

The Orient.

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KOURDS THREATENING BITLIS.

The Agence Ottomane has at last been authorized to make public the following communication regarding the danger that has for some time past been threatening the city of Bitlis, and of which word had reached this office weeks ago:—

"With reference to the situation in the region of Bitlis, the Agence Ottomane learns that a reactionary movement has broken out against the application of the reforms decided upon by the Government. This movement has at its head the Sheikh Mollah Selim, of Hizan, who was once arrested by the Ottoman gendarmerie but was rescued by his followers from the hands of the gendarmes, and the sheikh Shehabeddin. These two with a horde of brigands have been trying to attack and enter Bitlis. The Government has immediately taken all the necessary military measures in view of the situation, so as to annihilate quickly the organizers of this movement."

Of this movement the *Tanin* says:— The Government furnishes us today news that is truly regrettable and sad; in fact to hear that a reactionary movement has taken place at Bitlis in opposition to the reform scheme of the Government, is sure to produce a painful impression on every Ottoman, at this time when the situation is so critical. What do these men wish, who oppose an armed resistance to the good wishes of the Government? Surely they must be ignorant of the seriousness of the step they are taking or of the intention they have, when they attack Bitlis. They naturally can have no idea how serious and how injurious to their own interest and to those of their compatriots is this step of theirs. We cannot believe there are brothers of ours ready to let loose in Anatolia forces such as have but just resulted in the loss of Macedonia. We doubt not the Government will show not the slightest hesitation in punishing severely whoever wishes to oppose its decisions or to injure its prestige and its power."

Later advices tell of a severe battle in the city of Bitlis in which the Kourdish forces were defeated and driven out, the leader, Mollah Selim, fleeing to the Russian Consulate for safety. One of the Turkish papers says the movement may now be regarded as entirely extinct; but others are not so optimistic. In any case, the attitude of the Government and of the Vali appears to be correct, and the danger is much less than it was a week ago. The total number killed in the fighting is placed at about one hundred and fifty. During the fighting an Armenian church, in which the Kourds are said to have established themselves, was badly injured by

bombardment. Troops from Van and Moush have arrived to help restore order.

The movement, headed by a *mollah*, is said by the *Turquie* to be based on an appeal to ignorant fanaticism. This paper says:— "The two leaders used various pretexts, as weapons, and especially the Sheriat, they gave out that their mission was to reform the world according to the prescriptions of the sacred law. In a letter they sent to Bitlis, they said they would have all the officials arrested and impaled. The population, whose intellectual level is very low, naturally could not be indifferent to this preaching, and the delay necessary in preparing the needed force and crushing the uprising encouraged the instigators."

Both the *Sabah* and the *Peyam* refer to lack of education as the basal cause of the trouble, and call on the Government to do all possible to enlighten these ignorant people and give them educational advantages.

The Armenian daily *Panper*, after felicitating the government on its policy of letting the truth be known, says:— "For us Armenians there is another fact still more significant, and satisfactory, and that is that the Government has complete confidence in the Armenians. In fact, arms were distributed to the Armenians of Bitlis that they might defend the city against the reactionaries. It is a fact that the Armenians, who have rendered great services to the Ottoman fatherland, have a right to enjoy the complete confidence of the local government; but when in a case of so great danger the government appeals to the Armenians, it shows that we do inspire the confidence we should like. Naturally this is the result of the sincere devotion which the Armenians have shown toward the Ottoman fatherland."

DEATH OF REV. HENRY C. HASKELL D. D.

News comes from Boston of the death of Dr. Henry C. Haskell, of Bulgaria, at Oberlin, Ohio, where he has lived in retirement for the past three years.

Henry C. Haskell was a native of Huntington, Mass., and was born Dec. 28th, 1835. He was a graduate of Williams College and of Andover Seminary, and on October 4th, 1862, he sailed with his wife for the Western Turkey Mission, as it then was, and they took up their residence at Sofia, joining Mr. and Mrs. Morse, who had opened the station there but two months previously. The next year however Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were transferred to Philippopolis, and were associated with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Clarke. In 1871 they moved to Eski Zagra, but were compelled to return for health reasons

to America in 1872, and the following year they resigned from the Board. After a residence of fifteen years in the homeland, their health was so far restored that they again set out for Bulgaria, this time settling in Samokov. After another furlough in 1898 to 1899, they again lived in Philippopolis, where Dr. Haskell's 70th birthday was celebrated in 1905. At a large gathering in the church there, addresses of congratulation were made by two Bulgarian pastors, and a memorial was presented to him, signed by fifty Bulgarian friends. Failing health compelled him to withdraw from the mission in 1911, since which time he has been living in Oberlin. Mrs. Haskell survives him, also three children: Miss Mary M. Haskell of Samokov, Dr. Edward B. Haskell of Salonica, and Mr. Henry J. Haskell, of the Kansas City *Star*. To these and to all the former associates of Dr. Haskell, the *Orient* tenders its heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

News has just reached the College of the death, on March 18, of Dr. Edward B. Coe, who, since 1894, has served the institution devotedly as secretary of the Board of Trustees. He would have been 72 on the 11th of June.

