

# The Orient.

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## DEADLOCK STILL UNBROKEN.

Peace negotiations have made absolutely no progress during the past week. Turkey stoutly declares that she has ceded all she can, and that under no considerations will she give up either Adrianople or the Aegean Islands. Even if Adrianople should be compelled by famine to surrender, say the Ottoman delegates, that would in no wise alter their position. It is amazing how that city still holds out. Most pitiful stories reach us from persons who have succeeded in escaping and have arrived in Sofia; they say that the starving populace has attempted to obtain bread by force, and many have been shot by the military; also that soldiers and officers are urging surrender, but Gen. Shükri Pasha has had several such officers shot. Rations have been reduced to one-fourth. If reports of negotiations for surrender are true, we may hear soon of the fall of Adrianople. It is said that Bulgaria is willing to allow Turkey to hold the mosques and tombs of the city and even maintain a guard there, as the foreign embassy buildings are held in Constantinople. But the possession of the city is absolutely essential to Bulgaria.

The European Powers have instructed their ambassadors at Constantinople to present to the Porte a joint Note, counselling the yielding of Adrianople, and indicating that in that case some compromise may be arranged in the matter of the Islands. The Note, however, had at last accounts not yet been presented, so that its exact tenor is unknown. A despatch from London this morning says that the Balkan States will send a Note to the Porte simultaneously with this other note, stating that if Turkey rejects the advice of Europe, they will put an end to the armistice.

While the situation is bristling with problems and thorny questions, the main difficulties are three, — those of Adrianople, the Islands, and Albania. Turkey realizes that the surrender of her former capital means the final loss of all her European possessions and a frontier perilously near her present capital. It also means the danger of difficulties with the powerful war party that is being fostered by the Unionists, and the probable overthrow of the Kiamil Pasha Cabinet. It is but natural that the fresh army at Chatalja should clamor for a chance to fly at the enemy and see if it cannot drive them back. On the other hand, the Allies are determined that if it comes to fighting again, they will not stop short of driving the Turkish forces out of Constantinople.

As for the Islands, Turkey contends that the northern ones are essential to the guarding of the Dardanelles; and that the rest are really Asiatic and their loss would be an infringement of her Asiatic territorial integrity. Greece de-

clares herself willing to agree never to make the islands a naval or military base, or menace the straits or the mainland through them; but she says she has already captured them, that the population is entirely Greek, and desires union with Greece, and that to give them back now would create for the future just so many Cretan problems. And indeed, were they now again placed under Ottoman rule, not only would the inhabitants be in danger of suffering reprisals, but Turkey would be compelled to maintain a large navy for their protection, and they would constitute a constant menace of another war between Greece and Turkey. The islanders might also create great trouble for Greece by repeating the Cretan tactics of sending over delegates to the Greek Chamber, who must be shut out by force to avoid hostilities.

A meeting occurred near the Chatalja lines last week between Gen. Savoff and Noradoungian Effendi and Gen. Nazim Pasha, where the Ottoman representatives made a further representation of the position of their government regarding terms; but nothing seems to have been accomplished by this endeavor.

The Albanian problem is one that only indirectly affects peace negotiations. Turkey has agreed to cede all territory west of the Adrianople vilayet; so that the only question now about Shkodra and Yanina is whether they are to belong to Albania or to the Allies. The garrisons at these points still make trouble for the besiegers, by sorties and gallant fighting; but the question of the ultimate boundaries of Albania will be settled diplomatically and not by force of arms. It will be remembered that the appointment of Essad Pasha, an Albanian, as Vali of Yanina, the population of which is largely Greek, and his attempts to secure the supremacy of the Albanian population was the occasion of a vigorous protest by the Greek Government, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the Greco-Bulgarian agreement and ultimately the war. Greece feels in honor bound to "liberate" the Greeks of Yanina.

Gruesome reports are being published in the German and British press of atrocities going on in the conquered or "liberated" territory, mainly perpetrated by bands of Bulgarian *Komitadjis*, led by Sandansky and other "patriots", or by Greeks in Salonica. These acts of personal vengeance, while they cannot be laid to the door of the governments or the armies of the Allies, are a blot on the reputation of their nationalities, and serve to make one less optimistic about the immediate coming of the millennium in Macedonia. We trust that the governments of the allied States will see to it that exemplary punishment is meted out to the guilty, and that promptly.

