

The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 8

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21, 1912.

Price, One Piastre

DEATH OF COUNT D'AEHRENTHAL.

On Saturday last there passed away a man whose name has within the past four years become very familiar to every student of European politics. Not only did the Emperor Francis Joseph depend upon him and value his judgments; the entire Triple Alliance honored and respected Count d'Aehrenthal, and even Russia, much as she disliked him for his Balkan policy, was forced to acknowledge that he was a mighty force.

The late Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs was only fifty-eight years of age, and had occupied the post for a dozen years. Nearly the whole of his previous diplomatic career had been at the embassy in St. Petersburg, with the exception of three years as minister to Roumania. The new constitutional government of the Ottoman Empire held him responsible in 1908 for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, and has thenceforth regarded him as anything but a friend. But Count d'Aehrenthal has resolutely carried out a well defined foreign policy for the dual monarchy, which has resulted in greatly strengthening it and winning for him the sincere admiration of his aged sovereign. Only at the very last, when his powers were fast ebbing away, did the faithful minister request to be relieved of his duties; and in acceding to his request the Emperor conferred on him the coveted distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

His successor as Minister for Foreign Affairs is Count Berchtold, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

THE ALBANIANS AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I have read with great interest in *The Orient*, Mr. Dako's article about the Albanians, and I quite approve of it as a whole. In its details, however, and in some ethnological axioms, i. e. "That Philip and his son Alexander the Great, as well as all the Macedonians were not Greeks, but the forefathers of the Albanians," I disagree altogether because of plain historical reasons.

Let it be known from the beginning, that the Greeks of today have at last come to understand, that historical and hereditary right have least weight in the realisation of their national ideals. Today's policy is, unfortunately, one of brutal military force and violent might; so that historical rights if any, may be brought forward only as a polite pretext for

the strong to accomplish their greedy desires and political views. Some months ago, Italy took possession of Tripoli, without any apparent or real justification but simply for the expansion of its political influence in the Mediterranean sea; but just as a humorous justification of this occupation, it is mentioned that once upon a time those African coasts were under the Roman yoke, and naturally they may come again under that of their descendants. . . Thus, whether Macedonians and their kings were Greeks or not matters little, for the present or future destiny of Macedonia; but the question changes aspect at once, as we approach the ground of science, and the impartiality of the historical facts; here we must stick to the scientific truth, and get rid of racial interests. Mr. Dako sustains his ideas about the Macedonians, with the testimonies of the Greek writers, Herodotus, Demosthenes, etc.; would he then allow me by quoting passages of these authors, to come to the contrary conclusion?

Herodotus (5:20) presents Alexander, Amynta's son, (at the time of Xerxes' invasion) saying to his Persian guests about himself: "You may report to the king, who sent you, that a Greek (ἄνθρωπος Ἕλληνας) the prince of the Macedonians gave you a good reception . . ." and (9:45): "For I am both myself a Grecian originally, and would by no means wish to see Greece enslaved instead of free," and in Book 5,22 Herodotus himself reports: "That these princes, who sprung from Perdiccas, are Greeks, as they themselves affirm. I myself happen to know and in a future part of my history, I will prove that they are Greeks." See also Herod. 8:127-139, and especially about Macedonians, as being Dorians, see Herod. 1:56, "Dorians in the time of Dorus, the son of Helen, inhabited the country at the foot of Ossa and Olympus, called Histiaëotis; when they were driven out of Histiaëotis by the Kadmaëans, they settled on Mount Pindus, and were called Macedonians . . ." See also Herod. 8:43.

It is true however, that Demosthenes calls Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, a *barbarian*; but this word in ancient times has no racial meaning whatever. Demosthenes is as furious as he can be against Philip, the threatening usurper of the Athenian state; so in his political position he uses many bad names against Philip, but without a shadow of ethnological meaning. Curtius, the great German historian, says in his Greek Hist. vol. 3, 397: "The Greeks in the height of their civilization were strongly displeased at the crudeness of the language and the manners of others . . ., so that they considered as foreign and barbarians those of kindred race . . . This crudeness resulted from the difference of civilization, and accordingly this feeling cannot be taken as a true criterion of the ethnological relations."

