

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 23

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4, 1913.

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PEACE PRELIMINARIES SIGNED.

On Friday May 30th the preliminary draft of the Balkan treaty of peace was signed by all five governments, at the urgent insistence of Sir Edward Grey. Turkey, Bulgaria and Montenegro had been willing enough for some time; but Greece and Serbia were holding out for further assurances as to the future of the islands and as to the boundaries of Albania. By the terms of the present arrangement, the war is over, though many details remain to be arranged still. But these are to be arranged by diplomacy and not by arms. Still, until that time the absolute return of peace, and especially the resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations, will not take place. Turkey and Bulgaria have agreed to submit the Enos-Midia boundary question to an international commission; and there remains as between them merely the question of financial compensation, to be regulated at Paris. Greece is very unwilling to submit the question of the Aegean islands unqualifiedly to the decision of the Powers, and also demands assurances of very generous treatment on the Albanian frontier. Serbia desires further assurances as to free access by international railway across Albania to the Adriatic. Montenegro has been exemplarily meek since she was forced to give up Shkodra.

Would that relations as between Bulgaria and her allies were in a more favorable state. The most scrupulous care must be exercised in order to prevent actual war between that kingdom and both Serbia and Greece. The difficulty is regarding a strip of territory extending from Lake Ochrida to Kavalla, and including Monastir, Salonica, Serres and Drama. Serbia is in possession of Monastir and Greece of Salonica; but Bulgaria claims both. Greece in turn claims that Serres, Drama and Kavalla are all Greek by population and should belong to her. The Serbo-Bulgarian treaty before the war gave Monastir to Bulgaria; but Serbia was then to have a strip of territory to the Adriatic, and Bulgaria did not contemplate winning as much in Thrace as she did, nor the city of Adrianople. So Serbia says the previous agreement can not be carried out.

The most encouraging factor is the news today that Messrs. Geshoff of Bulgaria and Pasitch of Serbia have arranged for a conference of delegates of the four Balkan States, probably at Salonica, to settle amicably the boundary questions. This conference, it is reported, will begin in two weeks. If the peaceable policy of Messrs. Geshoff, Pasitch and Venizelos overcomes the bellicose attitude of their peoples, the world should be most grateful to them.

BULGARIANS AND SALONICA.

BY SIR WILLIAM M. RAMSAY.

At present not a single stranger is allowed to enter the towns on the Aegean coast now in Bulgarian possession, and no stranger is allowed to leave. It makes no difference what passports or what papers from even the Bulgarian Government foreigners possess, nor what is their business. They are not permitted to enter, and they are not allowed to leave or even to send out news. I heard of one German with the most irreproachable authorization from Sofia who landed from a steamer at one of the harbours, Dede-Agatch or Kavalla. With great difficulty he was permitted to land, but he was warned by the officer at the landing-place that he would not be allowed to leave. He was sent under charge of a soldier to the Commandant, who at once ordered him off to the steamer again. He asked to see the German consul, but even this was refused, and he had to go back to the ship under charge of the same soldier. At last, as a great concession, the German consul was allowed to go on board the ship to see him for one hour.

Soldiers and military law are everywhere. Nothing must be known outside regarding the action of the Bulgarian authorities. No letter, not a word, must reach the world of Europe. Trains are being hurried to Salonica, packed full of men, guns, and horses. Everything, every place, every building or railway car bears the Bulgarian arms and labels; except where the Greeks placed their insignia the Bulgarians have put theirs in Salonica. The latter are supposed to have authorization for 1,200 or 1,500 men in Salonica; but there appears to be far more than that number. Then a Bulgarian headquarters is established about two or three miles east of Salonica, and there the troops are being massed. There are all the signs of a very pretty quarrel.

