

The Orient.

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FRIENDS OF TURKEY DINE IN NEW YORK.

The *Jeune-Turc* prints a letter from New York thus describing the banquet given there by the Ottoman Consul-General, Djelal Bey, to the members of the American Constantinople Relief Committee, on Dec. 18th. This committee was organized to aid the Thracian refugees in Constantinople last winter.

"The president of the committee and one of the most active and devoted friends of the cause was Mr. Oscar S. Straus, three times representative of his country at the Sublime Porte, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, and a sincere friend of Turkey; the vice-president was Rev. Dr. H. O. Dwight of the Bible House, formerly missionary and professor in Turkey where he is well known. Djelal Bey was very active in the organization of the committee and in its work, and a large measure of its success was due to his efforts. It is not so much the financial success of the enterprise we must consider as the fact that in a country where the press was always opposed to Turkey, especially during the war, and where public sympathy was on the side of the (former) allies, they succeeded in raising a sum relatively quite large. (The committee sent over £10,500.) And this was aside from the amount collected by the American Red Cross, which in fact collected for all the belligerents and distributed the sum equally between them. The sum total gathered by the Red Cross was excessively small, and the explanation is perhaps in the apathy of the American public, which was little interested in the war, to which the papers gave little importance. Moreover the sums collected by the Relief Committee were for the most part given by Americans interested in missions; and it must be acknowledged that the missionaries during all this time were among those who had the courage to defend the Turks.

"Among the other members of the Committee must be mentioned Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, eminent journalist and lecturer, born in Syria of missionary parents, who loves Turkey as his second fatherland; Dr. Richard Gottheil, Professor of Oriental languages in Columbia, zealous defender of the Moslem States, who has traveled extensively in Turkey; Vahan Cardashian, lawyer and lecturer, lately returned from a trip to Constantinople as fiscal agent of the Ottoman Empire to the United States; our genial vice-consul, A. M. Shahmir Effendi, etc.

"The entire Committee was present at this dinner, the success of which was due largely to the tact and energy of

our distinguished Consul-General Djelal Bey. Dr. Talcott Williams, who, like all true Americans, believes in the square deal, could not refrain from expressing, toward the end of dinner and before the committee adjourned *sine die*, his pleasure and that of all the others at the praiseworthy activity of Djelal Bey; and he made a motion, warmly seconded by Mr. Oscar Straus, and carried unanimously, that the Committee send to the Sublime Porte a Memorandum signed by all its members expressing its satisfaction with their relations with Djemal Bey and their hope that he may long continue his services for his country, and in even more important fields."

THE SANITATION OF PALESTINE.

The Director of the Jewish Health Bureau of Jerusalem, Dr. Bruenn, has given the *Zionist Gazette* the following report on the sanitation of Palestine:

There are two maladies which chiefly hamper the development of the country, viz. Malaria and Trachoma. Owing to the initiative of the well known philanthropist, Nathan Straus, a Health Bureau was established a few years ago in order to conquer these two enemies of the country. After having experimented for some time, the Directors of this Bureau are now in a position to draw up a plan for the efficient sanitation of Palestine. There are two kinds of Malaria, that of the cities and that of the rural districts. In both cases the malady is propagated by an insect which multiplies in marshes and in those large and rather dirty water reservoirs which we find in many Oriental cities. In the towns it will therefore be necessary to replace these reservoirs by proper cisterns. In the rural parts of Palestine there are three principal marsh districts: first, the coast district round the Colony of Chederah; second, the plateaus of Haifa and Acre; third, the valleys round Lake Merom. About six years ago the Health Bureau started, near Birket Atta, the largest marsh of the Colony Chederah, an orange plantation and found in the course of its experiments that this plantation formed a natural system of drainage for the whole of the surrounding marsh district. As a consequence of those successful experiments, the Bureau suggests the following plan of sanitation:

Groves of oranges and other trees which require a greater amount of water are planted around the borders of the large marshes. A fresh number of trees is added every year. When the water recedes after one or two years, the boggy parts are drained and eucalyptus trees are planted. After four or five years the whole of the work of draining the marsh

district will be completed. One continues planting fresh trees leaving the centre portion of 1000-2000 square yards free to provide the necessary moisture. This water is diluted with petroleum every second week to kill the insects. During the first five years no families are allowed to settle in the districts and the labourers, being constantly dosed with quinine, have their houses at a safe distance from the marshes. There is no less expensive system of sanitation known.

The malady of the eyes known as Trachoma is propagated by uncleanness and unsanitary conditions. On the average 51-60% of the Arabs and 28% of the Jewish population are suffering from Trachoma. In the case of the Arabs it is difficult to combat this malady on account of certain superstitions prevailing amongst them. This malady is at the same time a social evil, as it hampers the population in certain kinds of work. It can only be conquered by educating the population to cleanliness, by creating hygienic housing conditions and irrigation, by relieving their poverty and taking care of the infants. The children in the schools must be taught to keep themselves clean, and pamphlets regarding the danger of this malady must be distributed among their parents. In the cities, Health Inspectors must be sent into the houses, and Hospitals must be established in different town districts. As this work is not controlled by the Government, as is the case in other countries, it is necessary that all Institutions working for the sanitation of the country should cooperate and disallow any individual experiments. The author concludes by saying that neither the large donations from Nathan Straus nor those from Baron Rothschild are sufficient to conquer these two malignant enemies of the country, but that it will be necessary for all colonizing Societies to grant certain subventions towards the sanitation of Palestine.