He and his father have been the only secretaries of the Board of Trustees: to their quiet and unostentatious service the College owes a debt that can never be fully known. To any but a sincere Christian Dr. Coe's work might have been uncongenial; but none of us who remember his visit to the College in 1902, or who have come in contact with him in the painstaking discharge of his duties, can doubt that his work for Robert College was one of the great joys of his life.

All that he did was marked by the greatest neatness and thoroughness, and every act was inspired by the earnestness of a gracious Christian gentleman. His scholarly ability and sound judgement made him a man much sought for positions of trust and responsibility; he served also as a trustee of Rutgers College, Columbia University, and the Presbyterian Hospital of New York. None, however, will feel his loss more deeply than Robert College, to which he gave much of his best time and thought.

His strength has been failing for several years, and during the past winter he has enjoyed very little good health. On the evening of March 18th Dr. Washburn called upon him, and although not permitted to see him, secured his signature to some important college papers. During the night he was restless, and after taking the medicine prescribed for him, fell quietly asleep to awaken in the other world.

On Monday evening Prof. Woods of the Engineering School read before the College Club a paper of great interest upon "The Good Roads Movement of America." By showing the relation of the movement to the entire history of road building, and especially to the progress being made in Europe, the lecturer made his address most instructive. During the discussion which followed, the President of the College expressed an earnest desire that a movement might be set

afoot to bring the great need of such improvement in the Turkish empire to the attention of the proper authorities.

The Boy Scout activity, which has been very great during the fall, has entered a new stage of development with the arrival of a camp equipment from America. Although a trial night spent in the open proved a little less comfortable than the doughty Scouts had expected, their enthusiasm is still great for the camping expedition planned for the Easter holidays. A reconnoitering party has chosen an excellent site, and the Scout Council has given its sanction to the enterprise.

The two performances of Gounod's Solemn Mass under the direction of Prof. Estes have been a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. The two large audiences that gathered to share with us the privilege of so costly a gift on the part of Prof. Estes and his chorus, amply prove the eagerness of Constantinopolitans for good music. The College is especially grateful to those outside of our circle who have given their services to assist in this effort, and to no one more than to Mrs. Cuthbert Binns, whose beautiful voice has made possible the rendition of works making such demands upon a soprano soloist. There can be no question that the educational aims of the College have been greatly advanced by Prof. Estes' untiring efforts — to which we owe Mr. Dodge's gift of the new organ as well as the many musical treats of the past six seasons.

It is a source of great joy to the community that Mrs. Theron J. Damon has recovered sufficiently from her serious operation to go to Prinkipo, from where she will proceed after a week to Brousa for the Easter holidays.

Dr. Walter van Dyke Bingham, Professor of Psychology at Dartmouth College, and Dean of the Dartmouth Summer School, has been Prof. Estes' guest for the past week. Dr. Bingham addressed the Senior Class Society on "Experimental Psychology."

E. B. W.



American citizens residing in the Constantinople consular district are hereby notified that persons enjoying incomes of over \$3,000 annually are subjected to the provisions of the new income tax law and should apply to the Consulate General for information on the subject.

G. BIE RAVNDAL,
American Consul General.

THE TYPHUS AMONG VAN SOLDIERS.

Dr. Clarence D. Ussher of Van sends the following particulars as to the spread of typhus among the troops located at that city this winter, from which disease about 2,500 soldiers have died. There has been great carelessness on the part of the military authorities, else the mortality would not have been so great.

"We have proved very conclusively in our hospital that the only means of infection is vermin. Our nurses have been thoroughly exposed to every other form of contagion from the breath, desquamation, discharges, constant association day and night, and all this in an over-tired condition, and not one contracted the disease. The typhus patients have been put in the same ward with surgical, pneumonia, dysentery, and even confinement cases, and not a single patient has become infected in the hospital. One of our nurses subjected himself to infected body lice, and promptly contracted the disease (incubation I think five days). I personally removed the lice from his body. We have become so sure of the mode of infection that, being compelled by the lack of bedding, we put patients with other trouble in the beds which had been occupied by typhus patients. We made no further change than clean sheets and pillow covers; and though in several cases the limit of incubation has passed twice over there has not been a single infection.

