

The Orient.

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THE BALKAN WAR.

Continuous stormy weather has very much hindered military operations this week, and beyond a desultory bombardment of the three besieged cities, nothing appears to have been done. Deserters from Adrianople report that the city can hold out for some time longer; and the Greeks do not yet seem to have succeeded in completely investing Yanina; while Shkodra still defies the Montenegrin and Servian besiegers. The Montenegrin cannon are said to be too far from the city to do effective work against its fortifications; but the frequent and formidable sorties of the Ottoman garrison prevent the Allies from advancing their batteries for fear of having them captured.

Near Boulair, the Bulgarians have confined their attentions in the bombarding line to the absurd attack on the British, French and Italian steamers, described on another page; and practically the only casualties there have been due to exposure to the fierce snow-storms and cold. There are many rumors of disaffection among the Ottoman troops near Chatalja, at San Stefano, and near Gallipoli, and of numerous desertions among the Anatolian troops on their way to the front. A serious opposition to Enver Bey and his methods appears to have developed in the army.

We are informed that the purpose of Hakki Pasha, in this journey to the European capitals, to get the Powers to agree to some terms that would include the retention of Adrianople by Turkey, has been disappointed, the Powers adhering closely to the terms of their last collective Note. On the other hand, the latest despatches from London are decidedly more hopeful for the speedy conclusion of peace, though on what terms it is not stated. The turn for diplomatic settlement has certainly arrived, for the appeal to arms brings no decisive result. Italy is said to have serious objections to Greece annexing Yanina, but to be willing to yield this point on condition of retaining Rhodes for herself. In regard to Shkodra, which Austria has been contending should go to Albania while Russia wished to see it in Montenegrin hands, we are now informed that Russia has yielded and that the town will remain to the new state of Albania. Ethnologically this is a true settlement; but it will be particularly hard on King Nicholas to accept such an arrangement, no matter what compensations are given elsewhere.

It is too early yet to say much about frontiers as between the Allies in the conquered territory. Servia, however, believes that the aid she has given and is giving Bulgaria at Adrianople must be recognized by granting her Perlepe and Keupürlü, if not Monastir itself.

In Salonica the entire Turkish municipal government has been retained in office by the Greeks, who are acting admirably in managing affairs there. The railroad station for the Dede-Aghadj—Constantinople line is occupied by Bulgarian troops, who also guard the church of St. Sophia, but the Greeks control the rest of the town. Some 30,000 refugees still remain at Salonica, 6,000 of them in a concentration camp in tents, the rest scattered in various houses, mosques and schools.

The cruiser "Hamidié" has last been reported as in the vicinity of Rhodes. It is certainly remarkable how it eludes the swift torpedo-craft of the Greeks.

AMERICAN RED CROSS APPRECIATED.

A writer under the pseudonym "Flodor" sends to the *Turquie* a word in praise of the Red Cross workers at Brousa:—

"During my short stay in Brousa I had several chances to watch the truly humane work that the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross is doing in that province. His Majesty the Sultan, appreciating fully the worth of one of the representatives of the society in Asia Minor, Miss Jillson, directress of the American School in Brousa, has been pleased to confer on her the 3rd class of the Shekat for her tireless devotion. She is aided in this task by Miss Allen, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Naughton (*sic*) and the indefatigable and very distinguished Dr. Wilfred M. Post, of the Konia hospital, who has been specially delegated to help them in their humanitarian work among the thousands of emigrants, victims of the most cruel of fates, who lie helpless in this part of Asia Minor. More than 8000 persons are lodged, clothed, fed and warmed in four great buildings rented by this society.

"Rare indeed are men such as Dr. Wilfred Post, who go through this world scattering blessings. And it is always with eagerness that one sees him going to whatever distant point of the city, where duty calls him. For each patient he has a kind word, full of goodness, charm and attraction. At the Ottoman hospital 700 others await his daily ministrations, and 2,500 vaccinations have been done by his expert hands. All the unfortunates whom he thus helps freely and with such devotion are full of admiration for this good man, and will surely keep him in undying memory."

