

The Orient.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The campaign in the press is assuming larger and larger proportions as time goes on; and feeling in certain quarters runs high. For instance, when Loutfi Fikri Bey and others of the Ententists went to Smyrna the past week to inaugurate a campaign for the Opposition, a great crowd of hooting, jeering Union and Progress partisans completely foiled their plans and the meeting was abandoned. Recrimination in the papers has gone to such extremes that several journals have been suppressed. Tahir Haireddin Bey, editor of the *Shehra* and former deputy for Constantinople was condemned to seventy days in prison for an article he published; but he has fled, it is rumored to Egypt. This prosecution gives rise to a report that the Unionists intend to arrest and condemn the various Opposition deputies in order to prevent their re-election. Meanwhile sundry bargains are being talked over, in the most cold-blooded way, so that one is forced to wonder whether after all the simple voter, or even the elector of the second degree, will have any share in the elections. The Bulgarians are reported to be willing to vote with the Unionists, if the latter will guarantee them eight seats. The Greeks claim the right to at least thirty seats instead of twenty, on the ground of equal representation of populations, and they want the Unionists to agree to this; while the *Tanin* ostentatiously denies that the Unionists make any distinction between the nationalities, but rather treat all as Ottomans. The Armenians, having heard that the Unionists have made an agreement with the Kourds to gain the vote of the latter, would fain join the Opposition, were it not that they fear they will lose more than they gain. For there is no denying the superior organization and strength of the Union and Progress party throughout the country as a whole. They may not succeed in Albania, and many of the Arabs are supposed to be against them; but the prospects are for a Unionist victory as sweeping as the usual Democratic vote in the Solid South. There will doubtless be a much larger vote and a more intelligent one than took place in 1908; but the Unionist machine is a powerful one, and those who get in its way may expect a tough struggle.

An interesting bit of advice is given by the Turkish daily *Ikdam*, which urges the religious heads, the *sheikhs* and *müftis*, to keep out of the campaign. It says:—"We wish these venerable men, who hold a position of extreme respect amid the Moslem population, would not abandon the high posts they occupy at present to throw themselves into politics, where ambition and the heat of struggle hold sway. In

these conflicts and exciting contests there is an unfortunate danger that they may tarnish their pure and honorable reputations. As for those other compatriots of ours, the *ülemas*, they can take part in the political *mélée* just as others do, or as we can. Not only can, this have no unfortunate result, on the contrary it will be an advantage to the nation. Certain deputies belonging to this elect class were the pride of our last Parliament."

No date has yet been fixed for the elections to take place but many candidates have gone to their districts to get in touch with their constituencies. As is perhaps pretty generally known, the basis of representation in the Chamber of Deputies is one for every fifty thousand of the male population of the empire. The present elections have nothing to do with the Senate; for Senators are not elected, but are appointed for life by His Imperial Majesty on the nomination of his cabinet, from among those who have rendered signal service to their country.

THE WAR.

For the first time in history, an aeroplane engaged in warfare has been hit by bullets fired by its enemies. An Italian colonel in an aeroplane near Tobrouk was wounded by the Arabs last week while dropping bombs on their encampment. There have been no engagements of importance this past week, nor has the promised advance inland from Tripoli begun. Italian gunboats have been bombarding the Arabian coasts, and have done great damage to the workshops of the Hodeidah-Sanaa railroad. Another French steamer has been captured off the Tunisian coast, ostensibly for trying to smuggle provisions into Ottoman territory. Of the 29 men taken by the Italians off the French steamer *Manouba*, 27 have been identified as members of the Red Crescent Society, and have been allowed to proceed to Tunis. One of the two others is ill and unable to proceed, while the remaining one appeared to the French to be of suspicious character and has been conducted to the Swiss frontier.

Lieut. Gen. Caneva, commanding the Italian expeditionary forces in Tripoli, has returned to Italy to confer with his government, leaving Gen. Frugoni in temporary command. As for the reported proclamation of the holy war by the Sheikh of the Senousi, this still lacks confirmation, and is regarded in British circles as so unlike the usual peaceful attitude of that gentleman as to be improbable. Peace, however, seems very, very far away.

