

The Orient.

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MONTENEGRO DEFYING THE POWERS.

The people of the Black Mountain are about 235,000, and those of the six Great Powers of Europe whose joint fleet now blockades her two little harbors, number 390,000,000. Ten great battleships, under the command of the British Rear-Admiral Troubridge, frown on any attempt to land Servian reinforcements or anything else at either Antivari or Dulcigno, or even Durazzo. Will this impressive display compel Montenegro to forego the capture of Shkodra?

Despite all rumors, even the most persistent, the town of Shkodra appears to resist still. The Montenegrin and Servian joint attack on the stubborn hill of Taraboshi was on Wednesday last successful; and after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, in which a picked squad of 200 bomb-throwers, who cut the wire entanglements of the defenders and threw their bombs among them, were shot down to a man, the troops of General Martinovitch captured the entire position. Still, though these heights command the town, Gen. Essad Pasha is said to be holding out.

To the demand of the Great Powers that Montenegro cease hostilities against Shkodra, King Nicholas has replied that she regrets that she is unable to accede to their desire, and he calls attention to the solemn declaration of neutrality made by the Great Powers at the beginning of the war. The Montenegrins hold that they are still fighting against Turkey. The contention of the Powers is that as Albania is no longer a part of Turkey, but has been legislated by them into a separate state under their protection, therefore Montenegro must immediately cease attacking her. A deplorable incident in the city of Shkodra supports the Montenegrin claim. The commandant of the place, Gen. Hassan Riza Pasha, an Albanian, has been murdered, and the Turkish General Essad Pasha has assumed the command. According to what seems to be a credible rumor, the death of Riza Pasha was due to his determination to haul down the Ottoman flag and run up the Albanian flag. If the defenders thus, even at the price of blood, elect to remain Ottoman, then Montenegro is justified in going ahead to capture the city.

From St. Petersburg comes a despatch to the Agence Ottomane, to the effect that the admiral in command of this international squadron threatens to bombard Antivari if the Montenegrins do not immediately cease attacking Shkodra. Another Ottoman Agency telegram announces from Cettigné that King Nicholas has passed over the command of the siege operations to the Servian General Boyovitch, who now has 50,000 men under him.

FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

The funeral of King George I. took place at Athens as announced, on April 2nd. The body had been conveyed to Athens the previous Thursday. The late king's sons and grandsons themselves carried the casket on board the royal yacht "Amphitrite" at Salonica, and took it off the yacht at the Piræus. Warships of the six great powers acted as funeral escort on the way from Salonica to Piræus. Queen Sophia was awaiting the funeral train at Athens; and from the railroad station to the cathedral King Constantine on foot followed the hearse which was guarded by detachments of cadets and of the royal guard. The six princes also walked to the cathedral, where they carried the casket from the hearse to its place in the centre of the nave.

During the week the various representatives from the other courts of Europe arrived in the Greek capital, including Grand Duke Dmitri Constantinovitch, brother of Queen Olga, and her daughter the Grand Duchess Maria, from Russia; Prince Waldemar of Denmark; Prince Alexander of Teck, representing the King of England; Princes Henry and Joachim of Prussia; the Crown Prince of Servia; the Crown Prince of Bulgaria; the Count of Turin; the Infanta Don Carlos of Spain; Prince Roland Bonaparte, etc.

According to the local dailies, more than two thousand wreaths had been sent to be placed on the royal casket, their value being estimated at over a million francs.