The Armenian Evangelical Church of Providence, R. I., has raised \$2716.50 of the sum needed for erecting its edifice,

TOURING IN KOURDISTAN AMID SNOWS.

[We have been favored with a copy of a letter to Secretary Barton of the American Board, which we take the liberty of printing *in extenso*, as it gives such a vivid picture of the perils and peculiarities of a winter journey in the mountains of Eastern Turkey. Mr. Riggs and Miss Mattoon are the touring missionaries of Harpout Station.]

Haini, Turkey, January 18th, 1913.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

Touring in Turkey has its difficulties even south of the Taurus! Miss Mattoon and I got over the mountains all right,—though it was a hard pull for our load animals through the snow,—and arrived here two weeks ago today. After a week here we went to Dibneh, promising to return here, D. V., Wednesday, to stay here over Sunday, as we had planned for the communion, as well as for the Christmas sermon tomorrow.

But the best laid plans of mice and men take some energy to carry them out, and on Wednesday, with the heaviest snow of the season unbroken all about us, no muleteer could be persuaded or bribed or bulldozed into stirring out of the village. Thursday things were no better, Friday ditto; so Friday I took our servant and with our two horses and four men on foot we started out, leaving Miss Mattoon and our baggage to await results. The evening before I had made me a pair of snow shoes to use in case of need.

The weather was fine, but half the Protestants in the village came out for quite a distance, begging me not to try to go. The distance is about ten miles, and they were afraid I would find it too wearying a trip. At the end of three miles the snow was deeper but soft, so that the horses were going easily, but the foot-men had to give it up and go back. When we got within four or five miles of here, and the going seemed pretty good, I sent our servant back to be with Miss Mattoon over Sunday, while I pushed on alone.

Gradually the snow got deeper and deeper, and going was pretty slow. I got to within a mile of here, but then the drifts were too much for my horse, so I turned back to a village I had just passed. It had taken me three hours to come three miles, so I thought my horse was entitled to a night's rest.

As I first passed the village the people, who are all Zaza Kourds, piled out on the roofs and there was a good deal of hooting and yelling of "Giaour! Giaour!", so it was not pleasant to turn back and seek shelter there, but it seemed the wisest thing to do, so I labored up to the edge of the village and asked for the Agha's house. The people were decidedly insolent, and very few knew Turkish. Those who did shrugged their shoulders, till at last an old man, to whom I appealed sent a boy to show me the way. With the greatest difficulty I got my horse over the piles of snow that filled the streets, and at last entered the door which the youngster indicated.

In answer to my call there emerged from the house a pair of the most unpromising looking cut-throats you could imagine, each with a huge dagger at his belt, and their demeanor was not reassuring, but they agreed to entertain me, so I was their guest for the night. I entered a long low room, absolutely dark except for the light of the fire on the hearth, was ushered to the corner by the fire and seated on a thin mat, the only sign of comfort in the room. The room at once filled with a crowd who sat or stood around me to see and comment. Only four men in the room knew Turkish, all the others speaking only Zaza. At first their talk was rather boisterous and I could understand enough to know that they considered me an intruder.

But my host plied me with questions and translated my answers to the crowd. At last he explained to me that they thought I was a Russian or a German, both of whom they regard as enemies. Gradually as they found that I was friendly they became more polite and even cordial, and we were all famous friends by eight o'clock. Then supper was brought in, consisting of boughour pilav, buttermilk and coarse bread, made of barley and millet. It was not a very appetizing meal, but I was hungry enough to eat a brick, so it went all right.

After talking a while longer I remarked that I would like to go to bed. "All right, do so," was the reply, so I stretched myself out on my mat and covered myself with the quilt they had provided. Of course my feet stuck out, for I am six feet long and my mat was only four. But when my host and his young son went to bed beside me they did not have even a mat, and not much over them, — they had given me their best. I will not say that I slept well, but I did sleep some in spite of the fact that as soon as they stopped feeding the fire the wind got the better of it and blew smoke down the chimney all night.

This morning after some breakfast I started out with the young man of the house on my snow-shoes and in a little over an hour we covered the mile to this place. The snow was drifted ten feet deep in places and we had to climb up and down the drifts, which was no joke. But that is safely over. My horse is still in the village.

