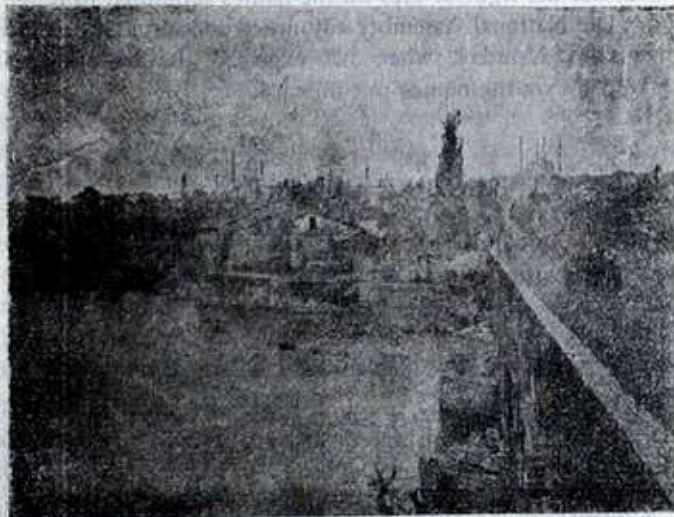


The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 6

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, February 5, 1913.

Price, One Piastre



ADRIANOPLE FROM THE TOUNDJA RIVER.

View taken on the road from the railroad station eastward to the city. The part now offered by the Turks, west of the Maritza, is the railroad station with the settlement of Kara Aghadj around it, including some factories, at least two miles from the city.

ARE WE AT WAR AGAIN?

On Thursday last, Jan. 30th, the Ottoman reply to the collective note of the Powers was handed into the Austrian Ambassador to the Porte, Marquis Pallavicini. In this reply, the Ottoman Government agrees to cede to the Allies that portion of Adrianople on the right bank of the Maritza River, but points out that it cannot cede the rest, which contains the mosques and holy places, without grave danger of provoking serious disorders throughout the Empire, since the city was the former capital and such deep sentiment attaches to its retention. As for the Aegean islands, the reply commits them to the tender mercies of the powers, drawing the earnest attention of the latter to the strategic importance of those near the Dardanelles and of those near the Anatolian shores, whose possession Turkey deems essential to the safeguarding of her Asiatic interests. The reply goes on to state that the Sublime Porte considers that the time has come to abolish the foreign postoffices in Turkey, and to put an end to the Capitulations, leaving Turkey free to adopt an independent customs tariff, raise the customs dues by 4%, and apply Ottoman fiscal laws to foreign residents.

But, after waiting for so long in vain for a reply to the Note, the Allies sent word that same day, Jan. 30th, that they were tired of these delays and gave notice that negotiations for peace were broken off and that hostilities would recommence on Monday evening, Feb. 3rd, at 7 o'clock. They thereby avoided, apparently, the necessity of saying whether the terms proposed in the Turkish Reply were or were not acceptable. Dr. Daneff, however, voiced the feelings of the Allies in saying to Reuter's Agent that the terms were not acceptable.

The succeeding four days were days of preparation on the Turkish side. A lot of new troops were brought across from Nicomedia to reinforce the Chatalja lines; hundreds of sick soldiers were brought back to the capital from the field hospitals at the front; provisions were hurried forward. Yet all the time there was an undercurrent of opinion that somehow even at the last moment, actual fighting would be avoided. Word was sent to the Ottoman delegates in London to remain there until hostilities should actually commence. Appeals were made to the foreign Powers to use their good offices to make the Allies see that the immense concessions made by the new Cabinet did actually form a good basis for peace. We are credibly informed that Russia and Germany both made vigorous representations at Sofia that the Ottoman Reply did constitute a basis for renewed negotiations. Moreover, much more wintry weather has set in; and snow and ice are not a comfortable adjunct to fighting.

Still, neither party made any actual progress toward an understanding up till 7 p. m. on Monday. Yet the cannon did not begin to boom at Chatalja. The reason was that apparently each army had been separately instructed by its government not to be guilty of firing the first shot. We commend this measure to the whole world as a model method of preventing warfare. If the principle can be carried out, we shall be spared all further bloodshed!