Perfect order was maintained on the day of the funeral, despite the immense crowds that had gathered. At least 150,000 spectators lined the streets of the city. The presence of so many foreign princes and other high personages gave the ceremony unusual pomp; and no less noticeable was the ecclesiastical assemblage, with sixty-six archbishops and bishops of the Orthodox Church. A special chorus of men and boys chanted the Byzantine service in the cathedral. In the procession that followed, from thence to the railroad station, there were detachments of military with tattered battle-flags, a body of 200 boy scouts, the clerical section with holy banners and ikons, the abbot of the monastery of St. Laura bearing the first banner unfurled in the Greek struggle for independence, the late king's Protestant chaplain, then court functionaries, some of them carrying the late king's decorations, then the coffin on a gun carriage drawn by marines, then the late king's favorite horse, and King Constantine and the Crown Prince with the other members of the royal family and the special foreign missions. Among the other deputations following were a number of Moslem *müftis* from Mace-

donia and Epirus. The procession took an hour to pass a given point. A special car conveyed the coffin from the Athens station to the royal mausoleum at Dekeleia, where the interment took place. A salute of 101 guns was fired to announce the interment, while the foreign warships at the Piraeus also fired the usual salutes.

The foreign warships in Constantinople all had their flags at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and most of them, including the U. S. S. "Scorpion," had the Greek flag also at half-mast. This has been the only appearance of a Greek flag here since war was declared.

It is stated that the coronation of King Constantine will not occur till next year.

King Constantine gave a state dinner on April 3rd to all the foreign princes and royal representatives.

WHY THEY FELL.

The *Ikdam* has at last found out the cause of the Turkish defeats. It says:—

Yes, no nation has had in these latter times such dark days as we have. No state has suffered such calamities. No country has been the victim of such great injustice. Still, we must not despair; despair is the worst of evils. It increases misfortune. But is it possible not to despair after so many catastrophes? Yes, it is possible on condition of planning for our future and drawing lessons from the past.

Why did we fall? How can we rise? These are two problems to solve. To do so, we must find out the proper means of assuring our safety. The peoples who have gone through such calamities before us have done this. And they have succeeded not only in saving themselves from complete disaster, but in realizing other objects as well. It is by studying and adopting such measures that we can save ourselves from the nightmare of despair. We must think not only of the wounds of this war, we must also succeed in curing our ancient and civil maladies. That is the only way to save ourselves from the abyss of destruction that we have approached.

Why did we fall?

It was at the beginning of this war. I was at Kirk Kilis. Hostilities had not yet commenced in that direction. Skirmishes of small detachments were occurring on the frontier. One day a Bulgarian prisoner was brought in to headquarters. He was 21 or 22 years old. The chief of staff questioned him:

"What is your business? Can you read and write?"

"I am a farmer. I can read and write, for I have finished the primary course."

"Are there other soldiers in your company who can read and write?"

"Almost every one can. Primary instruction is compulsory. We have all been to school."

This conversation made me do some deep thinking. I reflected that a nation that gives its youth such instruction certainly ought to have a strong army. Why have we been beaten? It is because our adversaries have even in their vil-

lages primary schools. The peasants receive primary instruction. And we lack this advantage. Our enemy has beaten us because they are better representatives of civilization than we are.

How can we rise once more? We can do so by long and thorough education, intellectual, social and even physical education.

SMYRNA WANTS Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.

A statement has just been issued by the Y.M.C.A. of Smyrna regarding its need for a suitable building as headquarters. After carrying on an increasing work in limited accommodations for some years, the Association has this winter rented larger quarters, including four good-sized rooms with a large hall and a garden, in the heart of the great city. They have an attractive reading room where papers and illustrated magazines in four languages are at the service of all the members. These periodicals are given by friends of the Association. There is also a small but growing library. A course of Thursday evening lectures by the best available speakers has been given, on practical and useful and uplifting subjects. On other weekday evenings there are classes in Armenian, English, French, Greek and Turkish, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Music and Gymnastics. The capacity of the rooms is overtaxed. The length of the class periods is necessarily short, yet these classes are the only gate to education for many young men. The leaders or teachers give their services freely; several of them are graduates of Anatolia and International Colleges. Every Sunday evening a regular prayer meeting is held, often led by the members. This is in Turkish and Armenian; there is also a weekly service in Greek. Occasionally a joint service is held when four or five languages are used. A social evening is often held, with interesting programs. There are 28 active and 90 associate members, and an increasing number of applicants for membership.

