

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 17

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Last Wednesday by mutual consent there was a cessation of hostilities all along the lines at Chatalja and Boulair. This was brought about by a verbal agreement and the formalities of a written armistice have not been thought best, the former effort of this sort having failed so unhappily. It is understood that while the agreement is made for one week only, it may be renewed, and probably will, in case a definite peace is not arranged for before that time is up. In other words, there is good reason to believe that so far as this part of the territory is concerned, the last gun has been fired. It is now asserted that a similar arrangement has been verbally made with Greece and Servia, so that the Greek fleet will waste no more powder near Vourla or Smyrna, nor again attack the Dardanelles. In government circles the hope seems to be that the preliminaries of peace may be signed this week. The Allies, all but Montenegro, seem willing to accept in principle the propositions, only expressing the desire that their claims as to the islands and an indemnity may be given due consideration.

Montenegro still proves obstinate, and the blockade of her little coast by the six Great Powers is pitifully impotent to bring her to terms. A far greater blow to her prospects has been the withdrawal of General Boyovitch and his Servian forces from the siege of Shkodra. Montenegro alone seems powerless to compass the fall of the city, although recent reports tell us that there is great suffering in the town and famine stares the defenders in the face. King Nicholas indignantly refuses any paltry thirty million francs as compensation; but we have seen other Orientals indignantly refuse what they afterward accepted, — Occidentals too, maybe.

The new Turco-Bulgarian frontier seems now likely to be a line from Midia on the Black Sea to the railroad station of Mouradlu, about twenty-five kilometres (fifteen miles) north of Rodosto, and thence to a point on the Aegean a little to the southeast of Enos. Bulgaria appears reluctant to give up the town of Malgara, which is on the border-line in this case.

As far as indicated, the northern and northeastern frontiers of the new State of Albania appear to give to Montenegro nearly all the shores of Lake Shkodra except Mt. Tarabosh and Shkodra city, and the towns of Gusinje, Plava and Diakovo, and to Servia the towns of Prizrend, Dibre, and Struga at the north end of Lake Ochrida, the frontier coming very near to all these places. The other frontiers have not yet been delimited.

Feeling is reported to be running high as between the

Allies on the subject of Monastir and Salonica and other towns in their vicinity. Bulgaria claims to be entitled to the lion's share, having borne the brunt of the campaign. Greece and Servia point to their brilliant victories and claim the principle of *beati possidentes*. Very little real love is wasted as between Servia and the Montenegrins, especially since the former have practically deserted the latter at Shkodra.

News comes from Paris that the financial conference there is not yet ready to begin its sittings.

The daily press announces that Hakki Pasha and Nail Bey have been appointed as delegates of the peace conference which it is hoped will shortly meet.

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE.

Professor Loutfi Levonian has recently been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Miss Bower of the hospital has been away for a short rest. Miss Conway of Aleppo, who is in Aintab for a brief visit, has very kindly taken her place.

The American Board of Trustees of the college held its annual meeting in February. Rev. E. F. Bell and Mr. A. S. Johnson of Boston were nominated to succeed themselves as members of the Board, their five-year terms having expired, and Mr. Harry Wade Hicks of New York was nominated as a new member. Dr. C. H. Daniels being unable to continue as president of the Board on account of ill-health, Mr. E. P. Platt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was elected to take his place. The Board of Trustees now includes three members who have visited Aintab: — Mr. Platt, Mr. Hicks and Dr. C. H. Patton.

Students have been drawing books from the college library for outside reading at the rate of about four hundred volumes a week. The library is now housed in its new home in the Andrews Library and Museum building.

The college office has been transferred from the president's house, where it has been since the opening of the college, to a room in the second story of the library building. It is hoped, however, that this change will prove only temporary, and that funds may be given in the not-distant future for the erection of a special Administration Building, to be used for office purposes and by the faculty and alumni. \$5,000 would make possible such a building.

Rev. J. C. Martin, who has been acting-director of the college during the president's illness, left Aintab on March 27th for a tour among the churches to the east of Aintab.

AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK FOR ROUMELIAN REFUGEES.