"Nineteen officers have died of the disease in their homes or barracks. Of the doctors now on duty one states twenty-five new cases and the other says there were forty new cases during the week. I have not access to the barracks or hospitals, so am at a disadvantage in any effort to be accurate. Our nurses were invited to see the new hospital and they report more than three hundred and fifty patients actually in the hospital according to the residents' statement."

EYBEZ WANTS A SCHOOL BUILDING.

An appeal has been issued by the Eybez Evangelical Church, with an endorsement by Dr. Shepard of Aintab, the substance of which we quote: —

Eybez, via Alexandretta, 28 March, 1914.

Dear Friend: —

Eybez is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, situated in the mountains about 30 miles northeast of the Gulf of Alexandretta and the battlefield of Issus. It is the trade-centre for all the Moslem and Christian villages in the surrounding country, and the site of two Roman Catholic monasteries, one Lazarist, the other Trappist.

The Evangelical work in Eybez has, in recent years, made great progress. The Protestant population of 360 persons, 145 of whom are church members, now contribute annually about \$528, a sum 500% in excess of the \$95 contributed in 1907. To understand the above figures correctly it must be borne in mind that a day's wage for a man plough-

ing from dawn till dark is about 30 cents. Though formerly aided by the American Board, the church is now entirely self-supporting, and in addition to its current expenses, maintains an Evangelist who works in the surrounding villages.

The Church maintains schools for its children with one male and one female teacher. The old parsonage is used for a school building, but the lack of room compels the majority of the children to study in the church itself. Here students are prepared for institutions in Aintab or elsewhere.

The great need of the community is for a new and adequate school building. For this, a site has been procured at a cost of \$308. The building will cost \$1,760, one-fourth of which the village people have promised to give. For the remainder, \$1,320, we seek the assistance of friends outside, that we may accomplish our purpose, and plant the educational side of this strong and growing community on solid foundations.

The Gospel of the Eybez Church is working with power and blessing in all the region round about. Will you not consecrate a small part of the wealth which God has granted you, to strengthen and carry forward this work in Eybez?

YENOVK H. HADIDIAN
Pastor of Eybez Church.

HAROUTUNE K. KELESHIAN
Secretary of Eybez Church.

Contributions sent through either of the following agencies will reach Eybez, and be promptly and gratefully acknowledged:

F. H. WIGGIN, Treas. of American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

L. R. FOWLE, Treas. of Mission Station, Aintab, Turkey.

SACRED CONCERT IN PERA CHURCH.

The concert at the Armenian Evangelical Church at Ainali Cheshmè, Pera, on Friday, April 3rd, drew a very large audience, the church being full with many chairs down the aisles and several persons standing through the performance. Signor Vittorio Radeaglia was at his best, and his organ numbers were thoroughly enjoyable. Gomidas Vartabed sang two of the Armenian Church chants, and his rich, strong voice gave them a peculiar sweetness and force. Mrs. Cuthbert Binns and Miss Herzer each sang a solo, the former being Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," and the latter Bach's "Agnus Dei;" and the two ladies also rendered a duet from Mendelssohn's Elijah. Mr. M. Lagos, a young violinist of considerable promise, gave two selections, accompanied by Signor Radeaglia. Mr. Lagos is a favorite pupil of Henri Marteau. Among those present were a considerable number from the British and American colonies. The church and community are to be felicitated on providing their friends with such a musical treat.

As a result of the Bulgarian elections there will be sixteen Turkish deputies this coming session in the Sobranye.

DOINGS AT S. P. C., BEIRUT.

On March 4th, 1914, in the Auditorium of West Hall, the Annual Athletic Rally of the University was held, Professor Nickoley presiding. Mr. Smurthwaite gave the reasons for the Rally, Mr. Stewart outlined possible plans for the Tri-College Meet at Smyrna in 1915, Mr. McCann spoke for the Tennis Association, and Drs. Kay and Glover, former Professors in the School of Medicine, reminisced on "Then and Now" and the progress made in 25 years. In one word, they agreed that in nearly everything the University has grown fivefold. Mr. Cleveland Dodge, Jr., spoke on "The Value of Team Work," and told some stories that will be imperishable. The "Stephens Memorial Cup" and Portrait, which were given by the students, were presented to the Hockey Association by H. B. M. Consul General H. A. Cumberbatch, C. M. G., and accepted in a graceful speech by Mr. Shidyak. Mr. Jabbur, Captain of the Medical Football Team, received the Football Shield, and Mr. Williams led in the practice of the new University Cheer "S. P. C., S. P. C., S. P. C., Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, S-P-C," which cheer also wound up the anti-phonal chant as follows:

What is this that here we see?	Al-Kulliyeh, S. P. C.
Tell me brothers who are we?	> >
What is the College by the sea?	> >
What is the University?	> >
What shall make for liberty?	> >
What shall bring equality?	> >
What shall bring fraternity?	> >
Whose shall be the Victory?	> >
What's the dearest thing to me?	> >
Tell me brothers who are we?	> >

On March 7th, the second of the University monthly public lectures was delivered by Dr. William Van Dyck, on "Our Wild Birds; Where do they come from? Where do they go to?" The lecture was one of the most fascinating that has been delivered in a long time, and the object of the lecturer was to stimulate a desire to conserve the birds as much as possible.

