

# The Orient.

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## SAID PASHA'S CABINET FALLS.

On July 15th the Ministry received an overwhelming vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies, as recorded in our last week's issue. On July 16th, the following day, Said Pasha presented to the Sultan the resignation of himself and his Cabinet. This is proof of the weakness of both Cabinet and Chamber at the present time; for, with only four dissenting votes, the support of the legislative body could not save the ministry. It may not be opportune at the present moment to probe too deeply the causes for this defeat. One needs to bear in mind that the resignation of the Cabinet has been one of the demands both of the Albanian insurgents and of the recalcitrant officers in the Monastir region. It is also true that since the resignation of Nail Bey, no one has been found to accept the treasury portfolio; and the withdrawal of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha left the war ministry vacant and each person asked to fill it demanded conditions that Said Pasha felt he could not grant; and lastly K'nourshid Pasha handed his resignation as Minister of Marine, not to the Grand Vizier, but to the Sultan direct. At all events, Said Pasha has resigned. Called upon last September, when the outbreak of war with Italy brought about the fall of the Hakki Pasha cabinet, Said Pasha formed a ministry that has undergone such a metamorphosis as to be well-nigh unrecognizable. In fact, during these ten months he has served twice, for the failure of the Chamber to pass the constitutional amendment in December caused him to resign and he was immediately reappointed. The present storm, however, he has been unable to weather, even with the support of the tremendous Committee majority in the Chamber; and he falls. In accepting the resignation of Said Pasha, the Sultan expressed his great regret, and his high appreciation of the patriotic efforts of his Grand Vizier in times of delicate crisis, and commanded him and his colleagues to carry on the affairs of state till another Cabinet could be formed.

His Imperial Majesty immediately offered the post of Grand Vizier to Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador in London, but although on Friday afternoon, his acceptance was announced, this was subsequently corrected, as Tewfik Pasha refused on the ground of his health.

Word has just come of the death of Rev. Samuel Jessup, D.D., at Sidon, on July 15th, in his 79th year. More extended notice next week.

## AHMED MOUKHTAR PASHA, GRAND VIZIER.

On Sunday, on receipt of a definite refusal from Tewfik Pasha on the ground of health, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan summoned Marshal Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, President of the Senate, and entrusted to him the post of Grand Vizier. This is a very happy choice. Moukhtar Pasha is a man universally respected and admired, one who has proved his disinterested patriotism and his independence of party control, and no little ability as well in the positions he has filled. While he has (perhaps fortunately) not hitherto held any cabinet post, he was for twenty years Imperial Commissioner in Egypt, — a post to which he was consigned by Abdul Hamid in order to get rid of such an enlightened and able man; — and since the new régime came in, as Senator, and as Vice-President and then President of the Senate, he has given a good account of himself. He enjoys the favor of the army, and has no little prestige also among the Albanians; and his selection for this post meets with general approval outside the circle of the extremists in the Committee of Union and Progress.

As at present announced, the new cabinet is to be made up as follows:—

Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha,	Grand Vizier
Djemaleddin Effendi,	Sheikh-ül-Islam
Kiamil Pasha,	President of Council of State
Hüsein Hilmi Pasha,	Justice and Religions
Nazim Pasha,	War
Ferid Pasha,	Interior
Zia Pasha,	Finance
Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha,	Marine
Noradoungian Effendi,	Foreign Affairs
Damad Sherif Pasha,	Public Works
Reshid Pasha,	Agriculture
Said Bey,	Public Instruction
Mehmed Fevzi Pasha,	Evkaf
Sabba Pasha (?)	Posts and Telegraphs

The presence of the aged Kiamil Pasha as President of the Council is a good omen. He has been more than once mentioned for Grand Vizier, during the past year; but whether as head of the Cabinet or in his new position, his experience and sound wisdom will be of great value.