THE MODERN MIND AND THE OLD HEART.

One hears and reads a great deal in these days of "the modern mind" and its claims. Preachers are desiderated who can commend the gospel to the modern mind. A fresh statement of Christian truth is called for that shall meet the requirements of the modern mind. Books are written on this and that subject, and are entitled "*So and so and the modern mind.*" There can be no doubt that this is, on the whole, a good sign. With the continual advancement and spread of knowledge and civilization, each generation becoming heir of an ever fuller storehouse of wisdom and experience, the human mind cannot fail, under God's fostering grace, to be carried onward and upward. It is commanding ever wider horizons, possessing itself of ever more perfect standards, adopting ever truer ideals. And that being the case, it is inevitable that much which satisfied the mind of generations ago is not acceptable to the modern mind. New facets of the gem of truth must be flashed before it: strings that have lost their pitch must be screwed into harmony again for it: the charts and maps and plans that it consults for guidance must be brought up to date.

When, however, the mind turns itself towards religious truth and there makes its demand to be met with modifications that will suit modern thinking, there is one thing that has to be borne carefully in mind before admitting how far, if at all, the demand is to be conceded. That consideration is that, alongside of the modern mind, there remains with man the old heart.

It is startling truth, for it is one that may not always readily be perceived, that our complex human nature is capable of immense — apparently illimitable — progress in some ways, while in other ways it remains absolutely at a stand-still.

But is this true, that the human heart remains the same from generation to generation? And if it is true, is it not a damning reflection on religion? Has Christianity done nothing to improve the human heart in all these nineteen centuries? If it has not, how can it justify itself as revealing the remedy for sin?

Christianity has done much for the human heart. It has created a Christian atmosphere and a Christian civilization which act as deterrents from much that is evil, and which make it easier for the heart to respond to the appeal of the good. More than that, as all workers in missionary fields known full well, Christianity has created an inheritable Christian sense, so that the son or daughter of generations of godly ancestors becomes heir, unconsciously, to a way of thinking and feeling and acting that renders unnecessary many a battle which the old heart would have to fight, — which sense is not usually found in the first or second generation of new converts to Christianity. Christianity has also refined the feelings, so that the heir of Christian generations has a natural shrinking from the cruelties and the grossness of past ages. This, at least, Christianity has done.

"But," it will be objected, "do you not see that all this is not a changing of the heart? It is a changing of the heart's surroundings; it is a making things easier for the heart; but it leaves the heart itself untouched." Exactly! and that is just the point. The heart remains what it always was: it is still the old heart. That is why the Ten Commandments are never out of date, nor the words of Christ — "For from within, out of the heart of man, proceed evil thoughts, etc.," nor the Bible as a whole. They were written for the heart of the patriarchal times, and of the apostolic times, and of our times, and of all times; for the heart remains ever the same. No one who truly knows his own heart will deny that within it there lie the possibilities of every evil under the sun as truly as in the first year of human history: no such one will be not of harmony with Bunyan's thought when he exclaimed, as he looked upon a passing profligate — "There, but for the grace of God, goes John Bunyan." And as if to drive this truth home with irrefragable force, we have the staggering spectacle, not only of the foulest vice and the lowest degradation existing side by side with the highest Christian development, but of occasional lapses into flagrant outward sin on the part of persons living in Christian life. Even if a Christian civilization could succeed in repressing every outward manifestation of grosser sin, the swarming inner progeny of anger, malice, hatred, jealousy, envy, pride, selfishness, and many

more would bear their constant testimony to the fact that the heart is as brimful of sin as ever it was, that it is the same old heart.

For the task that Christianity sets itself is not that of creating a new heart first in one man and his wife, then in another, and then in another, and allowing the regenerated nature to be inherited by their descendants. It is the harder task of taking each heart separately and working with it *de novo* from the very bottom. Regeneration, the grace of God, the indwelling Christ are not a spiritual real estate that passes from father to son: they are personal property that each must win for himself, starting from the one common base of the sinful heart.

Here, then, is the progressive mind, and alongside of it the stationary heart, — the mind that becomes heir of the mental riches of the ages, and the heart that cannot inherit one breath of the new life. For which of them is the gospel of the grace of Christ intended?

The reply must be with caution. Complex as man is, he is still a unit. If his heart is regenerated, his mind cannot remain unbenefited. More than that, — it is through the understanding mind that truth makes its first approach to a man. Still, keeping all that in view, if the heart is to be distinguished from the mind in the search for the seat of sin, then the reply must be that the gospel, though designed to benefit the whole man, is primarily and directly meant for the heart.

