

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 20

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

THE ARMENIAN CRISIS.

As an outcome of the last meeting of the Armenian National Assembly, reported in our last issue, a memorial was presented on Monday to the Grand Vizier by a special commission composed of the Patriarch Arsharouni, two high ecclesiastics and the president and vice-president of the lay council. The Grand Vizier received the delegation very cordially, spoke of the patriotic valor shown by the Armenian soldiers in the Balkan war, and promised to take energetic measures to assure quiet and security in the provinces and to prevent threatened disturbances.

The memorial presented by the Armenians spoke of the continuation, even under the constitutional régime, of acts of injustice and violence against them, of the same sort to which they had been subjected under the rule of tyranny; of the refusal of Hadji Adil Bey, Minister of Interior, to receive a deputation sent some time since to talk with him about the situation; and of the attempt in some quarters to throw on the Christians of the Empire the blame for the misfortunes that have attended it in this war. It then enumerates ten recent ominous events as indicating a more serious threat of danger since the bomb explosion at Erzindjan; 1) two Moslems, both among the organizers of the Adana tragedy, have been around in that region holding secret meetings, local officials being often present; 2) a Mersin paper has published inflammatory articles and has not been reprimanded; 3) Moslems living in Armenian quarters have been moving out into Moslem quarters; 4) tribal chiefs have held meetings in Diarbekir for the ostensible purpose of securing an understanding among the tribes, and these meetings were immediately followed by a fresh list of crimes against Armenians; 5) the vali of Erzroum insisted on publishing a full account of a certain event there, though he was begged to abstain from this in order to avoid exciting the masses; 6) many persons suspected of having been connected with the Adana tragedy have recently paid frequent visits to the vali there; 7) while the persons accused of the murder of a priest and of the director of Armenian schools at Van were acquitted and released by order of the vali, some 150 Armenians of two villages have long been detained in prison owing to the murder of a Moslem, while others have fled to the mountains; 8) some bandits guilty of murder, pillage and other crimes against Armenians in the Bitlis vilayet have been freed, while the Moslem population makes violent demonstrations against the Armenians just as they did before the massacre; 9) the son of the vali of Bitlis went to Gharzan, called to-

gether the tribal chiefs and got them to unite, and after this meeting, public safety in the region of Seert has been seriously troubled; 10) while the tribesmen and bloodthirsty men are allowed to arm themselves and to openly threaten the Armenians, the latter have their guns confiscated, even those not in the prohibited category. A number of other incidents are mentioned, such as the refusal of the authorities for the past three years to allow the Protestant bell at Osmanié to be rung. The memorial begs the Grand Vizier to take steps to prevent a fearful calamity to the State, and to secure order by bringing to justice guilty officials and others.

Mahmoud Shevket Pasha said in reply that the refusal of the Minister of Interior to receive the Armenian deputation sent him was due to a misunderstanding; that there was no danger of the Roumelian refugees being sent into the Armenian provinces, that new and more capable officials had recently been sent there, from whom a more equitable administration might be expected. He also eulogized the loyalty of the Armenians, than whom the Empire had no more loyal Christian subjects.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Peace has not yet been signed, though there are no insuperable obstacles now visible. Turkey having put herself entirely in the hands of the Powers, now merely refers all questions of detail to them. And before the peace plenipotentiaries actually meet in London, some of these questions may be settled. One is the Midia-Enos frontier line, where Turkey says the Powers promised her a straight line, while Bulgaria is bound to have the railroad station of Mouradlu. Another is the Aegean Islands. Germany is insistent on assigning Mitylene and Scio to Turkey, while Greece claims both, and Russia and France support Greece. England rather inclines to the German view, despite her *entente* with France and Russia. Apparently the islands now occupied by Italy do not enter into this deal at all, but will remain to give Dame Europa a new headache later on. A third matter is brought up by Greece, who demands that the southern boundary of Albania be indicated before she gives her adherence to any treaty of peace. She is determined to keep Kortcha, Konitza, Delvino and Santi Quaranta, which the Powers appear inclined to assign to Albania.