Jan. 20th. Naturally the folks here were very cordial in their welcome. They had supposed that I was snowed in in Dibneh. They at once began to plan for getting Miss Mattoon here, for it is evidently not going to be easy for us to get away from this region. So this morning, although it was snowing hard, a party of fourteen young men from our church started out on foot to break a path through to Dibneh and bring Miss Mattoon here tomorrow if possible.

There is much public spirit and bravery here, and rescue parties are often called out in winter. Last evening at sunset a man struggled in from the Diarbekir road and reported a party stalled on the mountain three miles from here. At once the church bell was rung long and loud, and as people ran out on their roofs to find out what was the matter word was passed along, and in a few minutes fifty or sixty men had started to the rescue with lanterns, shovels, bread and

provender. About eight o'clock in the evening they returned in safety with the travellers.

Jan. 21st. This morning another party of young men started out to meet Miss Mattoon and her escort, and about sun-down I spied the caravan, twenty-five men and five animals, coming over the mountain three miles from here. They had taken a longer and easier road than what I took. It was a hard pull for them, for the snow was waist deep and the horses had to be dug out of a good many drifts, and their loads arrived by the men. But they all arrived safely, twelve miles in eight hours. It was a courageous thing for the young men to undertake.

I have not said a word in all this about the real work of the trip. I find Haini a most interesting and encouraging place for work. There is a splendid group of wide-awake young men here, and a spirit of energy and hopefulness that is refreshing. But it is also a place of danger, for without strong leadership these young men will go wrong. Badveli Baghdasar was here for two months and made a strong impression. I certainly hope he will return here as planned.

We have had daily meetings here, well attended throughout. The lantern has been of great use here. In Dibneh we had services twice daily, and the people seemed very glad to attend. Their preacher is an earnest man, though not very highly educated. They have had to close their school, as their teacher got married.

Our plans now are very indefinite. It seems very doubtful whether we can get from here to Farkin. So we may have to give up visiting there on this trip. In that case we will go in the other direction, visiting Diarbekir, Arghuni and Maaden, leaving Farkin and vicinity till another trip.

The hardest thing about this tour has been the lack of news from home. Except for a note sent after us the day we started, we have not had a word from home since starting, Jan. 2nd. And we have only been able to send letters from here once. There is no telegraph here.

Very cordially yours,

HENRY H. RIGGS.

A later letter says they succeeded in going on to Farkin, after some of the Haini young men had brought in Mr. Riggs's horse from the Kourdish village, the Kourds demanding two liras for keeping it five days.

IS IT LIBERATION OR AMBITION?

After a harrowing description of the home-coming of the thousands of sick and wounded into Podgoritza, Cetinje and Rijeka after the last attack on the Shkodra fortifications, the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent in Cetinje goes on to say:—

"Six thousand at least, killed and wounded. And what has been gained? Brdica is not taken, and of Bardanjolt only one of the heights. A small hill has been thus dearly bought. The officials stated at the beginning that they were

prepared to pay 5,000 lives for Scutari. This, when it is remembered that the Montenegrin army consisted only of 50,000 men, is a criminal sacrifice of life. For the town for which all this blood is to be shed is not a Serb town which is to be freed from the Turkish yoke, but a purely Albanian town which is to be enslaved and forcibly Slavised. Were it in a good cause it would be terrible but admirable. As it is, this offering of life and limb is being made on the altar of greed.

"The war which began with the avowed intention of liberating Slav and Greek is now being carried on, on the western side of the campaign, in order to exterminate the Albanians, — destroy Albania. Montenegro has failed hopelessly to take Scutari single-handed, and now calls for great Serb reinforcements. In the name of justice and humanity it is time that these massacres should cease; that a halt should be called, and the rights of Albania to a national existence and to her capital town be recognized."

From what has reached our ears, the capture of Shkodra may perhaps be regarded by King Nicholas as essential to his continuance on the throne of Montenegro. The people blame his methods for the loss of so much time and so many lives already, and will be content only if the town is finally captured. But is the preservation of this dynasty in Montenegro so necessary as all that? After all, does not the good of that region call for a union of the thrones of Serbia and Montenegro, with a prince of one or other of the reigning houses on the throne?

