that after going to Tabriz and returning to Tiflis there were four new vizés on my passport.

The means of conveyance are three fold: horseback or donkey-back, carriage, and automobile. The last comes first. From God-forsaken Julfa to Tabriz, over a good Russian road by automobile. It was supposed to accommodate 14 people. Ours did not accommodate, but contained, 18. We were due at Tabriz, at 4:30 P.M. We arrived with no bruised limbs or broken ribs at 10:30. Our friends comforted us with the information that frequently the arrival was next morning. The hour 4:30 did not include time for repairs, needed frequently and in abundance.

To any one who is reduced to the wretched necessity of going from Julfa to Tabriz, I recommend the automobile. It is the best you can do, and will probably bring you to your destination within 15 hours of the promised time. Besides it is interesting to observe the absolute recklessness with which the chauffeur drives his machine at breakneck speed down the steep grades, and around the sharp corners. This is the most advanced method of covering distances in Northern Persia. It is a Russian—not Persian—enterprise. At the time of my visit, this was the only automobile service in Persia. Since that, one has been established in the east between Enzeli on the Caspian Sea and Resht, with a reasonable prospect of ultimate extension to Teheran, and a possibility of another extension to Hamadan. Possibly the railway may get there first.

Then another method of transportation is by carriage, courteously so called. This in some places is over post roads, constructed not by Persian but by Russian enterprise. The post roads are not numerous. Having reached Enzeli by Caspian Sea steamer, you are at the starting point of the only system there seems to be. The road goes from Enzeli via Resht to Kazvin. There it branches, one line proceeding to Teheran, the other to Hamadan. The road is good and kept in a reasonable degree of repair. There are stations, every two or three hours, where the horses are changed, and where the traveller may if he likes stop to rest his weary bones. After one or two experiences of these resting places, the weary traveller generally prefers to continue in his carriage night and day rather than venture this rest cure. We were detained at one station for five hours by report of brigandage ahead. We might have been there still, had we not insisted upon our personal courage and our readiness to brave the danger.

All carriage driving is not over good roads. Carriages go where there are no roads, and where the conditions of the path suggest horses as the only possibility. But to some of

us the demands upon the flesh of horseback travelling are prohibitive. So we have to choose between foot and carriage. Personally, I thought I should prefer the carriage for the five days' journey from Tabriz to Urumiah. That carriage proved the most wonderful conveyance I ever rode in. The road was fearful and amazing, running for a few rods over level meadow land, and then over liver-shaking stones, and intersected every here and there by the beds of mountain torrents, deep and steep and almost impassable gulleys. The average elevation of the body from the seat of the carriage say once in five minutes, as as the result of these gulleys, was about eight inches. You spend a moment in gratitude that your spine has survived, and then you admire your conveyance for completely maintaining its identity. And you learn at last that the ropes wound so tightly around all the springs and vulnerable places, are not necessarily for the healing of wounds already made, but to prevent breakages. It was certainly gratifying to accomplish the journey to Urumiah and back to Tabriz with limbs and spinal cord preserved in their entirety.

For the general interior travelling in Persia, the caravan is the only thing practicable or desirable. It is wearisome and slow and tedious, and very rarely used in these days by people whose time is a factor of importance. Without the caravan the only way to go from Western to Eastern Persia is to return from Tabriz to Tiflis, securing your vizé to get out of Persia, and your fresh vizé for getting into Russia; then by Baku to Enzeli, taking care to get another vizé for exit from Russia, and also another for entrance into Persia.

For travellers in Persia one of the greatest difficulties is the administration of the Commissary Department. We were fortunate in being able to get fresh eggs almost everywhere and sometimes fresh milk. The milk one hesitates to take unless he can see it boiled under his own supervision.

The greatest difficulty of all is the water supply. Any foreigner puts his life in danger who consents to drink un-boiled water. The numerous streams crossing one's road, and watering the fields and gardens, often look clear and tempting, but must be avoided like poison. Happily in Persia the tea shop is what the coffee shop is along the roads in Asia Minor. Everywhere one may call for the samovar, and in a few moments have his own boiled water. This may be cooled, and by the assistance of a Thermos bottle be stored away for use during the next few hours. But with every precaution, one is frequently caught without water when he is overcome with thirst. No greater joy comes to the weary traveller in Persia than when he comes to fresh water springing straight from the earth with no possibility of contamination. You want to linger there, and take without stint the refreshing draught. The villages through which one passes, the people one sees, the customs one observes and the methods of life, may all interest one, and serve as some relief from the tedium of the journey. But nothing brings him the solid joy, the supreme content, the serene gratitude, which he receives from the spring of cool and uncontaminated water.

