

# The Orient.

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## KONIA AS A CENTRE FOR MEDICAL WORK.

That this city is marked out for such a work strikes the observer at once. The fact that it is so prominent a political centre at the present time, that it has had so large a historical significance in past time, and still more the promise that it has for the future as a great city holding a position of authority over so wide an extent of country, would attract the attention of missionary political economists. The agricultural, pastoral, and mineral region that is tributary to this city would assure a business man that the conditions of success are to be found here, and the recent rapid growth of the city attests the correctness of this view. Missionary work should lay hold on such strategic centres. The founders of the Jenanian School here showed their wisdom in appreciating these conditions even before the advent of the railway, and the growth of this Apostolic Institute has justified their foresight. Dr. Haigazian (Ph. D. Yale) with his executive ability, high character and quiet modesty has won a strong position. The number of pupils in all departments is over 200, and the School has this year attained College rank by a charter from New York State.

To the eye also the call for establishing a missionary station here becomes apparent if one glances at a map and locates the present stations in the country. Draw a line from Smyrna through Brousa and Adabazar to the Black Sea, another, from Marsovan through Cesarea to Mersin, and then note the region which, though it contains outstations, has no foreign missionary. There is no other part of the Empire except in the Arabian desert where a region of one half this size can thus be laid out.

Konia is already looked upon as the medical centre for the whole province. While the other large towns have their own physicians, they are looked upon as local, and the physicians of Konia share in the metropolitan reputation, so that from all over the province, whether for treatment or for an opinion preliminary to taking them to Constantinople, patients are brought here.

Laying aside for the moment the Gospel needs of all this region, what are the points to be considered as to establishing a hospital here? A million and a quarter people in any country are in need of a hospital, or I should say *hospitals*, for one even of the best is not enough in so wide an extent. Is there anything to supply this need? There is the municipal hospital in the city of Konia, of which I would have to say nothing more than to give quotations from the Turkish papers themselves as to its inefficiency. There may possibly be similar institutions in Nigde and Adalia of which I do not

know, but if so, they can only rank as much below that in Konia as the *sandjak* is poorer than the *vilayet*.

The number of physicians in Konia and the natural attitude of the people in reckoning the medical ability of the capital of the province as higher than elsewhere will of course work in two ways. The competition will be against us. We have already experienced what this means, and it is no friendly competition. It is bitterly hostile, it is often underhanded and unscrupulous, while outwardly a bland politeness is always observed. In addition to detraction and slander from this source, the natural business instincts of the patient lead him to make the rounds of the physicians and auction off his case to the lowest bidder. In a two months experience I have more than once had cases for operation with the price agreed on, the hour set, the preparations all made, the assisting physician summoned, only to wait in vain for the patient, and to find later that he had gone back to his village because his confidence had been upset, or else he had secured elsewhere a quotation of half a lira less.

On the other hand the very fact that the eyes of the people are turned medically toward the provincial capital brings them within our reach also. All the roads lead to Konia, and as the people come to know us better the disadvantages from an evil competition will have less power, while we will have the stimulus from all that there is of a fair competition.

Above all, the people universally are crying out for a hospital. They come in from outside, and where can they stay? In a *khan*, or in a private house. Many a case goes away untreated because he cannot find a suitable place. If he has relatives who will take him in, very good. But this does not always solve the problem, especially for the women. The morals of Konia are proverbially low. I have been told again and again that no Turk would leave any woman of his family in another Turkish house, even of a relative. If he has business relations with some Christian so that he knows him, he will be willing to let her be a guest there. But in this case of course there is often an unwillingness on the other side. A hospital and physicians that can be trusted will have no difficulty in becoming popular. "When are you going to open the hospital? I will wait until then," is an almost daily refrain among patients at the Dispensary.

The prospect of self-support is good. While all expenses are much higher than farther in the interior, the income is likely to be proportionally increased. The region is prosperous, money is earned more easily. It is true that a poor population may need a hospital even more than well-to-do people, and the missionary work is to seek all classes, but an institution whose problem of support is an acute one is fortunate to find favorable conditions. WILLIAM S. DODD.



