

# The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 32

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 22, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**16th Session** (Nov. 15). Most of the morning was taken up with a discussion of the military exoneration tax. Art. 47 of the enlistment bill fixes this at Lt. 50, on payment of which a recruit is transferred to the first year of the active reserves. The most varied objections were brought against this, several deputies favoring a gradation of taxes depending either on wealth or on the place of residence, the tax to vary from twenty-five to five hundred liras. Others objected to the immediate classification among the reserves of those who paid the exoneration tax, holding that these should be actually exempt for the three years when they would otherwise be in the active army. The lack of quorum toward the close of the morning prevented a vote on the subject. A motion to question the minister of foreign affairs as to the prolonged absence of Reshid Pasha from his post as ambassador at Vienna, with its consequent imperilling of Ottoman interests, was declared lost, though the opposing votes were not called for. Lastly the Minister of Public Instruction, Abdurrahman Sheref Bey, came in for a rebuff. It seems that his predecessor, Emroullah Effendi, had instituted a preliminary course of two years' study in the exact sciences for candidates for the University courses who had not had sufficient preparation. These persons were mainly Moslem theological students or men beyond the usual age for secondary schools. In its zeal for economy, the budget commission this year reduced this course to one year and ordered that those who had had one year be admitted to the various departments of the University, except medicine. The present Minister ruled that this could not be done in the Law School, nor in the School of Philology, but only in that of Moslem Theology. Thereupon the students appealed to the Chamber, and, in spite of the strenuous protest of the Minister, that a biennial course could not be and had not been completed in one year, the Deputies ordered by a vote of 79 to 30 that students with one year's preparation be admitted to the Law School and that of Philology as well. Naturally enough, the Minister of Public Instruction protested that he could not apply such a decision to his schedule; and they might look for his resignation of his portfolio.

**17th Session** (Nov. 18). The great discussion on the position of the Minister of Public Instruction regarding preliminary training for the University, waged all day, and resulted in a victory for the Minister, despite a furious onslaught of his foes to wreck his reputation. Strangely enough, many of the *ülemas* tried to stigmatize his attitude as an attack on the Moslem religion, and worked themselves up to quite a

high pitch of fanaticism over it. But calmer counsel prevailed after the noon recess, and by a vote of 85 to 60, the Chamber approved of the course of Abdurrahman Sheref Bey as being for the best interests of the students themselves. In explaining his inability to accept the shortening of the preparatory course to one year, the Minister said it was because the students could not do the work in one year. He quoted from the examinations of these first-year pupils, several of whom were unable to say whether any railroads existed in America or not. The *ülema* Tewfik Effendi led the opposition, accusing the Minister of an anti-Moslem policy; he referred to the foreign schools in this country which required all their pupils to attend religious exercises, while in Government schools prayer and the *namaz* were optional. The Minister, he said, was aiming a blow at the white-turbaned Moslem teachers, in trying to keep them out of the Law School. The *ülema* Shükri Effendi complained that while the Galata Serai was a government school, its weekly holiday was Sunday and not Friday, as it should be. Abdurrahman Sheref Bey, however, answered these objections bravely and held his ground; and a majority of the deputies refused to regard the question as a religious one, and in the end gave him a vote of confidence. The only other incident of the day was the announcement of the deputy from Mecca that the population of the Hedjaz was ready to declare the holy war at a signal from the Caliph.

**18th Session** (Nov. 20). A bill was introduced by Ismail Bey, leader of the popular party, removing the property qualifications for voting and holding office in municipal elections. A long discussion followed on a bill introduced by Djelal Bey, Minister of the Interior, concerning the relations of the gendarmerie to the civil authorities. Many complaints were made of irregularities due to the fact that the gendarmerie is under the control of the ministry of war, and civil officials not only have no control over the gendarmes but even suffer violence at their hands. Some deputies from Albania mentioned the selling of rifles by officers of the gendarmerie, who represented the Committee of Union and Progress. Because the President called the orator to order for not confining himself to the question, Tewfik Hodja (Malatia) stigmatized the head of the Chamber as the protector of brigands; and Ahmed Riza Bey was obliged to give him a public reprimand, — a thing almost unheard-of in the Ottoman Chamber. The bill of Djelal Bey was finally referred to a committee for further elaboration. Sidki Bey (Aidin) bemoaned the losses of the people of his province by reason of the irregularities of those sent in pursuit of brigands as well as of the brigands themselves. The Minister of the Interior, while denying

many of the allegations, admitted that undisciplined men had been sent on these expeditions, in the absence of sufficient gendarmes, and had been guilty of illegalities, and said they had been arrested. The Chester railroad project was then presented by Nedjib Draga Bey, of the commission on Public Works, who recommended the Chamber to pass it. Explanations were made by the Ministers of Public Works, and of Mines and Forests, as well as by the former Minister of Justice, and the subject was tabled till today.