In that case, let the mind remember the apostle's warning about one member of the body despising another. Let it beware lest in its extreme modernity it become so divorced from the old heart as to refuse it the healing that it needs. The modern mind may demand, as it has done in the past, a new interpretation of the atonement, a new harmonizing of election and freewill, a new understanding of the Kingdom of Heaven, a wider view of salvation; and the religion of Christ is rich enough to meet all its demands, and to satisfy the needs of each advancing age. But if the modern mind becomes highminded, if it proudly rejects all that is not in the range of its own knowledge, which, as Paul says, "puffeth up," if it turns away from the gospel of redemption and regeneration because it is old, caring nothing for the consideration that the same old heart must need the same old gospel, then that modern mind must bear the responsibility of the starved heart and the sunless soul and the wrecked life that will rise against it in judgement.

It has to be remembered that, though the mind is the instrument of human belief in most things, it is not so in all. Like the invisible and inaudible waves that reach beyond the scale of the prism and the key-board, there is a believing that lies outside of the province of the mind. Religious belief is largely of this nature. "If thou shalt believe in thine *heart*," says Paul, "thou shalt be saved; for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness." It is the heart that is the sick centre; and it is its instinctive response to the cure that meets its case that is more to be relied on than the assent of the mind to recommending arrangements. Let the modern mind beware lest, in demanding full satisfaction for itself, it deprive the old heart of the one thing which it unwittingly craves. If Christianity means anything it means that "we walk by

faith, not by sight;" and the modern mind would do well to remember that the heart's cure may often be one of those things which the Father hath hidden "from the wise and prudent, and revealed unto babes."

The cry out against the old is both ungrateful and unwise. To be old is not to be dead, and not always to be infirm. To be at a stand still is not always a sign of uselessness. Rather, unchanging stability is an essential to all progress. Without the immutable laws of arithmetic, of science, of language, you can have no development of mathematics, of nature-knowledge, of language. And so, without "the everlasting gospel," that immutable grace of God in redemption through the blood of Christ, which faithfully stands by the unchanging old heart of man, you cannot have a sinful race developing into sons of God. The modern mind has ample scope for the gratification of its demand that things must be adapted to its point of view. Here, in the Holy Place, it must learn to bow in the obedience of faith before the eternal wisdom of Him Who "knows what is in man."

Samokov, Bulgaria.

R. T.

STATUE TO JOHN HENRY HAYNES.

Sooner or later genius and ability get their reward. It is unfortunately not always during the lifetime of the hero. A statue was unveiled a month ago to the memory of the late John Henry Haynes, whom so many in this empire knew and admired. It stands in the cemetery at North Adams, Mass.; Dr. Haynes was a member of the Congregational Church there, of which Mrs. Luther Fowle and a sister of Dr. H. T. Perry are also members. The monument now erected was made possible by subscriptions of friends, and is in size and shape a replica of the famous black obelisk of Shalmaneser, now in the British Museum. The inscription reads: "John Henry Haynes, Born Jan. 27, 1849. Died June 29, 1910. Archaeological Explorer. Assos 1881-1882. Nippur 1889-1890; 1893-1896; 1899-1900." But there remains much to be said. Dr. Haynes was a modest man, but he did a great work. Overcoming great difficulties he succeeded in working his way through Williams College by 1876, taught for a while, and then joined an expedition for archaeological work in Crete. That expedition never succeeded, but he was soon with the American expedition at Assos. A year later, on the recommendation of Rev. L. S. Crawford, D. D., now of Trebizond, Mr. Haynes was engaged to teach in Robert College, where he was for three years very successful. He then left to become general manager of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia, in 1884 and 1885. He afterwards served as treasurer and teacher in Central Turkey College, Aintab, till 1888, when he became business manager of the Univ. of Penn. archaeological expedition to Nippur, serving also as United States Consul to Baghdad from 1888 to 1892. He was director of the expedition to Nippur from 1892 to 1896, when work was discontinued for more than two years, and was director of another expedition to Nippur from 1898 to 1900. The results of the first expedition were a careful survey and examination of the site, and the recovery of clay coffins and of

some 2,000 cuneiform tablets, now in the Imperial Museum here, as well as of other relics. The second expedition of which he had charge resulted in the discovery of the Temple of Bel with its rich library, consisting of about 18,000 cuneiform tablets, most if not all of which are now in the library of the Univ. of Pennsylvania. The controversy raised by the claim of the credit of their discovery by Dr. H. V. Hilprecht was a great strain for Dr. Haynes who knew that the honor belonged to himself. Time has abundantly vindicated Dr. Haynes; but the physical strain of the explorations and the mental one of misrepresentation broke his health, and he died in comparative obscurity three years and a half ago. Robert College granted to him the degree of Ph. D. in 1896, and Williams gave him that of Sc. D. the same year.