Five months have elapsed since the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross Society commenced systematic work for the Roumelian refugees in Western Asia Minor; much has been accomplished and the Chapter can look back with some satisfaction upon the winter's work, but those in close touch with the refugee problem realize that only its preliminary steps have been solved and that a vast amount of necessary and useful work awaits it provided the needed funds can be raised. With the prolongation of the war the refugee question increases in gravity. When work was first undertaken last November not more than 50,000 Roumelian refugees had come to Western Asia Minor, but since then there has been a tremendous influx and early in March the number recorded at the Sublime Porte in Constantinople approached 200,000. It is safe to say that about a quarter of a million refugees — a multitude outnumbering the whole population of Montenegro — are now scattered all over Asia Minor, while tens of thousands more will doubtless be arriving during the spring and summer. All things considered the Ottoman Government has worked hard to meet the situation but it is too much to expect that in the midst of national disaster, and with the future still dark and ominous it can grapple adequately with the difficulty, so that if foreign aid is not forthcoming the condition of these hordes of unfortunates will be desperate indeed. The impoverished country can hardly support its indigenous population and when it comes to providing sustenance, dwellings, and occupation for a quarter of a million people, whose bread-bill alone amounts to Lt. 2000 a day, one feels that the refugees would have fared much better if they had stayed in Europe, despite the ugly stories of massacre which they relate and which unfortunately in many cases seem to be true. One is reminded of the unhappy man who fled from a lion and was met by a bear, and on taking refuge in the house was bitten by the serpent in the wall.

About 15,000 refugees have been assisted by the American Red Cross during the winter, nearly 11,000 of these in and about Brousa, about 4000 in the vilayet of Konia, and the remainder in and about Eskishehir and Kütahia. As the Government gave bread money the Red Cross devoted its efforts chiefly to providing clothing, bedding, fuel and medical aid. The work has been carried on from Konia and Brousa as centers; in Konia Dr. Dodd and the ladies have visited and made distributions while Mrs. Dodd and Miss Cushman have also gone to the neighboring cities of Karaman, Ulghun and Akshehir to distribute bedding and clothing to refugees. In Brousa Miss Jillson, Miss Allen and their associates and I worked together; and about 125 villages, 90 in the neighborhood of Brousa and 35 near Konia, were visited by the native agents and tickets distributed which the people brought to the headquarters to redeem. The villages about Brousa were in a peculiarly needy condition and we had to provide corn or give them money to buy it. In one

instance five Pomaks walked to Brousa from a village twelve hours away to beg for food for their starving families. The American Red Cross Society has cooperated as far as possible with the Government and also with the British Red Crescent Society, the latter organization having assisted the Americans in Konia with money and supplies and visited the larger towns and some of the villages in the Brousa vilayet. Our thanks are due to Col. Surtees, Capt. Deeds, Miss Wheatley and Mr. and Miss Gilbertson of Brousa for their friendly cooperation throughout.

During the past five months about Lt. 5,000 has been expended by the American Red Cross for work in Asia Minor. Nine cities and 130 villages have been investigated and the following articles distributed; —

2718 beds	1266 spools of cotton
652 blankets	140 brooms
2800 quilts	1099 mats
1471 articles of clothing	Lt. 453 worth of corn and other food
7118 pairs of shoes	
8004 pairs of stockings	489 charcoal braziers
34816 metres of material	43386 okes of charcoal

The statistics for the medical work are as follows: —

Visits to refugees in their dwellings	208
Total number of cases	1864
Value of drugs distributed	Lt. 128.97

The above statistics are conservative as some of the lists are not quite up to date. The money entrusted to us has been spent as carefully as possible and an effort made to distribute the benefit over a wide area, 15,000 people having been assisted. But what of the vast number, more than ten times as great, whom we were unable to help or even to visit? Some of them of course received assistance in Constantinople or Salonica before arriving in Asia Minor but a large proportion probably had no outside help whatever. Could the history of these unfortunate people be written it would furnish one of the saddest chapters of the war, and the burden of suffering has fallen most heavily upon those least able to bear it — the women and children left destitute and starving.

Rather than spend time however, in regretting the past it is better to face the present problem and consider what can be done for the maintenance of those who have survived. This problem belongs of course to the Ottoman Government and were sufficient capital available it would be a comparatively simple matter to locate a vast number of refugees near Eskishehir where there are large tracts of arable land, and at Chumra near Konia where several hundred thousand "deunums" will soon be under irrigation through the new canal from Lake Beyshehir. The people could live under tents and commence at once building villages. But it is already the middle of April and little or nothing has been done in this direction nor is it likely that much can be done until peace has been established on a fairly firm foundation. Even then with a depleted treasury and with the unwelcome task of readjustment to the new and humiliating political conditions before it, one can hardly hope that the need will be more

