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EDWARD RIGGS, D.D.

A telegram from Smyrna announces the home-going of the Rev. Edward Riggs, D.D., on Saturday last.

On Sunday, Jan. 26th, Dr. Riggs was seized with severe pains as of colic, and as all medical resources failed to relieve the situation, on Wednesday the 29th Dr. Mackenzie Newton of the Scotch Hospital, Dr. Gelebian of Smyrna and Dr. Carpenter, Surgeon of the U. S. S. "Tennessee," performed an operation and found a rather unusual case like strangulated hernia. This was relieved by the operation, which was apparently completely successful. The patient rallied well, but the recovery was apparently only temporary, and he has been transferred to his higher home.

Edward Riggs was born June 30th, 1844, in Smyrna, and received his education at a private school in Elizabeth, N. J., in Princeton College, and in Union Theological Seminary. Graduated from the latter in 1869, he was married on May 29th of that year to Miss Sarah H. Dwight, and they came right out to Sivas, where they were located seven years. Mr. Riggs went right into the evangelistic work with zeal, his previous knowledge of Turkish being of immediate advantage. In 1876 he was transferred to Marsovan, to undertake work in the theological seminary of the mission, as well as general evangelistic work. Two years later he was asked to spend a year in Athens to perfect himself in modern Greek, so as to have general charge of the increasingly important work among Greeks along the coasts of the Black Sea. His frequent visits to Ordou, Unieh, Fatsa, Samsoun and Ala Cham earned him the sobriquet of "Bishop of the Black Sea Coast." Much of his time was always spent in touring; and his big, strong frame and vigorous physique enabled him to endure all kinds of hardships. Robbed by Circassians, arrested by too zealous officials, his life threatened by revolutionists with whose methods he would not sympathize, suspected by the government of aiding its enemies, he went quietly about his work and won the admiration and love of all classes and races. As a teacher, he was inspiring and apparently omniscient. When anyone wished light on any topic, whether in Hebrew or Latin, psychology, astronomy, calculus or geology, they looked to him for help, nor looked in vain. His greatest work was in the theological seminary, and among the churches; but he also taught in Anatolia College and sometimes acted as station treasurer.

Thrice he and Mrs. Riggs visited America, once in 1885, again in 1899, and the last time in 1910. After this last furlough Dr. Riggs signified his desire to devote his whole time

to evangelistic work, and leave the theological instruction to others. Circumstances in Smyrna Station made it seem necessary for Dr. and Mrs. Riggs to go there temporarily in the winter of 1911-12, and they had expected to return next summer to their post in Marsovan, where the field work awaited them.

At the annual meetings of the Mission, the poise and judgment and clear insight of Dr. Riggs were always invaluable in the consideration of difficult questions; and he was frequently called on to undertake special duties, such as his recent trip to Russia on behalf of evangelical Greeks there. Those who were privileged to hear his sermon at the last Annual Meeting, last April, will never forget its searching review of spiritual conditions in this land, or its earnest plea to all to hear "what the Spirit saith to the churches."

Five of his seven children have followed him in the work to which he gave his life, in this Empire; and the inspiration of his faithful and enthusiastic service was largely instrumental in their choice.

Princeton University gave him the degree of D.D.

The body is being brought to this city from Smyrna, and the interment will be at Ferikeuy, preceded by a service at the Armenian Evangelical Church at Ainali Tcheshme, Pera, the service being at 10.30 a.m. Friday, Feb. 21st.

NEW NICKELS BRING TROUBLE.

