

The Orient.

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THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

4th Session (May 15). An afternoon session was held, at which the permanent officers of the Chamber were chosen, in strict conformity with the wishes of the Union and Progress party. Halil Bey of Menteshie, former Minister of the Interior and former leader of the Unionists, was elected President, to succeed Ahmed Riza Bey; Mehmed Bey of Damascus was elected First Vice-President; Haladjian Effendi of Constantinople, Second Vice-President; Secretaries, Müfid Bey of Izmid, Feizi Bey of Diarbekir, Ferhad Bey of Caesarea, and Tewfik Bey of Priserend; Quaestors, Djambolat Bey of Izmid, Hakki Bey of Djanik, and Mr. Gregorius of Serfidje; Treasurer, Mr. Emmanuelides of Smyrna. The newly elected president then took his place amid applause, and after words of greeting from the temporary chairman, Ahmed Mahir Effendi, to which he made fitting reply, Halil Bey read his inaugural address, which, in view of party action the day before, was already carefully prepared. The new president reminded the deputies of the pessimistic predictions with which the closing of the late Parliament was greeted, and how these had come to naught. "We have thus succeeded in proving to the world that our Constitution is firmly established. A nation which, at a time when it was expected to fall into anarchy, has succeeded in proving an orderly spirit in the exercise of its political liberty, has the right to live This satisfactory result we owe, gentlemen, above all to the healthy political spirit that our nation exhibits, more than ever, in its moments of crisis. The nation realized that when we were engaged in a foreign war, internal divisions could only result in harm, and that in union was safety." Halil Bey went on to pledge himself to do his best to safeguard liberty of speech and the prestige and honor of the assembly, by impartial insistence on free and orderly discussion.

5th Session (May 18). The Grand Vizier transmitted three proposed amendments to the Constitution, demanding their immediate consideration. That affecting Article 35 is well-known, — giving the Sultan power to dissolve Parliament without consulting the Senate. That affecting Art. 43 reduces the length of each parliamentary session from six months to four, and stipulates that in case of a dissolution, the new Chamber shall fill out the remainder of the session and then take a recess till Nov. 14th, the date of opening each year. Article 76 is amended to give the deputies 40,000 piastres each session in place of 30,000, and the traveling expense allowance is reduced. It is also proposed to strike out Article 73 altogether. The immediate discussion of these amendments was

agreed to. A bill to appropriate a certain sum for reorganizing the Grand Vizierate on European lines, was referred to the budget commission. Bills for the reform of the gendarmerie, for an extra war appropriation of a million liras, concerning public gatherings, and the press regulations, were referred to appropriate committees. The Response to the Speech from the Throne, prepared by a special committee, was passed, after considerable discussion on the paragraph referring to the establishing of an equilibrium between the Executive and the Legislative. Tevfik Bey (Priserend) asked that a clause be added to the Response, expressing the desire of the Chamber that the Government take immediate and effective measures regarding recent events in Albania; but this failed to pass, it being objected that nothing was appropriate in the Response that did not find place in the speech; and also that officially the Chamber knew nothing of any such events and must wait for the Government to inform it about such.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Turkish garrison at Rhodes, which had retired to the mountains, has been surrounded and the survivors captured after a fierce resistance, by the Italians, who have now disembarked some 14,000 troops on the island. A number of additional small islands in the vicinity have been occupied by the Italians. The enemy's fleet have also bombarded and destroyed the magazine of arms and ammunition and the barracks at Mermeris, on the mainland opposite Rhodes. A squadron is reported off Bodroum, where it will be remembered there is a large fortress for the detention of criminals, and a bombardment was expected.

No important actions are reported from the African coasts this week.

Hopes are being held out of some new scheme to be presented by the neutral Powers to Italy and Turkey as a basis for a settlement of hostilities; but nothing definite is so far forthcoming.

The Italian subjects are being expelled as fast as possible from Smyrna; and two days ago the Council of Ministers decided to expel from the empire all Italian subjects everywhere, excepting priests, monks and nuns, widows, and those working on the railroads. A space of two weeks will be allowed them to leave, after which they will if necessary be ejected by force. A despatch from Paris quotes one from Rome to the effect that such a decision would be followed as a reprisal by the expulsion of all Moslems from Rhodes and the other Aegean islands captured.