Djemaleddin Effendi returns to a post he has held before. Senator Gabriel Effendi Noradoungian has been Minister of Public Works, but is well fitted to take the Foreign portfolio. Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha is the son of the Grand Vizier,



and an officer of renown. Reshid Pasha is the former Ambassador to Vienna, and Sabba Pasha was formerly Minister of Finance in Egypt. Mehmed Fevzi Pasha has been Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies. Zia Pasha is Ambassador to the United States, and should be a strong man in the Treasury, where he has already had experience. The rest are also able men; Hüssein Hilmi Pasha, Kiamil Pasha and Ferid Pasha have been Grand Viziers, and Nazim Pasha was offered the war portfolio a few days ago; and the country should be glad to have so strong a Ministry. It remains to be seen how well these units will pull together.

On Monday morning the new ministers assembled at the Yildiz Palace, where the Sultan is spending the summer, and were received in audience by His Majesty. They held a council there, and some minor details of the cabinet arrangements were made. In the afternoon a vast crowd gathered along the avenue from the Sirkedji landing up to the Sublime Porte, to await the arrival of the new Grand Vizier and his ministers. Those who were patient enough to wait from three o'clock till half-past six saw Kiamil Pasha arrive first, followed soon by Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha and Djemaleddin Effendi together in a court carriage, and by the other ministers. The guard of honor rendered a salute, and the *Hatti Humayoun* or imperial rescript was read, wherein the Sultan confided the office of Grand Vizier to Moukhtar Pasha, and that of Sheikh-ül-Islam to Djemaleddin Effendi, and commanded the new Cabinet to make an immediate investigation of the Albanian situation and take the measures needed to ensure justice, quiet and moral and material safety. Among those present at this ceremony were representatives of the various foreign diplomatic missions, who, with all the rest, tendered their congratulations to the new Grand Vizier and his Cabinet. Later, a council of the Cabinet was held, lasting till after midnight. It is stated that at this meeting the abolishing of martial law in the capital was decided on, also the immediate despatch of a commission of investigation to Albania, under the leadership of Senator Reshid Akif Pasha, with the object of restoring quiet there by peaceable means.

#### RED CROSS CHAPTER RECOGNIZED.

Word has been received by Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, Secretary of the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross, that this Chapter has been formally recognized by the Central Committee at the national headquarters in Washington. The membership of the Constantinople Chapter now numbers ninety-four annual members and one sustaining member; there are probably enough others ready to join to bring the number up over the century mark. We propose soon to publish the list of members; and we trust it may not be long before the organization gets vigorously at some practical form of work. At the present moment, more than half the executive committee are away for the summer; but with the added energy resulting from their vacations, we shall expect great things of them.

#### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**34th Session** (July 16). A despatch from Idris Sefer and other Albanian chiefs, addressed to the Sovereign and both Houses of Parliament, was read, demanding the sending of a commission to examine the grievances of the Albanians. This was so warmly endorsed by Essad Pasha and Shahin Bey, Albanian deputies, as to bring down on them the wrath of some of their colleagues. The President had hard work to preserve order, and quiet was restored only by his statement that the request had already been granted, as the government had decided to send a commission to Albania.

The budget of the ministry of justice and religions was presented, and gave a chance for several criticisms of the judicial system of the country in general, till the House realized that such a method of passing the budget would interfere with their getting to their homes in time for Ramazan. The first two chapters were read and accepted, in spite of an effort to abolish the highest court of appeal. Owing to the absence of the Minister of Justice, chapter 3, about the mixed court of commerce, was tabled till the next session.

**35th Session** (July 17). A letter was read from certain deputies in the Yemen, saying that as the Italians blocked the seacoast, and the province of Assir was in revolt north of them, they could not get to the capital; they begged therefore to be considered as absent on leave, and asked to receive their salaries in their Arabian homes; and this request was granted.

The presiding officer then announced that the Said Pasha Cabinet had resigned, and that therefore the Minister of Justice was not present, and consequently the discussion of the budget of that department could not go on. Amid much consternation the sitting was adjourned, as there was nothing else on the docket for the day.

**36th Session** (July 18). As the budget could not be discussed in the absence of any responsible ministers, the Chamber was forced to save its face by taking up the proposed additions to its own internal regulations. These proposed House rules had been referred back to a committee, which now presented them anew. The first article gives the president of the Chamber the right to appoint, dismiss or punish the secretaries, stenographers, ushers, and other minor officers of the Chamber. The House had expressed itself as of opinion that this belonged to a committee, and not to the president. A long discussion on this point ensued, till there was no quorum left to hear any more oratory.

