

The Orient.

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THE BALKAN CONFLICT.

Slowly the war drags on, and there is again very little real progress to report on either side. There has been some skirmishing in the regions of Chatalja and Boulair, but no engagement in force. Adrianople is still being bombarded, and its internal condition is reported as pitiful in the extreme, with scurvy, diarrhea and other diseases rampant. But the repeated rumor of its fall is not substantiated. Shkodra also still resists, and the defenders are greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Powers favoring the retention of that city in Albania. The Greek armies, after capturing Yanina, are not content but have pushed on and occupied Konitza. They have also effectively occupied the territory west and southwest of Yanina to the sea; but an Ottoman force under Djavid Pasha, and Remzi Bey, said to number about 10,000 men is the region of Delvino and Argyrokastro, northwest of Yanina. Greek troops have also been landed in the island of Samos.

The excitement of the week has been the exploits of Captain Raouf Bey in the "Hamidié." This cruiser has been making the Servian hearts palpitate and the Greek visages grow dark by steaming up the Adriatic and bombarding the ports of Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua. One report says it fired on seven Greek transports that it found in the latter harbor, sinking one and compelling all the others to run ashore. Another report places the number at four, of which two were burned up. Some Servian soldiers on these transports were killed, the number varying from 12 to 100 in different telegrams. After thus damaging the prospects of the Allies, the "Hamidié" once more eluded the pursuing Greek torpedo-boats, and was last reported at Alexandria, her commander having an interview with the Khedive.

In making her plea for an indemnity, Bulgaria acknowledges extremely heavy losses. At least 50,000 men have been either killed or invalided or maimed for life, — or one eighth of her army. The newly acquired territories have been burned, sacked, pillaged and desolated; the business of the country has been at a standstill for four months; and more than 200,000 horses, oxen and buffaloes have been sacrificed. Probably the losses of the other Balkan States are in proportion. If this is the lot of the victors, what of the vanquished? We hear today of daily skirmishes, — only outpost affairs. But each such skirmish means the death of from one to twenty more bread-winners, and perchance life injuries to many others. And each day the struggle is prolonged brings economic disaster to so many more persons as a result.

As for peace negotiations, it is understood that Turkey has accepted the offer of the Powers for mediation, practically without conditions. The Allies, however, have made such proposals as seem to the Powers impossible. They demand the boundary-line from Malatra (south of Midia) to Rodosto, an unstipulated sum as war indemnity, the cession of Adrianople, Shkodra and all the islands, and the extension of the capitulatory rights not only to subjects of the Allied States in Turkey but also even to Ottoman subjects of their nationalities. Probably influence will be brought to bear on the Allies to modify these terms. There are not wanting signs that Greece does not approve of such severe demands.

The internal situation of Turkey is not reassuring. Murmurs of serious discontent and trouble are heard from the regions of Mosoul, Mardin, Bitlis and Van. There is a movement to demand autonomy for the Kourds, as well as for the northern Arabs. With its hands full of this Balkan war, the government is hardly in the best shape to meet these menaces.

A dozen or more of the prominent Albanians living in Constantinople have been given three days to leave the city. This expulsion is said to be connected with the movement among Albanians to secure the appointing of a Christian as Prince of Albania.

TURKEY AND THE ALLIES' TERMS OF PEACE.

The Ottoman Agency sends out the following despatch to the press: —

"The Sublime Porte has not received up to this hour official notification of the conditions formulated by the Allies in their reply accepting the mediation of the Powers, and which, according to the information of this Agency, were today the subject of deliberation in the conference at London. These conditions have hardly surprised the Ottoman official circles, which consider them unacceptable and think that once again European opinion will be convinced of the obstinacy of the Balkan States, and of their fixed determination not to facilitate the task of the Powers nor to be willing to end a conflict which they have provoked, and whose consequences still threaten to endanger the peace of Europe. According to information gathered in these circles, the Sublime Porte, having accepted the mediation of Europe, will await any propositions that may be transmitted to it, naturally by the Powers, but will meanwhile continue active military operations."