THE ALBANIAN CRISIS.

The Salonica correspondent of the London *Times* has angered the Ottoman authorities by the reports he has sent home, which the Turks characterize as gross exaggerations. The actual facts are hard to get at; but it is clear that in the vicinity of Ipek, Diakova and Prishtend there have been conflicts of more or less serious nature between armed bands of Albanians, including both Moslems and Christians, and the Imperial troops. The Turkish papers say that 1,000 Albanians at Ipek have taken to the mountains. The *Times* places the number threatening Diakova at 2,000. The object in view seems to be to seize the depots of arms at these points. Twelve battalions of troops have been hurried to these two places from Salonica and Monastir, and an attack on the depot of war-stores at Diakova is reported to have been repulsed. Hassan Bey, ex-Deputy from Prishtina, with Zeinoullah Bey, is understood to be at the head of the rebels. A deputation of *ulema* was sent to try to persuade the Albanians to return to their homes, but this effort came to naught. The roseate views telegraphed by Hadji Adil Bey and his commission of reforms to the Government seem hardly justified by subsequent developments. While the Government gives out reassuring messages, it is taking vigorous measures with a view to meeting a very serious situation. The commander of the army corps at Kossovo has gone to Mitrovitza. But the war department hesitates to withdraw any troops from the border districts to combat this uprising. According to the Shkodra authorities, the hand of Montenegro is in this latest trouble; and Montenegrin agents have been at work in that vilayet. There is reason to think, however, that still more responsibility lies with untactful local officials, especially the gendarmerie and military under-officers, whose methods in regard to carrying out the projected reforms have lacked in wisdom and gentle persuasiveness. Time and again have unfortunate conflicts shown the superiority of the soft answer over stern repressive measures. Were conditions what they should be, no amount of instigation by foreigners could stir up these brave mountaineers.

The *Yeni Asr* gives the following account of the origin of the trouble:—

"The revolutionary movement began at Ipek and Diakovo with the cry of 'We do not want roads; we do not want reforms; we will not furnish soldiers.' The ignorant Albanians, who do not understand their true interests, were misled and began attacking the workmen on the roads. The squads of-troops sent after them were at first lenient with them and they became bolder, and even dared to attack Ipek. Bloody encounters were inevitable. Military expeditions were immediately undertaken. A battalion of regulars was sent from Mitrovitza, but was obliged to stop at Istok, unable to go forward as it was hemmed in by the Albanians. But on the arrival of reinforcements, the troops succeeded in raising this siege. The brigands captured the arms, ammunition and accoutrements of a detachment of 200 men quartered in a

village near Ipek. On learning of this, the authorities at Üsküb sent at once to Istok a battery of field artillery and mitrailleuse with the light infantry who were at Üsküb and the Komanovo battalion. The two field batteries at Ipek bombarded two insurgent villages. As the situation has become more and more serious, the commander of the army corps has gone to Mitrovitza. The Vali of Kossovo, Mazhar Bey, who is at Prishtina, calls for an armed force to come there. A battalion has been stationed in the Katchanik Pass to be ready for any emergency. But owing to the measures taken by the government and the good advice given to the insurgents, the latter, seeing their error, are beginning to disperse. Today the Diakova route is open; that of Ipek is still closed, as the insurgents in that region prove obstinate. It is however more than certain that they will not fail to come to their senses in a few days. The Albanians, animated by patriotic sentiments and attached to the Caliphate, will certainly avoid causing internal difficulties to the government at a time when it is struggling with a foreign enemy."

DEATH OF DENMARK'S KING.

King Frederik VIII. of Denmark died suddenly in the evening of Tuesday, May 14th, at Hamburg, where he was stopping for a few days with Queen Louise. He was walking in the street when he was seized with apoplexy, and died in a few minutes.

King Frederik was born June 3rd, 1843, and was the eldest son of the late King Christian IX., who reigned forty-two years. Queen Alexandra of England is the eldest daughter of King Christian, and is a year and a half younger. King George I of Greece is the second son, and was born in 1845. King Haakon VII. of Norway is the second son of King Frederik, and brother of the Crown Prince Christian, who now becomes King Christian X.