## STRIFE IN THE ARMENIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Armenian Catholic Church is an organization entirely separate from the Armenian National or Gregorian Church, and in part also distinct from, though controlled by, the Roman Catholic Church. It has its own patriarch, and its own National Assembly, and has even claimed a certain amount of local self-government; but it is under the sway of the Pope, although retaining its right of separate national existence. The patriarch is elected, not as in the Gregorian church by the Assembly, but by the Holy Synod at Constantinople, and his election must be confirmed by the Holy See at Rome. The present holder of this office is Mgr. Terzian, who at the time of writing is in Rome, on an official visit to his spiritual chief. Meanwhile so serious a quarrel has broken out among his followers here in Constantinople as to endanger the very integrity of the church itself. A week ago last Sunday most regrettable scenes of disorder took place in some of the churches, notably that of St. John Chrysostom, in Pera, where blows were actually exchanged between the clergy and the laity.

The immediate cause of this unseemly strife is found in a patriarchal letter sent by Mgr. Terzian from Rome and ordered to be read in all the churches, against the reading of which the lay element made violent and, for the time, successful protest. For the underlying cause we must go back still further. The Armenian Catholics were organized as a separate church nearly a century ago, by imperial *berat*, with a code of regulations based on the necessities of that era. Upon the restoration of the Constitution, three years ago, this community began to talk of modifying their constitution to suit the changed conditions. A powerful impulse to this desire was furnished by the successful working of the Constitution and National Assembly of the Gregorian Church. For the purpose of such revision an assembly was elected, and a committee nominated to draw up proposed changes. Meanwhile the then Patriarch resigned, though for reasons not connected with this question. A new task thus faced the community, namely the election of a Patriarch. For this purpose the Holy Synod was convoked at the capital. The members of the Assembly thereupon urged that the passing of the modifications in the constitution be hastened, in order that the Holy Synod might sanction the changes before proceeding to elect a new Patriarch. Otherwise these lay members feared that immediately on the election of a Patriarch, the bishops would return to their dioceses, and the vote on the new regulations would be tabled indefinitely. But the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome was inflexible; the election of the Patriarch must precede all other action. Thereupon a delegation composed of one Ottoman Senator and three ecclesiastics waited upon Mgr. Sardi, the Papal delegate to the Porte, and laid the case before him. The answer of Mgr. Sardi was, "I understand your fear. But I give you my word of honor in the name of the Holy Father, that the bishops shall not leave Constantinople and that immediately on the election of a Patriarch they shall take up the

discussion and vote of the new regulations." A request for this declaration in writing was met by the indignant assurance that the word of honor of the Holy Father was sufficient. The issue, however, proved that the word of honor of Mgr. Sardi was of no avail because not ratified by the Vatican. In spite of strenuous opposition, Mgr. Terzian was elected Patriarch; the National Assembly then continued its labors under his presiding, and all went on merrily until the new Patriarch started for Rome. It then transpired that on his departure he had left written instructions with his vicar to dissolve the Assembly. These he followed up with two more letters from Rome, couched in none too clerical language, — letters whose publication in the Armenian dailies here has called forth hot criticism of His Patriarchal Holiness. The upshot of the matter appears to be, that in the view of the Church, laymen have absolutely no voice in the control of ecclesiastical affairs. As a recent British writer has said, "It is absurd for laymen to pretend to direct the social activity of the church; and no less so for the men of government to flatter themselves that they can reform society, and lead it into well-being and progress, without asking advice and direction from the religious authority."

The crux of the present difficulty lies in the desire of the Armenian Catholics to insert in their regulations an article providing for the rendering of an account of receipts and expenditures yearly by all bishops, even including the Patriarch, to a specially constituted mixed commission of lay and clerical members, which should make a financial report to the National Assembly. According to the statement made recently to a contemporary by the president of the lay council of this patriarchate, complete financial chaos reigns at the patriarchate, and no one presents any accounts. An archbishop goes to France or Italy or Germany, especially to France; he secures letters of recommendation from Rome, and takes up collections for the Armenian Catholic Nation, or organization. These collections are often very fruitful. One archbishop recently gathered more than 60,000 francs. On their return here or to their dioceses, these prelates will give no account of the moneys collected. The laity wish to know where the money goes. But when they propose to require the rendering of accounts, they are accused of disloyalty, and their assembly is ordered dissolved.