The expenses for this year are about Lt. 87, or \$385, all of which is met by the Association, from membership and class fees, etc. But the rooms are inadequate, and the Association feels the absolute need of a building of its own, worthy of the task Christ has given it to do. A large part of the necessary funds can be raised in Smyrna, but an appeal is being made also to a wider circle of friends. It is also apparent that the office work and the responsibility for carrying on the various branches already in such successful operation call for the whole time of a permanent secretary. The Association believes that the International Committee will be willing to send a secretary if the building can be secured by contributions.

Rev. W. H. Brett, British Chaplain at the Point, Rev. S. Ralph Harlow of the American Board, and Mr. Krikor Abadjian, treasurer of the Association (Parmak Kapou, Smyrna), are ready to receive sums for this Y.M.C.A. building fund.

ADRIANOPE AFTER THE SIEGE.

According to the official Bulgarian reports, the number of guns captured at Adrianople was 200 siege guns and 450 to 500 field pieces. We are not informed how many had been put out of commission. There was still a considerable amount of food in the city; at least 3,500 oxen and 25,000 sheep were found, and many storehouses full of provisions of all sorts. Prices had risen, of course; sugar had gone up from 90 centimes to 20 francs the oke; salt from 1 franc to 35 francs; chocolate had sold for 50 francs a kilogramme. There was plenty of coal, but little wood, and most of the trees have been felled for firewood. Tobacco was plentiful, but smokers suffered for lack of cigarette paper, and had to use all sorts of substitutes. Petroleum was almost unobtainable.

The bombardment did very little damage in the town, though one shell exploded in the dormitory of the girls' school of the Sisters of Agram, which was fortunately not occupied. The forts however are a mass of ruins.

The suffering among the towns-people was far less than had been feared, and the city is fast resuming its normal life.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

In their reply to the proposals of the Powers for peace, the Balkan Allies have accepted practically the Midia-Enos frontier line proposed; as to an indemnity, they ask that the Powers accept the principle of some compensation, but are willing to leave the amount to be fixed later. They demand however the cession of all the islands seized, and as regards the frontiers of Albania, they are unwilling to agree to the inclusion of Shkodra in the new state. While giving this reply, they continue to push vigorously toward the lines of defence of the Capital, and are thought to be bringing to Chatalja some of the heavy siege artillery captured at Adrianople. Aside from slight skirmishes, however, there appears to have been no fighting either at Chatalja or at Boulair this week. Altogether the outlook for speedy peace is no brighter than a week ago, if so bright.

NOT CONQUERED YET.

The *Tanin* thus moralizes on the fall of Adrianople:

"This country, which from the outset of the war has had misfortune upon misfortune, reverse on reverse, will now weep again, for a new day of mourning has come. Poor Moslem nation! She has had no happy days; no hope has come to hearten her; she does not spend a tearless hour. Much as we are accustomed to strokes of misfortune, much as our body is inured to torture and our eyes shed inexhaustible tears, we must confess that the sorrow caused by the fall of Adrianople was more bitter than all the others.

"Yes, Adrianople is dead; but her death is one source of life for the Ottoman State by reason of the lesson it teaches.

"This last war has annihilated all the military glory of the Osmanlis, but Adrianople, with her cannon and her garrison has raised again the honor of our religion and our nation. Is Adrianople gone never to return? A fortress that falls may be taken back again. Our army will now, as never before, be stimulated by a desire for vengeance.

"In any case, the fall of Adrianople does not change our political situation at all. Its capture does not mean the signing of peace. The allies cannot make us accept their conditions except by putting the knife to our throat. As long as our line of defence at Chatalja is not broken, we will not bow before the will of the allies. And Chatalja, according to all military authorities, is impregnable. So let us wait till the moment when we shall be ready to take the offensive, and drive the enemy from our territories.