**37th Session** (July 20). Haladjian Effendi (Constantinople) demanded that in view of the crisis, in view of the military revolt at Monastir, and in view of the resignation of the Cabinet following so close on the heels of the vote of confidence given them by the Chamber, Said Pasha and his colleagues be requested to come and explain the situation to the Deputies. The Chamber decided finally that the Cabinet could not be interpellated, nor questioned in such a form as to lead to a vote of confidence or the opposite, since it had



already resigned; but that it should be invited to be present at the discussion in order to give details of the actual situation. A recess was taken till the presence of the ministers could be secured; but at six o'clock the reply of the Grand Vizier was read, asking that the discussion be postponed till Monday, owing to the unavoidable detention of the acting minister of war and marine. The Chamber therefore adjourned to Monday.

**38th Session** (July 22). The Union and Progress party held a meeting in the early afternoon, which delayed the opening of the sitting till 4:30. Said Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, was there to be questioned; but the problem was raised by President Halil Bey whether it was of any use to question a Cabinet which no longer existed, even *ad interim*, since the new Cabinet had been formed. The majority of the deputies agreed with him that after the appointment of the new Grand Vizier, the former one could not be asked to answer questions, and in any case such a questioning would do no good. Accordingly the session was adjourned, to meet Wednesday, Tuesday being the national holiday. Rumor has it that several Unionist deputies have resigned.

### THE DARDANELLES INCIDENT.

About 1:30 A.M. on Friday last, there was great excitement at the Dardanelles on the discovery of some Italian torpedo-boats within the straits, heading for Kalé-i-Sultanié. The searchlight of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Kûlahia* revealed the enemy, and forthwith a dozen other searchlights made the waters all about as bright as day. Five Italian craft were made out, which, according to Admiral Viale's despatch to Rome, were the torpedo-boats *Spica*, *Centauro*, *Astore*, *Climene*, and *Perseo*. These appear to have been sent in by night to make a reconnaissance and if possible launch some torpedoes at the Ottoman fleet. The Italian report states that the leading boat, steaming at 21 knots, struck a steel cable, but disengaged itself and passed on, only to run against a second cable, from which it also freed itself. By this time the hail of projectiles from fleet and shore had made the water boil about the little torpedo-boats; and the various search-lights so dazzled their eyes and confused their navigation that Commander Mille could make no further progress, and ordered the squadron to withdraw. Whether all the units succeeded in reaching the open sea or not is a matter of dispute. Admiral Viale says: "The return was carried out in the same order, with the same calmness and with the same ability which characterized the whole action. Although the fire from the Turkish batteries, which pursued the squadron up to Cape Helles, became hotter and hotter, our torpedo-boats sustained only some insignificant injuries. The attitude of the commander, officers and crews of our vessels, both as to their skill and as to their bravery and discipline, was above all praise." On the other hand, Ali Riza Pasha, commandant of the Dardanelles fortifications, reports that two torpedo-boats were seen to sink, and only three escaped; and in the morning a propeller and some life-preservers were found,

the latter bearing the name *Climene*, also a quantity of oil covered the surface of the water where the vessels went down. Divers were set to work to investigate the region. A later report states that the body of an Italian marine had been washed ashore. Evidently the Turkish guns found at least one Italian boat, and this night surprise failed.

The report was current in Constantinople on Friday that the Dardanelles were to be closed again; but the ministry that had fallen dared not take such a responsibility, and everybody is relieved to know that there has been no second closing as yet. Should the Italians make another attack, with their larger units, such a step would probably follow.