The late king succeeded to the throne Jan. 29th 1906, and had thus reigned but a little over six years.

A special train conveyed the body to Travemünde, on the Baltic, where the Danish royal yacht "Danebrog" was waiting to transport it to Copenhagen.

ATHLETICS AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The Annual Handicap Meet of the Robert College Ath. Ass'n. will be held on Saturday, May 25, at 2:30 P.M. Field Day will be on Saturday, June 1, at 2:30 P.M. Miss Sarah Ravndal will be Queen of the Day. It is expected that a number of records will be broken.

The Annual Field Day of the Theodorus Hall Athletic Ass'n. will be held on Wednesday, May 29, at 2:30 P.M. Miss Sarah Riggs will be Queen of the Day, Miss Dorothy Post and Miss Helen Allen, Maids of Honor. The small boys' meet is always of interest and everybody is invited to be present.

C. G. WEIFFENBACH.

BROUSA A CENTER FOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK.

In considering Brousa as a center for Medical Missionary work, certain good reasons must be evident, or the enterprise could not be justified. What are some of the reasons that would vindicate such an undertaking?

1. THE NEED. *a.* The need may express itself geographically, i.e., there may be no other Medical Missionary work accessible to the zone within which the work is contemplated. Marsovan and Talas, the nearest points where the Board conducts such work, are respectively 350 and 400 miles distant.

b. The need may express itself in the population of the district of which Brousa may be considered the center. It would be difficult to ascertain with much accuracy the population of this western part of Asia Minor in which the Board conducts no Medical Missionary work; but an estimate of six or eight millions would be no exaggeration.

c. The need may further express itself in the utter inadequacy of the attempts made by the people of the country to respond to the pathetic and tragic appeal of the large number who are rendered physically unfit for the tasks of life through disease, or to the cry of those who are languishing on beds of suffering and pain.

While we gladly acknowledge every effort made by the different communities of the land to relieve suffering, one cannot come much into contact with the poor without feeling that the problem is hardly touched. Here is a city of 100,000 people, the natural center of numerous towns and villages, with but one hospital, and this district is as well supplied as any other in the country, not on the Mediterranean.

2. THE OPPORTUNITY. The opportunity is as broad as the need is urgent. It has been proved by experience that the only department of our work that meets with the universal sympathy of all the people of Turkey is the medical. The hospital makes a convincing appeal to the Moslems as well as to the Christians. While comparatively few of the former attend our schools and fewer our church services, a large proportion of the patients at the clinics and in the hospitals of the mission are from that race. This practical phase of our work offers so unique an opportunity of presenting our faith to the non-Christians, that it should receive a continuously increasing development.

The hospital is the great dispeller of race antipathies. The Moslem, the Greek, the Armenian and the Jew, irreconcilable in their national and religious aspirations, lie side by side in the wards of our hospitals, partake of the same food, receive the same treatment and hear the same gospel.

3. THE LOCATION. There are perhaps few cities in the world that can present so large a combination of attractions for a medical center as this city. Brousa is built on an altitude of 500 feet, on ascending terraces of rich verdure that rise almost to the summit of the Bithynian Olympus, and overlooks an extensive plain of marvellous fertility and beauty.

Not only is Brousa situated amid the most picturesque natural scenery, it is also saved from that dull, grey, arid appearance so characteristic of Turkish cities during the Summer months, by copious supplies of the purest water from the snow clad summits in the background.

Looking down from any of the neighboring heights, one receives the impression that the houses nestle amid the foliage of an extensive park. The abundant supplies of running water make hygienic control comparatively easy, with the result that Brousa is, perhaps, the cleanest city in the Empire. The climate is salubrious and healthful; extremes of temperature are rare. In addition to all this, nature has endowed the locality with a variety of medical waters that rise in inexhaustible, voluminous supply. These hot mineral springs are what add the last requisite to an ideal location for a sanitarium.

