

The Orient.

April 12, 1911

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 52

OUR FIRST BIRTHDAY.

With this issue *The Orient* rounds out its first year of existence. The next issue will begin Volume Two. We are therefore open to sincere congratulations on our first birthday. In all modesty we may say that we think we deserve congratulation. Not every paper published in this city has gone through its first year of life unscathed, in these days of martial law. Though the press censorship of former days has been abolished, hardly a week passes without the suspension of some one of what immemorial usage impels us to call our esteemed contemporaries, as our readers have had occasion to note. In contrast, we have never yet received even an official warning nor a Black Hand letter. Furthermore, we have received from appreciative subscribers several bouquets of kind thoughts, for all of which we beg leave in this public manner to express our unworthy gratitude. And the dissatisfied or those who could not swallow our politics have been very merciful, and in every case have refrained from vituperation when cancelling their subscriptions. It has been a real help, moreover, to receive from many of our well-wishers friendly and valued suggestions regarding the improvement of the paper. Possibly some of these friends may think we have not adopted their suggestions. Let such remember that when *The Orient* is advised by one true friend to close up within three months, or at most six, and go out of existence, and by another true friend to keep on along the same old lines, and by still another to enlarge immediately to double its present size, it would seem impossible to please everybody.

We do sincerely wish to improve. No one can feel the deficiencies of the paper more keenly than the editor himself. And we are grateful to the increasing number of those who, by their contributions of news and by securing additional subscribers, are helping to make the paper more worthy of its constituency. In order, however, to improve in the way of enlargement, a much greater increase in the number of subscriptions is an immediate necessity. The fact is, the present annual subscription price is so low that our craft cannot be made to float in it. We had rather double the number of subscribers than the number of denarii per subscriber. Will our patrons assist us in the effort?

In the list of proposed members of the self-perpetuating governing board of the future American Red Cross Hospital, on the second page of our issue of last week, "the Agent of the American Bible Society" was inadvertently omitted. It should be inserted in that list as given both in the first resolution and in the third.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

72nd Session (April 4). Tuesday seems to be a bad day for a session; and the usual difficulty about securing a quorum was experienced. The modifications proposed by the Senate in the bill regarding the payment of the debts of the deposed Sultan, by which the debts were not to be outlawed after one year, as had been proposed by the Chamber, were accepted. A telegram from the tobacco-growers of Kavalla, approving of the attitude of the Chamber as against the Régie monopoly, was read. Hamdi Bey (Preveza) and other deputies attacked the tobacco Régie, and the Chamber voted to transmit these complaints to the ministry of finance. Article 9 of the bill for the encouragement of industries, which allows other factories to benefit by the exemptions provided they in future meet the requirements, was passed, but in the absence of a quorum.

73rd Session (April 5). The budget of the department of justice and religions was presented by the Minister, Nedj-meddin Bey, in a long speech. He eloquently set forth the reforms accomplished during his term in the judicial service of the empire; the laws modified to suit the present needs, including the civil code, the criminal code, the commercial code, etc.; the founding of a library of law, the sending of students to Europe, etc. He recommended the adoption of the English system of single judges and the reduction of the number of judges of the Courts of Appeal to three. After some criticism by various deputies, several sections of the budget, which amounts to Lt. 776,278, were passed. Three despatches, from the inhabitants of three towns in Albania, declaring their eagerness to fight in defense of their country, were received with applause.

74th Session (April 6). The bill for the suppression of the *imarets*, or Government free kitchens, which was discussed on March 21, was again taken up and passed. Only one such *imaret* will be left in Stamboul, and one in Scutari. The Ministry of the *evkaf* is also authorized to construct on the sites of the suppressed institutions, buildings for rent, the proceeds to go to the pious foundation fund. Several articles of the modified penal code were taken up and passed. These refer to penalties for armed resistance to the carrying out of judicial sentences, interference with telephone or telegraph communications, carrying prohibited arms, importing explosives, etc. Great applause greeted the announcement by the president that the army had entered Sanaa.