This contest between the absolutism of the Holy See and the innate consciousness of rights in this portion of the Armenian people, is worth watching. No one can at present predict unto what it will grow; but one thing seems clear, that in this era of constitutional liberty, having thrown off the yoke of political tyranny, this people chafes under the equally galling yoke of spiritual tyranny. Should Mgr. Terzian return tomorrow from Rome, we imagine the text of his first discourse to the faithful from his chair in the cathedral church at Sakuz Aghatch would be, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."



### COMMENCEMENT AT BROUSA.

The graduating exercises of the Brousa School took place on Thursday, June 22 and Friday, June 23. On Thursday evening, the Cantata "The Flower Queen" was given, the principal parts being taken by the six members of the graduating class, while the various choruses and semi choruses were sung by girls from different departments. By means of trees, plants, and an abundance of flowers, the enlarged platform was made into a veritable garden. Through the courtesy of the brother-in-law of one of the graduates, manager of the Brousa orchestra, selections were rendered by the orchestra during the intermission and at the close of the Cantata. The hall was crowded, the part especially set aside for Turkish ladies being hardly sufficient for all who came.

On Friday afternoon the final exercises took place. The addresses of Shükri Bey of Brousa, of Dr. Barnum, and Rev. A. Schmavonian of Constantinople, were interspersed with choruses and instrumental music. These choruses being in French, Turkish, Armenian, Greek, and English, showed the different nationalities and the numbers of languages used and taught in the School.

Shükri Bey's address, in Turkish, was on the Value of Education for Woman in this land, and he gave special emphasis to the fact that the unity of the peoples of the Ottoman Empire is greatly forwarded by such a unity of the children as is found in this and other American Schools of like character.

Mr. Schmavonian spoke in Armenian, and showed that while many of the Armenian people today are choosing either the new and Western ideas or the old and Ancient Armenian ways, the highest form of education consists in the combination of the two.

Dr. Barnum's address in English was the final one of the afternoon and contained words of advice and counsel to the graduates. In closing, he presented the diplomas to the girls and the exercises ended with the parting song, followed by prayer by Dr. Barnum. Every available space in the hall was occupied and the expressions of enjoyment on the part of those present were ample reward for the work of preparation.

On the preceding Sunday, Rev. Mr. Kunadjian, lately of Cairo, and Mr. Otto Baghdasarian addressed the graduating class. On Thursday afternoon, a tea was given for the girls, their parents and friends; and on Friday evening, a special dinner was given for them, at which short speeches were made by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Umbach, Dr. Barnum, Mr. Schmavonian and many of the teachers.

The entertainment of the Kindergarten Department on June 9 was very successful, the 37 numbers given by the children furnishing a varied and pleasing programme.

School closed on Wednesday June 28 and will reopen September 13.

JEANNIE L. JILLSON.

### MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Marsovan Theological Seminary will receive a new class, D. V., Septemer 13th next. According to the course of study approved by the Mission, intending students must have completed the sophomore year in college or its full equivalent including a good working knowledge of the English language. The studies of the first year are largely taken in connection with the junior and senior classes in Anatolia College, theological students thus beginning to specialize before having completed the entire college course. The theological course is four years long and the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred at the end of that period. Students who have graduated from college before beginning theological studies may enter the second year of the course.

The charge for board, lodging, fuel, lights, bath and laundry is eleven liras per year for each student. In case of need, work for compensation such as certain forms of manual labor or monitorship in the College, may be given, and students who pass certain examinations with high grades may receive certain scholarship funds.

Correspondence may be directed to any of the teachers as follows:

Rev. C. C. TRACY, D.D.

Rev. J. P. XENIDES, A. M.

Rev. T. A. ELMER, A. M.

Rev. G. E. WHITE, D.D., Chairman of the Faculty.

### WHAT CAN WE DO?

The percentage of deaths in Constantinople from tuberculosis as compared with the total mortality was stated a few weeks ago in our columns as 12.1%. Statistics are now published for the first six months of 1911, showing a total mortality of 7300, of which 981 were from tuberculosis, or 13.3%. If one may judge from single months, the percentage is growing; for the figures for the successive months were: January, 11.7%; February, 10.2%; March, 11.7%; April, 13.8%; May, 16.4%; June, 20.1%. It is also highly probable that many deaths actually resulting from tuberculosis are either not recorded or attributed to other causes. In any case, the need for a campaign of education and of prevention is obvious. Nor is this necessity by any means confined to the capital city. Physicians in smaller towns will, we are sure, testify to the alarming prevalence of the white plague there as well.

