

The Orient.

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RAMAZAN, AND OTHER FASTS.

Within a few days the annual month of fasting for the Moslems will begin. "Ramazan" is an Arabic word originally signifying *scorching*; and it was the name of one of the Arabic months long before the Mohammedan era. The name would indicate that when originally assigned, the month came in the heat of summer; but at the time of the Hegira, 622 A. D., it came in winter. Feasting and any lawful indulgence is allowed at night, as the Koran says, "until ye can plainly distinguish a white thread from a black thread by the day-break." From daybreak till sunset, eating, drinking and smoking are entirely forbidden. In olden times, some Moslems kept the fast so strictly that they considered it broken even if they smelled perfumes. The average Moslem of to day, however, and especially in the cities, does not keep the fast very strictly, except in public. According to the religious law, travelers and sick persons, the very aged and young children are exempt from observing the fast.

Certain specially commendable fasts of one day each are also recognized by Moslems, the most noteworthy being the tenth day of the month Moharrem, — the first month of the lunar year, — called Ashoure, which corresponds to the Jewish day of atonement. But the month of Ramazan is the most important of all, for, according to Moslem accounts, the gates of Paradise are opened with the beginning of this month and, the gates of hell closed, and the devil dragged in chains.

The fasting enjoined by the Orthodox and Gregorian churches consists not in abstention from all food, but in a change of diet. The forty days of Lent are observed by both these churches; the Greeks also enjoin a forty days' fast before Christmas, and a particularly severe fast of two weeks from August 1st to 15th (old style), before the feast of the Ascension of the Virgin. In the Gregorian Church these two fasts are shortened by about a half. At all these times, the churches ordain abstention from meat, milk, eggs, butter, and in general all animal foods, while allowing olive oil and all sorts of vegetables cooked in oil, but nothing cooked with butter or meat-juice. According to the testimony of Greeks and Armenians at the capital, it is hard to find anybody that actually observes these fasts with any strictness. It would be interesting to know if the witness is similar from the provinces. In view of the prevalence of cholera at the present time, the Ecumenical Patriarch has issued an encyclical, which was read last Saturday in all the Greek churches in the city, releasing the Orthodox from the observance of this fast of the Virgin, and urging them to take all possible prophylactic measures, and to unite in prayer to God for the ending of the epidemic.

REFORMS AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Elaborate schemes of reform in the internal management of regions where there have recently been revolts, are now either being applied or in process of preparation. The Hauran is thus being reformed; negotiations are in progress with the Imam Yahya and other leaders in the Yemen with reference to modifications there; and in Albania the conditions agreed upon as between the Government and the Malissores are being put in operation. Very much now depends on the sincerity and true patriotism of the local officials, in actually carrying out the promises of the central government. The agreement that each adult Malissores should receive one lira toward the rehabilitation of his home, small as the amount is, is an encouraging agreement. We regret to hear that it is not being carried out, but that many of these returning refugees are being given a medjidieh instead, with the promise of the rest soon. This is a point well worth investigation, to see whether any local official is thus attempting to line his own pocket from the fleece of these poor shorn lambs. If the remaining four fifths of the stipulated sum are actually paid over within a reasonable time, no one should protest. But a failure to fulfil this solemn pledge would create further complications for this government. This is no time for a shortsighted policy. Not only are the eyes of Europe on the Ottoman government today, but the future peace of the many turbulent tribes within the Empire depends largely on a far-seeing policy of justice tempered with mercy, and even generosity. The loyal love of a tribe or nationality can be gained and held by this policy, where stern repression fails. But above all, every official, from the highest to the lowest, must be made to feel that his loyalty to his country imperatively demands that he regard the promises made by the government as his sacred trust, to be carried out to the letter, on pain of forfeiting his position and his good name. And let every person who can exercise any influence on such public servants try to impress on them this one thing, that duty to others is paramount to justice for one's self. The Albanians, the Druzes, the Arabs, all expect the fulfilment of pledges. Any failure to do so will entail grave danger to the whole state. The carrying out of projected and promised reforms should be the crowning glory of the new régime.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the Bosnian members of the Orthodox Church have petitioned the Emperor Francis Joseph that they wish to be separated from the Greek Patriarchate at Constantinople.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Bitlis, July, 17th - 24th, 1911.

