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CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Italian Red Sea squadron has been bombarding Konfida again.

The War Ministry has its eyes just now on Macedonia, where there has been a recrudescence of revolutionary bands, and several political murders have recently taken place.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BEIRUT.

The Educational Conference of Syria and Palestine held its second annual meeting at Beirut April 10, 11, 12, and evolved into The Missionary Educational Union for Syria and Palestine. It includes nine missionary societies. Its constitutional functions are advisory, not legislative. Its aim is to afford opportunity for cooperation among Christian educational workers in Syria and Palestine, to raise the standard of education throughout the country, and generally to enable the schools to become more efficient missionary agencies. The scope of the Union includes primary and secondary schools and normal training.

Rev. Dr. Nelson of Homs presided at the meetings which were held in Memorial Hall of the American mission. The large attendance was drawn from a wide area of the country. Among those from abroad were Mr. Victor Buxton of England, Chairman of the Committee on Educational Work of the C. M. S.; Mr. T. W. R. Lunt, Educational Secretary of the C. M. S., and also Secretary of the Continuation Committee on Education of the Edinburgh Conference; and Prof. L. H. Miller of Princeton University.

The general subject for the opening session was "Union." Marshall N. Fox of the Friends' Mission in Brummana read a paper on "The Advantages of Union", and Mr. Lunt spoke on "The Meaning of Education and what we are to expect from it". The afternoon session was given over to discussion of the constitution of the Union.

"Education" was the general subject of the second day. The discussion was opened by a paper on "Primary and Secondary Curriculum" by Rev. Paul Erdman, of the American Mission at Zahleh, and formerly Principal of the Preparatory Department of the S. P. C. Canon Yates of St. George's College, Jerusalem, followed with a paper on "The Cultural Side of Education". At the afternoon session Miss Warburton, Directress of the B. S. M., read a paper on "The Training of Teachers", opening the discussion of the wide topic.

On the closing day Prof. W. H. Hall, Principal of the Preparatory Department of the S. P. C., read a paper on "School Comity", and the Continuation Committee reported on "Statistics", and Prof. Miller gave the final paper on "Bible Training". Prof. Miller is professor of Bible at Princeton. A business session in the afternoon with a devotional hour closed the conference.

During one of the sessions a short recess was taken while Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss laid the corner stone in the American Mission Compound of the Interdenominational Theological Seminary. Many took part in the brief, but impressive ceremonies. This project was the dream of the late Rev. Dr.

H. H. Jessup. He made a strong plea for it at the Brummana conference several years ago.

President and Mrs. Bliss gave a reception to the delegates at Marquand House on Thursday evening. Rev. Dr. Dunning and some of his party were present. Some most entertaining speeches were made by Mr. Victor Buxton, Dr. Dunning, President Coates of Penn. State University, and Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss. Dr. Bliss' mind, except in the great reach of his memory, shows little indication that he is approaching his 90th year.

I may sum up in a word the conference in the expression of a thoughtful attendant, who said he regarded it in itself, in its prospects and its possibilities, as the most important missionary meeting ever held in Syria.

W. B. A.

PIONEERING.

Mr. Minasian of the Miatsial Ungeroutioun, during his visit to Bardizag, was urging strongly the need of regular Manual Training if the brains and powers of children were to be properly developed. He found the experiment already being made in the Favre Boys' Home in spite of difficulties many and great. Fortunately we have now the invaluable assistance of Mr. Hume, an Englishman, who came out in March with a true missionary spirit, desirous of helping on the work and being useful to all around him; and with that aim he willingly sacrificed his good position at home and accepted the simple life of our village. Under his skilful supervision the new Work-shop is almost completed, and should be in happy use by the time this is in the hands of our readers. The building itself is a Pioneer, with solid foundation, good plastered walls, painted wood-work and Canadian proslate roof, (Bird and Sons). The bright, neat appearance makes one think of the Home-land and certainly reflects credit on the building supervisor. Mr. Hume is willing to hold building classes and instruct the workmen in improved methods, and it is hoped that his kindly tact will overcome local prejudice. It certainly will be an immense advantage to our boys to have regular training combined with school discipline in a well-ventilated bright hall, and Mr. Hume's practical classes have already given a great impetus to the department.

