

The Orient.

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THE ALBANIAN CRISIS.

After an unsuccessful attempt in behalf of the Ottoman government to get the Malissori refugees to accept the proffered terms and return to the Turkish side of the frontier, the Archbishop of Shkodra has returned from Podgoritza. The refugees in Montenegro refused to arrange terms of peace, and show no sign of weakening in their demand for a guarantee. Their situation in Montenegro is a pitiable one, for they lack the bare necessities of life, and disease is carrying off their cattle. Many of them are living in caves.

The period of amnesty granted to the insurgents expires to-morrow. It is now asserted that Gen. Abdullah Pasha, who has sailed for St. Jean de Medua, expects to arrive there early next week, and will then give the Malissores twenty-four hours' grace before proceeding against them.

Meanwhile the situation in the Janina region is disquieting. Some 3,000 Moslem Albanian insurgents have made their appearance along the road between that city and its seaport, Santi Quaranta, and other bands are active in other directions. Business is at a standstill. A commission of five, who went out to counsel the Albanians to remain faithful, was captured and taken to the mountains. At Argyrocastro a meeting in a mosque was addressed by the deputy Müfid Bey, who demanded that the same privileges that might be accorded to the Malissores should be extended to all the Albanians.

The region of Ipek and Diakova, in the vilayet of Üsküb, is also full of disorder, and daily encounters take place between Albanian insurgents and the troops. Cholera has appeared in this region, to add to the horrors of armed conflict.

The papal nuncio at Vienna, in an interview with Reshid Pasha, Ottoman ambassador to the Dual Monarchy, expressed the desire of the Vatican for a favorable solution of the situation, and the sympathy of the Pope for the Albanians.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that Prince Danilo of Montenegro is going to St. Petersburg on a special mission in connection with the Albanian question. It appears that the Russian bureaucracy does not wish any longer to continue such financial assistance to Montenegro as has enabled the latter thus far to feed the refugees. The Tsar is inclined to be more lenient, but is powerless to withstand his entourage. The question is raised by the London *Times*: "What if the Albanian refugees simply refuse to return to their devastated homes, even though Montenegrin supplies be cut off? What if they prefer starvation to the treatment which they believe to await them across the border?"

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Not meaning to insinuate that other notices are not important, we wish to impress indelibly on the memory of every subscriber that on and after January 1st, 1912, the subscription price of *The Orient* will be a quarter-lira for those in the Ottoman Empire, and for other countries, \$1.50, or 6 shillings, or 7½ francs. Do you think the paper worth it? A cent a week for postage uses up 52 cents out of the \$ 1.50. We simply cannot afford to keep on donating the postage.

For new subscriptions received between now and the end of 1911, the old rates will be charged for the remainder of 1911, and the increase will begin all around on Jan. 1st, 1912.

THE CHOLERA IN SIVAS.

SIVAS, TURKEY-IN-ASIA,

July 15th, 1911.

Dear friends:—

As you may have read more or less in the papers about cholera, it will perhaps be quieting to your feelings to know what the exact situation is here in Sivas.

The cholera began in Samsoun, our Black Sea port, in the spring and has been slowly working this way. It raged in Tocat, two days' journey away, for some weeks and is still continuing. When it reached Tocat quarantine was established between Sivas and Tocat. Occasional cases began in Sivas near the end of May but at first they were travellers. For ten days it has been on the increase and now there are from ten to twenty deaths a day.

Unfortunately in the very beginning a traveller with a malignant case died very suddenly and the story was started that the doctors, to stop the spread of the disease, were poisoning people. Now most of the people do not call doctors nor give word except in case of a death. The result is that the cholera is increasing and it seems impossible to stop it. Dr. Clark reached us a week ago and is working hard and very full of work. He is on the go all the time, using one of our horses in the forenoon and the other afternoons. Two of our teachers are helping the pharmacist and in clinics. Our American nurse Miss Cole is away on her vacation. Miss Graffam is in one outstation where cholera has broken out, doing what she can.

Our houses are in the healthiest part of the city and we are all very well. We see no reason to fear personally, and trust our friends will not worry about us. We do need relief for supplying medicine and care to the poor, the greatest sufferers.

ERNEST C. PARTRIDGE.

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE, AINTAB.