THE RUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY.

Seldom does one royal family enjoy so long a period of unbroken power as the Romanoff dynasty which is today celebrating its three hundredth anniversary. When the House of Rurik became extinct, in 1613, Michael Romanoff was elected Tsar at the age of sixteen; and in these three centuries eighteen of this house have in turn occupied the Russian throne. Of these Peter the Great had the longest (1689—1725) and most famous reign. Four empresses are among them, — Catherine I., Anna, Elizabeth and Catherine II. In 1762 the advent of Peter III. brought in the House of Romanoff-Holstein, as his father was Duke of Holstein. From this time all the subsequent emperors have married German princesses. The present Tsar, Nicholas II., was born May 18, 1868, and ascended the throne Nov. 1, 1894. Thirteen days later he was married to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse. They have four daughters and one son, the heir-apparent, Grand Duke Alexis, born Aug. 12, 1904. The little Tsarevitch is not physically strong, and his recent illness has caused great anxiety all over the Empire.

In connection with the festivities of this anniversary, the Ottoman Government has designated Turkhan Pasha, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, as its special representative.

Tomorrow morning a solemn high mass followed by a *Te Deum* sung by a specially selected choir will be celebrated in the Russian Embassy chapel in Pera.

MISS PHOEBE L. CULL.

News has just reached us of the passing of Miss Phœbe L. Cull, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Prentice, in Worcester, Mass., on Jan. 22nd. Miss Cull was born in Whitehall, N.Y., March 25, 1835; and in 1871, after teaching some years in Wisconsin, she came to Smyrna Station as a missionary and taught in the girls' school at Manisa, the school that grew later into the Collegiate Institute. After a furlough in America 1885-87, she took charge of the girls' school in Brousa, and did good work especially among the Greek girls. Coming to Constantinople in 1895, she was located in Haskeyu, and took her full share in reopening the work there after the massacre of 1896. Later she went to Marsovan, and was connected with the Girls' Boarding School till 1906, when she retired to the United States. She was a woman of rare intellectual attainments, enthusiastic and inspiring as a teacher, very tender toward children and dumb animals, and characterized by great modesty. She once said she thought when she reached heaven she "would find that she had gone without many blessings and joys in this life which might have been hers for the asking, and that more of prayer would have made her own and other lives through hers larger and fuller and more according to God's planning."

COMMON ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS.

The average American who has not been privileged to travel in the Orient has certain impressions regarding Turkey and the Turks that are so ingrained in him as to be little short of convictions, but which are nevertheless in conflict with actual facts. One of these is that all people who live in Turkey are Turks. Perhaps the educative influence of the newspapers in connection with the present war may counteract this impression, as the distinction is drawn between Armenian, Arab, Kourdish, Greek, Jewish, Syrian and Turkish troops in the Ottoman army. In point of fact, the Turks are a minority of the inhabitants of Turkey, albeit hitherto the ruling race. The name Ottoman is correctly applied to all subjects of the Sultan; but not even all Moslems are Turks, over here.

Another equally erroneous impression common to the uninitiated is, that when the call to prayer is heard from the minaret, every Moslem immediately drops his work, and, whether in his house or shop or on the street or in the field, falls flat on his face to pray. The faith of Islam does not require such instantaneous response to the call of the *muezzin*. One may take his time about it, and in fact *must* take his time about it; for it would be disrespectful to the Almighty to seem to be in a hurry. Any time within a half-hour of the call, or even longer, is considered perfectly correct. And except in very unusual circumstances, the *namaz* or perfunctory prayer is not said out in the open, but in some private place or in the mosque. It is not true that the average Moslem says his prayers "to be seen of men." Furthermore, the attitude of prayer is usually misunderstood. The *namaz* begins in the standing posture, then follows a bow, then a pros-

tration twice repeated; the worshiper then stands again, and bows once more, prostrates himself twice again, and remains for a season in a sitting position. A man may omit the prayer at one of the five periods daily, and repeat it twice at the next to make up for this, though such an omission is not regarded as strictly right.