Dr. Van Dyck has also given talks on the subject of protecting bird life to the Boy Scouts of the Junior Department.

On March 9th, the College welcomed at Chapel Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who has given \$25,000 already to 11 Y.M.C.A. buildings for colored young men in America, and Mr. Aaronsohn, Chief of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Haifa. Mr. Aaronsohn, who formerly worked with Dr. Post in the College Herbarium, addressed the students in Chapel, alluding to his discovery of the Parent Wild Wheat, which he found upon the slopes of Mt. Hermon, and giving a welcome to any agricultural students to the work that his Society is carrying on at Haifa, to improve the agricultural conditions of the country.

The Syrian Educational Society held a public meeting on March 14th in the Auditorium of West Hall, and the subject of the debate was "Which is the more efficient, the man from the East or the man from the West." The scope of the

Syrian Educational Society is to provide help for needy young men in different schools and colleges in Syria. The Society was established in 1903, and its headquarters and chief officers are in the Syrian Protestant College. It may help and stimulate other Alumni, as it has those of the S. P. C. in Brazil, United States and Egypt, to help the young men of this country. It is entirely undenominational in its work, and its usefulness is steadily increasing.

W. B. A.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

In the April number of the *International Review of Missions*, Dr. John R. Mott, who has already reported the results of his tour in the East privately to the Continuation Committee and to the Missionary Boards in America, Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, makes his first public statement of his impressions concerning 'Present Possibilities of Co-operation in the Mission Field.' The Editor (Mr. J. H. Oldham) presents the first of three unique articles on 'The Missionary and His Task,' embodying the results of a recent enquiry instituted by the *Review* into current outstanding problems in the Mission Field. Statements made by 233 working missionaries with an average of 15 years' service, representing 50 Boards, all Mission Fields, and 12 different nationalities, combine to furnish a living picture of existing missionary work. Two timely articles are 'The Position and Prospects of Confucianism in China,' by Dr. P. J. MacLagan of Swatow, and a discussion by Dr. D. Mackichan (Wilson College, Bombay) of 'A Present-Day Phase of Missionary Theology,' dealing largely with the position taken by Mr. J. N. Farquhar in his recent book in which Christianity is regarded as 'The Crown of Hinduism.' Dr. Eugene Stock writes of 'The C.M.S. and Native Church Organization;' M. Couve, one of the Directors of the Paris Missionary Society, describes a recent advance of 'Co-operation in Madagascar;' Principal Henderson of Lovedale, and the former Principal of the King's School, Budo, Uganda, open a new series of articles on 'Industrial Training in Africa;' and Miss Kheroth Bose, a member of a leading Punjab family, writes on 'Indian Women in the Past and To-day.' A striking record of 'American Education in the Philippines' comes from the pen of the Rev. A. A. Bullock, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., at Nanking. The senior member of the American Board's Mission in Japan—Dr. Dwight W. Learned—also contributes a brief but telling paper. Of the three ministers who continue the series on 'The Home Ministry and Foreign Missions' one comes from Sweden, one from Great Britain, and one—Principal Gandier of Toronto—from North America. Among the writers of signed book reviews we note the names of Professor F. Wells Williams of Yale, and Dr. Robert E. Speer. Among book reviews we note also one by Prof. Margoliouth of Prof. Arnold's "The Preaching of Islam."

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 8, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

An interesting question has just been raised between the Greek Patriarchate and the Government, the solution of which will be of some moment regarding the drink traffic. There is a regulation in this city providing that no saloon or drinkshop shall be allowed within a certain distance from a mosque, a palace or an imperial kiosk. The Ecumenical Patriarchate has just asked the government to close up a saloon in Stamboul which has been opened only about five yards from an Orthodox church. The Council of State has been appealed to, to see if the regulation respecting the sale of liquors near a mosque can be made to apply in the case of a Christian place of worship as well. If the decision is affirmative and in favor of the Patriarchate's request, it should have a very wide-reaching effect; for there are several other instances in this town of taverns quite near churches. We hope this matter may be settled in a way to enable the Orthodox authorities to remove every such stain from the vicinity of their churches. The drink problem is becoming more and more acute, as the relation of saloons to crime is becoming increasingly apparent. If the government can be counted on to cooperate with the ecclesiastical authorities much can be done.