These waters have been famous through the centuries, frequent historical reference being made to them. We read that Justinian not only built a superb palace and a bath for public use, but in order to modify the natural heat of the waters, he caused a canal to be dug, that a supply of pure cold water might be brought to the city. The Byzantine rulers as well as the Patricians paid frequent visits to these thermal springs, making the journeys from the Capital occasions for displaying the richness of their equipages. We are told that the Empress Theodora, wife of Justinian, proceeded in the year 525 to the hot waters of "Prusa" with a retinue of 4,000 servants.

These references have force and interest only in so far as they emphasize the importance of the point presented. Today these baths are frequented by large numbers, and if modern buildings and equipment were supplied, there is no reason why Brousa should not be one of the world's famous resorts.

4. THE DOCTOR, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT. The Board is fully convinced that an unusually attractive enterprise for missionary effort presents itself in the appeal from Brousa. Owing to financial stringency a hospital cannot now be opened, but we have the comfort of knowing that the Board is committed to the general plan, and has even gone so far as to put "Medical Work in Brousa," among a half dozen other schemes that are publicly presented to its constituency as specially worthy objects for early attention. In view of this the recent Annual Meeting designated Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, appointed for service within the bounds of the Western Turkey Mission, to Brousa. Dr. Kennedy will find all he can do in the study of the language and touring till a hospital building and equipment can be provided. The question of the hospital is very greatly simplified in that the building once used for a girls' boarding school in the Kaya Bashu quarter of Brousa could be secured for a reasonable sum from the Woman's Board. Surrounding this building is a beautiful garden, and beside it an excellent dwelling house that would serve most admirably for a Doctor's residence. This excellent property with a modest equipment could probably be secured for \$10,000.

5. SCOPE OF THE INSTITUTION. The classes reached by most of our hospitals are the native and foreign elements comprising the population of the fields in which the hospitals are situated.

An important item of expense in the budgets of all the Missionary Boards is that occasioned by travelling expenses of, and medical attendance for disabled missionaries. Reference is not made here to expenses incurred by normal furloughs, but to extraordinary outlays due to enforced furloughs and medical service. I have read recently of a medical missionary who was compelled to leave his work and accompany an associate to a sanitarium in America, travelling 15,000 miles in making the journey. The expenses involved in travel to America of the two men, the return of the one, the medical expenses incurred for the other, and his return to his field on recovery, would represent a large outlay.

It is, I believe, a fact that in the case of a very large number of the missionaries disabled, a brief period in a good sanitarium before the collapse occurred would have prevented the breakdown; thus saving to the mission valuable service and to the board large expense.

Why could not a good sanitarium here meet all local needs, and serve in large measure for the medical needs of the Board's missionaries in Asia? There is nothing extravagant in the suggestion. Of course there would always be a small number needing treatment that only medical specialists of the first order could render, but for the large number of our temporarily disabled missionaries, a well equipped sanitarium here would meet every need.

J. P. McNAUGHTON.

THE PASSING OF D. K. PEARSONS.

A year ago we recorded the unique celebration of the 91st birthday of Daniel Kimball Pearsons, M.D., when he passed over \$100,000 to the endowment fund of the higher educational institutions of the American Board. His 92nd birthday was celebrated very quietly on April 14th; and but fourteen days later came his call to the other world.

Dr. Pearsons has for many years been a prominent figure in Chicago, where he was a member of the board of aldermen from 1873 to 1876. He was born in Bradford, Vt., in 1820, taught school for five years, took his medical course in Vermont and practiced as a physician in Chicopee, Mass., where he was married in 1847. Ten years later he moved to Illinois, to spend the rest of his life there. As a wise and far-sighted business man, his success in real estate investments brought him into view, and he became a director in several corporations. But his prime object was to make a good use of the fortune he earned. The five million dollars that he most carefully distributed among nearly fifty educational institutions made him feel as if these were his children, and he took a most paternal interest in them. Beloit College was the largest recipient of his bounty, and President Eaton has been one of his closest friends. Large sums also went to Chicago Theological Seminary, Whitman, Berea and Mt. Holy-

oke Colleges, Lake Forest University and others. But the special point of interest to us here in the Ottoman Empire is his gifts and those of Mrs. Pearsons to Anatolia College, Marsovan. This was, as far as we know, his only foreign child. Besides other gifts to Anatolia, Dr. Pearsons provided in 1906 the sum of \$50,000 for endowment in memory of his wife.

