

The Orient.

Oct. 19, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 27

THE CONSTITUTION AND UNION.

A TURKISH VIEW.

The *Sabah*, one of the oldest and most widely circulated Turkish dailies of the Capital contained an editorial recently on the progress made during the past six months, the substance of which was as follows.

Through the turmoil and confusion of life great ideas and great enterprises walk unswervingly toward their purposes. Discussions, disputes, even revolutions come and go but the idea pushes steadily and gradually on toward its goal. Then at last comes the day when the noble aim, which seemed so impossible in the beginning, is realized.

At the beginning of our constitutional era two great desires have expressed themselves as the aims of our national life. One is the firm establishment of the Constitution and the other is the union of the different elements of the Empire. These two aims have encountered obstacles, but the problems they have presented have been solved one by one. And there is no more any doubt that the nation is day by day coming nearer to the realization of its purposes. For instance, directly after the proclamation of the constitution the problem of enrolling Christians in the Ottoman army caused no little anxiety and gave occasion for sharp discussion, not only in our press but in that of foreign countries. This problem however, difficult as it seemed of solution, has been satisfactorily solved within the space of seven months. In this way, for purposes of national defense, the basis of the union of Ottomans, who have no difference of view in matters of right and duty, was introduced into our national life. Today there is no one in our sacred Fatherland who sees any thing strange in this union of races. On the contrary we say how is it that this union has not taken place before?

The recent events in northern Albania were heavy blows against the Constitution and the spirit of fraternity, but these too are now a memory of the past. The Constitution has fully prevailed over Arnauvudism (Albanianism).

Recently the question of the Ecumenical Patriarchate produced of necessity much warm discussion in our press, but this has ceased. For a time conditions in the Hauran occupied our minds, but the most recent news from that province indicate that, there too, the sacred ideal of Ottomanism has prevailed.

While these events have been taking place fresh recruits from all parts of the country have been joining the Army. The sons of the same Fatherland are learning to live under the same roof and eat from the same table in order to estab-

lish on a firm footing the principles of fraternal relations and union between Ottomans. A period of seven months has passed since Christian soldiers began to be received into the Army. We may well feel a sense of pride in the results, as for instance in what took place yesterday in front of the Department of War.

M. Bompard, the French Ambassador in Constantinople and M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, now on a visit here, had expressed a desire to observe the effects of military life on the Christian soldiers. At the invitation of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, the Minister of War, the two Ambassadors came to the War Department yesterday afternoon at one o'clock. As the distinguished guests drove up to the entrance of the Department two battalions of soldiers, who were drawn up in the square, presented arms. H. E. Shevket Pasha called out some of the soldiers and asked them one by one, "My son, what is your name?" The reply was Ahmed (Turk), or Yanko (Greek), or Garabed (Armenian). He asked each one if he was satisfied with military life. The unvarying reply was "Yes Sir. All our wants are supplied." Then the commander of the 1st Army Corps explained to the Ambassadors the nature of the evolutions to be performed and gave orders to the officers to begin. The soldiers went through all the evolutions without confusion and without error, winning the warm praises of those who witnessed them. The Japanese method of changing places, as executed by our soldiers, was especially appreciated by the Ambassadors and the French Military Attaché. In fact the skill shown by these soldiers who have been in the service only six months was remarkable. The information given by the officers supplied ample proofs that military life is one of the strongest bonds in the fraternity of Ottomans. They said that the soldiers lived together as brothers, that they enjoyed their work and gave practical proofs of their loyalty to the flag and of their united efforts to preserve the honor of the military uniform.

On taking their leave the two Ambassadors said to Shevket Pasha, "We congratulate you on your success. You have achieved splendid results." He replied, "This is one of the conquests in the new life of Ottomans. We value your congratulations because they give assurance that our efforts at reorganization have not been in vain."

Yesterday our diplomatic guests witnessed the victory of the "the Ottoman ideal of fraternity and equality." The Eastern Question which held its place for so long in the politics of Western Nations was due to the separation of the different races in the political and social life of Ottoman countries. The Constitution has removed these conditions and their traces even do not exist.

THE ARABIC BIBLE.