Apparently the Government has brought trouble very unwittingly on itself by the issue of an enormous stock of nickel five, ten, twenty and forty para pieces, without taking the former currency of the same denominations off the market. The result has been a flooding of the market at just the worst time. For coincident with this have come the two wars, and Ottoman coinage has been driven bodily out of Tripoli, Benghazi, Macedonia and Thrace, and will doubtless be superseded in Albania as well before long. The money-changers of Syria and Palestine, mainly Jews, have been quick to turn an honest para out of this fact, and having bought up the outlawed coins at a very low rate, have scattered them in Palestine. The result has been a drop in the purchasing value of these coins; so that prices became enormously inflated, and panics followed. Bread riots took place in Jerusalem, and the Governor had to take energetic measures to restore order. The French napoleon rose in value from $4\frac{1}{4}$ medjidiés to $5\frac{1}{4}$, while the medjidié fell from 23 piastres to 16. The government has called in a large quantity of these superfluous *metalliks*, or fractional currency, and order has been restored.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The centre of interest this past week has been along the Marmora, and especially around Gallipoli. The attempts of the Ottoman troops to effect landings on the north shore of the Marmora have been unsuccessful; in the cases where, as at Sharkeuy, some troops were actually disembarked, these were speedily cut to pieces by the Bulgarians or forced to re-embark. As far as known, the entire coast from Silivri to Gallipoli is in the hands of the Bulgarians. There was very severe fighting at the Bouclair fortifications, where, after heavy losses on both sides, the Allied army was victorious. The Turkish losses are placed at 10,000 captured and 15,000 killed and wounded. As this line of fortification was the only defense of Gallipoli, it is supposed that that city will soon be in Bulgarian hands. Hundreds of Moslem refugees from Gallipoli have arrived in Constantinople.

The Greeks are reported to have landed some 15,000 men at Besika Bay, to operate against the Asiatic fortifications of the Dardanelles from the land side. This landing is denied by the Turkish war office, but the rumor is persistent.

In the region of Chatalja, no important engagement has taken place. The Bulgarians have retired to strong positions a little to the west of Chatalja, but still hold the Ottoman forces at bay.

The bombardment of Adrianople continues, and we are told that the Allies are gaining ground, but very slowly. No definite answer has yet been given to the request of the foreign consuls to be allowed either to leave the city with all the foreigners or to have a neutral zone established where they can be safe. Several sorties by Shükri Pasha's garrison have been attempted but repulsed with loss.

The Montenegrins have gained a costly success near Shkodra in the capture of the height known as Great Bardanjolt. This dominates the town itself; but Mt. Tarabosh is still in Ottoman hands.

At last accounts the "Hamidieh" had called at Malta after re-traversing the Suez Canal, and was leaving there, trying to elude some Greek torpedo-boats that were watching her.

Much is expected from the mission of Hakki Pasha, who has reached London to try to renew peace negotiations. Should he succeed, the useless bloodshed of this second campaign would end.

CHRISTIAN RELIEF FOR MOSLEM REFUGEES.

(Concluded.)

The principal lines of relief have been the following:

1. *Investigating* the condition of the refugees in their dwellings and giving tickets for bedding, clothing, matting, etc., which they present at our headquarters. This is the most important line of work and the most difficult. The visiting of the first two or three thousand was comparatively easy as they were located in large empty houses and khans,

sometimes 2-300 together, but the work since then has been much more difficult as there are 5-6000 more scattered about far and wide, over the city, a few persons together in a small khan or house, sometimes in a stable or an old oven. The Government has been unable to give us anything but a partial and rather unsatisfactory list of about 60 places, but with this as a basis we have been searching the city for refugees, and up to to-day have investigated the condition of 7836 persons, and written tickets for a large number of them. Sometimes we have had three investigating parties working simultaneously in various parts of the city, and up to the present we have located refugees in about 440 different buildings, but we find and hear of new ones all the time, so that there is considerable investigating to do yet, with the added labor of revisiting old places vacated by refugees who have moved off to the villages, and since occupied by new arrivals. Some of the places are very indefinitely described, such as "Fatimé's house," "a house near Altu Parmak Jami," etc. Others are more minutely described, as, for instance, "the house of Ali Chaoush of Tirnova in the quarter of Hüssein the Butcher near the Camel-drivers' Cemetery," "the house of the woman who sells nuts near the mosque in Ahmed Pasha quarter," etc. Almost without exception the refugees are Moslems; we have discovered one Jewish family.

We have found it difficult to supply the needs of the people not only from the standpoint of funds but also because we have had to have shoes, beds, quilts etc. made to order, and the few cotton beaters in the town have had to work day and night. We have the greatest difficulty to supply the refugees with stockings - the supply seems to be giving out and none are coming. A great many of the women do not know how to knit, or we would let them make their own stockings.