As for Albania, the weight of diplomatic opinion seems to favor absolute independence rather than any paper suzerainty of the Sultan, which a proclamation of independence would tear up within a very short time. Essad Pasha now comes out with a declaration that he never proclaimed him-

self King of Albania, nor did he negotiate with King Nicholas for Montenegrin recognition of his right to the Albanian throne, but that his sole reason for surrendering Shkodra was that his soldiers were dying of famine. Both Essad Pasha and Djavid Pasha are taking measures to send all their non-Albanian soldiers around by sea to Asia Minor; and the Greeks have agreed that their fleet will not molest the transports carrying such troops.

Relations as between the Allies have not been bettered by the refusal of Bulgaria to allow some 140 heavy Servian siege guns, used at Adrianople, to be transported back to Servia.

The fire that broke out in Shkodra last week was not as destructive as was at first reported, but it burned about 174 shops.

RED CROSS WORK IN BROUSA.

Dr. Post has so ably and fully reported concerning the work for the refugees in Brousa, that it would seem but little more could be said, yet the work has taken on such a new aspect now, that friends may be interested to hear of it.

So often through the winter the women told us how tired they were of having nothing regular to do, and how glad they would be if they had some work, that we tried to think of what would be possible; and when the heavy work of providing for their immediate needs began to lighten, we decided to start them on weaving, providing them with looms and materials, that they might make the things they had made in their own villages, plain white cloth, "bez," also "alaja," and cloth of different colors, similar to the Marash cloth, in blue, pink, green etc. We found the women more than ready to work, and so we have added to the number of looms, and are now making materials for curtains, white, with stripes of green, blue, yellow, or red, also materials in colors for pillow covers, and embroideries in silk, that will be suitable for table covers, or scarfs. The women receive daily wages according to the amount they do, and that means two to three piasters a day.

When the work was commencing, Miss Wheatley and Captain Deedes of the Red Crescent Society, were in Brousa, and they also became interested in the plan. They went to the Vali and to the Mouhadjir Commission, and talked with them, and as a result, they gave 30 looms that had been originally used in a factory for poor women in Brousa. The Government also provided a building in which these 30 looms could be put, and guaranteed it to be rent free for a year. We have bought other looms, which are in the rooms used through the winter for the Red Cross work, so that now there are 43 in operation, and about 30 women are employed in other ways, some on the embroideries and some winding thread for the looms.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill have become very enthusiastic over the plans; they came to Brousa about two weeks ago and examined the work, then talked with the Vali, and are very anxious to have us get a large building, so that we may add 50 more looms. Mrs. Rockhill gave some splendid sug-

gestions as to kinds of work that would be most acceptable in America; both she and Mr. Rockhill had been greatly interested in the peasant embroidery work in Russia, and they feel that the same kind of industry can be developed here.

At present, we are having made various kinds of materials, and then shall prepare little books of samples, which we can send to any who wish to help the work by making purchases. Wholesale orders for the "bez" or the "alaja" would be gladly welcomed, and retail orders of any kind would be of great help. We will also gladly give further information to any who are interested. Surely this development of the work, which has been so splendidly supported by the Red Cross all through the winter, will be a success also, if friends will work with us. We shall be very glad to send to America pieces of work, that some of those friends, who so generously contributed for the Red Cross funds, may see some of the result of their kindness and benevolence.

Any letter of inquiry may be addressed to

JEANNIE L. JILLSON

American School, Brousa.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSIONS TOUR.

