

The Orient.

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THE WAR STILL GOES ON.

Nearly every day this past week the dwellers in Constantinople have heard the distant roar of the cannon at the Chalja lines; for there has been an almost continuous artillery duel. Of infantry action there has been very little; yet the wounded keep coming into the city. Both sides appear to be sending up more troops and preparing for a big battle; and if diplomacy fails to find a way out, the crash must come. The military spirit is still strong in Bulgaria, and there are many who advise keeping up the struggle till terms can be dictated in Constantinople. There are others, however, who are trying to avert the useless shedding of further blood; and the semi-official *Mir*, of Sofia, is quoted as saying: "The progress made in negotiations for peace, together with the powerlessness of the Turkish army, prevent a renewal of hostilities."

To the last note of the Allies, the six Great Powers have replied to the effect that the Turco-Bulgarian boundary question presents no difficulty; that the lot of the Aegean islands must be left to the Powers; that the northern and north-eastern boundaries of Albania are already decided and that the southern and southeastern will be communicated as soon as settled; and that all financial questions must be left to the technical commission at Paris. According to an Ottoman Agency telegram, this reply is satisfactory to the Sofia government.

The blockade of the Montenegrin coast has become effective, and a Constantinople Agency despatch says that the Montenegrin royal yacht has been captured by the international squadron while trying to run the blockade. On the advice of Russia the Servian troops that were cooperating with King Nicholas in the siege of Shkodra have been withdrawn, leaving Montenegro to capture the town alone if she can. It appears that a part of Mt. Tarabosh still remains in the hands of the defenders, so that the game is by no means up yet. King Nicholas, however, threatens to abdicate if Europe tries to use force against his little kingdom. There is talk now of allowing Montenegro a financial compensation for not taking Shkodra, and granting her the Boyana River as a boundary, thus giving her Tarabosh, but only on condition that she will not fortify it.

The "Hamidié" has again coaled at Port Saïd, gone through the Suez Canal and is in the Red Sea. Greece is far from pleased at the facilities granted this cruiser by the Egyptian authorities. Perhaps the best plan after all for the Greeks to follow is to sink the "Hamidié"; but there is a

persistent rumor in the Turkish press that the "Averoff," the only Greek unit capable of engaging this rover, has run ashore near Tenedos. This calls for confirmation.

Very interesting is the news from Valona. Gen. Djavid Pasha, who withdrew from Monastir to Kortcha and was dislodged from there with his 15,000 men by the Greeks, has appeared at Valona with about 5,000 men, arrested the members of the "provisional government in Albania," hauled down the black-eagle flag of Albania and again asserted Ottoman sovereignty there. The Turks are overjoyed at this, for it indicates to them that the Albanian State will be under Ottoman suzerainty.

THE INTERNAL SITUATION.

A surface calm prevails in Constantinople. Aside from the despatch of troops and provisions by train to Hademkeyy there is nothing to indicate any special crisis. But a large number of arrests are being made among Turks in high civil and military positions as well as among those less prominent, and many have been exiled to various points. Espionage is at least as strict as under the Hamidian régime, if not more so, only that it apparently does not extend to Armenians or foreigners. Press censorship is also rather close.

From Konia comes word that many of the leading Turks there look forward to having that city become the capital of the Empire in the near future. We trust they are altogether too previous in this.

From all parts of Asia Minor comes word that business is stagnant and the farms are suffering from the sending of men to the front. But there is comparatively little actual want or danger till one comes to the far eastern districts. The Kourdish movement for autonomy, which has its centre in the regions of Djeziré, Midyat and Mardin, is becoming daily more insistent. Successive years of suffering from locusts and famine have brought this district to an extremely hopeless state. Poverty is extreme, trade is dead, and from Mardin alone some four hundred young men are leaving, utterly pessimistic of any future for themselves there. And these are not Christians, but Moslems. Meanwhile from Bitlis, Van and Diarbekir come ominous reports of the defiant spirit of the Kourdish chiefs; and in the absence of troops nothing is being done to hold them in check. A short time ago a Circassian, Ali Pasha, was appointed Vali of Bitlis; He is a good, honest, well-meaning man; but he was hampered by lack of troops. He has now been replaced by Mazhar Bey, formerly Vali of Kossovo, a Committee man with no very savory reputation. The new Vali is still in Constan-

tinople, and one wonders what he can accomplish more than his predecessors under the circumstances.

