

The Orient.

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REAL PROGRESS IN THE EMPIRE.

The August number of the *Bible Society Record* contains the report of the Levant Agency of the American Bible Society, by Dr. Bowen. It is so full of reasonable and healthy optimism that, although many of our readers may have access to the report, for the sake of those who have not this opportunity we quote a brief portion of the report, bearing on the general situation in the empire and its capital.

Turkey has been compelled by current events to take herself very seriously. An evolution has been in progress comprising in its scope far more than the purely political development. Commercially important changes have taken place, and more important ones are in the air. In the sphere of education schemes for substantial advance have been under consideration. Though the government has been criticised, and justly so, for having done so comparatively little for the quickening of the nation's intellectual life, still the educational aspiration has been far more in evidence than ever before probably in Turkey's history. The sense of need has been stronger; effort to meet the need has been greater; the educational hunger and thirst, instead of being suppressed and punished, have been stimulated. In all quarters there has been a tacit acknowledgment that there can be no hope of a strong, progressive, and influential Turkey without steady educational advance among its people. We are not forgetting the fact that there have been local blunders on the part of misguided officials, as especially in Albania; but it would be a great error to interpret these blunders as at all disproving the general proposition that on the whole advance has been the sentiment and the tendency. It is sheer unfriendly criticism to claim, as some do, that Turkey, so far from making progress, has barely held its own.

Then again as to religion, both the friends and the foes of the new régime have watched with keenest interest the progress of events. There would seem to be no justification of the complaint one often hears that the new government is intent on overthrowing the rights and privileges of non-Mohammedan faiths, or interfering in any way with the perfect religious freedom of all classes of the non-Mohammedan population. But there can be no question that the affectation of special political importance on the part of ecclesiastical organizations, and the attempt to use such organizations as a means of differentiating politically between Moslems and non-Moslems, has been regarded with aversion by the Young Turks, and has strengthened the determination that politically these religious establishments must have no weight, and

that in some way or other the various races for which the religions stand must be welded together and become practically one in the political life of the country. Whether greater tact and more apparent fairness of spirit might not have been put into the movement is a matter of opinion. But the difficulties have been enormous, and mistakes were inevitable. Care should be exercised not to draw excessively pessimistic inferences even from a quite generous accumulation of damaging facts.

The population of Constantinople has been and still is rapidly increasing, some estimating that that increase already amounts to half a million. The old methods of transportation about the city have become quite inadequate to the enormously increased traffic. The narrow, crooked streets increase the difficulty of an efficient tramway system. The horse-cars are crowded to overflowing. The "Bridge," that great central artery of the city's life, is thronged with its surging masses. Work on the new bridge has been begun, and it is to be in working order in another year. The Bosphorus and Island boats have joined in the general forward march, and are now working on meridian time instead of by sunset time, as did the patriarchs of old. Sleepy Mohammedans rub their eyes, and inwardly groan for the good old times when the faithful did no work after twelve o'clock in the evening, the hour of sunset. The streets are gradually yielding to the spirit of improvement, and that is saying much. Heavy grades have been lowered, sidewalks have been constructed, projecting old buildings have gone down; here and there substantial structures replace shanties; the dogs are gone (the city fathers, however, have not yet sufficiently provided substitutes for the dogs as scavengers); the streets are better lighted; one can safely venture out after dark, and if he is indifferent as to what he steps into, he may even try it without a lantern; there is more money circulation. Automobiles tear about our streets, making life miserable for foot passengers. Already dreadful accidents have occurred, suggesting the unlimited possibilities of the future along this line.

The freedom of the press has resulted in wonderful multiplication of literature of all sorts and in various languages. There is far greater freedom than one would have supposed possible. Restrictive measures may sometimes be unreasonable, but some sort of restraint became a necessity. Notwithstanding all, books and papers in general come into the country without censorship; literature of all kinds is freely published. The Bible is as freely published as in London or New York, and there is no official obstruction whatever to the circulation of the Scriptures.

A NEW PROFESSOR AT MARASH.

The life story of Rev. Garabed Haroutunian, whose acceptance of the second native professorship in Marash Theological Seminary was referred to a few weeks ago, is not without interest.