### REPORT OF BITLIS STATION.

#### EVANGELISM

A visit of four full days made the last of May by Mr. Jacob, the travelling secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for this empire, benefited all departments of the work; his addresses and reports of work done elsewhere were of suggestion and inspiration for future work among the young men here. Including the meeting held with the missionaries on Sunday evening he spoke fourteen times in public. The most striking service was on Saturday afternoon, when teachers and pupils from Gregorian schools assembled in our church in company with the teachers and pupils from our schools. Such a thing had never happened before in this city. It is an illustration of the growing tolerance of the Gregorian Armenians toward the evangelical movement, although there have been instances which illustrated the contrary spirit, as when the adult son of Protestant parents was rather ostentatiously re-baptized by the Armenian bishop.

A special gift enabled us to reoccupy one of our former out-stations for five months, and we ventured to resume work in three other such stations, and thus afford employment to the seniors of the Boys' High School, whom we were obliged to disband. In this way ten out stations were occupied instead of six last year. Attendance at our services was thereby increased nearly 22% and contributions for Christian work, nearly 9% making the contribution for this work and education average one dollar apiece for each of the 915 adherents. Sunday School work has been resumed in nearly all the villages, bringing the attendance up to 352.

#### EDUCATION

Our central school in the city was so crowded that we were obliged to open a branch school in a place about a quarter of a mile away. While our great need is for more and better teachers, for lack of funds we have had to get along with only one college graduate in the Boys' High School, and we dismissed the senior class that a lower class might overtake it during the year. The dismissed seniors have assisted in the village schools, and two of them have started new schools, in former out-stations. In this way there has been a gain of three schools, making the increase of pupils more than 28% and bringing up the total number under instruction to nearly 600. This includes a new school for girls resumed in one of the city wards.



After more than 20 years' efforts we have secured government permits for seven more of our village schools. The diplomas of our teachers have also been endorsed by the superintendent of instruction, thus officially exempting them from military service. Government aid has also been given to our city schools and to at least one in the outlying districts. Although the sum given is insignificant, we are glad of the recognition of the principle that we are entitled to a share of the government grant for education.

#### NEEDS and DESIRES.

We are in desperate need of suitable buildings in four other villages. Let us visit one that was used for a school and services last winter. When you first enter you can scarcely make out the children who are seated on the rough mats spread on the mud floor. The sooty walls reflect but little of the light that struggles through the skylight about a foot in diameter. You can imagine how the children have to strain their eyes over their books when the weather is gloomy. The rooms in the other villages referred to are not much different, the walls are not so black, and in one case there are two skylights. Though the Mission at the last meeting approved grants to help erect proper buildings in two of these places, the Board was not able to furnish the money. In one place through private funds we have been able to collect the stones necessary for a suitable one-story building, and we propose to build in the hope that we can get money enough to complete it from sources that will not affect the regular income of the Board. The great need of this country is for educated Christian men and women. The desire for an education is growing, but the means for gratifying the desire and the disposition for uniting to secure these blessings for any place are largely lacking. For the first time in many years there are as many as seven of the thirty-one boarders in the Boys' School who pay all that is required of them. All the rest have to be helped more or less. There are a good number of promising boys in the villages who long to enter our school, but have not the means. It would be of great advantage to the work if we could help some of these to get an education.

Then there are many villages, some of them containing a thousand inhabitants and more, where there are no schools whatever. If we only had the men and means, many of these places would be glad to have us establish an educational work among them. Our report refers only to some 52,000 inhabitants with whom we can say our work is in touch. When we reflect that this is only about one seventh of the population for whom our work is responsible, it can be seen that great opportunities are before us. With our present force we can barely hold our own. The missionaries who tour should have suitable places where they can spend more time in the villages. So far practically nothing has been done in the way of giving illustrated talks. Suitable places and the equipment would be of great advantage in drawing all classes of people to our services. An itinerant evangelist is much needed to go about the villages and use many of the openings for preaching the word.

The medical work also needs to be developed as the form of work best calculated to bring all races and creeds

(Moslems) under the influence of the truth. Many of the 200 patients whom Miss McDowell has had during her six months' stay here have been Moslems. The government has been so impressed with her work here that it has been proposed to turn over to her work the municipal appropriation for a midwife. There is great hope that the government and the people would help towards the erection of a hospital if we could take the lead in the matter. Her dispensary work has been done either in her living room, or in Mr. Maynard's office, both very unsuitable places. A villager from the Moush region fell seriously sick in the city. He was taken successively to four of the Armenian churches, but no place was found for him. He was then moved from one hovel to another until after several days a tolerable place was found where he could have some care. A strong constitution and Miss McDowell's care was probably all that saved him.

#### CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION MAP.

A map of the territory included in the Central Turkey Mission has been prepared by members of that mission, and has been duplicated; and blue-print copies of it may now be obtained from the office of *The Orient*. The map is 18×32 inches in size, and covers an area of about 60,000 square miles, from Mersin on the west to Severeck on the east, and from Kessab and Ekizolouk on the south to Shar and Yarpouz on the north, with Aintab nearly at the centre. It shows all stations and outstations, as well as the physical features of the country. The price is ten piastres silver, or, mailed to any address outside of the Empire, fifty cents.

#### SAMOKOV NEWS.

Miss Inez L. Abbott reached Samokov, returning from a fourteen months' visit to America, on the 1st of July. She has since received telegraphic word of the death of her father, who has long been ill.

Rev. L. F. Ostrander and family of Samokov, have been making a brief visit to Vienna to see Dr. Chas. Roys (Mrs. Ostrander's brother), who with his wife and children is on the way from his station in China to America, where a year of furlough is to be spent. Vienna was reached via Siberia and Russia; and from there Dr. Roys proposes to proceed to some other of the more famous European schools of medicine before crossing the ocean.

Rev. T. T. Holway has left Samokov for a much needed rest and change. Via the Danube and the Rhine he goes to England to visit relatives, and may be absent six or eight weeks.

Prof. Hagopian, of Robert College, has arrived at Samokov for a stay there and at Cham Korea.



### THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 24, 1912

### EDITORIAL.

The Editor desires on the occasion of his return from a brief rest to express gratitude to Dr. F. W. Macallum for taking on him the responsibility and the onerous duties of this paper during his absence. Our readers will be relieved to learn that the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Macallum is making a slow but satisfactory recovery at the German Hospital from one of the worst cases of small-pox ever seen by the resident physician.

The letter from Mr. Erickson elsewhere in this number echoes from the northwest corner of the field the desire expressed here a few weeks since for a real and efficient bond of union between the various Evangelical bodies in this Empire. Whether the initiative for such action should come from the people, as contemplated in the editorial quoted, or from the missionaries, as proposed in this letter, is a fair question for thought, and we invite further expression of opinion. Let all remember that the Evangelical bodies embrace Albanians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Nestorians, Syrians and others. Mr. Erickson appears to have misunderstood the object of the delegation from America to the All-Turkey Conference. They hope to come, not primarily to give counsel, but to get wisdom, and to convey enthusiasm to the home churches.

The misguided young Egyptians who are now awaiting trial on the charge of conspiracy to murder the Khedive, the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener, pose as patriots in the eyes of many of their countrymen. Soberminded Egyptians as well as Moslems of other races are quick to acknowledge that Lord Kitchener has shown himself a true friend to that country, and a most just and righteous man. How the Egyptian Nationalists should think that by murdering this good man they could gain something, it is hard to see. The principle of the end justifying the means, false and dastardly as it is, fails to explain this plot, for no good result could have followed. The true hope of Egypt lies in the multiplication of the very agencies for which Lord Kitchener stands, — the education of the people, the improvement of commercial and agricultural conditions, and above all the elimination of big-

otry and a narrow Nationalism. Our own belief is, that these ends can be accomplished best of all through the Christian training that inculcates the brotherhood spirit and its unity in the bond of peace.