The expenses of this start have been already heavy and we imperatively need additional tools for the large number of boys who are now eager to begin work. Therefore we must beg for prompt custom, as school closing in June will so soon put a stop to our efforts for this season. We shall be thankful if friends of manual training would be good enough to send us at once orders for simple tables, book-shelves or such manageable articles, with clear directions as to size or form. Umbrella stands or hat racks might be made quickly. It is at the outset that we feel most keenly the need of encouragement from those who believe in self-help.

S. N.

A CIRCULAR LETTER

TO THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.

Dear Brethren in Christ:—

I have read with enjoyment in the "Missionary Herald" that you are going to hold a conference in Constantinople, which will be attended by some members and officials of the American Board. They are going to confer and plan together with you, relative to new missionary tactics, which the state of affairs in the Turkish Empire requires. This highly important conference of yours profoundly interests me and inspires me with great hopes concerning the evangelistic and educational work in Turkey. The intense zeal which I have had in the past and I am having now for your work, compels me to respectfully and humbly beg your permission to give expression to certain feelings, which I entertain, and to call your close attention to some suggestions, which I am anxious to make.

Nearly one third of the missionaries whom the American Board sends to the four quarters of the world are in Turkey where the Board has been working for eighty years. One-third of its expenditures abroad are within this field. We are very thankful and glad that Turkey is the favorite protégé of this blessed society. The wholesome and edifying influence of the American missionaries over the Turks, the Greeks, the Bulgarians and notably over the Armenians has been very great. You missionaries have been a blessing from Providence for the Armenians. Your invaluable services will never be forgotten. You have been our sincere and devoted friends; you have wept when we have wept and have laughed when we have laughed. During the terrible massacre of the Armenians you saved many a life of our countrymen at the risk of your own lives. The massacre left in its wake thousands of widows and orphans, whom you have comforted and sustained as a father. You showed our wounds to that great philanthropic nation of yours, and the United States nobly hastened to apply balm to these wounds. We Armenians, it is true, have national chronic deficiencies which we deplore and in which our secular slavery has a finger, but we have also traditional virtues, one of which is gratefulness. It is a pleasure for us to respect our kindly friends and give them assurance of our gratitude. We are only too sorry that we are not a wealthy nation and therefore we have been able to erect only tombstones over the graves of our devoted friends, such as have been Dr. Cyrus Hamlin and Miss Corinna Shattuck, instead of founding in their commemoration universities and erecting their marble statues in the campus of these universities and having the Mother of Armenia to garland their heads. But you do not need these speechless and breathless statues, while we have already erected, in the persons of our orphans, thousands of living monuments, with which your memory will be as undying as the immortal souls of these orphans. Your memory will be immortal also in our bloody national history, where you are to occupy brilliant pages, which will make a sharp contrast with the black pages occupied there by tyrants.