The *Congregationalist* says of him: "A keen, shrewd, resolute man, who knew well his own mind and whose will when set to carry out a given plan could not easily be swerved, Dr. Pearsons was a big-hearted, kindly, companionable man, of a cheery disposition and intent to serve his fellow-men by the use of the peculiar gifts which God bestowed upon him. His part in the development of many of the interior commonwealths of America, as well as his touch upon the nation, through gifts to institutions in the South and in New England, entitled him to be considered one of the great benefactors of the republic."

Andrew Carnegie once said of Dr. Pearsons that he was "the senior partner in the association of giving."

COMMENCEMENT AT TARSUS.

At the commencement exercises of St. Paul's College, Tarsus, held on May 10th, nine seniors received the college diplomas. Although the college work continues until the first week in June, exercises were held thus early to avoid the inconveniences due to the heat of June.

The program was held in the large unfinished chapel, and all were glad that President Christie was able to preside. A large audience, in which were several of the Adana and Mersin missionaries and many Turks and government officials, was present and enjoyed the three-hour program. Seven of the nine seniors delivered essays of their own composition. Of these, two dealt with national problems, two with education and one each related to the problems of science, ethics and labor. The graduates represent the cities of Adana, Tarsus, Marash, Hadjin and Bulgar-Maden.

In the afternoon the annual declamation contest was held at which Mr. Edward Nathan, American Consul at Mersin, presided. Nine college men competed for prizes in Turkish, English, Armenian and French declamations.

On both occasions several musical numbers were given by the college orchestra and choir. The work of the choir of thirty voices was very commendable and the rendering of the "Hallelujah chorus" deserves much praise.

The chapel though still unfinished was neatly decorated: rugs and national colors covered the unplastered walls and a profusion of myrtle hid the ugly posts. In sharp contrast to the rickety wooden benches that partly filled the room, the 160 folding chapel chairs that Mrs. Christie had secured in America presented a pleasing appearance.

The school work is continuing regularly. Most of the boys who scattered to their homes during the cholera scare have returned.

PAUL E. NILSON.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

A glance at the map of the Turkish Empire will show how few and far between are the institutions of higher education, of any kind, through the country. There are several cities of over 100,000 inhabitants each, with no semblance of a High School or a College, as for example, Damascus, Baghdad, Aleppo, Salonica; and many others of over 50,000 each such as Adrianople, Afion Kara Hissar, Trebizond, etc. And these are centres of a considerably larger suburban population, equally neglected. What an opportunity for the philanthropist who wishes to promote the cause of education! And now is the time, when all over this land all the people are eager for the best possible training, and are willing to pay for it.

Exactly one month after the Italian attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in the closing of the straits, traffic was again opened up, and the two hundred and fifty steamers that have been bottled up have been let loose. It is not easy to calculate the financial losses even of these ships, to say nothing of the losses of merchants in Constantinople and other ports because of this blockade. Nor have any figures yet been published to indicate the damage to custom-house receipts during the past month. There is where the shoe has pinched for the Ottoman Government. But the loss of foreign companies has been far greater than that of Turkish subjects. If the object of Italy in her demonstration last month was to injure Turkey, she has injured the neutral powers much more. Although not very familiar with the "code of honor", so-called, we are of opinion that in a duel, it is not customary for the combatants to fire in such a way as to endanger the lives of bystanders. By this move, Italian prestige has not been improved. There is no cloud without its silver lining; and in this case the silver has filled the pockets of the Oriental Railway Company, whose receipts for the week April 22nd to 28th were 338,210 francs, as against 229,509 francs for the corresponding week of 1911. During the next few days a very unusual number of steamers will arrive in this harbor; and unless Sir Richard Crawford and his assistants have made extraordinary preparations, we may look for very vexatious delays in the custom-house, where the

wheels may very likely be badly blocked by the jam of incoming goods.