Up to the present there appears to be no immediate personal danger to any Americans at any point in the Empire; but the general conditions are quite uncertain.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION AT PARIS.

Questions relating to the financial side of Balkan affairs are to be referred, as has been said, to a gathering at Paris of representatives of all the Powers interested. The first meeting of this financial commission has been set for Friday of this week, April 18th. Naturally, however, the delegates from the belligerent states will not be present at this session, nor at any session until peace or an armistice at any rate has been signed. The redistribution of responsibility for the payment of the Ottoman Public Debt, the questions of indemnity to the Allies and of compensation to Montenegro for the retention of Shkodra in Albania, and all similar questions will be before this commission. As soon as possible, the Ottoman and Balkan delegates will also sit with the European members. The Sublime Porte has appointed as its representatives, Nail Bey and Djavid Bey, both former ministers of finance, and Haladjian Effendi, former minister of public works, with Sir Richard Crawford of the Customs administration as financial counsellor of the Imperial Government. Probably Moukhtar Bey, of the railroads section of the ministry of public works, Herant Bey Abro, legal counsellor of the Sublime Porte, and Mouaffak Bey, financial inspector, will accompany the delegates. M. Méry of the Public Debt Commission will also be in Paris, and probably Sir Adam Block.

ALBANIANS AS TRAITORS.

The *Tanin* congratulates Djavid Pasha for having "crushed the wings of the Eagle under whose shadow a coterie of irresponsible Albanians, playing with the State to which they had sworn faithfulness, traitors to Ottomanism and to Islam, are trying to obscure the glorious and eternal Crescent that illumines the heavens." It goes on to say:—"Cursed be every drop of blood shed in behalf of a hat-wearing Albania,* as we said before and repeat today; anathema in the name of Islam upon every Albanian who abandons the Crescent to take refuge under the hated black Eagle. No, there is no Moslem people capable of such an insult to the Crescent. If in the eyes of the Mohammedans the Crescent were not already a sacred religious symbol, it would become

* The wearing of a hat is considered by the Turks as both un-Ottoman and un-Moslem. During the reign of Abdul-Hamid, any Ottoman subject who wore a hat was liable to arrest and condign punishment. The fez is still obligatory for all civil officers, and even foreigners holding office in an Ottoman company wear the fez. To the ordinary Turk, the word "*shapkalu*" (hat-wearer) is a term of contempt.

so still more because it has been raised as the standard of Islam against the Cross. For every time that the Cross has drawn sword against it, this has been solely because of its character as a Moslem symbol.

"We could understand an autonomous Albania remaining a Moslem and neutral government. But such is not the case; and the abject government that has set itself up at Valona cannot but stir up the spirit of aversion and hatred, as if it had become a new Bulgaria or a new Serbia. Such ungrateful recompense for the continuous sacrifices of Ottomanism deserves only the most spiteful hatred.

"As for Djavid Pasha's action, it places the Sublime Porte again before the question of Albania. The revolutionary committee of Valona may cry out about the violation of neutrality, but these vociferations will only make us laugh. For the creation of an Albania by the Powers was bound up with the signing of the peace treaty. Up to that moment, this region forms an integral part of Turkey, who is free to act as she chooses. As far as we are concerned, there is no official and legal Albanian State, and the move of Djavid Pasha is in no respect contrary to international law."

THE LIMITS OF ALBANIA.