Nature has been smiling through her tears during Holy Week and it has been an ideal preparation for Easter Sunday. For this is certainly above every other day of the year the one filled with the highest, holiest joy. The bonds of death and the fear of the grave have been forever removed for those who celebrate the risen Lord. He lives, and we shall live. He rose, and we shall rise. The Moslem, who believes that Jesus never died but was miraculously transported to heaven without death, loses the beauty of Easter, for he has in his faith nothing that gives him experimental assurance of victory over the grave. His belief places Jesus in the same category with Enoch and Elijah, but does not make Him the con-

queror over death. Life and immortality come to light in Christ alone, and in no other. Solemn as is the memory of Good Friday, there is in it nothing of a kind to warrant the Oriental custom of lowering the flags of steamers as a sign of grief on that day. It is to us a strange and incongruous sight to see the harbor on a Good Friday and Saturday with colors all lowered, — the Russian, Greek and Bulgarian steamers on the Oriental anniversary, and the Austrian, Italian and French on the Occidental. We are not of those that sorrow over a dead Savior; ours is a risen Lord, and always so, not simply after Easter morning. We do shew forth His death, but in solemn joy and gratitude, not in mourning and heaviness. The week on which we have entered is a holy one, and filled with precious memories, but not with sadness, save at our own unworthiness. Nature smiles, and why should man be sad? Jesus lives, and lives forevermore.

A shrewd observer may see some connection between the effort at an understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria and the rapprochement as between Austria and Bulgaria, and the German military mission to Turkey. The one Power that does not seem pleased with these steps is Russia; and it will be noted that if Turkey, Bulgaria, Austro-Hungary and Germany come to a definite agreement, they form a solid wall against Russian advance westward. If it is the Pan-Slavic menace that is inciting this union, we cannot forget that Bulgaria is Slavic; yet she is on such poor terms with Russia as scarcely to count in any movement headed by the latter. Furthermore, Turkey realizes that her best move just now is to keep on good terms with the Northern Bear, lest Russia cross her Caucasian frontiers and claim a right to settle the Armeno-Kourdish difficulties. Moreover the possibility of a Turco-Bulgarian understanding does not seem very near at present. Feeling is still too high as between them to allow of much mutual confidence. All propositions looking towards concessions on the part of Turkey in order to obtain the help of Bulgaria against the Greeks need to be considered in view of the fact that the Ottoman Government can ill afford to run any risk of being criticised by its constituency for making any further concessions to any party. The Kourdish situation makes this painfully clear. Reaction is in the air, and the tribesmen must be treated most carefully if peace is to continue. The Government seems to be fully alive to the dangers of the hour.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, April 12th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. F. W. Macallum, D.D.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Prof. Edward C. Moore, D.D.,
or Rev. George H. Huntington.

CONSTAN/PLE COLLEGE, (Vacation)

ALBANIA'S DIFFICULTIES WITH THE EPIROTES.

The "sacred battalions" in Epirus have been making great difficulty for the new Mbret of Albania, and do not seem as ready to come to terms with the new government as was hoped. There have been several armed conflicts, near Kortcha and elsewhere, with varying results. Essad Pasha, who has the war portfolio in the Turkhan Pasha cabinet, is eager to enlist an Albanian army and try its mettle with those Epirotes; but the international gendarmerie has been doing valiantly in spite of the odds against them. The latest despatches state that Governor Akif Pasha, of the Elbasan region, has started for the relief of Kortcha with 2,000 Albanian volunteers. The Greek government seems loyally determined to do its duty in evacuating the regions assigned to Albania, but in the process many desertions have taken place from the Greek army to the "sacred battalions" of Epirus. As for Prince William, he gains daily in the esteem of the Albanians, and is loyally supported in his difficult task.

Many of our readers will be interested to know that the title "Mbret," which is applied by the Albanians to their new ruler, comes from the Latin "imperator," just as "Tsar" or "Czar" comes from Cæsar. In European governmental circles, the title of Prince is the one accorded to the ruler of Albania, and not that of King.

GENERAL COANDA AND PEACE.

After enjoying the sumptuous hospitality of the Ottoman authorities for a few days, the Roumanian General Coanda has gone on to Egypt to visit a married daughter, whom he intends to escort back to Roumania. But rumor is persistent that on his return he will stop in Athens and try to bring about an understanding between Greece and Turkey on the question of the Aegean islands. Greece is stated to have made certain suggestions as to Turkish representatives in the islands, but they are not considered as sufficient, but merely as suggesting that there is a possibility of negotiation on the subject. The Greek daily *Chronos* of this city comments thus on the situation:—

"Many rumors are circulating as to the form of arrangement embraced in the Roumanian offer of mediation concerning the islands, but for the present there is nothing certain. We are still in the stage of mere testing of opinion, and no one can tell what may yet be the outcome. One thing only is sure, and that is that there is a good spirit shown.

