

The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 17

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, August 9, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

VAN AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The question of founding a college in the city of Van is one that is booked for consideration at the coming "All-Turkey Conference", and as a preparation for the intelligent consideration of the subject, it may not be amiss to bring before the missionary public at least, some of the reasons which lead those here to advocate such a measure.

The history of Van naturally endears it to the Armenian people where ever found. The province of Vasbouragan was the seat of the Ardzrounian dynasty of Armenian kings, and the name brings up many precious memories in the heart of every loyal Armenian today, and inspires a desire for the prosperity of this ancient seat of their race.

But Van is also the centre for a very large Moslem population, Turks and Kourds, for whose educational and religious needs provision should be made, to hasten the time of their enlightenment.

While in the outlying regions, even in Armenian villages, education has as yet made little progress, the Armenian population of the city itself shows a degree of intelligence and appreciation of education greater than is commonly found, and their manner of speech is nearer the original form of the language, in vocabulary and construction, and freer from admixture with foreign words, than in most places.

The revival of letters which followed the early efforts of the American missionaries had reached this end of the land before the missionaries themselves arrived here forty years ago. There were then large and flourishing schools of primary grade connected with the churches, and even one school for girls was already in existence. The opening of American schools helped both directly and indirectly, to raise the standard of education, and in the constant advance which the years have brought, they have not lagged behind their competitors. Especially during the last few years the advance in the grade of these schools has been very marked, and that this is generally recognised by the people is attested by the fact that over 900 children are now attending the schools under American superintendence, aside from those in the village schools. This popularity is due in part to the improved quality of the instruction given, owing to the increased ability, efficiency and *esprit du corps* of the teachers, and in part to an increased appreciation of the moral and religious atmosphere which in a marked degree pervades these institutions.

It is now more than two years since a definite movement began among the people of the city, to secure the founding of a college here. It is believed that even in Van itself suffi-

cient patronage would be obtained to warrant the establishment of such an institution, and that in the interest of *Christian* education, it is exceedingly important that it should be early established, under American guidance, in order to preempt the ground for an education having a true Biblical and moral foundation. Not that an effort is being made in our schools to induce pupils to assume the Protestant name, or separate themselves from their national church, but that the Bible, the common guide-book of Christendom, is directly used as a text book, and earnest effort is made to impart a correct understanding of this Word of God, and persuade the pupils to conform their lives to its teaching. More and more the people are coming to understand our attitude and appreciate its importance, and we are more and more learning that Christian education is the great and efficient means by which the Kingdom of Jesus is to be established here. Failure to found such a Christian college may open the way for the entrance of some institution which shall at least ignore vital religion, and probably introduce an active propaganda of infidelity, irreligion and immoral socialism.

But while the city alone may well be expected to furnish such a quota of students as to justify the founding of a college, yet the field from which it would naturally draw its patronage would be much wider. The Bitlis and Erzeroum vilayets would certainly send their respective quotas, the Persian districts of Salmas and Khoi, with a large Armenian population, and no local college available, would naturally patronize this institution, only three or four days distant. In the Caucasus too are populous Armenian districts, with no local educational institutions of this grade, for whom Van is easily accessible.

Now for this extensive field, with its abounding Armenian population, the nearest institution of college grade is at Harpout, to reach which from Van requires a hard caravan journey of two weeks, over a little travelled and often dangerous road. The Aintab college is a hard three weeks' journey distant. By the Tiflis and Batoum route, Marsovan may be reached in about the same time as Harpout, two weeks, but at heavy expense.

The need then of an institution such as has been proposed, at this centre, seems very evident, and without doubt, as time goes on, the institution would find its patronage constantly increasing.

It seems long to wait for its founding, even for the Conference of 1912, but there is reason to hope that the warm approval of such a gathering would greatly facilitate the raising the funds which would be needed for it, and so we possess our souls in as much of patience as possible, till our friends can then investigate for themselves the important question.