For the first time in eighteen years Bitlis had the honor of entertaining a meeting of the mission. As if to celebrate the event, not only full delegations, but also extra members came from each station. Three each came from Harpout and Mardin, four from Erzroum, and seven from Van. Including three children and the Bitlis members there were twenty-four Americans gathered at this meeting. It was a Feast of Tabernacles, as the meetings were held at the Mountain Encampment, three miles from the city; and most of the delegates had to dwell in the tents they had brought with them. The sessions and various services and entertainments were held under the shade of an old walnut tree or on one of the terraces. Mountain climbing, bathing in a deep valley stream, various games and sports formed a part of the recreation of the company. After the meetings were over all the visitors before parting from one another made an excursion to the wonderful Nimroud Crater. Friday forenoon the male members spent in calling on the Vali, the Armenian Aratchmort, and the British Consulate. The next day the Vali returned the call in person, and a representative of the Consulate also called. On Sunday, the anniversary of Constitutional Government, a note of congratulation was sent to the Vali on behalf of all the delegates. On the same day, when a delegate from each station addressed the people in the Protestant Church, the school bell was rung for the first time (with one or two exceptions) since the massacre sixteen years before. Public announcement was made of the gift of a new, larger bell to the church by the Misses Ely, and the hope expressed that its joyous sound from week to week might never be interrupted.

Mr. Yarrow and Miss McLaren, both of Van, were made chairman and secretary respectively of the meeting. Mr. Knapp was elected secretary of the Mission for the coming year. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and to report at the next meeting, which it is hoped will be held at Constantinople after the All-Turkey Conference. Meetings within the limits of the Mission are to be held hereafter on the third Monday in July, except in Mardin, where it will be the third Monday in May. Members in the station where the meeting is to be held are to prepare a program for the occasion; and it was thought that ten days might profitably be given to these gatherings. It was recommended that the date for closing the tabular views and all reports should be the 30th of June. Various definitions were adopted helping to make all statistics and reports more uniform hereafter. A list of subjects was prepared for discussion at the All-Turkey Conference. It was recommended that the settlement of the question of the editorship and policy of the Armenian "Avedaper" should await discussion at this Conference.

Naturally the needs of the Bitlis Station itself came prominently to view. Appropriations were voted for two mis-

sion residences in the city. There have been none so far. Mr. Knapp was transferred permanently from Harpout to Bitlis. Miss Uline of Erzroum was loaned for one year to Bitlis, in the hope that she will be one of the two young ladies long since voted for Bitlis, or that the two ladies may be found before she leaves. It was also voted that a physician should be located at Bitlis. Now that a part of the needed missionary force has been secured, it remains to be seen whether an increase of funds also will enable the workers to revive the work which has suffered so severely during the last twenty years. The depleted condition of the force of workers at Harpout called for special consideration, and reinforcements were voted for that place, for Erzroum and for Van. All stations seem to be equally in need of increased funds with which to recover lost ground, or to push on a hopeful, expanding work, as in Van. Resolutions were passed on the death of Miss Poole of Harpout, and of Mr. Herbert Allen of the "Avedaper."

This was the first time in many years that the Mission has had a special grant promised for the expenses of its meeting, and it was strongly felt that it was an investment of money well worth while. Some meetings have been omitted in the past because the various stations could not see how the funds could be spared from the sadly crippled general work. Now that regular annual meetings are provided for, the use of the inter-sessional vote is to be discouraged as much as possible. When such a vote must be used it is to be guarded by the most careful restrictions.

G. P. KNAPP.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE HITTITES.

What with the Germans at work at Boghaz Keuy, and the British Museum digging at Carchemish, and now Professor J. Garstang starting in at Sakje Geuzü for a British Committee, the world would soon be able to obtain a far better idea of the Hittites than it has hitherto possessed. This latest excavating project is under the auspices of the Hittite Excavations Committee, on which stand out prominently the names of Sir Edwin Pears, of this city, and Professor A. H. Sayce. The honorable treasurer is Mr. Robert Mond, and the bankers of the fund, Lloyds Bank, Regent-street Branch, London. The Committee hopes to secure £ 500 for immediate use, and £ 2,000 a year to spend in investigating the remains of Hittite civilization in Asia Minor and northern Syria. The site selected for commencing work is the great mound at Sakje Geuzü, one day's journey west of Aintab and four days east of Adana. Professor Garstang has already been at work here, and has discovered a palace with a sculptured portico. The committee proposes to commence excavations in earnest here this fall. This point lay on the great trade route between the southern Hittite capital, Carchemish, and the northern, at Boghaz Keuy, by way of the Cilician Gates. The committee hopes to find here the coveted but elusive bilingual inscription.