As for the Powers, in order to have their mediation effective, they must bring pressure to bear on the Allies. If they have not changed their decision since the fall of Adrianople, they can deliberate; but if they think that a new situation has developed, we are equally certain that it has not."

TALAS AND CESAREA.

The Day of Prayer for Students was observed Feb. 23, and was preceded in the Girls' School by daily noon prayer-meetings the week before. On Monday, Feb. 24, the usual work of the school was suspended, and two meetings were held with all the students, while the teachers of the Bible Classes met their pupils for quiet meetings after the general meeting in the morning. It was a day of quiet interest, and the spirit shown among the girls seems to be one of steady growth.

Preparations are in progress for a concert to be given Easter week, for the benefit of the piano fund of the Girls' School. Three quarters of the money has been raised by the Alumnae and their friends; the girls are making lace to sell for it, and with the proceeds from the Concert, we hope to have the sum complete so as to order the piano this spring.

The coming of spring has brought a marked increase in attendance at the Clubs, both in Talas and Cesarea. At the Sunday School in connection with the Talas Club, both boys and girls abound, and teachers and students from both schools, besides Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, are pressed into service as teachers.

The distribution of flour to the families of soldiers steadily increased through February and into March, until 106 families, including 407 individuals, were receiving help every week. Of these families 13 were Christian, and the remaining 93 Moslem. Everywhere the gratitude has been warmly expressed and all over the city the missionaries who went around to investigate the needs were pointed out as "the ones who are helping the soldiers' families;" and blessings instead of the occasional stones, have followed them. We hope with the coming of spring some of the women may find work. This week closes out our funds, and the work will have to stop for the present.

A. S. D.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Louise B. Wallace, Ph.D., was appointed by the Trustees at their April meeting, Dean of the Faculty of Constantinople College.

Dr. Wallace came to Constantinople last September from Mount Holyoke College, where for several years she had been Associate Professor in the department of Biology.

She graduated at Mount Holyoke, and took her master's and doctor's degrees at the University of Pennsylvania. She has done research work at Woods Hole for several seasons, and has spent one winter in the Biological Laboratory at Naples. Another year she worked with a number of scientists over biological material from Africa. Dr. Wallace was also a member of the Faculty at Smith College for three years. Constantinople College counts itself fortunate in its new Dean.

The College had the great pleasure on Wednesday last of listening to a fine lecture by our distinguished friend, the Editor of the *Orient*, on the subject of Antarctic Exploration. Although Mr. Riggs had not visited the Antarctic continent himself, he had studied the discoveries and writings of others thoroughly, and gave us a systematic and accurate summary of the history and conditions of polar exploration which was greatly appreciated by the students as well as by the rest of the audience.

I. F. D.

THE ZURICH S. S. CONVENTION.

Mr. Marion Lawrance of Chicago, General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, arrived in London Feb. 8. He is making a six weeks' trip to Great Britain and the Continent in the interests of the coming Convention of the World's Association to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15.

Mr. Lawrance will have conference with the British section of the World's Committee, in London, and with representatives of that Committee will proceed to Zurich, where he will be joined by Herr J. G. Lehmann of Cassel, Germany, one of the World's Executive Committee, and other leaders.

In Zurich several sessions will be held with the local Committee of which Pfarrer Ruegg of the University is chairman, and the details of the convention will be planned.

It is expected that the convention will be the largest and best in the history of the modern Sunday School movement.

The attendance will be world-wide in its representation and delegates are expected from all parts of the earth, including in the list Missionaries from the great fields and representing all denominations of the Christian Church. The Missionaries and five hundred delegates from the Continent of Europe will be entertained as the special guests of the church people of Zurich. The State and the Free Churches are co-operating for the success of the gathering and the local committee of fourteen is equally divided between them. Chairman Ruegg is a leader in the State Church, and the Secretary Rev. Wm. Esslinger is a Methodist preacher, formerly of Milwaukee.