A third common mistake, which frequently creeps into articles written by those who "have been there, and ought to know," is that the wearing of a green turban (or of a white turban) indicates that the wearer has made the pilgrimage to Mecca. As a matter of fact, the green turban is worn only by those that claim lineal descent from the prophet Mohammed; and the white turban is the usual sign of the *ülema*, or Moslem clergy, including teachers and students of Moslem theology. The distinction given to those who have made the pilgrimage is the title of *Hadji*, placed before the name; and this title is usually given also to those of the Eastern Christian churches who have been on a pious pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The pilgrimage to Mecca is called by the Arabs *el hajj*. But the green turban has no necessary connection with this.

Still another misconception is that the Koran teaches that women have no souls, and that therefore women have no part in public or private worship. On the contrary, certain mosques have portions screened off for women, and in some other mosques women are free to worship at certain fixed times. The writer has seen a *hodja* or religious teacher addressing a large gathering of Moslem women in the Mosque of St. Sophia.

One other error may here be mentioned, — the idea that all Turks are dark-complexioned. Some even go to the length of supposing that they belong to the dark-skinned races, while others conceive of them all as having at least swarthy skins, black eyes and black hair. In point of fact the Turk is of very mixed race, and while originally Mongolian, has intermarried with the Georgians and the Circassians, the purest of the Caucasian race, till many of them are extremely fair. And although the darker shades do predominate, blondes are by no means unknown. The Turks have a word *chakur*, which designates a blue-eyed person, and such persons are not very rare among them. A black man is commonly known by the Turks as "Arab," though your true Arab is also a white man.

TURKISH KHUTBAS.

The Khutbas or Mosque Sermons issued in Turkish up to date are:

1. The Danger of Neglecting God's Word.
2. The Scriptures not Abrogated.
3. Three Days. (Jesus' Birth, Death and Resurrection.)
4. Fasting.
5. Miracles.
6. The Great Sacrifice.
7. The Rank of the Virgin Mary.
8. The Burden Bearer.

Others will soon be ready. Price 15 Piastres per hundred, post free. Apply to W. W. Peet, Esq., Bible House.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MARCH 5, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Yesterday was Inauguration Day at Washington and Dr. Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States. The Democratic party thus comes into executive power after sixteen years of Republican administration. It is a notable date, and will be appropriately observed all over the United States. But we look forward to no radical changes in the national affairs. The line of demarcation between the gradual reduction of tariff of the Republican platform and the tariff reform of the Democratic, has hardly more thickness than a hair, — certainly less than the line between the radical and conservative wings of either party. It is a matter of personalities now, as between candidates; and the country has chosen as its chief executive an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a scholar and writer of international reputation, whose vigor in reform measures in New Jersey bodes well for a strong, clean government that will leave its impress on the history of the country.

Far more importance has been given to the city of Adrianople from both strategic and religious points of view, in the negotiations for peace, than the facts warranted. Had any Moslem been asked before the war opened what was the most sacred place in European Turkey to the Moslem, he would undoubtedly have pointed to the tomb of Mourad I. on the plain of Kossovo. But this is now given up without a word. There is not a single Sultan or Khalif buried in Adrianople; and aside from its historic character as the former capital, it has no claim to "sacredness" from the Moslem point of view.

Strategically Adrianople has indeed proven a rock of offense in more than one campaign; for in spite of the general flatness of the plain, it has been excellently fortified. But it is a mistake to speak of it as the key to Constantinople, as is abundantly proven by the ease with which the Bulgarians left it behind and marched on to Chatalja. The Maritza valley route is by no means the only one across the Thracian plains; and the shorter way by Kirk Kilis  (Lozengrad) seems more to the Bulgarian taste in any case. The real importance of Adrian-

ople lies in the splendid defence put up by Sh kri Pasha and his soldiers during these past four months.