The *Orient* will be glad to welcome articles from any who have had experience, on the best method of inaugurating a campaign of this kind. Shall it be through the schools, or through legal measures urged upon Parliament, or through courses of public lectures, or in some better way?



### OTTOMAN PROMISES.

The *Yeni İkdâm* has an editorial on the Albanian question, in which it says:—

"The comments on the Albanian proclamation in the London and Vienna dailies that arrived yesterday are not satisfactory to us. The upshot of these comments is nothing less than a lack of confidence in our government. They are none too sure that we will execute the promises made.

"But if so, what do they expect of us? A government, an official assembly, is obliged to fulfil its promises. Is our government ignorant of this? If the government does not fulfil its pledges who will put any faith in future in its word? To promise and not to fulfil, was a cardinal principle of the old system. But a glance at history shows us how prejudicial was this method to the government of that time. Not only our government but even those who have had just a little experience are not ignorant of the fact that the promise disregarded was one reason for the failure of its managers. For no one had any further faith in any pledge of the government. Above all, among peoples still untrained, the non-fulfilment of a pledge is a matter so serious that the government that does not carry out its promises is not held in esteem, no matter what virtues and good qualities it may exhibit later on.

"The Ottoman government and its statesmen have had a multitude of such examples in Ottoman history. Previously, that is, during the last régime, certain promises were not kept. For these promises were not considered as legal. But in the present case the operations that the government wishes to undertake are not such as should not be undertaken. No one doubts the legality of the promises made. Besides, the government does not now promise a bad thing so as to refuse, later on, to fulfil it. If the newspapers that we read reflect the opinions of the countries where they are published, then we declare openly that we see no sincerity in those publications. Does the Ottoman government wish the Albanian question not to be settled? Is not the continuation of hostilities prejudicial to the world's peace?

"We see no necessity of counselling our government to act with great care. In such circumstances it must neither advance too far nor place too much faith on what is said. There is, however, one point that our government must not forget, and that is, to decide absolutely what it will do, to consider all eventualities, and then to adopt a line of conduct."

### THE DEMANDS OF THE ALBANIANS.

The *Renin* comments on the advice of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, that Turkey accept the demands of the Albanians, which amount to autonomy for Albania. The demands are quoted by the latter paper as (1) That the civil officials should understand the Albanian language, (2) That the Albanians be allowed to carry arms, and (3) That their military service be performed in their own territory. "Are

these demands," says the Vienna daily, "excessive and very difficult of realization?" The *Renin* replies:— "We thank the Dual Monarchy for the marks of friendship given us by a daily that is regarded as one of the most important in Austria. In these demands there is particularly one word we must not play with, — autonomy. If we should accord autonomy to the Albanians, — a thing they do not demand, — then should we not be giving with our own hands a powerful weapon into the hands of other nationalities that may declare themselves not content with Ottoman sovereignty? Will not these nationalities say: We need autonomy more than they do; the Albanians have revolted and you have granted them autonomy while under arms; and you refuse it to us because we have submitted. Will our colleague the *Neue Freie Presse* still advise us, Give, give, you have too much of it?

"On the one hand the *Neue Freie Presse* desires an Ottoman Empire that shall be young, valiant, strong, worthy of safeguarding its integrity and able by its force to maintain not only peace within its borders, but European peace as well; how, on the other hand, does it find it compatible for us to grant such autonomy?

"The actual situation in Albania has no such importance for us, if only Austria, which is a loyal and sincere adviser, will not consider the Malissian question as an Albanian question, and will understand that we are free and independent in our thoughts and acts.

"Coming to the other demands: (1) The despatch of officials knowing the language of the locality. This is not a necessity for Albania alone. This necessity is everywhere felt, and the government is obliged to act on it. But the government will never accept this as a privilege to be granted. In the larger part of the country the under-officers know the local language.

"(2) The carrying of arms. Can a civilized state, after so many sacrifices, so much effort and such expenditure, authorize the carrying of arms? Does Austria permit the carrying of arms in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

"(3) Military service in the region. The government can make no formal pledge on this point. However, since the Albanians will be doing military service for the first time, the government has taken this fact into consideration. Moreover, the soldiers enrolled last year have actually not been sent out of Roumelia.