The Mayor of the city will welcome the delegates, - the convention will be held in the stately Tonhalle, situated in the midst of charming gardens overlooking the beautiful Lake Zurich, and a number of local receptions have been arranged to indicate the interest and co-operation of the people of the city in the coming of this great body of men and women from all parts of the world who represent "earth's greatest syndicate."

Already more than 700 delegates are registered from the United States and Canada, - great ocean liners have been chartered and accommodations have been secured to properly care for the great company who will go from that part of the world. Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, 85 Broad Street, Boston, the chairman of the Transportation Committee, in charge of the details of the tours to Zurich, says that the registrations will probably soon reach four figures, and that there has never been in his many years of experience with conventions and convention tours a more enthusiastic interest or a wider demand for information than is being shown in the Zurich Convention. The demand is so great for steamship accommodations that including the specially chartered ships, bookings are being made on twelve great ocean liners.

TURKEY'S RESOURCES.

In an editorial on The Economic Future of the Near East, the *Near East* gives a recapitulation of the latent possibilities of the Ottoman Empire which is worth pondering over. It speaks of the region which stretches from the Black Sea and Marmora to the Persian Gulf as one extraordinarily rich in natural resources; and their enumeration amply justifies the roseate view taken as to fields for the investment of European capital. We quote: -

"Some idea of what these regions may be expected to produce when fully opened up may be gained by glancing at some of Turkey's products even under present conditions. She provides a large percentage of the borax used in Europe, and of the world's emery supply; she produces annually nearly a million tons of coal; until recently most of the chrome iron ore used was derived from Asia Minor; she has one of the largest, if not the largest, lead mine in Europe; and from mines being worked at the present time she obtains antimony, gold, mercury, copper, zinc, and other metals. Her figs, raisins and canary seed are famous throughout the world. South Africa is her only rival in supplying mohair; and amongst her other notable exports may be mentioned valonea, opium, wines, cotton and tobacco. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that so far her resources have hardly been touched. But lands that are capable of growing grain, cotton, fruits and vines cannot be left to the camels of the Bedouin and the operations of the picturesque brigand for all time; oil-fields and metalliferous deposits cannot remain unworked because autochthones are prejudiced against the European, his machinery, and his tall chimneys."

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 9, 1913

EDITORIAL.

The wildest rumors were circulating in the interior of Asia Minor two weeks since as to the state of affairs in Constantinople. People claimed to have positive information that grave disorders had broken out here, and the population was represented as overcrowding the outgoing steamers in the mad rush for safety. We at the capital were blissfully unconscious that we were in such an awful state. It was another instance of over-anxiety for us on the part of our friends. It is true that the boom of the big guns from the Chatalja lines of defense is borne to our ears almost every day; but even so the panic of last November is now absent, and everything is quiet. The order and security in the city is in itself a tribute to the law-abiding and phlegmatic character of the Ottoman nationalities, as also to the efficiency of the municipal authorities. But "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Our real confidence is not in municipal officers or police or law-abiding citizens, nor in the fourteen foreign warships still in our harbor. The God of hosts is our refuge; and He that has kept us through so many real and present dangers will keep us still. Our friends in Anatolia must discount very heavily all rumors such as startled them a fortnight or so ago.