than very meagrely met by the Government. This is therefore the time of opportunity for foreign benevolence. It would be most gratifying if some American millionaire would come forward to help these poor people in their hour of need. The British Red Crescent Society has done splendid work in the region of Brousa and Konia and has large plans for furnishing employment in and near Brousa, Eskishehir and Konia and has already gotten a large number of refugees to work. At Brousa 500 are working on the roads at 8 to 10 piastres a day, with prospects of employment for 2,000 more at the same task. 150 are working in the mines at Kirmasti with a possible future for some thousands; they also plan to open an "alaja" factory for women and girls. But the Brousa region is already crowded and Konia seems a more advantageous field of enterprise. At present there are not more than 2000 refugees in the city itself but with proper enterprises started a vast number of people could be employed. A number of enterprises suggest themselves as possible:—

1. Brick and tile making—especially practicable for Konia, as stone has to be brought from a distance at great expense and there is likelihood of extensive building in the near future, as Konia is to be made the headquarters of an army corps and has been growing rapidly of late. With proper supervision there seems no reason why excellent Marseilles tiles could not be made; and these would find a ready market, as the city is on the railroad line and the tiles could easily be transported to other centers east and west.

2. Road building. There is likelihood of considerable activity in the Konia vilayet along this line.

3. Weaving cotton cloth—suitable for women and girls, also lace and rug-making.

4. Agriculture. This is of course the most important and lasting form of employment and that to which most of the refugees are accustomed; but the problem of setting them on vacant lands and commencing work on villages belongs so preeminently to the Government that foreign aid might have to stop in this direction at giving cattle and implements to refugees who could be so settled. But the establishment of industries in the main centers seems reasonable and relatively economical and is a most legitimate form of Red Cross activity. If in addition to helping 15,000 refugees through the winter the American Red Cross Society could find the means to furnish them with employment and give them a good start in the land of their forefathers it would be a most fitting continuation to the work already done and a means of convincing them more than ever of the sincerity of American sympathy and friendship.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRED M. POST

Field Secretary for Western Asia Minor.

Konia,
April 15, 1913.

NOTE:—In connection with the above report we learn that under Miss Jillson's supervision some fifty looms have been started in Brousa, to give employment for refugee women, the cloth woven being sold largely in Constantinople.

SCHUBERT'S MASS AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

A most successful rendering of Schubert's Mass in E \flat was enjoyed by a large audience on Friday evening last in Albert Long Hall, in the Chapel of Robert College. The chorus of forty-five voices showed the careful training of the leader, Prof. Charles E. Estes, who has devoted much of his time for many weeks to this object. Mrs. Manning accompanied on the piano and Mrs. Middleton Edwards on the organ, and there was an orchestra of ten pieces as well. The solo and quartet parts were taken by Mrs. Cuthbert Binns and Miss Ada Binns, sopranos; Miss Charlotte Brodie, alto; Messrs. Edwards and Jacob, tenors, and Mr. Müller, bass. The Mass was sung in Latin, and so in order not to tax the brains of the listeners too much, the words were printed on the programs in Latin and English in parallel columns. In its truly religious tone and also as a musical composition worthily interpreted, the Mass was much appreciated by all. If there is any point where criticism might be needed, it would be that the orchestral parts were at times in danger of drowning out the voices. But even so, those who attended were sorry for those who had to stay away. Much credit is due to those members of the chorus especially who so faithfully came to rehearsals although living in Bebek and even Arnaoutkeuy.

At the last rehearsal before the concert, the chorus presented Prof. Estes with a rug in token of their appreciation of his efforts.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

Volume II. Number 4 of this organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant is just at hand. It is full of interesting and valuable articles on trade topics connected with the Nearer East in relation to the development of its commercial connections with America. There is a statement regarding American commercial progress in the Near East by Mr. Gottschalk, American Consul-General-at-large, who has recently spent some weeks here. Mr. John B. Whiting of the American Colony at Jerusalem contributes an interesting illustrated description of the Licorice Trade of Syria, which trade is very largely in the hands of the American firm of MacAndrews and Forbes Co. Statements are published from our consular representatives in Syria regarding the openings for the sale of motors there. Mr. S. Weiss writes from Belgrade regarding the financial régime in the newly occupied districts of Old Serbia, Macedonia and the Sandjak of Novi Bazar, urging American manufacturers to take an interest in the commercial opportunities there, and suggesting the establishment of an American bank and an American College in Serbia. There is an article by Mr. Lousides of Larnaca, full of information about Cyprus. Other articles of interest include Cotton-Growing in Palestine, Smyrna Trade Conditions, Olive Oil Crops in Smyrna, Trade Conditions in Armenia, A Russian-American Chamber of Commerce. Several articles are printed in French for the wider edification of tradesmen in this part of the world.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION CONFERENCES.