G. C. RAYNOLDS.

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Central Turkey Mission convened in Marash June 21st to 29th. The following members of the Mission were present:— From Aintab: Dr. J. E. Merrill, Dr. C. F. Hamilton, and Miss L. Foreman. From Adana: Miss E. S. Webb and Miss S. L. Peck. From Hadjin: Rev. and Mrs. H. I. Gardner, Miss O. Vaughan, and Miss E. Cold. From Marash: Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Goodsell, Miss K. E. Ainslie and Miss A. E. Gordon. Miss A. C. Salmond of Marash, Mr. Chandler of Tarsus, Mr. Niederhauser of Switzerland, Miss L. C. Richter of Hadjin and Miss Sears of Aintab were present as honorary members. The following Missionaries from the German Mission in Marash were also present as honorary members: Miss Seidler, Miss Stockman, Dr. Mullerleile, Mr. Von Buelow, Miss Schaefer, Miss E. Poers.

Miss L. Foreman was elected Chairman and Mr. Goodsell secretary. After organization the meeting adjourned to meet as usual in conference with the Cilicia Union. During the eight days of sessions the mornings from 8 to 12 o'clock were given to the sessions of the Conference, composed of the members of the Mission and the Cilicia Union. The afternoons were devoted to separate sessions of the Mission and the Cilicia Union. The evenings were given to sessions of the mission and to meetings for prayer and informal conference.

The first four sessions were given up largely to the reading of reports. Full, written reports of each institution and of general work, both men's and women's, were presented. After the reports of a station had been read, it became the custom to spend time in special prayer for the entire work of that station. Special Committees appointed a year ago presented written reports. The language committee for the following year consists of Dr. J. E. Merrill and Dr. C. F. Hamilton. Station Treasurers and auditors for the ensuing year were elected, the members of various Boards of Managers were appointed and a mass of routine business speedily transacted.

Among items which may be of interest to other missions and friends interested in the work of our mission, the following may be mentioned.

An experiment which may be said to have passed the experimental stage is the employment by Aintab, Hadjin and Adana, the last two conjointly, of touring native evangelists. Rev. Bedros Topalian in the Hadjin and Adana fields has within the past year demonstrated his peculiar ability, in the work of encouraging and strengthening village and city churches through visits. Rev. H. C. Bulbulian in Aintab Station has made long and extensive visits both east and west of Aintab, reports of which have been very interesting. This method adopted a year ago as a measure calculated to meet to some extent the needs of so many pastorless churches, made such by the massacre of April, 1909, has been so successful as to give the missionaries good reason to hope that the greater part of the touring work in the mission may soon be very properly put into the hands of such men as these two pastors. These

stations were authorized by the mission to continue the employment of these men.

The reports of the stations revealed great need throughout the mission in regard to church buildings. Many churches despoiled during the massacre are still in need of building funds; still more, as the result of genuine growth, demand help in the construction of better buildings; some churches, notably the Aleppo church, must build with a very prosperous future in mind; others must build in order to provide themselves for the first time with a suitable place of worship. The list of churches needing funds for such purposes as these, as made up by a committee of the Cilicia Union, amounted to nearly fifty. We bespeak a generous response to appeals which may go forth soon for these enterprises.

The need throughout the mission for books was emphasized. A great many hundred of copies of the little Armeno-Turkish hymnbook could be sold, likewise many more copies of the Arabo-Turkish hymnbook. Primary and grammar schools are in great need of books hitherto supplied by the Publication Department. We stand with no suitable answer to give to questions regarding these much needed publications.

The new stand taken by the conference with reference to the Home Missionary Work of the Mission (from the native point of view) deserves mention and comment. Some ten years ago a plan looking toward complete selfsupport within 15 or 20 years was adopted by the Cilician Home Missionary Society, the officers and committee of which consists of five missionaries and five natives. This plan was progressing well when the massacre of 1909 swept the mission. Now after two years the churches have felt able to resume the execution of the original plan beginning at a point not far behind the stage reached in April 1909, namely, the budget for 1911-1912 for all the aided churches in the mission consists of 400 liras, one fourth of which is contributed by the churches (both aided and self-supporting) within the mission. According to the present decision this budget is to be decreased by 25 liras each year until the share given by the mission vanishes. This budget includes simply the items of aid to various churches in their efforts to support their pastors.

The action of the mission regarding the All-Turkey Conference was as follows: Voted that Dr. Merrill and Mr. Goodsell be appointed a committee to consider the provisional program of the All-Turkey Conference sent by Secretary Riggs of Western Turkey, which committee shall submit their suggestions to the Western Turkey Mission and to the Prudential Committee for consideration. Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to send a special delegation to the meeting of the Cilicia Union about June 22-29, 1912, at Aintab, setting the date of the All-Turkey Conference at such a time as will allow for this. It may be said in explanation of the latter part of this action that it is impossible for the Cilicia Union and the Mission to convene during the visit of the regular deputation in Central Turkey and that the Central Turkey Mission regards the presence of special representatives from America in the annual meeting of the Cilicia Union as of prime importance for the just and comprehensive consideration of

various questions to be considered in the All-Turkey Conference.