The *Tanin* says: — "The nation and the army must choose between war and death. For it becomes clear that the Balkan Allies are after nothing less than our complete an-

nihilation. Their daring and impertinent conditions entirely prove this. Today they make a new demand: — to be given the privileges of the capitulations. Profiting by the good weather that has come with the spring, not only the army but also all the forces of the nation must fight until they are exterminated. The time has come to wreak vengeance for all these offences. We no longer have any supporter but our arms. We are sure that the divine benediction will be on our side."

The *Terjeman-i-Hakikat* writes: — "Today all Ottomanism is at a dangerous turning-point. It is absurd to expect from the enemies the least sentiment of humanity or justice. The Balkan States in making their exorbitant demands wish to strike an effective and decisive blow at the present and the future of the Ottoman Empire. This being the case, how can the mediation of the Powers be successful under these conditions? It would be absurd to be optimistic. A nation that is unwilling to cede Adrianople can never cede the Rodosto-Malatra line. Among the Balkan terms there is not a single one that can serve as a basis for negotiations. To accept these conditions would be to sign our own death-warrant. In this case the question of the Straits would also be raised. As to the islands, we insist that just as Rodosto is intimately connected with the fate of the capital, so the islands are important for the future safety of Anatolia. As for the question of a war indemnity, we will not give one para, as His Highness the Grand Vizier declared the other day. We have an army of 400,000 men, ready to do its duty. And all our hopes are founded on it alone."

The *Isham*, however, is not so sure about the clash of arms. It thinks that the question will be settled diplomatically. It says: —

"Henceforth the war will wage around the green table of the Conference of Ambassadors. The Allies have not failed to do all they can to provoke this new diplomatic war. We declare from this moment that were it a question of our being obliged to sign a treaty on the conditions proposed by the Balkan States, peace would never be made, nor would even *pourparlers* commence. But the thing is not at that pass. The great Powers seem to have this time taken the question of peace seriously in hand. As the *Times* was saying the other day, Europe cannot consent to the continuance of such a scandal as this Balkan war. The treaty of peace that Europe will draw up will be regarding two points, — the equilibrium of the powers of the belligerents and her own interests. If the demands of the two opposing parties are not measured by their respective forces, the treaty of peace will not be accepted by them. On the other hand, Europe will look out for her own interests. It is a fundamental proposition that the civilized powers always safeguard their own individual interests." From the local daily papers one receives the impression that the Turks are certain that the European Powers will see to it that the sanjaks or sub-provinces of Rodosto and Gallipoli are secured to the Ottoman Empire, and that it is against the interests of Europe for Turkey to be made to pay an indemnity.

MARSOVAN HONORS MEMORY OF DR. RIGGS.

The Marsovan friends of the late Dr. Edward Riggs held two services in his memory; one at Anatolia College on Wednesday, Feb. 26th, and the second in the Protestant church the following Sunday, March 2nd. In both the tributes paid to his sterling character and faithfulness came out of the depths of hearts that had loved and appreciated him as a leader and friend. All the College exercises were suspended on Feb. 26th, to enable students and teachers to join in the memorial service.

At the College service Dr. Tracy said in part:—"He was a man of righteousness, a man of exactitude. Whatever he did he desired to do right and well. Whatever he learned he sought to learn perfectly. Whatever he taught he sought to teach perfectly, not half way. A man of high scholarship, of great attainment; a man of patience. He was here more than thirty years, patiently laboring on, persevering, never giving up; a man of kindness, pleasantness, with whom it was a pleasure to converse; a man with many friends in all the country; a man of piety who put the kingdom of heaven first always and everywhere, a man of self-denial and heroic spirit."