BISHOP NERSES AND THE ORPHANS.

From a letter of Dr. Chambers to the *Rahnüma* we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

Adana, Jan. 17, 1912.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

I do not want to enter into any controversy whatever, but in the interests of a better understanding and the removal of wrong impressions and consequently in the interests of increased goodwill, I would like to make the following observations, to which some of my friends urge me.

My acquaintance with Bishop Nerses was to me a pleasure while he was in Adana. When, however, I read the construction he put on the words of Dr. Patton spoken in the Armenian Church here my surprise was more than equaled by the pain I felt that such a construction could be put on words spoken in the spirit shown by Dr. Patton. Two things were prominent in Dr. Patton's mind—the marvelous endurance of the Christians under terrible trial, and second, the kind fraternal attitude of the Armenians in placing their church at the disposal of the Protestants for a year and a half for Sabbath Service. As an officer of the American Board he expressed his deepest sympathy for the Armenians in their terrible trials, his admiration for their endurance, and his great appreciation for their kindly fraternal good will. Dr. Patton said not one word against the Armenians or derogatory to them. It is to me a matter of great disappointment that such construction as Bishop Nerses has placed, should have been put on words spoken in the kindest of good will and sympathy.

In the American Seminary for girls in Adana there are a number of orphan girls, taken in at the time of the massacres. The language of this school is not Armenian. There are other nationalities in it. Armenian is taught to the Armenian children and Armenian History has its place in the program. Last spring Bishop Nerses honored the closing exercises with his presence and favored the school with an address in which he gave the girls excellent advice. I supposed that he knew that the Armenian girls studied to speak their language and got some knowledge of their history. Had he conversed with them he would have found that they have lost none of their national feeling.

The question of confession and communion did not come up here. I need only say that in 1896 the orphans under my care in Erzroum had permission at Christmas and Easter to attend those Services in the Armenian Church.

In conversation with an Ottoman official today the remark was made concerning the parliamentary situation that in the strife of parties the best interests of the country were in danger of being overlooked. Amongst Christians let us have as little as possible of destructive criticism. What criticism there may be may we not have it of the constructive kind for the elimination of misunderstanding and distrust and the development of broader sympathy and confidence leading on to a more cordial good will and mutual service in the name of Him whom we all acknowledge as Lord and Saviour.

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

MARSOVAN ITEMS.

Though the majority of the students had to spend the holidays here, vacation at Anatolia did not pass slowly by any means. Recitation rooms were given to most of the classes to use as sitting rooms, and were made attractive by the students' own efforts.

The giving of dramas was rather the order of the day. On Jan. 15th, the Greek Club "Pontus" presented "The Night of Alms," of course in their own vernacular. On the following evening a drama of Russian life called "The Rock" was given in Armenian by the "Shavarshan" Club. Considerable success was attained by both clubs in their presentation.

New Year's Eve was celebrated by a reception given by "Pontus," and the Armenian Christmas was kept in a like manner by "Shavarshan."

From the American circle, Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, Rev. Ernest Pye, Mr. James and Mr. Cady were absent on short tours and trips during the early part of the vacation.

The circle regrets deeply the loss of Miss Morley from our numbers. She goes to assist in the work at Gedik Pasha.

L. V. L. CADY.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Friday, Feb. 2, was the day on which Prince Boris, the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, came of age. The event was celebrated, not only in Bulgaria, with great pomp, but also in Constantinople at the Bulgarian Exarchate and Legation. Dr. Patrick, Miss Burns and Miss Dodd and the Bulgarian members of the Senior Class were especially invited to be present at the celebration, and found it a most interesting occasion. The religious service was held in the chapel of the Exarchate; the Exarch himself presided, in a gorgeous purple velvet robe with a cloth of gold cope over it; and six other priests assisted in the service, in very splendid ecclesiastical robes. But the service itself drew one's attention even from this gorgeous array. The singing of the choir in the back of the chapel, behind the audience, was remarkable for its beauty of tone, and for the harmony and deep religious feeling shown in the rendering of the responses and the chants. After the service the whole audience attended a reception at the Legation. Here both the Exarch and the Minister, Monsieur Sarafoff, made patriotic speeches on the auspicious event of the day, and then refreshments were served. Both the Exarch and the Minister were most cordial to the American College visitors, expressing their great pleasure at the presence of Dr. Patrick, and they thanked her and the other members of the American College delegation for their co-operation in the celebration of the day.