### ECHOES FROM THE CORNER-STONE-LAYING.

Notes from the College Monthly, conducted by the class in Journalism. The reporters from this class gave translations of the speeches made at the laying of the corner stone, as follows:—

First by the representative of the Imperial Ottoman Department of Public Instruction, Mehmed Halid Bey:—“The greatest social question to-day is in regard to the intellectual and moral progress of women. There is no need to say that the source of all progress is education. The American College has been one of the greatest centers of education and light for women in this land. It owed its wonderful progress and high standard to the great courage and ability of its President, Dr. Patrick. With pride I have watched from year to year this institution rise and I think it my duty on this occasion to express the thanks of the Minister of Public Instruction to the College and its Faculty for their great and enlightened efforts.”

Archbishop Christopher Knites, Metropolitan of Pera, began by expressing the regret of the Patriarch at not being able to be present. He said:—“His Holiness, the Greek Patriarch, in asking me to represent him at this ceremony asked me to communicate to you his great esteem for this work, which greatly contributes to the promotion of learning.

“The Americans, representatives of a free, highly civilised and glorious nation have come to help us educate the women of this country, and prepare them to enter into society both as promoters of public good and as good house keepers. They also contribute to the strengthening of the ties between the different nations, while they respect the customs and traditions of the nations. So His Holiness expresses his best wishes for the growth of this institution and for its work of diffusing knowledge throughout many countries.”

Kevork Vartabed said in part: “I am very happy to be present at the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of this important educational institution, for I firmly believe that the education of the women of any nation is a fundamental factor in the progress of that nation. Another reason why I, like all the Armenians, value this College so highly, is that it is open to girls of all nationalities. This school helps to cultivate in young girls of different nationalities the habit of co-operation, so necessary for this country. I feel proud to say that the Armenian graduates of this College have already accomplished much for the enlightenment of the society in

which they live. So I express my best wishes for the successful completion of these new buildings, and the progress of the students in their intellectual work.”

Archimandrite Stephan began his speech by presenting the good wishes and the compliments of the Bulgarian Exarch, Joseph I., on this great day, to our College.

Archimandrite Stephan said that he was always glad to see the beginning and growth of such institutions as ours, because they show that the old traditions have been left behind and that new, strong ideas are pushing forward the progress of civilization, which will bring universal happiness. He called our College a nursery of principles through which the progress of civilization is pushed forward; an institution which encourages action, initiative and patriotism. Turning to the Bulgarian girls he asked them to try to get the greatest possible benefit out of the American and English culture, for the good of their fatherland, and the joy and pride of the College. Last he asked everybody to join him in wishing long life and great growth and success to the American College at Arnaoutkeuy.

Nov. 20, 1911.

I. F. D.

### EVANGELICAL BULGARIANS DELIBERATE.

The triennial joint session of the two Conferences of the Bulgarian Evangelical Churches in Southern Bulgaria has just finished its four days sittings in Samokov. The results of more general interest are:—(1) The Joint Conference approved a Pastoral Letter to the churches strongly urging the incompatibility between holding to Spirit[u]alism and retaining membership in our churches, that cult being distinguished from psychical research, and being defined as consulting the spirits of the dead, and accepting the religious teaching founded on their appearances and communications. (2) In regard to the proposed Central Theological Seminary for the American Board's four Missions in the Near East, the Joint Conference cordially welcomed the idea, and expressed itself as follows in regard to the probability that Bulgarians would attend it instead of going off to America. Their doing so would most likely depend chiefly on (a) the quality and standing of the proposed Seminary, (b) the expense being within the reach of our students, and (c) the growth of the evangelical work in the country here. In general, the Joint Conference believed that such a Seminary would meet our needs and would attract our students; and it expressed the view that students of the various nationalities should work for their compatriots in and around the location of the Seminary during their whole course. And (3) The Joint Conference appointed two Committees, one to submit to the churches for approval a revision of our ecclesiastical constitution, and the other to report to the next Conference on the advisability of adopting the scheme of centralized church-government (or something similar) that has been introduced so successfully in the Ceylon Mission and recommended in the columns of the *Missionary Herald*.

Samokov.