I take absolute issue with those who think that the work is done, and that missionaries must leave Turkey. I acknowledge, though, the prime importance and far-reaching influence of your eighty-years' old activity in Turkey. I agree with many another that you have just laid the foundation of your evangelistic and educational work. Therefore what has been done is the ending of the beginning, not the beginning of the end. You have taught us to mark the time as yet, and now it is time to march, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The Ottoman Constitution has given us not only new rights, but it has imposed on us new obligations too. The Armenian church is in the critical period of transition. The time is irrevocably bygone, when the Armenian Patriarch and Clergymen used to pronounce anathemas against the American missionaries and the Armenian Protestants and when Gregorians would eye these latter askance and persecute them. Today, thanks to God, the attitude of the Gregorians in respect to their Protestant countrymen is friendly. The Catholicos of Sis, one of the two highest spiritual heads of the Armenian church, addressed the people in the large Gregorian church and the principal point in his discourse was a hearty recommendation of the Christian character and motives of the American missionaries and of the work done in their schools. People were urged to take pattern of their Christianity and to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered. The brother of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople speaks highly in the leading Gregorian newspaper, of one of our preachers, whom, he says, he has heard many times with great pleasure. The death of Rev. H. M. Allen is mourned by both the Gregorians and the Protestants and they both pay high tributes to his memory. An Armenian Protestant paper, published in the United States, holds a collection for the Gregorian poor churches in Cilicia. These are significant facts. If we understand them aright, we may draw great practical lessons from them. You, missionaries, and we Armenian Protestants, can give an impetus to this promising approachment if we improve our tactics a little. Today the Gregorian Church is at a crisis. She is fostering wolves in sheep's garb within her fold. History repeats itself. The anti-clerical and anti-religious movement of the French Revolution is too much in evidence among the Armenian socialists. Their hands, which reek with the blood of the innocent, are working in the Gregorian Church. Sacrilege, like that of Notre-Dame, has been committed. An Armenian student in a German university some time ago published an article in an Armenian socialistic paper to the effect that the twentieth century is witnessing the funeral ceremony of Christianity. Some of these socialists proposed to change a newly built Armenian church in Trebizond into a theatre. It goes without saying that our socialists are flagrantly opposed to you and your work, because you are the disciples of Jesus Christ and not of Karl Marx. They always are trying to find excuses to discredit you in the eyes of people, but in vain. The city of Van is one of the cities which is a hotbed of socialists. The sympathy on the part of the better portion of the Armenian community in this city is with your work. Eleven

hundred pupils, boys and girls, attend the American schools there. Formerly your enemies, they are now your friends. Therefore I beseech you that you draw near to the historical church of the Gregorians and extend to it the hand of fellowship. Let by-gones be by-gones. You missionaries, as well as we, Armenian Protestants, and the Gregorians have made mistakes in the past, because we are not infallible. The Gregorian Church is entitled to your sympathy and compassion. That church has presented a bold front to the enemies of the Christian Religion and has been the depository of the Gospel for seventeen centuries in the Orient, the Gospel, to which your nation has adhered and is indebted for many a blessing. The most precious heritage the Armenian nation has is her national church. It has been bought by blood. It is in this church that our nation has packed every thing. Having no other place, she has kept there the relics of her lost kingdom, namely, thrones, sceptres, flags, crowns and so forth. No wonder then that the spiritual and the temporal in the Gregorian Church are mixed up. The Catholicos is the spiritual and political head. The younger generation of the Gregorian Church, which has been incurably religious in the past, is liable to be blighted by infidelity. The Armenian socialists, who are eating at the heart of the national church, are openly opposed to the reformed church, because it is far easier for them to alienate the new generation from a ritualistic church than from a reformed church. It is your privilege to offer to the Gregorian Church to make use of your ammunition and help her in her fight of existence, against the internal enemies. The Armenian socialists are not an unmixed evil in this fight. We owe to them the approachment between the Gregorians and the Protestants. These two denominations fortunately are holding the impregnable fortresses of educational and charitable institutions. They have on their side the people. You have a thousand and one proofs to entirely assure the Gregorians that the American missionaries are their sincere friends. You might have added to these proofs new ones and increase your usefulness, by being thoroughly acquainted, if you are not acquainted already, with the history of the Gregorian Church and the Armenian language, as was the late Rev. Mr. Allen. It is high time that the study of the history of the Gregorian Church in our theological seminaries be compulsory and that competent Gregorian clergymen be invited to lecture there, so that the Gregorian clerical school in Armash and the theological seminary in Marsovan be two sister institutions. Let our theological seminaries afford all the facilities to the Gregorian Church to prepare there able clergymen for her. It is high time that our colleges, high schools, grammar schools and all the charitable institutions should have a kind of co-operation with the three prominent Gregorian educational organizations, namely, Armenian Benevolent Union, Armenian Ladies' Patriotic Association and the United Society. Ten organized men are worth a hundred unorganized ones. Quality beats quantity. But how can you bring about this desirable co-operation? Here is the vital question, which well deserves being in the order of the topics of your prospec-

tive conference. I wonder whether it would not be expedient if you, in addition to your secret sessions behind barred doors, be kind enough to hold an open parliament and invite delegates from the associations referred to, to attend this parliament and thrash out together with you the question of co-operation. I have invited the attention of the Home Secretary of the Board, Dr. Patton, to this, who, as my pastor of six years in St. Louis, is so dear and near to me.