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, and twice before that American Minister here, has been elected a Trustee of the American College for Girls, an institution in which he has always shown a deep interest.

I. F. D.

DR. MARY P. EDDY IN AMERICA.

The *Continent*, of Chicago, writes thus appreciatively of our well-known Turkey missionary:—

Dr. Mary Eddy, the famous missionary physician who still has the distinction of being the only woman licensed to practice medicine under the laws of Turkey, is just on the eve of returning to her magnificent work of Christian healing in Syria. She came to the United States on this present hurried trip to solicit funds with which to build more cottages for her latest and perhaps most beautiful philanthropy, the tuberculosis sanatorium on Mount Lebanon. It is a pleasure to say that her object was accomplished and the sanatorium will be materially enlarged at once. It will stand in the lofty Lebanons as the first lighthouse of hope upon which tuberculosis sufferers have ever looked among either Syrians or Arabs. Until now the slightest sign of the white plague, for which the sand-laden air of the desert is an all too facile carrier, has with typical Oriental fatalism been accepted by the victim and all his friends as the irretrievable seal of death, surrendered to in doomed despair.

But the indefatigable "Dr. Mary" has not thought of her own projects alone while in America, but with true Christian comprehensiveness considers the whole Empire for which she is laboring. Her recent advices from Beirut suggest a deeper and wider suffering from the Italian assault on Turkey than complacent readers of the very monotonous war news would suspect. The Italian commanders have declared coal contraband of war, and since the Italians have complete naval command of the Mediterranean they are able to prevent the landing of fuel at any of the ports of Asia Minor and Syria. The gas company of Beirut is already out of coal and can make no gas, which deprives the city of light, and the situation of this public corporation is only a reflection of the plight which is already causing great distress in private families. Winter in Beirut is severe, and in Asia Minor ports still more rigorous, and the poor of those cities and their environs are already experiencing agonies from the cold. All commerce, moreover, is seriously impeded. The lighthouses are all out along the Mediterranean coast, as along the Adriatic, and the port towns are in such fear of bombardment from the Italian fleet that nobody has heart to push business.

Dr. Eddy during the Christmas season visited the White House and was accorded a very cordial interview by President Taft. She reminded the President that under The Hague convention, to which all the independent nations of the world are signatories, he might with recognized propriety offer to Italy and Turkey mediation of their grievances. The President did not commit himself on this point, but frankly expressed a wish that he might be sure that the American public opinion would support and justify him in volunteering such mediation. Dr. Eddy asks the Christian people of the whole nation to join in very urgent prayer that for the sake of the poor of Turkey, as well as for the general cause of international amity, the war between Italy and Turkey may be early brought to a providential close. And while men and

women pray for this, they may well reenforce their prayers by doing what the President has unofficially signified would be agreeable to him—that is to say, request him by petitions or by letters to tender to Italy or Turkey his good offices for the conclusion of peace between them.

THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE,

Marsovan, Jan. 20, 1912.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

The last number of the *Orient* which reached us contains an interesting suggestion as to whether sums of money that seem large given to the colleges might not be better employed for schools of preparatory grade. It is doubtless natural to raise this question, especially on the part of those who are not responsible for administering college funds, and do not realize with how much agony the college bills are sometimes met, and what pressure there is for the opening of commercial, agricultural and other departments. There is another important line of facts bearing on this matter. Last Sunday I attended by invitation the annual meeting of the Club of Basil the Great in this city. As St. Basil is regarded as the patron saint of education, literature and learning among the Orthodox Greek communities, the Club founded in this city to further interests along these lines bears his name. It was an interesting occasion. The presiding officer, each of the three persons who delivered addresses by appointment, the head teacher of the school, the maintenance of which is the chief object of the Club, as well as most of the persons in the orchestra and choir rendering music, were present or former students of Anatolia College. The Club maintains meetings for the discussion of questions of public interest, aims at the general enlightenment of the community, and sustains a reading room in which Greek and Turkish papers are accessible to all. In the course of this program reference was frequently made to the College with gratitude for what it had done for the Greek community. It was stated that the course of study furnished by the Patriarchate did not correspond with the needs of the community, and this course had accordingly been put aside and the College course adopted as a model.