Next November the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Gordon Hall and Samuel Nott in Bombay will be celebrated at that place in a most fitting way. In connection with this event, Dr. H. W. Dunning is organizing with the co-operation of the American Board a tour of missions that will be of interest to our friends in Turkey as well. The party sails from New York September 17th, and goes via Gibraltar, Naples, Corfu and Patras to Athens. Thence they come to Constantinople, where they plan to spend three days, Oct. 6th to 9th, seeing the city, the missionary work, the churches, the Colleges and so on; and then on to Smyrna, stopping there with the Messageries steamer on the 10th, and going on for one day, the 13th, at Beirût; then via Jaffa, the Suez Canal and Aden to Ceylon, where they stay four days. More than a month will be spent in India. Arriving in Madura Oct. 29th, the party visits Pasumalai, Madras and Ahmednagar before reaching Bombay for the centenary celebration of the Marathi Mission, which occurs Nov. 7th to 10th. After that they go to Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta, Serampore, Darjeeling, and then to Rangoon where the Judson centenary of the Baptist Mission will be going on at the time, Dec. 5th to 9th. By Singapore and Hong Kong the mission tourists go to China, spending four weeks in that wonderful new republic, visiting Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Paoting-fu and Peking. On Jan. 17th, 1914, the party is due at Seoul, Korea, and three days later in Japan; here they see Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo and Yokohama, sailing Feb. 8th for Honolulu and San Francisco. An opportunity is thus being given to those personally and financially interested in mission work, as the prospectus states, to see for themselves how their money is being used. The inclusion of two centenary celebrations on the field makes the itinerary exceptionally attractive. ●

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. John R. Allen, who came to Robert College two years ago from the University of Michigan where he is one of the Professors of Engineering, leaves here today for America to resume his duties at Ann Harbor.

When Prof. Allen came to the College there were no electric lights, and no power, save one petroleum engine used for pumping water. The development of the property on the hillside above the campus had not been begun at that time, but it is now well under way. In the two years since Prof. Allen came there have been erected an Academy building, an engineering building and power house, and an electric lighting and power plant has been installed. The engineering building itself contains boilers, furnaces, pumps, lathes, planes, drill presses, and all sorts of machines for wood and metal work which will be used in the instruction of the engineering students.

In addition to the work of erection Prof. Allen has also started the engineering course which it is hoped will soon develop into a College of Engineering. Not every professor of engineering has the skill or experience needed for the erection of so varied a group of buildings as has been added to the College during the last two years, and in the departure of Prof. Allen the College will lose a skillful and resourceful engineer.

The College is fortunate in having Prof. Lynn A. Scipio to carry on the Department of Engineering in the future.

The Department of Engineering gave a farewell tea to Prof. and Mrs. Allen on Saturday in the power house. The great room was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and a large number of invited guests inspected the engineering building, and enjoyed the novel sensation of drinking their tea in the midst of the machinery and in sight of the forges.

Dr. and Mrs. Gates gave a delightful tea in honor of Prof. and Mrs. Allen in the garden of the newly acquired property in Bebek on Monday afternoon.

The best wishes of the community go with Prof. and Mrs. Allen on their return to their former home.

Prof. Gray Scott will give an illustrated lecture on China on Thursday evening, May 15th, before the Faculty Club.

Mr. Djedjizian has gone this week as a delegate to the Adabazar Y. M. C. A. celebration.

On April 23rd, Rev. Mr. Frew spoke to the Robert College Y. M. C. A. and gave an intensely interesting and moving account of his work among the refugees, and in the Cholera camp in San Stefano. Z.

CONCERT AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

On Friday evening of last week the college community had the great pleasure of hearing Jacques van Lier, of the Scharwenka Conservatory in Berlin, one of the finest violin-cellists now before the public.

Herr van Lier had already given two concerts in the city

with marked success and our expectations were very high. However we were not disappointed.

The program was very happily chosen and represented sincere and serious music, well adapted to the instrument, in place of the too common "pièce de résistance" which only aims to set forth the ability of the performer and to astonish the audience. We were also gratified to find Herr van Lier free from stage mannerisms, *agitato* effects obtained by the vigorous shaking of a few pet curls or a shock of neglected hair and other eccentricities so unworthy of any artist of intelligence and so disgusting to any audience of high musical appreciation.

Herr van Lier's tone was rich and full and his *pianissimo* effects were remarkably fine. The acoustics of the hall were put to the most severe test and were once more shown to be perfect. The artist remarked that it would be difficult to find a more perfect hall for concert purposes.

The frank and sincere interpretation of the Bach air was a lesson to those who indulge in cheap sentimentality. It was played with a straightforwardness that impressed everyone and proved Bach to be anything but dry and uninteresting as he is so often accused of being.