With earnest prayer for a great success for your conference, I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

3890 Windsor Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

K. T. NUSHAN.

Apr. 6th, 1912.

CENTRAL TURKEY VACATION NOTES.

Mr. Leslie, newly appointed to Ourfa, has been studying the language for a few months in Marash. He plans to visit Hadjin and Zeitoun shortly.

Miss Trowbridge and Mr. L. Mounts of Aintab spent the Easter vacation visiting at Biredjik and other villages of the Euphrates valley.

Rev. F. F. Goodsell of Marash accompanied Mr. Jacob to Zeitoun during the Easter vacation. His rest, which is however but a change of occupation, was much needed.

Miss Gordon and Miss Ainslie of the Girls' Seminary at Marash had planned an extended trip in the Taurus, but on account of the poor roads were forced to turn back at Zeitoun.

At Adana Dr. Haas has been having difficult work as the result of another cholera epidemic. Many people from Tarsus as well as Adana have already left for the vineyards or hastened to the mountains. At present however the cholera is reported as well under control.

Mr. and Mrs. Imer and Mr. Nilson of Tarsus spent the vacation on a trip to Marash. The distance from Marash to Adana, which usually takes five days, was covered in the record breaking time of two days. The railroad which will be opened from Adana to Deyirmenjak in the last week of April will bring the Central Turkey stations at least two days closer to each other.

Dr. Christie has recovered from his asthma sufficiently to resume some of his classes.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Agnes Christie have already gone to their summer home in Namroun, fearing lest baby Miner might be subject to the cholera.

News is received from Mr. Candy that he is on the road to recovery.

For a time the cholera here caused a great fright. Some of our boys in Adana were not allowed to return to school until they had passed quarantine. Many boys who were off for the vacation have not returned and several in fear have gone home. Fully one-third of the students are not now in school. However the cholera is reported to be subsiding.

PAUL NILSON.

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EDITORIAL.

What an evidence of the changed times, that Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the long-forbidden, translated by a Turk into Turkish, should be given in Constantinople by an Ottoman troupe!

A Turkish daily announced recently that Dr. Sandler had been arrested and was to be expelled in consequence of reports he had had printed in the London *Chronicle*. We are happy to announce that this rumor is utterly groundless. Dr. Sandler is first and foremost a medical missionary of the church of Scotland; and as a pastime, and partly with the hope of helping the Turks, whose friend he is, he sends an occasional letter or telegram to the *Chronicle*. We noted in these columns last November that the Sultan had shown his imperial pleasure at these contributions by a personal gift to Dr. Sandler.

The letter on another page from Mr. K. T. Nushan of St. Louis will find a responsive echo in the heart of many a Christian worker in this country. The writer is a graduate of Euphrates College. The menace he points out, of the anti-religious so-called Socialist movement among the Armenians, is a very real one, and has attracted a sadly large number of young men to itself. Every available means must be used, and used immediately, to rescue these men, the hope of the Armenian nationality, from the fatal gulf of infidelity. Fortunately we are not to wait for the decision of the All-Turkey Conference. Hands of help are already stretched out. The Western Turkey Mission has appointed a committee to meet members of the Armenian United Society and find a basis for cooperation. Evangelical workers all through the land are alive to the common danger that threatens the churches, and are ready to fight it hand in hand with the Gregorians.

Regrettable as was the destruction of the "American" steamer *Texas* at Smyrna last week, there seems not the least cause for any international complications in consequence. A commission from the American Embassy has gone to Smyrna to investigate the facts; and it is wise to reserve judgment till it has made its report. But one fact

seems clear, — that the Greek captain of this old tub utterly disregarded the signal guns from shore, and persisted in his suicidal course. A blank shot from a fortress is a signal to stop, at any time, but most imperatively so in time of war; and any captain deserves asinine epithets who risks his ship by disobeying such. In this case, however, this recklessness caused the death of scores of innocent persons, and was criminal. We may add, without any malice, that this metamorphosed Greek company has caused the American diplomatic and consular authorities so much trouble that they may be pardoned if they privately wish that that all its steamers were at the bottom of the sea.

