

# The Orient.

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## MONTENEGRO YIELDS.

King Nicholas has at length decided to place Shkodra in the hands of the Powers, rather than run the risk of being at the mercy of Austria alone. On Monday he notified Sir Edward Grey by wire that he would evacuate, and this in spite of the advice of all his ministers, who, finding the King firm in his resolve, have resigned in a body. The Montenegrin generals are said to have advised the King to yield to the united demand of Europe. Russia had warned Montenegro of the danger of refusal. We are informed that Montenegro will evacuate the city during the course of this week, and that an international detachment of marines will then police it.

It is well for our readers that the latest telegrams happen to be favorable. Dwellers in Constantinople have become accustomed to about two days each of optimism and pessimism in layer-cake style. Two days ago we had a "streak o' lean," and probably by tomorrow we may have another, but just now we are enjoying the "streak o' fat." Rumors were current this week that Austria and Italy were about to disembark 40,000 men each in northern and southern Albania respectively, to assert their spheres of influence there. Both governments have given the lie to this assertion, which nevertheless is believed in some quarters. One version of this story makes the object of such joint occupation to be to save Albania from anarchy which is threatened by the tactics of Djavid Pasha in the south and Essad Pasha in the north. However, the last reports are that negotiations are going on for the transporting of the remnants of the Ottoman Army of the West under these two commanders by sea from the Adriatic coasts to Asia Minor. If this be true, and if Albania is deprived of the presence of these strange friends of hers, peace may be established there sooner.

The action of Essad Pasha in declaring himself "king" of Albania is indignantly resented by Ismail Kemal Bey, Isa Bolatinatz and other leaders now in London. Essad and Djavid Pashas apparently have many deeds of darkness for which to give account. Even the local papers are now allowed say that Hassan Riza Pasha, former governor of Shkodra, was murdered in Essad Pasha's house.

It is now hinted that Serbia will grant Montenegro some territorial compensation for evacuating Shkodra. Interest now centres on the delimitation of the southern boundary of Albania. Greece claims Delvino, Argyrokastro, Konitza, Premeti and Kortcha, which Albania also claims. They are Albanian in population, but Greece has for years carried on a politico-religious propaganda in all that region.

## DEATH OF MISS MARY A. C. ELY.

A telegram from Beirut announces the death of Miss Mary A. C. Ely in that city from heart disease, on Sunday last, May 4th. Miss Ely had reached Beirut in company with Miss Uline of Bitlis on April 18th, and had been taken to the Johanniter Hospital for treatment, with but scant hope of recovery.

Miss Mary Ely and her elder sister Miss Charlotte Ely came to Bitlis in 1868 from their home in Cheektowaga, N.Y., to take charge of the girls' school which had been begun two years earlier by Mrs. G. C. Knapp. With the exception of Mrs. H. N. Barnum of Harpout, who came out in 1859, and Rev. and Mrs. Andrus of Mardin, who preceded them by only about ten weeks, the Misses Ely were the senior missionaries of the Eastern Turkey Mission living. Being graduates of Mt. Holyoke, the Misses Ely had as their ambition to make this school in the mountains of Armenia in fact, as they did in name, the Mt. Holyoke School of that region. The changed lives of many girls and women in that region testify to their success. Writing in 1876, Mrs. Knapp says: "We have been astonished to see with what persistent energy and forbearing kindness the Misses Ely have labored." The characteristics mentioned have always marked their work. Miss Mary Ely wrote later of her own conviction that "the object of missionary teachers should be primarily, I may say exclusively, as far as possible, that of raising up laborers for the Master's vineyard." This was indeed her own great aim.

In 1908 the fortieth anniversary of the arrival of the Misses Ely was fittingly celebrated by the people of Bitlis, at the Mt. Holyoke School, with songs, readings, and addresses of gratitude. By their tours to the villages, by their tireless self-effacement and devoted care for their people in times of famine, earthquake, fire and sword, they won the undying love of all who knew them. It has grown to be second nature to think of "the Ely sisters" always as together; but one is now taken and the other left. Our sympathies go out to the grief-stricken sister, and to the whole mission.