All of the short selections were especially delightful, notably the Schumann "Abendlied", the Schubert "Wiegenlied" and the Gluck "Minuet", while the longer selections called upon his mature musicianship and clearly showed his virtuosity. The technical difficulties were surmounted with consummate ease.

The audience was an enthusiastic one and urged an encore to which Herr van Lier responded with Schubert's "Wiegenlied".

We count ourselves fortunate to add Herr van Lier to the list of artists who have visited the college. This list now contains Henri Marteau, of the Royal Hoch-Schule in Berlin, Florizel von Reuter, Mme. Schabbel-Zoder of the Dresden Opera, the Sevcik String Quartet, the Fitzner String Quartet, and Jacques van Lier. We hope in the future to be able to arrange for concerts by visiting artists and if the community and friends of the college support these as well as they have in the past this will doubtless be possible.

C. E. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The last part of the college year began in sunshine and flowers with the first day of May. The Faculty and students returned from their various vacation trips. Several of the teachers had made the tour of the seven churches. Dr. Patrick came back from Munich. The Registrar, Miss Burns, returned after over a month spent in visiting schools and colleges in Syria and Egypt. In Beirût she visited the Syrian Protestant College, the American School for Girls and the British Syrian Training College for Girls; in Sidon the Gerard Industrial Institute, and the Seminary for Girls; in Cairo, the American Mission College for Girls; and the college at Assiout.

Both in Syria and Egypt the student body is far more

homogeneous than with us. There it is the exception to find a student who does not speak Arabic, so that English or French is not needed, as here, in order that students may understand each other. Also, while differing in religion and nationality, their students are for the most part under the same government, so that with a common vernacular and citizenship, their national problems are less difficult than ours, here in Constantinople, where Bulgarian, Greek, Servian and Turk have worked together while their countries were at war.

Miss Burns found that their problems of the curriculum were similar to ours and that the S.P.C. had accomplished what we hope to do in the future, by completing the required language work in the Sophomore year, leaving the last years free from that heavy burden of required work.

In the colleges at Beirut and Assiout, she found strong support for the policy of separation of collegiate and preparatory students, of giving entirely separate recitation rooms, dormitories, dining-halls, and playgrounds to each. In this way college students have more freedom, and may be dealt with as mature individuals rather than as school boys.

In Syria the Preparatory Schools for boys feel that their curriculum is somewhat restricted by the college entrance requirements, while in Egypt not only secondary but collegiate institutions for boys are much restricted by the government regulations to which they must conform if they wish recognition of their diploma.

The S.P.C. has taken a long step forward in the development of its religious life by the erection of its Y.M.C.A. building, and the appointment of a Y.M.C.A. general secretary who will give his entire time to the work of the Association, and to personal work among the students. This is following the plan that American Colleges have found successful, and is a method we will gladly follow when financially able to do so.

Since making this visit Miss Burns feels strongly the help that will come from an Educational Conference of colleges, such as was planned for this spring, where problems of curriculum, relation to schools of the country, government and religious life can be fully discussed.

I. F. D.

TALAS AND CESAREA.

Miss Vaughan and Miss Cold from Hadjin made us a visit Easter week, bringing with them Miss Hagopian of the Hadjin Home. They were just in time for our various festivities that took place during that week.

Tuesday, April 29th, was held an entertainment at the Kindergarten building in Cesarea, given by the Cesarea students in the Talas Girls' School. The room was crowded, besides the parents of the girls, there were present the senior classes of the Protestant and Gregorian Girls' Schools in Cesarea. The program consisted of songs, organ solos and duets, and recitations in Armenian, Turkish and English. The affair passed off very well, and we were glad to have the people of Cesarea, who are so backward in educating their girls, see what kind of work is being done in Talas.

The other great event of the week was the concert Fri-

day night given for the piano fund of the Girls' School. The Alumnae have undertaken to raise the money for a piano, and three quarters of the amount was already in hand. This entertainment was gotten up by the Americans, and as the hall was well filled, a goodly addition was made to the fund. There were songs and recitations and an instrumental trio, — organ, harp, and violin, — by the students of both schools, a solo by our music teacher, and several songs by different Americans. We were very fortunate in having Miss Cold of Hadjin with us, whose beautiful voice added greatly to the enjoyment of all. One of the most amusing features was a humanophone, where the different notes were sung by girls from the Girls' School, and a member of the senior class convulsed the audience by her manner of playing the instrument.