The Anniversary of the Constitution was celebrated yesterday with a military parade at the Hill of Liberty and with decorations by day and illuminations by night. A sense of relief and satisfaction pervaded the general public, as the formation of a strong cabinet the day before had ended the ministerial crisis to the satisfaction of all but the Committee of Union and Progress. The country looks back to four years of constitutional government with a certain degree of thankfulness that the ship of state has weathered so many storms; and as for the present, the average Ottoman tries to cheer himself with the Turkish adage: "*Ya hou, bou da getcher*" (Oh man! this too will pass). With two distinct problems within, — the military revolt and the Albanian insurrection, — to say nothing of the turbulent Seid Idris, and with the Italian war without, the country cannot be said to be happy or prosperous. But very much is expected of the new Cabinet; and still more is expected of the kind Heavenly Father, who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

On October 16th next occurs the centennial anniversary of the death of Henry Martyn, at Tokat. We earnestly call the attention of Sivas station to this fact, and suggest that as that town lies within their field and is one of their outstations they take the initiative in arranging for a fitting celebration of this event. The influence of Henry Martyn on the history of foreign missions has seldom if ever been equalled by a young man whose career was cut short at thirty-two years old. His lofty conception of duty, his far-reaching purposes, and his dauntless courage have inspired many a servant of the Master since that day. He had intended to become a lawyer; but a perusal of the Life of David Brainerd, that devoted missionary to the North American Indians, who himself died at twenty-nine, led Martyn to devote his truly exceptional talents to the missionary work. *The Panoplist* of Dec., 1813, commenting on his death, says: "By this mournful event, society has lost one of its most beneficent members, learning one of her brightest ornaments, and Christianity a devoted champion." He was an adept in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Hindustani, and translated the New Testament into the last two named.

Henry Martyn went out to India as a chaplain of the East India Company, and was thus not under any missionary board. After laboring in India and Persia, he breathed his last in Turkey. He may therefore rightly be claimed by Christians of all lands and denominations as a universal apostle. Nothing can be more fitting than that this centenary be observed at the place of his death, round the monument erected to his memory by the East India Company. Let every effort be made to secure the presence at that time of a worthy number of suitable representatives of the varied interests he represented. Alone, and uncared-for save by his two Armenian servants, he finished his course. Great is the company of those who today will rise up and call him blessed.



### THE SENATE.

The despatch from Idris Sefer, and two others, from Albanian chiefs, were answered by a decision to call the serious attention of the government, by an official document, to the dangerous situation in Albania.

On the theory that the resignation of the Cabinet did not take effect till a new cabinet had been formed, the Senate discussed and passed the war tax bill, which had passed the Chamber a week before, with some slight modifications that will not probably cause any trouble in the Chamber.

### A UNITED PROTESTANT CHURCH OF TURKEY

Dear Editor of the *Orient*:

Your editorial of June 19th meets with a responsive chord in my heart. For far-reaching and practical results, I believe what you suggest to be far more promising than the All-Turkey Conference which was proposed for this summer.

With all due respect to the ability of the men who planned to make that trip, to give us valuable counsel and inspiration, I believe that the missionaries on the field are the best judges of conditions. We are not so much in the dark as to what we ought to do to meet these conditions, as we are fettered with limitations of men and means for meeting them.

It seems to me that the time has come for us to syndicate our forces (if I may use so commercial a term) on the entire field and be able to put the pressure of the whole force of Protestant, Evangelical Christianity in Turkey to any problem, or any outstanding difficulty and hindrance to the work.

I would go farther than the writer and urge an administrative organization like the South India Conference, composed of both missionaries and native workers. Dr. Riggs in his Annual Sermon before the W. T. M. probed deep into a vexing problem common to all our mission fields, viz., the condition of our native churches. The conditions he disclosed obtain in the European Turkey field and Bulgaria, just as they do in Asia. I believe such an organization would help to solve that problem. I have been four years in the European Turkey mission, attending three annual meetings. At none of these has there been present a native pastor as delegate from their Evangelical Society. In the Salonica field where the meeting was held last year, I believe there are some twenty native churches, none of whose pastors were present. To tie these brethren, many of whom in education and native ability are the peer of any of us, up with us into one great Conference, or Church, sharing together the responsibilities of administration, meeting once year for the consideration of great themes which vitally affect all the churches, that it seems to me would soon drive away the languor, the sense of loneliness and weakness too common to us all.

Such an organization could afford an executive Secretary in the field, and with the endorsement of the Conference, it would be sure to have the warm sympathy and support of the Board at home, and in time we would see a working force in this Empire whose united voice and appeal would be

mightily effective with the government here, or at home, and with the Constituency of the American Board who support us in this work.