Moreover, it is well known to all historians, that quite early the words *Hellas*, *Hellenes* became rather synonymous with "civilized country, refined people" and so it was more opposed to "barbarians, ignorant, rude people." See *Isocrates' Panegyricus*, 50 "our city Athens, is so much ahead of the other people, in thought and speech, that she caused the name *Hellenes* to mean not simply the nation, but the spirit and *Hellenes* are called those who participate in our education rather than those of the same origin." See the opposite meaning of the word barbarian, *Aristoph. Neb.* v. 492. "ignorant and barbarians," etc. etc. For this reason, all those who were not followers and imitators of the Athenian civilization, those who were not living in civilized liberal countries, were named barbarians, even if they were of the purest Greek blood. Let me give some examples of this.

Thucydides (3, 94.) speaks about the *Eurytians*, "as one of the largest peoples of *Aetolia*, who spoke a dialect more unintelligible than any of their neighbours, and are believed to eat raw flesh." See also *Thucyd.* 2, 80 about the *Haonians* of *Epirus*: "of barbarians a thousand *Haonians*." But it would be absurd to suppose that these inhabitants of *Epirus* were not Greeks because the inscriptions of those times excavated by the Greek scholar *Mr. Karapanos*, at and near the famous oracle of *Dodona*, proclaimed abroad undoubtedly that the language of the *Epirotes* was one of the northern Greek dialects. The German linguist *August Fick*, after a profound study of the inscriptions, wrote in *Beiträge von Bezenberger* vol. 3, p. 266, as follows: "The misunderstanding of some passages of *Thucydides*, who in regard to the learning of the *Epirotes* called them barbarians, misled some historians to suppose that *Epirotes* were not originally Greeks, but were lately *Hellenized*; it was also supposed that the old *Illyrians*, that is the *Albanians* of to-day, and the *Epirotes* were the same people. All these confused thoughts are now dissolved, and the cradle of *Hellenism* (*Epirus*) is purged from any suspicion of barbarism; the inscriptions of *Dodona* show us the ancient dialect of *Epirus*, as one of the northern Greek dialects, which alike to each other extended from the *Akroeraunian* mountains down to *Boeotia* and to southern *Thessaly*."

Now I think it has been made most clear that what *Mr. Dako* says, "the term barbarian was applied by the ancient Greeks to all who spoke a different language from their own; the *Pelasgians*, the *Epirotes*, and the *Macedonians* spoke not Greek but a different language, which there is every reason to believe is the same as the *Albanian* now spoken by their descendants", is improbable. The *Macedonian* language as it is represented in the inscriptions, has all the chief and important characteristics of the Greek language; these inscriptions show us the popular dialect of *Macedonia*, because we possess no representative literature of that country and indeed the vocabulary, declensions, syntax, phonology and so forth, are identical with those of the Greek language.

Robert College.

M. G. MICHAELIDES.

"THE LITTLE MINISTER."

The Constantinople Women's Club has given a variety of entertainments at different times; and its meetings, usually limited to members, sometimes with their women friends, have been uniformly successful. But nothing quite so ambitious has been attempted previously as the dramatization of *J. M. Barrie's "The Little Minister,"* which was rendered last Friday evening and again Saturday afternoon, under the patronage of her excellency *Lady Lowther* in the hall of the English High School for Girls. The hall was well filled on both occasions, and those who came were abundantly repaid for the effort. Gentlemen were allowed, this time, and came in goodly numbers. The dramatization was by a member of the Club, *Mrs. Frank Ferguson*, and was highly successful. The audience expressed its appreciation of her skill, as well as of that of *Mrs. Middleton Edwards*, who had devoted much time to the staging of the play, by calling them both before the curtain for a generous meed of applause.

The dramatis personæ were:—

| | |
|---|--|
| MR. CARFRAE, the old minister | Mr. Johnson. |
| GAVIN DISHART, the Little Minister . | Mr. Griffith |
| DR. MCQUEEN, the doctor of Thrumms | Mr. Black. |
| WEARYWORLD, the policeman | Mr. D. Binns. |
| TAMMAS LANGLANDS | Weavers of Thrumms, and Elders of the Auld Licht Kirk |
| JOHN DUNWOODIE | |
| CAPTAIN HALLIWELL, Soldier | Mr. Ph. Martin. |
| SENTINEL | Mr. D. Binns. |
| SHERIFF | Mr. Hall |
| MARGARET, the mother of the Little Minister | Mr. Miner. |
| BABBIE, Lord Rintoul's ward . . . | Mr. Müller. |
| NANNY, a poor woman | Mrs. Panaretoff. |
| JEAN, servant at the Manse . . . | Miss Dorothy Baker. |
| | Miss Alice Moore. |
| | Miss Eveline Thomson. |

