

# The Orient.

February 8, 1911

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 43

## ADDRESSES GIVEN AT MR. ALLEN'S FUNERAL.

ADDRESS OF REV. A. B. SCHMAVONIAN.

I feel myself unable to speak at the funeral of this beloved American who so thoroughly identified himself with the Armenians. I requested to be allowed to take my place, silent and speechless, among those who admired him most and loved him best; but his wife insisted that I should be the one to speak on this occasion on behalf of the Armenians and in the Armenian language. I must obey though it break my heart.

Mr. Allen was not only my colleague and fellow-laborer, not only a sincere lover of my people, but also my intimate and true friend from childhood. Our fathers bore together the burden of Evangelical work in Harpout. There, under the snow-clad mountains of Armenia, in the same circle we were born and passed our childhood; our friendship was sealed in those days.

Then in after years in America we found each other when Mr. Allen, in that far-off land, worked among the Armenians with that same sympathy and love for them that was characteristic of his life.

Then again, seven years ago, in this important center of Armenian life we met one another in the same army, fighting for the same cause. There remains to us to clasp hands once more in a higher life.

Behold a man the like of whom it is seldom one's fortune to see and know. A modest, clean, sweet, noble, sincere Christian, a Christ-like man.

In tender love and with calm fortitude he devoted himself to the moral and spiritual elevation of the Armenian people, a work in which he believed with all his heart. He recognized it to be his mission not to look for defects and attempt to correct them by criticism, but to find out and to call forth all that was good, all that was noble and ennobling. In his own words "the latent possibilities" of the "spirit of the nation" must be used in the cause of this much troubled race.

Those virtues of the Armenian people and the Armenian Church which preserved the nation and made it glorious in a millennium of fire and sword, persecution and martyrdom, those same virtues, if recognized and held fast, would still preserve it and lead it from glory to glory.

"The spirit of the nation," orthodox, broadminded, liberal and striving for reformation, made him hopeful and optimistic for the future. He considered the spiritual awakening of the people as already well on its way. This was the man's



HERBERT MARSENA ALLEN

MARCH 8, 1865—JAN. 25, 1911.

faith and this his object, and for this object, in this faith, he laid down his life.

These facts are well known to you all, but you will allow me as one who knew him so well and intimately to bear witness that it was not only in public speeches or published utterances that he set forth these views, but in his heart of hearts he believed in them, and night and day he yearned and prayed for this object.

In the last hours, when he had nothing more to say to

the dear ones gathered around him, he spoke these words in Armenian; "For the love of God and for the love of my nation I have done all that I could. I have fought for Righteousness and Truth, my conscience is clear," and he prayed for the enlightenment of the Armenian people and Church. And the providence of God had brought to that bedside an American colleague and an Armenian physician as witnesses of such a departure.

"For the love of God and for the love of my nation I have done all that I could. I have fought for Righteousness and Truth, my conscience is clear."

Go with a clear conscience and triumphant, my beloved brother, to stand before the Prince of Righteousness and Truth, whose faithful soldier you have been. God knows that for his love you have done all that you could, and my nation, which you called your nation, and which from you I learned to love the more, will also know in grateful love to cherish the memory of one who loved it well in life and in death.

#### ADDRESS OF REV. ROBERT FREW.

St. Luke speaking of St. Barnabas says that "he was a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith."

It is something to be able to say of any life on looking back, "for he was a good man." It is to such a sweet and gracious memory that we have met to pay our last tribute, and I am sure that every heart will echo the words "for he was a good man." No grander legacy can any man leave to his family than that he was a man of clean hands and a pure heart. And in the years to come — in some far off land, may be — may his son and his daughters be enabled to put aside every doubt in quietness and confidence, saying in their hearts, "my Father walked with God and why may not I?"

We know well his broadness of love for that people, with whose language he was so much at home, and to whom he had devoted his life. And I for one pray that he may see his great desire fulfilled, that they all may be one in spirit and in worship. He had many plans and hopes for them, and one wonders sometimes why one so well endowed should be taken away when he seemed to be so much needed. May it not be that he has been called home to higher service and has even now already heard the welcome, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

What a friend he was! Loyal and true. I can remember well one delightful day when we walked together over the Mount of Olives and entered the Gate of Jerusalem as the sun was going down. And when on my day of life the night is falling, I want, in the gloaming, to hear no kinder voice calling me, and to have no truer friend beside me to walk together into the city of the Heavenly Jerusalem, where they are who have gone before, and where they wait for us, hope for us and long for us, and where love waits for its fulfilment till we come. For is it not written, that "they without us should not be made perfect?"

#### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**33rd Session** (Feb. 1). Mahmoud Shevket Pasha explained at some length his opposition to the exemption tax for recruits, and especially his utter unwillingness to accept any payment of such exemption tax by annual instalments. He proposed to modify the article under discussion so as to make it read: "The exemption tax for military service is fixed at Lt. 50, payable at the time of enlistment. Those who pay this exemption tax shall be placed in the first class of the reserves after three months' service under the colors." He stated that at present 15 % of those called to the colors paid the exemption tax. In the course of an animated discussion the Minister of War declared that he could not accept any measure facilitating any further such exemption; and that if his proposition was not accepted, he preferred to resign. He was willing to accept a reduction to Lt. 25 only on condition that those paying it should also serve one year instead of only three months. The Chamber at last accepted by majority vote the proposal of the Minister. In the afternoon, the report of the Committee regarding the concession for telephones in the capital was read, and the discussion of this topic was placed on the docket for next Monday. The bill regarding passports was then read; in its present form it makes it obligatory on any Ottoman subject returning from abroad to be provided with a passport, even though he may leave the country without one. This was voted without discussion. The enlistment bill was then again taken up, and articles 46-52 were passed. Article 53, which denies the privilege of paying an exemption tax during a campaign, gave rise to much debate, mainly on the wording of the article, which was finally referred back to the committee.

**34th Session** (Feb. 2). The deputies from Baghdad asked permission to put a question to the Minister of the Interior as to why the vali of Baghdad, who is accused of abuse of power, has not been dismissed. The topic was put on the docket for Saturday. Medjdi Effendi then read three propositions drawn up for the purpose of facilitating a vote on the annual budget before the beginning of each financial year, and said that any one of the three would accomplish the purpose: (1) that the committee on the budget for each succeeding year should prepare the budget during the parliamentary recess, so that the discussion could begin on the opening of Parliament; (2) that the financial year should be made to begin May 1<sup>st</sup> instead of March 1<sup>st</sup>, thus giving Parliament all the time it could wish for the discussion and adoption of the budget; and (3) that the budgets of the several departments be discussed separately. He proposed the adoption of the third, as the only one feasible for this year, and said the budgets of fifteen departments were ready. Objection was made that this last proposition had already been voted down, and that the discussion of either of the others required the presence of the Minister of Finance. The motion was therefore tabled till the Minister could be present. The bill concerning measures for preventing the phylloxera was taken up, and discussed article by article, and about half the bill was

voted. The sections dealing with the destruction of such imported vines as are found on arrival to be infected with phylloxera, and with the proposition to grant silver and bronze medals to those who cultivate 25 to 50 *deunims* of American vines, or who successfully fight the phylloxera, met with some opposition. As to the latter, Haïdar Bey (Manisa) said that the evil of grape-culture was in over-production, and that instead of offering such premiums, the planting of new vines should be prohibited. This view, however, found few supporters, and the article in question was passed. At the noon hour, several new deputies who had not been present at the opening of Parliament took the oath of office. After a long debate, a bill concerning the collection of municipal taxes was passed, whereby those who persistently refuse to pay municipal tax, if they have no property that can be confiscated, shall be sentenced to prison for not more than thirty days.