The Armenian Gregorian school in this city has within a few months received government recognition as of *Idadie* or Gymnasium rank. Six of its thirteen teachers, including the principal, are graduates or former students of the College. The school has been steadily working on the College program as a model for a number of years. Similarly four of the eight teachers in the corresponding school for girls were former students of Anatolia Girls' School.

Sometimes at the *Rüşdiye* Turkish School in the city teachers have pointed with interest to certain features, adding "Now this is just like what you have at the College".

A few days ago I visited one of the village Protestant communities about 25 miles away which has a very good village school, answering its purpose in every respect admirably,

taught by a former student of our Girls' School and entirely supported, as is the preaching, by people of the Protestant community there.

In general the common schools of any country must be organized and supported by the people of that country. In this region the worth of the common schools is probably twice what it was 25 years ago, and four times what it was 50 years ago. New schools have been started; existing schools have been raised and improved in character. This in all of the different communities represented. The Protestant common schools connected with the evangelical communities of the region have had a strong influence, though they have not always maintained the leadership that they took in advance of the other schools in earlier years. The great service to be rendered by foreigners in behalf of the education of the young people of this country must largely be through a few leading institutions. These institutions ought to educate some of the picked youth of the country, who will in turn become leaders in establishing similar institutions among their own people. An American College in the Ottoman Empire ought to render a valuable service directly for the young people whom it educates, indirectly also in furnishing a helpful model to a great many persons and communities who view it with a friendly eye, and indirectly further to other communities and individuals to whom perhaps it is a rather unwelcome rival, thorning them on to make attainments which otherwise they would not attempt for the sake of holding their young people, and for the sake of keeping up with the pace set by other communities. If a college can do this work aright, it will prepare teachers for such schools, and business men who will be able and willing to foot the bills. The general system of education in any country must be devised, equipped, administered and supported by the people of that country. Those who regret low moral standards in the schools attended by their children cannot escape a duty in the direction of reforming those schools. Who shall influence the moral atmosphere of any school if not the parents of children attending it?

Anatolia College has a number of students who have been in the Greek Gymnasium at Trebizond. That institution makes a very pleasing impression upon a visitor. It has a fine material equipment, and seems to be well administered. An American College cannot compete worthily with such an institution (and the word "compete" is used in a friendly manner) unless it has an adequate provision in buildings, courses of instruction, and an able faculty. It will be urged that our Protestant communities are financially too weak to maintain such schools as their parents desire. This is of course an important matter, and deserves some separate consideration. It is doubtful, however, whether the full ability of Protestants along these lines has been reached. In the city of Vezir Keuprü some days ago I found what is a sort of private school containing eleven scholars whose fathers are wholly responsible for the expense. The teacher receives a salary of Ltq. 50.00 per year. He is a graduate of Anatolia College and a Protestant.

G. E. WHITE.

MARASH ITEMS.

The American circle has been increased recently by the arrival of Miss E. M. Blakely and Rev. F. H. Leslie. The former resumes her work as principal of Central Turkey Girls' College, the latter, designated by the Mission as Miss Shattuck's successor in Ourfa, is busy studying the language.

It is missionary tradition in Marash for the missionaries as a body to receive guests from the city on New Year's Day. The day this year was spent very pleasantly in friendly intercourse with numerous and widely representative guests in truly democratic fashion.

The Week of Prayer was observed in the usual way by the three evangelical churches of Marash separately. One pastor remarked that the meetings seemed to grip the people more effectively this year.