At the dedication of the monument at North Adams, addresses were made by Professor Albert T. Clay of Yale, President Carter of Williams, Dr. J. B. Nies of New York, Professor D. G. Lyon of Harvard and Professor J. A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania. The following letter from Dr. Ward of the *Independent* was also read:

My Dear Sir:

I have waited before answering your request until I could settle whether or not I could attend the meeting in honor of Mr. Haynes. I cannot go, and I so inform you.

When I reached Constantinople, in charge of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia, I found Dr. Haynes teaching in Robert College, and all ready to go with me. He had already shown his interest in archaeology by visiting the excavations at Troy by Dr. Schliemann. He accompanied me throughout the expedition, taking charge of the caravan, attending to expenses, and doing all that his knowledge of Turkish made possible for him. He was diligent, thoughtful, self-sacrificing and faithful, and to his ability and will a large part of the success of the expedition was due. It was not our plan to do any excavation, simply to discover whether the conditions would allow of further work, and to suggest localities for digging. Dr. Haynes then took us over the whole ground to the most southern mounds, taking all burdens on himself, and to him our success was very largely due, as we went over an extent of ground which no American had ever seen, and scarcely any other traveler.

He was self-reliant, self-sacrificing and reticent. He made no complaints. He had long before in his boyhood got his training. He was left a young boy or an orphan, with younger children. He took on himself the support on the farm of the children, and did the task with extraordinary grit and courage. Very modestly he told me something of these days, and the long distances that he took the loads of wood for sale. He fought his way with equal determination through college, and stiffened his character and will to do and endure. His later service was most unusual and extraordinary, in sole charge summer and winter of the excavations when the leaders had left it to return home, and he and Mrs. Haynes lived through the torrid heat directing the excavations and gathering its remarkable collections which are now the pride of the University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The first number of this quarterly for the third year, for January, shows the increasing value and reputation of the Review. It is becoming more and more a medium for the interchange of thought on the methods and results of missions throughout the world. And after most careful and painstaking work for several months, involving the reading of hundreds of magazines, and of the reports of many missionary societies, and correspondence with nearly 150 individuals in the mission field or connected with the Boards, a Survey of the year 1913 is presented which is in itself a missionary thesaurus. It occupies over eighty pages, and gives a true and impartial and well-balanced view of the situation and the successes of the year under review. It is conveniently indexed, and worldwide in scope, and answers the purpose of a Year-book of Missions for 1913. The editor is to be congratulated on the success of his effort. Mr. T. R. Glover, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, contributes a discussion on The Missionary Motive, based on a recent book by that name by eight writers. Then follows an article by the Rev. Henri A. Junod, of the Mission Romande in South Africa, "God's Ways in the Bantu Soul," which reads like a sequel or outgrowth of Dan Crawford's "Thinking Black." Miss Eleanor McDougall, of Westfield College, Hampstead, describes A Tour of Enquiry into the Education of Women and Girls in India, her own experiences in 1912 and 1913. There are two symposiums, by several authors each, on The Home Ministry and Foreign Missions, and on Social Service in Educational Institutions, both valuable. Very timely in view of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize this year is the appreciation and interpretation by Mr. Kenneth J. Saunders of Rangoon, of Rabindranath Tagore's work Gitanjali. The last article is an account of the fourth annual meeting of the Continuation Committee, held at the Hague in November, by Dr. Charles R. Watson, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church. Reviews of missionary books and a complete bibliography close an interesting number of the Review.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Jan. 13-14, 1914, Educational Conference, Smyrna.
- 15, 1820, Messrs. Fisk and Parsons, earliest A.B.C.F.M. missionaries to Turkey, reached Smyrna.
- • 1888, Mrs. C. S. Sanders, Aintab, died.
- • 1906, Mrs. Augustus Walker, Diarbekir, died.
- 16, 1913, "Hamidieh" sinks "Makedonia" at Syra.
- 17, 1901, Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., Constantinople, died.
- • 1912, Ottoman Parliament dissolved.
- • 1913, M. Poincaré elected President of France.
- 18, 1807, Benjamin Schneider, Constantinople, born.
- • 1912, Capt. Scott and 4 others reached South Pole.
- • 1913, Naval battle off Tenedos.
- 19, Armenian Christmas; Oriental Epiphany.
- • 1834, Messrs. Johnston and Schneider arrived in Brousa.
- 21, 1827, Dr. Henry S. West, Sivas, born.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JANUARY 14, 1914,

EDITORIAL.

A limited number of bound volumes of The ORIENT for 1913 are offered for sale at the rate of 47½ piastres silver, or ten francs the copy. Previous volumes may be obtained at half a lira Turkish per volume, and in either case carriage is extra.