The 36th annual report of the Board of Managers of Central Turkey College to the Cilicia Union has just been published. It draws attention to the separation of the preparatory department from the college, Prof. Baliozian acting as principal of the preparatory department. This enables the college students to enjoy a greater amount of self-government and responsibility, while the stricter discipline and oversight of the younger students continues to yield good results. For the first time, the diplomas of the graduating class bore the official approval of the Aleppo Department of Public Instruction. Thirteen graduated from the College this year. The students have numbered 179, of whom 68 were in the college and 111 in the preparatory department. 118 were Protestants and 8 Mohammedans. Three students were drafted into the army, but a later order allowed four others to continue their studies. The Y. M. C. A. has had 23 active and 33 associate members. The active membership of the alumni association numbers 30. Sixteen new prizes were offered this year for competition in various studies. 384 books were added to the library, bringing the total up to 6782 volumes. The accumulated deficit of the last three years, amounts to about \$6000, of which the American Board has promised to pay half, if the Trustees raise the other half before the end of December.

ORDINATION AT ADABAZAR.

Last Sunday occurred at Adabazar the ordination of Mr. Christopher Djedjizian, minister of the Armenian Evangelical Church at Alexandria, Egypt. Rev. Hovsep Djedjizian presided, and stated that the ordination took place in accordance with action taken last year by the Bithynia Union. The sermon was preached by Rev. Arsen Schmavonian; the ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. Ghazaros Garabedian, who also gave the right hand of fellowship. Rev. H. S. Barnum, D.D., then gave the charge to the newly ordained evangelist. The church was very well filled, as also at the afternoon service, when Rev. Mr. Garabedian preached.

Rev. Hovsep Djedjizian has tendered his resignation as pastor at Adabazar; and after a month's vacation at Brousa, he will take up his new work in connection with the Vlanga Church at Constantinople. His place at Adabazar will be filled for the present by Rev. G. B. Adanalian, lately of Smyrna. Rev. Kevork Demirjian goes from the Vlanga Church to Scotland for further study. Rev. M. H. Knadjian has been called from Cairo to Smyrna.

The cholera has increased very much during the past week, there having been from July 25th to 31st inclusive 128 cases in Constantinople and 69 deaths. The totals as officially reported, from June 1st to July 31st were 182 cases and 91

A YEZIDI APPEAL.

[This translation of a Letter from Sheikh Maseekh Belloo, of the Saminoke Tribe of the Yezidis of the Sinjar Mountains in Mesopotamia, was forwarded to *The Orient* by Rev. A. N. Andrus.]

"Our Friend and Beloved Brother :—

After wishing the peace and mercy of God upon you, you may know that we sent you a letter before this one which you did not answer. We have heard of the act of mercy you have shown to Moslems, while our tribe of 400 houses, aside from those from other tribes connected with us, and in the last degree of need, you left without showing us mercy. We had thought that you were reckoned among our dearest friends, but you have become our enemy, since you had mercy upon Moslems but did not pity us who are fellow-Christians with you. How many times have we sent you news and letters, and you replied that you were coming, while the fact is your word has turned out the opposite, since we beheld you went to the Moslems, who have helpers, while we have but the exalted God only. We look to you and to the dealer in mercy, — the man who is in Mardin of whose mercy to the Yezidis, whom he received and had pity upon, we have heard.

Now, for the sake of Jesus, the Enlightener, and the Christ, you must be earnest and talk with the Khowaja, and let him know that *we shall need help each month*; also that the tribe is large and poor, and that we cannot move from our places to another, and that *there is no one to have mercy upon us*.

We wrote you a letter, but the result of the letter was that its fruit went to the poor among the Arabs who are Moslems. You came near to us, but you distributed to the Arabs, and did not say, "Those poor Yezidis! we shall help them." They ask mercies of God, of Jesus, of the Khowaja, and of you.

But prolixity is not good. For God's sake, and the sake of Jesus, — for we, too, are fellow-Christians and Jesus teaches you to be merciful, — this year we shall need a great deal of help. Besides this year we shall not need anything. Your alms and your benevolence from the Khowaja have reached to all men, and we have remained the only ones who have not received mercy.

Give our salutations to the Khowaja and read to him what we have written. We are looking for a speedy supply of mercy from the Khowaja and yourself."

(Signed) Your Friend,

MASEEKH BELLOO.

Received by the one to whom written,
July 6th, 1911.

THE TURKISH LYCEUM FOR GIRLS.