(continued)

In the most completely organized movements various kinds of conferences have been developed. Some of these, such as "Bible Study Institutes" or "Life Work Conferences" are frequently held by individual associations. Others, as conferences for the training of new officers or for the promotion of a special form of association work, are sectional or provincial. But all these specializing conferences are subordinate to one gathering which in all lands is given a foremost place among student Christian activities — the student summer or vacation conference.

This gathering usually lasts from seven to ten days and is always held in a place where recreation may be made a vital part of the program. The following is a typical daily schedule :

- 6.00 a.m. Rising Bell.
- 6.30— 7.00 Morning Watch (Personal Bible study and meditation)
- 7.00— 7.45 Breakfast.
- 7.45— 8.30 Bible and mission study class leaders' training classes.
- 8.30— 9.15 Bible study groups.
- 9.15— 10.00 Mission study groups.
- 10.00— 10.45 Discussions of student association work and of personal evangelism.
- 11.15— 12.30 Morning assembly with inspirational address.
- 12.30 Dinner.
- 1.00— 5.45 Recreation.
- Personal interviews.
- 5.45— 6.30 Supper.
- 6.30— 7.15 Life work addresses.
- 7.15— 8.30 Conferences on Christian vocations
- Delegation meetings.
- 8.30— 9.30 Study.
- 10.00 Lights out.

In such a conference every delegate has the feeling that the program has been prepared especially for him. The easy-going student who came chiefly because of the attraction of fellowship and of organized recreation finds all of that and more. Beginning with the morning watch period the very atmosphere of the place appeals to him for deeper spirituality and for consecration to the great causes of mankind. Religion makes its claims in new ways and the cumulative power of Bible Classes, inspirational addresses and challenges to a life work of unselfish service almost invariably revolutionizes the life of such a student. Then there are many students who have come because they have heard how influential these conferences have been in getting students to come to right decisions in regard to their life careers. They may not have been able to solve this question for themselves because they had become confused before the many varied appeals. They find that the conference gives them clearer vision and makes the right choice easier. Or they may be students who have had a clear call but have never had the courage to accept it. Such men rejoice in the moral strength which they receive

here to triumph over ambition and cowardice. A third class of delegates consists of the undergraduate student association workers. The junior or senior who during the spring has been elected president or treasurer of his association, or appointed to the chairmanship of the Bible study or missionary committee, soon realizes that he has not enough spiritual power to perform his full duty in the association or to stand before fellow students as a representative of the Christian movement. The eagerness of delegates of this sort to get the utmost possible out of the conference, the regularity with which they attend every class and lecture, as well the enthusiasm with which they enter every phase of conference life, make them the great backbone of the conference.

That the results of these conferences are lasting is beyond the possibility of doubt. The delegates themselves speak of them with an enthusiasm that constitutes the most convincing argument in securing delegations during succeeding years. The year's association work of an institution that has been well represented at the preceding conference is of quite a different stamp than that of a college where there has been no delegation. Even many years later men and women testify that for clearness of spiritual vision and for calmness of judgment no times of their lives have been more marked than their student conference days. E. O. JACOB.

DEATH OF REV. CHARLES F. MORSE.

News has just come of the death at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on March 15th, of Rev. Mr. Morse, who from 1857 to 1870 was connected with the work of the American Board in Adrianople, Sofia and Eski Zagra. Mr. Morse was born in 1825 on a Vermont farm, and after studying at St. Johnsbury Academy, Amherst College and Andover Seminary, he was married in 1856 to Miss Eliza D. Winter, a Mt. Holyoke graduate, who now survives him. In January 1857 they sailed for Turkey, and joined the Northern Armenian Mission at Constantinople. In March 1858 he went to Adrianople, going by boat to Rodosto and thence by wagon in two days. He estimated the population of Adrianople then at 140,000 of whom not than 40,000 were Turks. In October, 1862, Mr. Morse moved with his family to Sofia, then a town of 30,000 people, one-third of them Bulgarians. They were joined there by Rev. H. C. Haskell, — who is now detained in America by very poor health, — and Mrs. Haskell; and labored there five years till sent to Eski Zagra. Their house here was stoned by a fanatical mob soon after their arrival, but in the end some who were imprisoned for this became their best friends. Mr. Morse early gained a good mastery of the Bulgarian language, and besides translating many tracts, compiled a Bulgarian-English dictionary. Family reasons led him to return to America in 1870 and the following year he severed his connection with the Board, taking up for some fourteen years home mission work in Vermont. Latterly he had been engaged in the sale of books, and had settled in St. Johnsbury to educate his children. Nine of his eleven children are still living, and twenty grandchildren.

THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.
Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

Terms: Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.60 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs.
Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq. Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 23, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Next week's issue will be especially devoted to the great Sunday-school Convention to be held in Zurich in July, which several persons in Turkey have already expressed their intention of attending.

Two special objects present themselves for prayer on Sunday next, April 27th. That day is the anniversary of the accession of Sultan Mehmed Reshad; and we are exhorted by the Apostle Paul to make supplications for kings and all that are in high place. The other topic is presented by the marvellous request of the Chinese Government, which has called upon all the Christian churches in that country to observe the day as one of special prayer for China. When one recalls the terrible Boxer outbreak of 1900 against Christianity, the significance of this call becomes still more remarkable; and we believe many Christians everywhere will unite in these prayers, exclaiming in solemn wonder, "What hath God wrought!"

The description given in this number and a previous one of the Student Summer Conferences of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations is given not merely as an interesting account of what is being done in other lands. It is with the hope and expectation that before long such conferences will be feasible and will actually be carried out in this country. With improved means of conveyance and with the removal of restrictions regarding travel, and also with the growth of active Christian sentiment and systematic Bible study in our institutions of higher education, the desirability and feasibility of this method of Christian inspiration becomes more manifest. If one tenth of the good accomplished by these gatherings in America can be secured through similar efforts in the Ottoman Empire, we should all rejoice. It is probably better not to attempt one single conference for the whole country, because of the great distances and the time needed for travel. If the students and instructors of three colleges and high schools can be brought together for a Bible Conference, it would be a gratifying start. We trust the articles by Secretary Jacob will be read by our educational leaders with the thought of putting into practical effect in this part of the world the suggestions therein contained.

Certainly the difficulties in the way of this enterprise here were made only to be overcome, that the satisfaction at ultimate success might be the greater.

Our duties to our Moslem brethren begin to occupy a more prominent place in our thoughts as we see the open doors before us. The appeal to arms has resulted in a recrudescence of hatred that is most sad to witness. And while hatred is not a noble sentiment, the excesses of the Allies and the awful butcheries perpetrated on Mohammedans in Macedonia have been reason enough for the bitterest feelings on the part of followers of Islam as against those who call themselves by the sacred name of Christ.

In contrast to those most inhuman and unchristian deeds has been the exhibition of the true spirit of Christianity, in the relief sent speedily and dispensed with discriminating generosity by messengers of Jesus among Moslem sufferers. Relief work has furnished an opportunity for the applying of a balm to the wounds of those who have "fallen among thieves;" and the Turkish press has acknowledged with gratitude the indebtedness of the wounded, the sick and the refugees to generous Europeans and Americans. Help has indeed come also from the Red Crescent societies of Egypt, India and Great Britain (all, be it noted, under British rule); and it will be interesting if we can hear of instances where the Red Crescent has ministered to the needs of Christian wounded or distressed. However that may be, we cannot doubt that the philanthropic efforts of Christian organizations have had a great influence on Moslem hearts.

But is this all? Do we owe no further debt to our Mohammedan friends and brothers? To save their lives and relieve their sufferings is our duty, because we have what they lack. By the same sign we owe them a further debt spiritually. The January *International Review of Missions* contained the following compelling words:—

"If the voice of God speaks in history, He is surely, by the momentous events of the year that has closed, directing the attention of the Church to its long-neglected responsibilities towards the Moslem world. Is the Church content that the contact of Christian peoples with Moslems should find predominant expression in the employment of the sword, reliance upon which Christian apologists have always declared to be one of the characteristic ethical defects of Islam? Have the Moslem peoples a share in the Fatherhood of God and the Kingdom of redemption established by Jesus Christ? The question goes to the roots of our faith, and the answer, if it is to be worth anything, must be given in that same field of history and the world's life in which the stern events of the past year have taken place."

If our hearts are full of a God-like love, we shall feel it a privilege as well as an irresistible impulse to give to the Moslems among whom we live, the very best we have. They certainly have a right to a share in the Fatherhood of God and in Christ's Kingdom of redemption. And they are ready now to hear about it and to think deeply about it. Thousands are thinking deeply. Let us not neglect our responsibilities.