During all these forty-five years the Misses Ely have not only contributed generously toward the prosecution of the mission work, but have refused any more than one salary between them, meeting the rest of their expenses themselves.

Rev. R. Thomson of Samokov arrived last Thursday from Syria for a week's visit with his sister, Mrs. Lawrence Binns of Bebek, before returning to his home.



### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The cessation of hostilities agreed upon as between the Ottoman and Bulgarian commanders at Chatalja on April 16th has by mutual consent continued and is now renewed till next week Thursday. In the mean time the Powers sent a note to the belligerents stating that as the two sides had accepted as a basis conditions proposed, they would now be expected to immediately cease all hostilities, appoint their delegates to a peace conference, and designate a place for its sessions. The Ottoman Government replied agreeing to do this. After vainly applying to several persons to act as peace delegates, among them Hakki Pasha, Hussein Hilmi Pasha and Tewfik Pasha, Turkey has at length announced as her three plenipotentiaries to negotiate peace, Osman Nizami Pasha, Batzaria Effendi and Reshid Bey, and has named London as the place preferred for the conference.

Osman Nizami Pasha was one of the negotiators at Bagh-shaish Keuy last November, when the armistice was signed, and was also a delegate to the unsuccessful peace conference in London that followed. He was for five years Ambassador at Berlin. His mother was an Austrian and his wife a Greek. Batzaria Effendi is a Senator of the Empire, a Vlach or Wallachian from Krushevo, near Monastir. He has been Minister of Public Works since Jan. 24th, in the Shevket Pasha Cabinet. Reshid Bey is legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was sent to London on a diplomatic mission under the Said Pasha cabinet some time ago.

Inasmuch as the Powers have declared that the disposition of the Aegean Islands must be left to them, and have referred the question of indemnity to the financial conference to meet in Paris, the main question for this conference now to decide is that of the exact delimitation of the Midia-Enos frontier line. This ought not to take very long now. The local dailies are predicting the signing of peace preliminaries by the middle of May. We have heard of such definite prophecies before. It is safer to avoid making them.

### MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

According to its program Marsovan Theological Seminary will admit a new class for study next September 17th. Intending candidates must have completed the sophomore year in college or its full equivalent including the ability to take studies easily in the English language. The lessons of the first year are chiefly taken from the junior and senior courses in College and lead to the more direct theological studies which follow.

Students who are not able to provide for all their expenses may expect to find some form of work by which they can aid themselves in large part while studying. Meritorious scholarship also is recognized by money prizes. The need of the evangelical churches and communities for well educated ministers is very great, and young men of Christian character who contemplate preparing for the ministry are invited to correspond with any of the teachers.

J. P. XENIDES. (Sec.)

G. E. WHITE. (Pres.)

### TURKEY NEEDS FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS.

Ahmed Effendi Aghaieff writes in the *Jeune-Turc*: —

"Among the live topics of the day the question of foreign instructors is in the front rank. We note with pleasure that the necessity of calling for such to reorganize our governmental machine has won over all persons; even those who formerly opposed vehemently today recognize the urgent need of appealing to European specialists. This is the result of four years of dearly-bought and fruitless experience; we had confidence in our own powers, we cherished the illusion that we were all-sufficient by ourselves, and now we are disillusioned, we have to acknowledge that we misjudged our real value.

"But, sad as the present state of things is, it is not yet too late; all hope of regenerating and reviving the country is not yet lost. Our Asiatic possessions are vast and full of natural riches; they could sustain a population five times their present one. Indeed, if we succeed, by a sustained effort, in reorganizing them on a rational basis, if we succeed in reviving them and giving them the glow of life, we may hope to regain soon our place among the nations.

"Besides, European instructors must be called for all the branches of the governmental machine and of the social system. To content ourselves with the reorganization of the army, the police and the gendarmerie, would be to condemn ourselves once more to failure. We must think of the gendarmerie and the police, and also of the revival and good organization of our schools, our agriculture, our means of communication, our commerce and our industry; for otherwise, even with best police in the world, a people that does not have good schools to train its youth, or highways to move about and send off its products, or industries and agriculture to keep it busy and feed it, will be irrevocably doomed to misery and to all the anti-social consequences of misery.