"But if an armed rebel makes this proposition to the government, the latter will very justly reply, 'That is my business alone.' Under these conditions the government has of its own accord done justice to these demands, excepting that for autonomy.

"In no case, however, can the government give the matter the form of a treaty concluded with the rebels. We are ready to say, with the *Neue Freie Presse*, that these demands are not so very great or impossible. Yet the method and the manner of their formulating are not acceptable to a great power like Turkey."



### THE ORIENT

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## RACE PREJUDICE AND TURKISH HOSPITALITY.

Captain Parker and his associates were recently accused by an enraged Moslem mob at Jerusalem of having bribed their way into the sacred enclosure of the Mosque of Omar and of having carried off antiquities and treasures of fabulous intrinsic and historic value. While it is probable that nothing of any value was actually obtained, the removal of the governor of Jerusalem and the arrest and imprisonment of several mosque servants and under-officials seems to indicate pretty clearly that there was bribery, and that, had there been valuable relics in the vault explored, these would have been abstracted. The fanaticism of the Moslems was with difficulty quelled. Had it got beyond control, the sufferers would have been innocent persons of an entirely different race.

Last summer a party of Americans on pleasure bent took vehicles of a nondescript variety at the Beuyükdere landing and drove to Belgrade forest, to pass a pleasant afternoon at the reservoirs there. No sooner had they spread themselves comfortably out in the cool shade, however, than the guardians of this source of the city's drinking water espied them and with a great show of indignation and many threats, considerably mollified by the soft answer that turneth away wrath, hurried them out of the enclosure. Enquiry brought to light the humiliating fact that the edict excluding all persons from that beautiful spot had not been due solely to the few cases of cholera that had then been recorded, but to the inexcusably thoughtless act of a couple of young foreigners, whose nationality we hide behind a blush, who went in swimming in one of the reservoirs. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the city health authorities did not prosecute these offenders, but merely took stringent measures to prevent a repetition of such a thing.

Within a month practically all the Turkish libraries in the capital have been closed to all foreigners, though one can still gain admission to the reading-rooms of a few, but not to the bookshelves themselves as formerly. We are told on competent authority the reason for this. Not long ago a French woman was visiting the wife of the French Ambassador, and went in company with her to some of the libraries and museums of the city. From one of these she abstracted an article of priceless value. Being the guest of an ambassador, she was beyond the authority of the local police; but on being

confronted later with evidence of her guilt she made no bones of confessing it, saying that she could not have found the like anywhere in Europe, and that she knew they would not have allowed her to have it or even to purchase it, had she made request, so she just took it.

Since the late Hamdi Bey began to take so intelligent and patriotic an interest in preserving within the empire the antiquities of the empire, such wholesale deportations as have enriched the museums of England and the Continent with the Elgin marbles and the Mycenaean gold ornaments, have ceased. Yet it is not a decade since the famous statue of King Daudi, discovered in Mesopotamia by the University of Chicago expedition, and which now adorns the Imperial Archaeological Museum in Constantinople, was mysteriously spirited away and, after accusations of complicity had been freely bandied about, as mysteriously reappeared.

The Turks are not a dull race. Their sense of right and wrong is equal to their capacity for hospitality. The foreigner is their guest, and they desire to show him every courtesy as such. They do not see the sense in his wearing a straw basket on his head, blown off by every breeze, in place of the soft, comfortable fez; nor do they appreciate why he is always in such a hurry when one who worries less and goes slower may live the longer for it. And while they freely acknowledge the superiority of the foreigner in commercial and mechanical lines, their opinion of his moral qualities has suffered some severe shocks. If the Turk looks askance at a European or an American, it is not entirely owing to religious fanaticism or intolerance. Nor is it entirely due to that policy of grab which he attributes to Austria for seizing Bosnia and Herzegovina, or to England for seizing Cyprus and Egypt and claiming rights at Koweit. Has not the Turk a right to expect that his foreign guest will conduct himself as honorably while he is his guest as when in other lands, and respect his personal and property rights and his laws of health as much as though they were his own, — in short, to live the golden rule on which the Christian prides himself?