SACRED CONCERT IN PERA.

At the Armenian Evangelical Church in Ainali Cheshme, on Friday afternoon last, a very enjoyable concert was given. Maestro Vittorio Radechia, an accomplished organist and composer, who recently won a handsome prize for one of his compositions, rendered two of his own impromptus and two other organ pieces. There were also three 'cello solos, with organ accompaniment, and three very sweet contralto solos, with 'cello obligato. Two vocal numbers were on the program, to be rendered by a chorus under the direction of Mr. William Smith-Lyte; but as he was prevented from attendance by the serious illness of his mother, these numbers were omitted, and instead a very good string quartet gave several selections. About forty liras were netted for the church.

DECENTRALIZATION DANGEROUS.

The *Tasviri Efkiar* thus moralizes on the Syrian demands for reforms: —

The incidents at Beirut were, as is well known, the result of the determination of the local authorities to keep within legal bounds the efforts of a committee called the Beirut Reforms Committee. The government has already secured its object by closing the club of this committee. Needless to say, the action of these individuals, who call themselves representatives of the people, is incompatible with religious piety or national patriotism. We have already explained why the Ottoman government does not adopt the famous policy of decentralization. Yet naturally as soon as peace is concluded, among the reforms to be put in operation a most important place will be given to the vast new functions to be accorded to the provinces inhabited by the Arabs. Indeed, the faithfulness of our brothers in religion, the Arabs, toward the Caliphate is unquestioned. In connection with the Beirut incident it is in place to remark that this strange Balkan war, which the Albanians brought on by their revolts, has not only caused fearful losses to the Ottoman Empire and the Moslem world, but more important still has in no respect bettered the Albanians. Far from that, the national existence of the Albanians is endangered today. Besides, more than thirty thousand Albanians have been massacred up to now, and the Albanian element is the one most hated and harshly treated today by both Serbs and Greeks. In view of this tragic and mournful example, one cannot claim that the shouts of "Reforms, decentralization!" at Beirut are a far sighted and patriotic act. It is true that a large majority of the population disapproves of the actions of a limited number of individuals, the tools of foreign covetousness. But in Albania the same thing happened. Five or six individuals deceived the Albanian people, and this great catastrophe befell the empire and the whole of Albania has perished today. Certain instigators of last year like Hassan of Prishtina and Nedjib Draga are now in Belgrade prisons. Questioned why

these men that had rendered Serbia a service were imprisoned, a Servian minister replied: "We imprisoned them so that they might not do to us what they have done to Turkey."

To recapitulate, we assert that we will make radical reforms not only in Beirut but all over the empire. Moreover there is no other way for us to exist. Nevertheless it is not logical to profit by existing complications in the empire to create others for it. Reforms are introduced to assure the prosperity and the integrity of the country. But the most important factor to this end is a mutual understanding between the elements of the nation.

RAILROADS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The annual statistical report concerning the various railway lines in the Ottoman Empire has just appeared. Owing however to the abnormal conditions resulting from the war, and the lack of full figures from some roads, the statistics given are mainly those for 1911. Aside, however, from a pretty steady growth in receipts on the various lines, the facts are in the main substantially the same for 1912 as for 1911. We give the list of railroads as found therein. Those in the European provinces must now be reckoned as outside the Ottoman Empire, in the main, for there will remain only a very few kilometres between Stamboul and Mouradlu.

Europ. Provinces	Kilometres	Company	Rechts. per km.
Oriental Railway	955	Austro-German	18,000 francs
Salonica-Monastir	219	German	17,000 "
Salonica-Constantinople	510	French	10,000 "
Asiatic Provinces.			
Haidar Pasha-Angora	579	German	17,000 "
Eski Shehir-Konia	445	"	11,000 "
Baghdad Railway	292	"	3,379 "
Mersin-Adana	67	"	20,000 "
Smyrna-Kassaba	266	French	20,000 "
Extension to Af. K. His.	253	"	7,000 "
Soma-Bandurma	183	"	8,000 "
Beirut-Damascus-M'zerib	250	"	17,000 "
Rayak-Aleppo	332	"	9,000 "
Homs-Tripoli	102	"	13,000 "
Jaffa-Jerusalem	87	"	16,000 "
Smyrna-Aidin, etc.	563	British	17,000 "
Moudania-Brousa	41	Belgian	12,000 "
Hedjaz Railway	1483	Ottoman	4,000 "

The length of the railroads has increased since 1898 from 4,500 kilometres to 6,800; and the receipts per kilometre have nearly doubled in the same thirteen years.