The hatred and loathing felt by the Bulgarians for the Greeks are only intensified by the war. They fought on the same side, against the same enemy; but if they hated each other before, they now loathe each other a hundred times as much as they did in the past. The Bulgarians say that the Greeks bought their way into Salonica, which, I dare say, is true. The Turkish generals in almost every war have been ready to sell for a price. If Montenegro traded or bought Scutari, there was no improbability that the Greeks should purchase Salonica. Then (as the Bulgarians say) the agreement was that Greeks and Bulgarians should enter together, and this agreement was violated by the Greeks, who rushed in first. Probably the Bulgarians would have done the same

if they could. The Bulgarians are confident that they can smash the Greeks. Probably the latter are equally confident that they can win a Bulgarian war. If there is a war, if this madness of racial and religious hatred were allowed to work itself out to the consequences which seem probable, perhaps the result might be that neither people would get Salonica, but that it would be internationalised under European guardianship. That would, after all, be the best issue; and one hopes that the Concert of Europe will carry out this, if the occasion should arise.

The Bulgarians declare that if Greece gets Salonica it will be valueless to them; they own the hinterland, and will see to it that the port supplies nothing to the country behind.

On the other hand, the Bulgarians do not wish to fight with Servia, not because they fear Servia, but because they feel that hereafter they will want Servian help against Austria. The dangers of the present situation are incalculable; and all are based on racial hatred. After all, as regards religion, there is not even the most microscopic difference between the Bulgarian and the Greek Church: in dogma and in ritual both are as true to the ancient forms as possible, but the former is under an Exarch and the latter under a Patriarch, and the slight difference is not much more than forty years old. The difference is racial and temperamental and historical. It goes back to the time when Basil, the Byzantine Emperor, "the slaughterer of the Bulgarians," killed them by the thousand, and sent back, by a refinement of cruelty, some thousands of prisoners to their own land. They were sent back in companies of one hundred. In each hundred one man was left one eye, so that he might act as guide. The other ninety-nine had been blinded entirely. The picture of that dreadful march, by a Russian painter (I think), hangs in a gallery at Sofia, and is the most indescribably horrible thing I have ever seen. This is the historic root of the antipathy. But racially the Bulgarians are Asiatic; they have adopted the Slav language, but they are not a Slav people. The old war of Asia and Europe has yet to be waged in the Balkan lands — unless this madness is averted. At present the Bulgarians would enter the war with the same terrific resolution to win or die with which they entered on the Turkish War.

The Greeks have the same spirit as a people and similar resolution. In the café and the market-place the talk has run on nothing but Bulgarian injustice, cruelty, and perfidy, and on the urgency of war against the Bulgarians. What is actually doing near the frontier among the soldiers I do not know, as I know among the Greeks.

Such are the signs, stated in a form that is very far from being exaggerated. Yet I do not think there will be war. The fate of South-eastern Europe does not lie with hot-headed soldiers and the ignorant, arrogant populace. On the Greek side there is Venizelos, the one great statesman that Greece has produced in modern times. He replied a month ago in Athens to the accusation that he was sacrificing the Greeks of large regions; he said that they must give as well as take. They had to sacrifice something in order to gain

much. The Bulgarian leaders equally recognize that it would be madness to lose much of the fruits of this war by quarrelling with their allies. There will be arrangement and bargaining. The occasional fights between small bands of soldiers on each side may not be stopped completely, but I am most hopeful that peace will be kept.

Manchester Guardian.

JOTTINGS FROM GREECE.

The widowed Queen Olga is much beloved and almost worshiped by her people. Her deep spiritual nature has been shown in the many efforts she makes to give the common people a truly helpful religious literature. At her desire her private secretary spends much time in translating leaflets and tracts from the English into a Greek that those of meagre education can comprehend. But a recent incident illustrative of her depth of character ought to be given more publicity and more pondering. On Good Friday, the Queen, after spending a long time in prayer, wrote a letter to the wretch who had assassinated her noble husband, telling him she forgave him for his act. Would that the miserable creature had been worthy of this Christlike treatment! It was but a few days later that he ended his own life.

Little or no bitterness is left in the hearts of the Greeks toward their Ottoman neighbors, now that peace is signed. The Turkish prisoners have been well treated, and Essad Pasha of Yanina has been quite lionized at his hotel residence in the suburbs of Athens. But the feeling against Bulgaria is extremely bitter; no one has a word to say on her behalf. The Bulgarians are stigmatized as inhuman and unjust, grasping and unreasonable, and nine-tenths of the Greeks feel that it must be war between them till one or the other is decisively beaten. The struggle centers on Salonica; but the Greeks claim that Serres, Drama and Kavalla, all occupied by Bulgaria, are essentially Greek and should belong to Greece, as well as Monastir which is now in Servian hands.