The Nation of April 5th says of the Albanian situation:—"If Europe, having declared that Scutari is Albanian, allows it to go to Montenegro, the frontiers of the new state will be drawn not by Europe but by military accident. There will be nothing to prevent the retention of the whole of its northern half by Serbia and the whole of its southern half by Greece. The Servians are at Elbasan. The Greeks are at Koritza (=Kortcha). If little Montenegro can flout the Powers, it is idle to expect from her stronger allies a greater deference. We recognize gladly the moral claim of Greece to Epirus, mainly Albanian by race and Moslem though it is by majority in religion. Greece has paved her way there by her civilizing work. But if the northern limits of Epirus are drawn much beyond the line of the river Calamas, which the treaty of Berlin laid down, Albania can neither enjoy economic self-dependence nor hope for a future of progress. It is vital that such places as Koritza and Konitza should belong to the Albanian State. They are held, it is true, today by Greek armies, which are conducting themselves, in contrast to those of the Servians, with a politic humanity and moderation. But neither the principle of nationality nor even the right of conquest authorizes their permanent retention. There is no Greek population here. There is a nearly solid Albanian population mixed with a few Vlachs, and while some of the Christian minority is in places partially Hellenized, the Moslem majority, with a great part of the Christian element, is Albanian by sentiment as well as race."

Between April 5th and April 14th there were reported in Egypt 37 cases of plague, with 21 deaths.

COLLEGE STATISTICS, AND WHAT THEY MEAN.

The statistics of the colleges in Turkey, published recently in the ORIENT were of very great interest, and have led me to comparisons and considerations, some of which are the following:—

1. One-half of the work done by American institutions of higher education in Turkey is done for students classified as "preparatory," and in all the colleges for boys except the International College at Smyrna the preparatory department is reported as distinctly larger than the college. The proportion of preparatory students to those in the college department varies from institutions where the two are nearly equal to Syrian Protestant College where the preparatory department is twice the size of the college and to Anatolia College where it is three and one-half times as large. QUERY: Is this situation satisfactory? How can the number of students taking the full, regular college course be increased?

2. While the figures given for preparatory and college departments are significant for the individual institutions, they are not a safe basis for comparative study or for generalizations, as they are not determined by a common standard. To take a well-known instance, according to the catalogue of Constantinople College the graduates of Central Turkey Girls' College at Marash are admitted to its junior class, whence only juniors and seniors at Marash are qualified to be considered as college students by the Constantinople grade. Or again, statistics indicate that fifty of the pupils at Smyrna Collegiate Institute are in the kindergarten. If this is correct, surely they should not be classified as college students. QUERY: Is a standardization of college courses in our institutions in Turkey feasible? If so, what shall be the basis of a "standard" course?

3. The colleges vary from the almost purely boarding type (Robert, Anatolia, St. Paul's), where the boarders number three to one day-student, to the institutions in Smyrna and Marash where there are three or four day-students to one boarder. This is due, of course, to local conditions, but must affect very much the influence which the college exerts on its students, as well as the breadth of the territory affected by the college.

4. Armenians are benefited by the colleges much more than any other nationality. They are twice as many in number as the students of any other single race. Turkish students are reported by each of the colleges except Syrian Protestant College.

5. More adherents of "orthodox" churches are reported than of any other religious confession. This is surprising, in view of the large number of Armenian students. Mohammedan students are registered in each college, and together they constitute one-ninth of the total student body. The observation that the number of Protestant and of Gregorian students for the empire is about equal is not so significant as it seems, for not all Protestants are Armenians. Yet by far the larger portion of them are.

6. According to the figures for Protestant and non-Protestant students, the colleges fall into three classes: 1) those in which Protestant students are in the majority, — Central Turkey College and Central Turkey Girls' College, where they form about two-thirds of the whole number, 2) those where Protestants and non-Protestants are about equal in number, — St. Paul's College and Euphrates College, and 3) those where Protestants are in the minority, constituting two-fifths to one-thirtieth of the student body, — the other six colleges in the list. This situation may be indicative of the strength of the Protestant community in the different sections of the empire. It must affect noticeably the atmosphere and the problems and methods of the different colleges.