75th Session (April 8) A provisional budget for the month of April, amounting to Lt. 2,836,295, was adopted,

Some discussion followed on the placing of an order for two battleships with the Armstrong firm in spite of a bid by another firm that was less by half a million liras, but in the absence of the Minister of Marine, no vote was taken. A bill imposing a tax of ten piastres on every Moslem pilgrim going to Mecca or Medina, the proceeds to be devoted to the sanitation of these places, was carried. The budget of the ministry of justice and religions was again taken up. The Lt. 20,000 asked by the ministry for the reorganization of the courts was adopted. In the afternoon the question of the two new battleships was again taken up, and the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Marine made explanations as to why the Armstrong offer was accepted and not the cheaper one. The contract has been made merely for the vessels, and not for the armament as yet. The debate was closed with a vote of confidence in the Government by 115 to 40.

76th Session (April 10). A bill embodying projected reforms in the Yemen government, drawn up by Seid Ahmed Yahya Effendi, deputy of Sanaa, was referred to the legislative commission. The Grand Vizier presented a budget for a new department of posts, telegraphs and telephones, the amount asked being Lt. 794,662. He explained the necessity for organizing this service under a separate minister, as a means of improving the postal service and thus earning the right to supplant all the foreign postoffices in the Empire. Up to the present time this service has been under the ministry of finance, which has been unable to give it the required care. The proposition was finally adopted, with its budget, by a vote of 118 to 16. This adds a thirteenth minister to the cabinet. It is expected that the new minister will be an Armenian. The budget of the gendarmerie was again taken up and discussed at some length, but in the absence of a quorum nothing could be accomplished.

THE NEW ROBERT COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

The Robert College Catalogue for 1910-1911 has just made its appearance. It is a considerably larger volume than the last catalogue, occupying 97 pages as compared with the previous 72. New and improved features are numerous. The addresses of all of the trustees are given, and the academic and honorary degrees of all instructors. The table of distribution of the students by nationalities, omitted in the last catalogue, is given, showing seventeen different nationalities as compared with twelve the previous time. In the number of students, there is a falling off of twenty-eight, the total being 427 as compared with 455. This decrease is mainly in the freshman and subfreshman classes. For the first time in many years, there is a Turk in the graduating class. As for the teaching corps, it has grown from 48 to 62, the increase being accounted for chiefly by ten more American instructors, making a total of 29. There is a much fuller description of the various courses of study, in this new catalogue, especially in the Department of English. A detailed prospectus is given of the School of Engineering, for the organization of which the College expects to welcome this fall Prof. John R. Allen, now at the head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Michigan. Several new illustrations add to the interest of the present volume, and the typographical work is an improvement on that of its predecessor.

REPRESSION VERSUS CONSTRUCTION.

Djela Nouri Bey, in a leader in the *Jeune Ture* on the Malissores, after commenting on the backward state of this tribe, and their dread of civilization, goes on to say, "According to authentic information, the government, since the proclamation of Montenegro as a kingdom, has turned a deaf ear to the demands of these (Albanian) chiefs for pardon. If the central government had granted their petition, it would have been easy to ward off this most deplorable rising. But, to tell the truth, what have we done till this day in Upper Albania, from an economic and educational standpoint? The people have not had any chance to devote themselves to fruitful labor. We ought to have given these poor mountaineers something to do, and not contented ourselves exclusively with repressing revolts and punishing the guilty, after pacifying the region. A plan of reforms, an economic and social program specially adapted to the country, ought to be applied in Albania, as, indeed, elsewhere too. Notice further that Montenegro presents almost the same conditions as Malissia. But, thanks to a true appreciation of their country's worth, the Montenegrins, in spite of the poverty of their soil, are today busy at their own affairs. One could not wish for greater security than is found in the little realm of Nicholas I. That country cannot, indeed, be called advanced; but indubitably their habits are improved, though they all carry arms. Does not then this revolt of part of Albania compel us to take measures to civilize these mountaineers, and get them into habits of productive labor? A program exclusively bureaucratic and administrative does not and cannot suit the vilayet of Scutari-in-Albania nor the northern sections of Kossovo. The government must organize there a benevolent guardianship over these backward people, and educate so far as possible these unfortunate hordes, who from time immemorial have known nothing but pillage and guerilla warfare, and a blind obedience to chiefs themselves excessively backward. This whole movement of the Malissores inspires us with only a profound pity. Brothers, actual brothers, are killing each other on the European borders of our Empire. Why? Because they are ignorant. If we would not make Upper Albania a perpetual battleground, if we would avoid a third and a fourth uprising, we have but to put in operation a plan for improving these districts, for civilizing the masses. The past is sad enough. In the country of the Shkipetars, as in the Yemen, one revolt follows another because reforms are not introduced. In order, then, to ward off this continuous stream of revolts and agitation, we must simply do away in a radical manner, by teachers, schools, highways and public works, with the causes of these revolts and rebellions. The system of using simply administrative and military remedies for social exigencies is already out of date; it is a system that ought to fall into complete desuetude. Once Malissia is pacified, and the rebels subdued, the central government ought to send into these quarters commissions to study the situation, and then put into execution whatever these commissions recommend, so as to be able to cut short these risings. Otherwise we shall be merely moving in a vicious circle."