"According to information published yesterday, Roumanian circles are free to acknowledge the favorable character of the ground discovered by the Coanda mission here, and express themselves hopefully regarding the success of the mission that the Government of King Charles is about to undertake officially. To these benevolent sentiments of the governing circles at Constantinople those of Athens have also

made favorable response, and the Roumanian proposition has there been very well received. Even if there are differences of view about the bases of the arrangement to be obtained, yet the Greek Government does not refuse to enter a discussion which may perhaps bring about an understanding in spite of the opposition of the Greek Chamber, which has once again seized the chance to accuse the Government of Mr. Venizelos of lack of firmness and continual condescension; all of which shows that the Greek Premier will have other storms to face. However, the political courage that he shows on an occasion so difficult for himself, gives the measure of his desire to dispel the chronic misunderstandings between Turkey and Greece, so as to reach a reconciliation, which seems to be one of the fundamental points in his program. This is also a sincere wish of Roumania, whose friendly intervention thus finds the way pretty well prepared for it. Time does its work, and probably this work will be completed by the help of friends. The partisans of a lasting peace in the Orient will, we are sure, eagerly hail this agreeable surprise, if it is to be reserved to General Coanda to offer the olive-branch although he, as a soldier, is rather destined to wield the sword."

A WORKERS' CONFERENCE OF CITY Y.M.C.A.'S.

The Y.M.C.A. has arranged for a Conference of workers in city Associations in Constantinople and vicinity, to be held in this city April 16 to 18. Already thirteen places have definitely agreed to send representatives; so that the value and importance of this Conference may easily be seen. From as far away as Talas there will be delegates. English and Turkish will be the languages used, probably with delightful impartiality. The daily sessions will be from 9:30 a. m. to 12:15 and from 2 to 4:30 p. m. The general daily schedule is:

Morning

- 9:30—10:00 Devotional Bible Studies.
- 10:00—11:30 Discussion of Association Work and Method.
- 11:30—12:15 Inspirational Address and Intercession.

Afternoon

- 2:00—2:15 Devotional Period.
- 2:15—3:45 Association Work and Method. [Men.]
- 3:45—4:30 Address on Our Message to the Modern Young

FEATURES.

Devotional Bible Studies	Prof. G. H. HUNTINGTON
Discussion of Association Work and Method	
What Constitutes an Adequate Program?	E. O. JACOB
Religious Meetings	Rev. A. C. RYAN
Bible Study for Personal Spiritual Growth	Rev. C. T. RIGGS
Social Activities	Dr. F. W. MACALLUM

Organization and Administration	D. A. DAVIS
Physical Work	C. G. WEIFFENBACH
Educational Work	D. J. VAN BOMMEL

Inspirational Addresses

The Leader's Religion	Dr. F. W. MACALLUM
The Possibilities of Leadership	
The Price of Leadership	

Addresses on Our Message to the Modern Young Man

The True Basis of Human Brotherhood	Rev. H. K. KRIKORIAN
A Man's Life Work in the Plan of God	Rev. C. T. RIGGS
Jesus Christ, the Way to Victory and Power	Prof. G. H. HUNTINGTON

NOTES.

1. The meetings will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association, Pera.
2. Free entertainment during the the days of the conference can be assured only to those from whom word is received not later than April 13.
3. Steamers or trains met if requested.
4. Please address further communications to

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman Conference Committee, or
E. O JACOB, Secretary,

American Bible House,
Constantinople.

OUR JOKE COLUMN.

We take the liberty of making a few extracts from the *March Educational Review*, for it is not merely the first example of schoolboy errors that will amuse our readers. The instances are all taken from examination papers.

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death that if he had only one.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death.

When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure, Napoleon turned very pale, and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

The imperfect tense is used in French to express a future action in past time which does not take place at all.

Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

James I. claimed the throne of England through his grandmother, as he had no father.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

Ambiguity means telling the truth when you don't mean to.

ORIENTAL ODDS AND ENDS.

A LITTLE DONKEY BUSINESS.

There is a Turkish story which relates that the father and the mother were once talking together about their big boy, and the mother said she had an idea. When the father inquired what it was the mother said, "Let's get a wife for our son."

"What do you want to do that for?" asked the father.

"Oh I think it would make him happy," said the wife,

"And we would all be happy together."

"I don't feel so sure about that," said the father, "Besides there is no hurry."

"But he is almost as old as you were when we were married," continued the mother.

"Anyway he isn't fitted yet to take care of a family," said the father.