2. *Medical Work.* Fortunately there has been no epidemic among the refugees, except for measles among the children. But I have found at least 150 people in bed, or lying on the floor if they had no bed, and the mortality among patients has been high. Had a Red Cross hospital been started at once when the refugees commenced to arrive, it would have had a large field of usefulness, but although fully realizing the need for it when I began work last month, I felt that as our American staff was small, it would take too much time to get started and divert our energies from the more immediate necessity of providing adequate bedding and clothing for the people. It was a choice between trying to save scores who were seriously sick and thousands who were in danger of becoming so, so we chose the latter. However I have used a room over our headquarters as a clinic during times of distribution. We have a Red Cross flag over our pharmacy, where we send our patients for free prescriptions. In spite of very bad conditions I have had the satisfaction of seeing several patients pull through, who doubtless would have died without medical attention - and also have had the disappointment of seeing a number die who would doubtless have been saved by good care in a hospital. Also many patients who have not died are nevertheless getting up lung and

and kidney troubles which will prove fatal later on. I have induced the authorities to remove some of the severer cases to the Belediye Hospital, but many of the patients prefer to stay where they are, with their kith and kin, and would probably have refused to go to the American hospital even if it had been running.

3. *Dwellings.* We have sent carpenters to five dilapidated buildings where about 400 refugees were housed to make repairs. Also we hired a large house near by, and partitioned it off into small rooms and gathered about 120 people out of specially exposed and wretched quarters and made them comfortable, as well as happy, in it. Many of them are very grateful and say to me: "You saved our lives by moving us into this house." We are looking for other places to rent and fill with refugees in the same way.

4. *Food and Fuel.* Our distribution of food has been confined to giving a little money here and there to patients who needed milk or other special food, and we have served tea and hot soup to many hundreds of refugees at the distributions, and also we send one of our men to some of the refugee colonies near by and have him make soup for all the inmates. We plan to spend about 2 or 3 liras a day supplying about 300 families with charcoal, tickets being distributed and fifty presented each day for a week's supply.

Our plan is to continue working along the present lines for the next two months, when we hope most of the refugees will be moving off to the places where they are to settle. The Government still clings to the hope of sending the majority back to Europe, but is also looking up vacant lands in the vicinity of Brousa, Eski Shehir, and the newly irrigated region near Konia. Mr. Taylor and Miss Wheatley of the British Red Crescent arrived here this week and told of planning to build several villages near Konia and Brousa, allotting 60 families to a village and providing them with cattle, implements and seed.

A later letter from Dr. Post to the *Orient* gives some additional facts of interest

I am still hard at work here with Miss Jillson and Miss Allen and our native committee. Hundreds of new refugees are arriving in Brousa every week, from Constantinople and the surrounding villages; we often find more than a hundred in one day scattered over the city and in the same condition of need and destitution as the first arrivals. Yesterday a man took me to a distant quarter where I found 27 people crowded together in a miserable room about 14 feet square with not enough bedding to supply half a dozen, the rest sleeping on the damp earthen floor and two sick among them. There are a large number of sick and my first estimates were too conservative in this respect; it would be safe to say that there are at least 300 sick all the time among the 8-10,000 refugees in the city. The belediye physicians have done some visiting and sent a few cases to the municipal hospital but the bulk of the work has fallen upon me and naturally I have been very busy. Smallpox broke out two weeks ago but by promptly getting to work and vaccinating, the epi-

demic was cut short and I have not heard of more than 20-30 cases, of whom seven died. We have had three parties of of vaccinators at work in different parts of the city for the last ten days.

We have not had the time and in general have not thought it best to conduct evangelistic work under these circumstances; but I feel that faulty and insufficient as our efforts for the physical welfare of the people have been the work has nevertheless been a good object lesson to the people in practical Christianity. Most of the people demand their things as a matter of right and march off with their clothing, bedding and charcoal without a word of thanks, or else saying: "Look what we got from the Giaours today!" but when we find them in their dwellings afterwards enjoying some degree of comfort they shower blessings upon us and tell us we have saved their lives. A good many of them have implored us to make them English or American citizens, thinking we could do so with a word!