## NEWS AT LAST FROM KORTCHA.

AMERICAN MISSION, KORTCHA, ALBANIA.

Dec. 27th, 1912.

My dear Friends:

Please accept from us the cordial greetings of this holiday season. We have not had any mail for over two months and just now for the first time is the way open to travel to Monastir. All this time we have been living under martial law.

In the Fall, when Mrs. Dako accepted the principalship of our Girls' School and needed extra room for herself and baby boy it was decided best for Mrs. Kennedy and myself to move into a separate residence. Over two stores, not far from the school, we found on the third floor a residence quite like an American flat with a long wide hall and seven rooms, two of which open off from the stair-way on the second floor. We took this residence as the mission had authorized us to open a boarding-home for boys. Evidently guided of Providence to this commodious house, we were enabled to open in the long cement cellar an evening school for boys with a small gymnasium, while in our long hall-way upstairs we have introduced a Sabbath after-noon meeting for men. If I had a little financial help I could do more along this line. We have two boys living with us as students, one a Moslem and the other a Christian.

We have been witnessing a living panorama here of military tactics. Over five weeks ago the defeated Turkish forces, estimated to be about 40,000, arrived here from Monastir. Their broken ranks were in a pitiable, dilapidated condition. This led us to open our home to sick soldiers. The Greek army, more numerous than the Turkish forces and better equipped, arrived a week ago (Dec. 20) after having defeated the Turkish forces outside of the city. Djavid Pasha with his forces left the city the day before. A staff of Red Crescent officers were left in charge of the two hundred and more sick and wounded soldiers temporarily provided for in a school building near by. Five of these physicians, pharmacists etc., asked us for shelter under our flag, fearing that unless they were thus protected they might be in danger of insult from Christian natives of the place before the Greek army arrived. The Greek army is still occupying the city. As there is no other foreigner here I am called upon to do work which might be called consular. This has brought me in touch with the commander-in-chief. Just now Mrs. Dako, Miss Victoria Kyrias with Mrs. Kennedy and myself had an interview with him because some soldiers attempted to break into the school gate at midnight last night. The commander deeply regretted to hear such news. He also tells us he is not responsible for the burning of the Mohammedan villages and for the outrages committed against Moslem women along the line of his march but as we have no other government we naturally appeal to him. With the arrival of the army a certain class of native fanatical Christians have felt encouraged to indulge in many lawless deeds especially against the Moslems of all classes in Kortcha and vicinity. Until the in-

coming army can restore order, the people are in danger and many have sought refuge under our American flag. God bless our dear flag and may she ever stand for justice and the protection of an oppressed people!

There are about a dozen people eating at my table every day now and at our family prayers we try to bring some seven nationalities to the Throne of Grace. But as Peter said on the Mt. of Transfiguration, "It is good to be here".

A telegram came to us through the Greek Commander from the Greek Prince at Salonica saying that the American consul there had inquired how we were. In replying that we were well we asked for Red Cross assistance. We hope soon to receive authoritative word that we may do direct relief work, for there is great suffering already and we all anticipate that as the winter goes on this need will be more pressing. Villagers are fleeing from their villages. Let us pray that Albania may be saved from further devastations like those which have taken place; for these Christian nations have undertaken this work with a philanthropic motive. The Albanians I think would like to have autonomy. Under any circumstances we are going to have a rich opportunity to help the sick, the starving and the homeless.

Our Girls' School and Sabbath services have gone on with regularity. "Brethren pray for us".

Faithfully,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY.

## A PRETTY SIGHT AT SMYRNA.

We are near the seat of war, they say; but there is very little to make us realize it, in this city. This is the season when Jesus came, and angels proclaimed, "Peace on earth." Would that peace might indeed prevail, in this afflicted land, at this time of almost breathless expectation!

In the meantime, Christmas celebrations are going on, much as usual. This afternoon, under Miss Pohl's direction, somewhat under two hundred boys and girls, Greeks and Armenians, of kindergarten, primary, and grammar school age, were assembled in the pretty American mission church, for their Christmas festival. Their bright, happy faces, — so many rows of them, — were indeed a pretty sight! The church was quite filled, with them and their guests.

It was not an exhibition, open to the public. The few guests were privately invited, and it was a gathering to bring out the Christmas thought.