The Balkan war and its successes have revived the imperialist aspirations of the Greeks, which have been kept alive for many decades through patriotic poems that all the school children are taught. These feelings are indicated by the use of the terms "free Greece" and "enslaved Greece," — the latter signifying the regions where many Greeks still live under foreign rule, such as Constantinople, the west coast of Asia Minor, Syria, Cyprus, and Alexandria. In the sweet by and by these parts are again to be united under a Greek Emperor. Illogical as it may seem to some, the sentiment is being cultivated that the present kingdom of Greece is the lineal descendant of the Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire; and popular enthusiasm has acclaimed the new King as Constantine XII. That he is a scion of the House of Palæologos is no more asserted than that Justinian was of the house and lineage of Alexander the Great; but it is all part of the growing Hellenic sentiment.

Forty and fifty years ago it used to be said that the saddest thing about Greece was the way she clung to her past

and gloried in it, to the neglect of her present. Her eyes were turned backward. Now they are turned forward. She no longer lives in the past; her hopes and aspirations and affections are toward the future. Athens has become a modern city, with its trolleys, telephones and electric lighting. The one prominent relic of mediaevalism is in the prohibition of the Holy Scriptures in the language of the people. There are many politicians today who regret this step, taken so recently; but it will require a strong pressure to secure such an amendment to the Constitution as will bring Greece up to the level of religious toleration enjoyed by all the other countries of the world.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Wednesday May 21st was the day of the usual College concert. Miss Margaret Kennedy was in charge of the concert which was a particularly good one. Both the playing and the singing of the students showed excellent training.

On Thursday Dr. Patrick gave a reception, in the Maze at Arnaoutkeuy, to the Alumnae. A large number gathered in that beautiful spot, and renewed old associations with students and teachers, while they also gained new views of the College as they went around the buildings that are rapidly coming to perfection, and saw the wonderful possibilities of the great gardens and open spaces.

Another concert was given at the College on Saturday May 24th under the auspices of the Greek Society. The musicians were Mr. Furlani and Mr. Antoniadis whose excellent performance was much appreciated by the large audience who gathered to hear them.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Trustee of the Constantinople College, is to deliver the Commencement Address on June 11th, and is expected on Wednesday in time to attend the Senior dinner and to be present at all the functions of the closing week.

It is hoped also that Governor Finley, who is an honorary member of the Class of 1913, will honor the Senior dinner with his presence.

The following is the program for Commencement week:—

June 6	Senior Dinner	
» 8	Baccalaureate Address	4.00 P.M.
	President Mary Mills Patrick, Ph.D.	
» 9	Alumnae Reunion	3.00 P.M.
	Class Day Exercises	5.00 P.M.
« 11	Commencement Exercises	3.00 P.M.
	Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., LL. D.	
	Subject: The Best Thing in the World.	
	Conferring of Degrees	
	President's Reception	4.30 P.M.
		I. F. D.

The Anglo-American pharmacy of Arnaoutkeuy is securing a library of popular novels, to be loaned at the rate of twenty paras per day per volume. It is hoped that the books will arrive in time to be in use during this summer.

**OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE
WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.**

To all who are interested in promoting the Kingdom of Jesus Christ through the Sunday School —

GREETING :

In recognition of the far-reaching aims of the World's Sunday School Association, your Executive Committee has always chosen for its conventions, places in which accessibility, historic association and favorable location are combined to a high degree. In the Eastern Hemisphere, conventions have been held in the cities of London, Jerusalem and Rome; in the Western Hemisphere, in the cities of St. Louis and Washington, U. S. A.

At Washington it was unanimously decided to hold the next Convention in Europe in 1913. After an exceptionally careful study of the situation, involving a visit to many Continental countries by our First Vice-President, the city of Zurich, Switzerland, was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention. In the selection of the Convention City, we believe we have been guided by a wiser than human intelligence.