I gave a copy of the Psalms in Osmanli to a woman the other day, as she knew how to read, and before handing it to her read the 1st and then the 51st Psalms. Hardly had I started reading when a dozen or more people crowded into the room and listened most intently to the "Zebour", several of them weeping and declaring that this was the first spiritual opportunity that they had had since they left Europe three months ago.

During the last two months about Lt. 1600 worth of goods have been distributed among the refugees, the principal items being as follows:—

798 Beds	2,308 prs. Shoes
510 Blankets	4,180 prs. Stockings
69 Brooms	944 Spools of cotton
19,627 metres Cloth	770 Yorghans
651 Mats	2,593 okes of Charcoal.
362 Mangals	

In addition to this we give charcoal to 600 families every week, which means providing fuel for about 5,000 people or the neediest half of the refugees. 100 tickets are presented each week-day and checked off and returned to the owner for presentation the same day of the week following, on the same principle as the "yevmie kyaghudu" of the Government. We have a record of all the quarters and most of the houses where clothing, bedding and charcoal have been given and a big chart to check off the ticket numbers, so we can spot the "repeaters" almost every time. We have had a good deal of trouble with gipsies among the refugees, who hide and sell what we give them, and also from people in town who pass themselves off as refugees.

I have not had my full time to give to medical work on account of the multitude of details to be looked after, especially during Miss Jillson's absence, such as ordering, accounts, writing, committee meetings, conferring with officials, attending to the transferring of refugees from bad sanitary quarters to better ones, etc., but have managed to hold a little clinic at our headquarters nearly every week day and have visited

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EDITORIAL.

Another member of the Western Turkey Mission has gone home, and a much wider circle than simply that of the Mission is affected. Such a life as that of Dr. Edward Riggs is an inspiration to all who come in contact with it. His forty-four years of faithful service in evangelistic and educational work had cumulative results. Those who were nearest to him testify to the growth in the spiritual power of his sermons and in the beauty of his life, especially during these last few years. His was an influence that has helped thousands. The late John G. Paton used to say that man is immortal till his work is done. The call of God to enter into the joy of his Lord comes to the man whose service has been accomplished. This is our consolation.

Again the Central Turkey Mission has been called on to mourn the loss of workers, — this time two veterans with long and precious records behind them. Mrs. Coffing had not been on the field these last six years; but no body in Hadjin or Marash or Aintab had had time to forget her efficiency. Professor Bezjian was not yet out of the harness, and his loss will be felt not only in the college where he had for so long labored, but through the whole region. Thus the Master calls his workmen home, while the work goes on. They may not be allowed to share in the trials and hardships here any longer, but they certainly share in the joys of the victories as they know of them from the other side. And their memory is a rich heritage. We cannot grieve over the passing of such ripe souls to their reward. Their work here was done; and their works do follow them.

There is a strange amount of vagueness in the public mind regarding the connection of Russia with the Servian-Adriatic railroad projects. Some writers have seemed to take it for granted that Russia would actually control such a road, and even that Russian freight would make it pay. As a matter of fact, however, Russia upholds the Servian demand because of the Pan-Slavic aspirations of the

former rather than from any direct commercial advantage she can hope to gain from such a road. Whatever railroad is constructed, its connection with Russia must go through either Roumania, which is not a Slavic country, or through Austria-Hungary, a still more bitter enemy of Russia. There can thus be no question of Russian control of such a route. Far-sighted as she is, she cultivates the Slavic neighbors of the Dual Monarchy in order that when the breakup of that empire comes, she may form a huge Slavic federation out of them and the Slavic peoples of Austria-Hungary, and dominate the whole of southeastern Europe. But she may possibly find herself balked by the ambitions of the young Bulgarian giant that has just surprised the world in this war.