PRESIDENT BLISS' BACCALAUREATE SERMON

[We are indebted to our faithful and efficient Beirut correspondent, Dr. W. B. Adams, for the text of this exceptionally helpful sermon, delivered at the Syrian Protestant College on June 18th.—ED.]

TEXT: HEBREWS 6:14—“Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee.”

My subject is related to Arithmetic, — to God's Arithmetic. It has to do with Multiplication, — with God's power to to Multiply. Multiplication is God's method in Creation.

All the world is a witness that He has chosen this way in making this wonderful Universe. He does not all at once, with one creative act, produce a forest. He plants a tree, and by the process of multiplication the forest follows in the course of time. One pine tree multiplied by ten thousand equals a forest of pine trees. He does not plant a garden. He plants a single seed, and by the same process of multiplication a garden follows. He does not create rivers at one stroke, but streams and fountains, — nay, not streams or fountains, but drops and molecules.

Forests from trees; rivers from streams; streams from drops; drops from molecules. It is the Law of Multiplication in all the Universe about us. And not only in the Universe of things, but in the Universe of ideas, of ideals, of souls, of men. God does not at one word create a nation of perfect men. First a Thinker, then by multiplication, Thinkers; first a Hero, then by multiplication, Heroes; first a saint, then by multiplication, Saints; first a Christ, then by multiplication, Christians.

The same process holds good within a man's own being: God does not make him suddenly brave; suddenly pure; suddenly good; suddenly holy; but creating an impulse, a tendency, a potentiality, and applying the process of multiplication, the man finally emerges. Christ himself illustrated this law in His own growth and development. “Sow a thought, and you reap (by multiplication) an act. Sow an act and you reap (by multiplication) a habit. Sow a habit, and you reap a character. Sow a character, and you reap a destiny.” It is still the process of multiplication.

Before going further I must call your attention to several of the simplest facts in connection with this process of multiplication. In the first place multiplication always implies two factors: the multiplicand and the multiplier, — that is, something to be multiplied, and the number of times this something is to be repeated. Each factor is absolutely essential or you get no result. Zero taken ten times remains zero; zero taken ten million times remains zero. In the same way, if you taken ten thousand, — a hundred thousand, — no times the result is always zero.

The second fact is this: however small the multiplicand may be, the product may be made indefinitely great provided you make the multiplier sufficiently large. In other words,

the size of the product is independent of the size of the multiplicand, provided a sufficiently large multiplier is available.

The third fact to be noticed in the Divine Arithmetic comes out with startling clearness in the story of Abraham and Isaac, which constituted our morning's Scripture reading. To the superficial man of to-day the story may seem to present certain revolting features, but you have been trained not to take a superficial view of any subject, and to you I am sure the old story conveys one of the profoundest lessons in all literature. God promised to bless Abraham only as Abraham offered God his very best. God will not insist upon multiplying your power; He will not impose upon you his method; but if you want that power multiplied by the Multiplying Power of God you must submit to His method, and you must devote to God the very best that is in you. Not a miserable tenth of your being, after the manner of Jacob, but ten tenths of your powers and your aspirations.

It is now clear at what point I am aiming as I stand before you on this last morning of our meeting together in this College service. It has been the purpose of the College to put that within you which is worth multiplying, and so send you out in order that that which has thus been placed within you by the College may be multiplied in all the Empire by the Multiplying Power of God working within you. In thus submitting your best to the Multiplying Power of God our College becomes truly multiplied. Thus, and only thus; for it is not by the extension of our campus, or by the increase of our roll of students, or by multiplying buildings or professors that the College is really multiplied; — but you, who go out from here with the purpose to extend throughout the world that which you have received, you — and you alone are the ones who can truly multiply the College.

In a word, the purpose of the College is not to produce simply or chiefly men who are doctors, men who are pharmacists, men who are merchants, men who are preachers, teachers, lawyers, editors, statesmen; but it is the purpose of the College to produce doctors who are *men*, pharmacists who are *men*, merchants who are *men*, preachers, teachers, lawyers, editors, statesmen who are *men*.