Seven complete editions of the Arabic Bible have been electroplated at the Mission Press in Beirut at the expense of the American Bible Society financially, but the brains and the eyes and the hands have been those of the missionaries from our American churches. Besides the seven complete editions there are more than a hundred separate portions in various types of the different books of the Old and New Testament. Of the seven complete editions four are unvowelled except where ambiguity would result and two are completely vowelled. One is a 2nd Font Reference Bible and two editions of a 1st Font Reference Bible have been printed from types. An entirely new edition of the largest 1st Font Reference Bible is now in preparation with a new set of references based upon the standard American and English editions. The adaptation of the new References was begun in 1906 by the present editor, Rev. F. E. Hoskins, D. D. and, with the making of the plates for about 1450 pages, can not be completed before 1914. The copy for the New Testament is now complete and some 287 plates. It is hoped that the New Testament will be ready for printing from the new plates by January 1911.

A Photographic edition of the 1st Font Vowelled Bible has also been issued in London by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

During the past 37 years these Arabic Bibles have been distributed throughout Syria and Palestine, Mesopotamia and Egypt, and in Asia Minor, Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli and Morocco, Sierra Leone and Liberia, Zanzibar, Aden, Baghdad, India, and wherever Syrian emigrants are found in the United States, South America, and Australia.

Between July 1st 1872 and Dec. 31st 1909 there have been printed in Beirut 158,998 complete Bibles, 210,522 complete New Testament and 972,746 parts making a total of 1,342,266 volumes of the Arabic Scriptures. Mr. Freyer, who has collected these figures, is following the matter back to the very beginnings and hopes to make the record complete. He reports that the Mission Press during the first seven months of the present year has printed 95,000 volumes of Scriptures amounting to 28,000,000 pages. The distribution of Scriptures also shows good results during the same period of seven months. 12,600 volumes have been sold in Syria, the British and Foreign Bible Society have taken 26,000 volumes, 33,000 volumes have been sent to the other agencies of the American Bible Society and 3,050 volumes have been sent to New York for Arabic readers in the New World.

Beirut, Sept. 1910.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

On October 8th the Junior Class entertained the Seniors at dinner and for the evening.

On Sunday, the 9th, Professor Watson, of Robert College conducted the morning service. In the evening Miss Hathaway talked to the Christian Association on An English Student Conference.

On Wednesday October 12th, Professor Kendall lectured on A Trip to a West Tibetan Llamissary.

On Friday Dr. Patrick went to Florence for a few weeks of much needed rest, after her long summer here, in the interest of our new buildings and the necessary changes for moving the Preparatory School.

The College has enjoyed having Dr. and Mrs. Chambers of Bardezag over Sunday, and also Mr. and Mrs. Jacob.

ROBERT COLLEGE.

The foundations of the new dormitory are finished, and the walls are beginning to go up. This building is greatly needed, as many applicants were refused this year owing to lack of boarding accommodations.

Professor Constantinou has moved into the new house which the College has had built for him.

Mrs. Charles Riggs gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon to meet Dr. and Mrs. Albert J. Lyman of Brooklyn, to which the members of the Faculty were invited. Dr. Lyman, who is a corporate member of the American Board, will preach in Chapel next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Gates gave a tea for the Faculty of the American College for Girls on Monday afternoon.

The articles recently published in American newspapers concerning Robert College by one W. E. Curtis do not quote Dr. Gates correctly. Dr. Gates received Mr. Curtis and talked with him concerning the College and its work, but he did not make many of the statements which are represented as coming from him.

Mr. T. G. Jackson, R. A., lectured before the College on "Byzantine Architecture" Wednesday afternoon.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The following Memorandum, with Rules on the Orthography of Geographical Names, was drawn up in 1891 and revised in 1893, 1894, 1899, and 1905:

In 1878 the Council of the R.G.S., impressed with the necessity of endeavouring to reduce the confusion existing in British maps with regard to the spelling of geographical names, in consequence of the variety of systems of orthography used by travellers and others to represent the sound of native place-names in different parts of the world, formally adopted the general principle which had been long used by many, and the recognition of which had been steadily gaining ground, viz., that in writing geographical native names vowels should have their Italian significance, and consonants that which they have in the English language.

This broad principle required elucidation in its details, and a system based upon it was consequently drawn up with the intention of representing the principal syllabic sounds.

