The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 16 BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17, 1912. Price, One Piastre

THE SECOND LEGISLATURE.

Under this title the *Jeune Turc* gives an estimate of the complexion of the Parliament which meets tomorrow:—

"If the newly elected deputies are ready for serious and constructive work, the legislative in cooperation with the executive, can realize this hope. If on the contrary the new Chamber turns out, like the former, incapable of being conscious of its grand mission, we shall continue to mark time, a prey to our internal vicissitudes and intrigues and external covetousness. We shall be edified on this topic shortly, when the Chamber gets to work and gives itself to organized effort. Let us note some peculiarities that distinguish it from its predecessor.

"Firstly, there will be practically no Opposition. As the Liberty and Agreement party has been completely defeated, none of its leaders and orators, such as Loutfi Fikri Bey, Hodja Sabri Effendi, Ismail Bey of Gümüldjina, etc., will enter Parliament. The Greek group, that other compact block of the Opposition, emerges from the conflict no happier than the Entente Libérale. The *enfants terribles* of this group, Mr. Boussios, Mr. Kosmides and Mr. Vamvakas, will also, in all probability, remain relegated to the bench. The Opposition in the new Chamber will probably include neither Greeks nor Bulgarians, as all the deputies of these two nationalities are of the Union and Progress party. As for the Albanian deputies, while the elections have not yet been held in those districts which form the fiefs of the Albanian Opposition, the indications seem to be that the Albanians too will not send Opposition deputies to the Chamber. So that the Opposition will be represented only by certain Arab deputies from Mesopotamia and Syria and by a few Armenians.

"The second peculiarity consists in the fact that the Union and Progress representatives are of those on whose loyalty the party can bank. For every deputy who took part in the divisive movement within the party, has failed of reëlection. So that the Unionists will be a more homogeneous and powerful party than in the former legislature.

"But by this same sign their responsibility before the country is greater, since there is today no Opposition to obstruct the regular progress of legislative work, as was the case in the first legislature. The Committee of Union and Progress having attained this object, we hope it will succeed in gaining another great success in assuring governmental stability and passing laws essential to the regeneration of Turkey."

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

Recently two Austrian physicians visited the College and naturally were much interested in the School of Medicine, the College Hospitals, and one of them, also qualified as a dentist, was particularly interested in the School of Dentistry.

They were surprised at the College Hospitals. Vienna had bigger hospitals, they said, but none better equipped nor more up to date; and as for the School of Dentistry, the dentist was quite envious of it; for in Vienna, the center of the world, medically, according to many, they have not a dental school equipment quite so good. And yet the S. P. C. quarters are but temporary. Plans are forming for more extensive accommodations and to include a hospital for oral surgery in connection with this school.

March *Al-Kulliyeh* has two interesting articles on the Italian attack, with a remarkable photograph of the explosion of a torpedo in the harbor. They form a present day supplement to Professor Porter's History of Beirût, which was completed in the February number. This history in book form, copiously illustrated, will soon be published by *Al-Kulliyeh*.

Dr. Canaan, '05, of Jerusalem contributes an article translated from his forthcoming book in German on Demons as an Etiological Factor in Popular Medicine, which evidences deep research in an almost untouched field.

A lecture by the President Emeritus to the Senior Class Society on Influence shows his mind has lost nothing of its lucid and interesting power of expression.

The Bishop of London was busy in Beirût. When not talking, lecturing, preaching, dedicating or feasting, he was most of the remainder of the time having his mouth stopped, at any rate his teeth, by Dr. Dray.

At noon on Saturday Mar. 23rd he gave an eloquent address to the students, faculty and their families in Assembly Hall on Ideals in Life. At the close all sang Alma Mater, in which he joined heartily. He lunched with President Bliss at Marquand House, in the afternoon dedicated a memorial window in the British Syrian Training College for Girls and made an address on The Beauty of Holiness.

Later in the day at the English Tennis Club with his partner he won a well fought match at tennis. In the evening he dined at the home of Consul General Cumberbatch with the Greek bishop. Sunday morning he celebrated early communion, dedicated the Anglican Church House and laid the corner stone for the new church, and hastened away to catch the waiting steamer.

He expressed himself as delighted with Beirût, and as overwhelmed with astonishment at the S. P. C.

If England has more Bishops like him, we should like to see one out here often.