"And to have all this, we absolutely need the help of European specialists; it is today acknowledged that left to ourselves we cannot reorganize any branch of life in a satisfactory way. This may seem somewhat hurtful to our national pride; but all nations that have wished regeneration and revival have gone this same road. We may name among others Japan, Russia, and the Balkan States themselves. And this is perfectly natural; to have, for example, a good school, one must have seen such a school and to have directed it, one does not make it up out of the heart, by divine inspiration!! Let us cherish no illusions about ourselves; this haughty arrogance has already cost us too dear; let us at least have learned this hard lesson. If for the past five years we had had the grace and the modesty to have recognized our faults, perhaps we should today have been cured of them and could already dispense with foreigners. So let us not hesitate; in our appeal to the foreigners let us not stop with such and such a branch of life alone, but let us call them for all branches, and give them plenty of liberty to reorganize these departments."



## SITUATION IN SOUTH ALBANIA.

*American Mission, Kortcha, Albania.*  
*April 16, 1913.*

Dear Friends:

We still live under Greek martial law with no regular mail facilities. Owing to political conditions here I went to Salonica to interview our American consul and to get permission to do relief work. His excellence Prince Nicholas gave me a letter which he said would help me in visiting the villages to do this work. The governor of Kortcha appointed a committee for this work with the bishop as chairman. This committee asked me to sell the flour I had brought from Salonica saying the money would help the poor to buy corn. They obtained ninety Liras for half of the flour. An Englishman named Mr. Maynard, representing the Macedonian Relief Committee of England was visiting Kortcha and gave this committee seventy-five Liras, but as soon as he went away the committee discontinued holding meetings to distribute this money. However there is much suffering in many parts of Albania. I sought permission from the Servians to go to Dibre but they claimed that a state of war existed there and that I could not go. As we continued to hear of the imprisonment of our Albanian preacher in Elbasan, Mr. Grigor Tsilka, we decided we must go and see how matters stood with him and his family. It being impossible for Mrs. Kennedy and myself to both leave the station here and I having just returned from Salonica, she decided to brave the snow and ice and muddy mountain trail. Reaching Elbasan she was enabled to interview the Servian authorities in Mr. Tsilka's behalf. She was treated most courteously. To her great pleasure and to the joy of his family, Mr. Tsilka was allowed to return to his home. However he was still in confinement as a guard was placed at his gate. The authorities intimated to her that this guard would soon be removed and Mr. Tsilka set free. There being no mail between here and Elbasan we do not as yet know whether or not he is released.

Last Monday I started with Petro, one of the boys who lives with us, to go to his village in Kolonia. As there is no carriage road all the way I went on horse-back and took my stereopticon lantern. Petro thought he could use a bicycle he succeeded in borrowing. A heavy storm arose and it soon grew very dark. We lost the mountain trail and were obliged to sleep out all night in the mud and the rain along a river bank. Early the next morning we went to Quafazezza. The people were very kind, letting us warm and dry ourselves by the open fire-place. I learned of ten refugee families there and promised to return by that road. We were glad to meet some young men who had been in America. They had worked in the 'round-house' of the rail-road at Indianapolis. The little girls played cards in one corner of the room. The people are without much enlightening or uplifting influence. We gave some literature to the Moslems and Christians but found they read it with difficulty. We proceeded to Gostivisht, Petro's village, with the bicycle strapped on over our baggage. The country is beautiful but wild, having always been infested with robbers. However I felt