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

Rumors are again rife of the withdrawal of Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, from the cabinet, and of several other changes of ministers. While nothing official has yet been announced, the rumors are undoubtedly well-founded.

All the principal banks of the city will be closed on Fridays as well as Sundays from now till the middle of October.

Senator Süleiman Effendi and Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, deputy from Adrianople, have been chosen as Ottoman delegates to the Universal Races Congress that meets in London this month.



The dailies *Tazminat* and *Senin* have been suspended by the court-martial. The latter, which was formerly the *Tanin* and later the *Jenin*, has at least as many lives as the proverbial cat, and now reappears as the *Renin*. The Turkish daily *Shehrah* has been likewise indefinitely suspended.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of American independence was fittingly observed by the American colony at the Capital. The Hon. H. Hoffman Philip, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy, tendered a reception to the entire colony at his Therapia residence in the afternoon; and in the evening there were firework celebrations at the home of Consul-General Ravndal in Arnaoutkeuy, the terrace of Robert College, and elsewhere. No casualties were recorded. United States papers please copy.

The Council of Ministers has submitted to His Majesty the Sultan the name of Houlousi Bey, under-secretary of State in the ministry of public works, to succeed Haladjian Effendi as minister of that department.

### THE PROVINCES.

According to the local dailies, fifteen more battalions of troops will be despatched immediately to the Yemen.

Cholera continues to claim its victims at Marsovan, Sivas, Tokat, Samsoun, Yeni Han, Brousa, Zongouldak, Kütahia, and Smyrna. In Smyrna on the first two days of July there were 16 cases and 9 deaths recorded.

The train from Salonica for Üsküb on Friday last was derailed at the Demir Kapou station, by a misplaced switch, but no great damage was done.

Djavid Bey, ex-minister of finance, is about leaving the capital for a visit to Trebizond and Erzeroum.

The ministry of the interior gives the number of prisoners pardoned during the Sultan's late visits as follows: — at Kosovo, 128; at Monastir, 116; at Salonica, 91; besides these, the sentences of 39 others were commuted.

Sixty houses in the St. Sophia quarter of Salonica were destroyed by a fire last Wednesday night, and 250 Jewish families were made homeless. The fire was started by the overturning of a lamp, and a terrific wind soon spread the flames beyond the control of the fire department. The financial loss is estimated at three millions of francs, half of which perhaps is covered by insurance.

Work on the Baghdad Railway has progressed so that the line is now open as far as to Olou Kishla, thirty kilometres east of Boulghourlou.

Serious damage has been caused in Demotika and other places near there by the overflow of the Maritsa River.

### NOTES.

Dr. Edward Riggs of Marsovan reports that at the Princeton Commencement Alumni banquet, the best speeches were made by Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, of Adana, who was the recipient of the honorary degree of D.D., and John R. Mott, who likewise received an LL.D.

News has been received of the death at Athens on Thursday last of the Rev. M. D. Kalopothakes, M.D., who was nearly ninety years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana K. Getchell of Marsovan are expected here tomorrow; they are on their way to America via the Red Sea, Ceylon and China. With them come Miss Platt, who takes a somewhat more direct route to America, via England, and Miss Ward, who goes to Vienna to join her brother Dr. Edwin Ward, for the summer.

Mrs. J. P. McNaughton has moved from Smyrna to Brousa, where Mr. McNaughton expects shortly to join her.

### OTHER LANDS.

Miss Ellen Pendleton, for the past ten years dean of Wellesley College, has been chosen as its new president. Pres. S. B. Capen of the American Board is president of Wellesley's Board of Trustees.

Princess Clotilde of Savoy, widow of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, died last week, at the age of sixty-eight.

H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin left London last Thursday for Paris. From there he proceeded to Turin, to visit the exposition, and thence to Rome as the guest of the King of Italy.

The bill restoring the heir-apparent of Greece to a place in the army, with the rank of Inspector-general, has passed the assembly. There is much dissatisfaction with this decision among army officers.

Torrential rains in Bulgaria have damaged the railway line at several points, and a bridge has been carried away near Skobelevo. The Orient Express and the ordinary train that left here Friday evening were consequently stalled at Tirnova-Semenli, and traffic is still interrupted. The line from Nova Zagora to Philippopolis is also broken by these floods.

The German Emperor has conferred on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan the first class of the Order of the Red Eagle.



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