On the whole, one can travel in Persia. And as there is much to see and learn from such a journey, everyone who has time, and strength, and purse enough, might do well to try it.

M. BOWEN.



## THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY.

Mehmed Ali Bey, former deputy for Samsoun, and a leading member of the newly constituted National Constitutional Party, has made the following statement to the *Jeune Turc* as to the principles and aims of his party:—

"This country is a Turkish country. Our Turkish race conquered it and has in the course of the centuries made for itself a preponderating place in it. But when the Constitution was proclaimed, it consented to share with the other elements of the Empire the rights that were its privileges as conqueror. It does not, however, intend or desire to renounce certain rights which it believes belong exclusively to itself as the race that set up this empire at the cost of its own blood. The reigning dynasty must be a Turkish dynasty; the official language of the country must be Turkish; the country must be called by the name of our race.

"The Turkish race has, we believe, a high mission to fulfil: it is to serve as a bond between the different nationalities, the different peoples, that compose the Empire. But in order to do this in a useful way, it must be equal to the task. It must have a training, an education that will put it in a position to carry out its ideal of unification.

"Unfortunately the governments of our land, both under the reign of absolutism and under the new régime, have neglected their duties toward the Turkish race. They have not helped it in its efforts toward progress; they have not worked as they ought to for its economic, intellectual and cultural advancement. On the contrary, by pursuing a policy full of mistakes and errors and by administering the country in a deplorable way, they have arrested the development of the Turkish people and have frittered away its strength. They have not been foresighted, nor even tolerant. What was the use of raising so many grave embarrassing questions which could very easily have been avoided? Why, for instance, take up the cudgels to compel the Albanians to adopt the Arabic characters? What difference does it make to us Turks if the Albanians learn how to read their language with the Latin characters? Why go to places where the Turkish language has no preeminent rights, that is, where it cannot be a spoken language or a dominant language, — as, for example, in Kerek (Syria), and insist on founding Turkish schools and provoking opposition?

"The future of our race and of our Empire is in Anatolia. It is there that the bulk of the Turkish army lives. And yet, if there is one part of our country that has been utterly neglected, forgotten and despised, it is incontestably this same Anatolia. It is Anatolia that has borne the heavy, crushing load of the State without any compensation.

"All the elements of our country, all the nationalities of our Empire, are at work trying to develop their language and culture; the Turk alone stands with arms folded. The task of our party will be to rouse the forces of the Turk so as to safeguard his rights as the preponderating race, within the limits of the law.

"As to whether the parliamentary system hinders the nor-

mal development of the Turkish race, frankly I am not at all of the opinion of my friends Ferid Bey and Djani Bey. They are opposed to the parliamentary system. They recommend a monarchical Constitution, that will not give to the nation's representatives the right to overthrow ministries. I am of the opinion that we can give this right to the Chamber of Deputies, even though we grant to the Throne the unrestricted right to dissolve the Chamber. The Chamber may upset the Cabinet by a vote, but the Sovereign may accept or reject the consequences of such a vote, that is, he may retain his ministry and dissolve the Chamber."

## AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

On Saturday evening the Christian Association gave its annual reception for the new scholars. One who saw the joyous crowd of girls of many nationalities, — Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks and Albanians, among them, — talking, laughing, dancing and playing games together, would find it hard to believe that their nations are gathering their armies to fight each other, and are breathing forth hatred and slaughter in all their plans and utterances. The spirit of the students has been most excellent. The points of bitter controversy are not talked about, and many incidents show the genuine spirit of love triumphing over evil.

A little Bulgarian girl in the Preparatory School said to her Turkish neighbor at the table: "My father is an officer in the Bulgarian army." The little Turk answered: "My father is an officer in the Turkish army, and that makes us sisters, doesn't it?"