no fear, for the people know our American Mission and its work and, our Lord said 'Lo I am with you all the days'. Petro's mother and old grandfather gave us a warm welcome and soon I was eating fresh boiled eggs and sweet village black bread. I slept at the home of the chief bey of the village. Owing to the political conditions the bey himself does not remain at home now. The fanatical Christians are cutting down his trees and taking possession of his store and other property and threatening him, although Petro tells me the bey had always treated the villagers fairly well. I arranged to show my stereopticon pictures the next evening. But as the ladies and children in the bey's home wished to see them I exhibited them there the first evening. In the morning Petro and I visited the church. Later we were asked to see a fine young Moslem who had lost his mind owing to strain and danger of the political conditions, he being a loyal Albanian. While visiting his home where I tried to give some helpful advice, we were told that soldiers were at Petro's home. We went over. The officer said I was summoned to Ersek, the military headquarters. I showed him Prince Nicholas' letter but it had no weight. I went to Ersek and Petro was also ordered to go with me. Naturally his mother and grandfather were worried. I left my baggage expecting to return but the commander at Ersek said I could not return. Petro then went back for my baggage. We slept with guards about us and were brought to Kortcha under guard. On the way we spent the night at Bezjan and I was given an opportunity of exhibiting my pictures on the Life of Christ, views of America etc. and quietly distributed some literature. On my arrival in Kortcha I was searched by the head military officer. He said reports had come to him that I was doing political work, writing lists of names of Albanians who wish autonomy, this in opposition to the large meeting convened here some days ago when even Moslems felt obliged to sign their names on the list of those favoring Greek occupation of south Albania. I denied the charges. I invited the official to visit my home and our school and understand more clearly the character of the work which our American Board carries on. I have telegraphed my consul for protection in my missionary duties. Our school is undisturbed but a guard watches to see who attends our Sabbath services. It will be a relief to us when political conditions are settled. The Greek officer under whose care I was placed in Ersek is now visiting me with two other Greek soldiers. This experience shows me that if Kortcha falls within Albanian territory our work will be more free to advance. The opportunity to build up our Girls' School and to open a boys' preparatory school will then be splendid. It is safe for our friends to plan with us for large things for we are ready to attempt great things for God and to expect great things from God, that His Kingdom may come and His will be done in all these parts.

Asking your prayers, Faithfully yours,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY.

NOTE: Since receiving this letter, a later one has come from Mr. Kennedy in Salonica, reporting his expulsion from Kortcha by the Greek military authorities.



### ALBANIAN TRAITORS.

That the Turks are not pleased with Albanian efforts for independence is clear from this extract from the *Tasviri Efkiar*:

"While the Slavs applaud the action of Essad Pasha, Ismail Kemal in London qualifies it as treason. In our opinion, both Ismail Kemal and Essad Pasha are traitors. Moreover, it is these same infamous individuals who have brought on the present calamities and difficulties so as to satisfy their own desires. No! we do not longer wish that Albania, that home of bloodthirsty men, should preserve the least bond of union with us. We do not even desire to have our name pronounced in Albania. Besides, since Austria and Italy are arranging the partition of Albania, the execution of that country is only a question of days.

"We cannot refrain from demanding of the government that it act in accord with the facts toward certain Albanians now in the service of the State. For, needless to say, those Albanians who have been grieved as much as we ourselves have by the present calamities, will not be subjected to the same treatments as the brigands."

### HAPPENINGS AT BARDIZAG.

The Bithynia High School and Favre Boys' Home closed on April 18 for the Easter vacation. Several interesting events occurred during the last week. On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered by Rev. H. K. Krikorian of Constantinople, the subject being the relation of young men to the Christian Church. The theme was presented in a broad way and claimed the close attention of the large audience of young men, soon to take their places as leaders in the community. The Armenian priests of the village were present and showed their appreciation of the speaker's words. On Wednesday evening an interesting entertainment was given by the one hundred boys of the Favre Home, who in their songs and recitations showed careful and thorough training on the part of Miss Newnham and her staff of competent teachers.

On Thursday evening the Junior Class of the High School held their annual oratorical exhibition, seven young men out of a class of twenty-seven being chosen to present themes of their own composition.

Their recitations showed careful training. The Junior class claimed the day for its own and although the clouds were heavy, roamed the fields and brought back loads of branches and flowers with which to decorate the hall for the evening's entertainment.