AN ALL-TURKEY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Most of our readers are aware of the intention of the American Board to hold during the summer of 1912 an All-Turkey Missionary Conference, for the discussion of topics connected with its work in the Ottoman Empire. About fifty delegates from the four missions of this Board will be in attendance, besides representatives of the various Colleges and Theological Seminaries, also delegates from the native Evangelical Unions, and from the missions of other denominations and from the Bible Societies, making some eighty or more delegates in all. Arrangements are being made to hold this Conference in Constantinople, early in July of next year. Previous to this gathering, a strong delegation from the American Board and from the Woman's Boards purposes to visit each station in the Empire, in order to come up to the Conference prepared to participate in its deliberations more intelligently from personal observation. The composition of this delegation has not yet been entirely fixed, but it will include Secretary James L. Barton, D.D., of Boston; Prof. Arthur H. Gillette, D.D., of Hartford Seminary, and Prof. Edward C. Moore, D.D., of Harvard University, and probably several laymen.

Among the topics for discussion will be, Theological Seminary Education, how it may be made more efficient; College and High School Education, how to unify the system, and what emphasis to place on industrial and technical training; the Evangelistic work and the missionary's relation to it; Sunday-school work, and the Y. M. C. A.; the Periodical and Permanent Publication work; the growing Medical work, and how it is to be supported and conducted; and other subjects that may seem timely and advantageous.

It is twenty-eight years since any deputation from the American Board visited its missions in Turkey. Within a short period we have, it is true, seen in Constantinople and a few other points, Secretary Patton, Assistant Secretary Hicks, and District Secretaries Hitchcock and Creegan; but in no case have these visits been official. The work of the American Board in this Empire is more extensive and varied, and offers more perplexing problems than its work in any other land, and, we might almost say, in any other four of its twenty missions. The Conference to be held here next year ought to mark an epoch in the history of missions in Turkey, and make possible an advance in every department. It should also acquaint the American churches through their representatives at the Conference with the present situation and the enlarged opportunities in Turkey, with the result of securing more generous contributions toward the work of the Board in this Empire.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week April 1st - 8th.

(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Maximum temperature (April 5th) | 71.5° | F. |
| Minimum " (April 1st) | 35.8° | " |
| Rainfall | .77 | inches |

The Sunday morning services April 9th were conducted by Mr. Lawson Chambers of Bardizag.

THE ALBANIAN UPRISING.