The centennial of the birth of David Livingstone comes on March 19th, and will be observed throughout the Christian world with appropriate ceremonies. What a different world is the heart of Africa from what that man of God found it seventy years ago! A string of mission stations all along the lonely trail he blazed, a great railroad leading to the Victoria Falls he discovered, and the "open sore of the world" practically healed. As he looks down on the scene today from his celestial home, no doubt he enters fully into the joy of his Lord at the material, moral and spiritual progress of these years. His was the indomitable spirit that conquered the fearful obstacles that would have dismayed the ordinary man, and left its impress not alone on the African native but on the Oxford and Cambridge students who organized the Universities Mission to carry on the work he had begun. His matchless work has inspired many another to give his life for his Savior in working for the uplift of humanity.

On his tomb in Westminster Abbey is this inscription:—
"Brought by Faithful Hands Over Land and Sea Here Rests DAVID LIVINGSTONE, Missionary, Traveler, Philanthropist; Born March 19, 1813, At Blantyre, Lanarkshire; Died May 1, 1873, At Chitambo's Village, Ulala. For Thirty Years His Life Was Spent in an Unwearied Effort to Evangelize The Native Races, to Explore the Undiscovered Secrets, to Abolish the Desolating Slave Trade of Central Africa, Where With his Last Words He Wrote: All I Can Add in My Solitude is, May Heaven's Rich Blessing Come Down on Everyone, American, English or Turk, Who Will Help to Heal The Open Sore of the World."

Seldom has there been a missionary of humbler beginnings or of wider and deeper attainments. A cotton-weaver at ten, receiving his first real interest in missions at twenty, working his way through a double course in medicine and theology in five years, he sailed for Africa in 1840, and it was sixteen years before he saw his native country again. The honors then showered on him were a genuine surprise to the modest man. He was made D. C. L. and LL. D., and member of various geographical societies; and was given the freedom of the cities of London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc. He was received by the Queen, and could have spent the rest of his life in ease with his family. But the call of duty was to the Dark Continent, and thither he returned. The story of his discoveries and hardships, his love for the African and the African's faithful care of his dead body, have been often told. We doubt not this centenary will afford an opportunity to many of our churches and schools to remember again this hero of the faith and celebrate in a worthy way these hundred years of African progress.

March first was Dr. George Washburn's eightieth birthday. *The Orient* extends to him its hearty congratulation on his fourscore years.

BULGARIANS FIRE ON NEUTRAL SHIPS.

By some strange blunder, three merchantmen were fired on last Saturday by a Bulgarian battery as they were passing along the shore between Gallipoli and Sharkeuy. The steamers were the French "Suzette Fraissinet," the Italian "Ausonia", and the British Moss liner "Mæris". The Italian was not hit, but the other two were struck and damaged, though not seriously. Naturally the British and French governments have made representations to the Sofia authorities.

It is supposed that these steamers were within the three-mile limit from the shore, and showed no colors, and were mistaken by the Bulgarians for Ottoman transports preparing to land troops. But such a blunder will of necessity call for apology and a money compensation. The Bulgarian gunners will have to show more prudence and less accuracy in dealing with neutral shipping.

THE SCUTARI-KADIKEUY TRAMWAY LINE.

La Turquie gives an account of the situation with reference to this proposed electric road on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. It will be remembered that up to the present there has never been a horsecar line or anything of the sort to connect the Asiatic suburbs of the city.

"In 1910 a competition was opened at the ministry of public works for a concession for a system of urban and suburban trolley lines or electric roads at Constantinople. The system under contemplation included lines in both European and Asiatic portions of the capital. The competition however brought in only two bidders, and their propositions were not followed up.

"Later one of the proposed lines, that from Shishli to Kiliios, became the basis of the Lenz concession. As for the lines contemplated in the Asiatic portion of the city, and its suburbs, they were placed in a special adjudication, the system proposed including (1) a line from Scutari to Chamlidja and Alem Dagh; (2) a line from Scutari to Kadikeuy with a branch to the Haidar Pasha landing; (3) a line from Kadikeuy to Moda, and (4) a line connecting with the Kadikeuy-Moda line, to Fener Baghtche. The concession was to be for sixty years. The competition bore especially upon the terms and benefits of the contract and on the portion to be assigned to the city government out of the net receipts from the concession.