Dr. T. C. Ladakis, professor of pharmacy, has gone as the representative of the S.P.C. to the 75th anniversary of the University of Athens, and to attend the Congress of Orientalists in that city. As the professor speaks Greek, English, French, Italian, German, Arabic and Turkish, he should miss little that may be said there.

Prof. and Mrs. L. H. Miller of Princeton have been visiting friends in Beirût and Sidon. While Prof. Miller was instructor in Bible at the S. P. C. 12 years ago he compiled a "diatessaron" Life of Christ, using the 20th Century New Testament as the basis of the narrative. It is still the college text book. The author is now the professor of Bible in Princeton. He preached at the College morning and evening on Sunday before the Easter vacation. Mrs. Moore gave an afternoon tea for the faculty circle in honor of Prof. and Mrs. Miller.

Rev. Charles Storrs of Foochow, China, and his aunt, Miss Storrs, a missionary in Calcutta, have made a short visit with Dr. and Mrs. Ward.

There is a grand scattering during the Easter vacation, both of faculty and students. Many students who live too far away to go home take the occasion to visit Jerusalem and Galilee, Damascus and the Lebanon; and many of the faculty are in their Lebanon homes or away on trips in the interior.

The annual Field Day was held March 30th on one of the most glorious days of the season. The attendance was large. The Vali accompanied by aides and the son and the nephew of the Sherif of Mecca, many consuls with their families, and other notables occupied the guests' stand, while the grand stand, tastefully decorated with flags of many nations, was filled with youth, beauty and enthusiasm! The students, many deep, grouped by departments under their own flags and banners, surrounded the field. The departments had their own cheer-leaders, musical instruments, and songs appropriate to the occasion.

The College Band, in their neat uniforms, under the leadership of Mr. Fagerstrom, played selections during the afternoon, and added much to the gaiety of the scene and the pleasure of the day.

The events starred indicate the broken records of S. P. C., of which there are six. Place is given to the fourth man, which helps to get more men into the events and to increase the interest. Only the winner of first place is given below.

*100 Yards Dash, Georgiou, Com'l. Depart., 10 2/5 sec.
Discus Throw, Meshakah, Prep., 101 ft. 6 in.
Half Mile Run, Argyropoulos, Com'l, 2 min. 17 sec.
*Running High Jump, Kahil, Coll., 5 ft. 6 in.
*220 Yards Dash, Georgiou, Com., 25 sec.
*120 Yards Hurdles, Kahil, Coll., 18 2/5 sec.
Shot Put (16 lbs.), Safar, Com., 36 ft. 1 in.
440 Yards Dash, Nasrallah, Prep., 57 1/5 sec.
*Mile Run, Ughbagabar, Prep., 4 min. 59 sec.
Running Broad Jump. Kahil, Coll., 19 ft. 6 1/2 in.
Jareed (Javelin) Throw, Safar, Com., 211 ft. 10 in.
*Relay Race, Com., 3 min. 22 2/5 sec.

The two most popular events were Kahil's winning the high jump, where Aswad's record of 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. has stood for 6 years; and the mile run by Ughbagabar, the Abyssinian, who nearly ran round and caught the last man in the procession! Another lap and he would have done it. He cut 7 4/5 sec. off the record.

Indian club swinging, wand drill, pyramids, mat and horse tumbling by members of the Gymnastic Club were interspersed between events.

The Preparatory Department won 55 1/2 points and was awarded the silver cup. The School of Commerce made a good struggle for it and won 48 points. Arts and Sciences took 33 1/2 points, and the Medicals got 1 point!

The very snappy Basket Ball game between the Preparatory and Arts and Sciences Departments was a tie, but later the College team won the cup. Commerce won the Foot Ball game from Prep., 1 – 0. The Commerce team has a remarkable record for the year. It has not once suffered defeat. It won the Oak Shield in the tournament, and the Silver Cup on Field Day.

The British Consul General, Mr. Cumberbatch, was referee; and Mr. Hollis, the American Consul General, presented the prizes and medals on the field.

The order was perfect and the best of feeling prevailed. The students are learning to be cheerful losers as well as exultant victors.

Mr. Smurthwaite, the Physical Director, deserves the hearty congratulations he received on "the best Field Day yet."