It is hard to pick out stars in such a constellation. All who took part did well. *Miss Baker*, as *Babbie*, the Egyptian, showed talent of quite an exceptional character; while *Miss Moore* took the difficult part of *Nannie*, the poor old woman, most successfully. *Miss Thomson* made a capital *Jean*, and everyone fell in love with the sweet mother of the Little Minister, *Mrs. Panaretoff*. As for the men's parts, *Mr. Griffith* took the difficult title rôle quite acceptably, as *Gavin Dishart*. *Mr. Black*, as the Doctor, also displayed unusual ability in interpreting his character. *Mr. Müller* was an impressive sheriff, and *Mr. Douglas Binns* pleased everybody with the sonorous roll of his broad Scotch dialect. The stage manager is to be congratulated on the success of the scenery as well as the costumes. Everything was simple and quite in keeping with the industrial community of *Thrumms*. Possibly a slight extension of some of the scenes, or the introduction of a little more of the story, might have obviated a very slight disconnectedness as between the various acts. The general impression, however, was excellent, and the Women's Club is to be cordially congratulated on the success of this venture. The proceeds go to the expenses of the club's headquarters, in *Pera*.

KIAMIL PASHA SCORES UNION AND PROGRESS COMMITTEE.

A memorandum sent by the ex-Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, from Egypt to His Majesty the Sultan has been widely printed in the daily press and has roused much comment. The venerable author confidently asserts that owing to the despotic attitude of the Committee of Union and Progress, the Ottoman Empire is in danger of dismemberment and the Caliphate is threatened. He charges the Committee with inability to govern along Constitutional lines, and of resorting therefore to martial law; he says they have dismissed competent officials in both capital and provinces and have replaced them by inexperienced and incompetent Committee followers, whose unsatisfactory administration is responsible for the troubles in Albania, Arabia and the Yemen, involving such a waste of lives as well as money. Their maladministration has also caused coldness on the part of other powers toward Turkey; Italy has declared war against the Committee, while England, France and Russia maintain a significant neutrality. The Empire is in danger of losing Crete and European Turkey. Unless the Committee relinquishes its control, another revolution will take place, aided by the army, against their despotism. A friendly understanding with England is hindered by this secret Committee. What measures does the Committee propose to use to attempt to restore the confidence of the people? Supposing the Khedive decides that the Ottoman Government is too weak to protect Egypt, and declares Egypt independent, as Bulgaria declared herself, what can the Committee do to prevent this? If in consequence of the Committee's course the Yemen breaks away from the Empire, what of the Hedjaz and the Caliphate? And what will be the attitude of Russia, who has already opened up the question of the straits, regarding our Anatolian possessions? These points are all worth study, and the Committee ought to satisfy the country as to what its answer will be. Kiamil Pasha goes on to say that his object in writing this memorandum is to avoid the bloodshed which he foresees as the inevitable result of the Committee's present policy. Let them resign their autocratic power, he says, and put their energy into philanthropic work. Then let a commission, composed of followers of the Union and Progress Committee and their opponents, examine the situation and present to the Sultan a plan of action calculated to save the country from its threatened dissolution and the Caliphate from danger.

The *Tanin* vents its rage at the ex-Grand Vizier in a whole page devoted to refuting his accusations. It points out that the Italian aggression, as every schoolboy knows, was prepared years ago, and its opportunity was the Franco-German understanding about Morocco. It says the Committee has a clear conscience and is ready to give an account. It accuses Kiamil Pasha of incapacity and says the Committee has had much better success, as witness the better terms secured by Djavid Bey for a loan than by Kiamil Pasha. It accuses Kiamil Pasha of having sold Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of being opposed to constitutional government. The *Liberté* speaks of the "senile fury" of the ex-Grand Vizier.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

To all who are interested in promoting the Kingdom of Jesus Christ through the Sunday School -

GREETING:

In recognition of the far-reaching aims of the World's Sunday School Association, your Executive Committee has always chosen for its conventions, places in which accessibility, historic association and favorable location are combined to a high degree. In the Eastern Hemisphere, conventions have been held in the cities of London, Jerusalem and Rome; in the Western Hemisphere, in the cities of St. Louis and Washington, U. S. A.