The *Outlook*, usually so well informed on Near Eastern affairs, says in its issue of Feb. 1st, "We hope that the Dardanelles will be opened to free commerce, and Russia find through them a free passage to the Mediterranean." We who live where we can see the daily stream of merchant vessels of all flags, the Russian included, which pass through the Dardanelles with the utmost freedom, do not quite understand. The Dardanelles have always been open to free commerce; and Russia has had as free a passage to the Mediterranean as anyone else. It is only the ships of war that have to obtain the permission of the Ottoman government in order to pass through the Straits. By the treaty of 1841, confirmed by the Berlin treaty of 1878, this applies to all nations; but by the agreement of 1891 Russia gets preferential treatment, since the vessels of her "volunteer fleet" of merchantmen which are auxiliary cruisers, are allowed to traverse the Straits.

The real trouble with Russia's commerce is that her ports are icebound in winter. Odessa and Kherson, Rostoff and Taganrog are as useless under the grip of the ice-king as are the Baltic Ports; and Batoum and Poti are too far away. Her ambitions therefore include the acquiring of control not through Roumania nor through Austria, for that day is too far off; — but through Persia to the Persian Gulf.

MOSLEM WOMEN APPEAL

TO CHRISTIAN QUEENS.

As announced in our last issue, a mass meeting of Moslem women on Feb. 8th at the Dar-ül-Fünoun, or University, resolved to send to all the queens and empresses of Europe an appeal for sympathy. Here follows the translation of this unique document:—

MADAME,

Your Majesty is not ignorant of the fact that against Turkey, who is accused of fanaticism but who has nevertheless never waged religious wars, the Balkan States have organized a crusade, the king of Bulgaria in a proclamation that has become sadly famous, having very loudly declared that this war was to be the war of the Cross against the Crescent.

Therefore, Madame, the Balkan soldiers have invaded our country proclaiming themselves the soldiers of Jesus, Son

of Mary, of Him whom we also venerate as a Prophet and whom all humanity cherishes as the most striking personification of justice, sweetness and kindness.

Yet what have these self-styled soldiers of the Christ done?

Ask the old men, the women and the frightened children who flee before them and who go even into Asia to seek a little safety; ask rather the thousands of miserable persons who were unable to flee, and whose corpses are rotting in the mud after their poor bodies have undergone such tortures and such shameful outrages that we, women speaking to women, can only abstain, out of respect for our common modesty, from conjuring up too vivid pictures of them.

Madame, you are a queen; therefore you have a mother's feeling toward all the humble and feeble among your people; you are a Christian queen, professing the religion of Him who placed compassion and love before all the other virtues; and lastly you are a woman of the most illustrious nobility, and as such, you have in the highest degree the sentiment of honor.

In the name of chivalric honor, in the name of Christian charity, in the name of maternal compassion, graciously deign, Madame, to hear the cry of indignation and despair uttered by heartbroken mothers, sisters and daughters. Deign in reply, to raise your most profoundly respected voice; deign, Your Majesty, to bring the law of Christ in regard to the life of men and the honor of women, to the minds of the infamous hordes who are trying to hide under the shadow of the Cross the most lurid series of fires, murders and violations that one can find in any European war of our times.

In the course of the meeting the speech of Halidé Hanum was the most eloquent and effective; and its peaceable spirit saved the meeting from adopting resolutions of vengeance for the horrible massacres of Moslems. She urged those present to pray for Allah's help and to seek for education and whatever would contribute to national progress.

LECTURE ON ALASKA.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated at Constantinople College by a most delightful and scholarly lecture on Alaska, given by the American Consul-General, Mr. Ravndal. The next evening the same lecture was repeated at Robert College. It was illustrated by the stereopticon. The marvelous scenery depicted, the history of Alaska and its purchase by the United States, the vivid description of salmon life and fishing, of the gold mining, and of the dogs and reindeer of Alaska, gave much new knowledge as well as pleasure to the audiences. It is good in these days of deep anxiety, and harrowing sympathy for suffering here, to send one's thoughts, for a little while, as far away as Alaska.

Rev. E. A. Yarrow, of Van, and Rev. J. K. Lyman, under appointment to the Central Mission, are studying at Hartford Seminary.

MRS. JOSEPHINE COFFING — A LOVING TRIBUTE.