His father was Zeitoun muleteer, poorest of the poor and ignorant, though brave and industrious. He left his son an orphan at seven years of age, the mother having died four years previous. The boy worked as an apprentice in a weaver's employ until he was fourteen, doing a little studying at night and occasionally getting some help in his lessons from the village preacher. He was barely able to earn his living, but in his honest effort and cheerful disposition commended himself to his friends and to Mr. Marden, at that time the touring missionary of Marash station. Mr. Marden had his eye out for boys who might become evangelical pastors or teachers. He invited Garabed when he was 14 years of age to come to Marash to enter the Academy. During the next 13 years he passed through academy, college and theological seminary, "making good" at each stage and delighting those who watched his steady progress by his faithfulness and diligence.

By his own efforts in teaching and in other work he paid one half of his expenses at College during the first three years and during his senior year he met his entire expenses. This is very unusual for an orphan boy. Since 1896 he has been pastor of the first Evangelical Church in Marash continuously except for two years (1905 - 1907) when he was "loaned" by his church to the First Church in Hadjin and for the two years following (1907 - 1909), which he was enabled to spend in graduate study at Mansfield College, Oxford, England. He spent the greater part of his time at Mansfield in the study of Church History and it is that department of theological instruction to which he has been invited. He has not entirely severed his connection with the First Church of Marash, they almost made it impossible for him to do so, but he has been allowed to undertake full work as a teacher in the seminary.

Mr. Haroutunian in addition to his work as a pastor has been a leader in educational work. He is at present the responsible head of the Union (Protestant and Gregorian) High School in Marash, an experiment in education fraught with possibilities which are being closely watched in many parts of Turkey. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of Central Turkey College at Aintab, of which he is an alumnus, and of the Board of Managers of the Central Turkey College for Girls at Marash. He is an acceptable preacher and a careful student. His ability as a theological instructor has already been tested. We have reason to believe that he will again in this new sphere of duty confirm the judgment of Mr. Marden's keen and gracious eye when he picked him up, a poor orphan lad, from the weaver's pit in Zeitoun.

Every one who knows and loves Marash Theological Seminary is thankful for this reinforcement of its staff of instruction.

Marash, Aug. 19th, 1911.

F. F. GOODSSELL.

WORDS VERSUS DEEDS.

The *Tanin* in a leading article comments on a favorable article by a French deputy on the awakening of the Ottomans, and goes on to say:—

"Young Turkey, from the very beginning of the change of régime, has received many friendly assurances. We have been pleased at these; we have expressed our thanks for such. But if we were to study up the results of these amicable assurances, these benevolent sentiments, we should all be surprised. Despite all the assurances, they have taken away from us Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have never been given back to us. Despite all the assurances, Bulgaria has proclaimed its independence. Despite all assurances, the Cretan question is still pending a solution. Despite all assurances, consent is not yet given to the increase of the customs dues, and the strangeness of this fact stands out boldly before our eyes. For it is mainly the Ottomans who are to pay the customs tax. This affair they even wish to represent to us as a kind of favor, and as a condition to consenting to the increase; they formulate all sorts of political stipulations. In spite of all assurances and all expressions of benevolence, the foreigners resident among us are still a long way from paying the patent tax. In spite of all assurances, the Italian newspapers do not cease to talk about Tripoli in Africa as if it were their own territory. In spite of all assurances, bands from Greece and Bulgaria commit in Macedonia all sorts of crimes, and the instigations of Montenegro set Malissia on fire.

"This list we could prolong at will. However, to avoid any wrong interpretation of our words, we would add that we have not forgotten the assistance we have had on certain occasions from friendly states. We have often repeated that we ought not to forget anything of this sort. If now France pursues a policy such as M. Maurice Ajam indicates, she may in a short time reap its fruits. There is no reason why she should not follow in regard to Turkey a policy seriously benevolent and really friendly. In fact there are so many reasons in favor of such a policy that we are surprised that it has been neglected until now. Let us hope that the voice of M. Maurice Ajam may not be lost in the midst of the political turmoil, but that it may awaken deep and lasting echoes, and that his wishes may soon be realized."

THE SUMMER SCHOOL IN BULGARIA.