The children repeated verses, from the Old Testament and the New, in the English, Armenian and Greek languages, according to the nationality and advancement of the class which was reciting. Little tots from the Kindergarten were lifted on to the platform, to recite something about Christmas: and older children gave more elaborate recitations. The clear voices pitched on a natural key, were a delight to the ear; and proved that children do not need to pitch their voices high, nor to strain the muscles of the throat, in order to make themselves heard!

Of course there were Christmas songs, also, — a pleasure to the children, and to those who listened.

The sweetest sight of all came just before the simple gifts were distributed to the pupils. These pupils had been planning to make others happy, instead of expecting to receive for themselves. Their busy fingers had made up gifts for poor children, and their pennies had bought toys. The littlest children brought a few paras each week, and the resulting money had been invested in candies and sweets. The kindergarteners made bags to put these in, and gave them away, without tasting even one little piece, themselves!

And, for this day, the pupils had invited poor children, — each one some poor child from the neighborhood of his or her home, — so that there they sat, in a happy group, between the rows of pupils. Large mysterious bundles lay piled upon the platform, under the Christmas tree; and when songs and recitations were over, each pupil who had filled one of these wonderful packages, came forward and carried the package to the poor child of her choice, sitting as a guest. The poor children's eyes grew bigger and bigger, as they realized what was coming their way; and many a heart went home happy; — of those who gave, and of those who received.

Wasn't that a pretty sight? Bless their little hearts! The Christmas thought is theirs, indeed!

Smyrna, Jan. 3, 1913.

S. D. R.

#### FROM A BULGARIAN STANDPOINT.

Would that it were possible to persuade the Turks how mischievously and criminally wrong are those newspaper and other correspondents who have represented Bulgaria as entering on this war out of race-hatred against them. The representation is wholly false. When two parties quarrel, there always are for the time being heated feelings between them; and it is so now between Bulgaria and Turkey. But that Bulgaria hates the Turk in particular, and could less easily live at peace with him than with the Austrian or German or Italian, is not true. Bulgaria believes that Turkey has been misgoverning, oppressing, and permitting if not ordering the massacring of its Bulgarian subjects, and she has fought to put these unfortunates under her own sympathetic rule. Should she finally succeed, the cause of quarrel on her side will be removed, and she will have no more animosity against the Turk than against any other foreigner. Similarly, there has been a strange perverseness in the way in which King Ferdinand's declaration that this was a war of Cross against Crescent has been so generally condemned. Had the cause of quarrel been, say, Turkish encroachment on Bulgarian territory, it would indeed have been unjustifiable to drag in the question of religion. But what is the fact? All who know the case (and Sir Edwin Pears in a recent article is the latest witness) testify that the above-mentioned sufferings of the Bulgarian and other Christian subjects of the Porte have had to be endured *because* they are Christians. It is not a question of the good-will of this or that cabinet, or of individual high-minded Turks, or of the treatment of Christians in the capital and a few of the larger towns, under the eye of ambassadors and consuls. It is the question of their treatment

in the provinces by those practically irresponsible officials, by the military, and by the Mohammedan population, whom the ministries are unable or unwilling to compel to rule in justice. Consequently, it is the Turk who has been keeping the religious question open by this cruel and oppressive discrimination against his Christian subjects; and King Ferdinand's declaration was simply a taking up of the quarrel as such. If it be objected that the atrocities which, to their shame and disgrace, seem to be truly charged of late against Bulgarian revolutionary bands, are a proof of Bulgarian race and religious hatred against the Turk, the reply is that they are a proof of the very reverse. These abominable doings stand out in admitted and glaring contrast to the way in which the Bulgarian regular army has borne itself, and to the way in which Bulgaria is treating its Turkish prisoners, and to the way in which Bulgaria has all along treated its Mohammedan subjects. The deeds of these revolutionaries are deeds of personal revenge, wreaked on Turks who have in the past murdered, robbed, or otherwise oppressed them or their families or friends. The reprisals are not to be excused on that account, only explained. They have been the outcome of the private hate of individual against individual. Had Turkish governments rendered impossible these deeds of provincial misrule, and secured for their Christian subjects equality before the law, equal safety for life and property, and equality of rights and privileges with the Mohammedans, Bulgaria could have found no cause of quarrel.