It is high time some steps were taken by the municipal government toward stricter regulation of the drink traffic. From the monotonous round of fights and crimes reported in the daily papers as due to drunkenness, we gather that Moslem youth yield to the beguilements of the bar-rooms not less than so-called Christians (Heaven forgive us!) So that the Sheikh-ul-Islam ought to be a powerful and zealous ally of the civil authorities in this matter. For soberness is one point on which Islam has formerly been able to boast of its superiority over non-Moslems. And now things appear to be going from bad to worse. We hear of one grog-shop, whose name we will withhold in order not to put temptation in the way of our readers, where the proprietors offer two drinks free to anybody who will come there; and after the

poor deluded patron has stowed away the two, he is ready to drink any number of any old thing they give him. And it is firmly believed that these free drinks are drugged; for the consequences have been disastrous. Last Saturday some tars from some foreign warships went thither to celebrate their shore leave, and left in a glorious condition, when they soon came to a clash with some Kourdish soldiers off duty. The struggle was by no means one-sided; but as a result one foreign marine was carried to a hospital in a critical condition, while another was so badly knocked up as to be disfigured for life. Cannot these sellers of liquid poison be treated as a criminal class, and at least be kept under strict surveillance?

The diplomatic situation now developing in the Near East, and especially as between the Powers, is decidedly interesting. As was indicated in our last issue, Ottoman reasoning can make no other explanation for the present attitude of Europe than that the Powers have perjured themselves and are no longer neutral in this fray. Is this true? Have the great Powers broken faith with the vanquished party in the Balkan war by taking the part of the victors? Ask Montenegro whether they are working in her interests. Ask Bulgaria whether she considers them as her allies. Ask Greece whether she will accept their dictum regarding the Islands. Ask Servia whether she regards Austria as her friend. No. Most assuredly the Powers have not taken sides against the Ottoman forces. The fact is, the Powers are not taking the part of either side now, but in their own poor way are trying to make the two sides stop a useless struggle. They have seen enough of what looks like a foolish shedding of blood, and are at last agreed in telling both parties to quit. It is indeed in the interests of both belligerents to make peace, and at almost any price. Europe is not taking the side of the Allies in refusing to allow Bulgaria a Marmora port, or to let Montenegro take Shkodra, or to give Servia an outlet on the Adriatic, or to give all the islands to Greece. No more is she taking the side of Turkey in insisting on the surrender of Adrianople and the Ergene River valley. The Balkan war has from the first been a menace to European peace, and is increasingly so; and the Powers have determined at last to stop the thing before any of them get to fighting over it.

"Cousin Kate," a delightful comedy in three acts, given with much success at the Haymarket Theatre in London, will be acted for the benefit of the Constantinople Women's Club on Friday April 11th at 8.30 p.m. and Saturday April 12th at 2.30 p.m. in the Hall of the English High School for Girls, kindly lent by the Committee.

Tickets (Reserved and Numbered, 30 piastres; unreserved, 20 piastres; students', 10 piastres) may be bought at the "Economic" Book Store, Tunnel Passage, or at the Club Rooms, 5 Rue Suède, Pera.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION CONFERENCES.

Of the twenty four organizations in the Worlds' Student Christian Federation only three, the student movements of Italy and Sweden and the Student Young Women's Christian Association of China, do not report one or more conferences for the past college year. The importance attached to this phase of student Christian work is clearly seen in America where there were twenty summer conferences alone, with an attendance of over 5,300 delegates. Besides this there were more than sixty conferences for the training of Bible class leaders and for emphasizing the various aspects of missionary work. Moreover in probably twenty states special training conferences were held for newly-elected officers of Associations. At these various gatherings probably not less than 10,000 different students were present in one college year.

Unusual figures from America may be so common that they are in danger of being passed over without being noticed. If so the facts from Belgium ought to be convincing. Here is a student Christian movement whose three associations have a total of only twelve members, but which still has the courage to hold a conference, and succeeds in securing an attendance of forty-three delegates! Not less interesting is the report from the student conference in Uruguay, where there is no organized movement at all. The promoters of this conference made such a good case that they got sixty delegates to whom the Uruguayan government loaned the camping outfits and gave free transportation to the conference grounds.