Zurich — "beautiful for situation" — is in the heart of the Alps. It is the largest city in Switzerland, and an important historic, educational and religious center. It was the home of Zwingli, the reformer — the birth-place of Pestalozzi, whose work underlies the fabric of modern educational methods. With its splendid "Tonhalle" where the sessions of the Convention will be held, and ample accommodation for the entertainment of visitors, it would appear that Zurich presents exceptional advantages as a place for holding our next Convention.

These are days of wonderful opportunity, and ours must be a large vision for a large task. The World's Seventh Sunday School Convention should be the most effective religious event the world has ever seen. As we fit the occasion to His great world purpose, through the Convention Theme "The Sunday School and the Great Commission" — what may not God be able to say to the Nations?

Your Executive Committee therefore officially announces that the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention will be held in the city of **Zurich, Switzerland, July eighth to fifteenth, both dates inclusive, in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen.** To this Convention, so rich in promise, representative Sunday School workers from all lands will be cordially welcomed.

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| <i>Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.</i> | <i>Chairman, Executive Committee,</i> |
| | <i>Three Oaks, Michigan</i> |

LETTER FROM MARDIN.

Mardin, May 17, 1913.

The conditions in this part of the country are going to be deplorable. In a trip of 36 hours to the east, through the farming district of these regions, in going we went along by the fields of grain, that have never been better, it was a joy and a pleasure to behold them; but on our return what did we find in place of those beautiful fields? Devastation and destruction and desolation; a forest fire could not have licked up everything more cleanly, than had the horde of grasshoppers done, that were then and there at work, from their point of starting, some six hours this side of Mosul, for over 20 hours, they had cleaned the ground, leaving nothing for man or beast. This makes the third year in which these people have plowed, sowed, and toiled, and have reaped nothing! They have sold their cattle, their bedding, their copper ware, there is nothing left, and now they themselves are leaving, going out they know not where, wanderers on the face of the earth. The grasshoppers had come already some 20 hours and they had not yet begun to fly, they were pointed north by east, for the Jebel Tour region, where they did great damage last year, and where if they visit again, it will be the end of the people. They extended from Deirouny to Telljihan, a distance of 12 hours, so that up to the present time, on that side they cover an area of 2000 sq. miles. While to the west of us, there is another raiding army; just the extent of the damage done there I cannot tell. The people are doing their best to harvest some of the grain, even while yet green, to save if nothing but the straw.

And as to the condition of the country? It has to be seen to be believed. The murders, the robberies, that are taking place every day on every hand, the days of Abdul Hamid were no where. And the whole condition is the fault of the government.

PROBLEMS OF THE MISSION FIELD.

AN INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY.

In order to relate the work of the *International Review of Missions* as directly and immediately as possible to the actual needs of the mission field, the Editor is inviting missionaries to send to him, not later than December 31st of the present year, concise statements of the most pressing practical problems which have confronted them in their work in the past two or three years. These problems may concern the presentation of the Gospel to non-Christian peoples; the relation of the Christian ideal for the individual and society to the home life and social institutions of the people; the edification or organization of the church in the Mission field; the conduct of a school or hospital; or any other matter which has given rise to difficulty or perplexity and regarding which light and guidance are desired. The replies will be carefully collated and studied, and the results presented in a

statement which will be published in one or more articles in the *International Review of Missions*. This investigation will be of great value not only to the *International Review of Missions* and the Continuation Committee, but to all leaders of missionary work, as it will show what are the actual problems which at the present time are most exercising the minds of the men and women who are actively engaged in missionary work, and towards the solution of which the thought and energies of the Church should be directed.

Correspondents are asked to state clearly their Society, length of service, and the nature of the work in which they are principally engaged. The replies (which may, if preferred, be in French or German) will be treated as confidential. A pamphlet dealing more fully with the whole project will be sent free of charge to any missionary on application to the Office of the *International Review of Missions*, 1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

THE POOR MALIGNED KOURDS.