Our last issue was printed on the Greek Christmas; and there is still a third Christmas ahead of us. The western fiction that "Christmas comes but once a year," is good enough for your ignorant Westerner; but we who live in the Orient know well enough that there are three each year. None know it better than those whose school work is so interfered with that they scarcely know whether there be any such thing as vacation, with all the celebrations that are necessitated. Also today is New Years Day; and we wish all our Eastern Church readers the happiest of New Years. This problem of the beginning of the New Year is still more of a puzzle; for besides the old-style and new-style years we have the Turkish civil year, the Moslem year, the Hebrew year, and goodness knows what more. Has anyone the hardihood to predict a time when we shall all be united?

The Albanian situation is not clearing up as soon as the friends of that newest state had hoped. On the northeast the Servians have given the Albanians much trouble. On the south, where the boundary commission found its work well nigh an impossible task; the Greeks are determined to keep the territory known as Epirus, including Argyrocastro and Kortcha; and the governor of the district, it is said, will resign his commission in the Greek civil service in order to lead a desperate struggle to retain Epirus for Greece. There is talk of an army of 30,000 men being ready to follow his lead. And now comes word of trouble on the coast. Just what the nature or extent of it is, is hard to determine. Last week the local papers here announced that Gen. Izzet Pasha,

whose place as war minister has just been taken by Enver Pasha, had declared himself Prince of Albania. Then came the report of the arrest at Valona of some two hundred Turkish soldiers and six officers, who, according to a telegram in the *Turquie*, were proposing to foment a rising at Valona in favor of Izzet Pasha. These were quietly arrested by the Dutch troops of occupation, and the Albanian soldiers among them allowed to go free. Martial law is said to have been then declared there, but the danger seems to have been averted. The papers have seen a connection between this effort of Gen. Izzet Pasha and the aspirations of Essad Pasha; and even Ismail Kemal Bey's name was brought in as involved; but the latter has indignantly protested his loyalty to the Prince appointed by the Powers. There is no doubt a strong desire in Turkish circles for a Mohammedan to be chosen as Prince of Albania and the local press has even tried to make out that Prince Wilhelm of Wied hesitated to go to Albania because of such a feeling on the part of the Albanians themselves. There seems however to be no ground for this rumor. The new ruler will not go there till the Greek troops, in accordance with the wish of Europe, have withdrawn from the territory assigned to his principality; but the hope of a Moslem Prince in his stead is a dream. The minor question of where the Albanian capital shall be can easily be adjusted later when experience has shown where is the best centre. Of prime importance now is the restoration of order and quiet, so that the regular life of the people may go on. Our missionary representatives there have their work cut out for them for the present in relief of the suffering and the naked. This most Christlike task will pave the way for closer access to the hearts of the people later on.

A very common impression has found expression again in the Christmas issue of the Greek religious weekly of Smyrna, *St. Polycarp*, wherein both the Metropolitan of Smyrna and another writer describe the visit of the wise men to Bethlehem as taking place while the Infant Jesus was still lying in the manger, in the stable. The error involved has been pointed out before, but at the risk of repetition we call attention to the facts once more. It is well to remember in the outset that Bethlehem is but a scant two hours' walk from Jerusalem; so that if the proud and selfish Herod, startled by the news of the birth of a royal Babe, had so desired, he could easily have gone there the same day with the magi. Moreover, it is inconceivable that one in his situation should have allowed many days to go by before he quieted his apprehensions by making sure of the death of his possible rival. With these facts in mind, re-read the story of Matthew and Luke. The former distinctly says that the visit of the magi occurred just after they had notified Herod of this remarkable birth; and it intimates that very little time elapsed after that visit before Joseph took his family into Egypt. The inference certainly is that they started within a day or two, if not that same night. In view of the proximity of Herod, the Child's enemy, this would be necessary. The presentation in the temple occurred, according to Lev. 12, forty days after His

birth; and at that time the offering made was that of poor persons. Evidently at that time the princely gifts of the magi had not made it possible for them to offer any better offering than a pair of turtledoves. This certainly warrants us in saying that the visit of the wise men came at least forty days after the birth of Christ and after the visit to the temple. And since the crowded condition of Bethlehem was owing to a special emergency, it is altogether unlikely that it would continue so long as to necessitate their going back from Jerusalem to the stable again. Matthew says distinctly that the wise men went into the "house," to find the Babe. The correct order of events then will be: the Birth; the visit of the shepherds; the forty days in Bethlehem; the presentation in the temple; return to Bethlehem, but to a *house*; the visit of the magi; the flight into Egypt. Such a study of the details makes the wonderful story more vivid.

A YOUTHFUL ARMY.