The news from Northern Albania grows worse instead of better. The rebellion is more widespread than was at first hoped, and it is even rumored that the Mirdites, a tribe supposed to be loyal, are uniting with the revolting Malissores. The Imperial troops now in the Shkodra region are not adequate to cope with the situation, and twenty battalions have been called for. Troops are being hurried to the front as fast as possible; but, owing to the character of the country between Monastir and Shkodra, and between Pristend and Shkodra, and the absence of railroads or even macadamized roads, the shortest route is by sea around Greece, and this takes at least a week or ten days, with the available transports. Near Kastrati and Touzi, the rebels have defeated the troops and captured some cannon, which they are using against the fortifications of these places. Indeed one despatch says that Touzi has again fallen into the hands of the Albanians. A telegram from Cettigné reports that the insurgents have turned the flank of the army and cut off its line of communication with Shkodra, and are advancing on Shkodra itself. Another Cettigné telegram says that Capt. Ibrahim Effendi, commanding part of the troops, has deserted, but has been captured. Meanwhile Bedri Pasha, who was vali and military commander at Shkodra, has resigned, and it is announced that Shevket Torghoud Pasha has been appointed temporarily to that position. Bedri Pasha is accused of having armed the Moslems of that city and not the Christians, thus creating a feeling of religious animosity against which all the foreign consuls there lodged a vigorous complaint addressed to Bedri Pasha. The former vali is also accused of inaction during the early stages of the uprising, his failure resulting in the defeat of small bodies of troops and the loss of four cannon. Shevket Torghoud Pasha leaves Constantinople in a few days for the front.

Much has been written about the attitude of Montenegro in relation to this insurrection. In order to make clear his neutral position, King Nicholas I. has commanded a searching investigation as to whether any Montenegrins have joined the Albanian insurgents, and threatens to treat any such as deserters unless they return to his kingdom within three days. He has also granted permission to the Ottoman forces to purchase provisions in the Montenegrin town of Podgoritz, across the border from Touzi, and to transport any wounded soldiers across Montenegrin territory to Shkodra, or if desired, to make use of the hospital at Podgoritz. Still the rumors are persistent that Montenegrin soldiers are seen with the insurgents, and that among the arms captured by the Imperial troops are some of the pattern used by the Montenegrin army. It is apparently impossible to prevent individual Montenegrins from crossing the frontier to join the insurgents; but the official attitude of King Nicolas and his government seems to be correct from an international point of view.

The insurgents are reported to have burned the town of Koplik, on Lake Shkodra, and to have prevented the landing at Skrebetch of troops coming by boat on the lake from Shkodra.

According to a memorandum sent by a number of Albanian chiefs to the representatives of the foreign powers at Cetigné, the demands of the insurgents are (1) The use of the Albanian language in Albanian provinces, (2) The appointment of Albanian governors where the population is exclusively Albanian, (3) The use of the tax receipts from Albania wholly within the country, and (4) That the Albanian soldiers be not called away from their country except in time of war.

THE RELIEF OF SANAA.

The first stage in the Yemen campaign was brought to a successful issue on April 4th, when the imperial troops entered Sanaa. The important outpost of Sinan Pasha had been previously captured with a loss to the Arab insurgents reported as 500 dead. The Imam Yahya thereupon abandoned the siege of Sanaa and retired with his followers to the mountains. The insurgents have since made repeated attacks on the imperial troops, but have been repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Izzet Pasha has established his headquarters at Sanaa, and the telegraph line to Hodeida has been repaired. A very wise decision appears to have been made, not to pursue the followers of Imam Yahya into the mountains, but to hold and strengthen the positions won, and push the railroad communicating with the port of Hodeida, and also establish railway communication with Taaz. A number of the chiefs who had joined Yahya have made their submission, and by the relief of Sanaa the backbone of the revolt is regarded as broken. Still the uprising is not yet entirely quelled, for several thousand insurgents are in the neighborhood of Sanaa, and they are reported to have cannon with them.