It will be evident to all who consider the subject, that to ensure a fairly correct pronunciation of geographical names by an English-speaking person an arbitrary system of orthography is a necessity. It is hardly too much to say that in the English language every possible combination of letters has more than one possible pronunciation. A strange word or name, even in our own language, is frequently mispronounced. How much more with words of languages utterly unknown to the reader.

The same necessity does not arise in most Continental languages. In them a definite combination of letters indicates a definite sound, and each nation consequently has spelt foreign words in accordance with the orthographic rules of its own language.

It was therefore not anticipated that foreign nations would effect any change in the form of orthography used in their maps, and the needs of the English-speaking communities were alone considered.

The object aimed at was to provide a system which should be simple enough for any educated person to master with the minimum of trouble, and which at the same time would afford an approximation to the sound of a place-name such as a native might recognise. No attempt was made to represent the numberless delicate inflexions of sound and tone which belong to every language, often to different dialects of the same language. For it was felt not only that such a task would be impossible, but that an attempt to provide for such niceties would defeat the object.

The adoption by others of the system thus settled has been more general than the Council ventured to hope.

The charts and maps issued by the Admiralty and War Office have been, since 1885, compiled and extensively revised in accordance with it. The Foreign and Colonial Offices have accepted it, and the latter has communicated with the Colonies requesting them to carry it out in respect to names of native origin.

Even more important, however, than these adhesions is the recent action of the Government of the United States of America, which, after an exhaustive inquiry, has adopted a system in close conformity with that of the R.G.S., and has directed that the spelling of all names in their vast territories should, in cases where the orthography is at present doubtful, be settled authoritatively by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

The two great English-speaking nations are thus working in harmony.

Contrary to expectation, but highly satisfactory, is the news that France and Germany have both formulated systems of orthography for foreign words, which in many details agree with the English system.

The Council of the R.G.S., by printing the Rules in "Hints to Travellers," and by other means, have endeavoured to ensure that all travellers connected with the Society should be made aware of them; but as it is possible that some bodies and persons interested in the question may still be in ignorance of their existence and general acceptance, they feel that the time has come to again publish them as widely as possible, and to take every means in their power to aid the progress of the reform.

To this end, and with a view to still closer uniformity in geographical nomenclature in revisions of editions of published maps, a gigantic task requiring many years to carry out, the Council have decided to take steps to commence tentatively indexes of a few regions, in which the place-names will be recorded in the accepted form.

RULES.

The Rules referred to are as follows:

1. No change is made in the orthography of foreign names in countries which use Roman letters: thus Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, etc., names will be spelt as by the respective nations.

2. Neither is change made in the spelling of such names in languages which are not written in Roman character as have become by long usage familiar to English readers: thus Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca, etc., will be retained in their present form.

3. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced will be taken as the basis of the spelling.

4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflexions of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself. Those who desire a more accurate pronunciation of the written name must learn it on the spot by a study of local accent and peculiarities.

5. *The broad features of the system are:—*

(a) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

(b) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai, au, ei*.

(c) Two accents only are used: (1) The acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. The use of this accent is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of the "stress." (2) The sign *u* with the vowel *U*, to indicate that the sound is open, as in *up*, not as in *pull*; as *Tung*, pronounced as in the English word *tongue*.

6. Indian names are accepted as spelt by the Survey of India.

7. In the case of native names in countries under the dominion of other European Powers in whose maps, charts, etc., the spelling is given according to the system adopted by that Power, such orthography should be as a rule disregarded, and the name spelt according to the British system, in order that the proper pronunciation may be approximately known. Exceptions should be made in cases where the spelling has become by custom fixed, and occasionally it may be desirable to give both forms.

8. Generic geographical terms, *e.g.*, those for Island, River, Mountain, etc., should be as a rule given in the native form. In the case of European countries, translation into English, where this has been the custom, should be retained, *e.g.*, Cape Ortegale, not Cabo Ortegale; River Seine, not Fleuve Seine.