Aintab, March 27, 1913.

JOHN E. MERRILL.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Madame Tchepotiew of the Russian Hospital gave the fourth in her series of delightful lectures on Russian Literature to the students of Constantinople College last Wednesday. This time she took the poet Nekrassoff for her subject, and gave a most interesting and subtle characterization of this man of contradictory impulses and character, and the work which put him in the front rank of Russian poets. Nekrassoff is little known, but Madame Tchepotiew showed how thoroughly he deserves wider recognition and appreciation.

President Patrick took the Constanza boat on Saturday to make a short stay in Munich. She will return in about two weeks. The Easter holidays commence on April 18th and close on the 30th, and a very short term follows, the commencement exercises being June 11th, when Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D., LL.D., of Harvard University and one of the Trustees of the College, will give the address.

I. F. D.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

March 29th, the Livingstone centennial was duly observed. Prof. Reed gave an address to the student body on the life and character of the hero.

An excursion — under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. — was made to Ephesus on "Kathara Deftera." Some eighty students from the A. C. I. and the I. C. took part.

The College Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Brett, has conducted a service each Sunday on the U. S. S. "Tennessee". Prof. Reed and Prof. Lawrence have occasionally given the address.

Work on the Assembly Hall at Paradise is now well under way. Great difficulty is experienced in providing transport as the military authorities have commandeered nearly all the carts in the district. Owing to the scarcity of coal, the price of lime is excessive. Dr. MacLachlan is kept more than busy superintending the new construction, ordering supplies and fittings, drawing up the plans for the Staff houses and looking after the grading, etc.

C. W. L.

"COUSIN KATE."

A dramatic entertainment was given last week Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at the English High School for Girls, Pera, under the auspices of the Constantinople Women's Club. The three-act comedy, "Cousin Kate," was most successfully rendered. It is difficult to pick out the stars, for every one did so well. The title rôle was taken by Miss Dorothy Baker, as Kate Curtis, and she abundantly sustained her reputation. Miss Eveline Thomson, as Mrs. Spencer, made a capital mother; and Mrs. Harold Greenwood, as Amy Spencer, carried very well the part of the conscientious daughter. Jane, the maid, was well acted by Mrs. J. H. Hartley. In the character of the curate, Rev. James Bartlett, Mr. Noel Bunn elicited much applause; and Mr. Douglas Binns, as Heath Desmond, acted the persistent suitor most realistically. The young brother, Bobby Spencer, was Mr. Harold Greenwood, who was also very natural. The stage setting and furnishings, as well as the costumes, were all that could be desired. All who attended these performances felt amply repaid; and the Women's Club is to be congratulated on the success of its entertainment.

AUSTRIA AND THE ALBANIANS.

In connection with the present activity of Austria on behalf of Albania, it may be of interest to call attention to a paragraph or two from "The Danger Zone of Europe," by H. Charles Woods, bearing on the subject. This book appeared two years ago.

"The strong Catholic propaganda which has been championed by Austria during the past fifty years and more, especially for the last three decades, has not only done much to produce religious hatred, but has undoubtedly proved an obstacle in the way of the formation of a strong Albania. The agents of Austria have worked and are working hard, nominally in support of the Roman Catholic religion. The village priesthood, which is largely composed of Franciscans, most of whom have studied first in Scutari and then in Austria, is utilized to spread ill-feeling between Moslems and Christians, and naturally works hard to prevent mixed marriages. A Roman Catholic bishop, supported by Austrian funds, has recently been promoted from the position of a village priest, and appointed to the see of Pulati, in the mountains.