The *Tasviri Efhiar* publishes a letter signed by Severeqli Pasha Zade Mehmed Fikri, who says:—

"To be able to settle the important problem known as the Kourdish-Armenian question, we must remember that the Kourds are Mohammedans and the Armenians are Christians. Now up to the present the religious chiefs of the Kourds have done their duty, which consists in securing good relations between these two elements. Unfortunately, instead of being praised, they have been the victims of many suspicions and insults. On the contrary the religious chiefs of our compatriots the Armenians, pretending to direct simultaneously their spiritual and temporal affairs, have always been busy with politics and are injuring the self-respect of the Kourdish nation. So that they contribute to the raising of new misunderstandings between Kourds and Armenians.

"The question of lands is the most vital problem of the Kourdish people. But Armenians wish to condemn to inaction the active members of the Kourdish nation, and to work only for their own betterment. Why does not the Patriarch approve of the principle of indemnity? Is his sole aim to see the Kourds oppressed? If an incident is reported between two Armenians even, or between a Kourd and an Armenian, it is always the Kourd who is blamed. The Kourds whom the Patriarch qualifies as pillagers and brigands, are a people that have always been faithful to the State. A large number of Kourdish officers and soldiers have shed their blood for the Ottoman fatherland. If a Kourd or an Armenian is a brigand, that does not imply that all the Kourds or all the Armenians are brigands. We deny most emphatically the declarations of the Patriarch in the name of our nationality."

Miss Mary D. Uline leaves Constantinople today by Paquet steamer for Trebizond, going thence via Erzroum to Bitlis. Miss Atkins joins her at Trebizond.

THE ORIENT

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 4, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Last Friday, May 30th, the Balkan Treaty of Peace was signed and the Balkan war officially ended. Perhaps this should be called the draft treaty, or the preliminary treaty, for all details are not yet arranged; but in any case we can sincerely thank God that the war is over. The Bulgarian flag flew once more last Sunday from the Bulgarian hospital in Shishli, and Turkey's international relations will soon be normal. A state of war has existed since Sept. 28th, 1911, when Italy declared war on Turkey. The empire is weary of conflict, and desires peace, and time to recuperate. The army may now be disbanded, gradually, and normal life be restored within the country. A year and eight months of war have cost far more than the loss of territories in Europe, Africa and the islands of the sea. They have cost the lives of unknown thousands of men, and have broken up families and brought misery to numberless homes. The balm of peace will now be applied to these wounds, and with God's help they will be healed. We all rejoice in the ending of the strife, and shall go into our work with renewed energy as we realize that ours is the privilege of bringing a lasting peace to the hearts of men.

The speech of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons last Thursday, and especially the sections dealing with the Baghdad Railway scheme and with the Armenian problem, has aroused much comment, most of it very favorable. His whole tone was one of deep sympathy with Turkey and of sincere desire to help her solve her great problems. He said the real strength of Turkey, which the Powers wish to see consolidated and maintained as regarded Asiatic Turkey as soon as peace was concluded, would depend really upon two things, the establishment of justice and sound finance. In securing a sure footing for these two great foundations he expressed the hope that the Powers would co-operate in giving assistance to Turkish authority. Sir Edward Grey is evidently no believer in any partition of Asiatic Turkey. He desires to see Turkish authority strengthened, and disorders in Armenia as well as elsewhere made impossible. He is a sincere

friend of the Armenians and also of the Turks. His action in the Balkan peace negotiations have shown him as a statesman of remarkable ability; and his advice and cooperation in Armenian affairs will be of inestimable value to the Ottoman Government, if they are willing now to ask it of him. What the Armenians really desire is security for life and property, the right to succeed in pursuing an honest livelihood, and the maintenance of strict justice in the Eastern provinces. The efforts of the Armenian Patriarch to this end have not been met by any flattering success. But with the end of the Balkan war, the Government can now give undivided attention to its internal problems; nay, it *must* give serious attention to them, if it would avoid a new disaster. And in Sir Edward Grey, as the representative of Great Britain, the Ottoman Government will find a true friend and an able counsellor. The British motive in the Armenian question can hardly be suspected. It is not in any sense selfish; it is purely philanthropic.