At Washington it was unanimously decided to hold the next Convention in Europe in 1913. After an exceptionally careful study of the situation, involving a visit to many Continental countries by our First Vice-President, the city of Zurich, Switzerland, was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention. In the selection of the Convention City, we believe we have been guided by a wiser than human intelligence.

Zurich - "beautiful for situation" - is in the heart of the Alps. It is the largest city in Switzerland, and an important historic, educational and religious center. It was the home of Zwingli, the reformer - the birth-place of Pestalozzi, whose work underlies the fabric of modern educational methods. With its splendid "Tonhalle" where the sessions of the Convention will be held, and ample accommodation for the entertainment of visitors, it would appear that Zurich presents exceptional advantages as a place for holding our next Convention.

These are days of wonderful opportunity, and ours must be a large vision for a large task. The World's Seventh Sunday School Convention should be the most effective religious event the world has ever seen. As we fit the occasion to His great world purpose, through the Convention Theme "The Sunday School and the Great Commission" - what may not God be able to say to the Nations?

Your Executive Committee therefore officially announces that the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention will be held in the city of **Zurich, Switzerland, July eighth to fifteenth, both dates inclusive, in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen.** To this Convention, so rich in promise, representative Sunday School workers from all lands will be cordially welcomed.

GEO. W. BAILEY, *President.*
CAREY BONNER } *General Secretaries.*
MARION LAWRENCE }

E. K. WARREN
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Chairman, Executive Committee
January, 1912. Three Oaks, Michigan.

COMING EVENTS AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

A tentative calendar for the second semester at Robert College has been issued. Some changes may be necessary later, but it is expected that in general this will be followed.

Feb. 22, 2:30 P.M. Preparatory Gymnastic Meet.

29, 8:30 P.M. Lecture by Hon. G. Bie Ravndal.

March 6, Concert, by the famous violinist Florizel.

7, 8:15 P.M. College Club: Lecture by Prof. Allen.

14, 8:30 P.M. Concert by the Braun String Quartet.

17-25 Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, Traveling Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, will be in Constantinople. He has promised to give three of these days to work in the college.

21, 8:30 P.M. Lecture by Dr. G. I. Manning.

23, Founder's Day.

2:30 P.M. Founder's Day Exercises. Address by Prof. Panaretoff, on Dr. A. L. Long.

7:30 P.M. Alumni Dinner, in Theodorus Hall.

28, 8:30 P.M. Lecture by Prof. A. van Millingen.

April 3-15 Easter Vacation.

18, 8:15 P.M. College Club: Lecture by Dr. Dewing.

22, 8:30 P.M. Musical.

25, 8:30 P.M. Oratorio, Spohr's "Last Judgment."

May 6, Greek Holiday, St. George's Day.

23, 8:15 P.M. College Club: Lecture by Mr. Tompkins.

24, Bulgarian Holiday, SS. Cyril and Methodius.

25, Handicap Athletic Meet.

June 1, Annual Field Day.

9, Baccalaureate Sunday.

12, Commencement Day.

On Friday, Feb. 9, Prof. F. W. Kunick gave a lecture on "Some Impressions of India"; and on Thursday, Feb. 15, Prof. Estes gave an organ recital, when Mrs. C. E. Binns and Mr. R. Katsounoff rendered vocal solos.

Since the above calendar was issued, it seems likely that the visit of Mr. Sherwood Eddy will be hastened by a couple of weeks, bringing it early in March.

DIRECT STEAMERS TO NEW YORK.

The Cunard R.M.S. "Carpathia" is due to arrive at Constantinople on the 27th instant and will sail on the morning of the 29th.

This steamer will be followed by the R. M. S. "Saxonia" of the same company, which is due to arrive on the 9th of March and sails on the 11th.

Both steamers will proceed to New York calling at the Piraeus, Trieste, Fiume, Messina, Palermo and Naples, and will have room for a limited number of passengers from Constantinople.