Reports from the fifth triennial meeting of the Summer School, open to all evangelicals using the Bulgarian language, and held alternately north and south of the Balkans, indicate that that institution has still further developed. The first four meetings, though good and helpful, do not appear to have taken a real grip of our people; but one just held at Varna during the last twelve days of July, O. S., has been a power for good. It has shown as none of the previous meetings did what such a gathering may mean to those who attend it; so that, if the continued existence of the school may have

been a matter of lukewarm interest hitherto, it has now taken its place as one of the indispensables — as one of the most blessed aids — to the spiritual life of our Christians.

This result is due in the first place, perhaps, to the exceedingly well prepared programme. Not only were the topics selected for treatment all of great and practical value, but they ran very largely in parallel lines of related themes, which developed from the beginning to the end. One subject led on to another, and found in that which followed its own fulfilment. Neither speakers nor hearers dissipated their energies on isolated topics. Heart, mind, and soul all followed concentratedly along an upward way — which led to somewhere.

Another thing that helped to make the meeting what it was seems to have been the series of instructive, spiritual and telling addresses delivered by Mr. Gentle-Cackett, Secretary of the B.L.M.A. Society, London, on the Word — the Word Incarnate and the Word of Scripture. All agree in speaking of these as the feature of the gathering, stirring, elevating, sustaining.

Yet probably the true secret of the influence of the meeting was the earnest prayer and the longing after God with which it was preceded and approached, and which continued to manifest itself in the daily meetings for devotion. These are described as having been unusually lively, lofty, and sustained, a true spiritual refreshment.

If any criticism at all can be made, it is that the programme was just too crowded. Two of the twelve days were Sundays, each with three public services. In the other ten days there were ten prayer meetings, ten addresses by Mr. Gentle-Cackett, eight meetings addressed by nine Bulgarian pastors and laymen, and four meetings addressed by missionaries. As a result, hardly any attended all the meetings, many did not remain to the end, Eutychus was often emulated (save in the tragic finish), and even at one of the out-of-door meetings, when the audience was on its feet under a tree for shelter, one culprit was caught nodding — standing!

Ninety-eight delegates from Northern and Southern Bulgaria and from Macedonia attended the School. Special efforts were made, successfully, to have wives go with their husbands. The Ministry granted tickets for the round journey for single fares. The Governor of Varna cordially and voluntarily sent gendarmes to see that the two out-of-door meetings were not disturbed. The Socialists attempted a counter-demonstration at one of these, but were easily silenced. Sea bathing, a visit to the king's palace at Euxinograd, another to the wireless electric station, and the reception and prompt curtailment of a night visit from a burglar varied the programme. Local hospitality was unbounded. On the train, the careful of hymn-singing delegates attracted crowds at the stations; and the crowds wished either that the train would not move away, or else that such Summer Scholars would pass every day.

Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians combined to make the Summer School; and they with many Orthodox received a united blessing.

And so till 1914.

R. T.

CHOLERA GOES UP AGAIN.

It is a noteworthy fact that a heavy shower of rain in times of such an epidemic tends to increase the number of cases, since the water spreads the germs about. Dry weather, on the other hand, is favorable to the extermination of cholera. The showers of the early part of last week at the capital may therefore be held in part accountable for the higher record for the city. The chief centres are still on the upper Gold Horn, in Scutari and in the Beuyükdere valley. The latter village itself is in fairly healthy shape; but the little settlements of poor ignorant peasants up the valley that leads to Belgrade forest have suffered terribly. Naturally the inhabitants of Beuyükdere have been moving away, and naturally some of them have brought infection to other localities. Several of these imported cases have been traced back there. The official record for the week ending Monday noon, Sept. 4, is 324 cases and 155 deaths, making a total since May 21st of 1542 cases and 837 deaths. This surpasses the total of last year, which, up to the disappearance of the epidemic in January, was registered at 1317 cases and 793 deaths. The percentage of fatalities is slightly smaller than last year, being 54 %.