"Bids were closed June 15, 1912. Three competitors appeared: the Ganz Company, already holder of the concession for electric power and traction on the European side of the city; the "Omnium d'Entreprises," known also as the firm of Périer and Company, and a third firm, which was rejected as not presenting the required financial guarantees. Two competitors thus remained, the Ganz firm and the "Omnium d'Entreprises." The examination of their bids raised various objections, particularly as to the participation of the prefecture, which seemed to be only contingent. Besides, the municipality of Scutari-Kadikeuy demanded that it also be allowed a share in the proceeds. And lastly the two propo-

sitions were so utterly unlike as to make a comparison quite impossible. For all these reasons it seemed necessary to nullify the adjudication and call for new bids on a new basis.

"Yet some time ago it was learned that the ministry of public works had decided in favor of the granting of the concession to the "Omnium d'Entreprises" Company. This decision evoked an immediate protest on the part of the Ganz firm, based on the claim that its proposals were more advantageous than those of the rival firm to whom the preference had been given.

"Such is the present situation. But it is to be hoped that a decision will be reached soon, so that there may be no further delay in securing the system of electric roads in the Asiatic part of Constantinople and its suburbs, a system we have already awaited too long."

TARSUS TOPICS.

St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, Turkey, Feb. 20, 1913.

Continuing the course of weekly lectures the following addresses have been given; "Respect for Fellowmen," by Simon Eff. Küpelian; "Friendship," by Badv. Samuel Melkonian, and "Hittites," by Mr. P. E. Nilson.

On Feb. 14, 15 and 16 Dr. Cyril Haas of the International Hospital in Adana delivered four stirring lectures on Sexual Hygiene, which were startling in their simplicity and directness. They produced a decided moral effect, and many young men as a result will live better and purer lives. Faculty and students alike are grateful to him.

Dr. Christie is at present at Suez, Egypt, where he expects to pass the rainy weeks of winter. His health has improved considerably over what it was a year ago.

The wall around the premises of the Protestant church is gradually being completed. To the congregation that is now holding services in a leaking rickety building it is a great encouragement, for when it is finished work on the new church building will be begun. The work on the wall has given employment to many needy men.

PAUL E. NILSON.

NEW TROUBLES FOR ITALY IN AFRICA.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that a despatch from Tunis reports the departure of a deputation representing a newly-formed independent government established in the interior of Tripoli, which deputation is to visit various European capitals to seek the recognition of the foreign governments. It is known that the former Ottoman deputy from Tripoli, Sheikh Süleiman el-Barouni, has been influential in stirring up the Arabs of Tripoli to resist the Italian invaders; and apparently he is responsible for the organization of this provisional government. It is reported that the new "State" has declared war on the Italians. The *Stampa* of Turin learns that an Italian mission near Ghadames has been captured and massacred. The way of the transgressor continues to be hard.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The imperial Iradé has been issued authorizing the transfer of the College to Paradise and the erection of buildings there.

The men of the U.S.S. "Tennessee" visited Ephesus recently. Prof. Lawrence conducted the party and gave an address in the Theatre.

Work is progressing finely on the new buildings at Paradise. The Gymnasium and President's house are practically completed and the tiles are now being put on the roof of MacLachlan Hall. We expect to commence the foundation work on the Chapel and Assembly Hall, as well as on six Staff houses, in March.

Dr. Carpenter of the "Tennessee" gave the address at the special service on Feb. 23rd—the day of Universal Prayer for Students.

C. W. L.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Government is said to be negotiating for the sale of a large piece of land opposite the German Embassy to a German syndicate for Lt. 470,000.

A plot against the present Cabinet was discovered last week, and several arrests made. The private secretary of Prince Sabaheddin is suspected of being the leader in the plot, but he cannot be found. All those arrested are Turks, none of them now in high standing.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Hoffman Philip of the American Embassy is making good progress toward recovery.

Several members of the Egyptian Red Crescent corps left last Thursday returning to their homes.

The insurance companies doing business in Constantinople threaten to make a further substantial increase in their rates of insurance, or else withdraw absolutely from business here, in consequence of their recent heavy fire losses. They place these losses during 1911 and 1912 at a million liras, while from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1913, they paid out Lt. 70,000.