"The Austrian propaganda in northern Albania has also been greatly furthered by the establishment of schools. In the past the education of the Christians in this part of the country has been carried out almost entirely under the auspices of Austria (or Italy). Soon after the arrival of the Jesuits in Scutari, about the middle of the last century, the first Austrian-supported school was opened in that town. About the same time Austria was recognized as the protector of the Roman Catholics in Albania. Beside this school, which is still in existence, the Franciscans have recently started a school for moun-

tain boys, most of whom are of the Mirdite tribe. The same Order provides an educational establishment for orphan boys and a girls' school controlled by Franciscan sisters. In addition an infant school has also recently been founded in Scutari. The education in all these Austrian-supported schools is old-fashioned. Only bookwork is taught, and no instruction is carried out in practical subjects. Thus a boy leaves school only fitted for office work, while a girl, instead of being able to make useful garments, can only do useless embroideries of European pattern."

"ZIONIST WORK IN PALESTINE."

The book with the above title, to which we had occasion to refer some three months since, sets forth in a most interesting way the efforts of the Zionist Organization toward colonization in Palestine. A surprising amount has been accomplished in the past half-century, as is evidenced by the successful colonies of Jews in many parts of the Land of Promise. The return of the Jews to agriculture, thought by many to be an impossible dream, is being realized; and at Jaffa there is an experiment station where experts are to be trained for this branch. Much attention is also being paid to work for women and girls, in sewing, lace work, needle embroidery, gardening, bee-culture, etc. A gratifying number of schools have been started for Jewish children, by the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the Anglo-Jewish Association, and other organizations working with the Zionist Movement. A scheme is on foot for the establishing of a Jewish University at Jerusalem, that may attract Jews from all over the world for post-graduate study.

As is well said by the editor, Mr. Israel Cohen, in the Introduction; — "The progress of Zionism depends upon two main factors — the support accorded to it by Jews and the attitude adopted by the Ottoman Government." We are inclined to believe that the support of wealthy Jews will be more and more accorded to this national movement. As for the attitude of the Ottoman Government, it will be time to judge of that when the present struggle for existence is settled and we can know what will be its policy toward all its many peoples in Asia.

The one disappointing feature of the Zionist program is the lack of adequate emphasis on the religious side of the Return of the Diaspora. The mere physical return to the land of their forefathers without a return to Jehovah, and insistence on a life in accord with the teachings of the prophets of the Lord, is a mockery. The only real and solid ground for a successful Zionist movement is on the basis of a true return to the Lord, as urged by Isaiah, Jeremiah and Malachi.

"WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE THE HEJIRA?"

This booklet of 45 pages by Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner has just been issued in a Turkish translation. It is in the form of a dialogue between four Moslem young men and presents in an interesting manner the historical proofs of the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament. It is heartily recommended for distribution among Moslems.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 16, 1913

EDITORIAL.

Errors will creep into the most carefully edited papers; and we are only grateful that we are not forced to publish as many *démentis* as many of our local contemporaries. We acknowledge however two mistakes in our last issue. The British officer in command of the international squadron blockading the Montenegrin coast is Vice-Admiral Burney and not Rear-Admiral Troubridge. We were also misled into announcing that an American concern was negotiating for the purchase of the ruins of Cheraghan Palace. This rumor turns out to be false.

The observations made by President Merrill of Central Turkey College, regarding the statistical table recently printed of attendance at the Colleges, are most suggestive. His queries are pertinent. One benefit of the collection and publication of such figures is the opportunity it gives for improvement where improvement is shown to be possible. If our Colleges are to do really college-grade work, let us find out what that term means, and then give the bulk of our attention to that. Perhaps the preparatory departments of our institutions are claiming too large a proportion of the energies of the teaching force. It is high time that this preparatory work were taken in hand by the graduates of our colleges, and done independently. Such a move is the contemplated Martyn Memorial High School at Tokat; only we understand that there the desire is to have the proposed school under American management. Central Turkey College subsidizes several independent native high schools, in Ourfa, Kessab, Bircadjik, Zeitoun and Kilis. The proposition was made some time since that Robert College should similarly subsidize schools in Adrianople and Brousa. But in any case, it would seem as if the native communities ought to be able by this time to take care of the preparatory training of their own youth, leaving the colleges free to give their strength to college work.