The *Renin* in a leading article calls attention to the importance of this institution at Candilli, of which we spoke a few weeks since.

"The Imperial Lyceum for girls which is shortly to open, is the work of the president of the Chamber of Deputies. We welcome this school as one of the most useful institutions of the constitutional era. For we hold that as long as there is a lack of institutions capable of radiating the moral light needed by the daughters of the nation, who are the brides of today and the mothers of tomorrow, so long is there danger that the progress we await will be much retarded. Indeed, if the mothers fail to qualify as the first teachers, and the mother's arms are not the earliest school, how can the coming generations be lifted to the desired place as regards thoughts and feelings? It is always intelligent mothers who have brought up great men. Intelligent mothers begin to exercise an influence over their children earlier even than the cradle. We ought to take much greater care of our daughters than our sons, as the hope of the country; and we should admire with all our powers this institution that opens its doors to our daughters. We wish we could see all Ottomans, and especially the whole Moslem community, unanimous in hailing as a national day of rejoicing the opening of the Imperial Girls' School. Unfortunately, however, there is among us a class of men who, for reasons best known to themselves, delight to injure and render unfruitful every useful enterprise. According to the report that these men are circulating, foreign languages are to be taught in this school, our daughters are to be Frenchified under the mask of this instruction and training, and nobody knows what else. No indeed, let us correct the impression. In the school program the teaching of foreign languages is to occupy only a secondary place, and even this only until our own national library can acquire the enrichment it needs. For we are forced to confess that today a woman who knows only Turkish can find no book to read that will teach her the duties incumbent on her as a wife and mother. So that in order to let her learn what she needs to know, she must be given another means, at present, besides the Turkish language. This is the object of introducing foreign languages into the curriculum of this lyceum. We should have no doubt as to this. The patriotism and the learning of the honorable founder of the school are a guarantee that the purpose of the school is to produce educated wives and mothers.

"On the other hand I am alarmed at the desire of some women to go to the bottom of mathematics, physics and philology; for the most learned women seem to despise the duties of wife and mother, which are exactly what they should know in detail. For the woman who, between the meat course and the dessert, stops to discourse boastfully on the philosophy of Kant, raises difficulties, I am inclined to think, with her husband's digestion. Knowledge that is not immediately connected with conjugal and maternal duties, is agreeable only when, in the heads of maidens, it blossoms forth as

does the smile upon the lips. There exists, one path of lead marked out by nature for the woman; let girls' schools, then, direct the feet of young ladies in that road. Women who become so fond of books as to turn with aversion from the kitchen and fear to approach a needle, have made a bad choice of books, or have not understood them. The *apdin* is not an ornament that befits only an uneducated servant girl, it is most suitable also once in a while around the waist of the mistress of the house."

A GERMAN TRAMP.

I did not think I should overcome, and that in one swift moment, the strong feeling of repugnance I have felt for over quarter of a century to the German tramps who with persistent regularity follow each other on the routes which they have laid out for themselves all over Europe. They are so dirty and so reeking of drink and tobacco, their faces are for the most part so evil, their importunity so unconquerable, their attitude sometimes so bullying and threatening, that I must admit that if ever I caught sight of one approaching I bolted the door, and kept it bolted (often for hours) till he disappeared.

Last week one of the fraternity was reported to have been in our compound. It is true he did not beg, but only tried to sell his pitiful wares, and a something in his speech and carriage seemed to differentiate him somewhat from the general run; but when the usual story was told of illness, hospital, and loss of work, feelings began to harden again as we wondered what brought him to our small out-of-the-way town.

The next day he was seen lying on the grass beneath our windows. Was he drunk, or ill, or possibly dying? After he had lain there an hour or more, woman's heart was moved to care for him. He was ravenously hungry, he said; and a liberal supply of bread and butter was carried out to him, and then the bearer returned for a cup of coffee. While the coffee was making, we watched him through the window. His back was towards us, and he was unaware that anyone saw him. And as we watched, that poor miserable tramp, starved and weak, sitting on the grass, with nothing but this plate of bread before him, pulled off his cap and reverently gave thanks to God for the food. And a little later, when he had put half of the bread in his pocket "against the next day" (as he said), and had drunk his coffee, he once more doffed his cap and again gave thanks.