9. For Chinese names, the Wade system of spelling is adopted.

The following amplification of these rules explains their application:—

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	<i>ah, a</i> as in <i>father</i>	Java, Banána, Somali, Bari.
e	<i>eh, a</i> as in <i>fate, e</i> in <i>benefit</i>	Tel-el-Kebir, Oléleh, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru.
i	English <i>e, i</i> as in <i>ravine</i> ; the sound of <i>ee</i> in <i>beet</i> . Thus, not <i>Feejee</i> , but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	<i>o</i> as in <i>mote</i>	Tokyo.
u	long <i>u</i> as in <i>flute</i> ; the sound of <i>oo</i> in <i>boot, oo</i> or <i>ou</i> should never be employed for this sound. Thus, not <i>Zooloo</i> , but The shorter sound of the different vowels, when necessary to be indicated, can be expressed by doubling the consonant that follows. The sounds referred to are as follows:— The short— <i>a</i> , as in <i>fatter</i> , as compared with the long <i>a</i> as in <i>father</i> . <i>e</i> , as in <i>better</i> , as compared with the long <i>e</i> as in <i>fate</i> . <i>i</i> , as in <i>sinner</i> , as compared with the long <i>i</i> as in <i>ravine</i> . <i>o</i> , as in <i>sobbing</i> , as compared with the long <i>o</i> as in <i>sober</i> . <i>u</i> , as in <i>pull</i> , as compared with the long <i>u</i> as in <i>rubric</i> . In the case of two different consonants following a short <i>u</i> , the symbol ~ may be used instead of doubling the consonant, as <i>Ting</i> , pronounced <i>tongue</i> . Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound as in <i>aisle</i> , or English <i>i</i> as in <i>ice</i> <i>ow</i> as in <i>how</i> Thus, not <i>Bowchee</i> , but is slightly different from above. when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, as in <i>law</i> is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from <i>ei</i> in the English <i>eight</i> or <i>ey</i> in the English <i>they</i>	Zulu, Sumatra.
ai		Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda, Bonny.*
au		
ao		
aw		
ei		
b	English <i>b</i> .	Beirút Beilúl.

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of <i>s</i> that it should be seldom used If <i>Celébes</i> were not already recognised it would be written <i>Se- lêbes</i> .	Celébes.
ch	is always soft as in <i>church</i>	Chingchin.
d	English <i>d</i> .	
f	English <i>f. ph</i> should not be used for the sound of <i>f</i> . Thus, not <i>Haiphong</i> , but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft <i>g</i> is given by <i>j</i>)	Galápagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
hw	as in <i>what</i> ; better rendered by <i>hw</i> than by <i>wh</i> , or <i>h</i> followed by a vowel; thus <i>Hwang ho</i> , not <i>Whang ho</i> , or <i>Hoang ho</i> .	Hwang ho, Ngan hwei.
j	English <i>j</i> . <i>Dj</i> should never be put for this sound	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English <i>k</i> . It should always be put for the hard <i>c</i> . Thus, not <i>Corea</i> , but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish	Dagh, Ghazi.
l	As in English.	
m	When to represent the liquid sound of <i>l</i> in native names the French use the terminative <i>illes</i> (as in <i>Marseilles</i>), the <i>les</i> should be omitted. No attempt is made to represent the French <i>n</i> .	
n		
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word <i>finger</i> , the other as in <i>singer</i> . As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
ph	As in <i>loophole</i>	Chemulpho, Mokpho
th	stands both for its sound in <i>thing</i> , and as in <i>this</i> . The former is most common	Bethlehem.
q	should never be employed; <i>qu</i> (in <i>quiver</i>) is given as <i>kw</i> When <i>qu</i> has the sound of <i>k</i> as in <i>quoit</i> , it should be given by <i>k</i>	Kwangto.
r		
s		
sh		
t		
v	As in English. The <i>r</i> should be rolled or trilled.	Sawákin.
w		
x		

* The *y* is retained as a terminal in this word under Rule 2 above. The word is given as a familiar example of the alteration in sound caused by the second consonant.

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
y	is always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> , and therefore should never be used as a terminal, <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> being substituted as the sound may require.	Kikúyu.
	Thus, not <i>Mikindány</i> , <i>wady</i> but not <i>Kwaly</i> , but	Mikindáni, wadi
z	English <i>z</i>	Kwale.
zh	The French <i>j</i> , or as <i>s</i> in <i>treasure</i>	Zulu.
	Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an <i>acute</i> accent	Muzhdaha.
		Tongatábu, Galápagos, Paláwan, Saráwak.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

The Sanitary Commission has decided that the Moslem Pilgrims from Russia who are on their way to Mecca be quarantined at Sinob, then carefully inspected at Kavak near the mouth of the Bosphorus and then pass through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles without being allowed any communication with the land.