The second part of the program was a most interesting trip to Jerusalem given by Miss Orvis, and illustrated by Mr. Irwin with pictures on the radiopticon. The whole program took much time and labor in the preparation, but we felt well repaid by the appreciation of the audience and the shekels that came in.

On Easter Sunday, also, there was special music, and a Sunday school Concert by the members of the Junior C. E. society.

The work of the last term is well begun, and now we are looking forward to Commencement and Annual Meeting for our next festivities!

Talas, May 5, 1913.

A. S. D.

FOREIGN ADVISERS VERSUS FOREIGN ADVICE.

The *Sabah* remarks: —

We have till now had quite a few foreign specialists who have had the requisite good-will and other qualities needed to do good work. But we have not succeeded in getting into accord with them. And when, one after another, Gamble Pasha, Von der Goltz Pasha and M. Laurent left our country we have proved powerless to safeguard and preserve the foundations they laid with such difficulty. Little by little the old state of things or nearly the same old state has returned. This is the bitter truth. But a truth is not judged according to one's tastes. In writing the above we merely wish to have it understood that in order to secure the application of reforms, it is not merely necessary to engage the greatest specialists in Europe, but it is also essential to authorize them to put into operation the principles which they think necessary for the betterment of the situation. We should leave them entirely free in the application of their vast stores of knowledge. This depends on us ourselves. If we persist in the same old system, we shall obtain nothing, though we call not one but fifty specialists. We need to engage foreign advisers, but we should at the same time make more favorable the conditions under which they may work. So long as both these two aspects of the case are not taken into consideration together, success will not be assured.

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, \$ 1.50 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.

MAY 14, 1913

EDITORIAL.

The cogent remarks of the Turkish daily *Sabah* anent foreign specialists may be taken as representing the disappointment of the sober thinkers among Ottomans over the failure of the effort to graft Western methods on the venerable Ottoman system. The writer is refreshingly frank. Admiral Gamble tried his best to reform the Ottoman fleet; Gen. von der Goltz Pasha attempted the same task with the army, with a little better success; and M. Laurent was called to wrestle with the problem of finance. Each in turn was met by that characteristic Turkish inertia which prefers to do the same old things in the same old way, and disdains foreign fads. It is true that of late we do not see crooked stovepipes with tin cans tied to the elbows to catch the soot, sticking out of the portholes of the Ottoman ironclads, as the writer saw them fifteen years ago. And the soldiers have better uniforms; and some of the leaks in the Treasury tills have been stopped up. But the reforms accomplished have always been like pulling teeth; and at best they have most of them been superficial. Our esteemed contemporary is right in saying that in engaging a foreign instructor, the government must give him power to carry into effect the reforms he finds essential. Too often has a change of cabinet blocked entirely the work of foreign advisers, till in disgust they have thrown up the job and gone home. The Ottoman people has thus suffered and now begins to protest. They do not approve of the reactionary methods of their government. It is refreshing to hear them thus express themselves.

A Greek writer of the sixteenth century, Chalcocondyles, pays this tribute to the army of the Ottoman Sultan of his day:—"I think there is no prince in all the world who has his armies and camps in better order, both as regards the abundance of victuals and of all other necessities which are usually provided, and as regards the beautiful order and manner they use, in encamping without any confusion or embarrassment." In the lurid light of Lüle Bourgas and San Stefano, this looks like irony, but it is not. There has been a most pitiful degeneration in Ottoman management since

the days of Süleiman the Magnificent; and order and provisioning seem to be among the lost arts. Where is the explanation of this? Apparently far more attention was paid in the preparations for this war to accoutrements than to commissariat, and to numbers than to drill. In modern warfare the greatest care is taken by most nations for the health of the troops; while preliminary instruction in the use of the rifle is so essential as to be almost taken for granted. Here, however, the amount of red tape substituted for efficiency in the Turkish army was discouraging. An instance in the capital came to our notice, where a doctor serving with one battalion in which he had practically no work to do was forbidden to go to the relief of the many sick in the battalion encamped next to his, although they had no medical man, because forsooth he did not belong to that regiment. Inefficiency lost the Thracian campaign, and brought disease and death to more poor soldiers than did the lead or steel of the Allies. If the Ottoman army is ever again to be effective, the commissary department must be reformed.