Is it wonderful that a great revulsion of feeling set in? Ah, if only one could possess the eye that would unerringly distinguish between the genuine and the false, the worthy and the unworthy! But that incident comes home to heart and soul and conscience with the reproachful question — Is it not better that many unworthy should receive rather than that one such should fail of his "cup of cold water — in the name of a disciple"?

Samokov.

R. T.

AID FOR THE FIRE SUFFERERS.

A strong committee of relief for those who suffered in the Stamboul fires of last week has been organized under the chairmanship of Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies. It is an international committee, including among its members Sir Babington Smith, Sir Adam Block, M. E. Huguénin, M. Revoil, Haladjian Effendi, Zohrab Effendi, Mr. Boussios, and other well-known residents. His Majesty the Sultan was the first to come forward, with a contribution of Lt. 2,500. The Imperial Ottoman Bank has given Lt. 2,000; the National Bank of Turkey, £ 4,000; Sir Ernest Cassel, £ 2,000, the Greek Patriarchate, Lt. 200; the Committee of Union and Progress of Salonica, Lt. 300; the municipal council of Vienna, 5,000 kronen; Marshal Nogi, the Japanese General, 25 napoleons. The German Emperor has donated 20,000 marks; the Austrian Emperor, 20,000 kronen; the Austro-Hungarian government, 6,000 kronen; the Deutsche Bank, Lt. 2,000; H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, Lt. 500, and there have been many smaller contributions. The prefecture of the city is distributing as many as 50,000 loaves of bread per day to the sufferers. The Minister of Marine has placed at the disposal of the homeless two steamers for temporary refuge. A municipal physician has been instructed to look after the sanitary condition of those camping in the open air.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association is so young and the work allotted to it is by common consent so great that in the secretaryship unceasing study becomes a prime requisite for success. That the men in this profession realize this throughout their career is attested by the thorough work done in the secretaries' Conferences. The one which was held last month in Columbus, Ohio, is noteworthy in several respects. It was prepared for by the work of commissions which had been studying their problems for almost two years. It devoted six whole days not to matters of organization but to the fundamental topic "Training for Leadership in Christian Service." It had an attendance of 100 secretaries among whom the more experienced men in the country were most largely represented and proved the most anxious about the development of their own efficiency as well as of that of the whole profession. It reemphasized some of the great essentials in viewing this profession; that it must be recognized as a calling worthy of the best efforts of a whole life; that college training is indispensable in all phases of the work; theological training in some of the most important, and special preliminary technical training in a large and growing number. It rightly stamped the finding of men of great ability and spiritual power as the greatest need in the association movement; and it again called attention to the fact that the association secretary must be primarily a director and leader of spiritual forces.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

College closed July 4th. The American community celebrated the Glorious Fourth by a base ball game between the team of the Preparatory Department teachers and the World, which meant teachers from any other department. Rev. Mr. Edgar of Nicosia, Cyprus, an old-time pitcher at Washington and Jefferson College, was the efficient umpire. Napp and Finney were the Preparatory battery and Prof. Reed and Mr. Stewart were the World's battery. Mr. Napp pitched a great game and the World got but 5 runs while the Preps ran around five times as many tallies. The American small boys brought their fire crackers and popped them off by way of applause on every occasion. We smelled powder smoke and it made some of us home-sick till our children reminded us that at home one probably couldn't have fire-crackers and so there were compensations in exile!

Before the game all met at the home of Mrs. Nickoley, who served tea. Our English friends were invited, and not a few came. They enjoyed the tea, and the ball game wasn't cricket, you know, (the Preps. would not be through batting, if it had been cricket, by the opening of college in October), yet they said they enjoyed it.

July 3d were the graduation exercises of the American School for Girls at Beirut. 9 young ladies took their diplomas, the largest class that has graduated. Gerald Dale Memorial Hall was crowded. Rev. Dr. Hoskins presided and Miss Tolles the principal gave the diplomas. Mr. Ibrahim Haurani, the gifted Arabic scholar, gave an address in Arabic and Prof. Hall of the S. P. C. gave an address in English. The singing led by Miss Kurban was a very pleasing feature of the program.

On the same day the British Syrian Training School held its graduating exercises. Dr. Webster of the S. P. C. gave the address. The admiral of the British fleet, then in the harbor, sent the band, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. It is the first class to graduate from the new hall in the Jubilee Building.