The bombardment of Adrianople was, however, commenced at 8 p. m. on Monday, and continued till midnight, being renewed again on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Venizelos and some other Balkan peace delegates have left London, and are traveling in Europe; but they can quickly be summoned back if necessary to continue negotiations. The Ottoman delegates have been ordered back to Constantinople.

The situation at Chatalja appears to indicate that in case actual fighting begins again, it will be mainly elsewhere. The Bulgarians have so strengthened their positions as to make them practically impregnable to any Turkish attack. Nor has the Ottoman army been idle in the two long months

since the armistice was signed. Its defenses are even more formidable than those against which the attacks of Nov. 17th to 20th failed. Moreover the intervening ground, already marshy, has been converted by the heavy rains of the past month into an impassable morass. Unless the spirit of the Ottoman defenders has been utterly broken by disease, dis-sension, and the murder of their general-in-chief, no attack by the Allied army could break through this line of defense without enormous losses, utterly disproportionate to the object aimed at. The logical course for the Allies in case of a renewal of the war is to capture Adrianople as quickly as possible, and then move on Gallipoli and take the Dardanelles fortifications from the landward side. This would let the Greek fleet into the Marmora, and completely change the situation. But we do not believe things will go as far as that.

As for the attitude of Russia, and the rumors of her occupying the eastern vilayets, or at least the regions of Trebizond and Erzroum, apparently Russia is at one with all the other Powers in observing a strict neutrality. She is not likely to move one soldier across the Turkish frontier. On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, last week Monday, the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim, speaking at a banquet given by the German colony of Constantinople at the Teutonia, said that Germany's interests in Asia Minor were paramount, and that she would not allow anyone to lay a hand on Anatolia. It is, however, equally true that the reported loan of German money to Turkey is premature, and German banks will not make an advance of one para till the war is over. All the great Powers are most correct in their attitude of benevolent neutrality.

THE VACANT GREEK PATRIARCHATE.

On Monday the National Assembly of the Greek Orthodox Church met at the Patriarchate at Phanar, for the election of a successor to the late Joachim III. as Ecumenical Patriarch. This Assembly is legally composed of 88 members, of whom 81 were present, under the chairmanship of the *locum tenens*, the Metropolitan Bishop of Amasia. Mr. Bousios, representing the Monastir district, made a long speech criticising the statutes of the Assembly regarding such elections, and it was decided to submit to the new Patriarch the necessity of revising these regulations, which are considered obsolete.

On the call for the nomination of candidates for the patriarchal office, Abp. Germanos, Metropolitan of Amasia and now *locum tenens*, received the nomination of 22 metropolitans; the Metropolitan of Chalcedon (Kadiköy), 13; the Metropolitans of Ephesus and Thessalonica, 4 each; the former Patriarch Constantine V., and the Metropolitans of Brousa, Mitylene, Demotika and Gümüldjina, 2 each; and those of Heraclea (Rodosto), Caesarea, Artaki, Yanina, Therapia, Konia, Ordou, Trebizond, Crete, Vizé, Kassandra, Siatista and Kitiou (Cyprus), one each. Three of these, however, were eliminated as not having completed the statutory seven years

as Archbishops. The list is so long as to show that it will probably take more than one ballot to secure an election. Apparently the Metropolitan of Amasia has the best chance of them all; but the unexpected may happen. The list of candidates has to be submitted to the Government for its approbation; and this is accompanied by an earnest request that all the list may be allowed to stand. It will be noted that several names are those of metropolitans whose sees are now outside of the Ottoman Empire. The Imperial Government has the right of veto on the names submitted to it.

The National Assembly adjourned on Monday to meet again next Monday, when it is expected that balloting will take place on the names put forward.

CONSTANTINOPLE CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO DATE.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	Lt. 7725.32
Drafts on Secretary of State	3039.00
Interest paid by Bank on Deposits	31.98
Total: Lt.	10,796.30

EXPENDITURES.