The following resolution regarding the interests of Marash Theological Seminary was approved by the Mission: "In view of the fact that there is a pronounced tendency among candidates for the ministry from the field of the Cilicia Union to go abroad for their seminary training, which tendency is prejudicial to the interests of the Marash Theological Seminary; in view of the fact that at least one of the leading seminaries in America does not look with favor upon these young men, who, instead of studying here, go to it expecting at the same time financial assistance during their course of theological study; in view of the fact that theological study abroad after a period spent in the pastorate in this country would be of much more value in our judgment than an initial seminary course in America; and in view of the fact that the Marash Theological Seminary is not simply a mission institution but the seminary of the Cilicia Evangelical Union;

"Resolved: first, that we would strongly disapprove of this tendency to seek seminary training in America or in other countries; second, that we would ask the Cilicia Evangelical Union to cooperate in the effort to protect the interests of its Seminary; third, that notice of this action be sent to the chief seminaries in America to which students are likely to go from this part of Turkey; fourth, that we express our desire and intention to endeavor to secure scholarships for further study in the leading Seminaries in America and in other countries, to be open to graduates of Marash Theological Seminary who have given at least three years of service in this country, on recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Seminary; fifth, that we request the Managers of Marash Theological Seminary to enter into correspondence, looking to the execution of this latter plan."

The extreme need of the Mission for reinforcements fairly shouts in one's ears as the following list approved by the Mission is read. A number of the items are reiterations:

For *Marash*: One Missionary family for the theological Seminary, two women for the Central Turkey Girls' College. For *Adana*: One woman for Adana Girls' Seminary. For *Ourfa*: One Missionary family, one woman for evangelistic work. For *Aintab*: One trained nurse, one woman for evangelistic and teaching work; a second physician for the hospital; one Missionary family; one Missionary family to reside in Kessab. For *Hadjin*: One trained nurse.

The central topic of prayer of the annual meeting was the motto of the recent Lucknow Conference: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." The thoughts to the expression of which concentration on this topic led, and the prayers which breathed its passion, were a source of inspiration and the means of a renewal of the blessed bonds of fellowship in service.

FRED FIELD GOODSSELL.

Marash, July, 1911.

Secretary.

THE GREEK RELIGIOUS SOCIETY "ANORTHOSIS."

Last year a number of prominent Greeks of this city, including men in clerical orders, professors and teachers, members of Parliament and business men, organized a society called the *Anorthosis*, or "Restoration." The prime objects of this society are the strengthening of religious sentiment among the people, the improvement of the condition of the clergy, especially of the parish priests, the ministering to the interests of the Orthodox church, and the correction of whatever things needed correction in the practical life of the church. While not opposing the enterprise, the Greek Patriarchate was very cautious about taking any active steps to aid it, and until now the "Restoration" Society has remained inactive. At last, however, a fortnight ago a full announcement of the scope and desires of the association appeared in the local Greek dailies; and from this we quote:—

"The need for the founding of such a Society, as it became daily clearer and more apparent, brought together, so to speak automatically, and in the same spirit, those who have undertaken to found it. And indeed, in the midst of the many societies and clubs that sought the scientific, educational and artistic development of our country, there was left a great gulf through want of a religious association. The many-branched energy of our national life, tending daily toward a higher civilization, was unfortunately not paralleled by religious progress; and our Society is intended to fill just this lack. Since a people confessedly lives by faith, and the influence of religion on the community is above every other influence, and since on the other hand it is well known that our ecclesiastical authorities are so occupied with administrative duties as to be unable alone to cope with the great work of religious restoration, our Society proposes to work by the side of and under the blessing of the Mother Church, as helper and protector of its great mission in the community. Denying from the start any divisive tendency, any idea of separation, any thought of exclusiveness or clique, or respect of persons, it will labor for whatever makes for the union of the elements of the Orthodox Christian community, with one lofty purpose, its religious regeneration.