A certain mission station in this empire has the reputation of always doing a little more than it can. Mayhap this dubious compliment is paid to more stations than one. A wise conservation of energies in the face of unlimited opportunities is a hard lesson to learn, and a still more difficult principle to practice. We have a Divine exhortation coming to mind toward the beginning of the vacation period: "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest a while." It is as much of a duty to indulge in periods of vacation rest as it is to sleep at night. A man or a woman may burn the candle at both ends for a while, but we are not here to teach or exemplify that method of suicide. There is a limit beyond which to work is to sin. And the refusal to make conscientiously lazy use of a vacation may be a sin against the temple of the Holy Spirit. When one has been engaged in strenuous teaching and other work through ten weary months, to refuse to take a few weeks' solid rest may be to accept a fearful responsibility. No one of us is so essential to the running of things that the world will stop if we drop out; and he is lamentably near-sighted who decides to endanger future years of usefulness for the sake of a few weeks of overwork.

These remarks are not called out by the notice given this week of the summer school for Christian Workers at Marsovan. That seems to be planned on a refreshingly sane vacation basis. This screed is intended for the place where there is to be a summer school for teachers, to last for three weeks, a Bible-women's training school to last ten days or more, and a "Northfield Conference" for all who are interested, these three things to go on during the same period, in the forenoons, afternoons and evenings respectively. We are not informed what the third factor in this problem is to be like, nor why it has a right to the name "Northfield". But that name is sacred to conferences where an invariable rule leaves all afternoons free for athletic sports and for rest; whereas the above proposition reserves no such time at all, unless possibly some night hours. Now, is this right? We give the pupils in our schools a couple of months' vacation, and advise them to rest and build up their systems. Are we not to set them an example of a sane vacation? Let us beware lest Matt. 23:3 apply to us.

TRAINED NURSE SEEKS POSITION.

Miss Matilda Dervishoglou, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital of New York, who has had three years' experience in the Children's Hospital at Athens, two years in charge of the Maternity Hospital in Constantinople, and a year in private nursing, would be glad to secure a position in connection with a missionary hospital in this empire. She can furnish very high and satisfactory testimonials. Correspondence may be addressed to her at the Bible House, Constantinople.

WHERE SHALL WE TRAIN OUR PASTORS?

Marash, May 1st, 1912.

Dear Editor of *The Orient* :—

No one ought to deny the force of the considerations urged by "U. S. A." and by Dr. Chambers in favor of a center for theological education such as might be formed in connection with Robert College or independently elsewhere in the vicinity of Constantinople. Among other aspects which might with justice be emphasized, the ideal of a well-equipped theological department dominated by a group of well-trained, broad-minded, evangelical teachers, so situated and conducted as to attract the best young men from all over the Empire, is of compelling force. The service which such a department might render to Constantinople and vicinity and perhaps to other large cities in Turkey in terms of capable religious leaders is one which is no doubt sorely needed.

No one, however, who knows the real conditions in the interior will have the courage to hope that from such a center leaders for village churches may be expected. In fact it is seriously to be doubted whether the average graduate of such a school would be content to serve permanently in such a city as Aleppo, for instance. Constantinople is, indeed, the heart of the Turkish Empire. Its influence is felt mightily throughout the whole country. For that very reason, all theological students trained there would, so far as possible, stay there. Moreover, is it to be expected that any arrangements whereby students from various parts of the Empire should be under obligation to return to the interior for service would be more satisfactory than similar arrangements made with students going to America? Residents of the capital and vicinity are apparently dangerously tempted to suppose that the distance between the capital and any point in the interior is less than the distance between the interior and London or New York. Without desiring to equate Constantinople with any English or American city, we may admit this to be the case as far as linear measurement goes, but on the whole in respect to those things which go to make up the cultural life, it is not true. To send students in the state of partial maturity in which a theological seminary must receive them to Constantinople for their theological training, would, from our point of view, be to expose them fatally to all the temptations centering in a school almost wholly out of touch with their future environment. This statement can be made without casting any aspersions on the Christian character of present or future theological students.

The average salary of pastors in the Central Turkey Mission in the 41 churches outside the cities is about forty Turkish pounds a year. This would hardly buy the clothes and meet the incidental expenses for the family of a man trained in Constantinople. Salaries hereabouts must be increased and that steadily, but for many years to come the conditions in Constantinople will be very different from those prevailing in the interior, and while we desire adequate training for the future leaders of interior churches, we are convinced that this

is to be secured only by maintaining efficient theological schools "down in the dirt". Chesterton in a recent issue of the *Illustrated London News* humorously characterizes the foreign missionary as the last representative of an admirable idea, the idea of reforming things from within. It is a good role for every missionary to try to live up to, and has its bearings, I venture to say, in the matter of theological education in the Turkish Empire as well other missionary enterprises.