Dr. Harrison of Muscat gave Beirut people the pleasure of his company for a few days while on his way to Constantinople. And Mr. Donaldson returning home after his tutorship in Forman college at Lahore, India, has spent several days here. He has joined the Petra trip, which a large number of the staff of the S. P. C. are taking. Mr. Donaldson returns to America to study theology and expects to return to India. Messrs. Deyo, Finney and Napp have completed their term of service at S. P. C. and have sailed for America. Mr. Buchanan leaves the college at the invitation of the Syrian Mission and next year will be acting principal of the Shweir Boys' Boarding School in place of Mr. Scherer, who has sailed for America, where he will study a year before seeking ordination. He will meet Mrs. Scherer, who is visiting with her parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackie, in Scotland.

Mr. William Freidinger assistant principal of the Suk et Gharb Boys' Academy has sailed for America, where he will be ordained. He will return in October and bring his sister,

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who will assist in the school. Rev. Mr. Hardin will be in America on furlough.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. March of Beirut, Miss Amy March, who has taught the past year in the American School for Girls, Master Harold March and Miss Hill sailed for America on furlough on July 10th.

The Johanniter Hospital in Beirut was founded by the noble order of the Knights of St. John of the German branch of that order in 1861, to meet the great needs that arose after the massacres in Lebanon and Damascus. At first a men's hospital, after some years it was opened for both sexes. From time to time it has been enlarged. One notable enlargement was the pretty chapel, the gift of American friends, through the instrumentality of the late Dr. Post. About 800 patients are treated in the hospital during the year, and over 13,000 cases are treated in the out-patient department. The nursing staff are Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth. The medical and surgical staff are the professors of the S. P. C. and the students are trained in the wards and operating room and polyclinic of the hospital, supplemented by the suite of the college hospitals for the specialties. The hospital is beautifully situated in the Ras Beirut quarter, near the College, and is surrounded by beautiful gardens.

This is the jubilee year and it was planned to celebrate fittingly the event, but several circumstances have made it necessary to postpone this until the fall. In recognition of the semi-centennial the Kaiser has bestowed the order of the Red Eagle upon Dr. Graham, the chief physician, and on Mr. Kappas, many years on the governing body, and the order of the Crown upon Mr. Khalil Saadeh, for 38 years the faithful steward of the institution.

His Majesty the Sultan also conferred the order of the Medjidie upon Sister Anna Zorn, who for many years has been connected with the hospital and for the past 10 years has been the Sister Superior.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN BULGARIA.

Following the lead of Mrs. Locke, one of the early missionaries to Bulgaria, considerable work along temperance lines is being carried on now, under the efficient leadership of Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D., of Sofia. Between 1890 and 1892, fourteen contests were held among the students at Samokov

for the Demorest Temperance medals. From 1896 to 1900 there were printed 78,000 pieces of temperance literature, with a total of 484,000 pages. From 1907 to 1909 there were printed 191,000 copies, with a total of 2,288,400 pages. Up to date there have been printed in all over 500,000 tracts, etc., with a total of about 6,400,000 pages. In this splendid work, Dr. Clarke has had the cooperation and help not only of the Bulgarian Ministries of Education, Interior and Foreign Affairs, but also of Queen Eleanora herself. The Queen has several times visited Dr. Clarke in his illness, and exhibited a deep interest in the temperance work, as well as in Y.M.C.A. work and other branches of effort. The Bulgarian Exarch has also entered into cordial cooperation in the distribution of literature, as have other prominent Bulgarians. Mrs. Marsh of Philippopolis has been tireless in this distribution; and the Chicago Tract Society has ordered several thousand tracts for distribution among Bulgarians in and near Chicago. A Sofia paper for priests has requested 1200 copies of the three latest tracts that it may send them out with its regular issues. Several thousand copies of "Slavery in Bulgaria" (to its 17,000 saloons) have been circulated. A vigorous effort is being made to inculcate ideas of local option in all sections of the country. In some mountain hamlets, where the villagers have freed themselves from the saloons, the owners of these are claiming payment for the loss of their business.

Dr. Clarke, who is 79 years of age, has had seven strokes of apoplexy, the last on May 19th last; but God still spares his life to this work. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Bulgaria, in October 1909, he received twenty-five letters and ten telegrams and over 225 francs for the distribution of temperance tracts.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Turkish daily *Jihad* has been suspended by order of court-martial.