Speaking for his American associates, Dr. White said in part:—"He was never obtrusive in his personality, but when he was needed he was always right there. Our relations have been exceedingly intimate during these years. It has always seemed as though in case of a crisis or special need or emergency one could turn to Dr. Riggs and be sure to find a tower of strength. It is a new thing to feel that in case of need one cannot turn to him as it has always been the custom of many of us to do. Dr. Riggs was not here as a missionary because of any lack of opportunities in the United States. Such a young man with his scholarship, with his ability, with his education, with his character, might have taken a good and honorable and creditable place in any one of many different lines in the Homeland. He chose to give his life to the people of this country. He gave himself unsparringly to their interests because he believed in God as revealed in Christ and as needed by the people of this country. That was his motive and there was no other, and he reaped his reward in the response that his message met in the hearts and minds of so many persons more or less directly and deeply influenced by the message that he offered. He was a man of great scholarship. When the Protestant church in Caesarea was dedicated Dr. Riggs preached the sermon. A blind woman who was present remarked afterwards that it was a good service but she was disappointed because she had heard that an American missionary was to give the sermon. That is, a blind person who could not see the speaker and who did not understand the introduction which was perhaps given, stating who he was, could not tell by any idiom or accent or intonation that Dr. Riggs did not use Turkish as his own native language. . . . It seems to me that whatever be the greatest service that Dr. Riggs may have rendered, certainly not the least service that he rendered was in his

prayers. Dr. Riggs was a man of power in prayer, because of his Christian character. He was a deep and thorough student of the Bible and of the great things of God and of human destiny and Divine providence. His prayers were usually rather long; they were full, rich, and of deep spiritual power. Whatever degree of success has accompanied the work in which Dr. Riggs participated, it has long seemed to me that one reason for that success has been the prayers that were offered by Dr. Riggs. He always seemed to me like a great block of granite stone lying foursquare and fit to be the foundation cornerstone of any structure. We shall miss him more than we can tell. And yet the note more than any other that comes to me in thinking of him at this time is the note of triumph. His life is a sublime triumph of Christian character and of Christian missionary service."

In addition to these addresses, Prof. Xenides, Prof. Theocharides and Prof. Hagopian spoke as representing the Theological Seminary and the Greek and Armenian departments of the work; representatives of the Senior and Junior classes of the College, and an Armenian priest and the Protestant pastor also spoke.

At the church service on March 2nd, Hagop Eff. Bedrosian spoke on behalf of the church; Dr. Tracy on behalf of his missionary associates; Prof. Manissadjian on behalf of the educational institutions; an Armenian priest on behalf of the Gregorian church, and Rev. Kevork Demirjian closed with a beautiful tribute to the devotion that brought Dr. Riggs to labor for this land. Dr. Tracy spoke of his well-balanced judgment, of his patience, his perseverance, his accuracy and exactness in what he did or said, and of his wide range of knowledge coupled with the readiness to acknowledge his own limitations. Prof. Manissadjian told of his mechanical tastes and talents, and of his life as one great example of living what he wished to teach. The pastor spoke of the love that united this American to those of Oriental blood and training, and said that with one hand he reached out to the youth and helped to lift them up through the schools to positions of responsibility among their own people, while with the other he reached out into the homes of the people and became by intimate contact their personal friend. The service was closed with a benediction in ancient Armenian by a Gregorian priest.

LETTER FROM RODOSTO.

Communication with Constantinople outstations is considerably affected by the war. Adrianople has been "straitly shut up" for nearly five months, and no news at all has come from the church there. Last Saturday a letter was at last received from Rev. S. Manoukian, pastor of Rodosto, the first since the war began. Rodosto is eighty miles west of here, on the Marmora, and ordinarily steamers make the trip in a night. But this letter had to go around via Sofia and Roumania, and took eighteen days to come, being in reply to one dated Feb. 5th. Letters are not accepted for Turkey by the military post-office there. We quote a part of the letter: —

"About the middle of January the post office was opened and letters began to reach us, though we are yet without newspapers.

"We have had hard times during the past three or four months. I hope we shall not see such days again. For a time we suffered even for the lack of money, but beginning from January we are getting checks from Mr. Peet. We are grateful to Mr. Peet who is trying to send the checks in time.