The passing of Mrs. Josephine Coffing removes from the Mission and the world one more of the many women whose influence upon the womanhood of Turkey has been vital and eternal. Surveying the history of the American work in this empire, such names as Mrs. Coffing, Miss Shattuck, and Miss Procter call to mind women of deeds, possessed of strong personalities, with characteristics peculiar to themselves, who in their special departments of work accomplished much, but what is more, impressed their best qualities upon those who were privileged to come in contact with them. Doubtless there have been other women in Turkey whose abilities were equal to those of these three, but I have met, known, worked with, and loved these women, and naturally they are foremost in my mind.

Mrs. Coffing, a very young bride, came to Aintab in 1857. Deprived of her husband in a most tragic way, desolate, but not overcome, she bravely planned out for herself her life, entering upon a career quite different from her earlier plans. In those early days little had been done for women and girls, and Mrs. Coffing resolved to devote herself to the elevation of the womanhood of this empire. Twenty years she conducted a Boarding School in Marash. Teachers, home-makers, Bible women, and wives of pastors are the fruit of this school. She also worked out a course of study for the Common Schools of Marash which she had been instrumental in founding, and which grew into the strong, flourishing, self-supporting, *millet* (community) schools of later years. So strong was the impression made by her personality on the community at large, that late in my day, children would cry out after us in the street "Shapkali Mrs. Coffing," "Badvelli Mrs. Coffing." Later, in 1880, Mrs. Coffing determined to put into execution her long cherished plan of opening a school for girls in Hadjin. With her devoted co-worker, Miss Spencer, she went to that forlorn, uninteresting, ignorant, hopeless mountain village and established a Home and Boarding School for girls. The buildings were located some distance from the town, and before the protecting walls were built Mrs. Coffing, day and night, ever kept a kettle of boiling water ready to protect her household from thieves and marauders, inspired no doubt by the tales of "hot oil" used in olden times. In the years that passed rapidly by, the school became a leavening force in the whole mountain region. "Hadjin Home" stood for all that the multitude of colleges for girls represent in America. In every village among the mountains and in every home in Hadjin itself girls and women, the product of this school, live their changed lives. Teachers trained there taught the little village schools, and Bible women prepared by Mrs. Coffing carried the "unspeakable richness" of the word of God to the debased womanhood of all that mountain region.

But Mrs. Coffing's activities were not confined to the school room. Wherever help was needed, wherever wrong was to be righted, wherever the sorrowing heart cried out for

comfort and solace, in hours of bereavement and death, her strong apprehension of right, her sympathy, counsel, and wise advice and help brought remedies, and thus she became adviser, counsellor, almost Bishop of all that region. She was very skilful in adapting means to ways, as the collection of buildings called Hadjin Home testifies. Arriving there for the first time, or any time for that matter, leaving behind the filth and squalor of the so called "homes" of the town, one was very strongly impressed with the comfort and cheer of the Home, and the cordial greeting of its capable mistress. Strong, resourceful, clever, executive, these are the words that describe her personality. I recall a circumstance which illustrates her quickness of decision and promptness of action. In a certain town the Government officials took exception to some of her doings and sent a policeman to arrest her and bring her to the konak. Mrs. Coffing listened to the man and replied "You cannot arrest an American woman," mounted her mule which was ready at the door and started out for home. The policeman returned to the konak for further orders, giving in his report, "She will not be arrested." He was sent again to accomplish his mission, and found Mrs. Coffing a mile or more on the road. Again he repeated his formula, and again she told him she could not be arrested. He told her to reverse her mule, which she refused to do, and finally he took the mule by the bit and turned him back toward the town. After proceeding ten or a dozen rods, he looked back to see how his prisoner was behaving, and beheld an empty saddle, and his would-be captive calmly sitting on the ground eating a bunch of grapes that grew by the wayside. Completely foiled in his efforts he shook his head, dropped the mule's bridle and faced about, leaving the mule and Mrs. Coffing to pursue their journey, and no doubt meditating on the perversity of womankind in general, and of this one in particular.