The account we give of the meeting in Bourgas is encouraging. Our Bulgarian brethren are carrying on a vigorous work, and doing it well. Similar organizations exist in some parts of the Ottoman Empire, though perhaps none quite so vigorous as yet. It is to such home missionary societies that we look for the gradual taking over of much of the evangelistic work that has been done thus far by foreigners or under foreign supervision. But this will hardly mean that there will be no evangelistic field left for the foreign worker. Think of the few hundred thousand that have as yet constituted the field of such work, as compared with the twenty-two millions of all races in this empire. While the various peoples of the land are coming gradually into their share in this work, the various missions are calling louder than ever for more foreign laborers as well. There is room for all.

Another and still more striking development is noted in the article referred to, namely the welcome accorded such a gathering by the civic authorities. It is certainly true that the preconceived notions of most of the uninformed regarding Protestantism are the most painfully ludicrous caricature. When the Evangelical faith and hope and aim become really understood, there is no reason why civic authorities everywhere should not welcome its representatives; for the Evangelical faith makes for liberty, equality, justice and brotherhood.

AT BOURGAS.

Lord Beaconsfield once advised a somewhat alarmist Member of Parliament to study his geography on a large-scale atlas. And it has long been a commonplace of advice to the pessimist and the doubter to take history in long periods. If one year's record seems to them a reason only for fear and foreboding, the record of half a century may put another face on things.

This thought was reiterated by speaker after speaker at the 37th Annual Convention of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society (practically the Bulgarian Home Missionary Society), which was held, the week after Easter, at Bourgas. Thirty years ago the first Protestant made his appearance in that town; and, Greek influence being then vastly stronger than it is now, he had to exercise the utmost circumspection in his movements. Now, when the Convention made its first visit

to the town, a body of some forty local Protestants was able to welcome their hundred visitors to a building in the best part of the town which serves both as church and manse: the civic authorities granted to the Convention, free of charge, the fine hall of the Central Government Building for its evening public meetings: hotels, restaurants, and cafés displayed the Convention's posters; and several other signs of respect and goodwill were manifested. There was no jarring note. Not unnaturally, to the public meetings of a Society that was able so easily to secure such a good standing the townspeople came in considerable numbers. The audiences were reckoned at about 300 persons; so that rather more than half of those who listened to the addresses were non-Protestants, amongst whom were several officials, a number of teachers, and some prominent citizens; and a good many of these attended regularly every one of the meetings. It is not surprising that the prevailing tone of the prayers at the devotional meetings was one of thanksgiving and rejoicing.

The Society — for the last two or three years completely out of debt — is in a fairly flourishing condition. Rightly or wrongly the impression was received that it is somewhat timid about spending its money, which is not wonderful considering the ultra-democratic principles on which the Society is governed. The yearly Conventions may order almost anything they like to be done with the money, so that a reserve against surprises needs to be kept on hand, while they may also elect to every one of the offices an entirely new set of men. It surely cannot be long before the Society must come to feel that for the sake of method, continuousness, and stability in the management of its affairs, a Board of Officers of a more permanent character and with larger powers must be conceded. As things are, however, a good amount of useful activity is maintained. A colporteur is supported, the "Zornitza" is subsidized, booklets and tracts are published, weak churches are aided, the Mission schools are visited by appointed trustees, and its Annual Conventions are always made feasts of good things — spiritually, morally, and intellectually. This year new ground was broken. Steps were taken toward the appointing of a travelling evangelist, also towards the securing of larger and more suitable premises in Sofia, and also towards the extension of the society's work in Macedonia. The one voice of regret heard was that Methodist church polity is unable, more unable than ever apparently, to grant on the north of the Balkans that brotherly cooperation with the Society which from the first has been such a pleasant feature of the relations between the Society and the Congregational churches to the south. It seems a pity that the Society should be hampered in the attempt to realize its national aim by any body that is working for the spiritual good of the country.