Hussein Djahid Bey, in the *Tanin*, comments thus on the recent changes in the Ottoman army: —

The *Tanin* spoke a while ago of the necessity of imbuing the army with the determined spirit and the fire of youth, and was suspended and condemned to silence for its courage. Not much time has elapsed since, but the rejuvenation we advocated has come. We do not say this so as to set young against old in the army. Among the veterans there are men we respect and whose military experience we appreciate. Those who saw the need of infusing new blood into the army were never desirous of offending the older generals. While acknowledging their former services, we could not help considering the safety of the Fatherland and the needs of the country. We therefore stood for the principle of replacing these who had seen good services by younger and more active men. The late war showed us by tragic events the faults of our army; the glorious Ottoman army was unable to resist that of the Balkan States. Historians will no doubt treat these disgraceful pages of our history with all the impartiality they deserve. We will abstain from explanations or criticisms now. We may say in general, however, that our army could not succeed while commanded by men, some of whom failed to realize their duty while others wept and beat their heads and gave themselves up as prisoners. What can you expect from those who with their grand and brilliant uniforms, their high rank and their celebrated names, tried to make us believe we had an army? Hereafter the Ottoman army will rather give attention to capacity, effort and zeal. It will put stress on actuality and not on appearance? Instead of hiding its faults it will try to remedy them.

Enver Pasha, in an interview, assures us of this as the attitude of our army. To prove the merits of the Ottoman army, such as fill the pages of history, it must have an iron hand on the bridle and work hard, and constantly. Thanks to the zeal shown after the first battle of Chatalja, a new spirit has been put into the army. The mob that our enemies despised marched to Adrianople in admirable discipline. Our

enemies themselves had to admit then that despite all that had happened, the Ottoman army was the best in the Balkans. So that it is possible with proper discipline to create an army and put the country on a safe basis.

Our new Minister of War is himself the incarnation of the new spirit of self-sacrifice, and is an assurance that the young Ottoman army will be an army of peace and tranquillity. His desire to effect a reduction of four to five millions of liras in the budget for the army leaves no doubt on this score. Europe, because she does not know the Young Turks well enough, is deceived by the accusations of our enemies. Those who believe that Turkey will embark on a career of adventure under the careless and fickle lead of the new War Minister, will soon find out their mistake. Young Turkey means a Turkey of reforms and innovations; and what is most needed is peace and quiet. And this is what Young Turkey, — which of course means the Union and Progress party, — desires. The tremors and quakes of the past five years were because they were not completely masters of the situation. Now that they are, the country takes the road toward safety, and peace is assured.

THE QUESTION OF THE ISLANDS.

A Rome telegram of Jan. 12 says that Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, now visiting Rome, has received from M. di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs assurance that the Triple Alliance accepts the British proposal according to which Greece will retain all the Aegean islands now occupied by her with exception of Imbros and Tenedos, which are to be restored to Turkey for the protection of the Dardanelles, and the decision with reference to Lemnos Samothrace is still held in obedience.

The *Ikdam* reproduces a declaration of Djemal Pasha, Minister of Public Works, in which he says that Turkey has no aggressive intentions and desires to live at peace with her neighbors, but that she must have a strong fleet in order to defend the islands which are necessary to her for the defense of her Asiatic possessions, her rights to which she will never surrender. The *Tanin*, writing on the same subject, says that when Turkey left the decision of the future possession of the islands to the Great Powers, it did so with certain conditions, such as the defense of Anatolia and the Ottoman Capital, and that, in view of the attitude of Greece toward Turkey, the latter cannot be blamed if she wishes to settle matter with Greece directly. "What Europe has to do is to give back the islands to Turkey, their real and rightful owner. After all, Turkey sees herself obliged to defend her cause with all the force of the nation. For a nation which wishes to live there is no other safe road." The same paper reproduces a communication said to have come from the Greek Legation at Rome, which states that Greece will take all necessary measures to defend her interests. And if these measures seem insufficient, she will take extreme measures in order to prevent the departure of the Dreadnaught from England.

THE RUSSIANS IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE.

A correspondent in the *Near East* writes thus of north-western Persia under Russian occupation:—

Very considerable progress is being effected in the province of Azerbaijan owing to the presence in force of Russian troops. The peasantry are benefiting by the security to life and property, of which they have been so long deprived; for it may truly be said that within the memory of living man the meaning of security was unknown to them. Under the new order, however, they find every facility afforded them in their agricultural operations, and they are further assisted to a marked extent by the presence in their midst of a trading element, largely Armenian, which has followed in the footsteps of the military, and is now seconding the efforts of the peasant by offering him a ready market for his products. The Armenian is acting in the capacity both of buyer and of lender. He advances money on the standing crops, assuming much the same position towards the peasant as the Agricultural Bank in Egypt assumes towards the fellah.

There is an immense field waiting to be developed in this rich province, but the value of its commerce is already very considerable. Its dried fruit trade has always been of an important nature, and with the confidence inspired by the improved conditions of the present, we shall expect to see the peasant at last come into his own.

In other respects a change no less marked is to be noted. The various denominations of missionaries settled in Urumia and other districts are also said to be entirely reconciled to the change. Russia has never interested herself especially in missionary work, and has shown herself very tolerant of the religious feelings of her Eastern peoples. Foreign missions in her sphere of influence are consequently carrying on their operations in greater freedom and with a greater sense of security. The American institutions of this nature, which are in strength in the province, are greatly appreciating the change.