W. B. A.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Tarsus, March 25, 1912.

Our president, Dr. T. D. Christie, returned from his trip in the Sudan on March 8th. Though the southern climate was helpful to him, the early return to the dampness of the plain partly destroyed the good effects. On the first Sunday after his arrival he preached a sermon in the Protestant church, drawing some lessons from his experiences and observations in the Sudan. Although he is not teaching, his presence lends an enthusiasm to the school work.

The college has been the center of three important entertainments in February aud March. The city and college Y. M. C. A's have had two joint meetings. The first was a sociable in which the St. Paul's Institute Y. M. C. A. was the host. At the second meeting men of the city were invited and an address was given by Sisag Eff. Manougian of Adana on the topic, "Why young men should be moral." The relations between the two associations have been strengthened by these meetings.

On March 21st an entertainment was given in the college by the women of the Protestant church under the leadership Mrs. M. P. Rogers. The program consisted of a stereopticon lecture on America by Mrs. Rogers, piano solos, vocal sextette, fancy club swinging, and songs by a boy choir. There was a large audience present. Aside from these entertainments and meetings there are no similar meetings of a public and uplifting nature in Tarsus.

P. E. N.

GROWTH
OF THE WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

We give below a table showing the statistical development of the Western Turkey Mission for the past half-century at intervals of five years, also the report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911. A gratifying and pretty steady growth is evident in nearly every important item. The way the work is being taken up by the people of the land is especially encouraging. While in 1860 the proportion of foreign to native workers was as 1 to 1¼, today it is as 1 to 6; and whereas in 1860 the money given by the American Board for the maintenance of this mission was in proportion to that given by the people as 152 to 1, in 1910 it was as 1⅓ to 1. In other words, while foreign workers have increased 26⅔ %, native workers have increased 492 %. And while foreign support has increased 32 %, native support has grown 14730 %. Membership in the churches has grown nearly ten-fold, and attendance in Sunday-school in like proportion; while the total pupils studying in primary and secondary schools has increased from 754 to 9,056.

This table does not show facts about medical or literary or philanthropic work. In these departments also the showing would be a surprise to our friends. Especially so in the medical work. But these are forms of effort where results do not lend themselves easily to figures. For the good done by a hospital or a dispensary cannot be measured merely by the number of patients treated. And of moral and spiritual results, the record is kept in heaven, but not on earth.

Imperfect as this tabulated record is, it is worth keeping for reference and comparison.

	Stations	Outstations	Missionaries Ord.	" Unordained	" Wives	" Single women	Total Missionaries	Ord. Preachers	Unord. Preachers	Teachers	Other native workers	Total native workers	Places of reg. mtg.	Org. Churches	Adherents	Ave. Attendance	Members	Sunday Schools	Pupils in S. Schools	Theol. Students	Coll. and High Sch.	Pupils	Other Schools	Pupils	Total under instruction	Contrib. by People $	" by A.B.C.F.M. $
1860	11	22	28	2	28	2	60	4	20	26	40	76	39	18	1,931	760	544				2	68	25	691	754	567	83,314
1865	11	39	25	1	27	2	55	9	14	33	33	89	52	20	2,795	2,077	639	43	1,358	31	6	58	46	1,303	1,654		83,544
1870*	7	54	20	2	22	9	51	10	19	35	33	97	64	24	4,594	3,110	904	33	1,611	46	2	38	43	1,249	1,451	4,218	75,429
1875	6	76	24	1	25	16	66	16	29	87	35	167	81	27	6,810	5,603	1,311	69	4,127	75	5	121	83	3,181	3,679	7,492	87,389
1880	7	94	22	1	23	22	68	21	24	135	39	219	106	29	8,150	8,391	1,796	87	5,867	22	13	628	107	4,376	5,017	6,614	77,129
1885	8	110	22	1	20	22	65	17	37	169	45	268	123	28		9,526	2,558	94	6,377	14	15	834	128	4,668	5,838	23,611	84,837
1890	8	108	23	2	23	29	77	33	44	198	21	296	120	35	11,485	10,869	3,346		7,571	11	15	926	134	4,992	6,326	26,645	96,769
1895	7	104	21	1	20	33	75	32	48	210	19	309	122	35			3,604		8,709	6	18	1,417	123	5,027	6,833	30,079	93,986
1900	7	112	20	2	21	27	70	26	47	243	24	340	112	40		12,565	4,261	91	9,588	8	15	1,637	121	5,363	7,100	49,322	81,172
1905	6	92	21	7	28	29	85	41	33	292	34	400	125	44		13,251	4,892	122	10,643	10	19	2,043	136	6,387	8,143	71,577	110,553
1910	6	99	18	6	24	27	75	43	33	305	37	418	129	44	16,623	12,679	4,750	117	9,868	3	15	2,271	135	6,614	9,017	84,069	108,992
1911	6	97	18	7	24	27	76	41	32	336	41	450	124	44	16,131	12,103	4,384	126	10,224	5	14	2,337	138	6,592	9,056	85,666	