The Officials of the Finance Department are busy preparing the budget for the year 1327 (March 14th 1911 to March 14th 1912) so that it may be entirely ready for the opening of the Parliament on Nov. 14th.

On Wednesday of last week the new warship Barbaros Khairuddin, while passing through the drawbridge between Galata and Stamboul, collided with the small steamer Meymanet. The latter sank at once, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

Some Armenian merchants of the Capital have formed an Ottoman Commercial Company which has been recognized by an Imperial Iradeh. The object of the Company is to undertake various financial enterprises which will be of special benefit to the Armenian people. The capital is placed at \$ 440,000.00, only half of it payable at the present time. The shares are \$ 22.00 each. Among the founders of the Company are some of the best known Armenian merchants in the city.

The Greek Patriarch called last week on the Minister of Justice, Nejmeddin Bey, and had an inter view lasting three hours. The Patriarch promised that here after the Patriarchate would work in accordance with the laws and the special privileges granted, and that future misunderstandings would be avoided. The Minister expressed his great satisfaction.

The new time-table of the Shirketi Hairieh steamers, prepared on the European time standard, will go into effect

on Friday next. Some of the Turkish papers have criticized this step, in view of the fact that a large majority of the population understands and uses Turkish time.

The latest story about Abdul-Hamid is that he was never better satisfied than now, that he is growing fat, having gained over twenty pounds. He eats well, plays the violin, reads and does carpentry. He is reported to have said, "This is the life I have been wanting for 33 years. Don't worry about my trying to escape. If you leave all the doors open, I will not leave this place."

220 young men took the entrance examinations to the Dar-ul-Mouallimain (the normal school). 75 succeeded in passing them, of whom four were Armenians.

The new coins representing 5, 10, 20, and 40 paras, after being authorized by Imperial Iradeh, will be minted as soon as possible.

The investigations in regard to the Secret Committee are still in progress. 11 more of those arrested have been released and it is expected that the case of Riza Nour Bey, deputy from Samsoun, who has been charged with complicity in this insurrectionary movement, will be finished by the opening of the Parliament.

Enver Bey, the hero of the Revolution and Military Attaché of the Ottoman Embassy in Vienna, is now in Constantinople.

Prince Youssouf Izzeddin is planning a shooting trip with Ahmed Riza Bey, president of the Chamber of Deputies, on the Havouz Bashi estate near Tchengel Keuy.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fact that Sheikh Ahmed Asiri Zadeh is about to leave Constantinople for Central Asia, carrying with him a very sacred relic, known as Laihah-i-Sherif (a hair from the beard of the Prophet). This Sheikh, a native of Tripoli in Syria, came some months ago to the Capital to congratulate the Sultan on the establishment of the Constitution. He claims to represent 30 million Moslems in Russian and Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and China. The correspondent adds that in view of the activity of Moslem agents in Central Asia, and the amount of attention given to the complaints of Moslems in Russia, this visit of the Sheikh and his return to the Far East are worthy of interest.

According to the *Jeune Turk* the Russian government has assured the Sublime Port that the movement of Russian troops in Persia has for its object solely the protection of Russian subjects.

For a few days past there has been considerable fear that a Ministerial crisis was at hand. The point at issue has been a disagreement between the Minister of War and the Minister of Finance as to the audit and control of the finances of the War Department. Djavid Bey based his insistence for such control on the provisions of the law passed by Parliament, which applies equally to the finances of all departments. Shevket Pasha however has maintained that the War Department ought not to be placed under restrictions which would hamper it, particularly as exigencies might arise which would require that the Department act with the utmost possible ex-

pedition. To day it is announced that an agreement has been reached by the drawing up of a note which Parliament will be asked to attach to the bill of Finance, to the effect that the Ministry of War be exempt from any hampering restrictions.

By order of the Court Martial the Bulgarian paper *Vesti* and the Turkish democratic organ the *Yeni Sess* have been suppressed because of articles tending to excite the minds of the people.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress between Austro-Hungary and Turkey for the cancelling of "the Capitulations."