They were loyally sustained by the senior class, some of whom acted as ushers; other classes gave several songs which increased the interest of the occasion.

Of the large family of 287 boys, crowding both schools, the larger number have gone to their homes, leaving about 100 to pass the holidays at the school.

R. G. McN.

### JERUSALEM ATHLETES VISIT BEIRUT.

The Jerusalem Athletic Association paid a return visit the last week in March to the S.P.C. foot ball team's visit of last spring. The students and staff put forth every effort to entertain them right royally and to beat them right soundly. They succeeded in the first, every Jebusite said so repeatedly and earnestly. There were three receptions, by former Jerusalem students, by the Athletic Association and by the Y.M.C.A., each of a different nature, each a delightful evening. A visit to U.S.S. Montana and to H. M. S. Duke of Edinburgh were the first visits on the part of many to a war-ship and they were both interesting and enjoyable. A cinematograph exhibition was not new, but it was nevertheless a pleasure. A visit to Dog river and the famous inscriptions on the cliffs and a dip in the sea — the first time in the brine for many of the party — was another enjoyable excursion; and the last evening of their stay they had the uproarious fun of the Boy Scouts' entertainment. It is well they had no games after that, else they might have pleaded sore sides. As to the second part of the visit, the contests, the Jerusalem team won one foot ball game from the medical department team, 4 to 2, tied the Staff 1 to 1; lost to the Collegiate 2 to 1 and to the University 6 to 0. They were tyros at basket ball, and after the first inning no one kept any score and it became each game a lesson in the art of tossing baskets.

There still remained cricket. The College invited in one player from outside, Mr. Kenneth Joly, and rolled up a score of 110 and with only 3 out in the second inning, to 40 and all out but one at the time limit. It was a surprise all round. And so was the chess tournament at Dr. Dray's house where Prof. Reed, Dr. Ward and Mr. Edwin Glockler on all three boards called check mate to Dr. Thwaites, Mr. Hardman and Mr. Baron in stubbornly contested games.

W. B. A.

### NIAZI BEY ASSASSINATED.

Last week, as Niazi Bey, the revolutionary hero of 1908, was about to take steamer at Valona in Albania to cross the Adriatic to Brindisi, he and his aide-de-camp were shot dead by parties who at once fled and have not been discovered. The *Giornale d'Italia* says Isa Bolatinatz and his band are suspected of being responsible.

Col. Niazi Bey was a native of Resne, in the region of Monastir, and was not much over forty years of age. A graduate of the Pancaldi Military Academy, he acquitted himself creditably in the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, but is especially remembered for the difficult and dangerous patriotic task he so well performed in organizing the revolution against absolutism in 1908, and in hastening to the capital in 1909 to help crush the reactionary counter-revolution. At the outbreak of the Balkan war, Niazi Bey organized a volunteer battalion, which, however, has not been especially active. The motive for the crime that has brought the life of this patriot to an untimely end, is not known.



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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAY 7, 1913.

### EDITORIAL.

Copies of a paper printed in America in Armenian have come to our hands, setting forth the tenets of "Pastor Russell," whose charlatan methods were so thoroughly exposed last fall by Mr. William T. Ellis, in *The Continent*. It is most unfortunate that so many religious faddists and cranks should feel called upon to make capital of the more uneducated portion of the Christian Church in this country. Behold another attempt to teach as doctrines the commandments of men. We earnestly trust that both missionaries and pastors will familiarize themselves with the dangerous nature of Russellism in order to warn those among whom this flood of Armenian literature will come, against its insidious character. Forewarned is forearmed.

The mission hitherto known as the European Turkey Mission has had a trying time during the Balkan war. Salonica and Monastir have been captured by the Greeks and Servians respectively, and in the former a large amount of relief work has been necessary. In Samokov the Collegiate Institute has at times been used as barracks, while the Girls' School has succeeded in keeping regularly at work. The stations however that have suffered most of all are the two in Albania; for Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been expelled by the Servians from Elbasan and Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy by the Greeks from Kortcha; so that at present there are no American workers among the Albanians. If present indications are correct, both Elbasan and Kortcha will be within the boundaries of the State of Albania, and when the invading forces have withdrawn, these intrepid workers may return and with larger prospects of success than before. Meanwhile the hearts of the British and American public are open to respond to appeals for funds to meet the spiritual and educational needs of the virile Albanian race, and these enforced vacations will not be times of idleness. Under present circumstances it is not at all surprising to learn that the annual meeting of this mission may not be held this year.