For Earthquake sufferers North Shore Sea Marmora: (under Drs. Wallace and Post)	24.57
For Work at San Stefano, Soldiers Camp of Cholera and Hospital (under Hon. H. Philip, Mr. Frew and Dr. Baynes)	1294.03
For Work in City among Refugees and in Hospitals, for Soldiers (including Lt. 451.11 paid to Red Crescent)	591.54
For Work in City at Tash-Kishla for Soldiers, (Major Ford's Work)	521.00
For Work among Macedonian Refugees at Brousa, (under Dr. Post and Miss Jillson)	1800.00
For Work among Macedonian Refugees at Konia, (under Dr. Dodd)	800.00
For Work among Macedonian Refugees at Salonica, (under Rev. E. B. Haskell and Mr. Jacob)	767.58
For Work among Macedonian Refugees at Scutari, (under Miss Miller and Mr. Peet)	50.00
For work among Macedonian Refugees at Monastir, (under Rev. W. P. Clarke and Miss Mathews)	50.00
For Work among Macedonian Refugees at Kortcha, (under Rev. P. B. Kennedy)	50.00
Expenses, cost of transportation, etc.	15.00
Telegrams, printing, etc.	18.38
Balance on hand	4814.20
Total: Lt.	10,796.30

CHRISTIAN UNITY IN INDIA.

Dr. R. F. Horton sends to the London *Times* an interesting account of the recent visit of Dr. John R. Mott to India, in connection with the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, in the interests of unity and co-operation. After speaking of the eight conferences of missionaries held in Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Lahore, Calcutta and Rangoon, with from 50 to 70 delegates at each, he continues:—

On December 19–21 these conferences were brought to a climax by an All-India Conference, composed of five representatives from each provincial conference, and a few carefully chosen representatives of other Christian agencies. This small conclave of 58 members has consolidated the conclusions reached by all the conferences, and has thus produced a complete and deliberate programme of missionary work for the Indian Empire. No important Church or society was unrepresented except, of course, the Roman Church, which declines to act with the other Churches of Christendom. Every Church on the field, the Ancient Syrian Church of the Malabar Coast, the Anglican (S. P. G. and C. M. S.), the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the L. M. S. and the American Board, all the Swedish, German, Danish, Canadian, Australian, American societies were represented, and the agencies, like the Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the Bible Society, which are supplementing the efforts of the Churches in India. The discussions of this body of experts have been intensely real and practical. The whole field has been surveyed. The unoccupied, or insufficiently occupied, areas are to be mapped out. The methods of education and the training of teachers, of pastors, of missionaries have been considered. The vital question of producing a native literature in the several vernaculars, to train the Christians, or to win the non-Christians, has been threshed out, and the most effective method of meeting the demand has been adopted.

The whole field surveyed, the task as a whole faced, the whole missionary force brought into line, the whole future considered, the deliberate and united effort, with the greatest economy of existing resources and agents, to offer the Christian Gospel, with all that it implies, to the whole Indian Empire—that is the main practical result of this unparalleled effort.

It has been resolved to form a permanent representative missionary council in each conference area and an All-India Council elected by the provincial councils. And pending the formation of the councils an Indian Continuation Committee has been formed to prepare for the completion of the great scheme. The central point of the whole conference was the report on co-operation, presented by Bishop Lefroy, of Calcutta. The report was a statesmanlike document, showing how all Churches and societies may act in comity, may avoid overlapping, may agree about payment of teachers, exercise of discipline, and reception of members from other missions, the questions which are apt to cause friction. It was

a thrilling moment when the great charter of Christian unity was unanimously accepted, and the whole conclave rose to give thanks to God for the spirit of love and discipline and sanity which had made it possible.

The unity was not forced or strained. It seemed as if the Captain of the Host were present, and all arms fell into their proper places, to compose the one army of occupation for the deliverance of India.

When the results of this great movement are appreciated at the home base, there will be an increased readiness and enthusiasm to support a work which is at last entering on the only right lines for achieving the object.