Doubtless in many respects Russia is deserving well of the people. But the forcible occupation of a province of a sovereign, independent and friendly country by an invader of alien race and language is a matter which must be adjudged on wider grounds, and the only possible justification is that Russia has proclaimed her occupation to be of a temporary nature and as meant to meet the immediate necessities arising from the disorderly state of a frontier adjoining her own borders.

LATEST FROM ALBANIA.

Izzet Pasha, late Minister of War, expressed himself in conversation with the correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* in the most positive way with reference to his reported plan to become sovereign of Albania. He said "I know nothing whatever about the rumors of my proclamation at Durazzo. You can announce that I am holding myself absolutely aloof from things. It is true that I possess property in Greek Southern Albania, that I have relatives and friends in North-

ern Albania, and that I am in friendly correspondence with Essad Pasha. I have, however, no political ambition but, after ten years of service, am only anxious to take a rest once more and to visit Europe. I myself applied to be removed from the War Office because, out of respect for my old comrades, I did not wish to stand in the way of projected army reforms."

With regard to the Prince of Wied, the Vienna Correspondent of the Telegraph says "With the help of persons in high quarters in Berlin, it has proved possible to induce him to start for Albania soon. He has decided immediately to accept formally the throne offered him by the Albanian deputation which has now reached Berlin. It is true that at present the loan of 75,000,000 marks (4,125,000 liras) which the Prince asked for has not been guaranteed by the Powers. The solution of the question of a guarantee has so far taken a favorable turn, in that Russia and France have declared themselves inclined to take the guarantee, together with Austria-Hungary and Italy. At this moment the only difficulty consists in the demand of France and Russia that the Prince of Wied should apply direct to them whereas till now he has negotiated with them only through the German Foreign Office.

Toward the end of January the Prince with his wife and son, will solemnly enter Durazzo."

ANATOLIAN REFORMS.

Apropos of the reforms scheme for the eastern provinces, the *Terjeman* says:—

"The Ottoman Government has never denied the need of reforms. Those who are now in power carried out the revolution precisely so as to put reforms in force. But the reforms needed are purely an internal affair. They are applied with a view to the prosperity and happiness of the country, and to safeguard the union and secure the greater power of the empire. In no country in the world are reforms made for the sake of enfeebling the country or dividing it up, or opening the doors for foreign interference. Any government that would accept reforms of such a character would threaten its own existence and condemn itself to death. Those who expect such a thing from those that brought about the Ottoman revolution so as to revive the country and who are now in control, are badly mistaken in their guess.

"The application of reforms is a *sine qua non* for the rejuvenation of the country. The present government has already outlined their course, which is to base the civil, administrative, social and judicial organization of the country on new foundations, and to give the country thus a new lease of life, to assure the development of all the peoples, but on an Ottoman basis. The last news is that the Ottoman point of view, which consists in regarding the European specialists as Ottoman functionaries, is in a fair way to be adopted. It is certain that very soon the rumors about this question will cease."

TURKS AND ARABS.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Near East writes as follows of Arabo-Turkish relations. It is said that the relations between Turks and Arabs are somewhat strained. It is certainly true that the Muntefik tribe, always a turbulent clan, have been giving much trouble of late in the Busreh region, and that negotiations between the Committee of Union and Progress and the delegates of the Arab party seem to have been suspended. It is also true that the Sherif of Mecca's initiative in reconciling the warring houses of Ibn Soud and Ibn Rashid is not well regarded by many Turks. The Sherif is also on the best of terms with Said Idriss of Assir, formerly the enemy of the Turks, who is to all intents and purposes ruler of the Assir highlands and has many armed men with him. But the natural desire of a humane and polished Arab, descendant of the Prophet and boasting an unblemished pedigree, whose birth and attainments qualify him for leadership among the turbulent people of the Arabian peninsula, to put an end to a vendetta which has raged for forty years need not be interpreted as proof of political designs against his Turkish overlord; nor need it be assumed that the peace brought about by the Sherif will be more than temporary.

REORGANIZATION IN THE ARMY.

An important step toward the rejuvenation of the Ottoman army was announced last Thursday, when a long list was published of officers of all ranks (the number given is 280) placed on the retired list, with an equally large number of new appointments. Among those thus retired are several prominent in the late war, such as Marshal Zeki Pasha, Marshal Ibrahim Pasha, Gen. Abdullah Pasha, Gen. Hassan Tahsin Pasha, Gen. Ghazi Shukri Pasha, the defender of Adrianople, Gen. Osman Nizami Pasha, late Minister of War, Gen. Shevket Torgoud Pasha, of Albanian fame, etc. Most of these retirements are said to be on account of the age limit.

On the other hand Brigadier General Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha has been made inspector general of one of four zones of the army; and new commandants are appointed for all the thirteen army corps in the empire.

For being a little too previous in their announcement of changes and for publishing unofficial lists, three daily papers of this city were suspended by court-martial.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Ministry of Finance is busy devising means for reducing the deficit on the budget for the coming financial year, and expects to present it to the Parliament with a prospective deficit of not over Lt. 1,500,000.