R. T.

## PERSIAN FINANCE AND FOREIGN INTRIGUE.

Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, Treasurer-General of Persia, has sent to the London *Times* a letter setting forth the difficulties caused by the Russian and British governments in the matter of reforming the finances of Persia. He says, "I assert that there is ample documentary evidence of a circumstantial nature to show that there was a deliberate agreement between a number of foreign Legations here, headed by the Russian Legation, to defeat my execution of the law conferring on the Treasurer-General plenary powers in matters fiscal, and to thwart the general system of centralization of collections, payments and accounting prescribed thereunder. The pretexts urged against the system were flimsy and untenable in the extreme, and their manifest purpose was to prevent any material change in the old style of conducting Persia's fiscal affairs." He goes on to show how, after declaring her absolute non-interference in the struggle of the ex-Shah and the Persian Government, Russia has repeatedly used threats, armed force and even brutal treatment to prevent the Persian Government from maintaining its authority and defeating the forces of Mohammed Ali. He cites numerous instances where Russian Consular protection was given to leaders of the forces of the ex-Shah, and where Cossacks were employed to punish those who stood out against this intruder. He says "The Russian Legation and Consulates not only claim absolute rights in Persia over all Russian subjects, 'legal or illegal,' but they claim a species of protectorate over another class of persons, chiefly well-known reactionaries and traitors, who are admittedly Persian subjects, yet against whom Russia will not permit the simplest governmental step to be taken under penalty of incurring her anger and her vengeance. This protégé-ship is likewise used to shield these persons from paying their taxes to the Persian Government. The loss of prestige to the Government and the encouragement thus given to others to rebel against the payment of their just dues, are even worse." Mr. Shuster complains of the sending of British troops to the Consulates in southern Persia. As to the effect of such dealing, he says, "So long as the present policy of thwarting the upbuilding of a strong central Government continues, — so long as it is the manifest attitude of the Powers to nullify all serious efforts on one pretext or another (but always selfish) and to ruin the Government's prestige in the eyes of the Persian people themselves, meanwhile keeping the country in a state of financial collapse, — just that long will any efforts at financial regeneration be as unavailing as certain documents written on the sands of temporary advantage or as promises of a neutrality which does not neutralize."

Upon the heels of the publication of this letter comes the news that Russia has renewed her demand for the withdrawal of the Treasury gendarmes from the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah, and for an apology by the foreign Minister at the Legation, stating that unless satisfaction were forthcoming within 48 hours, diplomatic relations would be broken off and Russia would take other measures. At this,

the whole Cabinet and the Regent resigned. As the order for this occupation of the property was given by Mr. Shuster, this renders his position an extremely difficult one. Assurances given him formerly by Russia that he should have a free hand in the financial regeneration of Persia have thus been stultified, apparently merely to give Russia a pretext for sending in more troops and occupying more territory. But does not Italy's example in Tripoli show that a pretext is in these days a superfluous formality?

## AN APPEAL TO MOSLEMS.

The Moslem Students' Association of Edinburgh has sent out the following appeal to their coreligionists throughout the world:—

"We write you these lines at a very critical moment. We are today face to face with a danger that tomorrow may become a misfortune and a loss to us. There is not a minute to lose. Consider the import of these words and lose no time. The Moslems of the whole world are doing all they can to help the Ottoman Government which is passing through a period critical and full of dangers. So we too, Moslems of various countries, contribute a suggestion. Our idea is very simple, but it is very important in its possible results. By serious effort, we can prove once again to the whole world that Islam is not a dream, a lifeless body, but a still active organism. Our proposal is, that on the occasion of the approaching Kourban Bairam, contributions for the Ottoman fleet be taken in all the mosques in the world. We only beg you that you be not remiss in this duty. Give, for with this money you will save your life, your honor, which is more sacred than life, and Islam. All this is endangered today. Many Moslem lands are today under the rule of foreigners. We are told that the Mohammedans of these countries are respected and well-treated. Be assured that this consideration is shown not because you are Mohammedans, but because there still exist Moslem States. As soon as these Moslem States are destroyed, we shall be completely enslaved. The world knows that if Turkey is not in a position to reply to the barbarous aggression of Italy, it is because she has not a powerful fleet at her disposal. Let us not allow this feebleness to be perpetuated. Even if Italy fails in her enterprise, some other State will not be lacking to take her place if we are inactive. Moslems! It is not merely one Moslem State that is threatened by the present danger. It is the whole Moslem world that is at stake. The life of Ottomans is the life of Islam. Their loss is the loss of all Moslems. But Ottomanism will not die; it will advance along the path of progress, and the whole Mohammedan world will follow in its train. For the spirit of Islam cannot and will not rest indifferent in time of danger. In this assurance we send you these lines. Give! Keep on giving, that Islam may prosper!