The members of Marash station in company with all evangelical workers hereabouts are keenly disappointed in the indefinite postponement of the All-Turkey Conference. It is hoped that in some certain way the losses which this postponement involves will be made up.

F. F. G.

A NEW MISSIONARY PERIODICAL.

The spirit of the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910 is being carried on by the Continuation Committee, appointed by that gathering, the secretary of which Committee is Mr. J. H. Oldham. This Committee has now begun the issue of *The International Review of Missions*, a quarterly published at Edinburgh under the editorial care of Mr. Oldham. Judging from the January number, now before us, this Review will be indispensable for every student of missions. Its object is the study of missionary problems in international cooperation, since, as the editor puts it, "Insight and knowledge, as well as energy and zeal, are needed for solid and enduring work. Not only an outward expansion, but an inward deepening is necessary, if the missionary movement is to fulfil its high aims." If as we anticipate, the high standard set by this first issue is kept up, the volume of eight hundred pages annually will be an invaluable addition to the literature of missions. The mere names of the contributors, — Dr. John R. Mott and President John F. Goucher of America, Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin of China, Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner of Egypt, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Dr. Johann Warneck, Pres. Tasuku Harada of the Doshisha University, Japan, Miss Agnes de Sélincourt, — these are guarantee of a high grade of excellence. Mr. Gairdner's paper on the Vital Forces of Christianity and Islam, the first of a series to be given on that subject, is a most suggestive and valuable one. Dr. Warneck begins another series, on the Church in the mission field, with an account of the Church among the Bataks of Sumatra. Dr. Hodgkin's is the first of another series, on the Special Preparation of Missionaries; while Dr. Harada writes from a fulness of knowledge about The Present Position of Christianity in Japan. Besides valuable book-reviews, the Review gives a very full bibliography of books and magazine articles on missionary themes that have appeared since January 1911.

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

The article by Dr. White, dean and treasurer of Anatolia College, printed in this issue, is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the highest purpose of our higher educational institutions. We hope others will give us the benefit of their views on this most important question. Possibly the recent editorial referred to had a meaning slightly different from what Dr. White has gathered from it. The question put may be stated thus:—If an institution is put in possession of funds yielding an annual income of, say, \$10,000 (or \$100,000, for that matter), which is the wiser expenditure of that sum, to invest it in a plant for post-graduate work where it cannot be expected to benefit more than possibly fifty students at a time, or to invest the same in a first class preparatory school like those at Sivas, Talas or Bardizag, under the management of the institution but at a distance from the institution, and so make possible the training of three or four hundred more students in the preparatory or high school courses? It is important to bear in mind that it is not a question of turning over the funds to another management, but of the use of the funds by the institution thus endowed.

At a meeting of the World's Y. W. C. A., held in London on Jan. 25th, Mrs. J. H. Tritton, the President, as quoted by *The Times*, said with reference to Turkey that she was sorry to say that the war had put Christianity back fifty years. We only hope the worthy lady has been misquoted. It certainly cannot be proven by facts that Christianity has been put back fifty years. If the speaker did say so, and was thinking of the Evangelical type of Christianity, we can merely point her to the fact that the Evangelical churches are no less active and energetic than they were before the war began, but have rather been stirred by it to think more soberly of their responsibility toward their Moslem neighbors. If the reference was to the old Eastern churches, far from being put back fifty years, the war has if anything roused the Greek, Bulgarian and Armenian communities to emphasize their points of oneness and minimize their differences. If this is a step back, it goes back to Apostolic times. If the reference was to the influence of Christianity on the non-Christian peoples, there has indeed been an unfortunate effect on the minds of those non-Christians who do not distinguish between Italy and

Christianity. But on the other hand, the article in another column from the pen of a Moslem Arab thinker illustrates the clarifying effect of the present struggle on the thinking of the intelligent. An article of such a spirit by such a writer would have been as impossible fifty years ago as an aeroplane. No, not even Roman Catholicism has been put back fifty years by the action of Roman Catholic Italy.