THE TWO EASTER DAYS.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica (9th Edition) contains an error, which, we trust, may have been corrected in the new edition now appearing, in regard to the Oriental Easter. It says, "The churches of Russia and Greece, and the Oriental churches generally, adhere tenaciously to the unreformed calendar, so that their Easter is nearly a fortnight later than that of the rest of the Christian world." The phrase "nearly a fortnight" is in itself curious, when both Easters invariably come on Sunday. The Oriental Easter this year comes one week later than the Occidental. Next year, the two coincide. They coincided in 1909 as well, but in 1910, new-style Easter came on March 27th, while old-style Easter came on May 1st. This variation results from the difference in rules in the two churches for finding Easter-day, the Eastern reckoning being based on the Julian calendar. It is, in fact, only since 1752 that all branches of the western church have observed the same day. The history of this controversy regarding the date of Easter is an interesting one. Eusebius (d. 339) tells us that the churches of Asia Minor observed the fourteenth day of the moon, according to Jewish passover usage, irrespective of the day of the week, while the majority

of Christian churches celebrated the Lord's Day. The Council of Nicaea decided that the celebration should always be on Sunday, and should never coincide with the Jewish Passover. Some of the early writers give a false derivation for the Greek name *pascha* (πάσχα), from the verb *πάσχειν*, to suffer, as being the period of our Lord's sufferings; whereas St. Augustine points out the error and gives the true derivation from the Aramaic form *pascha*, of the Hebrew word *pesach*, from the verb meaning to pass over. The choice of Sunday rather than the full-moon day determined also the fact that Easter commemorated the resurrection of our Lord, rather than His death. Our name, Easter, is derived from the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, *Ostara*, of *Eostre*.

THE NEW ARABIC REFERENCE BIBLE.

By pressing our typesetters a little about Christmas I had the inexpressible pleasure of completing the last page of the New Testament before the close of the year 1910, making another stage in our seven year task. Preparatory work began in January 1906, writing the copy for the new references in 1908 and during the three years which have elapsed the New Testament has been completed. Since January of the present year we have pushed forward and have completed another 135 pages out of a total 1050 so that all going well we ought to complete the Old Testament in 1914. Whenever I refer to this Bible work I feel impelled to explain that it is not a new translation, nor even a revision, but an adaptation of an entirely new set of references and the making of a set of electroplates which will consist of over 1400 pages. The preparation of the references in MSS is the first half of the task, and is done entirely by myself with the assistance of a scribe who relieves me of the pen work. The second half of the task is the making of the plates; two men set up the types, three of us read every proof three times over and the sixth man takes the impression of the finally corrected page in wax and then grows the electro plate and finishes it up ready for printing. We then take what we call a plate proof and read it the fourth time after which any necessary corrections are made and the completed plate is ready for the printing machine. We aim at completing one plate or page daily and the making of 1400 plates will easily extend over the five years.

The task is still a joy and one of my greatest life privileges even tho the daily toil taxes one's eyes and brain. I have just written "finis" to the Book of Exodus and have stepped gladly into Leviticus.

The statistics for Bible distribution show how the demand has grown from an annual output of 23,000 volumes between 1880-1889 to an annual output of 62,538 between 1900-1909 and that the output of 1910 has leaped to 85,775. This is indeed one of the signs of the times in the Arabic speaking world.

Very cordially yours,

Beyrout, March 31, 1911.

FRANKLIN E. HOSKINS.

**CONSULAR COURT
OF THE
UNITED STATES AT MERSINE, TURKEY.**

Estate of Henry Maurer, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the above estate or who have any objections to the administration of said estate by the Reverend T. Ford Barker, who is also acting for the Reverend A. B. Yoder, duly appointed administrator of said estate for the Circuit Court of Elkhart County, Indiana, United States of America, are ordered to file said claims or objections at the American Consulate in Mersine, Turkey, on or before April 15, A.D. 1911.

And it is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice shall be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of "*The Orient*" a weekly newspaper printed in Constantinople and circulating in the American communities of Turkey.

In witness whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and the
seal of the American Consulate,
Mersine, Turkey, this 15th
day of March, A.D. 1911.

L. S.

EDWARD I. NATHAN.
Consul and Judge of the
U. S. Probate Court.

MR. C. T. WANG.