Another interesting study would be the results attained by our colleges, as shown by the number graduating each year, and by their subsequent career. How many prove to

be, in the communities where they live, the sort of moral and spiritual force which their *almæ matres* have a right to expect of them? How many go into the learned professions, and how many into business? Probably no institution is able to follow up its non-graduate students, to tell how far the year or two or three of college training is bearing its legitimate fruit. But many a great and good man has never received a college diploma. And after all the main question is, how is the effect of the colleges being shown by the communities in which they are at work? Are these communities reaching the point where they can look forward to having satisfactory institutions of higher learning of their own, where the moral and spiritual influences that make for character-building may be equal to those of the best American colleges? For the peoples of these countries will not be content to be always under foreign tutelage. They must one day walk alone.

One year ago, on April 18th, the second Parliament was formally opened by His Majesty the Sultan. After a checkered career of three months and a half, it ended its labors, and has passed out of existence. In fact, opinion is divided as to whether it was in reality a second Parliament or only the tail end of the first. In any case, the present problem is, when shall we see another, and what sort of a body will it be? At the time of the first general election, in 1908, the people of this Empire knew very little of the meaning of a vote, and in many cases the elections were acknowledged to be farcical. In the second instance, last year, popular ignorance did not stand in the way so much as did party intrigue; but the results were no more an expression of the will of the people than four years earlier. And now, if a general election is ordered for a new Chamber of Deputies, are the people in any better shape to exercise a free choice as to who shall represent them? And is there after all any chance of the actual will of the people becoming the dominating legislative power in the Ottoman Empire? Within the year, the Empire has been reduced in size and population by, roughly speaking, one-third. Is it now any more homogeneous or capable of self-government? Or are they right who contend that democratic institutions are bound to fail here, and what the country needs is a benevolent autocrat as its absolute ruler?

We believe that it would *not* be for the best interests of the country to go back to absolutism, however benevolent; and this for two reasons. One is, that to take away from fifteen millions of people their constitutional rights and thrust them again into the hands of an autocracy is a step toward the dark ages. If the people are incapable of self-government, what they need is training in self-government, not a reduction to abject servitude. But the second reason is, that the Ottoman people *are* capable of governing themselves, when given a fair chance. The trouble is that scheming politicians and party machines have not given them their chance as yet. Now do it, and watch results. Let the people have an honest chance to send to the Imperial Parliament the men of their own choice, without dictation or terrorism, and

we shall get a majority of a fairly able type, with really worthy leaders. The great danger lies in interference by a selfish oligarchy with the expression of popular will.

We look forward hopefully to the convocation of a new Parliament, for the regulation of the affairs of a chastened and humiliated nation. As soon as the war is really over and military matters cease to have preeminent place, this work of national reconstruction by the representatives of the people must begin.

A CURE FOR THE ALEPPO BUTTON.

In the last number of *Al-Kulliyeh*, the monthly publication of the Syrian Protestant College, Dr. W. B. Adams, Professor of Dermatology in that institution, describes a treatment which has been remarkably successful in dealing with this disfiguring disease. It may not be generally known that the Aleppo or Oriental Button is found not only in the regions of Aintab, Diarbekir, Baghdad and the Lebanon, but in India, Algiers, Tunis, Natal, Persia, Cyprus, Crete and elsewhere; and within the past two years a few cases have been observed in the Panama Canal Zone.

Of the cause of the button, Dr. Adams says:—"The true cause has been demonstrated to be a curious oat shaped microbe belonging the animal kingdom. The 'button-makers' have been named Leishman bodies. How these germs invade the human system, and lower animals as well, is as yet unknown. Occasionally the lower animals are affected, and I recall an instance where a friend of mine had a dog afflicted with a large button on the end of his nose as badly as any resident of Aleppo. And the poor dog's nose was buttoned up for a whole year. Dr. Altounian of Aleppo, who has published a monograph on the disease, thinks that the mosquito is the carrier and planter, and many observers agree with him, but not all. One thing is certain; the button always occurs on an exposed part or on a part covered so thinly that biting insects could pierce through to the skin."