The Union Theological Seminary is all right as far as it goes; but the United Protestant Church of Turkey is to my mind a long ways better and more to the mind of the Master.

Let us have our All-Turkey Conference in the summer of 1914, but let us have it with the above definite object in view. Let us have present our friends and leaders from the Church in America, and Dr. Meyer, if possible, Secretary of the National Council in England, and delegates from the churches, lay and clerical, and, by prayer and abundant labor, prepare for a new Pentecost in Constantinople.

Yours sincerely,

Elbasan, Albania,  
June 27th, 1912.

C. TELFORD ERICKSON.

### INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The July number of this valuable quarterly has just come to hand, and is full of material valuable to every student of world-wide Christian progress. Of special interest to people in the Near East is an article on "Problems of Education in Egypt," by Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, educational secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; it embodies the results of observation and investigation during a recent trip to Egypt. Secretary Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., of the A. B. C. F. M., writes on "Broadening the Home Base," or how to increase the intelligent interest and active participation of the home churches in the foreign missionary work. Pastor Gottfried Simon, for eleven years missionary in Sumatra, and now an instructor in a theological school in Germany, contributes the third paper in the series on "The Vital Forces of Christianity and Islam," basing his views on the experiences of workers in the Dutch East Indies, where the number of Christian converts from Mohammedanism is estimated at 30,000. The third article in the series on "The Growth of the Church" is by Dr. George H. Jones, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Korea, on Presbyterian and Methodist Missions in Korea. The Rev. Ch'eng Ching-Yi, a Peking pastor who is a member of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference, writes the first article in this number, on "The Chinese Church in Relation to its Immediate Task." A very valuable paper is that on "The Educational Situation in India and its Bearing on Missionary Policy," by Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., LL. D., formerly Lieut. - Governor of Bengal. Very practical in its relation to problems in this country, though written with primary reference to India, is "Non-Christian Masters in Mission Schools," by Rev. Canon E. H. M. Waller, who has had fifteen years' experience with educational work in India. Mr. Kenneth MacIennan, Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in Scotland, writes of "Ten Years' Missionary Finance." Miss Eleanor McDougall, Classical Lecturer at Westfield College, Hampstead, Eng., is the author of a paper on "The Influence of Christianity on the Position of Women," as the first of a series of articles on the Ideal of Womanhood.



## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

The second number of the new bi-weekly illustrated review *Oriens*, which is published in French and German, has just appeared. It contains interesting articles on the Imperial Museum, fires in Constantinople, — both these illustrated; — the artists Van Mour, Favray and Melling, who are styled the painters of the Bosphorus in the 18th century; and a sketch of the harbor of Constantinople; also many miscellaneous facts of interest to tourists. The subscription price per year is 60 piastres in Turkey, 18 francs abroad.

Mr. Hovsep Pushman, of the well-known Armenian family of Chicago, and an artist of no inconsiderable talent, is spending the summer at Tokatlian's Hotel, Therapia. A painting of his, "When one grows old," has been accepted in the Paris Salon, and is highly praised by leading French critics.

Quite a swarm of locusts flew over Stamboul last Saturday, many of them landing in the streets. Some were seen also Monday.

Considerable of a flutter has been caused by the wording of the *firman* from the government for the new Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Arsharouni. In this document, in place of the time-honored phrase "Armenian Nation (*millet*)," the expression "Armenian community (*djema'at*)" is used. The lay council of the Patriarchate has sent a formal protest against such change to the ministry of justice and religions.

Twelve aeroplanes for the Army have arrived at San Stefano. There are 18 Ottoman officers being trained there in the use of these machines.

## THE PROVINCES.

Erzroum, July 8th. Heavy rains visited this section all day yesterday which at night turned to snow. So severe was the cold that three shepherds perished on the mountains to the south of us, and a large number of sheep were lost.

The summer school for teachers at Harpout is reported as a great success, with nearly two hundred regularly enrolled students.

The new railroad line from Baba Eski to Kurk Kilise, 45 kilometres, was formally opened on Friday last in the presence of Emroullah Effendi, Minister of Public Instruction, Moukhtar Bey, director of railroad service in the ministry of public works, and others.