In 1905 Mrs. Coffing bade farewell to the Home, to her multitude of friends, and returning to America found a home with her sister in Columbus, Ohio, where she remained until she died Jan. 6. Her illness was brief. She was out on Thursday to hear Mr. William Sunday, and the following Monday quietly and peacefully passed away. A friend writing states that Dr. Washington Gladden conducted the funeral exercises, reading an original poem. All the Congregational ministers of the city paid her the last honors. Later her body was brought to Oberlin by her pastor. After a brief service led by Dean Bosworth she was buried. Yes, her body was buried, but she herself and what she stood for lives in the hearts of men and women and children, not only in that remote mountain community, but throughout the entire Central Turkey Mission, for as one has said, she literally had a part in laying the foundations of mission work in every station of the Central Turkey Mission. Truly and surely do her works live after her.

E. D. MARDEN.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The French cruiser "Victor Hugo" has returned to this harbor, and the British battleship "Zealandia" has joined the international squadron. In addition to the embassy despatch-boats, there are now in the Bosphorus two British warships, three Russian, two French, two Italian, one German, one Spanish, one Dutch and one Roumanian. The German "Goeben" (22,500 tons) is the largest. The French Admiral Dartige du Fournet is in command of the squadron.

Negotiations are about completed for the sale of the parade-ground opposite Taxim barracks, in Pera, to a Franco-German syndicate, the price being stated as Lt. 400,000.

Today is "Mevlud," or the birthday of the Prophet, in the Mohammedan calendar.

OTHER NEWS.

Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., has been recalled from Smyrna to America to take charge of the North Atlantic Squadron. The "Tennessee" remains at Smyrna with Captain Fields in command.

NOTES.

The American Board is conducting a number of institutes in various sections of America, where churches unite for a couple of days of practical and inspirational mission study. Dr. C. H. Patton is leader of the New England "team," on which are assisting also Rev. John K. Browne of Harpout, Rev. James L. Fowle of Talas, Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow of Van, Mrs. R. S. Emrich of Mardin, and Miss Isabel M. Blake of Aintab.

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Miss E. L. Thomas, of Northport, Mich., has been appointed as a missionary of the Board for the Central Turkey Mission. She expects to be married soon to Rev. F. H. Leslie of Ourfa.

Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., is spending the winter in Florida, preaching at various points.

Miss Harriet G. Powers, formerly of Brousa, sailed from New York Feb. 1st on the Fabre Line S.S. "Sant' Anna", for Marseilles on her way to join the Central Mission at Adana. Miss Powers was connected with this mission from 1868 to 1874, residing in Antioch and Aintab.

Word has just come of the death at Pomona, California, of the father of Miss Bushnell, formerly stationed at Erzroum. She hopes to return now to work in Turkey, and all her many Erzroum friends, American and otherwise, hope that she may again have work in the Girls' School in Erzroum.

OTHER LANDS.

A Russian company has just acquired from the Persian Government the right to build a railroad from Julfa on the Russian frontier to Tabriz, with an extension to Lake Urumia, and with a preferential right to extend the road from Tabriz to Kazvin, near Teheran.

The wedding of Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Prof. Thomas Preston took place in Princeton, N. J., on Feb. 10th, President Hibben of Princeton officiating.

Captain Scott and four comrades of the British Antarctic expedition lost their lives from hunger and exposure while on their way back from the South Pole, which they reached on Jan. 18th, 1912. A search party found the bodies of three of them on Nov. 12th, within 155 miles of the base at Cape Evans.

A British syndicate has secured the permission of the Persian Government to construct a railroad from Mohammerah, near the head of the Persian Gulf, north through Shuster to Khoramabad, a distance of about 250 miles.

Fierce fighting is reported in Mexico City between the forces of President Madero and revolutionists under Gen. Diaz, son of the former dictator.

Reuter's Bucharest correspondent says it is believed that Roumania has abandoned her claim to the Bulgarian town of Silistria.

'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

(Trade Mark) BRAND



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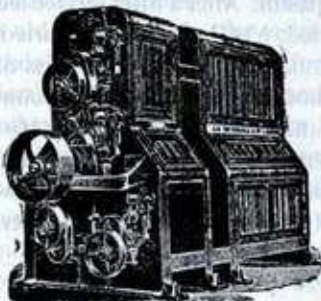


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