"Selbi Aghasian of Sabanja, the teacher of Tamluk, who was taken as a soldier and sent to war, is now here with us. He got sick at Chorlou and came to us in November and is staying with us since. Now he is better. There is suffering in the town, though not yet great, but I am afraid it will increase in the spring, as there is no work and no money. There are many Armenian soldiers in the town; some of them have work but others have not. Mr. Telfeyan had sent us four pounds, I am using that amount to help those who are poor and especially the sick.

"The religious work here is showing better signs. The minds of people are beginning to turn to God who has done miracles. Some people who were not believers in God, have lately asked for Bibles and bought them. In Khatch Dagh we have five or ten new attendants at the sermons every Sunday. Sometimes some Protestant Bulgarian soldiers come in, who seem to be very sweet characters; they all have their New Testaments with them.

"The Armenian and Greek schools are closed. Mr. and Mrs. K. are now teaching in our school in Takvor Dagh. All our people are well."

THE ATHENS OF 80 YEARS AGO.

(Extracts from the journal of Dr. ELIAS RIGGS.)

Feb. 14, 1833. By invitation from the city authorities we attended this morning a religious service which was held in consequence of the arrival of King Otho and the Regency. At 9 a.m. we repaired to the house of the Bishop, where a large number of citizens and foreigners were already assembled. Thence a procession was formed to the open ground near the Temple of Theseus. Religious services were then performed in the presence of a large number of spectators. The service was chanted according to the custom of the Greek church in Ancient Greek, with some modifications adapted to the occasion. The proclamation of the King was then read, which was succeeded by shouts of "Long live Otho, King of Greece." The Bishop then made an address, which was quite highly commended by all whom I have heard speak of it, in which he recommended the study and teaching of the gospel, remarking that *the gospel is the foundation of a correct faith.*

March 11. Called, in company with Mr. King, on the Deli Pasha, who was Bey of Athens during the absence of a regular governor. The governor's palace is now in a condition almost ruinous. We were ushered into a large but dark apartment, having only cloth or paper windows, as is the case with many of the houses in this country. The Deli Pasha was

sitting (in company with several others who had called to pay him their respects) upon the cushions, spread upon the floor. These cushions the Turks generally spread around their rooms, and they answer the purpose of chairs and sofas. I crossed my legs and seated myself after their fashion. I was very soon offered the pipe which the Deli Pasha was himself smoking. I declined the kind offer with thanks, as I shall think it best to do, even in this tobacco-smoking country. Mr. King does not smoke. The Deli Pasha appears to be a very liberal man. He talked freely upon a variety of subjects. While we were with him the Bey came to pay him a visit. He was ushered by several armed attendants. The Deli Pasha resigned his to the Bey, who took it and kept it during the remainder of our stay in something which I should call sullen silence. The Deli Pasha said that he was going to reside at Salonica, and promised Mr. King, if he should ever come there, the free use of his house, a horse, servant, etc.

12. Walked with Mrs. R. up to the rock on which the citadel is built. Visited a grotto and brought away one or two small stalactites. In the evening walked out with Mr. King. We passed the house of one of the scholars of the Hellenic school. His mother, a poor widow, was engaged in front of the house. Mr. King had some conversation with her. "Ah! said she, we know nothing, *he* (pointing to her son) *he* reads and studies, *he* knows. We are ignorant, beasts." She seemed to rejoice that her son had the opportunity of going to school, and that she had herself become able to understand something of the Scriptures when read in the church. Mr. King advised her to let her son read in the gospel and herself to listen, that they might both learn the will of God and do it. She expressed many good wishes when we came away.

14. Called this morning in company with Mr. King on Mr. Rizos the King's Secretary for ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction. He is here in reference to the transfer of Athens from the Turks, who still occupy it. He has been appointed agent of the Allie Powers to receive the Acropolis from the Turks and to deliver it to the new government. He received us in a very friendly manner, made particular inquiries respecting the schools, and expressed his good wishes. He is probably one of the most liberal men in the country. So long as he is at the head of the department of public instruction, we have no reason to apprehend any impediment on the part of the government. What the views of the king are we have had as yet no opportunity of learning.