Medical men and women are needed for the hospitals. In the districts where mass movements are taking place, Travancore, the Telugu country, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Assam, more missionaries are needed. Qualified teachers are needed for schools and colleges. Money is needed for building schools, hostels, and hospitals. The great and beneficent work is greatly hampered by the indifference and ignorance of Christians at the home base. But new interest must awake and new enthusiasm must be kindled when the facts which were brought before this conference, and the decisions reached by it, are fully understood.

The 5,000 missionaries in India are drawing together to form a united force, determined to waste no power by overlapping, or by trying to do in separation what can be done better by co-operation. The area is vast indeed—2,000 miles north and south, 2,000 east and west. For such an area and a population of 315,000,000, an army of 5,000 may seem ludicrously inadequate. But it will not be inadequate if it is doubled in power by co-operation and trebled in efficiency by an adequate and intelligent support from the home base. An Indian church is coming into being. A National Missionary Society is winning its first victories. Before long the missionary forces may hand over to Indian Christians and an indigenous Church the task of winning India. But for a few more years a strong, steady, and united effort is needed; Europe and America, which owe everything to Christianity, must not withdraw their hand until the future of Christianity in India is secure.

The great unifying and consolidating work of this winter on the field itself may well encourage all the Churches at home to back up the resolution and noble idealism of their workers abroad. And even those who have not as yet been interested in the missionary enterprise may be drawn in by the sight of a united army bent upon victory and adequately organized to achieve it.

Dr. Mott has now gone farther East to carry on a similar campaign in China. When this present mission of his is accomplished, the missionary forces of the Far East will have been brought into a unity and a mutual knowledge which have never been possible before. Cooperation, as well as consultation, the application everywhere of any valuable method which has been discovered anywhere, the conscious action of the Church as one body, however diversified in name and order, engaged in making known to one world the one Gospel, will be the issue of this great plan.

UNITY IN DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

Hüsein Djahid Bey, editor of the *Tanin*, on his return from an enforced wandering in Europe, writes thus in his daily:—

"While I was watching from a foreign land with feelings of deep distress as our country was giving up its life in a state of incomprehensible weakness, as the fatherland was enduring every insult and was on the point of accepting the unjust sentence of death, at the last moment of its life a ray of light shone out: we heard that a revolution had broken out at Constantinople; that the Turks who were unwilling to cede Adrianople had come into power. Before the revolution some of my friends said to me: 'Are you not the son of your ancestors? Your fathers knew how to die for the fatherland.'

"The revolution comforted me; for it proved to those who alleged that the Turks were dead, the existence in my country of a moral vigor that showed that the Turks wished to live. Whatever one may say, every great act inspires, even among enemies, the sense of respect. Still, the joy and happiness I felt at the partial victory of national honor brought with them some uneasiness. I could not but dread the probable outbreak of revenge, so fresh was the memory of the injustice and tyranny we had suffered from the preceding ministry. Private messages coming after the good news unfortunately made this apparent. In place of so-and-so, such another man had been appointed; 193 persons had been arrested, etc.

"On my return here, I was delighted to find that this news was incorrect. In fact, if this country can be saved, it will only be by a policy of concord and fraternity. If the duty devolving upon us because of this war is heavy, the difficulties we shall have to meet as soon as peace comes are still greater and more numerous. We must re-make everything, we must meet a thousand and one difficulties so as to make reforms. Long years of fraternal cooperation on the part of all Ottomans will be needed to carry out this task. This being the case, it is a crime against the fatherland to devote our energies to exterminating one another. The new government must unite all the Ottomans, even though they differ in political opinions, under a lawful régime, and on a very high plane.

"The present war will necessarily have as a result a change in our internal politics. If the war is the question of today, let us not forget that tomorrow it will be the Armenian question or the Arab question. We are all interested in the establishment of a normal state of affairs that will assure the rights of all. Aside from the financial, agricultural, economic and scientific uplifting of the country, a similar political problem awaits us. To avoid misunderstandings, we must find a means in fraternal agreement for saving the country. The government has made a good beginning. We all hope, for the sake of the safety of the fatherland, that it may continue thus, and succeed in its efforts, not as a party cabinet but as a national ministry."