**35th Session** (Feb. 4). A bill appropriating 500,000 piastres to the Ottoman Navigation Co., for the purchase of steamers and for the repair of wharves, was sent to the Committees on budget and on public works. Two bills were sent to the department of the *Evkaf* (pious foundations), the one proposing the suppression of daily rations heretofore distributed to Moslem theological students by the *imarets* (government free kitchens) and the assignment of money aid to them instead, and the other proposing to discontinue all the *imarets* in the city save one, and to appropriate the funds needed for reorganizing the *medresés* (theological schools). The Chamber authorized the transfer without the usual fees of the palace of the late Adilé Sultana at Candilli to be used as a Lycée for girls. The bill regarding phylloxera was taken up. Articles 13, imposing fines and, on the third offense, imprisonment, on those importing grapevines from contaminated regions, was passed, as was the next, ordering the burning of contaminated stock. Article 15 was referred back, and was later approved, and Articles 16-23 were passed. These concern the penalties for neglect of the regulations. Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, then gave by request a statement regarding the railroad accident at San Stefano, referred to in another column. The Minister then explained the supplementary appropriation requested for the traveling expenses of government officials. This request is for Lt. 5,000 to be added to the Lt. 12,000 already appropriated. The addition, reduced to Lt. 4,000 was authorized. In the afternoon the enlistment bill was again taken up, and several articles were passed as read. The one inflicting as punishment for insubordination of soldiers during arrest, a doubling of their term of service, was objected to as too severe, as were two others, and these were returned to the committee.

**36th Session** (Feb. 6). The President, Ahmed Riza Bey, made a statement regarding the disastrous fire at the Sublime Porte, which is described in another column. A committee report, recommending the revision of the now unsatisfactory income-tax law, was adopted. The budget of the Ministry of the *evkaf* was presented, and discussed at some length. This ministry handles the income of *vakuf* property, that is, real estate willed to mosques or for the benefit of Moslem re-

ligious institutions. It is becoming evident that such a bureau, founded 80 or 90 years ago, and handling some 50 to 75 million piastres per year of purely Moslem funds, has no more right to be on a par with the other departments of state than have the managements of similar *vakuf* properties connected with Christian institutions, which have never been under government supervision. The proposition is now made to separate the *evkaf* from all direct government control. The budget presented was, however, passed. The Minister of the Interior stated that the numerous charges against the Vali of Bagdad were being investigated, and begged that discussion of the case be deferred till the close of the investigation.

### THE SMYRNA GIRLS' SCHOOL FIRE.

The editor has received the following graphic pen-pictures of the fire of last week at Smyrna.

"Smyrna, 1 A. M. Jan. 30, 1911.

Dear Editor:—

A fire has just broken out in the garret of the American Collegiate Institute, at a quarter to eleven, and is now under control of the Fire Company. For two hours we have been swarming in the upper floors of the Girls' School, trying to be useful; but there is not much to do, except quiet the nerves of those who had the closest call. The building known as the "Bowen House" has lost its upper story; but the fire has been stopped there. In the main building adjacent, no harm is done save by water and by unnecessary helpfulness.

This structure is insured for a thousand pounds, and the furniture is also mostly insured. A dozen girls were rooming in the "Bowen House," and they lost some effects. Miss Pohl's room was partly wrecked, and she will suffer the damage of some valuable family heirlooms that insurance cannot replace. The girls were awakened by the roar of the fire overhead, just in time to gather their arms full of clothes and escape. All the dormitories are vacated for tonight; but it is expected that before to-morrow they will be occupied as usual. Tonight the girls are in the house rented by the teachers, on Basmahané Street, just opposite the main building.

Yours ever truly

CHARLES K. TRACY.

Mr. McNaughton writes:

Last night at 10:30 a fire alarm was given, indicating that a building in our quarter of the city, must be in flames; for no fire is seen from the Watch towers until it breaks through the roof. The glare convinced us that some building in our immediate vicinity was rapidly being reduced to ashes. To our dismay we found that the part of the Collegiate Institute known as the Bowen House, was in flames. In all haste we repaired to the help of the ladies, and found dismay and confusion, but the masterly way in which they, suddenly aroused from sleep, grasped the situation and prevented panic among the girls, is beyond all praise.

Fortunately there was little or no wind, and snow was falling. The fire originated in the attic and was evidently caused by a defective flue. The fire brigade was soon on the scene of action and after a fierce struggle, in which the men displayed resource and courage, control was obtained and the fire confined to the one building. At one time we were in fear, lest all the buildings of the block, including the church, would be destroyed; but the quiet damp night and the energy of the firemen, under a benign Providence, prevented a disaster developing into a calamity.

The lower story is unaffacted except the damage caused by water. We are deeply grateful that no life was lost, or limb injured. Both building and the furniture belonging to the Institute, are fully insured, but we deeply regret that a large quantity of personal effects, belonging mostly to the girls, and uninsured, was destroyed; especially does our sympathy reach out to some of the girls who escaped with little save their night attire.