One of the delegates to the approaching Student Federation meeting in this city is Mr. Chenytinz T. Wang, of Ning-po, China. Mr. Wang studied at a government college in Tientsin, and then spent several years as a teacher in Central China. In 1905 he took up work in Tokyo, as the pioneer secretary in organizing the Y. M. C. A. among the fifteen thousand Chinese students then attending Japanese universities in Tokyo. Mr. Wang's personal influence among these students sent many of them back as strong Christian leaders in their Chinese homes. When he went to Tokyo, there were but three Christians among these; in 1909 there was a church with over one hundred members. In 1907 Mr. Wang went to America and took his degree of A. B. at Yale University last June, having been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was a delegate from the Chinese Y. M. C. A. to the Federation meeting two years ago at Oxford, and made a deep impression also by his address before the great Student Volunteer Convention at Rochester, N. Y., the same year. On the occasion of the meeting of representative business men at the White House, Washington, at the invitation of President Taft, last October, Mr. Wang gave one of the principal addresses. Last month one hundred and forty men gathered at the Y. M. C. A. building in Washington, for a reception to Mr. Wang who had been the guest of the Association for a week. After the Federation meeting in Constantinople, Mr. Wang returns to China, where he will take up work as a traveling secretary of the Y. M. C. A. His presence with us during this Student Federation Conference should be an inspiration to all who can hear him.

AINTAB NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. Stephen van R. Trowbridge have returned from their trip to India. Mr. Trowbridge has gone on to Ourfa, to superintend the work there for the next few months.

Rev. F. W. Macallum expects to visit the centers for publication work in Beyrout and in Cairo on his way to Constantinople.

Mr. E. O. Jacob, Y. M. C. A. travelling secretary for Turkey, was in Aintab over Sunday the 12th of March. He had conferences with those responsible for association work in the city and in the college, and with the ladies at the Girls' Seminary. He also addressed a union service of the Protestant churches on Sunday afternoon, and spoke to the city Y. M. C. A. and to the students at the college twice.

Rev. Asadour Yeghoian, pastor of the First Protestant church in Ourfa, is conducting evangelistic services each evening at the Second church, with very large attendance.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

The general statistical table for the world up to Jan. 15, 1911, shows a total of 8,348 associations, with 896,747 members, an increase of 300 associations and 4,600 members in one year. Europe has 216 new associations and 4,490 new members, while America has 79 new associations and 39,730 new members.

Lord Strathcona, who had already given Lstg. 5,000 to the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. for a building, has now done as much for the Winnipeg Y. M. C. A.

The foundation stone of the association building at Vienna, will be laid on May 11th, in connection with the Plenary Meeting of the World's Committee there.

The Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. endeavored to raise a million dollars in twelve days for additional buildings. It did it, and has \$30,000 to spare.

The Associations in India increased between 1901 and 1910 from 122 to 158, and their membership from 6,558 to 11,430, and the members in Bible Study classes from 1394 to 4651.

A qualified Secretary for Aleppo is being urgently sought for by the World's Committee.

For the first time some missionaries in Persia have asked for a visit on the part of the World's Committee.

EMPIRE NEWS.

NOTES.

Miss Morley, sister of Mrs. Dr. Marden of Marsovan, and Miss Richter, sister of Mrs. Gardner of Hadjin, have arrived at the capital on their way to visit their respective sisters.

We desire to express our deep sympathy with Rev. D. R. Leavitt of Marash, in the news of the death of his father.

Miss Helen Curtis, of Wellesley, Mass., a graduate of Wellesley College, has been appointed to the Western Turkey Mission, with a view to the vacancy at Marsovan.

Dr. and Mrs. John R. Mott, Miss Ruth Rouse, and Dr. Mott's two secretaries arrived in Constantinople on Monday afternoon from Athens. Mr. E. O. Jacob returned with them from his visit to Cilicia and Syria.

Mrs. T. D. Christie and her youngest daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Imer, of Tarsus, arrived in Constantinople on Saturday, having come overland via Eregli. Mrs. Christie and Miss Christie are on their way to America, and Mr. and Mrs. Imer to Switzerland.

THE CAPITAL.

The author of a Turkish book, entitled "The Tartar Race under Tyrants", in which objectionable phrases are used concerning the Tsar, is being prosecuted by the Ottoman authorities in accord with a request of the Russian Embassy.

Count Ostrorog has resigned his position as judicial adviser in the Ministry of Justice.