As illustrations of that which we would fain see multiplied throughout the world through your lives, as they are affected by the Multiplying Power of God, I would mention three multiplicands which the College has striven to make a part of your lives.

First, the spirit of Service. I charge you to let God's Multiplying Power work upon your spirit of service until every village and town and city where you make your home shall feel the result.

I have recently been re-reading Edward Everett Hale's little book called “10 x 1 is 10”, and the gist of it is this: It is the story of a young business man dying at the age of thirty. He had so profoundly touched the lives of those who knew him that a chance company of ten, returning from his funeral, and detained by the belated train in the railway station, fell to talking with each other of the effect his life had had upon them. They met as strangers to each other; they parted as friends, bound together by this common tie, and re-

solved to multiply the influence which they had received. Three years later their number had grown to one hundred. In another three years they had become a thousand; in another three the influence of that initial life had grown tenfold, —ten thousand people were living in the spirit of Harry Wadsworth. So the multiplication went on under the Multiplying Power of God, until hundreds of thousands of men and women were striving to exemplify the Wadsworth motto.

“Look up and not down,
Look out and not in,
Look forward and not back,
And lend a hand.”

You must not forget what Dr. Mott said of this College after his visit here: “If I cannot look to the Syrian Protestant College for leaders in the Ottoman Empire I do not know where to look;” and he meant leadership in Service,—the lending of the helping hand wherever the helping hand is needed, in all the Sanitary, Educational, Civic and Religious needs of this great Empire. Only as you go forth yourself to let the spirit of Service be the guiding purpose of your life can you be a blessing to the world.

The second multiplicand which the College has striven to make a part of your lives, and which we believe by the Multiplying Power of God should work great results throughout this Empire is the spirit of religious tolerance; a spirit opposed to all bigotry, narrowness and fanaticism. You have been taught here that every man has a right to hold his own religious views; that you cannot expect to have your own opinions allowed and respected unless you grant the same allowance and respect to the religious opinions of others. You have found yourselves seated by the side of classmates who belong to other faiths; you have found all the students treated alike, whatever their religious convictions may be. You yourselves probably do not realize how much your own belief in religious tolerance has grown during the years of your college course, but you recognise the principle as one of the fundamental principles of the College. You realize that this matter of religious tolerance is but a particular application of the scientific method which has been instilled in your minds ever since you entered these walls. I hope you have not failed to observe, during these years of your sojourn here, that we ourselves believe heartily and sincerely that the best interpretation of all the mysteries of life, of the great Being of God, and of the nature of man and of the meaning of existence, has been given to the world by Jesus Christ. We have been eager to share His teachings with you, but this has not prevented us from welcoming here men of different faiths, and from respecting these men when they have come, whether they be Christians, Moslems, Jews, Druses or Bahais. Indeed every student knows that an Atheist, provided he held his sad creed conscientiously and open-mindedly, would be respected as a man seeking for the truth, however small progress he might seem to have made in his search after truth.

Gentlemen, I cannot speak too earnestly upon this subject. God has revealed himself in many ways during all the

ages; He has spoken to many great spirits; He whispers His messages to every human heart. And wherever an echo of his voice is heard in whatever creed of whatever people, we should gratefully listen. I remember that when I was a young man I heard the question debated as to the extent to which Confucius had enunciated the Golden Rule. The whole question was approached by many people in a grudging, almost a jealous attitude, and it was with a sense of satisfaction that the conclusion was reached that Confucius' statement of the great Rule was expressed negatively and not positively. Gentlemen that must not be your attitude. You must gladly and gratefully realize that God has been at work in all religions, and however devoted you may be to your own creed you must welcome that which is true in other creeds, in Islam, in Judaism, in the religion of the Druze, the Bahai, the Brahmin, the Buddhist, or the Confucianist. We are here to exchange with each other the best that we have received, to be eager to let others learn of that which has helped us; to be eager to hear of that which has helped others. Thus and only thus can religion become the great effective force in solving the problems of life and in advancing the glory of God.