We would also respectfully call the attention of the person quoted to the fact that this year, in spite of the war, over 250 Moslem young men and 48 young women are in attendance at American colleges in this land besides a large number in our primary and secondary schools. We hope shortly to publish some comparative statistics showing the progress of Christian work in this land in the past fifty years. And we do not hesitate to prophecy that the next year's reports will show still further advance.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
Our God is marching on."

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

A very successful reception was given on Jan. 25th by the President and Faculty to the Senior and Junior classes. A musical program was rendered; Mrs. M. Edwards played a piano solo, Mrs. Frewen sang two songs, and a double quartette of instructors gave three comic selections.

The following evening Mrs. van Millingen gave her friends a treat at her home, where Mr. Hugh E. Poynter gave a lecture on Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Rudyard Kipling and Sir Edward Poynter:—the Artists, the Writer, and the Men. Mr. Poynter spoke out of a wealth of personal reminiscence, in a charming way, and all who heard him feel that they know these great men the better for it.

Miss Foote, the trained nurse who came from America last fall on a short visit, has won a place in the College circle, and has decided to stay a year in this city.

A Faculty Club has been organized, to include all who are connected with the teaching and administrative corps and their families. It will meet once a month, and papers will be read by the various members in turn. At the initial meeting last Thursday evening, President Gates read a paper on "The Emotions." There was a large attendance.

Coasting on the College hill during the winter holidays proved altogether too attractive, and resulted in several broken legs and severe contusions. All the victims are making satisfactory progress at last.

Washburn Hall and Long Hall are being wired for electric lighting. The dynamo is already installed and at work, and the cabinet shop, temporarily housed in the still unfinished Intermediate Building, is lighted by electricity. The fine new machinery in this shop is also run by the same power.

Work on the foundation walls of the new engineering department building has been suspended by the wintry weather, but quite a force of men is busy quarrying and dressing stone, and the works will shortly be resumed.

ARAB MOSLEM PROTESTS AGAINST HOLY WAR.

In a recent number of a Constantinople daily there appeared a long protest by a certain Velieddin Yegen, against the declaration of a *jihad*, or holy war. The writer is a famous poet and author, and one of the editors of the Arabic paper *El Moukattam*. He belongs to a distinguished Egyptian family, and was formerly secretary to Reshid Akif Pasha when the latter was the Vali of Sivas. He says in part:—

"Our Moslem journalists are leading the people in the way of destruction. Their bitter words offend the conservative elements and wound the self-respect of the most liberal. Our unfortunate dispute with Italy has given us a chance to repeat our former fanatical blunders which, far from profiting us, disgraced us in the eyes of the civilized world. Ignoring the advice of our sensible men, these fanatics, who fear not God nor are ashamed of men, have brought division and a feeling of retaliation among the Ottoman elements, and irreparable harm to the country. The ignorant follow evil counsel more naturally than good; and so the impartial and disinterestedly benevolent feel that, while to keep silence in presence of evil would be sinful, if they give advice they will be regarded as *kyafir* (unbelievers) by the mob leaders. Nowadays our Country is not mentioned in the papers, and false patriots have forgotten her; and instead of trying to aid and strengthen the State, they incite people to declare the Holy War. And this they do, not to fight the Italians, but to stir people up against Christianity. They call for help, not to drive off the enemy's fleet, but to persecute the Cross, as if our Christian compatriots were the belligerents. By this logic, were our opponents Moors or Persians, we should have to open for them our fortifications and our castle gates and receive them with open arms; or, since the invaders were Moslems, the non-Moslem sons of the country should be offended and regard their Moslem compatriots as enemies. Nowadays a religious war between civilized nations is unthinkable. Identity of religion does not prevent war, as witness the Anglo-Boer and Spanish-American wars. Erroneous religious patriotic ideas should not prevail in our community. Such silly vanities are but treachery against our own country.

"When we blamed those who encouraged such ideas, we were assured they had no evil intention, but merely wished to encourage their brethren by a holy religious appeal. This presupposes that patriotism has no place in Ottoman hearts, — which scandalous insult the nation repudiates. They still assert that they regard Ottoman Christians as neighbors and brothers. What do they mean? They certainly cannot deceive everyone.