The police have arrested a Greek lawyer, Papadopoulos by name, an officer of reserves in the Greek army, who is accused of spreading the propoganda of the Panhellenists. He with others under similar charges will be expelled from the country.

Cholera in Constantinople. In the city from Thursday morning Oct. 13th to Wednesday morning Oct. 19th there were 12 new cases, of which 3 proved fatal. Of the old cases 7 died. Between Wednesday morning Oct. 12th and Thursday morning and Friday morning and Saturday morning there was no case of cholera in Constantinople, according to official reports.

THE PROVINCES.

A serious fire is reported from Shabin Kara Hissar where some 200 buildings were completely destroyed.

Mr. Yervant Lalayan, an Armenian Archaeologist who has recently been making researches in the region of Van, received from the Russian Vice-Consul of that city a gold coin of the Armenian King Dikran II.

Mr. Alfayriyevitch, the Vice-Consul, had received this coin from the son of the Shah Nasreddin and requested that Mr. Lalayan present it to the Catholics of all Armenians at Etchmiadjan. This exceedingly rare coin is valued at \$400. Mr. Lalayan, during this trip in Eastern Armenia, made a list of about 1500 manuscripts of various sorts.

A correspondent of the *Puzantion* sends an interesting account of the departure of the first Armenian soldiers from Marsh. After the companies were formed in front of the Government Building they were addressed by an Armenian priest, the Turkish Principal of the Idadieh and Keshishian Effendi. Then with a beautiful silken banner at the head, the procession marched to the Armenian Church while great crowds were shouting "Long live the Sultan and Ottoman Union," and the bells of the churches were ringing. Those who entered the Church for the farewell service were Armenians, Jews, Latins, and Greeks. Addresses were made by Gregorian and Protestant pastors, after which the procession was reformed and the young Christian soldiers left the city followed by the good wishes of the whole population.

On the evening of Oct. 13th a freight train on the railway line between Salonica and Servia, between Komanova and Adjarlar, was wrecked by the explosion of a dynamite bomb. The engine left the track and after going a few yards turned over on its side. Four of the cars were badly damaged and one brakeman, a Bulgarian, was killed. The damage

is estimated to be \$20,000. The Government is making careful investigations in order to discover the authors of this crime.

A telegram from Monastir announces that a search in the garden of a Bulgarian resulted in finding a large number of bombs and materials for their manufacture.

The commission appointed for the demarcation of the boundaries between Turkey and Bulgaria is pushing its work with the greatest possible expedition. The same commission has been asked by the two governments to investigate the recent incidents on the frontier.

The Government has announced its intention of building a harbor at the port of Jaffa.

All the Metropolitans of the Province of Adrianople have received permission from the Greek Patriarch to pay their respects to the Sultan on the occasion of his visit to Adrianople.

NOTES.

Under date of Sept. 27 Mr. Andrus of Mardin writes that the second batch of Christian soldiers, 45 in number, left the city for Constantinople. Copies of the New Testament and Psalms were distributed among them by the members of the Young Men's Society of the Protestant Community.

News comes from Kingsbury, Cal., of the death of Prof. M. A. Melcon, who for many years was an influential member of the teaching staff of Euphrates College, and was closely associated with the missionary body in the educational work in Harpoot. He received part of his education in Germany and was a man of considerable force and of scholarly attainments.

On October 15 Mr. D. Alton Davis, Y.M.C.A. General Secretary for Constantinople and Mrs. Davis, and Mr. E. O. Jacob, Travelling Secretary for the Northern Levant, and Mrs. Jacob arrived by train in the Capital. All those engaged in educational and religious work in this country and adjoining countries will rejoice in the arrival of these experienced leaders for work among young men and will feel deeply grateful that the International Committee is at last to take up a systematic form of work in the Levant and that two of its choicest men have been selected to undertake the difficult work of organization. *The Orient* desires to extend a warm welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Davis and to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob.

The Annual Union Communion service held in connection with the Centennial Meeting of the American Board, took place as previously announced in the Bible House on Sunday, Oct. 16. Prof. Anderson was unable to be present. Dr. Bowen officiated at the table in his place. In spite of the violent storm more than fifty English, American, Armenian and Greek friends were present.

A meeting of the Committee Ad Interim was held on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present including Dr. Chambers of Bardezag, Miss Kinney of Adabazar, and Miss Jillson of Brousa.

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