The third multiplicand which we have striven to make a part of your lives is the supreme importance to every man of developing within himself the spirit of personal religion. Unless this is done you cannot be men of true service; unless this is done you cannot succeed in promoting the spirit of religious tolerance. By personal religion I mean your own personal attitude to Almighty God; your purpose to know His will, and to do His will; and thus to promote His glory throughout the world. I am not now speaking of sects or creeds or churches, but I am speaking of that intimate individual relationship between the soul of man and the soul of God. I charge you to make it clear to all mankind, not so much by your words as by your lives, that you realize the responsibility of your life; that you acknowledge the right of God to direct your ways, and that you make it your supreme purpose to advance His Kingdom.

In view of these demands upon you, and in view of the temptations which you have already experienced and which await you in still greater force outside of the College gates in the great work of life, you doubtless feel your own weakness and defects, but again let me remind you that however small the multiplicand may be, given a sufficient power in the multiplier and the result may be indefinitely great. Let the infinite Power of God work upon your insufficiency, and the weakest among you will be exemplifications of the truth of God's promise “Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee.”

I bid you remember the Psalmist's word: “There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains, the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.” Go out then from your College, a handful of men, and so submit yourselves to the Multiplying Power of God that all the world shall be blessed by your lives.

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THE PREFECT OF THE CITY, AND CHOLERA.

There is no gainsaying the wisdom and tireless energy of Hüssein Kiazim Bey, Prefect of the city, in dealing with the cholera epidemic. One of his strong points is personal investigation of the situation; and he has visited every locality where the disease seems to be concentrating its forces, to see what needs to be done to combat it. More than this, he expects his orders to be obeyed; and if his subordinates prove incompetent or negligent, he has shown himself willing to replace them by active and self-sacrificing persons. He has sought and received from the Sublime Porte authorization to remove summarily any city officials whom he judges incapable. One or two have thus already been removed. On Saturday last, the Prefect took the novel measure of calling to his council-chamber the representatives of all the city dailies to request their cooperation in the task of finding suitable men for responsible positions, and in making public the necessary sanitary information. The latest reports indicate that the prompt measures taken at Haskeuy have had the effect of much reducing the number of cases and deaths in that quarter. The malady has, on the other hand, shown a tendency to increase at Scutari and at Makrikeuy, whither the Prefect has been to superintend the necessary sanitary measures. The sale of muskmelons has been prohibited throughout the city, this kind of fruit being especially calculated to disarrange the digestive system. And all persons in the city are advised to eat no uncooked food at all, and to drink only boiled water.

The Bosphorus steamers and the Oriental Railroad are refusing all household goods for transportation except when accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

The sanitary bulletins for the week ending Monday noon, Aug. 21st, give for the city a total of 374 cases and 213 deaths, bringing up the aggregate since May 21st to 1018 cases and 545 deaths.

SELLING ANTIQUITIES.

A correspondent calls attention in a recent number of the London *Times* to another manifestation of shortsighted commercialism in the Aleppo vilayet. He says:—

"It has been publicly announced that the Castle of Aleppo is to be levelled, and the stones sold for building material,

—this for the financial benefit of a Levantine Greek contractor. In Ourfa, the Edessa of the Crusades, the walls, which were Byzantine with Crusader and Arab repairs and small additions, have been or are in the process of being destroyed. The wonderful castle, one of the chief monuments of the Middle Ages in Asia, is to be destroyed. At Biredjik on the Euphrates similar vandalism is being perpetrated. To what end is this? Constantinople makes no profit from it; the Museum of Fine Arts in that capital should protect these remarkable memorials of Moslem victories, yet apparently it makes no effort to prevent the destruction of buildings which are the chief assets and attractions of Syria from the tourist standpoint. Those who have had experience of provincial Turkish officials, even under the Constitution, will suspect that these monuments are being destroyed in order that some local vali, mutessarif, or kaimakam may share the proceeds of the sale of so much "building material" with the Levantine contractors, and that the authorities in Constantinople will only hear of the *fait accompli* if ever they hear of it at all."

A similar effort to obtain building-stone was made by unpatriotic contractors here in the capital, not long since, and the municipality was about to grant permission for the demolition of the ancient land walls of the city, when a strong protest from some influential quarters prevailed. A committee was then formed, to conserve the antiquities of the city. Would that Turkey might guard her historic castles and fortifications as jealously as Italy guards her art treasures. Building stone is not lacking in the hills, even in the vilayet of Aleppo.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The wife of Mr. Mavrogordato, Minister of Mines and Forests, has been decorated with the first order of the *Shefakat*.