Rebuilding operations will begin as soon as possible. The ladies of the Institute will not allow this sad accident to interrupt their work.

#### THE SITUATION AT ADANA.

On Monday, Jan. 30<sup>th</sup>, the vicar of the Armenian Patriarch called at the Sublime Porte to see the Minister of the Interior, but was obliged to go to the Chamber of Deputies before he succeeded in finding him. Disquieting word had been received at the Patriarchate, as also at the Bible House, to the effect that a few days before, an intoxicated man had mounted to the gallery of a minaret and given the *ezzan*, or call to prayer, when it was not the prayer hour; this had terrified the Armenians, who were certain this must be a preconcerted signal. Certain red chalk-marks were also found on the houses of some Armenians, and this added to the panic. When the vicar spoke of this to Talaat Bey, the latter said that he had already inquired by telegraph of Djemal Bey, the vali of Adana, as to the situation; that Djemal Bey had wired confirming the reports, but saying that the guilty parties had been arrested and severely punished, and that quiet was established. Talaat Bey paid high tribute to the noble ideals and the administrative ability of the vali of Adana, and assured the Vartabed that every precaution would be taken to avoid all trouble. He begged him to send some one to the Sublime Porte the next day to get all the information that might come from Adana. Later in the day, Talaat Bey sent another telegram to the vali enjoining him to redouble his efforts to maintain order, and to punish severely any one attempting to raise the least disturbance.

The following letter from Dr. Christie gives the facts as seen at close quarters.

*Tarsus, January 24, 1911*

Dear Bro. Peet,

About ten days ago some things took place in Adana that frightened the people there and here. A number of Christian houses and places of worship were marked in the night with red crosses, and threats were uttered. In consequence, several Christian families went down to Mersin. Mr. Chambers and he Consuls, among them Mr. Nathan the American Consul,

went to see the Vali, who assured them that tranquillity would be maintained. He also remarked that the attack was really directed against *him*, rather than against the Christians—which was no doubt true, as he as many enemies. He has been as good as his word. Several men have been arrested and are now in prison. In order to discover them, it is said that the Vali went around by night disguised (as Haroun al Rashid used to do), and was quite successful. He also called together some suspicious characters of rank and reputation, and warned them in the most outspoken way of what the consequences would be to *them* in case of an outbreak. Yesterday he marched over a thousand soldiers through the principal streets, with trumpets and a full band of music, he and his officers at their head. This is said to have made a deep and wholesome impression. So the scared families are now coming back from Mersin. And all of us have more confidence than ever in our Governor-General, the most energetic and capable ruler that we have seen in these regions. It would be simply a terrible thing, if all that he has done in this Province during the past year and a half for the restoration of confidence, peace and prosperity, should now be overthrown.

Yours hopefully,

THOMAS D. CHRISTIE.

#### DR. PATTON'S IMPRESSIONS.

We are permitted to give our readers the benefit of this interesting letter:—

*S. S. Marmora, Red Sea, Jan. 7/11.*

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Christie:—

We are on our way to India and sailing under fair skies with weather like mid-summer at home. There are six of us, —all going to Lucknow, and a jolly crowd we make. The sea voyage under such conditions is very restful after the strenuous six weeks in Turkey. That was a great experience, full of interest and inspiration, an event of a life-time. I know not what India contains, but it never can crowd out Turkey. I bless God every day for what you are doing in that needy and stricken region. Such work as yours must tell mightily in coming days. Each station I visited added to my interest, but never shall I forget Tarsus. Your work is unique, — a thing of joy for all the earth. I went off in such a rush that I fear I did not sufficiently express my appreciation of all your kindness. My! but it was good to see Dr. Christie at Mersin!

If you have seen Mr. Chambers, he will have told you of our doings at Adana and across the plain, — a memorable ride. At Beyrout they told me of your going to Constantinople over the Government drafting your students as soldiers. I hope you secured some satisfaction, the more so as the same difficulty confronts all our schools for young men. You are turning out such fine manly citizens that the Government should be lenient towards you, and either exempt your pupils entirely or postpone service until after the college course is completed.