The *Tasviri Efkar* has been suspended by the court-martial for publishing an article hostile to the Tartars.

Plans are being elaborated for a new Turkish hospital to be constructed in this city, to accommodate 350 beds and to cost Lt. 350,000. It is expected that its construction would take three years.

His Majesty the Sultan has made a gift of Lt. 10 to the Kadikuey football club.

Monday morning the 300 workmen on the Stamboul approach to the new Galata Bridge went out on strike, demanding increased wages, an insurance scheme for the sick and disabled among them, and better treatment from their foreign superiors. The affair was amicably settled, and Tuesday morning work began again.

THE PROVINCES.

The Stavriotae of Ak Daghi Madeni, near Yozgat, have sent repeated messages to the Greek Patriarchate to the effect that the liberty accorded to their brethren near Trebizond of being recognized as Christians, has been denied them by the government, and begging that steps be taken to secure them their rights.

Earthquake shocks were felt on April 6 at Benghazi. The shocks at Starova near Monastir continue.

Work was commenced a week ago on the new railroad line from Baba-Eski to Kurk Kilise.

Last Thursday the employes in the tobacco factory of the Herzog firm at Kavalla decided to strike. Two other firms having offices both there and at Salonica, as well as in other towns, thereupon united with Messrs. Herzog in a lock-out against their employes, thus throwing 15,000 men out of work.

The visit of His Majesty the Sultan to his European provinces will, it is announced, take place about the end of May.

Fresh encounters are reported on the Greek frontier between Greek and Turkish outposts; three Turkish soldiers were killed in one of these.

The anti-Greek boycott is again more strict at the Dardanelles, and also at Adalia.

OTHER LANDS.

A terrible explosion took place Monday in a coal mine at Littleton, Alabama. Out of 190 workmen in the mine at the time, only 45 escaped.

Bubonic plague has appeared in Java, and is making disquieting ravages among the natives.

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania, which have been severed for years, have now been re-established. Mr. Caruso has been appointed Greek Minister to Bucharest. An approaching alliance by marriage between the two royal families is also rumored.

The *Balkan*, published in Philippopolis, reports an anti-Moslem police agitation in the Caucasus and the Crimea. Domestic visits and strict censorship of Moslem schools are reported to have resulted in the arrest of 250 Moslems in the Crimea alone, 28 of whom have been exiled to Siberia.

The five Americans who will administer Persian finances have been appointed. Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, formerly Collector of Customs of the Philippine Islands, and later Secretary of Public Instruction there, is to become Treasurer-General of Persia.

The president of France will leave Paris on April 15 on a trip to Tunis.

The Thessalian land question has been solved satisfactorily by the Greek government. While safeguarding the right of the government to expropriate land in case of necessity, the scheme carried through by Mr. Venizelos favors voluntary sales. As there are large Moslem landholders who are absentees, this solution averts possible trouble with Turkey over the question.

Congress met in extra session on April 4th. Mr. Champ Clark took his place as Speaker. The first socialist member ever elected, Victor Berger of Wisconsin, was sworn in. The prospects of the reciprocity treaty with Canada seem bright.

The situation of the Moorish Sultan at Fez appears to be increasingly critical. The rebels attacked the city itself last week, after having cut off communications between it and the army, which is eight hours distant from the city.

Fifty years ago to-day, on April 12, 1861, the bombardment of Fort Sumter opened the American Civil War.

LIFE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE
COMPANY, td.

Our advertisement in this column has resulted in a satisfactory response for fire business, but we have had no enquiries for life business. We solicit the same and feel certain these would result to mutual advantage.

WALTER SEAGER & Co. - AGENTS -
Meimanetly Han,
GALATA.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEU, 21, Muhurdar Djialessi.

Branches:

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 5, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Special Parcel Post Department for all the Towns of Turkey. Goods shipped also to Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania.

Price lists in Turkish, French, or English giving full Details, free from the Head Office.

1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

THE "UNDERWRITER"

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Copper and steel, lead lined, American patent.

Instantaneous in action, no complications, a necessity in every building.



FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

"LANCASHIRE" and "ROYAL"
Insurance Companies.

Funds over £16,500,000 Stg.

Absolute security, liberal conditions, prompt settlement of Claims, etc.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING MACHINERY

Of every description and latest models.

For above, apply to

A. W. SELLAR & Co.

Altıparmak Han, Tchitchek Bazar, Stamboul.

CONSTANTINOPLE HOTEL BRISTOL

BUILT EXPRESSLY WITH ALL LATEST INNOVATIONS

The only one with an American elevator

One of the most luxurious Hotels of the Continent

SPLENDID VIEW OF THE BOSPHORUS AND THE GOLDEN HORN

Ladies Drawing Rooms Reading and Smoking Rooms;
Post, Telephone, etc.

SPLENDID PORCELAIN BATH ROOMS AT EVERY APPARTMENT

Perfect English Sanitary Arrangements

BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING

(COOK'S SPECIAL COUPONS)

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Meimanetli Han, Galata,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Before fixing your berths for the States apply to us for full information as to Cunard sailings. We can deliver tickets on application by any Cunard sailing, and are willing to relieve our Patrons of all trouble and responsibility in connection with their luggage.

A **Palatial Cunarder** leaves Liverpool for New York every Saturday and every other Tuesday.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| SAXONIA | March | 12th. |
| PANNONIA | " | 22nd. |
| CARPATIA | April | 2nd. |
| ULTONIA | " | 19th. |
| SAXONIA | " | 26th. |
| PANNONIA | May | 10th. |
| CARPATIA | " | 24th. |

Our patrons are requested to note that the 20,000 Tonners, Caronia and Carmania (triple-screw turbine), have been transferred from the Liverpool—New York service to the Mediterranean—New York service for the Winter season.

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £ 16.10.0.
Second Cabin from £ 9.10.0.
in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £ 14.10.0.
Second " " £ 12. 0.0.

LA FONTAINE BROS., LTD.**Established 1845**

Angora & Korassandjian Hans, Sirkedji, Constantinople.

A British firm transacting business as Commission Merchants, Coal Merchants, Fire & Marine Insurance Agents, Shipping Agents, Rubber Shoe Merchants etc., etc.

ALSO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

This is a new Department, which is being run on up-to-date lines.

We can supply all Pharmaceutical requirements at rock bottom prices, and would esteem the favour of enquiries.

We act as Wholesale depot in Turkey for Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. of London, and always keep in hand a large and varied Stock of their fine products, which are sold, by agreement, at London list prices.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**BREMEN****Saloon Steamers***Renowned for their comfort and cuisine*

Regular Express Service between Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Catania, Piraeus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Nicolajeff, Batoum and vice versa

By the luxurious steamers "Therapia", "Stambul", and "Skutari".

Regular fortnightly Sailings from Constantinople to Smyrna, Piraeus, Catania, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona.

Circular tickets I. Class from Constantinople to Paris via Genoa or Marseilles.

Circular tickets I. Class from Constantinople to Geneva via Genoa or Marseilles.

Connections at Naples for Palermo, Algiers, Gibraltar, New-York, Southampton, North European ports, Alexandria Port Said, the Far East and Australia.

Express Service between Bremen-Southampton (London)—Cherbourg (Paris)—New-York.

Bremen-Baltimore**Bremen-Galveston****Bremen-La Plata****Bremen-Cuba****Bremen-Brazil**

Tickets issued to all parts of the world.

For Passengers and Goods apply to the General Agent

M. MEWES.

Galata, Moumhané, Rue Charab Iskelessi, Nos 7 & 9.

THE ORIENT

A weekly, English paper published at the American Bible House, Constantinople.

Terms. Annual subscription for Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Persia 20 piasters gold.

For America, England, and other Countries \$1.00, or 4 shillings.

Single Copies 40 paras, or 2 pence, Special Numbers 60 paras, or three pence.

Cheques, money orders, cash, or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq., Treasurer, American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London.)

« تی اورینٹ » فنجانگیر یوقوشی آمریکان خان.

مدیر مسئول مسوئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.