The July number of *The Student World* has articles on the Constantinople Conference of the Student Federation, by President Gates, President Patrick, and Mr. Lawson P. Chambers; also an article on The Immediate Outreach of the Conference. The official printed report of the Conference, a book of 327 pages, has also made its appearance.

The *Tanin*, having behaved reasonably well under three or four aliases for two months, has been permitted to resume its original name.

Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, Minister of Marine, has left for England. His mission is said to be in connection with the construction of the new Turkish battleship by the Armstrong firm.

Baron Mayor des Planches, for many years Italian ambassador at Constantinople, has retired from his post, and left on Monday. He will be succeeded by Marquis Emilio Garoni, a senator, formerly prefect of Genoa.

Gen. Shevket Torghoud Pasha, who has been relieved of his command in Albania, has returned to this city.

THE PROVINCES.

Revolutionary bands have of late been very active in many parts of Macedonia, and murders are alarmingly frequent.

Reports from the region of Moush indicate that the Kourdish chieftains are causing great trouble not only to Armenians but also to the Kourdish farmers, in connection with the question of lands.

Contracts have been awarded to the National Bank of Turkey for the construction of harbors at Samsoun and Trebizond, and to the Oriental Railway Co. for that at Dedeagatch.

The negotiations between the Ottoman government and the French group, regarding a loan for building railroads, seem to be making favorable progress. The lines contemplated are those from the Danube to the Adriatic, from Monastir to the Adriatic, and from Samsoun to Sivas.

Considerable excitement has been caused by a speech delivered two weeks ago by Osman Pasha, inspector of the 4th army corps, at Haskeyu in the Bilis vilayet, in the course of which he accused the Armenians of stirring up agrarian difficulties with the Kourds in order to secure independence. Osman Pasha is severely criticised, not only by the local Armenian press, but by many other dailies, for meddling, as a military man, in politics at all, aside from the question of the truth or falsity of his statements; and the government is called upon to recall such a general, if his utterances were actually as reported.

A despatch from Izzet Pasha, commanding the forces in the Yemen, states that on July 15th, the Emir of Mecca, Hussein Pasha, after four severe battles with the Arab insurgents, succeeded in entering Ebha victorious with his troops.

Thanks to the efforts of Dr. M. A. Jewett, American Consul in Trebizond, parcels post between the United States and Turkish Seaport towns has been established through the Austrian post-office system.

NOTES.

Congratulations are in order to Prof. and Mrs. Gibbons of Robert College, on the birth of a son, Lloyd Irving, on July 31st.

One of the young Englishmen surveying for the proposed telephone lines was arrested last Friday at Haskeyu on a charge of arson. He had stooped down in the shelter of a house to light his pipe when some excited women noticed him, and with shrieks of rage began stoning him. The fortunate arrival of the police saved him from death, but landed him in jail, whence friendly explanations released him only after midnight.

Sir Gerard Lowther, British Ambassador, has returned from his visit to England.

OTHER LANDS.

According to London advices, China has decided to prohibit the importation of Turkish and Persian opium from January, 1912. The value of the opium imported from these two countries in 1910 was £115,000.

A most extraordinary scene occurred last week in the British House of Commons, when Premier Asquith was utterly foiled in his attempt to speak by the derisive shouts of the Opposition, and this in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the Speaker to obtain order.

The Canadian reciprocity bill has passed the United States Senate. It is having a hard time in the Canadian Parliament, and may not pass till after an appeal to the people.

A price of 100,000 tomans has been set on the head of Mohammed Ali, the ex-Shah, by the Persian government.

Naoum Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador to France, died very suddenly in Paris last Friday, of congestion of the heart. The funeral was held yesterday. The late ambassador was of a Maronite family, a Roman Catholic, and had been in the department of foreign affairs for many years, and also served as Governor of the Lebanon. He had received a large number of Ottoman and foreign decorations and orders.

In view of the existing difficulties between Greece and Turkey, Mr. Gryparis will not resume immediately his post as minister to Turkey, but will remain in the cabinet of Mr. Venizelos. The latter is having renewed difficulties in connection with the young naval officers, owing to his efforts at discipline on board the unfortunate "Averoff." A petition signed by several officers in the marine was sent to the heir-apparent in the absence of the king, protesting against the severity of Mr. Venizelos; but to no avail.

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