One fundamental reason for this emphasis on such special gatherings for students is the simple and generally accepted one that during the college session the student's time and attention are monopolized to such an extent by matters pertaining to the curriculum that a special occasion is necessary to make him think deeply and conclusively in regard to his religious life, to give adequate strength to his purposes of consecration or to prepare him for efficient Christian service. Side by side with this fact goes the other that the conferences of the student movements have, as a whole, done what was expected of them. In giving advice on "How to Keep our Movements Spiritually Vigorous," Mr. R. P. Wilder writes in the Constantinople Conference Report; "It is difficult to exaggerate the spiritual value of the conferences when they are efficiently conducted. During work for American students I found that Northfield and Lake Geneva were mounts of transfiguration to many. At La Sarraz in March of last year and at Helsingfors last April, Swiss and Finnish students testified to the uplifting power of the Conferences and in Great Britain the Baslow atmosphere is to many the most religiously bracing atmosphere they have experienced . . . Conferences furnish one of the best opportunities for training our membership, and such training has a beneficial effect upon Bible, Mission and Social study, and upon the evangelistic and apologetic work of our movements.

(To be continued.)

THE REFUGEES IN 1878.

The *Levant Herald* for March 27, 1878, gives the following vivid picture of conditions in Constantinople at the close of the Russo-Turkish war. It is here reproduced as forming an interesting basis of comparison with conditions prevailing today.

"Typhoid fever, which for some time past has been making great ravages among the fugitives crowded together in the capital, is daily becoming more alarming in its proportions. Every place of refuge — especially the great mosques — is at present literally transformed into a hotbed of infection, and the mortality in these places augments day by day. The resident population of the capital may well complain of this state of things, for, unless the Government intervene by taking energetic measures, it is much to be feared that when the fine weather sets in, in the course of a few weeks, the mortality will be dreadful. It has been proposed, as the best means of warding off the threatened evil, to remove the refugees from their present places of shelter in the capital to some of the vast and fertile districts in Asia Minor, capable of nourishing and supporting a large population in ease and comfort, instead of keeping them here to die from misery and disease. No less than 130,000 of these unfortunates are here now, a vast number of whom must infallibly perish if not removed in time, and who will likewise cause the death of thousands in the capital from the spread of infectious diseases. It is not sufficient to send away every three or four days a Lloyd's steamer with 1,500 or 2,000 individuals; that is but a drop in the bucket. The Turkish national marine ought to be brought into use for this purpose, and the great frigates and even the ironclads should help to remove these poor people to healthy localities in Asia.

"It has been suggested as an auxiliary means to establish encampments on the heights in the neighborhood of the capital, but many very competent persons consider that such a movement would be dangerous and disastrous. Concentration ought not to be the order of the day, but rather evacuation, and dispersion of the fugitives over the wide, uncultivated fields of Asia Minor, where they could work for their living, make homes for themselves, and thus be delivered from misery. Without some such radical measure the entire capital will soon be transformed into one vast hospital. The Sixth Circle (Pera, Galata and thereabouts), which only a month ago gave refuge to 6,000 refugees, now maintains 14,000, all of whom are more or less infected with the germs of typhoid fever. It is therefore urgent, if the population of Constantinople is not to be decimated, to put an end to the arrival of more refugees and to embark those already here without further delay for Asia Minor."

More modern and more sanitary treatment in the present instance has prevented the outbreak of any epidemic among the refugees of today, and they have been more promptly sent over into Asia Minor, though not in ironclads.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A concert of sacred music will be given at the Armenian Evangelical Church in Ainali Cheshme, Pera, on Friday afternoon, April 18th, at three o'clock. A chorus under the leadership of Mr. William Smith-Lyte will render several numbers, and Maestro Vittorio Radechia will preside at the organ. Admission, 10 and 20 piastres.

Fire broke out in the University building in Stamboul last Friday afternoon, near the rooms that are being used as a Red Crescent Hospital. The sick and wounded were hurriedly removed to a place of safety, but fortunately the energetic measures promptly taken prevented any great damage. An overturned lamp was the cause of the danger.