"But I would like to have a bride in the house," said the woman. "I am often lonely when you and he are away, and it would be pleasant to have company."

"Yes, but you know," rejoined her husband, "brides in our day are not what they used to be. They are often saucy and impertinent instead of being obedient as was the case formerly."

"Never mind that," said the old lady, bridling, "I can manage any bride that we would have under our roof."

"Well, we can't afford the expense of the wedding feast," said the man.

"There's the donkey," went on the mother, "We can sell the donkey and so provide for the expense of the wedding."

To this the father made no reply. The conversation drifted off to other subjects and nothing came of it.

But the boy was behind the door and overheard all the conversation. When he observed after a time that the conversation had no effect he one day remarked to his parents, "What has become of that donkey business? Didn't I hear something said about selling the donkey?"

So when intermediaries representing marriageable young people come together, after exchanging greetings and other formalities, the real subject of their conversation is sometimes brought up by one or another remarking, "Since we are met together here, isn't it possible, while we have a good opportunity, to do a little donkey business?" (Contributed.)

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- April 9, 1910, Sir William Whittall died.
- > 10, 1834, Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D., Constantinople, born.
 - > > 1914, Good Friday, New Style.
 - > 11, 1914, Jewish Passover begins.
 - > 12, 1914, Easter Day, New Style.
 - > 13, 1802, Mrs. Wm. G. Schauffler, Constantinople, born.
 - > > 1899, Rev. Albert W. Hubbard, Sivas, died.
 - > > 1909, Counter-revolution in Constantinople, begun.
 - > 14, 1820, D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, born.
 - > > 1904, Mrs. W. W. Eddy, Aleppo, Sidon and Beirut, died.
 - > > 1909, First Adana massacre began.
 - > > 1912, Sinking of the "Titanic."
 - > 15, 1909, Messrs. H. A. Maurer and D. M. Rogers killed, at Adana.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Russian Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantinovitch spent a day in Constantinople this week, on their way through by Russian steamer.

It is announced that the new portion of the Seraglio Point Park, which includes the very point itself, will be thrown open to the public on the first of May. On the other hand, after April 14th, an admission fee will be charged all who enter the portion already open, the proceeds to go to the Ottoman fleet.

An Argentine naval school-ship, the "Presidente Sarmiento," is stated to be now on a cruise, and due in the Constantinople harbor October 8th.

According to the *Tanin* a commemorative monument will be erected at Chatalja to celebrate the heroic stand made there by the Ottoman forces against the Bulgarians. It will take the form of a lion rampant, in bronze, and will be constructed by French sculptors.

Four hundred Moslem refugees from Kavalla, Serres and Drama arrived at Sirkedji landing last Friday.

On Monday the treaty of peace with Servia was formally ratified at the Sublime Porte; and in the evening the Ottoman chargé d'affaires for Belgrade, Hrant Bey Noradounghian, left for his post.

Two deaths from cholera during the past week are reported in this city; one at Couzoundjouk and one at Shishli.

Dr. Krikor Tavitian was on Friday last elected President of the lay council at the Armenian Patriarchate, and Sumpat Effendi Kiatibian Vice-President.

Dr. C. F. Malbon is removing his dentist's office to the house formerly occupied by the late Dr. Patterson, on the Grand' Rue, Pera, opposite the Russian Consulate.

The corner-stone of the monument in memory of the Ottoman aviators who lost their lives while on their way from Constantinople to Cairo, was laid with all ceremony on Thursday last. The monument will be in the Bayazid Square in Stamboul. General Damad Enver Pasha, Minister of War, presided at the ceremony, and many high dignitaries were present.

Official relations have been resumed as between the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Ministry of Justice and Religions.

THE PROVINCES

An Austrian squadron which is cruising in the eastern Mediterranean is spending a few days at Smyrna.

La Turquie quotes from a statistical report of the Ministry of Finance, giving the total population of this Empire as 30,422,719, of whom 12,709,421 are males and 11,713,289 females. Query: how about the remaining six million? We may add that the total population as given is probably far above the truth.

The Metropolitan of Heraclea sends word to the Ecumenical Patriarch of the arrival of 3,000 refugees from the region of Vize at Rodosto, on the Marmora. These are Greeks, who have been forced to let the incoming Moslem refugees from the lost territories have their houses and fields.

A Swiss architect left for Sivas on the Paquet steamer, yesterday, to take charge of the building of the new girls' orphanage there in charge of Miss Zenger.

The names of five candidates for the posts of Inspectors-General in the Armenian provinces were on Monday submitted by the Ambassadors to the Grand Vizier. Two of the gentlemen named are Dutch, two are Belgians and one is a Norwegian. From these five the Sublime Porte will choose the two Inspectors-General.

NOTES.