The day on which war was declared between Bulgaria and Turkey found me, in the temporary absence of my family, living with my relatives here. Their serving-woman, a dear old "bába" (granny) of sixty, had for years impressed me as the most striking illustration I had ever known of the shining face. Wrinkled and crumpled though that face was as the result of a life of hardship and suffering, the good and kind and loving soul within was so strong that it made the old face to beam all day long like a very sun. On the conclusion of the service in the national church that day, when prayers were offered for the success of the allied forces, I returned somewhat unexpectedly to the house. Opening the dining room door, I discovered the old bába prostrate on her face in the passage leading to the kitchen, and rocking as if in agony. Fearing that she had been taken ill, I went to her and asked her what ailed her. Hurriedly rising, she gave me one swift look, exclaimed — "Oh, war! war! and my three sons must go to it!" and then, with a fresh burst of tears, she retreated to the kitchen. I caught but a glimpse of her face; but it was a visage marred. The light had gone out of it, and in its stead there was the darkness of soul agony. If I were an artist, I would paint that scene and entitle it — "War."

Some European papers have written about Bulgaria as having been chiefly instrumental in beating Turkey to her knees. God has, I think, two chief means which He uses when He desires to bestow special blessings, — great afflictions and great mercies; *but the latter means is infinitely more risky and dangerous than the former.* For every one who is soured by a great affliction there are ten who are only

ruined by great mercies. It takes a Peter to say in shame and gratitude — "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, oh Lord," after receiving a great draught of fishes in pay for the use of his boat. Turkey, therefore, if she has been beaten to her knees, has the less risky and less dangerous way before her. There are friends of hers, even among the Bulgarians, who are praying that, being on her knees, she may supplicate, not man only, but God also, and may receive from Him some great and special blessing. Bulgaria has to tread the more risky and dangerous way, that of being the recipient of great mercies. But there are some signs that she too has been beaten to her knees, compelled to realize that in this struggle her only hope was in God, compelled to acknowledge with thankfulness the successes He has granted her. We trust she may remain thus kneeling before Him. If she does, she too may get her special blessing. And then Turk and Bulgarian will rejoice together.

*Samokov, Bulgaria.*

R. T.

### ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE.

*Dec. 27th, 1912.*

After a ten days' vacation due to the cholera case, St. Paul's Institute opened promptly on December 9th. On account of this enforced recess the Christmas vacation is shortened this year to one week, from Jan. 17th to Jan. 24th.

All the students have returned and the school work progresses with a good spirit. At this late hour however, new students continue to come. The present enrollment is 212.

A lecture course has been inaugurated this year, in which an address is given each week either by a college professor or by some visitor. We are grateful for the three lectures given by Rev. Mr. Woodley and Rev. F. F. Goodsell of Marsh. The following subjects have been treated by members of the faculty: "Comparative Religions: Buddhism and Brahminism," by Benjamin Eff. Gaidzakian; "The Use and Value of the Library and Books," by Samuel Eff. Melkonian; "Sabbath keeping," and "Truth," by Simon Eff. Küpelian; "The Inspiration of the Bible," "Harmony of Science and Religion," and "Harmony of the Development of Science and Religion," by Aram Eff. Baghdikian.

These and the other lectures that have been given have proved helpful and instructive. The plan will be continued throughout the year.

P. E. NILSON.

### DIVIDING THE BOOTY.

An Athens correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that what Greece claims as her future boundaries in the conquered territories is a line from Kavalla via Drama and Serres to Monastir, leaving all these four towns within her border. Thence to the Adriatic sea going south of Lake Presba, north of Kortcha and Argyrokastro, to the port of Chimara, north of Corfu.

The Bulgarians aspire to Monastir and Serres, Drama and Kavalla themselves, and Salonica as well. A good story

is going the rounds, which certainly ought to be true. King George of Greece was giving a dinner to the Bulgarian Princes, Boris and Cyril, at Salonica; and remarking on the fine climate and natural beauty of the city, he remarked that he intended to build him a palace there as a residence.

"Our father has the same plan," said one of the princes.

"He need not take the trouble," was the King's diplomatic reply; "One palace will always be large enough to serve as a residence for such friends and allies."