The current number of *Pontus*, the Greek periodical published at Anatolia College, contains a portrait and an appreciative sketch of Dr. Edward Riggs.

Of the thirty graduates of the Medical School at the Syrian Protestant College last month, six were graduates of Central Turkey College, three of Anatolia College, two of Euphrates College, and one each of St. Paul's Institute and of S.P.C. Of the class in pharmacy, one each were graduates of Anatolia and Euphrates. Of the commerce men, one each were graduates of Anatolia and S.P.C.

The School of Sericulture at Brousa celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last week. The director since the beginning has been Mr. K. Torkomian, who was decorated on this occasion with the order of the *Liakat*.

Gen. Nazim Pasha, the new Minister of War, has telegraphed orders to Albania that all operations against the insurgents be suspended till an investigation can be made.

## NOTES.

Miss Emily Moore, a new teacher for three years' service at Smyrna and Miss Harriet C. Norton of Aintab are to sail from New York, Aug. 21st on the *Martha Washington* of the Austro-American line.

News has come of the death on May 12th of Rev. Ly-sander T. Burbank, who, with Mrs. Burbank, were missionaries of the American Board at Bitlis, from 1860 to their withdrawal in 1871. Mr. Burbank was a native of New Hampshire, and died in California at the age of 83.

Many missionary friends will feel a sense of personal loss in the passing of Mrs. John O. Means, of Boston, on June 12th, at the home of her brother, Sec. E. E. Strong, D.D.

On Monday, July 8th, a son was born to Rev. and Mrs. T. F. Barker, at Everek.

Mrs. J. P. McNaughton left last week for a brief visit to America.

Mr. Luther Fowle of Aintab arrived in Constantinople on Monday of this week.

Miss Catlin of Harpout had a narrow escape from serious injury on July 8th, when she was thrown from her horse and badly cut about the face.



## OTHER LANDS.

Extracts from what purports to be the text of a secret treaty between Austria and Bulgaria, made in 1908, are printed in the *Stamboul*, quoted from a Dutch paper. The startling revelations need substantiation.

The final results in the important events at the Olympic Games at Stockholm are given by the *Times* as follows:— America, 128 points; Sweden, 110; Great Britain, 68 (or, with South Africa, Canada and Australia, 110); Finland, 46; Germany, 37; France, 21.

The Italian war ministry has published a list of the Ottoman prisoners captured during the war; it shows a total of 145 officers and 1,596 soldiers, of whom 48 have died or have been repatriated.

Mr. Henri Poincaré, the celebrated French mathematician and philosopher, died in Paris July 17th, aged 58. His books and published writings numbered over 1,300.

The 25th anniversary of the accession of King Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne will be publicly celebrated next October at Old Tirnovo.

As a result of the U. S. Senate investigation, Senator Lorimer of Illinois has been unseated.

Destructive cloudbursts occurred last week in Denver, Colo., and Alton, Ill.

Much opposition is manifest in England at the bill before the U. S. Congress exempting American vessels from tolls in the Panama canal. Many prominent Senators are fighting the bill.

*The Near East* says:—"An interesting collection of portraits and landscapes by the gifted Armenian artist, Miss Zabelle C. Boyadjian, are at present on view at the Ryder Gallery, Albemarle Street." Miss Boyadjian is a niece of Hagop Eff. Boyadjian, Civil Representative of the Protestant Community.

The new Handbook of the American Board for the use of its missionaries has just been circulated and is, we trust, in the hands of each one ere this. Should any copy have failed to reach its destination, due notice of this should be sent to Boston.

Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan is reported as very seriously ill.

A fierce fire at Bakou is reported to have burned fourteen oil wells and reservoirs.

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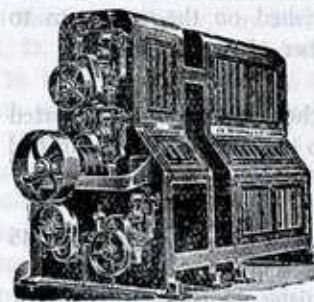
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