Djavid Bey and Halid Zia Bey, former ministers of finance, left the capital last Saturday, to visit various European capitals, presumably on a financial mission for the Government.

The Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch has been visiting this city. The Sultan has conferred on him the grand cordon of the Medjidié.

THE PROVINCES.

The Italians have expelled the mayor of Rhodes for taking part in demonstrations in favor of the annexation of that island to Greece.

The British cruiser "Dartmouth" arrived in Smyrna last week Tuesday from Crete, having been much delayed by stormy weather, during which one boat was washed overboard.

The Alumni of Euphrates College who are in America have presented the College library with some twenty-five of the most recent books, many of them costly illustrated volumes.

Prof. Khachadourian of Euphrates College is in Berlin this winter, studying for a degree in the Academy of Music.

An earthquake shock is reported as occurring at Kara Hisar Sharki on Feb. 16th.

The Bitlis Armenians in Fresno, Calif., who now support ten orphans in the American Orphanage in Bitlis, have collected \$500 toward a fund for starting a trade school for orphans in their mother-city.

NOTES.

Mr. E. O. Jacob returned last week from Salonica, where he has been helping in the distribution of Red Cross supplies.

Miss Harriet G. Powers passed through Constantinople on the Messageries steamer last Saturday on her way to Adana via Beirut. On the same steamer were Rev. Mr. Caruthers and Miss Burns, of the Reformed Presbyterian mission, going respectively to Mersin and Latakia.

Rev. A. C. Ryan left this morning for Brousa to assist for a time in relief work among the refugees.

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Rev. T. A. Elmer, of Marsovan, left Boston March 1st, in the Leyland liner "Devonian," to join Mrs. Elmer and the children at her parents' home near London.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post returned from Brousa last Wednesday, and went on hence to his home in Konia yesterday.

Mrs. Edward Riggs and Rev. J. Riggs Brewster returned to Smyrna by the Messageries steamer leaving here on Saturday last.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. J. H. Kingsbury, of Bardizag, who passed away there on Saturday, March 1st, of peritonitis, having come out from America last fall.

Rev. Robert Thomson of Samokov has left for a trip of about two months to Palestine, going via Trieste, and if possible returning by way of Constantinople.

Word has just reached us of the sudden death at Muskat, Arabia, on Jan. 16th, of Dr. Sharon J. Thoms, who went out to the Arabian Mission from the University of Michigan in 1898, and has been working in Basra, Bahrein and Matrah.

OTHER LANDS.

Sir William White, the designer of over 250 British warships, died last Thursday at the age of 68.

The Tsar has conferred on President Poincaré of France the Russian Order of St. Andrew.

Lieut. Nimis of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic expedition to Adelie Land was killed recently by a fall down a crevasse. A Swiss member of the same expedition has also died. The explorers have discovered new land in that region.

On Feb. 5th was dedicated at Mt. Hermon School, Mass., the Schaufler Memorial Library, the gift of Mrs. A. F. Schaufler of New York in memory of Rev. Dr. William G. Schaufler, one of our early missionaries in Constantinople.

An Albanian congress was opened March 1st at Trieste, with the object of formulating the Albanian demands as to territory and form of government. The delegates propose to include the Koutzo-Vlachis in the new State.

Mrs. Scott, widow of Capt. Scott of the Antarctic tragedy, has been granted by King George V. the same rights and privileges as if her late husband had been made Knight Commander of the Bath. She thus becomes Lady Scott.

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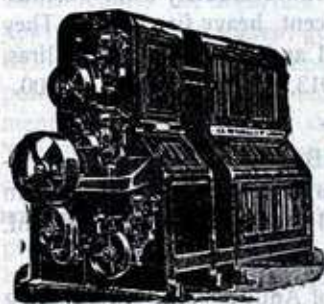
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PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	"	26th.	"
SAXONIA	(14,000 ")	April	7th.	"
CARPATHIA	(13,000 ")	"	19th.	"
IVERNIA	(14,000 ")	May	2nd.	"
SAXONIA	(14,000 ")	"	21st.	"
PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	"	31st.	"
CARPATHIA	(13,000 ")	June	7th.	"

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