"They cry, *jihad, jihad*!, which means that our religion is threatened, whereas it stands perfectly secure. The religion is in no danger, and no one opposes it as long as it continues its civilizing work. They attack Christianity and the cross, and then they say, 'The Christians of this country are our associates and brothers'! They insult the Christianity of Europe, while on the other hand they ask the mediation of

Christian Europe. First insult and attack, and then beg for help. What stupidity! One who insults should not be a solicitor, nor should a beggar commit the folly of insulting. Can the State be preserved by such follies, or the army grow stronger, or patriotism spread?

"Can it be acceptable to God for us to obtain rights by wrongdoing, justice through injustice, or civilization by savagery? The sensible portion of the Christian communities know that such ideas come from only fanatic or childish Moslems, yet they are naturally offended. We are ashamed to look our Christian brethren in the face, nor can we hold up our heads among civilized nations. When in financial difficulties, we apply to Christian countries. We also apply to Europe for intellectual, scientific and civil culture. We need their goodwill for our political, financial and social wellbeing. A considerable party who profess the religion of those countries live with us and are our compatriots and brothers, who have inherited this country just as we have done. By our foolish attacks we offend these people and open fresh wounds in their sad hearts.

"Were we taking measures against proven treason on their part, we might justify our conduct; but we see and hear and know that they are worthy friends and they spare neither money nor life itself for our country. Yet we disturb them by ferocities such as, if done them by an outside enemy, it would be our duty to prevent with patriotic energy. Shame on us! How soon we have absolutely forgotten our country, to which we but yesterday took an oath of fidelity, but which we now ungratefully cease to even mention. In the name of a holy war we are trying to stifle the voice of conscience and justice toward our Christian compatriots. I beg of you in the name of religion, and entreat you for the sake of the most sacred laws of your religion, to cease uttering such monstrous words, and to fear God, who is the Lord of us all, and who has given you such Christian compatriots from whom you have seen nothing but goodness and fidelity. Christianity does not belong to Italy, nor are all Christians her soldiers. Try to ease and tranquillize the hearts of your Christian brothers; and depend upon it, God never intends religion to be used for selfish ends."

THE GIDEONS IN TURKEY.

President Riggs of Euphrates College writes, Jan. 19th: "This is Christmas day for the Armenians, and I just heard of a new kind of celebration which pleases me very much indeed. A few of them have followed Gideon's Band and have secured a lot of Bibles in Armenian and Osmanli Turkish, and have put them in the *odas* (rooms) of the khans. Both Turkish and Armenian *khandjis* (innkeepers) have seemed pleased with the idea, and the Turks have been anxious to have the Turkish Bible. But they want to be sure and have it hung up in a bag, so that it may not get soiled." Who said Turkey was slow in adopting Western ideas?

PROGRESS AT ADABAZAR.

School opened again after the Christmas holidays with the full number of boarders (115) on hand the first day. This unprecedented record may be accounted for by the fact that we had just made a new rule in accordance with which every girl was to have received a zero for every lesson she missed at the beginning of the term.

The mid-year examinations come the middle week of February and every one is busy—even the lazy girls having waked up to the fact that a reckoning time is at hand.

We were obliged to allow our matron to go home early in January on account of the death of her father but the gods have been good to us and we have secured the services of a fine young woman who has captivated the hearts of all. It is refreshing to see her bright, cheery face and the girls' opinion of her may be judged from what one of them said to me a few days ago, "Why, Miss Kinney, we just have to do even the most disagreeable work willingly when she asks us to because she has such a winning way."

A most encouraging feature of the work being done here in the city is the enthusiasm there is over Sunday school work. All over the city there have sprung up Sunday schools where the Gregorian women and children are flocking in great numbers. People are opening their houses for the purpose and in the little village on the banks of the Sakaria ("Sakaria yezerk") which is a suburb of Adabazar, there is a school of over 100 women and children. Two of our Protestant women go there every Sunday and as they found no house was large enough to contain all that came, the Gregorian church was opened to them and they hold the session there! This is a great concession for bigoted Adabazar!