"We therefore call upon the Orthodox people to support morally and materially the work of the Society, which aims at the religious improvement of this people, and through this at its moral grandeur. It is sad that we, through whom "the Son of Man was glorified," and through whom that lever was hammered out which has ethically and scientifically raised up the civilized world, have in these latter ages fallen behind others and dropped back as regards religious progress. True, we have many excuses to be found in sad historical vicissitudes; but these do not wipe out the reproach of inactivity and neglect in religious things.

"In this work the parish clergy ought to take the lead, but our parish clergy cannot today enter this contest with a good appearance, as is unfortunately well known. The causes

The political situation in Portugal is very discouraging. The troops are frequently called into requisition to restore order in Lisbon, and the Royalists are by no means quieted.

of this state of affairs are many, and must be removed, so that the clergy may assume its proper place. The time has passed when an ignorant and simple priest, however virtuous and honorable, fills the religious need of Christians. The modern development of communities demands that the priest stand on a higher level; and he who does not, is a useless vessel."

The article then indicates the purpose of the Society to improve the lot of the parish priests, and help them to rise to higher things; and proceeds:—

"It is moreover acknowledged that in the practical life of our church certain things need skilful investigation. Our church, as a divine institution, through the ages and amid many changes in the world, has kept unstained and intact the holy faith entrusted to her. But owing to the insufficiency of the clergy, the ignorance of the laity, and the circumstances of the times, habits and excrescences have appeared in the outward worship, which condemn our Orthodox Church, but which are really only like rust on the surface of the pure metal of religion. Herein lies the imperfection of our religious conduct, and seizing on this, and profiting by the material weakness of our Church, our enemies set traps everywhere to catch our people and lead them astray in new and strange bypaths. For many ages the fortunes of our Nation are so closely bound up with the glorious history of our holy Church, that whoever withdraws from Orthodoxy or despises it, withdraws unconsciously from the body of the nation itself . . .

"Trusting in the help and assistance of the Mother Church, and drawing courage from the inborn pride of our Nation, we announce the commencement of work by our Society."

The announcement bears among other signatures the names of Prof. Eliou and Prof. Constantinou of Robert College, Mr. Boussios, M. P., the Archimandrite Photiades, and Mr. K. Vayanis, President. Our sincere wishes go with this Society for its deep and lasting success in the regeneration of the church.

WEDDING BELLS.

Miss Cornelia S. Huntington and Mr. Theron J. Damon were married at Milton, Mass., July 28, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father, Rev. Henry S. Huntington. The bride was given away by Prof. George H. Huntington of Robert College. Mrs. Charles L. Ziegler, who was formerly Miss Theresa Huntington of Harpout, was one of the matrons of honor; and Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale, formerly of Euphrates College, was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Damon are expected in Constantinople next month.

Mr. Clarence Weiffenbach, gymnasium instructor at Robert College, was married on Aug. 2nd to Miss Mildred J. Gillespie, at Riverside, Ill. They are also expected to arrive next month.

SYRIAN JOTTINGS.

Rev. and Mrs. O. J. Hardin sailed July 10th for their furlough in America. Mr. Freidinger will be the acting principal of the Boys' High School at Suk ul Gharb in Lebanon during Mr. Hardin's absence. With them sailed Mrs. Wm. Bird, who has been a missionary in Lebanon since 1853, and who has not been back to the home land for 32 years. It requires little imagination to picture the wonder with which that active mind will greet the innumerable changes that have taken place in America in the past generation. Most of Mrs. Bird's life in Syria has been spent in Abeih in the Lebanon, though the earlier years of Mr. and Mrs. Bird's missionary career were at Deir ul Komr, where they had to encounter much opposition and fanaticism, and where they went through the terrible scenes of the Druze massacres in 1860. The younger generation never cease wondering at the calmness and clearness of the details of those awful times as Mrs. Bird tells of them. Mrs. Bird hopes to return to her beloved Lebanon.

President Bliss and his children, several professors and President and Mrs. Francis Brown have gone on a trip through the northern Lebanon. They will visit Afka, where the Greco-Roman worship made its last stand, and where there has recently been a land-slide revealing, it is reported, interesting archaeological remains, and thence on to the cedars. Some of the party are riding, though it is a walking trip for most of the party.