An interesting situation is developing in Syria, and more

especially at Beirut. The Arab and Syrian population has become utterly discontented with the Turkish methods of rule, and are determined to secure a large amount of local autonomy while remaining an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. Their thesis in the main reminds one of the demands of the Albanians last year. They wish officials who know Arabic, and wish the language of the courts, schools and government offices to be Arabic. Such reforms should not be hard for the Turks to grant, if they can be made to see that this will secure loyalty on the part of the Arabic-speaking population. But the report is also apparently well-founded that Moslems and Christians alike in Syria and Arabia are longing for a government under British control, like that of Egypt; and to this the Turks are by no means likely to agree. While there is in Egypt a Nationalist party advocating freedom from British administration, the majority of the people are well content and realize their privileges. So far as we are aware, there is no party favoring a return to Turkish rule. Their Syrian and Arabian neighbors cannot but see the beneficent results of British rule, and many of the leaders wish to give it a trial there as well. Naturally this is unthinkable to the Turks. If they can be made to see that the only alternative is to grant the perfectly reasonable and loyal and moderate demands of the Arabic-speaking element, prosperity will be promoted in Syria. To refuse such demands is to court further troubles.

### THE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

The *Terjeman* writes: —

"Sometimes we exhibit an extreme strictness, and sometimes we give proof of blameworthy feebleness. On the one hand we relentlessly prosecute those who who want to overthrow the cabinets, while on the other we leave unpunished the makers and hurlers of bombs. The impotency and incapacity of a functionary of justice in the vilayet of Van having been clearly and officially proven to us, we promote this same functionary to the post of president of the Court of Appeal in the vilayet of Angora. Why these contrasts? Why do we show severity to some, and weakness to others? If it is true that the illegal deposing of men in power constitutes a crime, it is no less true that to facilitate the secret revolutionary practices of bomb-throwers (*bombadji*) constitutes a still greater crime. Will an official transferred from Van because of incapacity, gain ability in his new duties at Angora? Or is not perhaps the same importance attached to Angora as to Van because the inhabitants of the former town are quiet and not accustomed to the craft of the *bombadji*? A functionary whose unsuitability is officially recognized should be dismissed without any hesitation. He should not be transferred to Angora or anywhere else, still less promoted; and all who are guilty of aiding disturbers of the peace, or of propagating revolutionary ideas among the peoples, should be punished. But unfortunately we do not do all this. Why not?"



### DR. MATTEOSSIAN'S JUBILEE.

Dr. H. B. Matteossian completes this year fifty years of practice as a physician.

A group of doctors, dentists and dispensers met last Friday to organize the celebration of Dr. Matteossian's Jubilee. A good deal of discussion took place as to the best method of celebrating the event. Finally it was decided to appeal directly to the above mentioned three professional classes and if outside those limits a wider circle of friends and sympathisers offered help, to accept such aid gratefully, and to maintain one or more orphans in Dr. Matteossian's name in one of the institutions in or near Constantinople. It is understood that such a step would best meet Dr. Matteossian's own wishes. A committee of organization was selected for this object. Dr. Basil is chairman and Mr. Hagop Narguiledjian treasurer of this Committee, to either of whom donations may be sent at Place du Pont No. 2, Stamboul. Please state distinctly "for Dr. Matteossian's orphan fund."