In our own Primary department we have now 150 children where we used to have 50 at the most. The field seems very ready and it looks as if God had a blessing in store for us this winter. Pray for us that our faith fail not.

Adabazar, Feb. 1, 1912.

MARY E. KINNEY

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The *Cincinnati*, of the Hamburg-American line, is due here March 23rd, with a party of tourists, and will stay here three days.

The Grand Rabbi, Haim Naoum Effendi, has resigned, owing to a divergence of views in his Consistory.

Talaat Bey, former Minister of the Interior, has been appointed to succeed Ibrahim Bey Sousa as Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Senator Süleiman Effendi el Bustani left last Friday for Europe by Orient Express. It is said that his mission is connected with the cause of international arbitration.

The first Missionary Meeting of this year connected with the Bebek Sunday School was held on Sunday Feb. 4 when Mr. Johnson of Robert College gave the children a most interesting and inspiring address.

The sum realized by the children's collection cards for 1911-12 amounted to Lt. 11.72, half of which has been sent to the work on the Congo connected with the Baptist Missionary Society of London, and half to Miss P. Kyrias for her school work in Kortcha.

The revenue from the two bridges over the Golden Horn (the Karakeuy or Galata Bridge and inner or old Bridge) for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1911, amounted to Lt. 69,000, an average of over Lt. 189 per day.

THE PROVINCES.

An attempt was made last week at Monastir to blow up the Bank of Salonica office, but the two bombs merely destroyed four steps of the staircase.

An extensive shifting of governors-general has taken place, affecting a dozen or more vilayets. Djelal Bey, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been made Vali of Smyrna. Hüseyin Kiazim Bey, former prefect of Constantinople, has been made Vali of Salonica.

The Near East for Jan. 26th contains an interesting and sympathetic sketch of the International College, Smyrna.

A wealthy Jew of India has bequeathed a sum of £80,000 to endow a Jewish college in Jerusalem.

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NOTES.

Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, Traveling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., whose work in China has been so signally blessed, and who is now in Russia, is expected to be in Constantinople the latter part of March. In the mean while he plans to visit Bulgaria, Servia and Greece.

Rev. J. T. Gracey, D.D., president of the International Missionary Union, and for twenty-one years associate editor of the *Missionary Review*, died at Clifton Springs Jan. 5th, eighty years of age. Dr. Gracey was for seven years a missionary in India.

His Highness the Duke of Fife died at Assouan on Monday, Jan. 29th of pleurisy, probably the result of exposure at the time of the wreck of the "Dellhi" off the Moorish coast Dec. 13th. The Duke was 63 years of age.

OTHER LANDS.

The *Student World* for January contains an interesting account of developments among Coptic students, by Basili Botros, of the Coptic College, Cairo; also a résumé of the work of Miss Ruth Rouse among the students of Russia, especially in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kieff.

The National Conference of the Hungarian Student Movement was held in Budapest Feb. 2-4. That for France will be held in Marseilles Feb. 18-21.

The *Levant Herald* reports that Kiazim Bey, Ottoman Ambassador at Washington, will be transferred to St. Petersburg, to take the place of Turkhan Pasha, who retires on pension.

On the occasion of the coming of age of Crown Prince Boris, King Ferdinand has conferred on Reshid Pasha, chief of the special Ottoman Mission, the grand cross of the Bulgarian Order of St. Alexander.

Rev. John Grier Hibben, D.D., has been elected as President of Princeton University in place of Gov. Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Hibben is a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1882, and has been a professor there for the past twenty years.

Malaria is increasing its ravages in Roumania. According to statistics recently published, there were 63,739 cases reported in 1908; 78,347 in 1909, and 91,004 in 1910. There were 151 deaths from malaria in 1910.

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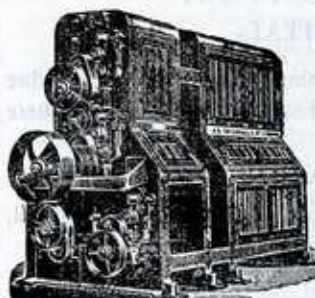
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