* European Turkey Mission separated.

DJAVID BEY'S PROGRAM.

In the *Roumeli*, the Minister of Public Works sets forth his program, which involves the construction of several lines of railroad both in Europe and in Asia, and of harbors at important points, and the carrying out of irrigation schemes. If this program can be carried out, it will indeed be a happy day for the Ottoman Empire. And Djavid Bey has a way of accomplishing his purposes, which is encouraging. The railroads proposed are three in Albania: one connecting Monastir with Djoumai Bala through Kotchana, one west and north from Monastir to Shkodra, and a third from the Servian frontier to Yanina. Also five lines in Asia Minor: from Samsoun to Sivas, from Sivas to Harpout, from Sivas through Erzingan to Erzroum, from Trebizond to Erzroum, and from Angora to Sivas. Djavid Bey proposes also to construct harbors at two important points on the Adriatic, also at Trebizond and Samsoun, Heraclea and Ineboli on the Black Sea, and at Mersin and either Haifa or Jaffa on the Mediterranean.

The irrigation projects mentioned by Djavid Bey are three, – that elaborated by Sir William Willcocks for the Mesopotamian plain; another for the Cilician plain, which the Minister considers an even more important place because of the high value of the cotton produced in the plain near Adana, and thirdly the project for the controlling and utilising of the river Meander, which debouches near Smyrna. These measures will ensure better crops which the new railroads and harbors will enable the country to dispose of more easily. Djavid Bey estimates that from two to two and one half million liras per year for ten years will accomplish all these schemes. This would practically double the present budget for public works, but is none too large a figure for the country to spend on so productive a plan.

The last report of the Deutsche Bank, just out, gives most encouraging facts as to the success of existing railroads through the past year, and is very optimistic on the financial outlook of the country. The development of these public utilities is the hope of the treasury; and Djavid Bey, with his experience from the Treasury end of it, is just the man to push such development in the incoming Parliament.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CHINA.

Shortly after the edict of abdication was announced in China, the native pastors of the Protestant churches of Peking conceived the idea of holding a union thanksgiving service. To this service they wished to invite the president of the new republic. When invited President Yuan Shih Kai said that he was desirous of an interview with them. Four Chinese pastors representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Missions carried in person their invitation. They were received with all the honors accorded the highest representatives of foreign powers. The president met them with assurances of his pleasure in receiving them, told them that under the new regime they might expect perfect freedom of worship, and that so far as he understood the principles of Christianity they were what he was striving for in the new government. Although he could not accept their invitation in person he promised to send a representative to carry his message to the Church.

The thanksgiving service was held on Feb. 26th. Although admission was by ticket, long before the hour set for the meeting the church was crowded. One of the Christian pastors who led in praise of the Republic is himself a Manchu. The church was resplendent in flags and bunting and mottoes, the striped flag of the new government holding the conspicuous place. The climax was the message of the new President, read both in English and Chinese by Dr. Yen, a member of the Board of Foreign Control. Dr. Yen is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and a Christian. As a special tribute of respect to his Christian subjects, President Yuan telegraphed Dr. Yen to come from Tientsin, that one of his Christian officials might convey his message to the Christian church.

The message of President Yuan to his Christian subjects was as follows:

"The Chinese Christians of the Protestant churches in Peking hold today a union meeting to celebrate the establishment of a Republican form of government in China and to thank God that North China has been delivered from the horrors of war. You have courteously invited President Yuan Shih Kai to attend the meeting, an invitation which he highly appreciates. But at the present moment, when the old government machinery is being replaced by the new, there are a thousand and one things which occupy the time of the President, who has few moments at his own disposal. He is unable to come today and has commanded me to represent him at this meeting and to make a few remarks on his behalf.