After enumerating some ten or a dozen remedies that have held the disease in check, Dr. Adams reports the cure of the button both in the Crimea and at Panama by freezing with ether; and goes on to say:—

"It was right here I saw a light. If ether has cured by freezing then carbon dioxid snow ought to cure the button quicker, easier, more effectually, for it is so much easier managed than an ether spray, and it produces a much more intense cold, as it has a temperature of -80 deg. C. Soon after reading Dr. Darling's article, a patient appeared with a button on his lower eyelid. As he was a college student it is obvious how serious it was for him to have one eye practically put out of commission for a year, with possible damage to it and a disfiguring scar on his face. The student had come from Aleppo within three or four months and it began just as he was about to depart for College. This patient required two freezings, because the button was so close to the eye I feared injury to the eyeball and consequently froze it for 20 seconds, allowed the papule to thaw, and repeated the freezing twice, making 60 seconds altogether.

"In my case histories I have notes on 20 cases of Aleppo Button treated with carbon dioxid snow since Jan. 20th, 1912. I have treated the buttons in all stages, from small papules of two or three months duration to enormous ones as large as a dollar, and some have been in the late stage of suppuration and crusting. I freeze the whole surface of the button thoroughly, giving at least 60 seconds of firm pressure with the carbon dioxid snow crayon. There is a slight stinging sensation, quite bearable, and the button remains as hard as wood for a minute or two, then it swells very considerably, and in half an hour to one hour the surface blisters, oozes serum freely for two or three days, crusts over, and in ten days to two weeks this crust falls off and reveals the button healed. There is no button there. As recorded in my notes on the first case treated, 'It is cleared entirely, faded, melted, disappeared.' In the cases that are from two to four or five months old, that is, buttons that have not reached the stage of mixed infection, which is responsible for the suppuration, the treatment leaves a scarcely discernible scar. The suppuration buttons naturally are the longer in healing and leave more of a mark, because there has been more or less destruction of tissue by the process of suppuration; but even so, the after mark is far less than if the button goes through its long course of a year's suppuration and slow healing.

"Nearly nine years ago I originated the treatment of the Aleppo Button by the X-rays. It cured the disease in about a dozen eight-minute sittings. But there can be no comparison of my old method with the new, both as to the matter of time and expense.

"The carbon dioxid snow produces a temperature of -80 deg. C. This terrible cold must kill the parasite, the Leishman bodies. They are of the animal kingdom. Further, this local irritation brings a tremendous influx of blood to the papule, overcoming the stasis of blood in the button, and producing a great leukocytosis, which brings about a rapid healing process."

THE MOSLEM WORLD FOR APRIL.

The April number of this quarterly review contains several articles related to the present war and its results on Islam. Rev. W. R. W. Gardner writes on "After the War" A translation from the French *Revue du Monde Musulman* is given entitled "Il est Conquis." Dr. W. St. Clair Tisdall, in "An English Apologist for Islam," has some scathing criticism for Mr. Leeder and his recent very superficial book. Dr. C. R. Watson gives a favorable estimate of Dr. Gottfried Simon's book, "The Progress and Arrest of Islam in Sumatra"; and Mr. C. E. G. Tisdall contributes a plea for a special mission to the Malay Moslems, where there appears now a unique opportunity. Mr. George Swan's description of "The Matbuli Incident" is an illuminating commentary on Moslem superstition at Cairo, the intellectual capital of Islam. The editor, Dr. Zwemer, in "The Stumbling-block of the Cross," gives reasons for insisting on the preaching of the doctrine of the Cross among Moslems with all clearness.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A delightful evening was spent recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ferguson, where a number of friends of Dr. and Mrs. Bowen met to greet them on their return from America and to tender birthday congratulations to Dr. Bowen. Several had prepared greetings in verse, facetious and otherwise; and Professor van Millingen took the part of devil's advocate and maligned the character of our genial friend the Agent of the American Bible Society, to the merriment of all present. Songs and refreshments contributed much to the occasion.