The surrender of the Acropolis will probably take place in a few days.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Recent letters from Beirut give the information that Dr. Bliss may soon go to America and would not be sure of being at home at the time when the Educational Conference was expected to convene in Beirut this spring. Owing to this fact and the unsettled condition of the country the Educational Conference which was planned for April 23rd, will not take place this year.

IS INACCURACY UNAVOIDABLE?

A subscriber sends us a copy of *The Girls' Companion*, a weekly published by D. C. Cook Co. of Chicago, wherein is an article signed J. L. Harbour, on "Girls of the Orient in an American School." If this be the perpetration of Jefferson Lee Harbour, one time associate editor of the *Youth's Companion*, who lectures on "Blessed be Humor," we trust that in the interests of accuracy he may in the future be less humorous. To quote from the article before us:—

"Robert College, under the direction of Miss Mary Mills Patrick, has done a great work for the girls in and around Constantinople in the forty odd years of its existence." This is a high compliment to pay to the subtle influence of the president of a neighboring College for Girls. We were aware that Robert College had done a great work for the girls, in giving to their future husbands the best possible training; but it has been a graveyard secret that this was under outside "direction."

Again:— "And now one is glad to know that another American educational institution for girls is soon to greatly increase its holdings on the lofty heights of Arnaoutkuey (*sic*). This addition will be the new and greatly enlarged premises of the American College for Women." Apparently the agitation over the change of name from American College for Girls to Constantinople College has not yet penetrated the wilds of Chicago.

The article is accompanied by a picture of ten girls of ten nationalities in the college. Of this the worthy scribe says:— "It will be noted that all are in American dress, although many of the Turkish retain the dress of their own land." One wonders how far "American dress" has been adopted in Austria, France, Russia and other heathen countries too! The phrase of the writer would suggest that all of "the Turkish" had a uniform costume, characteristic of their own land. As a matter of fact, the only Turkish girl in the picture is in Turkish costume.

Once more:— "In the first days of the American college the girls who came to it had to do so by stealth, and they were spied upon and ill-treated in a way that is impossible in this day of advanced ideas in Turkey." We hope that the "directors" of this college will secure the services of this humorous writer to work up the ancient history of the institution. We who have lived under its shadow were not aware that it had gone through such a struggle and a period of such espionage.

Why cannot reputable American newspapers use simple means of testing the accuracy of the articles they print? It is not a difficult thing to secure catalogues of Robert College and the American College for Girls, or Constantinople College, and even in Chicago there are those well acquainted with affairs out here, who could make valuable suggestions regarding such matters. The great American public really prefers its information to be correct; but editors and authors are not doing what might reasonably be hoped for, to this end.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MARCH 19, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Last year the Oriental and Occidental Easters happened to coincide, and the Easter spirit was all the easier to cultivate. They are five weeks apart this year, and in this land it is natural to place but little stress on the observance of next Sunday. After all, with such a movable feast, the essential thing is not the day, but the spirit. And that we can have all the time. Life, fresh and abundant, life springing from and conquering death, life that transmits itself and is richer in so doing, triumphant, glorious, eternal, LIFE, — that is the meaning of Easter.

We hope that the conditions set forth in the letter from a correspondent, regarding the efficiency of our colleges, may have been exaggerated. We are loth to believe that in any one of our institutions the teachers are of the sort described. But it is more than possible that in many of them the insistent demands of language study may have resulted in such a crowding of work as to confuse the student and prevent leisurely outside collateral reading. This is one of the dangers peculiar to this Empire, with its many native and foreign languages and literatures. We are sorry that it has become necessary to cancel the Beirut Conference. Difficult as it might have been for representatives to attend, it promised practical results. Let us hope it may prove to have been merely postponed. And in the mean while, if there are topics that can profitably be discussed in these columns, in preparation for it, we shall be glad to hear of them.