Protestant Christianity entered the Orient from the Occident over a century ago. The progress of the church has been slow and difficult, partly because China was conservative in the olden days and regarded anything new with distrust and suspicion, and partly because the missionary workers – speaking a foreign language – could not make their cause clearly understood. In the past few years the spirit of reform prevailed among our scholars, who devoted their attention to Western learning, as well as to Western religions. Thus gradually the objects and policy of Christians became known.

Moreover, the different Missions have achieved much success both in works of charity and in educational institutions. On the one hand they have conferred many favors on the poor and the destitute, and on the other they have carefully trained up many talented young men. For doing both they have won golden opinions from all classes of society. The reputation of Christian Missions is growing every day, and the prejudice and the misunderstanding which formerly existed between the Christian and the non-Christian has gradually dissappeared, which will surely prove to be for the good of China.

On account of the fact that the Christian Missions form a subject of Treaty arrangement, they often take on a diplomatic aspect. It is not necessary to discuss here whether such arrangements were in former days indispensible or not, but it is evident that they must change in order to suit present conditions. Many Chinese Christians, realizing the modification of circumstances and desiring to remove every vestige of difference between Christians and non-Christians, have advocated the independence of the Church, so as to divest it of all political significance. We must admit that they are far-seeing, and they suggest a proper basis for the future of Christian Missions. They are prompted by love of church as well as of country.

So long, however, as the Constitution of the country has not been promulgated and the article guaranteeing religious freedom has not been formally published, it would hardly be wise or proper to contemplate a revision of the Articles relating to Christian Missions. By the grace of Heaven, the Republic of China is an accomplished fact, and in the Articles of favorable treatment the Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans and Tibetans have been assured of their religious liberty, establishing for the first time in Chinese history a precedent for religious liberty. When the National Assembly meets and the new constitution is drawn up, we can be assured that such an article will be embodied, to include the other great religions of the world. Thenceforth all obstacles to the liberty of conscience will have been removed from the Republic of China; the five peoples of China will enjoy the blessings of Republican institutions, and the distinction between Christians and non-Christians will disappear forever. Members of one great family, with one heart and one soul, we shall all exert ourselves to promote the strength and prosperity and happiness of the Republic of China."

A new Conversation Guide in eight languages has appeared, compiled by Mr. Z. D. S. Papazian and printed by H. Matteosian. For any one who wishes a short cut to conversation in English, Turkish, Greek, Armenian, Russian, French, German and Italian, this book should prove helpful.

THE ORIENT

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

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL.

A résumé of the doings of the annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission will be published next week.

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We are assured that with the presence of 2,000 Moslem troops to exercise a quieting effect on the 25,000 pilgrims, the Easter celebrations at Jerusalem have ended peacefully. What a commentary on the character of these who go as pilgrims to Jerusalem! Soldiers are needed inside and outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to keep the various Christian sects from killing one another. "But ye have not so learned Christ." Better never be a pilgrim at all than be that kind of a pilgrim.

—

Three years ago, the counter-revolution was in progress, and gloom rested over this city. April 13th was the anniversary of the mutiny, and by the 17th, just three years ago, the Army was on its way to the capital. People were leaving the city by the hundreds, anxious to get away before their own lives should be in danger. The hotels were deserted, the shops were closed, business was at a standstill.

Not alone here in the capital, but all through the country was anxiety and sorrow, for disquieting news of terrible occurrences at Adana had been flashed over the wires. It was indeed a dark hour. Even Americans had not escaped. But we need not dwell on those events.

What a contrast is presented by the outlook today! In a few days Sultan Mehmed V. celebrates the third anniversary of his accession. True, martial law has reigned ever since he came in; but the city has been tranquil and business has improved. There have been extremely few failures, and conditions are better in spite of war. In the provinces there is, indeed, much restlessness and not a little disorder. The Albanian and Arab complications have left their traces. People cannot yet feel quite secure. Yet trade and business prospects are bright. Judging from consular reports and government receipts, from the increased income from a variety of sources, the past three years have been years of comparative prosperity.