Bulgarian Protestantism made a fine showing at Bourgas. Is it going too far, is it prejudice or imagination, to say that the very features and bearing of the Conventionists gave them a certain distinction? I hardly think so. What is it that Revelation says about the servants of the living God being sealed with His seal in their foreheads? Those who

are in constant fellowship with Him cannot help having their faces shine, cannot help being sharers of transfiguration glory, cannot help receiving a seal that changes and ennobles the features. But at least about the themes of the public addresses, and their treatment, and the oratory there is no imagination. Any body might be proud and thankful to see its representatives coming forward and lifting their audiences to such lofty planes of pure and stimulating and elevating thought, manifesting such ease and convincing power in the treatment of their subjects, and delivering themselves with such sustained and forceful yet controlled and graceful eloquence. And, as ever amidst this musical people, the singing of the sweet hymns told with enthralling effect.

More than one visitor confessed that this was the first time he had heard Protestant speaking, and he wished he had had the privilege long ago. Others admitted with a mixture of shamefacedness and amusement that their preconceived ideas of Protestants and Protestantism had been the wildest caricature, but that they were now done with forever. And so on.

Thus, as much as in them is, these servants of the Lord are ready to preach the gospel to them that are at Bourgas also, and at any other town or village in the land.

Samokov. R. T.

"A THEOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY FOR THE TURKISH EMPIRE."

"U. S. A." has, in the *Orient* for March 20 sketched in masterly and fascinating fashion an ideal which, in various forms has been for many years challenging the attention of all evangelical Christian workers in the Ottoman Empire. The men who have been instructors in the Mission Theological schools are the men who have felt most keenly the handicap imposed upon them by the conditions under which they have been compelled to do their work. The Seminary libraries are meagre, the teaching force too small, the number of students in attendance inadequate for the development of a stimulating *esprit du corps*. An effort was made in 1887 to unite the existing seminaries. It was soon apparent that the effort was bound to fail. Two fatal obstacles blocked the plan, first, irreconcilable divergence of opinion as to the location of the proposed institution and second, the impossibility until four years ago of free travel from one place to another in the empire. Moreover, those who have cogently advocated the establishment of the one Seminary at Constantinople have been met by the utter paucity of the pecuniary means, existing or in prospect, for starting and conducting such an institution as is desired, an institution coming up, even partially, to the ideal sketched by U. S. A.

In the meantime many of the graduates of the Colleges in Turkey have gone for their theological education or have supplemented their studies in Theological Schools in Great Britain or the United States. The attraction of those finely equipped institutions is manifest. Take, for example, Union Theological Seminary in this city. Its plant is worth more

than \$2,000,000. It has a magnificent library. It possesses a very large faculty of experts in their several departments. It is in close proximity to the great Columbia University.

At least, half a million dollars would be required to establish on permanent foundations a worthy "Theological University" at the capital of the Turkish Empire; even then would it successfully rival the great Theological Seminaries of the West? The establishment of such an institution by any Missionary Society is obviously out of the question. If Robert College, with its great endowment fund, develops into a University in fact and in name, the undertaking by it, of founding and conducting on a very liberal Theological basis, a department of Theology would seem to be possible.

The alternative seems to me to be to reduce by half the number of Theological Schools in the missions of the Board in Turkey, affiliating them with existing colleges, and greatly strengthening their teaching force, mainly by the addition of competent native instructors, this would retain in the country the men who are to become leaders in the churches, everywhere except at perhaps half a dozen centres. A few men will in *any* case receive their Theological training abroad, and ought to do so, just as some Americans go to Europe for Theological study. This matter will, after all, adjust itself, do whatever we may.

A great field of evangelistic work is opening before the Evangelical churches of Turkey. For this work the nearer home any man can find his training the better. And perhaps the hope of giving Theological training to men who will do their work within the old Communions is as likely to be realised by schools in the interior of the country as at its capital. Certainly the expense will be vastly less, and the advantage of retaining theological instruction in organic connection with both the missions and the churches, in contradistinction to placing it in control of a University, is undeniably great.