The disease has been reported from very many parts of the provinces, and appears to have spread quite generally over the empire. It is making ravages in the provinces of Salonica and Monastir, and many cases have occurred among the soldiers who are returning from Albania. The vilayet of Brousa, especially the region near Yeni Shehir and Inegeul, and latterly the city of Brousa itself, are paying heavy toll. Dark reports come also from the region of Bandurma. The Smyrna suburbs and surrounding villages continue to report many victims. From the town of Choroum, between Marsovan and Yozgat, comes a record of from 2,000 to 4,000 deaths, in a population of perhaps 25,000. And the last news from Harpout is that the disease has reached that city and Mezireh and is making great ravages. Ignorance, filthy habits, fatalism, and an unwillingness to call physicians are the greatest curses of the people. And especially when religious prejudice is coupled with dense ignorance, — as in the funeral rites of the Moslems, who insist on carrying out all the customary ablutions with no regard for disinfection, — the task of combating such conditions is wellnigh hopeless. But where energetic measures have been taken, and the people compelled to be cautious, good results have followed. In several places formerly contaminated, the disease has been practically wiped out. In most parts of Constantinople, thanks to the energy of the Prefect, and aided by a campaign of education in the daily press, the streets and houses are cleaner than ever before; and surely the present conflict between the prefect and the municipalities ought not to be allowed to interfere with this good work.

A French journalist has just cut Jules Verne's fabulous record in two by going around the world in forty days lacking about 4½ hours.

PRINCE YOUSOUF IZZEDDIN IN EUROPE.

After most cordial receptions in Bucharest and in Sinaia, where King Charles of Roumania and his Queen entertained him at dinner and did him all possible honor, Prince Yousouf Izzeddin arrived at his destination in Berlin on Thursday evening. He was met at the station by Emperor William, Herr Bethman-Hollweg, Herr Kiderlen-Waechter and many other high officials, the Ottoman Ambassador and his suite, and a guard of honor. He was escorted by the Kaiser to the royal palace, where he remained till Monday. Gala dinners were given in his honor, and the Prince visited the various museums of the city, the palaces, the arsenal, the military school, the imperial gardens at Potsdam, and other points of interest. The Kaiser conferred on Prince Yousouf Izzeddin the order of the Black Eagle, and on the Ottoman Ambassador at Berlin, Osman Nizami Pasha, the order of the Red Eagle. A grand review of the Imperial bodyguard was held in the presence of the distinguished visitor, the imperial couple and the princes being also present. The attitude of the Berlin press has been most cordial, and it is announced that the German Heir-Apparent will soon return the visit of Prince Yousouf Izzeddin. On Monday morning the Prince left Berlin for Essen to visit the famous Krupp cannon-works.

The Bulgarian press complains that the cordial reception and warm assurances given by the King of Roumania to Prince Yousouf Izzeddin are proof of a secret military treaty between Roumania and Turkey which menaces the peace of Bulgaria. And the Vienna press comments unfavorably on the route taken by the Ottoman Heir-Apparent, and lays the blame for his avoiding Vienna on the policy of Count Aehrenthal, which has not been favorable to close and cordial relations with Turkey. On the other hand, the *Tanin* expresses the satisfaction of the Turks at this new bond of friendship with both Roumania and Germany, and says that the uniformly cordial attitude of the German press, and even of opposition organs, goes beyond mere polite phrases and indicates a truly sincere friendship with Turkey.

A MOSLEM POWER CRUMBLING.

The *Yeni Gazetta* looks at the Moroccan question from a Mohammedan point of view, and finds little satisfaction from it. It says:—

"The political destiny of Morocco, which is a vast Mohammedan country, will be determined definitely within a few days. The question has entered its last phase. The Franco-German *pourparlers*, after having been momentarily interrupted, will be renewed tomorrow in such a way that the negotiations will be ended in a week or two. . . . At present all diplomatic eyes are fixed on the German Capital. The definite solution of the Moroccan question will be at Berlin, and it is there that the political destinies of this Mussulman country will be fixed. What destiny is being prepared for our Moroccan brothers?

"We must confess with much regret that we are pessimists as to the future of this Moslem country. It seems to us that France will subject this vast region to her sovereignty. We wish the facts might disprove this! The German government, in order to safeguard its own interests, tried to oppose France; but the era of pure magnanimity and of protection of the feeble by the strong has long ago disappeared. The dismemberment of Morocco, which is much weakened by the political conditions, seems very natural. If Germany were in a better position regarding France, and could back up her claims, Morocco would also profit by this, and could draw out her agony a little longer. We believe the German government will not dare refuse the French propositions, backed up as they are by England. In the contrary event, negotiations will be immediately interrupted, and a situation will be created that cannot be satisfactory from the general political point of view.