So that we come to this anniversary with a large sense of gratitude and no little assurance. Providence smiles upon us, and the prospect is of good crops all around. And while all's not right with the world, God's not merely in his heaven, but is showing himself among men as well; so that we may rest assured that all *will be* well.

—

Three months ago, on the dissolution of Parliament by imperial decree at the instigation of the Cabinet, people's thoughts were naturally turned to that other dissolution, nearly thirty-five years before, which inaugurated the reign of absolutism. Many were the predictions of evil, and it was indeed the turn of the pessimists. It was freely said that no second legislature would be elected. We were also told that Parliament had been dissolved in order that, under martial law, a humiliating peace with Italy might be made. Since then the usual croaking about the uprising of the Balkans with the melting of the snows has been heard. Much snow has melted, but as yet we have been preserved from an uprising. Nor has peace with Italy been brought about. And the regrettable part of it is, there seems to be no basis in sight for terms of peace. But the elections have been held in most places, and the deputies are arriving at Constantinople; and tomorrow the Parliament House at Funduklu will open its doors, and the pomp and ceremony will be recorded in the public press. Would that the public press could record also accurately the feelings of the people on this occasion. With a large measure of relief at the dissipation of the fears expressed above regarding any second legislature, would be mingled many misgivings as to the methods by which a strong Opposition of three months ago has been eliminated. There would also be much of speculation as to the qualifications of the new deputies, and the prospects of serious constructive work by the new assembly. The Chamber will doubtless miss the guiding hand of its former President at the helm. Senator Ahmed Riza Bey is mentioned as probable presiding officer in the Upper House. Our heartiest wishes for true success and prosperity go to the new Parliament as it opens its doors for work.

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"THE MOSLEM WORLD."

References have been made from time to time to this valuable periodical, but we wish it had a more general circulation among our readers. It is a quarterly review of current events, literature and thought among Mohammedans, and the progress of Christian missions in Moslem lands. The April number (by an error dated on the cover February) for 1912 is just out, and contains much of permanent value; such as On Moslem Tradition, by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, Litt. D.; "The Book" of the "People of the Book," by W. St. Clair Tisdell, D.D.; The Proposed Moslem University for India, by President A. H. Ewing, Ph. D., D.D.; articles on Islam in Afghanistan, Northern Nigeria and Abyssinia, by specialists from those lands, etc. The editor is Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, and the review is published at the extremely low rate of $1.00 or 4 shillings a year, by the Christian Literature Society, 35 John Street, Bedford Row, London.

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.

Joy bells. – A singular phenomenon was witnessed in Samokov on the evening of Sunday the 12/25th February. At about half-past nine o'clock the bells of the metropolitan church began to ring. As no orthodox service is held at that time, it was at first thought that it must be meant as a fire-signal; and this impression became almost a certainty when the ringing speedily changed into very rapid and vehement clanging. But in another moment or two such fears were set at rest as the clanging swelled into the full cathedral chime, and presently there floated down on the quiet air the triumphant shout of a great crowd. Then the meaning of it began to appear. Through the day the municipal elections had been held. During the period now drawn to a close Samokov has been municipally under Socialistic rule. To outsiders their government seems to have been good. They have been specially active in working for the good of the town, so far as very limited resources have permitted, and they have been very kind and generous to the poor. But they have also made serious mistakes. Their unpatriotic despite shown to the national flag was deeply resented, and has not been forgotten; and the fact of their being in power has served to prolong and accentuate the estrangement between this unfortunate municipality and the sovereign. Probably, above all, the raided purse has been the greatest grievance. Lloyd George's dictum that the raising of the lower ranks must come by the sacrifices of the upper is no less distasteful to Bulgarian selfishness than it is to British. The result was that in the election of Sunday, all the other six parties combined to oust the Socialists, – and succeeded, though not without difficulty. In ordinary circumstances the poll would not have been declared till the next day; but on this occasion, so intense was the eagerness to know who had won, that the counting of the votes was rushed through, and the result announced shortly after 9 in the evening. The ringing of the cathedral bells would be an unmitigated scandal but for one consideration. The Socialists of Bulgaria are all infidels and strongly anti-Christian; and those of Samokov are if possible more blatant and more offensive than any others. The man, therefore, in that rejoicing crowd which presently came rushing and shouting down the street, who called out as he passed – "Long live the LORD!" was not so irreverent as he seemed. The Socialists have brutally wounded every Christian susceptibility, and have made it clear that were they to attain to supreme power they would make short work of all religious institutions in the land. Their cry is "Down with the LORD!" And because it is so, they have alienated from themselves, and always must, the great mass even of that Christian sentiment which in many other things would sympathize with them. But the Socialists have on this occasion found, whether they realize it or not, that "the LORD reigneth;" and if the psalmist sees in that a reason to exclaim – "Let the earth rejoice," the cathedral authorities may perhaps be forgiven their display of partisanship in ordering the joy-bells to ring.