Please give my best regards to all the circle of workers, and in this Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge join.

Sincerely yours,

CORNELIUS H. PATTON.

**FIRE AT THE SUBLIME PORTE.**

Fire broke out early Monday morning in the great building of the Sublime Porte, or Bab-Ali, where the departments of the interior and of foreign affairs, the Grand Vizierate and the Council of State have their offices. After raging for six hours, it was at last got under control; and the Government congratulates itself that the loss was no greater. All the quarters of the Council of State and nearly all the offices of the Grand Vizierate and of the Ministry of the Interior were destroyed. Most of the more valuable papers of the Ministry of the Interior were in the vaults below, and were saved; but all the archives of the grand masters of ceremonies since 1850 were lost, as also most of the registries, translations of the laws of foreign countries, many legal papers and a collection of laws recently made for the ministry of the interior. Providentially the flames were checked in time to save all the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the documents in which would have been a still more serious loss. It will take some time to replace the burned documents; but as most of them are of recent origin, the task is not an impossible one.

The fire is reported to have been caused by the carelessness of an employé, who left a stove in the telegraph office of the Sublime Porte insecurely fastened. His Nemesis overtook him in the burning of 30 liras of his, in the telegraph office. A volunteer fire company was first on the scene, upon the alarm being given; but such irresponsible persons were not allowed to approach the building. Finally, when the regular fire department came, the location of the fire-plugs could not be found, and the available water was therefore insufficient. Such a regrettable disaster ought to force upon the attention of the Government the necessity of fire-drill for all employes of government buildings; and also the wisdom of insuring such buildings. Neither Cheragan Palace, which was burned down a year ago last month, nor the Sublime Porte carried any insurance.

This is not the first time that the Sublime Porte has suffered. At least twice in previous years, - in 1809, and again in 1828, - the wooden predecessors of the present stone structure were entirely destroyed by fire. In both these cases, the fire is recorded to have been incendiary in origin.

**THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.**

Weather report for the week January 28<sup>th</sup> - February 4<sup>th</sup>.  
(Observations taken daily at 8 A.M.)

Since the week was one of unusual cold and heavy snow, it may be interesting to know the maximum and minimum temperatures and snow-fall for each day.

Date	Maximum	Minimum	Snow
Jan. 28	35.4° F.	25.8° F.	.05 inch.
" 29	36.0 "	23.8° "	.14 "
" 30	31.5° "	15.0 "	.08 "
" 31	26.8° "	15.5° "	.05 "
Feb. 1	29.3° "	18.2° "	.21 "
" 2	30.0 "	20.0 "	.10 "
" 3	34.0 "	19.5° "	

Total rainfall for January, 3.12 inches.

Wednesday afternoon, February 1<sup>st</sup>. Rev. Charles Thompson lectured at the College on "The development of the University."

On Thursday bi-weekly classes in gymnastics began work with Miss Alnilda Rasmussen, who has taken a full course of physical training in Stockholm.

On Saturday, February 4<sup>th</sup>, there was a meeting of the Musical Club, when Miss Kathleen Robinson gave the first of a series of addresses on Beethoven and his nine symphonies. After discussing briefly the historical importance of the nine, the form and character of the symphony was explained: and then followed a detailed analysis of Beethoven's first symphony, each movement being played at the conclusion of its analysis. At the next meeting the same symphony will be played again, before passing on to another. Miss Altani Macri assisted Miss Robinson at the Pianoforte.

The regular Sunday service was held in the evening and was in charge of the Rev. Robert Frew.

**HADJIN ITEMS.**

Miss Vaughan, Principal of Hadjin Home School, is convalescing at Mersin under Dr. Joseph Peoples's care.

Rev. and Mrs. Gardner are in Beyrout, where Mrs. Gardner is recovering from an operation performed at the Hospitals of the Syrian Protestant College by Dr. Moore. They hope to return to Hadjin in a few weeks. They are deeply appreciative of the cordial welcome extended by the Beyrout missionaries to the services of their Hospitals so magnificently equipped for careful and efficient treatment. The reserving of the "Missionary Room" for such need as theirs is a great blessing to all who may be stationed in this part of the Empire.