"Whatever the result, in our opinion the most important fact is this:— A Mohammedan government is in danger of dismemberment, and the reason of this is intrigues, corruption and bad administration. Ought not this regrettable example to serve us as an instructive lesson?"

DJAVID BEY VISITS BITLIS.

Djavid Bey, the former Finance Minister, arrived here on Sunday Aug. 13th. Never before had Bitlis turned out to do such honor to anyone. The Vali himself went the two days' journey to Moush to meet him. On Sunday some ten thousand people went all the way from one to six hours' journey to meet him. More than a thousand of these were on horseback. The military band of course was on duty with all the soldiers and officers in town. Bands of Moslems from the various wards of the city went out dressed in the regular Kourdish costume with the local music of life and drums and danced the sword and shield dance and other dances. The Armenians were invited to do their part. The government encouraged the demonstration in every way and tried to make all the people feel happy. After the stay of a few days Djavid Bey expects to go on to Van. I called on him Monday morning at the club rooms of the Committee of Union and Progress, and found that a string of callers were constantly going to see him. There I met an agent of the Ottoman Bank, who has come here to establish an agency of the bank.

GEO P. KNAPP.

The sum contributed toward the relief of the sufferers from the recent Stamboul fires now surpasses Lt. 61,500. It would be interesting and gratifying to be able to report how the relief commission proposes to expend this sum. During these nearly seven weeks they have been distributing food and some clothing to the most needy; but a very large proportion of these funds are still unexpended, and winter is coming.

THE ORIENT

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TO OUR PATRONS.

We would again call the attention of all our subscribers to the increase in subscription price which goes into effect on January 1st, 1912. On and after that date the price will be a quarter of a lira for subscriptions within the Ottoman Empire, and \$1.50, or 6 s., or fr. 7.50, for foreign parts. This notice has already been given twice within the past two months in these columns, and it will probably be necessary to repeat it several times more before it will focus the attention of all concerned. Subscriptions received now will run at the old rate till the end of 1911, but at the new rate thereafter.

REMEMBER THE CHANGE.**Yearly Subscriptions,**

In the Ottoman Empire, Lt. ¼, or 27 pias. silver.

Other Lands, \$1.50, or 6 s., or fr. 7.50.

Single copies, as before, 1 piastre, or 4 cents or 2 d.

Extra numbers, as before, 1½ piastres.

EMPIRE NEWS.**THE CAPITAL.**

According to the usual custom the ceremony of the *Khurka-i-Sherif*, or sacred robe, will be observed on Friday afternoon, when His Majesty the Sultan will go by sea to Top Kapou (Seraglio Point) and kiss the robe of the Prophet Mohammed, which treasure is kept in the Baghdad kiosk. This occurs annually on the 15th of Ramazan.

According to a Greek daily, three Germans were recently arrested in Yalova on suspicion of being spies, and were taken to Pera, where three revolvers, some cartridges and a map of Asia Minor were found on their persons.

The Gymkhana that was arranged for this week Saturday at the polo grounds in Beuyükdere has been indefinitely postponed.

Last Monday being Labor Day in the United States, the American Consulate was patriotically closed.

THE PROVINCES.

The aggressions of the Kourds against the Armenians in the Bitlis vilayet and vicinity have become so numerous, and the representations of the Armenian Patriarchate are so fruitless, that there are threats on the part of some Armenians of turning to the Orthodox church and invoking Russian protection.

Negotiations are still in progress between Izzet Pasha, commanding the forces in the Yemen, and the celebrated Imam Yahya, looking toward the establishing of a competent civil government in that region.

Shots were exchanged the other day between Ottoman and Montenegrin outposts on the frontier, each side accusing the other of being the aggressor. The boundary commission needs to get in its work as soon as possible, to lessen the probability of such incidents.

The *Times* is authority for the statement that the Turkish troops will shortly be withdrawn from what is indisputably Persian territory in the Urumiah district.

Seid Idris is reported to be again assuming an unfriendly attitude near Ebha.

A fatal encounter is reported from the Turco-Bosnian frontier, where a Turkish soldier was killed and another wounded by a gendarme patrol, while taking a short cut across Bosnian territory.

The Ottoman Government is said to have distributed about Lt. 17,000 so far on relief among the Malissori. Unbiased testimony says the local authorities have honestly expended every available piastre.