H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, the heir-apparent, leaves on Friday of this week, according to the local dailies, for a brief visit with the Kaiser at Berlin.

According to a St. Petersburg despatch, Mr. Tcharykoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, will be appointed minister for foreign affairs, as successor to M. Sassonoff, who will be made Ambassador at Rome.

A model pharmacy, the gift of Mr. E. Eugenides, has opened at Balukli, in connection with the Greek benevolent institutions there. It contains bacteriological and chemical clinic accommodations, and was erected at a cost of over L1,3000.

Greece has declared a quarantine of eleven days against arrivals from Constantinople.

THE PROVINCES.

The notorious brigand and outlaw Apostol, whose depredations terrorized the valley of the Vardar for many years, was at last killed last week in an encounter with gendarmes sent against him.

The *Ikdam* claims that Ain Galakka, on the frontier of Tibesti, which was occupied recently by Turkish troops, has always been Ottoman territory, and that the French have no claims there at all.

The southern Albanians under Namik Bey near Argyro-castro who had taken to the mountains in revolt have returned and laid down their arms.

Predatory bands are again making trouble in Macedonia. One such band recently attacked some Mt. Athos monks as these were tilling their fields.

NOTES.

The speed record for obtaining a medical permit has been broken by Dr. P. W. Harrison, who goes under the Dutch Reformed Board to Muscat. He reached Constantinople on Saturday last, went before the examining board Monday morning, and was all through by the middle of the afternoon.

Dr. F. D. Shepard of Aintab arrived in this city Monday on his return from America, and will remain here about a fortnight. With him came Rev. H. K. Krikorian, returning from Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall of Arnaoutkeuy are the happy parents of a baby girl, Alice Elizabeth.

Mrs. Gibbons, mother of Prof. Gibbons, of Robert College, and her daughter have returned to Constantinople after two months in Europe.

OTHER LANDS.

Owing to a serious deficit, amounting to £48,114, the Church Missionary Society has resolved to withdraw from the missions, either temporarily or permanently, many of the missionaries on furlough; not to send any fresh recruits to the field, save in a few exceptional cases; and to discontinue the further training of candidates as distinguished from accepted missionaries.

A second International Opium Conference will be held at the Hague, possibly beginning on Oct. 15th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated his eighty-first birthday last Friday.

Mr. Edmond Rostand, the French author, was caught under his overturned automobile last week, but escaped without serious injury.

Serious floods are reported as devastating the whole valley of the Yang-tse, in central China. In the I-chang district, the country has been transformed into an inland sea, many miles wide. In western Hu-nan, thousands of acres of crops have been washed away.

The Boy Scout idea has been introduced into the Russian schools, under the direction of the war office. The Emperor is shortly to review 6,000 boy scouts from various provinces.

The Anchor line steamer *Columbia*, on which Dr. and Mrs. Edward Riggs crossed to Scotland, on her next trip to New York ran into an iceberg off Cape Race, throwing tons of ice on the deck, carrying away the port anchor, and injuring several of the passengers and a sailor. The accident occurred on Aug. 5th, and the steamer reached New York the following day.

The losses of Montenegro in consequence of the Albanian revolt and the necessity of caring for so many thousands of refugees for so long a time, is estimated at Lt. 230,000.

President Taft has vetoed the resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, owing to a clause in the proposed constitution of Arizona permitting the principle of "recall" of the judiciary, — a principle which the President holds to be pernicious.

The German demands for French "concessions" in the Congo region in return for her withdrawal from Agadir, Morocco, have stirred up much resentment in the French press.

The railway employees' strike in England has been settled, owing largely to the efforts of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Buxton. A strike of the newsboys in London is reported, resulting in a conflict with the police, with numerous casualties.

The monsoon has failed this year in a large part of northern India, with resulting drought in the Punjab.

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SAXONIA	August	2nd.
PANNONIA	"	16th.
CARPATHIA	"	30th.
ULTONIA	September	13th.
SAXONIA	"	20th.
PANNONIA	October	4th.
CARPATHIA	"	18th.

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0
Second Cabin from £ 10:0:0

in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:00:0

Second " " £12:10:0

For tickets please apply either to the Agents:

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or

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