It is just three years since the first number of the *Bosphorus News*, the forerunner of THE ORIENT, was printed (March 16, 1910). It is not our object at present to point to the growth of the paper, from the diminutive four-page leaflet to its present grandeur. We desire rather to call the attention of all our subscribers to the fact that it is not doing the good that it might because it has not yet attained its legitimate bound of circulation. You can help us in this. We know of a good many who have made and are making efforts to introduce it to a wider circle, and we do certainly

appreciate such efforts. There have been those in other lands who have doubted the stability or the solvency of any paper in Turkey, and have hesitated to put their shekels in a shaky enterprize. A paper, however, that for three years has survived wars, epidemics, revolutions, earthquakes and the pitfalls of the censorship without missing a single issue, has a right now in its fourth volume to claim a certain degree of stability. It fact, we have now gone too far to retreat. Yet we need to enlarge our mailing-list. Kindly introduce us to your friends. This number is being sent as a sample copy to several addresses. We should appreciate it if our subscribers would send lists of such addresses where sample copies might be sent with a view to subscription. We are also grateful for all suggestions as to methods of making THE ORIENT answer more satisfactorily the purposes for which it exists.

There has been a most humiliating amount of proof from various points, during this war, that the instincts of the brute still exist in men of all nationalities and all creeds. Sinister tales of bloody revenge have brought cold shudders to us all and we grieve to say that these revolting deeds of butchery cannot all be laid to *Komitadjis* or irregular troops, or to Macedonian sufferers from Moslem foes. In a single issue of a most reputable and trustworthy English daily we find these statements from persons on the spot: — "The Bulgarians are more cynical. A lieutenant said, 'I kill Turks as I would rats.'" "In Montenegro I met some Serbs shortly after the Serb army arrived at Durazzo. They boasted at the dinner table that the Serb army had completely exterminated the Moslem Albanian tribe of Lyuma. 'They killed a telegraphist and 16 men who were passing through their land. We sent back soldiers and killed the lot. Go there, and you will not find one man alive.' Later a Montenegrin official assured me very earnestly that 'we have completely exterminated the Rugova tribe. I assure you not one remains.'" Dark pages, these, from the current twentieth-century history of so called Christian nations.

After the smoke of the battle has cleared away, it may be possible for those in the devastated regions to form a more or less accurate estimate of the numbers of non-combatants who have been wantonly killed, often with nameless cruelties. The figure quoted in some papers, 100,000, may or may not be verified. In any case, we wish it were possible to draw the veil of shame over these blots on the fair name of the Balkan Allies. But murder will out, and there is no use denying the facts. Whether against Turk or against Albanian, there has been awful injustice, and that by armed regulars in the forces of their Most Christian Majesties. One of the hardest tasks before the ambassadors of Christ henceforth will be to convince the Moslems that such satanic cruelty is not representative of the Christian spirit. We must simply live down the reputation. We must do our utmost to convince our Mohammèdan brothers that the spirit of Jesus is "Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."

LIVINGSTONE CENTENNIAL.

1813 - MARCH 19 - 1913

David Livingstone once gave to some Scotch school children the motto: "Fear God, and work hard." His entire life was an embodiment of that motto in its deepest meaning. And his centennial is being celebrated today all over the Christian world because of the working out of such a character and its effect on missionary history. Livingstone was an explorer, a geographer, a geologist, a naturalist, an astronomer, but above all and before all and all the while he was a missionary. He was appointed as British Consul to the eastern coast and independent districts of central Africa; but he let the British Government know very clearly that his main object in going there was to work for the physical and spiritual welfare of the Africans. As representative of the Royal Geographical Society he did more for opening up the geography of Central Africa than any other one man ever did; but though awarded the gold medal of the Society, - its highest honor, - he said: "I would not consent to go simply as a geographer, but as a missionary, and to do geography by the way."