According to the Bulgarian idea, her boundary to the southeast should begin at the mouth of the Vardar and go north of Florina to Lake Presba, giving the great port of Salonica as well as Monastir to her. A compromise is suggested, by which the Greek boundary should go from Vodena north of Florina and Salonica to the Struma River, leaving Salonica to Greece but Monastir and Serres to Bulgaria.

The problem of how much shall constitute the State of Albania is one that the great Powers will be called upon to settle, and this will affect the future boundaries of Montenegro and Servia. It is understood that Austria-Hungary and Italy are in favor of a large Albanian State, while Russia sides with Servia in desiring that much of the disputed region of Üsküb, Prishtina and Prisrend should remain in Slavic, that is Servian, hands. The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following interesting figures for the population of Üsküb before the war: — Total population, about 45,000, of whom 25,000 Moslems (almost entirely Albanians), 10-15,000 Bulgars, about 3,000 Serbs, 2,000 Jews, and a sprinkling of Gypsies, Greeks, Italians and western Europeans.

Montenegro claims Shkodra (whose population of 20,000 Moslems and 10,000 Catholics, however, is almost entirely Albanian), and also half the Sandjak of Novibazar, with Ipek and Diakova. Diakova also is overwhelmingly Albanian. Dr. Dillon tells us that 4,100 houses are Albanian and hardly twenty Servian. In short, it is a question which should weigh more in the decision of future boundaries, — the present racial distribution, or historical claims, or strategic considerations, or the balance of powers, or the rights of present conquest. It is encouraging to find that Servia seems willing to allow the great Powers to arrange for her the matter of a commercial outlet on the Adriatic, and will not insist on political control of a port.

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The College closed on Friday afternoon for the winter holidays. Both because the vacation is very short and also because of the unsettled state of the country most of the professors and teachers are remaining in the city. Dr. Patrick had intended to go away for a rest and change but felt it was not wise to leave the College during the present uncertainty.

Most of the teachers who remain are planning to spend the vacation working for the refugees. A number of our teachers have already worked on Committees and distributed relief for several weeks to these suffering and miserable people who have fled from the seat of war.

I. F. D.

### THE ORIENT

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JANUARY 15, 1913.

### EDITORIAL.

THE ORIENT wishes several copies of Vol. I. Nos. 28 and 42, the papers dated Oct. 26, 1910 and Feb. 1, 1911. We will pay a piastre apiece for such as may be sent us. Kindly look over your old papers for our sake if not for the sake of financial gain, for we really need these.

Yesterday was the Oriental New Year; and next Sunday will be the Armenian Christmas and Armenian and Orthodox Epiphany. After that, we can all settle down to steady work again; and the schools and colleges will begin the second term's labors. It is quite disconcerting to educators to have so many holidays; and they look longingly forward to a day when the various churches may all use the same calendar. When the so-called Christian nations can spare the time from their jealous glaring at one another, and from political bickerings, to give a moment to this practical difficulty, it is easily solved. But everyone seems to think Russia must take the lead in this reform, save Russia herself.

THE ORIENT does not often enter the field of American politics; but the matter of Panama canal toll exemptions is an international affair that vitally affects the good name of the United States abroad. The question of the right of the American Government to exempt from canal dues its ships engaged in the coastwise trade, and its bearing on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, is one which admittedly has two tenable sides. Congress and President Taft seem fairly well agreed on the one side; a very large proportion of Americans are at issue with them. Here is the section of the Treaty bearing on the subject:—"Art. III. sec. 1. The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules, on

terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

It is now proposed by Congress and the President to make a discrimination in favor of American vessels engaged in the coastwise traffic, — from which traffic all foreign vessels are debarred, — and allow them exemption from canal charges. To our minds, this is a clear violation of the spirit and of the letter of the above clause in a sacred treaty. See how it would work. There are vessels now running between Canadian ports of the Atlantic seaboard and Vancouver or other British Columbian ports. The number of these would normally be increased by the opening of the canal. These vessels pay the regular tolls. Now if American vessels running from Maine to Washington are exempted from tolls, the Canadian merchant will find it much to his advantage to ship his goods to Maine, thence by American bottoms to Washington, and across the border to Vancouver. This menaces the Canadian shipping, and constitutes a discrimination against British subjects. We are not surprised at the British protest; we should have been surprised had there been no protest. The proposed legislation is *a fortiori* in violation of the spirit of the treaty. England makes no such discriminations in the Suez Canal; and the treaty purposely draws a parallel between the two canals and says the rules shall be substantially the same. The phrase "on terms of entire equality" seems now to have been marred, for certainly there is not entire equality between the American mercantile marine and that of other nations. It is mere sophistry to contend that "the vessels of commerce of all nations" does not include American coastwise traders, because forsooth they are engaged in another sort of commerce. The spirit of the treaty certainly does not exempt them.