AINTAB NEWS NOTES.

January 16, 1913.

Since the beginning of the season's work in September, the Hospital Dispensary has well passed the One Thousand mark in the number of *new* patients.

Measles, followed by pneumonia, is quite prevalent in Aintab.

Professor Zenope A. Bezjian of the College has been appointed as one of the two Aintab representatives on the Reforms Committee of the Aleppo Vilayet. This Committee is to convene on January 18th.

Several groups of immigrants have passed through the city recently. They are coming from the Russian Caucasus, to escape the harsh governmental conditions which exist there. They tell of taxes on each pane of window glass, on each head of live stock, and each human being. And military service, from which these people have apparently been free up to the present time, is now being forced upon them. Hence they are leaving their homes in large numbers to come under the protection of the Ottoman Government.

We regret to say that Miss Sears of the Boys' Orphanage is ill, having already been confined to her room for about two weeks.

Miss Lucy Andrews of Orange, New Jersey, who recently gave \$5000.00 to Central Turkey College for a Library, has now offered a similar sum to the Hospital. This will probably be invested in further building.

L. R. F.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE.

Tarsus, Jan. 16, 1913.

A memorial service was held for Badv. Bedros Topalian in the College chapel of St. Paul's Institute on Jan. 5th. A short account of his life was given by Badv. Ashjian of Adana. "His Service in Tarsus," was the topic of Badv. Samuel Melkonian, who had known the deceased intimately. Aram Eff. Baghdikian, speaking of the "Requirements of a Minister of the Gospel," pointed out the characteristics that had made Badv. Topalian so successful in his work. Several other addresses were made, among them one by Dr. Christie, all pointing to the greatness of his service.

Badv. Topalian was taken ill suddenly last June on the first day of the Annual Meeting in Aintab. For a time he improved but suffered a relapse and died of the cholera shortly after the meeting came to an end. Although he had been in Tarsus but a short time he had greatly strengthened the church. His place is hard to fill.

The week of prayer has been observed in the Protestant Church. On Friday night, Jan. 10th, church and college united in a service in College Hall which was led by Dr. Christie. He gave a strong address on "The most important elements in education."

P. E. N.

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).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Lent for the Western Churches begins today.

At this late hour a Committee of National Defense has been formed, with the avowed purpose of uniting all elements to prevent any foreign aggression. We foresee a most legitimate sphere of activity for such a Committee, if inspired by truly patriotic motives, within the country itself. A danger threatens which has not been dealt with in the public press. Some tens of thousands of troops from the eastern provinces, largely Kourds and Arabs, have recently been brought to Constantinople to form the nucleus of a new army to launch against the Allies. These half-civilized mountaineers and nomads have been actuated largely by the desire for plunder. If now they are sent back home with empty hands, there is grave danger that they may do their plundering on the way. Here is where the Committee of National Defense may, if it will, render the fatherland an immense service, by taking measures to prevent such threatened disorder, and ensure tranquillity in the provinces.

One of the internal problems awaiting the solution of the Government, as soon as peace shall have been established, is the restoration of order among the mountains of Kourdistan, or Armenia, as you prefer. Conditions here have long been intolerable; and the open threat is now made that any failure to set in order domestic housekeeping at this point will endanger Russian intervention.

Another internal problem is that of the Arabs, who are refusing to submit peaceably to a Unionist Government because they claim that it aims at Turkification, and the suppression of Arab local patriotism. The experience of three years of Union and Progress domination lends much color to this charge. On another score too the Arabs complain, — namely the undue privileges given to Jews in Palestine, owing to the influence of the Jewish Deunmehs of Salonica, and the peril of the ultimate formation of an independent Jewish state in the ancestral Hebrew home. Of the truth of this accusa-

tion we are much more in doubt. The government has not been nearly so much inclined to grant privileges to the Jews as their adversaries would have us believe. Nevertheless, these mutterings from Arabia are ominous; and here the threat is not of foreign intervention but of secession.