Miss Sarah Alice Tupper has been secured by the A. B. C. F. M. as a nurse for the Anatolia Hospital, Marsovan, for a term of five years. Miss Tupper is a native of Nova Scotia, and studied in the Nova Scotia Normal School, in the Training School for Nurses of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in Sloane Maternity Hospital, and in the Nurses' Home connected with the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass. She will sail May 2nd on the Fabre liner "Santa Anna" from New York to Marseilles on her way to Constantinople.

On the same steamer with Miss Tupper come Dr. Ruth Parmelee, under appointment for the Hospital at Mezireh (Harpout), and her mother, Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee; also Rev. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce, appointed to Harpout.

Mrs. George E. White and her daughter, Miss Margaret, arrived from Marsovan on Thursday last and left Monday for Italy whence Miss White will return to America.

Rev. John K. Brown, formerly of Harpout, has taken temporary charge of the Pacific Coast office of the A. B. C. F. M., until a new District Secretary shall be appointed in place of Rev. H. M. Tenney, D. D., who has been obliged to leave the work of the Board for family reasons.

Secretary Barton of the American Board is now on the Pacific Coast, delivering a series of lectures at the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. Barton has gone with him.

President MacLachlan left Smyrna last Saturday for Naples, to join the party on the Kennedy yacht for their Mediterranean trip. As announced a few weeks ago, with Mrs. J. S. Kennedy are several others including Rev. A. F. Schaffler, D. D., Rev. J. A. Jowett, D. D., and Rev. A. W. Halsey, D. D., of New York.

Mr. Harry G. Dwight of our city has an article in the April *Scribner's* entitled "Greek Feasts," illustrated from photographs by the author; also one in the April *Atlantic* entitled "A Leopard of the Sea."

The many friends of Dr. Wilfred M. Post of Konia will be relieved to know that latest news from him is very hopeful, and apparently the crisis of the typhoid has been safely passed.

Rev. Ernest C. Partridge of Sivas arrived here last Wednesday, on a visit to the American Embassy in connection with the Holbrook case and the arrest of one of the teachers of the College at Sivas. The teacher has since been released.

OTHER LANDS.

The Queen of Bulgaria has decided to leave Bulgaria for America on May 21st, and cross the ocean by the Hamburg-America liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

General Eydoux of the French Military Mission to Greece has returned to France, and will be replaced by General de Villaret.

The railroad which is to give Servia access to the Adriatic will be built by the Servians themselves, and will terminate at Durazzo. From Nisch it will go to Prokuplje, Mrdare, and not far from Prishtina, to Prisentend; thence to Struga, via the White Drin and Black Drin valleys, and across to Elbasan, and through Pekinje and Kavaia to the sea, at Durazzo.

Sureya Bey Vlora has been appointed Minister of Albania to the Austrian Court. He is thus the first Albanian foreign representative.

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The Panama Canal Tolls Repeal bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 248 to 162. A small majority in the Senate is predicted.

The Royal Geographical Association of England has awarded the Patron's Medal for the year to Dr. Hamilton Rice, of Boston, Mass., for his work near the headwaters of the Orinoco.

A Woman's Educational Union has been founded in Cairo, under the auspices of the Khedive's Mother, to promote female education, provide lectures for women, and publish a women's magazine on educational subjects.

The Hellenic Government has placed in France an order for a dreadnaught of 23,000 tons, whose speed is stated as 21 1/2 knots.

The manuscript of the celebrated "Odes of Solomon," discovered by Dr. J. Rendel Harris, about which he told the faculty of Robert College on his last visit in Constantinople, has been placed in the Rylands Library, Manchester.

The Egyptian Cabinet of Mohammed Said Pasha has resigned. Hüssein Rüşdi Pasha is his probable successor.

The railway line from Belgrade to Salonica via Üsküb (hereafter to be called by its Servian name of Skoplie) was again opened for the first time since the war, last Friday. The line from Salonica to Adrianople and Constantinople is still not working.

An Athens despatch gives the following figures of Moslems emigrating from the annexed provinces, who passed through Salonica: From New Bulgaria, 46,900; from New Servia, 59,900; from New Greece, 24,296. All these are stated to have gone through Salonica between October and the end of February.

Mr. James M. Speers of Montclair, N. J., has been elected President of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in succession to the late President Capen, who had been its leader since its inception.

A mission for Armenians has recently been put upon a sound basis by Syracuse, N. Y., Presbyterians, to be conducted in Fourth Church Sunday afternoons. There are about 300 Armenians in that city. Mr. M. M. Aijian has been asked to be their preacher.

Professor Rufus B. Richardson, who was Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1893 to 1903, and in charge of excavations at Eretria and Corinth, and was the author of several charming books on archaeology and travel, died early in March.

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