M. M. BASIL, M.A., M.B.C.M. (Edinb. Univ.)  
Chairman of the Committee of organization.

### INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The April number of this quarterly magazine is of more than ordinary interest. Every article merits leisurely pondering. First come some reflections by a nameless missionary, on "A Fundamental Problem of Missions," — that of identifying oneself with the people among whom one works, as Christ indicated by calling Himself the Son of man. Booker T. Washington follows with an article on David Livingstone and the Negro. The number in the series on the Growth of the Church in the Mission Field deals very appropriately with the Livingstonia Mission, in Nyassaland, the sketch being by Rev. Donald Fraser, author of "The Future of Africa." Dr. Carl Meinhof, Professor of African Languages in the Kolonial Institut at Hamburg, contributes an interesting discussion on Should Languages be Taught at Home or in the Mission Field? His arguments appear to apply almost wholly to the grammarless, literatureless, alphabetless languages of Africa. Three men, Mr. J. N. Farquhar of the Y. M. C. A., the Bishop of Madras, and Rev. J. H. Maclean of the U. F. Scotch Mission in India, describe vividly the Continuation Committee Conferences in India, which have already been alluded to in these pages. Miss Ume Tsuda, principal of a Christian private school for women in Japan, contributes the third article in a series on The Ideal of Womanhood, her topic being Japanese Women, and the Problems of the Present Day. The Rev. Canon Dale, Chancellor of Zanzibar Cathedral, whose work is largely among the Mohammedans, is the writer of the sixth article in the series on Vital Forces of Christianity and Islam. Dr. W. J. Wanless, President of the Medical Missionary Association of India, contributes a paper on The Place and Policy of Medical Missions in India. In a discussion of The Montessori Method and Missionary Methods, Rev. Roland Allen, for some years a

missionary in China, pleads for a more rational method of evangelistic work. Then follow two more articles on Industrial Missions, one on the S. P. G. School at Nazareth, in South India, by its principal, Rev. C. W. Weston; the other on the Agricultural Department of the Allahabad Christian College, by its principal, Mr. Sam Higginbottom.

### STRAYED, BUT FOUND!

Mr. Wm. Peter, American Consular Agent at Samsoun, writes that Mr. Isaacoghlu of that city has in his possession one telescope, one electric light in a box, and one oven in a box, which arrived at the Samsoun Custom House some years ago and were never claimed by the owner. Mr. Isaacoghlu will be glad to deliver over the above mentioned goods to the owner on payment of his expenses, which amount to 681½ piastres. The goods might be claimed through Mr. Peter at Samsoun.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

The Italian warship "Pisa," having on board the Italian Admiral, Duke Cito di Filomarino, left the harbor on Saturday, returning to Italy.

It is hoped that all who can do so will attend the Annual Meeting of the Constantinople Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at the Somerville House on Friday, May 9th, at 3 p.m. The President, Professor van Millingen, will take the chair, and an offering will be received.

Yesterday being St. George's day, all the warships in the harbor were decorated.

The Armenian National Assembly met last Sunday in special session to discuss the critical situation in the eastern and southeastern provinces. The resignation of the mixed council was presented by its president, Stepan Eff. Karayan, but was not accepted. A special committee of five, representing all the different Armenian groups, was chosen to draw up a memorial to be presented to the Grand Vizier, setting forth the intolerable nature of present conditions among the Armenians. Reports continue to pour in from many quarters, of violence and murders which go unpunished and apparently the local authorities do nothing to detect the guilty.

Clean bills of health are once more being given to ships leaving Constantinople.

#### THE PROVINCES.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis of considerable severity is at present in Beirût. Measles and mumps also have been rife among the children all the spring.



The annual report for 1912 of the Levant Agency of the American Bible Society has just made its appearance, and forms interesting reading. Dr. Bowen says, "Even among the Mohammedans the circulation has more than doubled that of last year, and this in times when intense bitterness among them towards Christians has been excited by the attacks which they have regarded as so brutal and so unrighteous."

On April 12th and 14th all the shops in Beirut were closed as a protest to the government for not instituting the reforms demanded by the people. Several of the leaders of the movement, Moslems and Christians, were at once imprisoned; but speedily released on the intervention of the Consular Corps. That seems to be all the results so far.

The American Board has recently authorized the raising of the High Schools in Van to college grade.