MISS MARY ELY.

Miss Mary A. C. Ely, who died at Beirut on the fourth of May, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, the second of June, 1841. Her father was Dr. Israel Ely, a Presbyterian clergyman; her mother, Caroline Courtier, came of an old English family, and was a woman of rare gifts and great personal charm. The daughters Charlotte and Mary, could not remember their father, and their mother also died when they were still quite young.

The sisters spent the greater part of their childhood in the western part of New York, and were educated at Stafford Seminary, Elmira College, and Mt. Holyoke Seminary, whence they were graduated in 1861. Four years later they went abroad for a year and half; made the acquaintance of their English relatives; travelled in Europe, where they had interesting experiences in connection with the war between Austria and Italy; and studied music and German in Heidelberg.

On the return voyage they met Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knapp who were going home for their first furlough, and this chance acquaintance led to their giving themselves to the work of foreign missions and to their coming out to Bitlis in 1868. Taking the class of women and girls Mrs. Knapp had already gathered as a nucleus, they built up a school well known as the Mt. Holyoke Seminary of Kourdistan.

Those were pioneer days. The difficulties and discouragements encountered were very great, the isolation and loneliness extreme, but their courage and enthusiasm never faltered; heart and soul they were absorbed in their work. The forming of noble, beautiful, fruitful, Christian character was their end and aim, but the intellectual side of education was by no means neglected; the school was second to none on mission ground in its standards and achievements.

The years of 1878 - 1879 and 1895 - 1897 were spent by both in America. Miss Mary made flying trips alone to the United States on business in 1888 and 1910; she also spent one winter alone in Bitlis when Miss Charlotte had charge of

the school in Van. With these three exceptions, the sisters had not been separated during their whole lives until the past winter which Miss Mary spent at the lower altitude of Mardin on account of her health.

She gained during the first three months, but with the coming of the warm weather lost ground. She would not have her sister informed of this, and wrote so cheerfully and hopefully that the latter was not alarmed. A change to sea-level proved necessary. Not until it was too late to join Miss Mary at Mardin and go on with her to Beirut did her sister learn that she was worse. Miss Charlotte then prepared to go to Beirut. Two telegrams from Miss Mary, "Do not come," made her postpone her departure, but even had she not done so, she would not have arrived at Beirut in time. So the two who had been bound to each other with such unusually close and tender ties were not together at the last. But the Lord's guiding hand was in this, hard and bitter though it seems. And Miss Mary did not lack for tender and devoted care from one who loved her and whom she loved, for Miss Uline of Bitlis was with her to the end.

The news of her death has caused profound grief throughout the community here. Memorial services have been held in each school and will be held in the church May 18th. The sympathy expressed by our Armenian and Turkish callers is no formal and perfunctory thing but is very real and heartfelt. She was widely and deeply honored and beloved for the rare beauty and strength of her Christian character. She was a tireless worker, an enthusiastic teacher, an indefatigable touring missionary, a sagacious business woman, managing the money affairs of her schools, and even of the station as well during the time the Misses Ely were alone in Bitlis. She possessed remarkably keen insight into character, calm and cool judgement, and a firmness of principle which nothing ever caused to waver; great tact, withal, in dealing with those for whom she labored, infinite sympathy with them in their sorrows, burning zeal for the salvation of their souls. Her mind was never allowed to rust; her interest in the world of men and things was vivid; she never ceased to grow intellectually and spiritually. Her affections were very strong; her unselfishness and thoughtfulness for others wonderful. She had a great love for little children, for Nature, for her home in Bitlis, for "her girls." Her heart was here always. To the last she sent messages of exhortation and advice to her pupils. Their loss, our loss, is a bitter one. A most sweet and true and lovely life has been lived in our midst and its influence draws us nearer to the Master whose she was and whom she served — whose she *is* and whom she serves still.

Bitlis.

GRACE H. KNAPP.

PARTIAL REPORT OF SALONICA STATION RELIEF FUND.