(Signed) ABDULLATIF SAID, of Haidarabad; HALIL ALI, of Constantinople; HASSAN ABADI, of Canea; MOUSTAFA MAHIR, of Alexandria; HUSSEIN NUSRET, of Cairo; and MIRZA ZANIOL, of Kabul.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN TRIPOLI.

The rainy season has set in, in Tripoli, and is interfering greatly with the plans of the invader. The Italians have been obliged to evacuate their inundated trenches and draw in their lines, and the promised advance into the interior looks farther away than ever. Meanwhile the Arabs and Turks make life miserable for the outposts, and with the greater impunity as, according to despatches, the fleet has been forced away from the shore by storms. As for any Italian naval operations in the Aegean, these have certainly not begun, and we are assured from various sources that they will not begin. Apparently Italy has been induced to show consideration for the mercantile interests of other European nations in the waters of the Archipelago; and for like reasons it seems probable that she will abstain from attacking the Ottoman ports on the main land. But there are no prospects of a speedy conclusion of peace.

### ORDINATION AT EYBEZ.

Thursday, Oct. 26, after doing five or six surgical operations in the forenoon, I made my simple and hasty preparations for the road, and at two o'clock started for Eybez to attend the ordination of Baron Yenovk Hadidian, as pastor over the church at that place. The two other members of the council from Aintab, Rev. Hagop Bülbulian and Rev. Manoug Misirjan, had preceded me by way of Killis.

It seemed very good to be once more on a good horse on the old familiar roads of the Kourdish Mts. I spent the night in the guest-room of my friend Heukesh Agha, at the little village of Tell Ibrahim, five hours out from Aintab. Had a good talk with the half dozen men who came in after supper, a good night's rest and was off at sunrise for the remaining fifteen hours of the journey. The sunrise was glorious and the day a beautiful one, and as my route lay through picturesque hill country, very fertile, and dotted with villages for the most part perched on the hilltops, I had a happy time although alone on the road.

In the middle of the afternoon I passed the party from Killis. At the foot of the mountains there was a small camp of the Baghdad R.R. Co's construction force. My good horse made quick work of the ten miles of level plain and took me into Eybez soon after sunset.

The place has changed a good bit since my last visit, three years ago. The old Roman bridge, which has carried the traffic of perhaps more than twenty centuries, has at length yielded to a broader and more convenient structure. There are many new shops in the little market, several new houses of modern type, and "the Protestant Quarter" of the village has taken on quite an air of smartness. The church has been surrounded by a neat wall, and a fine parsonage built beside it.

Rev. Najarian from Beilan, Rev. Yeranian from Deurt Yol, Rev. Mashigian from Hassan Beyli together with the pre-

viously mentioned two pastors and myself made up the council, which was organized by the election of Rev. Bülbulian as chairman and Rev. Yeranian as clerk. At 10 a. m. Saturday morning the Council met and after usual preliminaries proceeded to the examination of the candidate. The church was crowded, and people clustered around the doors and windows. There were present two friars from the Lazarist Monastery and quite a number of leading people from the Gregorian community. The examination lasted two hours, and seemed to make a deep impression on the audience. The young pastor certainly did great credit to the training which he received in Marash Theological Seminary, and Central Turkey College. He attributed his desire to enter the ministry mostly to the influence of his mother and to that of Dr. Merrill. The sermon, Sunday morning, was by Rev. Yeranian, and the installation service was at noon, the charge to the Pastor being given by Rev. Bülbulian after the impressive reading of most appropriately selected passages of scripture, by Rev. Misirjan. Rev. Najarian extended the hand of fellowship on behalf of the Cilicia Ecclesiastical Union, and Dr. Shepard on behalf of Aintab Station and the American Congregational Churches as represented by the American Board. Rev. Mashigian gave the charge to the church. Rev. Misirjan made one of the best prayers I ever heard.

The Lord's Supper was celebrated in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a song service varied by a short address from Dr. Shepard. One notable thing in all the meetings was the good singing. The change in that particular in the three years since I worshiped with them last is scarcely less than marvelous. They now have about as good singing as I have heard in Turkey. The humble and Christlike spirit of the young pastor, and the dignity and ability with which the native pastors carried out the various services of the occasion were especially notable. At the installation there were several Moslem friends present, including one of the local Beys, and the whole council was given a dinner by a government official, the "Mal Müdiri."