Still a third internal problem before the Government is the adjustment of the hordes of emigrants from the lost European provinces in new Asiatic homes. This sudden accession of one or two hundred thousands of poverty-stricken country-folk will dislocate economic conditions in Anatolia unless the right measures are adopted for giving them immediate occupation. We see here a splendid corps of workmen to be engaged immediately in much-needed public works, such as carriage-roads, irrigation plants, the erection of public buildings, etc. To leave these dazed wanderers, most of them lacking initiative but all spurred on by hunger, to shift for themselves, will invite peril and disorder.

Such problems and others equally important may well tax the ingenuity of any Ottoman Cabinet. The present ministry has not made an auspicious beginning when it raises the questions of post-offices, the capitulations, and similar matters. What has weakened and impoverished this country is not foreign influence, but the neglect of great domestic problems, the failure to remedy glaring defects in the internal organization and to apply promised reforms, whose necessity has been acknowledged. It is not a time to grow restive under existing Capitulations, but a time to walk circumspectly in order to avoid if possible further foreign intervention. We are told that the people of Syria and Palestine, pleased with British administration in Egypt, are favoring a British administration there. Such centrifugal tendencies are seen as well in Cyprus, where the Turks are reported as favoring British annexation, just as the Greeks demand union with Greece. And the Aegean islands that Italy is occupying are not holding out their arms toward the mother-country, — unless it be muzzles forward. The Ottoman Government must take account of these facts, and act with the greatest discretion.

THE COST OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Dr. Bowen's bookseller at Trebizond was the unwilling witness of a slight unpleasantness between two men.

The case was taken into Court, the bookseller was summoned. But when asked to take an oath, he replied that while he would promise to tell the truth, it would be against his conscience to take God's name in an oath.

Although he was threatened with prison, and given a week to consider the matter, he remained firm to his convictions. He was not thrown into prison, *but he was fined L1. 3.00 which he paid.*

When being sympathized with he replied: "I was glad to show them that a clear conscience is better than gold and the subsequent conversations with several persons more than paid."

Prices Reasonable

AN EARLY MISSIONARY TO TURKEY.

The *Manchester Guardian* tells the remarkable story of how a Quaker woman, Mary Fisher, in 1657 preached to "the Grand Signior," Sultan Mohammed IV., at Adrianople.

"Although not yet 35 years of age, she had had long and varied acquaintance with the insides of English prisons. She was the first of the Friends to endure the punishment of public flogging, the result of her denunciation of the Cambridge scholars. In 1656 she had attempted to carry the gospel into New England, but was not even allowed the privilege of landing in Boston.

"The mission which set out from England in 1657 'to convert the Grand Signior' consisted of three men and three women, of whom Mary Fisher was the only one who reached the goal of their journey. At Zante the first separation occurred, and Mary Fisher, still accompanied by her two women friends and by one of the men, pushed on to Smyrna. She learned on arriving there that the Sultan was to be found at Adrianople, and thither she resolved to pursue her journey. But the English Consul, having tried in vain to dissuade her, put her on board a ship bound for Venice. Mary persuaded the shipmaster to set her down upon the nearest coast. From this point there is no further word of any companion, and it seems certain that it was alone and on foot that she performed the land journey of 500 or 600 miles along the sea coast of the Morea, Greece and Macedonia, and so across the mountains of Thrace to the broad plain where Adrianople lies, watered by the river Maritza. Here the Sultan was encamped with his army and the whole of his vast retinue of courtiers and attendants. It was only after many attempts that Mary found a friend bold enough to speak for her to the Grand Vizier and tell him that 'a woman was come who had something to declare from the Great God to the Sultan.' The Grand Vizier, an Albanian, procured Mary Fisher an audience with his master, and the following morning she was ushered into his presence, where three dragomans stood ready to act as interpreters between them. The Sultan, Mahomet IV., at this time a young man of 17, received her with all the honors accorded to an ambassador. As she stood 'weightily pondering' how best to deliver her message, he spoke to her encouraging words, bidding her not fear, for all present had good hearts and could hear it. They listened gravely while she was speaking, and then the Sultan, acknowledging that what she had spoken was the Truth, desired her to stay in his country, as they could not but respect one who had travelled from so distant a land to bring them a message from the Lord God. When she insisted on returning to her friends, he urged her at least to accept an escort, as he 'would not for anything that she should come to the least hurt in his dominions.' But it was Mary's wish to go to Constantinople, as she had come, without a guard, 'whither,' says the old story, 'she came without hurt or scoff.'