It is officially announced that the election of the Constantinople representatives in the new Parliament will take place on the ninth of January Old Style, which is Jan. 22nd New Style.

2500 francs has been contributed by the Zionist Societies of Constantinople toward the Central Fund for maintaining the Hebrew language in Jewish schools in Palestine. The Jewish community of Palestine has raised 20,000 francs for this same purpose.

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The new plant of the electrical company, at silihdar Agha on the Golden Horn, was given its trial last Friday, in the presence of a representative of the ministry of commerce, and the results were eminently satisfactory. The power for the trolley lines all over the city will come from here.

The choir of the Langa Church will give a Cinderella Sociable on January 20th at 10:30 a. m., in the Bible House chapel, in aid of their church building fund. The program includes songs by the choir, music on piano and victrola, a presentation of the story of Cinderella, closing with refreshments "served by the Cinderella Kitchen at moderate prices."

THE PROVINCES

The Vali of Brousa, who is a brother of the Grand Vizier, has given Lt. 500 for the Ottoman fleet.

On Dec. 23rd the wireless call of the Paquet steamer "Phrygie," off the south coast of the Black Sea near Unieh, was answered by the "Medie" of the same line, which found that her sister ship had suffered an accident to her machinery which she was repairing. She stood by for some time, and when the repairs were completed the "Phrygie" continued her trip to Novorossisk, while the "Medie" sent a wireless to the French warship "Bruix" at Beirût to be relayed to Marseilles to inform the company that all was well. This is the first such use of wireless on the Black Sea of which we have heard.

NOTES.

Ambassador Morgenthau left on Thursday last on a trip to Brousa with his son Henry, who arrived a few days before from America.

Mr. Ralph Chesbrough of the American Consulate-General here, returned from a leave of absence in America last Wednesday.

Dr. D. H. Nutting, one of the earliest medical missionaries sent to Turkey by the American Board, and almost the oldest among the surviving members of the Turkish Missions, in renewing his subscription for *The Orient* gives a few personal items which, though they were not meant for publication, we trust he will pardon us for using. The good Doctor's term of service was from 1854 to 1876 and he was stationed, first at Diarbekir and then at Aleppo. The wife of his youth and five of their six children are still spared to him. Though he fell on the ice and fractured his hip bone when returning from an evening prayer meeting in March last, after being confined to the hospital for ten weeks he made a good recovery.

His present home is in Boston.

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By the Russian boat on Jan. 11th the party for the College Conference at Smyrna left, consisting of President Patrick, Miss Burns and Dr. Murray of the Girls' College, President Gates, Prof. Huntington and Prof. Dewing of Robert College, President White, Mrs. White and Prof. Manissadjian of Anatolia College, Mr. Jacob, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and the editor of the *Orient*.

OTHER LANDS.

The death is announced in London on Dec. 23rd of General Atkinson Pasha, long connected with the Arsenal in this city.

The first time an aeroplane had been seen in Teheran was on Jan. 4th, when a Russian aviator made a flight there on a Bleriot monoplane. Alexandria, Egypt, saw her first hydroaeroplane the Friday before when an English aviator flew across the harbor.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Kermit Roosevelt to Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has been one of the representatives of the city of Birmingham in the British House of commons for 37 years, and who was perhaps the ablest debater in that body since Mr. Gladstone retired from political life, has resigned his position. Owing to failing health he has been unable to take part in the work of Parliament during the last few years, but such was the high regard in which he was held that that it was agreed by both Conservatives and Liberals that no one else should be nominated for the work while he lived.

Perhaps not since the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes has any man been so eminent both in medicine and literature as Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, whose death is announced in the telegram of the week.

The Exports and Imports of Great Britain for the year just closed amount together to almost £1,300,000,000 and this does not include over £100,000,000 re-exports. The sum is more than £60,000,000 in excess of that of the previous year.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 18th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11, a. m.,
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. F. W. Macallum, D.D.
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m. (vacation).

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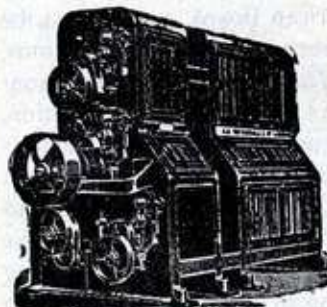


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CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

ULTONIA	(18,036 tons displacement)	Jan. 14th. 1914
FRANCONIA	(24,421)	> 23rd. >
PANNONIA	(17,490)	> 29th. >
LACONIA	(24,421)	Feb. 6th. >
CARONIA	(30,718)	> 14th. >
CARPATIA	(23,243)	> 21st. >
SAXONIA	(25,100)	March 1st. >

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

SAXONIA	(25,100 tons displacement)	Jan. 16th. 1914
ULTONIA	(18,036)	> 27th. >
FRANCONIA	(24,421)	Feb. 4th. >
PANNONIA	(17,490)	> 10th. >

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