His first desire was to go to China as a missionary, but then he consented to be switched off to the West Indies, and was finally sent instead to South Africa. His Pauline purpose from the very first was to preach in the regions not yet entered. Kuruman, where he was first located, he found too sparsely populated a region to offer a field for a large force of workers; so he pushed northwards. His object was to find a place where white men could keep alive and reach the native tribes; and having found this at Linyanti, home of the chief of the powerful Makololo tribe, he determined to find an approach to this region from the west. This led to his long journeys of exploration, with the object of opening up the country to Christian effort. Convinced of the impossibility of Africa being evangelized by foreigners, he felt that a native ministry must be trained up to do the work; yet he was unceasing in his efforts to preach to the people, and frequently had audiences of a thousand. All seemed at times to go against him, as when his medicine chest was stolen, the letters he sent home lost in transit, his home looted and destroyed in his absence by hostile Boers and his journals ruthlessly torn to pieces. Yet he never lost heart, nor wavered in his purpose. But the most strenuous efforts of his riper years were directed toward the suppression of the slave-trade, especially when he saw clearly that the Portuguese government officials were back of this destructive traffic. Heartsick at the disgusting inhumanities he was compelled to witness, he showed himself the truest friend of the unfortunate blacks; and they in turn proved their gratitude by their devotion to him, and by carrying to England his rudely embalmed body after his death.

As an explorer, he discovered Lakes Ngami, Nyassa, Shirwa and Bangweolo, the Victoria Falls, the Shiré River and the Lualaba river, later proven to be, as he supposed, the

head waters of the Congo. He was remarkably accurate in his observations. For the honors and distinctions lavished on him on his first return to England he cared nothing, save as a means of securing funds to prosecute his unselfish endeavors for the Africans. Mary Moffat, his wife, was the truest helpmeet he could have found, and the greatest sorrow of his life was when he had to lay her body to its rest in 1862 on the Zambesi.

After Livingstone had spent six years in the unknown wilds of Africa and had been reported as dead, he was found by Henry M. Stanley and his needs supplied; but he would not leave his dear black friends nor stop his work to return to ease and comfort and children. Alone, in a grass hut at Ilala, on his knees in the attitude of prayer, he closed his earthly life on May 1, 1873. But thousands still live to call him blessed; and the sturdy strokes of this dauntless pioneer have opened up the heart of Africa and helped to heal the open sore of the world.

INFORMATION DESIRED BY THE E. T. M.

At the meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission held at Erzurum last July the secretary was asked to collect data which would serve as a basis for establishing equalization of salaries of native workers in Asiatic Turkey. It was desired that this information be secured from all the Mission Stations of the American Board and the Institutions connected with them in this part of Turkey.

The following questions were submitted for securing the information: -

- (a) Salaries paid to pastors and preachers, mentioning the grade of the men.
- (b) " " " college professors.
- (c) " " " high school teachers - both sexes.
- (d) " " " common school teachers - both sexes.
- (e) " " " teachers in different grades of schools supported by native societies or churches.
- (f) " " " teachers in government schools.
- (g) " " " by other foreign organizations.
- (h) Wages of day laborers.
- (i) " " " master carpenters.
- (j) " " " masons.
- (k) " " " servants.

It would be a great favor if each Mission Station and each Institution in Asiatic Turkey would designate some one to send me the needed information. I would like to receive it by the middle of May, so as to tabulate the material and send it to the stations of the Mission before the annual meeting at Van in July. If any of those outside the Mission who furnish information would like to know the results of this investigation, I should be glad to send them a copy of the paper I prepare.

GEO. P. KNAPP, Sec'y E.T.M.

Billis.

ARE OUR COLLEGES EFFICIENT?

In the last few generations science has taken amazing strides towards progress. There has hardly been a theory that has not been upturned or a supposed law that has not been amended.

Are our colleges keeping pace with this progress?

Many of the colleges in Turkey are covering their grounds with magnificent structures. Is there a proportionate sum of money put into the intellectual side of the college?

Are our colleges enabling the student to equip himself with those things that make him "see life steadily and see it whole"?

Are our professors men who are able, who know their subjects, or are they men who are trying to keep two lessons ahead of their class?

These questions, I believe are highly important and merit free and frank discussion in the approaching intercollegiate conference.

If I were to comment on my early student days I should say that I did nothing but "cram" in my Freshman and Sophomore years, and by the time I got through a book I found out that I knew nothing about the subject. We were given so much hard work that I had hardly time for leisure reading.