"A curious sidelight is thrown on the last stage of this journey by a letter from Sir Thomas Bendish, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 24th July, 1658.

"A generation of people have crept in unawares called Quakers, three whereof not long since arrived here from Zante by way of the Morea, whom I suffered with tenderness . . . until by reason of their disturbances of our Divine exercises and several notorious contempts of me and my authority, I friendly warned them to return, which the two women did quietly, but John Buckley refusing, I was constrained to ship him hence upon the Lewis."

"In this manner Mary Fisher returned to England, her mission accomplished, to be honored ever after amongst her fellow-Quakers as 'she that spake to the Grand Turk.'"

BOYS' HOME FESTIVITIES.

With so many important subjects coming under your notice we will make our Christmas Report very brief, but many kind friends are entitled to know that the usual festivities were carried through and the poorer boys in our midst had their share of Christmas happiness, which includes not only the reception of the gifts, provided mostly by some of our new helpers, but also the enjoyment of working for the pleasure of others. The elder boys brought branches from the hills, made and decorated the tree, carried up 2 delicate children from the village to share our fun, and finally distributed the gifts, one of the boys fulfilling the arduous duties of Santa Claus. The little ones were radiantly happy.

We also gave an evening's entertainment when the boys sang with expression and vigour some Carols in English and also in French, recited in English, and the little ones trained by Miss Yeranian gave a very amusing version of the "Revolt of the Toys."

The last Fête was the occasion of our welcoming Mrs. and Miss McNaughton amongst us. They were good enough to come to us the day after their arrival and occupy the platform decorated in their honor by the Teachers and boys. A welcome to the Favre Boys' Home was responded to by Mr. McNaughton with a few cordial, inspiring words on behalf of his family, after which the whole staff of Teachers and Workers were formally presented to them and we spent a social hour together. It was a very pleasant time.

School has re-opened with a very good spirit, the boys making more effort in their English speaking and showing a keener interest in their Technical work, where they are learning to draw to scale before making their models. So far the health has been very much better than last year for which we are exceedingly thankful.

Bardizag.

S. N.

Dean Alfred Ely Day, M.A., Prof. of Natural Sciences, on January 10th and 11th by invitation of Dr. Moulton, Director of the American School of Archeology at Jerusalem, delivered two lectures before the school and guests. One was upon The Geology of Syria and Palestine and the other upon Snakes. Prof. Day's extensive travel and field research in geology in this country make him a first hand authority, and in serpents he has specialized in the department of zoology. It is hoped the audience did not dream the night after the second lecture!

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

On Saturday afternoon "Bluebeard" will be acted by five Scudamore children at Yilanli Yali, Bebek, the residence of Mrs. Middleton Edwards. Entrance, 5 piastres; tea, 1 piastre; the proceeds to go to a poor family. Tea served at 3:30 p.m. before the play.

The concession applied for some time since by a German group, for an underground railway to pass over the Golden Horn and connect the Bayazid quarter of Stamboul with Shishli, above Pera, has at last been granted by the new cabinet. It was at first announced that in connection with this concession the Deutsche Bank had loaned the Ottoman Government Lt. 500,000 and was soon to make that up to Lt. 2,500,000; but this has since been denied.

The wedding of Mr. A. Ryan, Dragoman of the British Embassy, and Miss Ruth van Millingen, daughter of Mr. Julius van Millingen, formerly of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in Cyprus and Brousa, and niece of Prof. A. van Millingen of Robert College, took place at St. Marie Catholic Church, Pera, last Saturday, and was followed by a large reception at the British Embassy.