There is a line from Haifa joining the Hedjaz Railway at Deraa; and a line south from El Fouleh in the Plain of Jezreel to Jerusalem is contemplated. Of the various lines proposed in Asia Minor, the Government seems inclined to push first of all the Samsoun-Sivas line as the most likely to prove immediately productive.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The German cruiser "Dresden" has come into the harbor and the battle cruiser "Goeben" has once more left for the Mediterranean.

Sunday all the warships in the harbor were decorated in honor of the birthday of King Charles of Roumania, who is 64 years old.

A decree of the sanitary board of the department of the interior has just appeared, forbidding the time-honored custom by which many persons in this country have themselves bled in the spring, by barbers, pharmacists, and other irresponsible practitioners. Those who in future do so without a physician's prescription will be prosecuted by law.

Congratulations are due to Governor John P. Finley, of the Philippines, who is still in this city, on his promotion in the U. S. Army to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. A. L. M. Gottschalk, U.S. Consul-General at large, left here by the Constanza steamer on Thursday last for a visit in the Balkan States.

A new daily paper has appeared, in the Turkish language, edited by women and for women, and entitled *Kadunlar Dünyası* (Women's World). It contains articles of historical and practical character, and is quite an ambitious undertaking.

THE PROVINCES.

News has come of the death of Mrs. Daghlian, mother of Prof. A. T. Daghlian of Anatolia College.

The daily papers announce that the Imperial Law School hitherto at Salonica is to be transferred to Beirut.

The students of Marash Theological Seminary have been enjoying a series of lectures by Prof. Loutfi Levonian of Central Turkey College, Aintab.

An Italian workman was murdered lately near Tarsus, and the Italian government has ordered a cruiser to Mersin in connection with the incident.

The Arabian Mission has issued a special appeal for funds to build five missionary residences, two each in Basra and Kuwait and one in Matrah; also for an additional \$5,000 for the Kuwait hospital.

GOLD MEDAL—FIRST PRIZE



MINERVA

MERCHANT TAILOR

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN

PERA

Place du Tunnel

Appt. Sarafoglou

FRENCH ELEGANCE

with AMERICAN CUT

and ENGLISH SOLIDITY

SPECIALTY:—

Tailor-made suits for Ladies at moderate prices.

Long years of experience in the United States put the proprietors in a position to satisfy the most the American wants.

7-3

CHEUGURIAN & TOROSSIAN, PROP'RS.

REVIVAL HYMNS

IN ARABO-TURKISH.

A selection of some 135 hymns

IN TURKISH IN ARABIC CHARACTERS

issued in convenient form for the pocket.

The numbering of the hymns corresponds to that in the Armeno-Turkish "Revival Hymns."

Price, 8 piastres.

Words only.

Apply to:—REV. W. S. DODD, M.D., *American Hospital, Konia.*

6-5 Or to the Publication Department, Bible House.

ABEIH, MT. LEBANON.

(NEAR BEIRUT, SYRIA)

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR EUROPEANS.

TERMS MODERATE

APPLY TO

J. MACFARLANE, *c/o American Press*

12-6

BEIRUT, SYRIA.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours:—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

What with a bomb explosion at Erzingian, the murder of an Italian near Tarsus, murders of Moslems at Bitlis and Adana, instances of "brigandage" in the Zeitoun and Sivas regions, and disorder in Marash, all within the last ten days, there is evidently a crying need for the amelioration of present conditions in the eastern provinces.

NOTES.

Mrs. Edward Riggs and Mrs. D. K. Getchell arrived from Smyrna last Thursday, and are spending a fortnight here on their way to Marsovan.

Rev. George E. Ladd, formerly instructor at Robert College, has been obliged by the death of his father to give up preaching in Colorado and return to West Woodstock, Vt.;

Rev. C. Telford Erickson of Elbasan has a letter in the *Manchester Guardian* of April 17th, protesting against the general impression in England that the Albanians are a semi-barbarous people.

A note from Mrs. Marsh of Philippopolis says that Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Holway are on a committee of relief for Adrianople. So far they are busying themselves in feeding the half-starved Turkish prisoners; they have opened four soup-kitchens for them, and have the satisfaction of seeing the death rate materially lowered. There had been no cholera among them.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowle of Aintab and Miss Conway of Aleppo have gone to Ourfa for a brief visit.

Ambassador Rockhill and Mrs. Rockhill left in the "Scorpion" yesterday for a week's visit to Brousa.