On May 20th one of the American missionaries in Salonica had the pleasure of distributing to five hospitals a generous gift received from Dr. Hermann Geiger of Basel, Switzerland. This gift consisted of 100 large packages (250 grammes each) of antiseptic cotton; 100 smaller packages (100 gram-

mes each) of the same, and 400 rolls of antiseptic bandages each 5 metres long. These useful articles were divided among the Greek Military and Greek Civil Hospitals, the Red Crescent Hospital, the Bulgarian Military and the Russian Hospitals.

In connection with the above item it seems appropriate to speak of the share which the Salonica station has had in the relief of refugees and other sufferers from the Balkan War. This Mission station is the agency employed by the American Red Cross Society for the distribution of such sums as it assigned to Salonica. There also have come to it considerable sums from other sources. The various amounts received to date are as follows: from the American Red Cross, Lt. 863.64; from the American Board of Missions, from Churches and from friends of the missionaries, Lt. 227.84; total from United States, Lt. 1091.48; from Switzerland, largely through the efforts of Mme. Haskell, who is Swiss, and of the *Freitag's Zeitung* of Zurich, edited by her uncle, Lt. 639.37; from England, chiefly through the "Bible Lands Missions Aid Society" of London, Lt. 487.98; from the pupils and teachers of the American Agricultural School, Salonica, Lt. 2.95; from two Protestants of Macedonia, Lt. 2. Grand total of all receipts, Lt. 2223.58. Besides this money there came to the Mission a barrel of clothing from New York, collected by Mrs. House. Also 2 boxes of clothing and 4 bales of woolen bed-blankets from London, besides the above-mentioned hospital supplies from Basel.

Of course by far the greater part of the sums received have been expended for the relief of Mohammedans. The writer was a member of the Salonica Relief Committee under the high patronage of her gracious Majesty, Queen Olga. As a member of that Committee he has paid for bread for Turkish refugees Lt. 520.77. The station also has aided Moslems in other places as follows: Monastir Lt. 300; Koritza Lt. 106; Stroumitza Lt. 125.42; Doiran Lt. 45.

Of the amounts given to Christians Lt. 120.99 were designated for Greeks by the givers in England. These have been distributed by the Protestant Pastor, Rev. Aristides Mihitsopoulos. To the burned Bulgarian village of Kuklish, near Stroumitza Lt. 25 were given, besides Lt. 20 to other Bulgarians in Salonica and elsewhere. In small amounts there have been given Lt. 87.74 to people of every religion found in Salonica and the following nationalities, Armenians, Albanians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, Copts from Egypt, Germans, Greeks, Jews, Roumanians, Servians and Turks.

The American Consulate has assisted in distributing Lt. 66.82. Rev. W. C. Cooper, acting Pres. of the American Agricultural School, has employed from 10 to 80 refugees daily for some weeks past, paying them Lt. 75.55 in wages.

For expenses, such as carting bread, cards for bread tickets, wages of assistants, etc., were spent Lt. 34.76 or about 1½ per cent. of the receipts.

As most of the refugees have now gone to Asia Minor, or returned to their homes (or the places where their homes were), the public bread distribution has stopped. But six or eight Liras weekly are still being given in money (at the mu-

nificent rate of of twenty paras or two cents each per diem) to families whose male bread winner "is not" — has been killed, or is still in the ranks, or a prisoner of war.

In case no more Balkan wars break out in the immediate future the unexpended balance of funds on hand will be used chiefly in aiding Moslem refugees who return to their villages to get established, by purchasing tools, household utensils, and the like.

E. B. H.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The nineteenth annual Commencement took place on the evening of May 23rd. The exercises were simple but very enjoyable. The Students' Choral Union rendered four part songs, and there were other musical selections. Hon. Geo. Horton, the American Consul General, gave the address to the graduating class. His address was full of anecdotes, original observations on life and practical advice to the graduates. Pres. MacLachlan spoke briefly, informing the audience of the approaching transfer of the College after the 22 years of its existence. He voiced the mingled joy and sorrow of the College authorities at the idea of this transfer, — sorrow at severing the ties which have bound many of them for long periods to the arduous labour of planting and developing the College, joy at the immediate prospect of larger opportunities and more congenial surroundings at Paradise.