A MODEL PASTORAL LETTER.

The remarkably healthy, helpful spirit of true and joyful resignation breathed in this letter of the Bishop of Truro to his flock has been such a tonic to some that we believe it should have the widest possible circulation. Would that every servant of God could thus rise above the passing of bodily vigor!

Lis Escop, February 9, 1912.

To my Clergy and People.

My Sons and Daughters in the faith of the Lord Jesus,— I have come home to you, home I know to your welcome, but hardly to the home-coming, I fancy, that either of us expected; but God sees fit to send me back to you not to work together as we had hoped, but in His mercy to go to school for a bit. "Fiat Voluntas Tua."

Pray for me, dear people, that through the lessons to be learnt in this school of discipline I may be made a little more worthy to do "other service elsewhere"; and so, having learnt my Lenten lessons — to be patient, to be brave, to be glad of soul in face of the Great Hope, to feel always

"How beautiful it is to be alive,

Till just as any other friend's I press

Death's hand; and having died feel none the less

"How beautiful it is to be alive"

— be received, in His good time, with the welcoming smile of Love to an Eternal Easter home of Life and Love and Joy and Service.

My soul has been very full of gratitude to you all for the many, many signs of your tenderness and affection shown to me by your messages and letters during these last months of weariness and hope deferred, above all by the prayers for me which have gone up so often from altars of our Cornish churches and of your faithful hearts. I know you have prayed for me, and I know, too, that your prayers have been answered, though not perhaps by the way along which we looked.

For the rest it only remains for me to ask your forgiveness for all the mistakes and inadequacies of the last five years. In a concluding paragraph of my first sermon to you at my enthronement I said, "God grant that for Christ's sake and the progress of His Kingdom in this place you and I may learn something of the power of this doctrine of the Incarnation, and of 'The Christ in you the hope of glory.'" For then we shall go forth to our daily work in no miserable spirit of pessimism, in no blasphemous denial of the good hearts of our neighbours and comrades, but rather in that noblest of all optimisms, the belief in the unique personality, the boundless capacity, the eternal destiny of every human soul for whom Christ died and rises again." On that foundation I have tried to teach you that Life means Mission, Life means Service. "Small service is true service while it lasts," says the poet; and Jesus Christ says that it lasts through all eternity.

Once more, God bless and guide and keep you.

Your ever affectionate Father in God,

C. W. TRURON.

THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

Terms: Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq. Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

EDITORIAL.

The view taken in the communication we print to-day as to the racial affiliations of Alexander the Great is diametrically opposed to that of the article from Mr. Dako previously published. In such cases, *The Orient* does not take sides with either view, but desires to get at the truth, through a free expression of belief on the part of those who have studied into the question.

When the *Phoni* quoted an article by an English writer which was deemed by the court-martial derogatory to the Turks, it was suppressed and its editor was condemned to four months in prison and Lt. 34 fine, — one-third of the maximum punishment according to law. But when the *Idjtihad* printed an article proclaiming it to be the duty of every Mohammedan to hate and despise and loathe everybody who refused to acknowledge Mohammed as a prophet of God, the paper was simply quietly suppressed. If it be a crime to quote the words of another in criticism of the course of some Turks, even though the editor of the paper indignantly denies any intention to insult the Turks, surely in a country that boasts equality of all races and religions, it is a greater crime to thus openly proclaim it to be the duty of those of one cult to hate and abhor those of other faiths. The court-martial has made a tactical mistake in not condemning the latter as severely as the former. An unconfirmed rumor has it, however, that Mr. Kosmides will be pardoned. Such an act of clemency would go far toward refuting the charge that the Committee of Union and Progress intended to arrest and imprison Opposition leaders and thus prevent their election to the next Parliament, — a charge rendered plausible by the actions against Tahir Haireddin Bey and Mr. Kosmides in succession.