Before sunrise Monday morning I was on the road for home. I purposely took a different route on my return. Both going and coming I found the people very cordial and friendly. The population of the region traversed is wholly Mohammedan. Here in the interior there seems so far at least little or no fanaticism stirred up by the Italian aggression. Should there be actual war for any length of time the case might perhaps be different.

I reached home in time for my usual surgical operations at the hospital on Tuesday, having had a most enjoyable outing. For many years my relations have been especially close with the Eybez people, and it was good to be with them in their time of especial rejoicing.

This adds another to our self-supporting churches. Last year they sent five liras to Africa for foreign missionary work, and at the recent meeting they took up a missionary collection of more than two liras.

Aintab, Nov. 2, 1911.

F. D. S.

### 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 7 1/2 francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

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### MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN PERSIA.

An Inter-Mission Conference is being arranged, to meet at Hamadan, Persia, July 14th to 28th, 1912. This Conference is composed mainly of representatives of the East and West Persia Missions of the Presbyterian Board of America, and the Church Missionary Society's Persian Mission. The Eastern and Western Turkey Missions of the American Board have also been invited to send delegates. Each day is to open with a quiet hour and a Bible study, the topics for the latter being Christ's Teachings about Service, and The Apostolic Example in Service. Discussions of such topics as Moslems, and How to Reach Them; The Old Christian Communities, Chaldean, Armenian, Nestorian; The Organization, Development and Self-Support of the Native Church; Instruction and Training of Recent Converts and Inquirers; Our Relation to Native Workers; Training of Native Workers; Christian Literature; Educational, Industrial and Medical Work; Work among Bahais, and Jews, will occupy most of the morning sessions, with an address of half an hour at the close, usually on a devotional and inspirational theme. The morning sessions are from 8 to 11, and the entire afternoons are free. Each evening there is a praise and prayer service with one or more addresses. Some of the subjects of these addresses are announced as, A National Church for Persia; Evangelization of the Kurds, Bakhtiari, Loors and Arabs; The College for Persia; Religious Liberty in Persia; Possessing the Land. There will also naturally be reports from the various stations represented, reports of committees, a sermon each Sunday, and a Communion service. The list of speakers shows that the subjects will receive strong and able treatment. The chairman of the committee of arrangements is Rev. F. M. Stead, of Kermanshah.

### KOURBAN BAIRAM.

In about ten days, that is on the tenth day of the current lunar month, Zilhidge, will occur the annual Mohammedan festival of Kourban Bairam, or the Feast of Sacrifice. This is theoretically the most important feast of the Moslem year, and is the time at which culminates the pilgrimage to Mecca.

The following is a condensation of a well-known description of how the feast is celebrated at Mecca:—

"On the ninth of Zilhidge, after morning prayer, the pilgrims proceed in a tumultuous and rushing manner to Mount Arafat, where they stay to perform their devotions till sunset: then they go to an oratory between Arafat and Mina, and there spend the night in prayer and reading the Koran. The next morning by daybreak they visit the sacred monument, and departing thence before sunrise they haste to the valley of Mina, where they throw seven stones at three pillars, in imitation of Abraham, who, meeting the devil in that place, and being by him disturbed in his devotions, or tempted to disobedience when he was going to sacrifice his son, was commanded by God to drive him away by throwing stones at him; though others pretend this rite to be as old as Adam, who also put the devil to flight in the same place and by the same means. This ceremony being over, on the same day, the tenth of Zilhidge, the pilgrims slay their victims in that valley, they and their friends eating part, while the rest is given to the poor. These victims must be either male sheep or goats, or female kine or camels. The sacrifice being over, they shave their heads and cut their nails, burying them in the same place; after which the pilgrimage is looked on as completed, though they again visit the Kaaba, to take their leave of that sacred building."

This *Kourban*, or sacrifice, is said to be in commemoration of the sacrifice by Abraham of his son, who, the Mohammedans say, was not Isaac but Ishmael. The idea of atonement through the shedding of blood is, however, apparently foreign to their conception of sacrifice, the nearest approach to this being a belief that sin deserves death.

The festivals connected with Kourban Bairam usually last for three days, and consist largely of congratulatory visits and feasting.