Two Bulgarian College students, who had been worrying over their separation from their families, were sent for to come home and arrangements made with the Bulgarian minister to take them. But early the next morning they came to the President's room, and said they had decided that it was wiser to stay, and go on with their studies, rather than go home; and asked to have telegrams sent to that effect to their parents.

The drafting of men for the army has taken fifty from our number of workmen at Arnaoutkeuy. This seriously cripples the work, and will probably delay the moving of the College considerably. While we shall all suffer in many such ways, as every one will, if the war cloud darkens further, we do not feel that we shall be in any danger whatever, or that our friends need suffer anxiety for us.

The Christian Association party and the every day life at the College during the past weeks have been brightened and cheered by the presence of our favorite guests, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Poynter. These guests have offered a prize for the best essay on *Midsummer Night's Dream*, open to the whole College. The prize is a beautiful engraving of Sir Edward Poynter's picture of Helen and Hermia, to be won by a student, for the College.

I. F. D.

Peace with Italy has not yet been made, but appears well-nigh assured. The report of a rupture of negotiations seems to have been false.



## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

H. I. M. the Sultan on Monday reviewed a large body of troops at the great square of the War Department in Stamboul, and afterward drove to the Sirkedji terminal where he saluted a trainload of soldiers about to leave for the front.

Emperor William has ordered one half of the German Embassy building in Pera converted into a hospital for the use of wounded soldiers; and the Constantinople Branch of the American Red Cross is taking steps to gather aid for the sick and wounded.

## THE PROVINCES.

Dr. Raynolds writes from Van, Sept. 14th:— I am most devoutly thankful that I can report that the roof of the main part of the Boys' School Building is so far covered as to be protected from rain, and the tower is getting along to the same place, with some hope of anticipating the rain, which is mercifully being postponed this year. We seldom fail to have a break-up of the weather, with more or less rain, within two or three days of September 10th.

The Harpout Hospital had 64 in-patients and 30 operations during the first three weeks of fall work.

## NOTES.

Miss Sarah A. Clark and Miss Mabel H. Whittlesey of New Haven arrived in this city Monday on their way to Van where they will assist in the mission work for a year.

Mrs. C. F. Gates and son and Professor Ormiston reached Robert College on Friday last, returning from America.

Rev. E. C. Woodley, Mrs. Woodley and two children passed through Constantinople this week on their way to Marash, leaving two days ago for Mersin.

## OTHER LANDS.

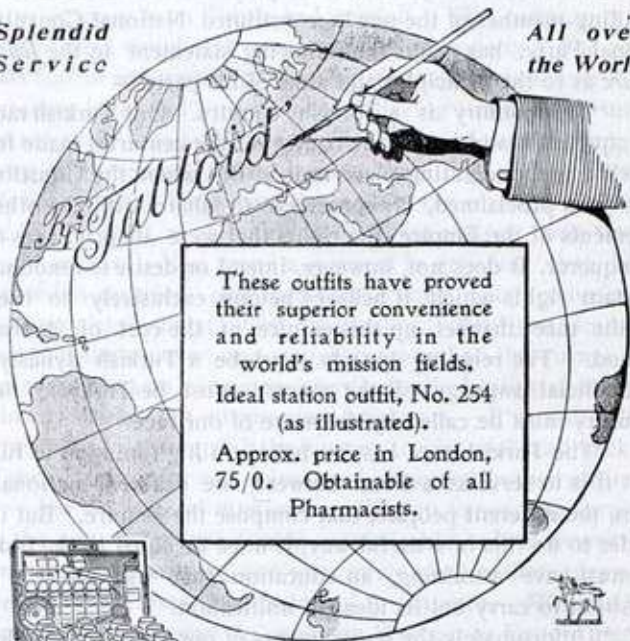
A great review of the United States navy was held yesterday in the Hudson River at New York. President Taft and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, were to review more than 120 vessels in line.

The Balkan crisis has greatly excited the Moslems of India. An enormous mass-meeting was held last week at Calcutta, when violently-worded resolutions were passed. The British government is taking steps to ensure quiet.

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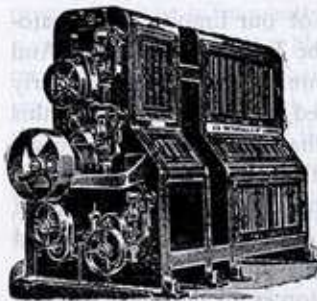
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