The Telephone Company is trying to find two Remington typewriters which mysteriously disappeared from their offices a short time ago.

La Turquie announces that the Ottoman Government has decided to have a commemorative Balkan War medal struck, in gold, silver and nickel, to be conferred on those who have distinguished themselves by bravery or by great services rendered the government during the war.

An Ottoman aeroplane circled over the Bulgarian lines at Chatalja last Sunday, and is said to have dropped some bombs into the Bulgarian camp.

The German battleship "Goeben" has returned to the Bosphorus; the French cruisers "Victor-Hugo" and "Leon-Gambetta" have gone to the Mediterranean, and the "Jules-Ferry" and "Henri IV." have come in place of them. The German cruiser "Geier" has also gone.

The Egyptian Red Crescent has organized, since Nov. 1st, hospitals at Saghli Bostan, Hademkeuy, Beylerbey, San Stefano and Maltepé, in which 57 doctors and 177 nurses have been busy. In the hospital ship furnished by this society, 1,000 wounded have been brought from Salonica to Smyrna, and also 10,000 emigrants. These are the figures of *La Turquie*.

A semi-public rehearsal of Schubert's Mass in E^b was given last evening at Robert College. The concert will be given Friday evening, April 18th.

An American syndicate is negotiating, through its representative, Mr. Brown, for the purchase of the tobacco Régie, with good prospects of success. Another American concern has made an offer to purchase the ruins of Cheraghan Palace.

GOLD MEDAL—FIRST PRIZE



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LADIES & GENTLEMEN

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with AMERICAN CUT
and ENGLISH SOLIDITY

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THE PROVINCES.

The Hedjaz Railroad management is trying to secure control of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railroad, in order to prevent competition with its own line.

The annual report of the Greek Evangelical Union, with headquarters at Smyrna, has recently appeared, showing a prosperous year in spite of war and epidemics. The financial showing is especially gratifying, as the receipts amounted to nearly Lt. 800, resulting in a balance on hand of Lt. 37.80 at the close of 1912. Most of this will undoubtedly be required during 1913.

President Cowling of Carleton College made a brief visit last week in Smyrna, on his way from Palestine and Egypt to Greece and western Europe.

A rumor was current in this city of the murder of the Metropolitan of Smyrna, Archbishop Chrysostom, last week; but this appears to have been baseless.

NOTES.

Mrs. D. K. Getchell arrived here from Marsovan last Friday, and left yesterday for Smyrna.

Miss McCallum of the American Collegiate Institute at Smyrna has gone for a three weeks' trip to Marseilles to meet her sister, Mrs. Dr. Scott of Ceylon.

OTHER LANDS.

Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D.D., from 1856 to 1889 President of Elmira College, died on March 15th at the age of 94.

In the annual triangular debate between Harvard, Princeton and Yale, on March 14th, Harvard defeated both her rivals, and Princeton won from Yale.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffrage agitator in England, has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for incitement to felony.

Mr. Walter Hines Page, of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page and Co., who has been editor successively of the *Forum*, *Atlantic Monthly* and *World's Work*, has been appointed by President Wilson as Ambassador to England. He is a native of North Carolina, and is 58 years old.

M. Constans, formerly French Ambassador in Constantinople, has just died at the age of eighty.



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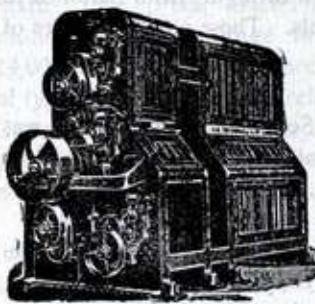
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SAXONIA (14,000 ")	" 21st. "
PANNONIA (10,000 ")	June 1st. "
CARPATHIA (13,000 ")	" 7th. "
IVERNIA (14,000 ")	" 21st. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA (10,000 tons)	March 25th. 1913
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PANNONIA (10,000 ")	May 30th. "
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