Miss Elizabeth Webb, of Adana, has very kindly gone to Hadjin to help in the work there during the present winter.

Miss Edith Cold, recently arrived from America as the latest recruit, has already demonstrated her fitness and ability for the work, and is a most valued and welcomed addition to the circle at "Hadjin Home."

Though but a year on the field, Miss Unger has efficiently managed the school since Miss Vaughan's illness.

Of interest to all Hadjin's friends will be the fact that there have been recently held several meetings of the leading men of the city, to consider ways and means by which some medical work may be established in the city. This need is, in the opinion of all, paramount to all others for the city, from both the native and the missionary standpoint.

HAROLD I. GARDNER.

**SMYRNA NOTES.**

Cholera has been increasing in Smyrna, the daily number of new cases (according to the official report) running from 16 to 30 during the last week. The order has been issued for the closing of all the schools. Later and more favorable word reports that the American schools were to reopen Feb. 6<sup>th</sup>.

Rev. James P. McNaughton of the International College, Smyrna, together with Miss Minnie Mills of the Girls' School, made a missionary visit to the outstation of Afion Kara His-

sar during the January vacation. They were gratified to find the church and school prospering, — the latter with an attendance of 120 pupils. Both are now comfortably housed in their new building. Christmas was celebrated by very pretty exercises held in the school.

Mr. Caldwell in his brief visit to Marsovan during the vacation spent three days in the overhauling of an electrical engine for the mill.

The whole city is enveloped in a covering of four or five inches of snow, a circumstance not experienced in the history of the oldest member of the staff. At intervals of years we have had slight flurries, but on this occasion we are treated to a regular snow storm.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### The Capital.

The Council of Ministers, on Jan. 31<sup>st</sup>, discussed the request of Robert College for authorization to put up new buildings for the engineering department, hospital, etc.

On the evening of Feb. 3, a suburban train on its way from Sirkedji to San Stefano, ran into a freight train coming in from Adrianople, between Makrikeuy and San Stefano. This collision, which resulted in the death of a brakeman and the injury of a dozen persons, and the burning of two freight cars, was the result of the carelessness of the train-despatcher at San Stefano, who has been arrested.

The course of study in the imperial military school will hereafter be reduced to two years.

The resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Tourian, has been accepted by the National Assembly; and a *locum tenens* will shortly be elected to serve till the election of a new Patriarch.

## THE PROVINCES.

Severe and continued cold and heavy snows are reported from Brousa, and in consequence wood is very scarce and charcoal twice its usual price. One week ago a wolf came even into the centre of the city, in his extreme hunger. Under such circumstances it is small wonder that the poor people have all they can do to keep the wolf from the door.

Engagements of a desultory sort are reported from the Hauran, and also near Kerak, between the troops and the Bedouin. In the Yemen, the rebel Arabs have appeared very close to Hodeida, and seem about to attack that city. The absence of all news from Sanaa is disquieting: it is even rumored that the place has been captured, but this lacks confirmation. The Arabs are also appearing along the coast of the province of Assir.

The five Ottoman students sent by the Government to study in Columbia University, left for America last week.

Five Americans are to be invited by the Persian Government to come to Persia as financial advisers. The American Government takes no responsibility in the matter, except to recommend certain persons as suitable for these posts.

An encounter was reported last week between the imperial troops near Kerak, east of the Dead Sea, and the Bedouin rebels of that district, in which the latter were put to flight, leaving 100 dead and 125 prisoners. The troops lost 18 killed and 35 wounded. The following day 200 more Bedouin surrendered.

The *Tanin* and the *London Times* are engaged in a warm discussion as to the ownership of the city and port of Koweit, on the Persian Gulf.

At last the Danube river is frozen over till its mouth, and traffic is suspended. This usually takes place in December; but this winter till now has been very mild in that region.

## NOTES.

Rev. Dr. Bowen has returned to Constantinople after an absence of some weeks in Egypt.

Cyril H. Haas, M. D., the newly appointed medical missionary of the American Board to Adana, and Mrs. Haas, with their two children, have arrived at the capital, where Dr. Haas will take his medical examinations.

We are glad to report improvement in the health of Prof. W. S. Murray, Ph. D., of the Preparatory Department at Arnaoutkeuy, who has been ill with pneumonia.

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