Samokov. R. T.

A MEMORIAL FOR MISS FENSHAM.

The Board of Managers of the Chicago Congregational Training School for Women has decided that the passing of Miss Florence Fensham must not be allowed to interrupt the school work. The faculty of the seminary will carry on the full curriculum and Professor Oxtoby will make himself responsible in this matter. A Florence Fensham Memorial Fund has been created to aid needy and deserving students, and several substantial donations have already been received. In her administration of the school Miss Fensham personally had the burden of providing ways of support for applicants who had not the means to take the course otherwise. The proposed fund will continue this ministry of helpfulness to which she gave much of her heart and strength.

– *Congregationalist.*

EASTER AT GEDIK PASHA.

As the Latin and Greek calendars brought our Easters together this year, it was with unusual enthusiasm that we celebrated Easter at the Gedik Pasha Sunday school. In the afternoon at 2:30 the Armenian and Turkish children sang and recited in Turkish, Armenian and English to as large an audience as our small hall could accommodate, to whom also Dr. White of Marsovan gave the great pleasure of an address.

At 5 o'clock the hall was again filled with a Greek audience who listened with great interest to the exercises and to short addresses by Dr. and Mrs. Crawford of Trebizond. The children showed the careful training of their teachers – especially in the beautiful recitation of Bible verses. Dr. Crawford's salutation in Greek – "Christ is risen!" – was answered by the children rising to their feet in their eagerness and saying, "He is risen indeed!" It was especially gratifying to have with us Mrs. Crawford, – who was one of the workers in Gedik Pasha twenty-two years ago. She was much interested to note the large increase of Greeks and how the building is used to its utmost capacity in every way now. She thought that the enlargement which is now so much desired would not be so much an advance step as they had taken when moving into this house, twenty-four years ago.

A. B. JONES.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

The journal of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant with this fourth quarterly number completes its first year. It records with justificable satisfaction the growth of the Chamber in little more than a year from the original membership of 75 to 443, of whom 99 are in the capital, 53 in Salonica and 51 in Smyrna. The present issue contains an interesting illustrated description of the Engineering Department of Robert College, by Prof. John R. Allen, M. E., of that Department. Tables are given showing the declared exports to America from sixteen places in Turkey, with a table of totals at the end. This shows some notable facts. The

export of tobacco from Turkey to America in 1909 was valued at $3,379,374; in 1910 at $3,902,643, and last year at $8,620,324. Similarly the figures for the last three years for opium were $1,723,009; $1,033,417, and $2,141,283; wool varied thus: $2,088,002; $777,892, and $1,460,953. Laces and embroideries went steadily up: $115,656; $236,328, and $451,177. Mohair rose still more rapidly: $8,176; $390,852, and $546,880. Carpets and rugs declined: $3,650,539; $2,448,730, and $1,945,651. The totals for the three years are: $15,259,904; $14,086,182 and $19,276,497. There are articles on American cotton goods in the Near East and in Turkey, on the cotton crop in Asia Minor, on cotton-seed oil, and on American coal and maize. Developments in Bulgaria are described in an illustrated article giving a list of prominent Bulgarians who were educated at Robert College. Notice is given that the first steamer of the new American Mediterranean Line is about to sail from New York for Odessa and intermediate points, carrying a cargo of Pocahontas coal. Maps are given of Cyprus, and of the railroad system of Asia Minor. The index is a welcome feature.

STAMBOUL DORCAS CONCERT.

On Friday afternoon, April 12th, a Tea and Musical entertainment were held in the home of Mrs. Bowen, at the Bible House, Constantinople. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and many friends were present. The object of the entertainment was to raise money to help sufferers from the great fire of last July, and a goodly sum was added to the treasury of the Dorcas Society, having this work in charge.