President Taft has expressed his desire to submit the case to "an impartial tribunal"; but from the tone of the utterance the Hague Tribunal is not the one indicated. If the United States is unwilling to submit an international case in which she is involved to the tribunal toward whose constitution she contributed not a little, on the allegation that it is not impartial, what are we coming to? The case is very weak. It is pretty small potatoes for the United States to cast aspersions on the most impartial body of gentlemen ever assembled, because she feels certain beforehand that they will decide the case against her. We certainly hope the question may not have to be submitted to arbitration; for by far the more dignified and honorable course would be for America to acknowledge her blunder and rectify it herself.

The United States has her international reputation to guard. Her name for honorable and fair-minded dealing is in danger of being besmirched in this effort to coddle American shipping. American citizens living abroad desire to hold their heads high in representing their nation. They do not wish to be compelled to excuse her questionable conduct. It will not pay to insist on a course which, even if justifiable on some technicality, will endanger the country's reputation for a square deal for everybody.

## ADRIANOPLE.

The city that has stood so long a siege has had an interesting history. Early in the second century A.D., the Thracian city of Uskadama was in great measure rebuilt by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, who called it after his own name. In 323, Constantine the Great here defeated his rival Licinius; and in 328, the Emperor Valens was defeated by the Visigoths, who destroyed Adrianople. In 1205 Baldwin, who had been proclaimed by the Latin Crusaders of the fourth crusade as Emperor, was defeated at Adrianople by the Bulgarian Tsar Kaloyan, and taken to Tirnovo, and afterwards killed. In 1361 the city was captured by Mourad I., and five years later was made the Ottoman capital, which it was until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The old palace ruins are still to be seen; the palace was blown up in 1878 by the Turks.

The city lies about three miles east of the railroad station, giving a brisk trade to the carriage-drivers as there is yet no streetcar service. It makes a fine appearance from a distance and contains some very good mosques, an ancient tower used for the town clock, a Greek cathedral, and several other churches. The Mosque of Sultan Selim II. is a very fine one, with four minarets, in an elevated part of the town. The Ütch Sherifeli mosque also has four minarets, each of a different pattern. Other fine mosques are those of Mourad I., Yilderim Bayazid, and Mourad IV. A great fire in 1905 burned down the greater part of the northeastern quarter of the city, most of which has but newly been rebuilt, on a much more spacious plan. The great colonnaded Ali Pashia bazaars are the pride of the inhabitants. The inhabitants are classified by the Ottoman statistics as follows: Turks, 40,437; Greeks and Bulgarians, 23,342; Jews, 15,416; Armenians, 3,290; Catholics, 500; total, 83,000. For many years the city has had a very large garrison, varying from 40,000 to 80,000 soldiers, as being the nearest important city to the Bulgarian frontier. It was here that in 1829 the Russians, having captured the city, made a treaty with the Turks and gave them back the town unharmed. It was here that in 1878 the armistice was signed that closed the Russo-Turkish campaign of that year. It was near here that Rev. W. W. Meriam of the American Board was murdered by robbers in 1862.

Adrianople, called by the Turks Edirné, is the centre of a fertile and productive region watered by the turbulent Maritza River, with its tributaries the Toundja and Arda. It exports considerable raw silk, opium, attar of roses, and wines. Since the war of 1878 it has lost to other cities much of its commerce.

The American Board occupied this place as a station from 1858 to 1869, though not consecutively. Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Morse were there from 1858 to 1862; Rev. and Mrs. Oliver Crane from 1860 to 1863, and Rev. and Mrs. Jasper N. Ball from 1865 to 1869; while Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Byington spent a year there, 1858-59, before going Eski Zagra. Evangelical work was at first especially hopeful among Armenians and Bulgarians, while many copies of the Scriptures were

sold to Turks. A church was organized with six members in 1862, and by 1865 the congregation numbered 50. Since 1869 Adrianople has been an outstation of Constantinople, with resident preachers at intervals. Of late years the majority of the church members have been Greeks, with a few Armenians and Bulgarians. There is also in the city a work among Jews, conducted by the London Missionary Society, represented by Rev. and Mrs. P. Dressler and Mr. Broadbent, who are presumably among the besieged at the present time.