Imperial permission to erect the Robert West Memorial Hall, which will be the Y. M. C. A. building for the university, has come and the building committee is hard at work making estimates and deciding on material for construction. The building is the generous gift of Mr. Cleveland Dodge.

The "Staff" several years ago started a fund for the building, and raised a considerable sum, which probably will be invested and the income used for maintenance.

Al Kulliyeh has completed its second year. The frontispiece of the last number is a picture of the unveiling of the bust of Dr. Post. It is a Commencement number.

The S. P. C. campus is a busy place this summer. The new dormitory, the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage, will soon have its walls completed and the roof will be on before we realize it. The building is contracted for to be ready for occupancy at the opening of college, Oct. 11th. It will be one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus. It is built of a white lime-stone in broken ashler form of construction.

Ada Dodge Memorial Hall is undergoing internal alterations. The Freshman class in the School of Commerce has moved out and will occupy Pliny Fisk Hall, which in turn is being altered for its new tenants.

Miss Anna Jessup has arrived from her year's sojourn with her brother in Tabriz.

Miss Theo Jessup, Vassar '13, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Jessup of Zahleh, Lebanon, has arrived for a visit for the summer with her parents.

Miss Talbot of Adana hospital is quite recovered after a serious operation. She sailed July 2nd to spend the summer in England with her sister of the British Syrian Training College of Beirut.

GREECE AND THE BIBLE.

The following communication appeared in the London *Times* of July 21, addressed to the Editor:—

Sir,

In your issue of February 24, 1911, you called attention to the Administrative Order which was issued in Greece in 1901 against the circulation of the New Testament in the Modern Greek language among the people living in Greece.

May we through your columns report that since this reference was made the difficulties in the way of circulating a version of the Scriptures in the every-day language of the people have been very materially increased by a revision of the Greek Constitution?

According to the Second Article of the new Constitution, "the text of the Holy Scriptures is maintained unchanged; the rendering thereof in another linguistic form, without previous sanction of the Great Church of Christ in Constantinople also, is absolutely prohibited."

In this article the words "the text of the Holy Scriptures" include the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament and the original text of the New Testament in Ancient Greek. Modern Greek is "another linguistic form." Before the New Constitution was framed the New Testament only in Modern Greek was prohibited, and that only by an "Administrative Order." Now, however, both the Old and New Testaments in Modern Greek are absolutely prohibited within the limits of the Hellenic Kingdom, and that by an article of the Constitution.

The responsibility of the prohibition appears to rest on the Patriarchate of Constantinople; but the introduction of the word "also" prevents even the Patriarchate from overruling the wishes of the Holy Synod in Athens. It is useless, therefore, to appeal to the Patriarch as long as the Orthodox Church in Greece persists in the policy of opposing versions. As the direct result of this policy millions of Greeks to whom the Ancient Greek texts are only more or less a dead language have now no access to the Bible in any version which they can understand.

For the greater part of a century the Bible Society enjoyed full liberty in its work in Greece, and was the source of supply of Scriptures in Ancient and Modern Greek all

over the country. Its work was suddenly paralysed ten years ago by the prohibition of the Modern Greek New Testament, because, through other agencies, new vernacular translations had been issued which met with disapproval in certain quarters. The Bible Society has spared no effort since then to persuade the Holy Synod to make a Modern Greek version of its own, at the society's expense, and to sanction on its own terms the distribution of these authorized books. But all efforts have failed. The door closed ten years ago against the New Testament has been doubly barred by the new Constitution, which shuts out the whole Bible. What this means to the national and spiritual life of Greece let those say who, during the present year, have joined together all over the world in thanking God for 300 years of a vernacular English Bible. Our appeal to the Metropolitan and the Holy Synod in Athens has been in vain. For the sake of the Greek nation may we, through your columns, appeal to that finer Hellenistic spirit, which has always won the admiration and friendship of the British people, to say whether or not there shall be liberty in Greece to read the Bible in the language of the common people?

Yours faithfully,

NORTHAMPTON, President, B. and F.B.S.
JOHN H. RITSON, Secretary.

British and Foreign Bible Society, 146, Queen
Victoria-street, E.C.

PEACE IN PROSPECT FOR ALBANIA.