This crowding and over-working of students it seems to me is encouraged by the teachers who very often do nothing more than hear the student recite. I have heard some lessons being recited as though they were declamations.

In the college where I am, all the work has to be done by the student. The teacher does hardly anything save "quizzing." This doubles the work that a student should do and it strips him of so much time and energy. He finally gets through his course, but he is just as awkward a man and as badly fit for society as he was before going to college.

It hardly needs proof that the fundamental factor in a university's success is the equipment, properly and fully, of "the man behind the desk." That this is being overlooked by our colleges in their eagerness to excel in material equipments and magnificent buildings is well worth consideration in the Beirut conference.

K. S. KRICKORIAN.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A new set of Turkish postage stamps has just been issued, which supersedes the former issue. The design contains a representation of the new central post office in Stamboul.

As the actual anniversary of Founder's Day at Robert College comes on Easter Sunday this year, the celebrations in connection therewith have been postponed till the following Friday, March 28th.

The German battleship *Goeben* has left the harbor for the Aegean, and the cruiser *Breslau* has come in her place.

Major Finley, U. S. A., of the Philippines, arrived here last Wednesday for a brief visit.

Rear-Admiral Bucknam Pasha left Constantinople yesterday for England.

Three suspected cases of cholera, one of them confirmed as such and fatal, were reported in the city last Sunday.

Two new pavilions were formally opened last Saturday at the Greek National Hospital at Balukli, the one for a pathological clinic and the other for an eye-clinic. They are the gifts of Mavrogordato Brothers of this city and of Mr. Stephen Skouloudes of Athens respectively.

It is announced that Saffet Loutfi Bey, secretary of Prince Sabaheddin, has been discovered in hiding in the city and arrested as implicated in the plot mentioned in our issue of two weeks ago.

The Armenian Patriarch has sent by wireless message the sum of Lt. 100 to the Bishop of Adrianople for the sufferers there.

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THE PROVINCES.

The French steamer "Henri Fraissinet," which was arrested by the Ottoman navy and convoyed into the Dardanelles early last week, has been released and allowed to proceed to Dede Aghadj, the examination of her cargo having revealed no contraband articles. The Grand Vizier called in person on M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, on Sunday, and apologized for this incident.

The *Near East* says that some of the princesses of the Khedivial family have decided to offer a sword of honor, encrusted with diamonds and precious stones, to Ghazi Shükri Pasha, the defender of Adrianople. One of these princesses has offered a stone of the value of £4,000.

This year's olive crop in the Smyrna region promises to be one of the smallest on record, being not more than quarter of last year's crop.

NOTES.

We regret to announce the serious illness of Mrs. E. D. Marden of Gedik Pasha, who is suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. V. D. Tompkins, of the Engineering Department at Robert College, left yesterday with his sister for Buda-pest on a vacation.

OTHER LANDS.

Oxford won the 70th annual boatace from Cambridge on Thursday last after an exciting finish.

Russia and Austria-Hungary have issued an identical statement that the relations between them are so friendly and peaceful that they have decided to demobilize their troops on and near the common frontier.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Germany for a few weeks to study the language. He goes incognito.

Senor Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico has been spending the winter in Egypt.

An Ottoman Agency telegram this morning reports the assassination of the King of Greece. This calls for confirmation.

The Briand Cabinet has resigned, and President Poincaré has accepted their resignation.

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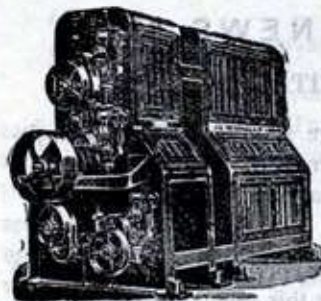
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CARPATHIA (13,000 ")	" 19th. "
IVERNIA (14,000 ")	May 2nd. "
SAXONIA (14,000 ")	" 21st. "
PANNONIA (10,000 ")	June 1st. "
CARPATHIA (13,000 ")	" 7th. "
IVERNIA (14,000 ")	" 21st. "

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