NOTES.

Mr. William H. Peet, E.E., arrived in Constantinople on Wednesday last from America.

Miss H. L. Hale has gone to Adabazar, where she will be connected with the school this coming year.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Chambers have returned to Bardizag, having spent the summer respectively at Arnaoutkeuy and in Switzerland.

The engagement is announced of Prof. Charles Edward Estes of Robert College to Miss Anna C. Cambridge.

Rev. C. H. Thomson of the Scotch Mission in Galata has returned from a summer in Scotland.

Two detachments of the American forces left the capital on Saturday last on their way to the front. One went in the direction of Samsoun, and consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Riggs, Miss Ward, Miss Darrow and Mr. James for Marsovan, and Miss Rice for Sivas. The other squad, in charge of Dr. Shepard, took steamer for Mersin and Alexandretta, and included Messrs. Nelson and Candy, both recent graduates of Beloit, for St. Paul's College, Tarsus; the twin sisters Misses Ina and Ida Verrill, who go at their own expense, though approved by the Board, to Aintab to work along educational or evangelistic and hospital lines; also Mr. L. R. Mounts, for Central Turkey College; Rev. Fay E. Livengood for Euphrates College, and Miss Harley for kindergarten work at Harpout.

Rev. Mr. Martin, who for a number of years was the A.B. C.F.M. missionary at Hadjin, will return this fall to the Central Turkey Mission. He has sufficiently recovered his health to make continued service possible, and regards himself as a "good risk" physically. Mrs. Martin and one child accompany him. They will probably be located at Ourfa.

In going to Yavshan, in the Amanus mountains, from Aleppo to perform the operation on Dr. Hamilton noted in our last issue, Dr. Altounian covered the distance, which ordinarily takes five days, in less than 45 hours. Latest news from Dr. Hamilton is most favorable.

OTHER LANDS.

The extra session of Congress was brought to a close two weeks ago. Its crude attempts at tariff reform were frustrated by the veto of President Taft.

Reports from Persia indicate severe defeats for the forces of the ex-Shah, who is not believed to be risking his own head by venturing far from the Caspian shores.

A colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society was recently arrested in Greece for selling, not the modern Greek version of the Bible, but the Ancient Greek text published by that society. He was subsequently released, but the incident indicates the desire of the authorities to keep the Bible away from the people.

New York city experienced continuous and unusually heavy rain during the last eight days of August, when more than six inches fell.

No trace has yet been found of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, "La Gioconda", which on Aug. 21st disappeared most mysteriously from the Louvre in Paris. Rewards have been offered for any clue, and the police are making every effort, but thus far in vain. The painting is a priceless treasure.

The Nizam of Haidarabad, the premier state in India with a population of over eleven millions, died last week of paralysis.

The strike of the Red Star Line seamen at Antwerp has collapsed, after lasting three months.

Baron Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, has been made Minister for Foreign Affairs.

There has been a renewal of "Black Hand" outrages in New York City, where within a month and a half there have been in the Italian colony fourteen bomb outrages and two kidnappings of children. The police are determined to put an end to this.

A fire at the University of Athens last week destroyed the chemical laboratory building. Three firemen lost their lives and several others were hurt in trying to save the building.

A conference between members of British and American simplified spelling societies was opened two days ago in London, in the Council room of University College. The American delegates to this international conference are Prof. James E. Bright, Ph.D., Litt. D., of Johns Hopkins; Prof. Charles H. Grandgent, of Harvard; Prof. George Hempl, Ph. D., LL.D., of Leland Stanford Jr.; Prof. Brander Matthews, Litt. D., D.C.L., of Columbia, and Prof. Calvin Thomas, LL.D., of Columbia. The proceedings will be private, but the report of the conference will no doubt be made public after it has been submitted to the societies sending delegates.

The annexation of the Viborg territory of Finland by Russia has caused more local indignation than any step taken by the Russian government in recent years. The measure is taken for military and naval purposes.

An aerial postal service between London and Windsor will be inaugurated next week, in commemoration of the coronation of George V.

A bag of mail from America was lost from the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on Aug. 10 and drifted fifty miles down the Channel before being recovered two weeks later. Some of the letters still had legible addresses and were delivered.

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