G. F. HERRICK.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Majesty the Sultan is to occupy the palace of Yildiz for the summer months, and preparations are being made so that he may go there next week.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador, was most unexpectedly summoned to Berlin, and left here Saturday evening. As the German Emperor is at Corfu it is expected that the Baron will follow him there. It is rumored that the able Ambassador is to be the successor of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Armenian daily *Mourdj* and the Greek daily *Nea Patris* have been suppressed by the court-martial for injudicious articles published.

Robert College gave its friends a great treat by arranging for a concert last Monday afternoon by M. Henri Marteau, the celebrated violinist, successor of Joachim as head of the Royal Conservatory of Berlin. His rendering of Mendelssohn's Concerto, Op. 64, of a Fantaisie by Vieuxtemps, of some dances by Brahms, and other delightful pieces captivated a large and most attentive audience. M. Marteau was accompanied by Herr Wilhelm Scholz, who is himself an artist of no mean repute, and whose piano solos, a Polonaise by Chopin and a Minuet by Bizet, were much appreciated. M. Marteau gave three concerts in Pera, the last one being for the benefit of the fund for Ottoman military aeroplanes.

Rev. H. K. Krikorian has issued a 32-page tract in Arabo-Turkish called "Three, or One?", a discussion of the doctrine of the Triune God intended to remove the difficulties of the subject from the mind of Moslems. The published price is one piastre, but with 50 % discount when it is bought in quantities for distribution. We bespeak for this booklet a wide circulation.

THE PROVINCES.

Letters from Talas report a heavy frost there last week which destroyed the fruit-crop and injured the walnut trees, the estimate of financial loss to the city of Caesarea alone being Lt. 50,000.

The criminal court at Üsküb has condemned to death five Bulgarians convicted of implication in the bomb outrages on the railway near Kumanovo. Ten others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

The Admiralty has decided to call for bids for the construction of a naval station and repairing dock for the Imperial navy near Deirmendere, on the south shore of the Gulf of Nicomedia.

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Sir William Ramsay points out in a letter to the *Times* of April 30th the futility of Italian operations in the Aegean Sea and the Dardanelles.

A large number of Cretan deputies on their way to Athens were captured at sea by the British cruiser *Minerva* and taken back to Suda Bay.

Cholera still continues at and near Adana, mainly among the workmen on the Baghdad Railway. Some cases are also reported at Konia.

A Turkish naval tug at the Dardanelles struck a mine last Wednesday and was blown up, with a loss of a dozen men, two of them Armenians.

A snowstorm and very severe weather is reported from Samsoun last week, resulting in the wreck of several sailing vessels.

NOTES.

Mrs. E. O. Jacob returned last Friday to the capital via Smyrna and Dede Aghatch. Mr. Jacob has gone on to Bitlis and Van, and will be gone some weeks longer.

Mrs. Wm S. Murray left last week for America, going to Greece via Dede Aghatch.

Rear-Admiral Lympus, who takes the place of Rear-Admiral Williams as Naval Adviser to the Ottoman Government, reached Constantinople last Wednesday.

OTHER LANDS.

Emperor William has conferred on Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

As a result of the French protectorate just established over Morocco, Gen. Lyautey has been appointed the first French Resident-General in Morocco.

The Egyptian National Railways have just placed an order for a second 50,000 tons of American coal with the Consolidation Coal Co. Thus American coal competes successfully with British coal in Egypt.

A committee of 100 has been formed in America to secure a fund for the erection of a women's *Titanic* memorial arch, as a "women's tribute to heroic mankind."

The *Mackay-Bennett*, sent out to recover the bodies of *Titanic* victims, found all told 306 bodies, 18 of them those of women.



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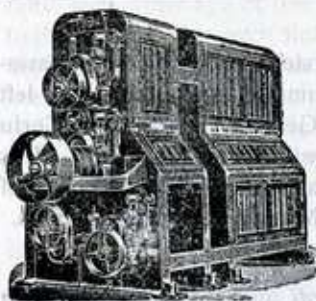
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IVERNIA	(14,066 ")	June	12th.
CARPATIA	(13,600 ")	"	26th.
SAXONIA	(14,220 ")	July	10th.
PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	"	17th.
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