Yours sincerely,

FRED FIELD GOODSSELL

SUMMER SCHOOL AT MARSOVAN.

The Mission Theological Seminary at Marsovan will hold a Summer School for Christian Workers, from July 15th to August 10th. The design is to render service to teachers and other persons who preach without having had a full theological course, possibly even to some well-educated ministers who might like thus to brush up, to Bible readers and other Christian workers.

Rev. Ernest C. Pye will have a daily exercise in English in the Teaching of Jesus with especial reference to its application in present day life. Prof. J. P. Xenides will have a daily exercise in Turkish in Bible exposition from both Old and New Testaments. A third daily appointment will be provided, not in English, to be conducted by some other person or persons, with more direct reference to practical questions connected with the work of preaching and teaching religious truth, in the circumstances and conditions of this country and this time. There will be opportunity of course for personal conference, for the use of books, and for the fraternal discussion of problems that concern the work of evangelization among the communities of this region. No charge will be made for tuition, but a fee of one lira will be charged to cover cost of board, etc.

A letter of inquiry as to the desirability of holding this summer school has met with so favorable a response that the success of the venture is assured. If it can be continued year by year, it should be a most valuable adjunct to the touring work of the station. The Theological Seminary is to be felicitated on this move to enlarge its scope and usefulness.

GRECO-TURKISH RAILROADS.

The Athens correspondent of the *London Times* says :—

"At present Athens is completely cut off from railway communication with Europe, but Greece has already constructed a line from the Piraeus to the Turkish frontier near Platamona, and nothing is needed but the construction of a comparatively inexpensive line from that point to Gida on the railway from Salonica to Monastir. The proposed line, which would encounter no natural difficulties, would be 90 kilometres in length, and would cost about £ 480,000. It would afford a direct route to Salonica, would put Athens in communication with the European capitals, and would per-

haps eventually be employed for the transmission of the Indian mails to the Piraeus, from which port the sea voyage to Port Said is considerably shorter than that from Brindisi. Instead of this, Turkey proposed a strategical line from Verria to a point in Greek territory near Tirnova, designed for the rapid transport of troops to the Greek frontier. The line, which would be 157 kilometres in length and would cost about £2,600,000, would pass through an arid, mountainous district, and its construction would necessitate the piercing of numerous tunnels. Traffic would be liable to interruption from snow in winter and the route to Salonica would be greatly lengthened. The short line via Gida was sanctioned by Hilmi Pasha, but was rejected for purely strategic reasons by the Young Turks, who demanded a kilometric guarantee from the Greek Government for the construction of the proposed military line. The question is thus hung up indefinitely."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh on His Beatitude Mgr. Arsharouni, the Armenian Patriarch.

The German Government has obtained the consent of the Porte to the appointment of Baron von Wangenheim, present Minister at Athens, as successor to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein at Constantinople.

M. Revoil, director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, has been decorated with the first order of the Medjidié.

Gen. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha had an ugly fall from his horse near Scutari on Friday last, but an X-ray examination is said to have shown that no bones were broken.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein returned to Constantinople last Saturday, to present his letters of recall. The retiring ambassador will probably remain two weeks before proceeding to London.

The Greek religious society "Anorthosis," whose periodical *Palingenesia* was suppressed by the government, has secured permission to begin again under the title *Evangelismos*. The first number contains a leading article by Rev. Constantine Callinicos, of Manchester, entitled "Is our Church dead?"

THE PROVINCES.

The annual commencement exercises at the International College, Smyrna, were held on Friday evening, May 10th. A more extended notice will appear later.

Of the first 48 steamers to go out after the opening of the Dardanelles, according to the *Stamboul*, 22 were Greek, 14 British, 6 Russian, and one each French, Austrian, German, Roumanian, Danish and Norwegian.