Robert College has at length succeeded in purchasing a piece of land known as the Abid Mollah property, extending from their present property below the Engineering School, down to the Bebek quay, and including the house once occupied by Judge Tarring and a new house next to it.

His Excellency Kiamil Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, left yesterday by Khedivial steamer for Egypt.

The *Moniteur Oriental* has been suspended by order of court-martial.

THE PROVINCES.

A provisional measure has been decreed by the Sultan, to be ratified later by Parliament, granting an amnesty to the inhabitants of the Aegean islands that have been occupied by Italy since the Italo-Turkish war. This amnesty naturally has no bearing on violations of common law.

The London *Times* states that not a single sultan is buried at Adrianople. Mourad II. died there, but was buried at Brousa.

Large tracts of land in Samaria and Galilee have been acquired by the Zionist organization, for purposes of colonization, the value of the land being £ 30,000.

A large number of Albanian officers are reported to have deserted the army before Chataldja in order to go to Durazzo.

The Ottoman troops in Benghazi (Cyrenaica) have not yet been repatriated; and the Italian government is now making representations to the Ottoman government to secure their immediate withdrawal.

NOTES.

Sanborn Connor Brown, the second son of Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Brown of the S. P. C., was born Jan. 19th.

Prof. Irwin, Associate Principal of the Preparatory Department of the S. P. C., has resigned. Mr. Byron Smith will remain a fourth year and take up Prof. Irwin's work in the Preparatory Department.

OTHER LANDS.

The Irish home rule bill has been defeated in the House of Lords on the second reading by a vote of 326 to 69.

The Soudanese Emirs taken prisoners by Lord Kitchener fourteen years ago at Omdurman have been set at liberty. Osman Digna's name is not on the list of those freed.

The British Prime Minister has withdrawn the Franchise Bill from Parliament. The militant suffragettes declare that this means "war again".

Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins. 1 John 4:10.

Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Galatians 6:7. — Selected by E. W. Gilles.

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A recent religious census of the Imperial University at Tokio gives 60 Christians, 50 Buddhists, 8 Shintoists, 1500 atheists and 3000 agnostics, according to the *Congregationalist*.

On Jan. 15th President Yuan Shih-Kai of the Chinese Republic received with great honor some 73 American, British and other delegates to the triennial China Medical Missionaries' Conference, and expressed to them his gratitude for the work of medical missionaries and his hope that they would continue their labors.

The Near East for Jan. 24th has a profusely illustrated 32-page supplement of considerable interest, on Egypt and the Sudan.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, was arrested last week at Terre Haute, Ind., in consequence of an article he wrote, and was released on \$1,000 bail.

Several prominent members of the Greek community of Cyprus, headed by the Archbishop, have sent a memorial to the British Government praying that that island be handed over to Greece. The population of Cyprus is about 262,000, of whom nearly four-fifths are Greeks.

The Bulgarian War Department announces that during the war the Bulgarian army has captured 21,190 Ottoman soldiers and 498 officers, all of whom are now scattered in various towns as prisoners.

A new issue of Egyptian stamps will soon appear, with the legend "Egyptian Postage" in place of "Postes Egyptiennes." This has no political significance.

Roumania has presented in a protocol to Bulgaria a claim for a cession of the territory between the present boundary and a line drawn from Tutrakan east of Rustchuk to Balchik on the Black Sea. The protocol also asks guarantees in favor of the Koutzo-Vlach population in that part of Macedonia which will belong to Bulgaria.

Advices from England state that Bulgaria has levied an import tax of 190% *ad valorem* on all Turkish goods imported into Bulgaria.

Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian School athlete who won the Olympic decathlon and pentathlon events at Stockholm last year, has been declared a professional, for having played on a semi-professional baseball team some years ago.

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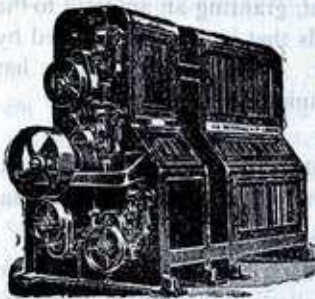
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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.