The *Levant Herald* has been suspended by the court-martial, for printing something about the new King of Greece too complimentary to suit Ottoman sensitivities.

Two good concerts this Friday, — at the Armenian Church in Ainali Cheshme, Pera, at 3 p.m., and at Robert College at 8:30 p.m.

The Greek comic weekly *Ap' Ola* has been suspended indefinitely by court-martial.

Last Saturday evening the instructors at Robert College entertained about two hundred friends with an excruciatingly funny darkey minstrel show. The printed program was comical, but the performers were far more so. It was a regular Gridiron Club for the members of the Faculty, who bore their roasting heroically. As several of the instructors hail from the Sunny South, their perfect accent and dialect made the illusion complete. For obvious reasons, the student body were absent.

Prince Roland Bonaparte arrived here yesterday, coming from Athens.

THE PROVINCES.

The rainfall in Syria at the middle of March had already exceeded the average annual precipitation by over an inch. The average at the S.P.C. Observatory is 35.8 inches. Many of the observers at out-stations report far heavier rainfall.

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, is practically interested in education in Turkey. Since his visit to this country several years ago, he has sent annually a half scholarship to a needy student in the S.P.C. at Beirut.

A monthly religious publication is being started by the faculty of Euphrates College, Rev. H. H. Riggs being the editor-in-chief.

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NOTES.

Mr. Tompkins of Robert College returned with his sister on Monday after a visit to Buda-pest, Sofia, Samokov and Adrianople. He was the first American to enter Adrianople after the siege, and was there ahead of the newspaper men.

Mr. Charles W. Fowle, of the American Embassy, left by Roumanian steamer yesterday on his way to America on leave. He hopes to return in June.

Miss Jessie Holeman has returned to Gedik Pasha from the British Hospital, having made a good recovery from pneumonia.

Miss Ruth Tavender, of Dorchester, Mass., a graduate of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital Training School, has been secured as a nurse for the Azariah Smith Hospital, Aintab, to be associated with Miss Bewer and Dr. Shepard, and expects to come to Turkey this summer.

OTHER LANDS.

The Pope, who has been suffering from influenza, is reported to be worse, with fears of pneumonia.

Another attempt was made on Sunday last to assassinate the King of Spain, but the bullets fired at him went wide. The miscreant, a Catalonian, was arrested.

The *Near East* says the Cairo Branch of the Y. W. C. A. has been celebrating the tenth anniversary of its occupation of Connaught House. At a reception held there Lady Procter, head of the World's Y. W. C. A., was the guest of the evening and one of the speakers. She also addressed a drawing-room meeting at the American Agency in behalf of the Y. W. C. A.

The ambassadors in conference at St. Petersburg, to whom the Roumanian-Bulgarian boundary question was referred, have settled it by allotting to Roumania the town of Silistria, with its fortifications, and the new frontier line runs from there to Cape Shabla on the Black Sea.

President Wilson has smashed another precedent by going in person to Congress and reading to the two houses his message on tariff revision.

Prof. Edward Dowden, of Trinity College, Dublin, the famous literary critic and writer, died April 4th, aged 70.

The Bible Lands Missions Aid Society has moved to new quarters, at 392, Strand, London, opposite the Hotel Cecil.

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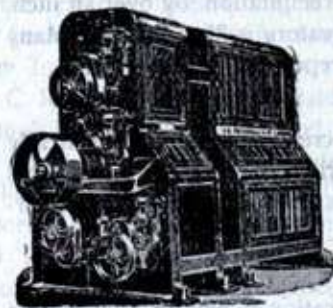
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SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	> 21st. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	June 1st. >
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	> 7th. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	> 21st. >

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	March 25th. 1913
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	April 18th. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	May 30th. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	July 22nd. >

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