Observe the accuracy of the *Literary Digest* (May 11th): "Entering Smyrna harbor, the Turkish mail-ship *Texas* is sunk by a shell fired from the shore, and 150 lives are lost." The *Texas* flew the American flag, was going out and not entering, is not a mail-ship but a freight and passenger steamer; and there were less than seventy-five lives lost. The question of shell or submarine mine is under government investigation.

Captain Upham of the U.S.S. "Scorpion," and Mr. Charles Fowle, First Dragoman of the American Embassy, have returned from Smyrna whither they went to make inquiries regarding the sinking of the "Texas." The results of their investigation have not yet been made public.

The Bithynia Union will hold its annual meeting this year at Smyrna, commencing Wednesday, June 5th.

Prof. George L. Robinson, Ph. D., of McCormick Seminary, Chicago, who taught in the Syrian Protestant College from 1887 to 1890, has been invited to be the head of the American School for Oriental Research in Jerusalem for the year 1913-1914. A portrait of Prof. Robinson was unveiled at the graduating exercises at McCormick last month.

The first section of the Soma-Bandurma railroad, 35 kilometres northward from Soma, was opened last week.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Browne of Harpout arrived last Saturday in Constantinople on their way to America. They left last evening for Germany by train with Miss McLaren of Van.

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Last evening, Rev. H. S. Barnum, D.D., with Mrs. Yarrow and her three children and Miss N. Stapleton, left for America via Dede Aghatch and Patras. Dr. Barnum expects to attend the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Yale University.

The Orient extends deepest sympathy to Miss Mary E. Kinney of Adabazar on the news of the passing of her father, Mr. G. E. S. Kinney.

Rev. H. H. Riggs and family and Mrs. H. N. Barnum arrived in Constantinople on Thursday last on their return from America to Harpout. They left yesterday for Samsoun by the Armenian steamer "Seyyar."

Rev. E. A. Yarrow and family and Miss McLaren of Van and Miss N. Stapleton of Erzroum arrived in Constantinople last Thursday.

OTHER LANDS.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, the brother of the ex-Shah, was last reported as threatening Hamadan with an overwhelming force, while the troops of Gen. Yeprem Khan, the Government's chief reliance, were showing signs of discord. A telegram yesterday announced the murder of Yeprem Khan.

The California primaries resulted in a complete victory of the Roosevelt forces over those of Pres. Taft. Mr. Champ Clark also defeated Governor Wilson in the same state. The campaign managers now claim about 480 votes for Taft as against 300 for Roosevelt, with over 200 yet to hear from.

The federal forces in Mexico have scored a signal victory over the insurgents under Gen. Orozco, who seems to be retreating toward the northern frontier.

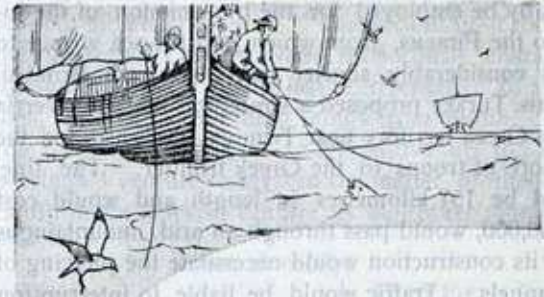
The Near East is to be congratulated on its first anniversary under the new management.

Prof. Andrew C. Zenos, D.D., of McCormick Seminary, who is a native of Constantinople and graduated at Robert College in 1872, has just been transferred to the chair of historical theology in that Seminary.

A stadium with 10,000 seats has been erected at Alexandria, and the municipality of that city has asked the International Olympic Committee to designate Alexandria for the sixth Olympic meeting, in 1916.

The Welsh Disestablishment bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons last Friday.

The people of Alsace-Lorraine are much incensed by a speech of the Kaiser at Strasburg, in which he indicated the desirability of merging those provinces into the kingdom of Prussia.



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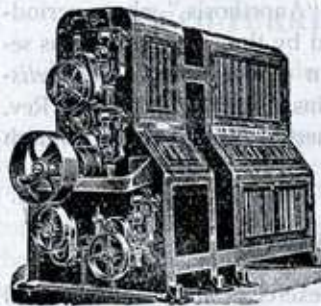


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