The community is to be congratulated in having the fine local talent which made the musical entertainment so successful. It is also fortunate in having so generous a hostess as Mrs. Bowen to aid in schemes of such benefit to the community.

R.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, is still unable to attend to official duties, and will, it is said, soon leave for one of the European watering-places for a cure.

—

The first section of the new Galata bridge has been installed at the Galata end. The new bridge is about 80 feet wide, and is, we are told, the widest bridge in the world.

—

Mr. Dorizas of Robert College won the discus event in the athletic games at Athens last week.

—

The receipts of the Imperial Treasury for December 1911 showed an increase of 9,769,202 piastres over those for December 1910; and for the ten months from March 1, 1911 to December 31, 1911, an increase of 191,398,599 piastres over the same period of 1910.

—

The body of the late Prince Kopassis of Samos was brought to Constantinople last Thursday by Austrian steamer and the funeral was held with great pomp on Friday from the Greek Church of the Holy Trinity, Taxim.

—

The Greek daily *Neologos* has been suspended, as also *Eidesis*, by order of the court martial.

—

M. de Giers, the new Russian Ambassador, arrived last Saturday and presented his credentials at the Sublime Porte on Monday.

—

Baron and Baroness Marschall von Bieberstein celebrated on Sunday last their silver wedding at the German Embassy.

THE PROVINCES.

The latest published figures for the parliamentary elections give 113 deputies elected, of whom 104 are Unionists, 6 Opposition, 2 Tashnagists, and one independent.

—

The Italians have bombarded and occupied Zouara, a point of some strategic importance on the seacoast. They are pushing a railroad inland from Tripoli as far as their outposts. Hot weather is, however, tellling on their troops.

—

Loutfi Fikri Bey, who failed of reelection as deputy for the Dersim, has been elected for Maamouret-ul-Aziz.

—

Reports from Aleppo and Tarsus tell of the appearance of several cases of cholera in each of those cities.

—

The first catalogue of the Central Turkey college in Osmanli Turkish has been issued this week from the college press. It is a thirty-two page pamphlet, and has been set up and printed entirely by students of the college.

—

The Sivas Hospital has received the sum of $3,888, part of an endowment of an academy near Brattleboro, Vt., which reverted to the father of Dr. C. E. Clark, and was turned over to this enterprise.

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NOTES.

Mr. Isaac K. Funk, head of the firm of Funk & Wagnalls, died in New York April 4th.

Rev. C. Telford Erickson of Elbasan has been in Constantinople the past week on a visit.

Last Wednesday was Dr. Greene's 78th birthday. He has just been spending a month at "The World in Cincinnati."

Miss Clara Barton, founder and organizer of the National Red Cross in America, died last week, aged 91 years.

News has come of the death last week of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, son of Gen. U. S. Grant, aged 62.

OTHER LANDS.

The big new White Star liner *Titanic*, which left Liverpool April 10th on her maiden voyage, collided with an iceberg off Newfoundland and was reported as sinking. Several boats were responding to her wireless call for help.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Davis leave tomorrow for Paris, where they plan to spend several months in the study of French.

Cold weather is prevalent this week in Great Britain and generally on the Continent, with snow storms in France, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is again making trouble in Persia and is marching on Teheran to assume the supreme power.

A Nile river steamer with some 300 tourists on board sank last week, and fifty are reported drowned.

Most disastrous floods on the Mississippi river during the past fortnight have done damage to an estimated amount of a million dollars in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Many thousand head of cattle have been drowned, and scores of people also.

An immense crowd of over 200,000 Irish took part in the demonstration at Belfast against home rule last week.

The coal strike in England may be considered as ended, since most of the strikers have gone back to work.

We are happy to announce that the report given last week of the murder of China's Vice President has not been confirmed.

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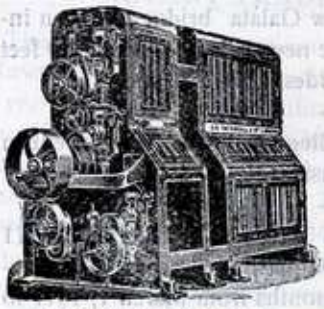

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CARPATHIA	(13,600 »)	»	26th.
SAXONIA	(14,220 »)	July	10th.
PANNONIA	(10,000 »)	»	17th.
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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.