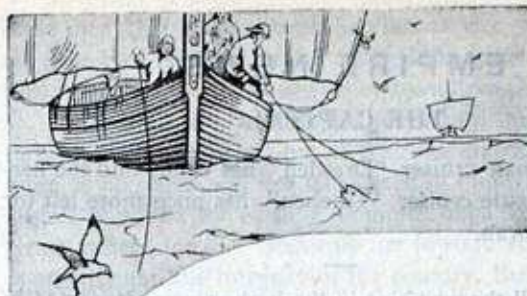
OTHER LANDS.

350,000 workmen in Belgium are out on a general strike in protest against unequal suffrage laws and the dominance of Catholic clericals.

The Chinese Government has telegraphed to all the provinces of China a request that next Sunday, April 27th, be set apart as a day of special prayer by all Christians for the nation, for the Government and for the President about to be selected. This is the first time in the history of the world that such an appeal has come from a non-Christian nation.

The health of the Pope shows signs of amelioration.

King George V. of England, the Tsar of Russia and the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary have signified their intention of being present at the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter in Berlin.



Makes
Blood,
Bone,
Brain,
Fat and
Muscle

'KEPLER'

(TRADE MARK)

SOLUTION

A delicious digestive
tonic-food for wasted
bodies and weak
constitutions

Sold by
all the
Principal
Pharmacists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

xx 430

ALL
RIGHTS
RESERVED

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE
YOST,



in TURKISH

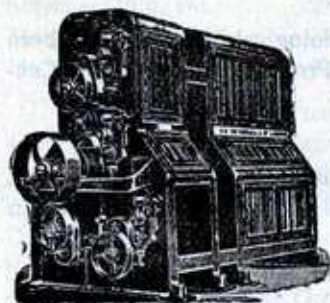
and

all Languages.

DILSIZ ZADE HAN

STAMBOUL.

Agents: EDWARDS & SONS. Constantinople



THE MIDGET MILL.

Make your own Flour
It always pays when
Done on our Midget Mill
Get all particulars from
Edwards & Sons
There is only one

Midget Mill and
It will pay you to
Let us send you
Leaflets and particulars.

Write today to DILSIZ ZADE HAN, Stamboul.



FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

BAKER'S STORES.

PERA & STAMBOUL.



Sole Agents for **EMERSON & PATRICIAN**
American boots and shoes.

One quality only for Gentlemen at 120 piastres and
one quality only for Ladies at 108 piastres.

We do not mean by this, however, that we sell only one shape for Gentlemen and one shape for Ladies, for we stock all sizes, shapes and varieties for both sexes; but what we DO mean is, that we sell **only one quality** and that we **guarantee** that quality, and we refund our customer's money if any defect due to bad workmanship or to bad leather is found in any of the goods sold by us.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Branches: **PERA**, 12, Tepe-Bachi.
KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djiatessi.
STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.
PERA, 5, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Special Parcel Post Department for all the Towns of Turkey. Goods shipped also to Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania.

Price lists in Turkish, French, or English giving full Details, free from the Head Office.

1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country.

CATALOGUES in English, Armenian and Turkish,
containing 400 Titles,
Free on application.

RECENT ISSUES IN TURKISH:—

13 Khutbas, or Mosque Sermons
Price, 15 pi. per 100, post free.

A booklet entitled
"What Happened Before the Hejira?"
Price 20 paras a copy

These are specially recommended
for distribution among Moslems.

IN ARMENIAN WE HAVE:—

Ruskin's "King of the Golden River" — 1 pi. a copy.
An illustrated Life of David Livingstone — 2 pi. a copy.
The life of David Livingstone is also issued in
Armeno-Turkish, at the same price.

Send orders to

W. W. PEET,
Bible House, Constantinople.

For FIRE LIFE & BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: N. K. PLUMMER.
AGENTS: WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Tchinili Rihtim Han,
GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	March 26th. 1913
SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	April 7th. >
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	> 19th. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	May 2nd. >
SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	> 21st. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	June 1st. >
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	> 7th. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	> 21st. >

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	March 25th. 1913
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	April 18th. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	May 30th. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	July 22nd. >

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0
Second Cabin from £10:0:0
in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:0:0
Second " " £13:0:0

Rates from Patras:

First Class, from £ 15:0:0
Second > > £ 13:0:0

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata
Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste
at the cheapest rates.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY.

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

« ذی اورینٹ » فٹوجرافیک پارلور
مدیر مسئول مسوئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.