It is coming to be recognized among the Oriental nations that the American government, in its dealings with them, can hardly be accused of being actuated by selfish motives. The Chinese have repeatedly shown their appreciation of the return to them of the Boxer indemnity money by the United States. When in 1898 the American troops occupied the distracted island of Cuba, and in a short but decisive campaign

drove the Spaniards out, many predicted that that the occupation would be permanent. Instead of that, the altruism of that enterprise was thoroughly proven by the withdrawal of all American forces after a large sum had been expended on the reformation of the island, — a process twice repeated and at great expense, with no demand even for an indemnification. We do not care to go into the Panama question again, having discussed that a few months since; but it is capable of proof that the hundreds of millions spent there have been for the good of the whole world, and not for America alone. Persia has now had an object-lesson in American altruism, in her dealings with Mr. Morgan Shuster. The American government indicated him as a suitable man to extricate Persian finance from its chaotic state, and he did so, aided by his fellow-countrymen. Russian unwillingness to see any real reform or strengthening of the Persian government was the means of driving Mr. Shuster out. Reverse the process in your imagination and consider the outcome. Had a Russian official been appointed Treasurer-General of Persia, and American influence driven him out, can anyone doubt for a moment that Russia would have made such an insult to her national dignity a pretext for an occupation of territory and the extraction of an indemnity? As for American enterprise in Turkey, this has so far taken largely the form of the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals, industrial work, orphanages and the like, and financial aid to the people of the land in maintaining their own ecclesiastical life. A large amount of American money is expended annually in this land for the benefit of the land itself. The American Board alone devoted in the ten years ending Aug. 31, 1911, the sum of \$2,318,114.24 to its four Turkey missions. Ottoman government officials as well as others have testified to the unselfish character of these enterprises, as well as to the vast good done by them to the Empire. The Americans resident in the country have been the means of bringing in printing presses, agricultural machinery, mills, mechanical appliances of all sorts, etc., as well as of establishing medical and dental schools and fitting the youth of the land to do energetic work for their country. In view of all this, it is hard to see any legitimate reason why an American project such as the Chester railroad scheme should not appeal to the thinking, far-sighted officials of the Government. While a German or French railroad project might be considered by them to have a political string to it, this American enterprise cannot be regarded in such a light; and even though it is avowedly a business undertaking, and not a philanthropic scheme, it will assuredly conduce to the opening up of the country and bring benefit to all. Would that the Ottoman authorities could see it in this light. The local dailies announce that a commission formed by the cabinet is discussing the adoption of the project. Possibly such a commission may accomplish what the dilatory tactics of the late Parliament failed to do, ere the discouraged company disbands in disgust.

The Western Turkey Mission will hold its Annual Meeting this year at Constantinople beginning Saturday, April 6th.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

As February seventh was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, the American College for Girls celebrated the occasion by a combined lecture and reading. The professor of literature gave a short address on Dickens, and then read a number of selections from his works.

Dr. Patrick has received personal telegrams from both the King and the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, thanking her and the College for the congratulations she had sent on the coming of age of Prince Boris.

Several of the professors of the American College for Girls attended the performance of Selim III., which was given on February fourteenth in Pera. This Turkish historical play was given for the benefit of the Ottoman Benevolent Association, and under the patronage of Prince Youssouf Izzeddin Effendi. Both the play itself, and the acting were exceptionally good. Noureddin Bey, who took the part of Selim III., is a really great actor; and the parts of Moustapha IV., Sultan Mahmoud, the French Ambassador and his dragoman were very well rendered.

I. F. D.

GREEK SHIPPING

From an article in the last number of the *Levant Trade Review* under the above heading, we reprint some interesting paragraphs.

Greek shipping in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea has become a factor of high importance, and the economic results of the reported abatement of the boycott will be far-reaching. Even the United States of America is affected, as the Greek steamers that formerly used to operate between Constantinople and New York but were obliged by the boycott to discontinue their calls at Turkish ports, may now resume their sailings.

The merchant fleet of Greece was increased in 1910 by fifty-nine vessels propelled by steam, with a total tonnage of 71,000. All were built during the year in England. To-day the Greek merchant fleet can boast of 324 steam vessels of 550,000 tons. This represents a total investment of about 130,000,000 drachmas, for the most part controlled by merchants on the Islands of Cephalonia, Andros, Ithaca and Syra.

There are three direct lines of steamers to America, which make the voyage in about fourteen days from the Piraeus to New York. The vessels are all manned by Greeks, who are excellent sailors, and are sought after, even by the American navy, because of their ability and steadiness. Here in the Orient they are masters.