### FAVRE BOYS' HOME.

Wednesday Nov. 15th witnessed an interesting gathering in Bardizag when at 8 a. m. all the members of the Boys' Home marched out to the site of the new Workshop and took up their position around three sides of the concrete foundation. The fourth side was occupied by the Chambers family. After the singing of a hymn by the boys, Mr. Lawson Chambers read St. Paul's words about the "wise master builder" from I. Cor. III., after which Dr. Chambers spoke a few words of encouragement and prayed for a blessing on this new venture in Self-help. Then the first upright beam was raised and nailed into place and the boys sang a verse of

"Who is on the Lord's side?  
Who will serve the King?"

It is important that the building should be hurried on so as to be ready for the machines before the winter season for work passes, after which customers will be in request to say nothing of funds to pay for the said building!

Thanks are due for the most sympathetic advice and directions given about building problems by Dr. Tracy of Marsovan, Mr. Gracey of Ourfa and Mr. Kendall of Arnautkeuy.  
S. N.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

H. R. H. Prince Ziaeddin Effendi, eldest son of His Majesty the Sultan, has been sent to Egypt to salute the King and Queen of England on behalf of the Sultan as they pass through Egypt on their way to India. He was received yesterday by the royal pair at Port Said.

It is announced that in future all copies of the Koran imported into Turkey will be examined at the office of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and if found to contain misprints or false readings, they will be confiscated.

Yousouf Shetvan Bey, Deputy for Bengehazi, who so dramatically saved the day for the Cabinet last week in the Chamber of Deputies by his plea for union, has been received in private audience by the Sultan, who presented him with a gold watch.

## THE PROVINCES.

Dr. James Cantline writes from Basra, "To the credit of the present régime it should be said that the value of learning, as well to the state as to the individual, is recognized as never before. Schools seem to be springing up on all sides; and the boy who wishes a substantial elementary education has the choice of half a dozen institutions, all authorized and encouraged by the Government."

The Salonica *hamal*-dictator, Kerim Agha, has announced to the various steamship company agents the definite cessation of the anti-Greek boycott.

Earthquake shocks of some violence have recently occurred at Ourfa, Biredjik and Islahié (west of Aintab).

Dr. Haas writes of the appearance of some fifteen cases suspiciously like cholera in the Girls' School at Adana, Miss Kyriakides being the first victim. Several had been desperately ill, but all were convalescing and there were no new cases in the school. Some fatalities in the city are reported.

Some Armenian and Hebrew Ottoman subjects residing in America have sent a despatch to the Grand Vizier, stating their readiness to further in whatever way seems best the cause of the Ottoman arms in Tripoli.

The appointment of Hazem Bey as Vali of Beirût is most favorably received by the people of that city and vilayet.

Earthquake shocks are reported on the 14th and 15th in the vicinity of Diarbekir and Erzroum.

The famous brigand Tchakirdjali, who has defied all attempts at capture for the past fourteen years, and is said to have cost the government Lt. 16,000 annually, was at last killed on Nov. 17th in an encounter near Nazilî with the imperial troops sent against him. His corpse was recognized by many who knew him, including his wife. Four gendarmes were killed in this fight and five wounded.

## NOTES.

Our genial friend Dr. David Sandler, of the Scotch Mission at Haskeuy, has received from His Imperial Majesty the Sultan a magnificent gold cigarette-case ornamented with brilliants and rubies, as a token of the Imperial appreciation of Dr. Sandler's favorable articles in the London *Daily Chronicle*.

Rev. and Mrs. John Van Ess, of the Arabian Mission, passed through Constantinople last week on their return from America. They go to Basra.

Prof. and Mrs. W. S. Murray, of the Preparatory School at Arnaoutkeuy, left last week on a trip to Athens.

An English missionary, Rev. A. J. Douglas is reported to have been shot dead at Kango, on Lake Nyassa, by a Portuguese official.

## OTHER LANDS.

By the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, Columbia University receives, under certain conditions, two and a quarter millions of dollars.

Cholera has been prevalent at Malta, but since Nov. 3rd no new cases have been recorded.

The special Ottoman mission to the Tsar of Russia arrived at Livadia on Monday, and was granted an audience yesterday by the Tsar.

The attempt to float a Bulgarian loan on the French market has failed. The Bulgarian government will probably now make the attempt in Berlin.

Nearly half of a drama of Sophocles, "Ichneutæ," or "The Trackers," hitherto known only by name, has been recovered on papyri by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

A serious strike of the street-cleaners of New York city was reported last week.

President Taft returned to Washington Nov. 12th from his tour of 15,000 miles in 31 states, during which he made 350 speeches, his audiences aggregating five million people.

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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.