## NAMES AND NAMES.

The average Western reader is often troubled at finding a man in the Bible with two or three names. Not that aliases are unknown in the west in our days; but the fact is overlooked that the variant names may result from the presence of several languages.

Similarly geographical names in the Orient show a perplexing flexibility, and one needs to keep a glossary at his elbow to prevent errors. The Bulgarians have captured Kirk Kilisè, whose Turkish name is the translation of the Greek Saranda Ekklesia, and now call it Lozengrad. Similarly the Bulgarian name for Philippopolis is Plovdiv, while Eski Zagra has become Stara Zagora. Monastir is otherwise called Vitolia; and Yanina, or as sometimes written but never pronounced, Janina, the Turkish Vania, is the Greek Ioannina, and might be translated Johnstown. Xanthi is known by the Turks as Eskidje, and Adrianople has become Edirné to the Turks. Karaferia, the Greek Veria, is the Biblical Berœa, whose inhabitants were more noble than those of Salonica. Rodosto is the Armenian form of Rædestos, in Greek; but the Turks call that port Tekfour Dagh, or Tekir Dagh. So the town of Dardanelles is in Turkish Kalé-i-Sultanieh, or Chanak Kalesi. Smyrna is Izmir, and Nicomedia is Izmid. Mitylene is Midilli; Scio, or Chios, is Sakuz; and Samos is Sousam.

A similar double nomenclature is in vogue in Eastern Turkey, where the Armenians retain and use the ancient names of cities which are commonly known by the Turkish names. So Erzroum is Garin; Bitlis is Paghesh; Diarbekir is Dikranagerd (=Tigranocerta); Baibourt is Papert; Erzindjan is Yeriza; Tokat is Yevtogia, and Aleppo, the Turkish Haleb, is Peria. But Constantinople is the most multinominal place of all. To the Turks it is either Der-sa'adet, or Der-alié; or Istambol, or (on coins) Kostantnieh. Some have even tried to make it Islambol, but this attempt failed. To the Bulgarians it is Tsarigrad, or the Emperor's city. The quarter we call Pera is Beyoghlu to the Turks, who call Scutari Üsküdar. Prinkipo Island is Beuyük Ada; Proti is Kunalu; Halki is Heibeli, and Antigone is Bourgaz. So for the Greeks Arnaoutkeny is Mega Revma; Koum Kapou is Kontoskali; Boyadjikeuy is Vapheochori and Yenikeuy is Neochori. This is the advantage of being in such a polyglot city,—one gets plenty of variety. But it is somewhat confusing to a newcomer.

### FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS.

Two instances of selfish and thoughtless energy have darkened the past week. A report was current here last Saturday that Roumanian troops had crossed the Bulgarian frontier to occupy territory that the Roumanian government considered as its section of the political pie. The movement of troops has been denied; and we are assured that the negotiations between the governments are progressing favorably. But Sofia is much incensed at the insistence by Roumania on the settlement of this question of compensation at this critical juncture while peace pourparlers are so strained. Bulgaria feels that the question ought to be adjusted after peace is declared.

The other fishers in troubled waters are the Union and Progress people who are making it very difficult for Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet just now. A demonstration took place two days ago at the Sublime Porte, with the object of discrediting the ministry; and rumors of the resignation of the Grand Vizier are being sedulously disseminated. The Cabinet stands out as firmly as one could desire in support of the Ottoman claims; and in this crisis it could reasonably expect the unanimous support and encouragement of at least the Moslem element. But former experiences have shown that the Committee leaders are capable of almost anything for the sake of gaining the upper hand; and the recent leniency of Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet toward the arrested Unionists seems to have been interpreted by the latter as a mark of weakness. Thus far, however, the Government has maintained its hold on things, and may yet weather the storm.

### INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The January number of this valuable quarterly begins with a Missionary Survey of the past year, which is as compact as it well can be in this day of worldwide missions, and yet occupies full 82 pages. It is a statesmanlike review of the situation, hopeful and inspiring, in the preparation of which the editor has been aided by missionary leaders in all parts of the world. The fifth article in the series on the Vital Forces of Christianity and Islam is by Prof. Siraj ud-Din, an Indian convert from Islam, a teacher in Forman Christian College; it is a sympathetic study of the interrelations of these two religions by one who has known both intimately. Perhaps the most interesting paper of the number is one by Rev. C. F. Sweet, of the American Episcopal Mission in Tokyo, on the life and work of that remarkable man of God, the late Archbishop Nicolai of the Russian mission in Japan. Since his work began, in 1861, the Russian Church in Japan has grown from nothing to a baptized following of 33,000. Prof. J. H. Moulton, of Manchester, contributes an interesting sketch of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, based on its Historical Catalogue of Printed Bibles. Miss Ruth Rouse has an article on Foreign Missions and the Women's Movement in the West. Mrs. Creighton tells of the

meeting of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference at Lake Mohonk, Sept. 26 to Oct. 2 last. Two papers are contributed on Industrial Mission work in India; one by Pastor J. Müller, for some years missionary in India and now Secretary of the Basel Mission Society; the other by Rev. W. M. Zumbro, of our own Board, President of Madura College.

This opening number of the second year of the Review of Missions is an earnest of good things to come, and we bespeak for the Review a still wider circulation among our readers.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

There are still on hand several copies of Dr. Barton's book, "Daybreak in Turkey", which may be ordered from this office at the rate of \$ 1.50 for the cloth edition and 50 cents for the paper edition, post free.

Cholera shows a further diminution in the city this past week; according to official statistics there were in the week ending Sunday, Jan. 12th, 56 cases and 32 deaths, bringing up the totals to 2,501 cases and 1238 deaths.

### THE PROVINCES.

The Egyptian Red Crescent has gathered a sum of LE. 192,000, and has despatched a fourth medical mission to this region, this one going to Salonica.

About 3,500 Ottoman soldiers from Tripoli and Benghazi, with some 500 emigrants, were landed by Italian steamers at Haifa, most of the soldiers going thence to Damascus.

The French Government has sent 10,000 francs to Salonica for the use of the Moslem refugees there, according to a Constantinople Agency telegram.

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Mouheddin Bey, Governor of Jerusalem, an Albanian, has been relieved of his duties and is succeeded by the former deputy, Tahir Haireddin Bey.

The Mayor of the city of Van, an Armenian, was murdered last week. The assassin is unknown, but the Tashnagist organization is suspected of complicity in the act.

Cholera has been making great ravages in and near Tiberias, in Palestine. Dr. Torrance, of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, is doing heroic work among the sick, as well as aiding with preventive measures, such as the distribution of boiled water. Severe famine is also being felt at Tiberias.

#### NOTES.

Prof. Rendel Harris returned last week to England.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Floyd H. Black of Robert College, to Miss Zarafinka Kirova of the Arnaout-keuy Preparatory School.

Miss Foote, the trained nurse who has been for some time at Robert College, left last Saturday for Konia where she takes the place of Miss Mathiesen in the American Hospital.

#### OTHER LANDS.

H. M. S. "Natal", while carrying the body of the late Whitelaw Reid back to America, encountered terrific storms, and the Cunarder "Carmania" reports a gale blowing 120 miles an hour. Bad weather has also prevailed on the Mediterranean.

Among the railroad extensions planned in the Balkan states are those from Monastir to Prizrend, Monastir to Yanina, Üsküb through Ishtib and Kotchana to the Bulgarian Frontier, and through the Sandjak, which line will connect Mitrovitza with Bosnia.

The Bulgarian Government has secured the services of some seventy foreign doctors to help fight the cholera. The sum of £6,000 has been set aside for this object at the Ministry of the Interior.

It is officially stated in China that since Jan. 1st all opium sales have absolutely finished; and that as soon as the first Chinese Parliament meets, in March or April, it will attempt to disfranchise any district growing opium; and that death penalties will be enforced against growers.



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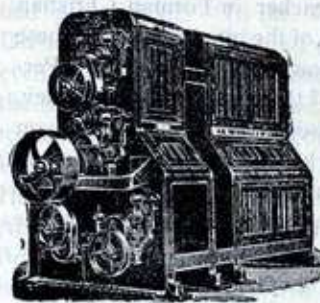
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