Greek shipping statistics for the past thirty five years show that in 1875 Greece possessed only twenty-seven steam vessels, of 8,240 tons. In 1883 the total was only fifty. In 1898, it reached 155; in 1905, 228, and in 1908 the fleet composed 290 steam vessels of 495,437 tons.

In November, 1906, Lloyd's "Register" published the following statistics:

| Nations. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Population. |
|----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| England | 9,680 | 17,499,542 | 35,000,000 |
| Germany | 1,806 | 3,839,375 | 57,000,000 |
| France | 869 | 1,416,987 | 39,000,000 |
| Italy | 419 | 903,567 | 33,000,000 |
| Russia | 709 | 755,350 | 102,000,000 |
| Austria | 327 | 733,402 | 48,000,000 |
| Greece | 282 | 482,055 | 3,000,000 |

In view of this population, Greece compares favorably with her neighbors, Italy and Austria. Added to her steam vessels, Greece has to-day about 6,000 sailing vessels of all sizes. The importance of the Greek sailor and Greek shipping in the Orient and the Black Sea is shown by the fact that in the ports of Russia and Roumania the vessels flying the English flag, although coming first, are followed very closely by the Greeks. During the ten years between 1897 and 1907, at the port of Sulina alone, which lies at the mouth of the Danube, in Roumania, the amount of grain, etc., carried away by vessels of different nations was as follows:

| Nations. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| England | 3,963 | 7,314,906 |
| Greece | 2,425 | 3,428,331 |
| Turkey | 1,860 | 526,167 |
| Russia | 1,487 | 519,562 |
| Austria | 1,203 | 2,005,191 |

In Oriental waters two-thirds of all steam vessels and four-fifths of all sailing vessels flying the Ottoman flag belong to Greek subjects living in European and Asiatic Turkey.

BROUSA NOTES.

Work is going on steadily and successfully in spite of the fact that we are handicapped by our lack of American or English assistants. Unfortunately Miss Stansbury was obliged to give up her work after the Christmas vacation, on account of ill health. Her services for the two years and more that she was here were most valuable. Coming at a time when Miss Powers was very ill, she took responsibility in all lines, and when Miss Powers was obliged to go to Constantinople, she carried on the work alone for some weeks. Being very efficient as matron, teacher and accountant, she gave great help through all the difficulties of a first year's work to one coming new to the School, and we are very glad to express our gratitude for all she did. We regret that she felt obliged to give up the work and we hope that the rest in England will restore her soon to good health. A letter from Marseilles speaks of a very rough voyage, the waves breaking part of the railings on the decks.

No word has come from our new missionary, Miss Parsons. She was to have sailed from New York, Jan. 20, but on account of sickness was obliged to postpone her coming. Un-

til she can come, or we are able to get other help, Mrs. McNaughton will help with the teaching. She comes every day for two hours and so, by adding a little work here and changing a little there, we are able to go on without loss to the school or the pupils.

Our numbers still increase, we have 60 boarders on the list, with two more coming in a few days. We thought, when we had 52 last year, we were crowded, "but there always seems room for one more."

Our Christmas seems long ago, but the entertainment has not been forgotten, the exercises having been enjoyed by many. Another entertainment will be given in about two weeks, with two French plays, instrumental music, choruses, etc.

The Y. W. C. A. has been doing good work. The Bible study class numbers 12, and the members are greatly interested in the study. The work for factory girls is growing in interest, from ten to twenty girls coming every Sunday for instruction. At Christmas, a tree was prepared for them, and they were much pleased to be so remembered.

The Y. M. C. A. of Brousa has also shown its activity in several ways, the numbers of those attending the annual meeting a short time ago witnessing to their appreciation of what has been done. The Vartabed of the Armenian church spoke in high terms of praise of what the Association was doing. The attractive hall, besides serving as coffee and tea room, has served well for the three lectures given, and also for the Church sociable and for the Association annual meeting.

One feels the results of Badv. Ablahadian's meetings in the earnest spirit of many members of the congregation. His three week's stay at the beginning of the year was of great spiritual help.

School examinations have been carried on under most favorable conditions as to weather, the temperature having been between 60° and 70° every day for about a week. With snowdrops, pansies, primroses, daisies and other flowers in bloom, one wonders if it is really Feb. 10.