The Imperial government has granted two very important privileges to the Malissores, who are in consequence flocking back by the hundreds from Montenegro, with their families. According to the *Stamboul*, 1800 families have already returned. They are to be allowed to carry arms, and are to be granted immunity from the accumulated back taxes. Some of the more radical of their leaders are trying to stick out for foreign guarantees; but the bulk of the fugitives seem to be satisfied and are returning. The Moslem Albanian representatives have immediately made request that these same privileges accorded to the Christian Albanians be not denied to them. The concil of ministers has decided to grant them immunity from certain taxes. Montenegro seizes the opportunity also to make some demands concerning the widening of the channel of the Boyana River (the outlet of Lake Shkodra) and railroad connections with Shkodra. Such improvements will work to the advantage of both countries. The king of Montenegro has sent a telegram to the Sultan, congratulating him on the return of the Malissores.

As one result of this long campaign, and the resulting devastation of the country, many thousands of people are in danger of starvation. A strong appeal has been issued in England for funds to relieve this suffering. The Ottoman government promises to distribute one lira each to all adult Malissores.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Three new steamers for the island service have been ordered in England and three in France. The contract speed of each is to be 16 knots.

The Tsar of Russia has given 10,000 roubles (Lt. 1,750) for the benefit of the sufferers from the fires of July 23rd and 24th.

A fire on Sunday night at Haidar Pasha destroyed some thirty houses, and a Catholic church and school.

The *Levant Herald* has been suspended by the Court-Martial for too free expression of opinion on the Kondoyanni case of alleged torture by the municipal police.

Mr. Fallières, President of France, has sent a donation of 20,000 francs for the sufferers from the great fires in Stamboul; and the Begum of Bhopal £ 5,500.

The Begum of Bhopal, one of the wealthiest princesses of India, is spending some time at the capital on her return from the coronation festivities in London. She was presented to His Majesty the Sultan by Sir Gerard Lowther.

During the week ending Monday noon, Aug. 7th, the cholera report for Constantinople was 169 cases and 100 deaths. This brings up the totals from the beginning to 361 cases and 193 deaths.

THE PROVINCES.

The Kara Sou river has again been causing havoc near Bilejik station, demolishing houses and gardens at Küplü.

The Emir of Mecca has established his headquarters at Ebha, while his son, Sherif Abdullah Pasha, is heading an expedition against the retreating Arab insurgents.

NOTES.

His Excellency Mr. William W. Rockhill, the new American Ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Rockhill and daughter, arrived on Sunday morning by train. He was met by the staffs of the Embassy and the Consulate, and went immediately to the American Embassy.

The celebrated artist, Edwin A. Abbey, LL.D., died in London August 1st. He was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1852.

Rev. H. K. Krikorian, editor of the *Rahnuma*, left last week on a visit to Germany.

On the same steamer with Dr. and Mrs. Herrick was Miss Quint, daughter of the late Dr. A. H. Quint, the well-known Congregational clergyman. Miss Quint was quite too ill to take the journey, and the providential help and care of Dr. and Mrs. Herrick were of great assistance in getting her finally into a hospital at Genoa.

Miss Virginia Allen, of Hingham, Mass., has been secured as teacher in the Gedik Pasha school the coming year; also Miss Moore, sister of Mrs. Kendall of Arnautoukey.

OTHER LANDS.

The will of the late Mr. Marino Corgialeagno, a naturalized British subject who died in London in April, has just been made public. He left about half a million sterling to various Greek enterprises. Of this, £ 80,000 is given to found a new hospital in Athens, £ 25,000 for a children's hospital there, £ 40,000 for the Greek navy, £ 40,000 to found in Athens a school like Eton or Harrow, £ 40,000 for a school for craftsmen at Argostoli, Cephalonia, £ 40,000 to the Crown Prince for the improvement and embellishment of Athens, £ 25,000 for a model prison in Greece, £ 10,000 for barracks for the Greek army, etc.

President S. B. Capen, of the American Board, was on the ill-fated train whose disastrous wreck at Bridgeport we mentioned three weeks ago, but was in the only sleeper that did not leave the track, and was uninjured.

The general arbitration treaty between France and the United States was signed on Friday simultaneously in Paris and Washington.

M. Stolypin, Russian Premier, proposes to compel Russian banks to restrict credit to Jewish merchants. He says the banks are mostly in Jewish hands and favor the Jews, who thus are able to monopolize trade.

M. Edmond Rostand, the French writer, has been made a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

In consequence of the revolution in Hayti, President Simon has been forced to leave the island.

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

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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.