Six months have elapsed since the international squadron sailed into the Bosphorus and dropped anchor off the Imperial palace. For half a year a dozen to twenty warships representing ten nations have dwelt together in unity, and have lent a gala aspect to our harbor. Hark back a hundred years, or even fifty, or twenty, and ask yourself if such concerted action in behalf of peace and humanity was ever seen in those days, or would have been possible. The nearest to the Ottoman imperial yacht is the Austrian "Kaiserin Elisabeth," for the grabbing of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been forgiven; on the other side of the "Ertoghroul" is the Italian battleship "San Marco," typifying the Peace of Lausanne; and the British "Zealandia" lies next to the German "Dresden," as if there were no feelings of jealousy between those great nations. It is a practical illustration of the same sort of cooperation as between nations that was seen in the relief of Peking in 1900. International relations are by no means what they should be yet, but ten years ago it would have been utterly impossible to have preserved the peace as between Austria and Russia through such a strain as they have just undergone with apparent success. The spirit of brotherhood has made strides in advance through the feeling of joint responsibility. And while it has been thought best not to bring any American warships up to Constantinople, the little "Scorpion" has taken its share in doing international police duty, while the "Montana" at Beirût and the "Tennessee" at Smyrna have exhibited the most cordial of relations with other watchdogs. Spaniard and Dutchman and Roumanian have joined with the group commonly called the Great Powers, to show this international city how fleets ought to be used, — to prevent fighting. Let us hope the experience of six months of cooperation may be so sweet as to lead to its permanent adoption as a world-policy. Opinions may differ as to whether or not this could rightly be termed an illustration of Christian unity; at all events, its beneficial effects entitle it to rank among the forces making for peace among men.

WHEN ARE THE REFORMS TO BE.

Ahmed Aghaieff contributes a leader to the *Jeune-Turc* under this caption, which is worth reading: —

The lack of will-power from which we suffer, as do also our statesmen, is indeed a fatal disease; it is bringing us into great peril. A characteristic sign of this weakness is the ease with which we get excited over vast plans, great ideas. Magnificent wishes have no trouble in getting hold of us and making us dream of colossal enterprises destined to make over the country from top to bottom and make it the happiest land on earth. But as soon as it comes to the execution, the realizing of these dreams, the employment of activity, we fall back powerless in the rut of irresolution, of routine, of sloth and idleness. This produces in all who do not know us the impression of ill will, even of duplicity; the contradiction between our words and our deeds makes them think we make promises when we have determined beforehand not to carry out such promises. Yet this is a mistaken judgment; we are never lacking in good will, good intentions, sincerity, — nay and the desire to do well. What we do lack is the will to act, and above all the will to act promptly; we always believe that time will not fly, but will wait for us, and that we can act when we have leisure. But alas! it does not wait, it flies, and the moment comes when it is too late to act. Our good intentions alone will not answer; we shall never get far with them only; we must also have the courage and the decision to put them in practice.

It is already several weeks since foreign instructors began to be talked of, also reforms, and commissions about to start off for Anatolia; but whole weeks have passed and we see none of these realized; the reforms commission does not budge, its president and even its members are not yet appointed; no foreign specialist is yet engaged. Really this is incomprehensible. Have not the terrible blows that have just overwhelmed us and the painful misfortunes of our country been yet enough to wake us from this torpor, to force upon us the duty of wrestling with our own feebleness? Are we waiting for new blows and new misfortunes before deciding to do something? Yet movements appearing in the eastern vilayets and in Syria and the intrigues from abroad connected therewith are serious enough to command our attention without a moment's delay. In certain towns of Europe are now assembled agitators who make a great deal of noise about the Armenian and Arab questions. Of course we know as well as they do that these persons do not represent the Arab or Armenian nationalities; those who have more right to this title do not approve of the action of those agitators; the real representatives of the Armenians ask only peace, tranquillity, the enforcement of law, security of life, honor and property, — in fine, the chance to live and work quietly.