#### NOTES.

Miss Ruth Hillyer, who has been community nurse at Beirut for the past three years, sailed for America in company with Mr. and Mrs. Freyer.

Rev. C. A. Reed of the International College spent five days this past week in this city, seeing the two American colleges here.

Mrs. Edward Riggs and Mrs. Getchell left here on Saturday last on their way back to Marsovan.

Mr. Malcolm B. MacLachlan sailed from America May 3rd for Patras on his way to Smyrna to visit his parents during the summer.

Miss Frances C. Gage, who was from 1893 to 1898 connected with the Girls' Boarding School at Marsovan, sails May 17th by the Leyland Liner "Devonian" on her way to Marsovan for a visit. With her comes Miss Bertha Hoover, who is to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Ryan of Constantinople.

Rev. C. A. Webster, M.D., of the Medical Department at Beirut, and Mrs. Webster and daughter passed through Constantinople last week on their way to America via Vienna. A number of friends had the privilege of meeting them at afternoon tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Anderson of Robert College.

A daughter, Emily Elizabeth, was born last Saturday to Mrs. Herbert Gibbons in Paris. Professor Gibbons is still at Robert College, but expect to join his family at the close of the college year.

Mrs. Frank Lee Baker of New York, who with her husband is spending the year in Europe, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. Alton Davis of Nishantash.

Rev. Henry O. Dwight, LL.D., formerly of Constantinople, now Recording Secretary of the American Bible Society is the author of a most interesting book just published entitled "A Muslim Sir Galahad."

Dr. Arthur R. Dray has announced his engagement to Miss Gretel Leithe, daughter of the Belgian Consul and Mrs. Leithe-Frederici of Beirut. Miss Leithe completed her education in England.

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Mr. E. G. Freyer, who has been the efficient manager of the American Press for 18 years, sailed for America April 7th accompanied by his family. They carry with them not only the esteem but the affection of a large circle of friends.

### OTHER LANDS.

An international conference of British, French, German, Swiss and Armenian delegates was held a week ago last Friday in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, London. Boghos Noubar Pasha and Mr. H. N. Mosditchian were present, also Armenian delegates from London and Manchester. A united policy in the interest of Armenia was agreed to, and a series of resolutions unanimously passed and ordered to be sent to the International Finance Commission about to meet in Paris, and also to the Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers.

The Universal and International Exhibition at Ghent was formally opened April 26th by the King and Queen of the Belgians. It is the largest exhibition since that at Paris in 1900, and much larger than that at Brussels in 1911.

British delegates of the British-American Peace Centenary Committee are now in New York conferring with the American committee regarding the celebration of next year. They will visit also Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit and Niagara Falls.

Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria has just had an attack of measles, contracted during his late tour through the conquered territories.

The *Stamboul* says the Moslems of Bombay have sent £200,000 to the Ottoman Committee of National Defense.

Queen Sophia of Greece gave birth on Sunday last to a daughter.

According to the Egyptian Minister of Public Works, the Nile this year will during the dry season reach a lower level than for 150 years past, and the quantity of water available for irrigation will be insufficient.

Following the recent launching of the "Imperator," of the Hamburg-American Line, 50,000 tons, the "Vaterland," of the same line, 54,000 tons, was launched early in April, and Monday April 21st the "Aquitania," of the Cunard fleet, 47,000 tons, was launched at Glasgow. These are the world's three largest ships.

A niece of President Yuan Shih-kai of China was baptized into the Christian church last month.



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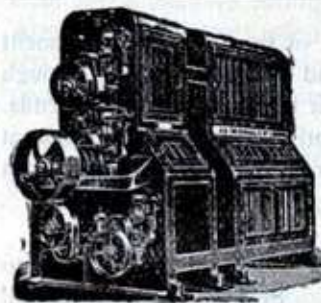
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SAXONIA (14,000 > )	> 21st. >
PANNONIA (10,000 > )	June 1st. >
CARPATHIA (13,000 > )	> 7th. >
IVERNIA (14,000 > )	> 21st. >

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

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

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