J. L. J.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Last Thursday afternoon there was a largely attended memorial service in the hall of the Union Française, in memory of the late French poet and philanthropist, Pierre Quillard. Among the speakers were Haladjian Effendi, Hüssein Djahid Bey, Vartkes Effendi, and Dervish Hima Bey.

The Greek daily *Phoni* has been suppressed by the court-martial for publishing a translation of an article by Dr. Dillon, adjudged insulting to the Turks, and its editor, Mr. Kosmides, former deputy for Constantinople, has been arrested and sentenced to four months in prison and Lt. 34 fine.

Hagop Effendi Stambouljan, former minister of posts and telegraphs, died suddenly on Wednesday morning last, from a stroke of apoplexy.

The Armenian daily *Puzantion* (Byzantium) has been suppressed by the court-martial.

The British steamer *Rescuer* of the Grech Salvage Co. ran aground at Geuk Sou, near Candilli, during the storm last week Monday night, but was at last rescued on Thursday by tugs of her own company.

Djavid Bey, formerly Minister of Finance has been appointed Minister of Public Works in place of Sinapian Effendi, who has resigned. Aristidi Pasha, Minister of Mines and Forests, is now the only non-Moslem member of the Cabinet.

THE PROVINCES.

Messrs. John Jackson and Co., of London, have undertaken the constructing of protected harbors at Samsoun and Trebizond. The plans for the Trebizond harbor works are completed and the engineers are at work on those for Samsoun.

A French company has secured the contract for a railroad from Trebizond via Gümüş-Hane, Baibourt and Erzincan to Sivas, with a branch to Erzurum. So says *The Near East*.

The Greek students at the International College, Smyrna, have begun the issue of a fortnightly periodical called "Homer." The first number is printed on the hektograph, with great care.

Severe shocks of earthquake are reported again last week at Starovo, near Lake Ochrida in the vilayet of Monastir, many walls and chimneys being demolished, but fortunately without human loss. Earthquakes were also felt at Kortcha and Elbasan.

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NOTES.

Lieut.-Com. Upham, who has been detailed to succeed Captain Crossley in the command of U. S. S. "Scorpion", arrived on Saturday. Captain and Mrs. Crossley leave tomorrow for America.

Dr. Ira Harris, of Tripoli, is in Constantinople with his daughter, Dr. A. Elsie Harris, for the purpose of obtaining for her an official permit for medical practice. The only woman now holding such an Ottoman diploma is Dr. Mary P. Eddy, who obtained hers in 1893.

Mrs. Ozmun, widow of the late Consul-General Ozmun, was recently married in New York to Mr. Nicholas Eliasco, of the well-known Greek banking-house of Constantinople.

Mr. J. Franklin Candy, who went last September to Tarsus to teach in St. Paul's Collegiate Institute, has been obliged to return at the physician's advice to America, for at least a year's absolute rest in order to forestall serious pulmonary trouble. He sailed from Beirut Jan. 21st.

Last advices from Dr. T. D. Christie indicate that he will arrive with his daughter, Miss Agnes, in Tarsus early in March. He reports himself as greatly improved in health by his Egyptian trip.

OTHER LANDS.

The Sultan has conferred on King George V. the orders of the *Hanedan-el-Osman*, and of the *Imtiaz* set in brilliants. These decorations will be transmitted to His Majesty by Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador in London.

The British Parliament reopened last Wednesday.

Abbas Effendi, leader of the Behai, is changing his residence to Alexandria. It is said that he intends visiting the United States next month.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has resigned the provisional presidency of the Chinese Republic and Yuan Shi Kai will probably be chosen as President. The new Chinese flag is described as consisting of perpendicular stripes of red, yellow, blue, white and black, to symbolize the Union of Chinese, Mongols, Manchus, Tibetans and Mohammedans in the new Republic.

A famous painted stucco pavement at Tell-el-Amarna Egypt, dating from 1360 B. C., has been wantonly destroyed, apparently by a discharged watchman. It was discovered some twenty years ago by Dr. Flinders Petrie.

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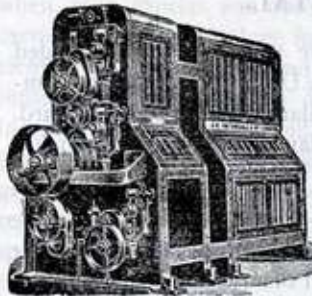
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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.