Do we not recognize the justice of these demands? Is all going well in our Eastern provinces? Have we not ourselves officially recognized the uneasiness that reigns there and the necessity of ending it, and have we not with this end in view decided to send there a special commission? Why

do we not hasten to carry out this resolution? Why do we not put quickly into operation a plan we ourselves have elaborated? This would be the best possible reply to these agitators abroad; to be sure, they would still keep up their disturbance, we know that; but this should not keep us from doing our duty, and giving our Armenian compatriots the chance to succeed.

The same may be said of Syria; already the measures taken as to the use of the Arabic language in instruction and in official circles have produced an excellent impression among those Arabs who are unwilling to be instruments for foreign plots, and who cherish only the idea of the development of their nation. Encouraged by these measures they have already begun to raise their voice against agitators and have certainly a better chance of being heard by the people. It remains now to support them by taking measures quickly for the prompt and actual application of the decisions made. In a word, we have not a moment to lose. We must decide quickly and act immediately; the question of calling foreign instructors ought not to drag on a long time in our official circles; we have admitted the principle of calling them, and now we must do so as soon as possible. Thus we will convince the world of the sincerity of our desires and of our firm determination to realize the projected reforms. Then we must hasten the starting of the reforms commission to Anatolia; since peace abroad seems assured, we must now work day and night to assure peace at home as well; let us secure that, let us give each man his rights, let us make life safe and work productive, and we shall see that no agitation, no intrigue will find favorable ground among us.

THE HEIR-APPARENT SPEAKS.

The *Tanin* says:

The words uttered by His Imperial Highness the Heir-apparent, in favor of the reconstruction of the Ottoman navy, should make the Ottomans think deeply and call them to undertake a sacred duty. These words, inscribed on the visitors' book at the Marine Museum, should be impressed on the memory of us all. The Prince said:

"Sultan Abdul Aziz, my father, grasped the truth and concentrated all his efforts on the development of his fleet. In his day its naval strength placed Turkey in the second rank as a maritime power. But unfortunately this program of my father's was later abandoned. Many irreparable misfortunes have in consequence of this step overwhelmed our country since then."

These few lines record and interpret the history of the governmental policy of the last forty years. What were we forty years ago, and what have we now become? While all other countries have been working for the increase and prosperity of their fleets, we have not been content even to stay still, we have completely withdrawn; we have come to such a pass that a little state like Greece has succeeded in preventing our going out of the Dardanelles.

A great duty devolves upon Turkey, — greater than in

the past. Not to mention all our military losses during this war caused by our having no fleet, if we merely consider the losses that our mercantile marine has suffered, we must acknowledge our fault for not having spent at least half the amount of these losses on our navy. If we keep on, after the war, putting this interpretation on the spirit of sacrifice, our reverses will in the future be still more terrible. The words of the Heir-Apparent constitute a program, and indicate the duty of the whole nation.

CONCERTS IN BEIRUT.

Two concerts were given recently which deserve mention. The Armenian Students Union in the S. P. C. gave an excellent program at a concert (under Mr. Muradian's direction) in the Memorial Hall in the American Mission Compound. The hall was full and the audience was enthusiastic, the proceeds were divided between the Armenian School and the library of the Union.

The Beirut Y. W. C. A. gave an afternoon concert in Jubilee Hall of the British Syrian Training College in aid of the School for the Blind, in connection with their training College. The program was a cantata, the Infancy of Jesus, sung by members of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Huffnagel of the Faculty School arranged the cantata with English hymns, most of them familiar. The narrative was supplied by readings from Isaiah and the New Testament in Arabic. It is a worthy charity and about £stg. 80 was realized. Some years this school has had to close for lack of funds. Pupils are taught to mend chairs and to make door mats and brooms. They are also taught to read in the raised letters, and in fact to set the type and print in these peculiar letters on the school press. A former pupil in this school visits every Wednesday afternoon the German hospital and with his fingers reads from his huge Bible first in the womens' wards and then upstairs to the men. He is not only welcomed by the patients, his visits are eagerly awaited.