Six students, including one young lady, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; four young men received that of Bachelor of Commerce and twelve young men were given the Commercial Diploma.

The Greek Metropolitan, Archbishop Chrysostom, and the Armenian Archbishop, Rev. M. Indjeian, honored the occasion with their presence and the Metropolitan spoke a few words to the graduates at the close of the exercises.

The Catalogue, containing several illustrations of the new buildings, will be published shortly and copies will be sent to sister institutions and to friends.

C. W. L.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

After a most successful meeting, the Bithynia Union closed its sessions on Monday, June 2nd. Further report will be given next week.

Field Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, in a recent article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, strongly advocates removing the Ottoman capital from Constantinople to Aleppo or Damascus.

The French Ambassador and Mme Bompard left yesterday for France via Constanza.

Miss Moffat, an American archaeologist, arrived on Monday from Crete and is visiting at the American College for Girls.

Owing to the closing of the Smyrna harbour, Ex-Grand-Vizier Kiamil Pasha arrived in the Capital by Messageries steamer Wednesday morning of last week. As he left Beirut for Smyrna, he returned Sunday to the latter city where, it is reported, he will spend some time before going to Cyprus.

The Dutch warship "Gelderland" has been replaced by the "Cortenaer"; the British cruiser "Weymouth" has left and has been replaced by the "Medea"; the Russian cruiser "Kagoul" has left for target practice.

Over 300 officers and men of the Ottoman forces from San Giovanni di Medua, in Albania, were brought to this port by an Italian auxiliary cruiser yesterday. Of these, 105 were wounded men.

THE PROVINCES.

The first number of *Ted*, (=Watchman) a monthly religious magazine of twenty-four pages, published at Harpout under the editorial care of Rev. H. H. Riggs, has just appeared.

We are assured that all mines have been removed from the entrance to Smyrna harbor, and that steamers are now again touching at that port. Ambassador Rockhill has entered a demand for an indemnity for the loss of the "Nevada."

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The Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission will be held this year in Talas, beginning with a patriotic celebration on July 4th.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has accepted the position of Inspector-General of the reforms to be inaugurated in Syria, although the date for his leaving Vienna has not yet been determined.

NOTES.

Rev. H. K. Krikorian, Editor of the *Rahnüma*, left last Wednesday for America. He expects to attend the commencement exercises at Amherst and Yale, and spend some two months in the United States.

Col. John Finley has been decorated by His Majesty the Sultan with the third order of the Mejidicé.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Browne, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Browne of Harpout, and a missionary now at Peking, to Rev. Murray S. Frame, of the A.B.C.F.M. Mission at Tungchow, China.

Mr. W. H. Peet, son of Treasurer W. W. Peet, sailed yesterday by Roumanian steamer for America, via Constanza. Mr. Peet will spend several days en route through Europe, sailing on June 14th from Liverpool on the "Carmania" for New York. Mr. Peet expects to be present at the Commencement of his "Alma Mater," the University of Vermont, on June 25th. From there he will go to Chicago where he will take up work as an electrical engineer.

OTHER LANDS.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, has been recommitted to prison and is understood to have resumed her hunger strike.

The American liner "Haverford", bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, struck a reef outside Queenstown harbor in a thick fog last Thursday. The 1200 passengers, mostly steerage, were taken off in tugs and brought to Queenstown.

A Socialist member of the Russian Duma was last week suspended for five sittings because of a speech in the assembly attacking the Orthodox Church.

A London telegram reports the death of the poet-laureate, Alfred Austin.



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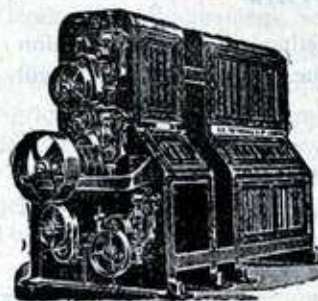
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IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	>	21st. >
SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	July	9th. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	>	24th. >
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	31st. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	Aug.	13th. >

Cunard sailings from Patras: —

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