W. B. A.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

All the temporary foreign hospitals that were opened by the Red Cross and other agencies in various parts of the city for the care of sick and wounded soldiers have now completed their work and closed their doors.

Several changes are shortly to occur in the international squadron in our harbor. The British cruiser "Weymouth" will be replaced by the "Barham"; the Spanish "Reina Regente" by the "Princesa de Asturias;" the German "Dresden," which left yesterday, by the "Strasburg."

Tag-day comes every Sunday, nowadays, and is getting to be a nuisance. One week it is for the National Defense Committee that one is "tagged", next for a Greek benevolent institution in Galata, and the week following for a similar charity in Pera.

THE PROVINCES.

A letter from Rodosto says that the Protestant Boys' School now numbers 50 pupils; a primary school has also been started, taught by the pastor and his wife, and this has 45 pupils. Many Armenians from Adrianople are arriving there, seeking employment.

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.
7-6 **CHEUGURIAN & TOROSSIAN, PROP'RS.**

ABEIH, MT. LEBANON.

(NEAR BEIRUT, SYRIA)

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR EUROPEANS.

TERMS MODERATE

APPLY TO

J. MACFARLANE, *clo American Press*
12-9 **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.

Last Saturday and Sunday was celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Adabazar, with addresses by Rev. Messrs. Adanalian, Schmavonian, McNaughton and H. A. Djedjizian, Kevork Vartabed Tourian, Mr. E. O. Jacob, Dr. Kavaljian and others, and singing by the young men's choir and the girls of the High School.

OTHER LANDS.

The April number of the American Board's quarterly Envelope Series is a sketch by Dr. J. K. Greene of "Turkey and the Balkan War."

Skinas, the assassin of the late King George of Greece, has cheated the gallows by leaping from the prison window to his death.

At a sale in London ten days ago, the love-letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett were sold in their original cases for £6,550. There were 571 of them all told.

Mr. Plamenatz, formerly Montenegrin Minister to the Sublime Porte, who was reported as among the killed in this war, has come to life again in time to be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Montenegrin cabinet of Gen. Vukotitch.

"The World in Chicago," which was opened two weeks ago, was expected to be the biggest of American missionary expositions; and the A.B.C.F.M. was to be well represented. The Turkey section is under the supervision of Dr. and Mrs. L. O. Lee, of Marash; and one of the attractions is a pretty full exhibit of things characteristic of Moslem life. Dr. J. K. Greene is assisting by addresses on the great opportunity of the present.

King Alfonso of Spain has just returned from a visit to the President of France, and now Prince Charles of Roumania is in Rome on a visit to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The Women's Suffrage Bill was defeated on the second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 47.

A severe gale last week raged in Greece, damaging five Greek steamers in the Piræus and washing overboard three soldiers from a transport. A British steamer bound from Venice to Constantinople stranded off Corfu, and is a total wreck.

A bomb was discovered last Wednesday in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is supposed to have been placed there by suffragettes.

'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

(Trade Mark) BRAND



No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid
Size: 6½ × 8½ × 2 in.
Price in London, 7/6

Compact, portable equipment of bandages, dressings, etc., for emergency use.

Ideal for missionaries, motorists, travellers and all who are liable to meet with accidents when medical aid is not at hand.

Full particulars of these outfits obtainable of all Pharmacists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

v.v. 422

All Rights Reserved

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE YOST,



in TURKISH

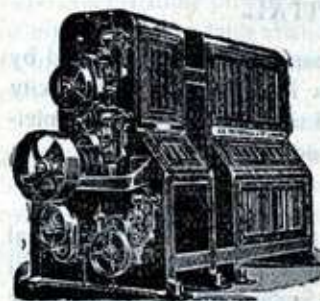
and

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.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djatessi.

Branches:

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

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTOCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

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 اوریہنت » فنجانگیر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مسئول صموئیل ق. ہاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.