

The Orient.

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THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of Hüssein Kiazim Bey has been accepted and the prefecture of the city is for the time being held by a certain Tewfik Bey. The Prefect *pro tem.* is carrying out according to his ability the policy of his predecessor as far as personal inspection and activity are concerned, and he has issued some very sensible advice regarding cholera precautions. The latest is a circular on the safe and sane observance of Bairam. It has always been the custom of the Moslems, after the rigors of a month of fasting, to give themselves a very liberal rein during the three days of Bairam, and feasting is limited rather by the depth of one's pocket than by the laws of hygiene. For the children, "Sheker Bairam" is as good as Thanksgiving and two or three birthdays rolled up in one; and the confectioners reap bountiful harvests. If the caution sent out by the prefecture this week has any effect, however, the sensible will curb their appetites and be very careful how they allow their children to stuff themselves with candies. The giving of feasts in homes is also discounted, and special warning is issued against drinks. In times of such an epidemic, if the strictest cleanliness is not observed, non-alcoholic drinks may prove just as dangerous as those in which a mild percentage of alcohol might destroy the germs as well as injure the man.

Much is being written in the daily press regarding the pestiferous condition of many quarters of the city, and in several quarters the municipal agents have been showing commendable zeal in cleaning up and in scattering lime, at least, about in questionable corners. But the disease does not yet leave us. Anatoli Hissar, Arnaoutkeuy and the upper Golden Horn are the chief centres now. A considerable number of cases and fatalities have also occurred among the soldiers returning from Albania, who have been quarantined on the hills between Beicos and Anatoli Kavak. The record for the city for the week ending Monday noon, Sept. 18th, not including troops, was 256 cases and 140 deaths, making a total of 2056 cases and 1122 deaths.

In the provinces there is still a great deal of cholera, both in European and in Asiatic Turkey. Until the people, and especially the civil authorities, can be roused from their fatal apathy, we can hardly expect a radical improvement. Some are sighing for cold weather, in the belief that this will kill the germs. We trust we may not be forced to wait for a winter such as the past one, to do what ordinary caution and cleanliness ought to accomplish right off. But it is noteworthy that more than once a cholera epidemic has raged in Russia right through a winter more severe than any we experience in Turkey. Cold is not a specific against the cholera bacillus.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

In spite of cholera scare and quarantine discomforts, the students are returning gayly to the American College for Girls which opened on Friday September 15th.

Ten Bulgarians and one Servian returned with Dr. Patrick and Miss Dodd, having been gathered up all the way from Belgrade to Adrianople. And others have come in by every train as well as Greek and Armenian, Turk and Albanian.

The classes seem to be opening with their usual hope and gayety of heart. The latter is due especially to the remarkable success of Dr. Patrick's summer campaign. It is usually said that little can be done either financially or otherwise for a college in the summer vacation. But in her seven weeks in America, Dr. Patrick found a new Biology professor, Dr. Marion Mackenzie (to take the place made vacant by Dr. Gregory's devoting herself to the work for the betterment of municipal hygiene). And Dr. Patrick succeeded in getting the money for the much needed refectory, which can now be erected at the same time with the other buildings at Arnaoutkeuy. And several other sums of money, larger and smaller, have come as the result of her efforts these past weeks.

The only shadow on all this brightness is the great loss which the College has sustained in the death of one of its Alumæ this summer, Mrs. Constantinou, one whose life and influence and attainments were a source of pride and joy to her Alma Mater, and whose death causes deep sorrow. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to her husband and daughter and the circle to which she belonged in Hissar.

TURKEY'S AFRICAN PROVINCES.

The Italian bogy in Tripoli is the subject of many articles in the Turkish press. Sadik Bey writes in the *Tanin*:

"The desire for Tripoli on the part of Italy is today a political question. This is clear; but how about the cause? If we seek the causes of this extreme audacity of Italy, we shall find them in the apathy of the old régime and, I regret to say, in the facilities granted to Italy in Tripoli through the feeble and hesitating policy of the statesmen of the new régime. The old régime sent to Tripoli in place of guns and ammunition, whole boatloads of patriots and martyrs for freedom. I may even say that it had forgotten this great country, and never thought of it save when some noble souls were to be exiled. From that time begin the first aggressions of Italy on this neglected region. She had by force

created there a Bank and opened a postoffice at Benghazi. In this condition Tripoli was inherited by the constitutional government from the era of tyranny.

"It might have been expected that the new régime, knowing that the one method of attaching to the caliphate the millions of Mohammedans in Africa was to remedy the vices of tyranny, would act energetically in Tripoli. Unhappily this was a vain hope. Tripoli has been entirely neglected. It has again been selected as a place for exile. The first act of the cabinet of Hakki Pasha, who ought to know the Italian earmarks better than anyone else, was to recognize officially the Italian Bank. Consequently Italy proceeded to open branches in numerous places. These establishments, which ought not to carry on any but banking operations, carried on a trade in eggs, bran, etc., and contributed to the failure of the native trade. Next they bought lands and property, the more surely to accomplish their purpose. The Government authorized these purchases in the name of the director of the bank. So that this establishment which, till the last day of the late Redjeb Pasha, did not own an inch of land, now owns a hundred thousand liras' worth, of which 90% is in Benghazi. The Italians have opened in Tripoli an orphanage, a hospital and several schools. They have also begun to appropriate our subjects. In Benghazi they gather up the young negroes, teach them, train them up, convert them and then scatter them here and there. And our government simply watches these doings. All our commerce is abandoned to Italian ships, which coast along that region three or four times a week. The Turkish flag is no longer seen but once in four or five months. An Italian society has been authorized to exploit the mines along the whole coast and the dependencies of the vilayet. In a word, the government has given to Italy privileges and concessions that it has not accorded to any other power.

"What more does Italy want? It seems to me there is nothing more to give her. She has taken the whole economic control of the country. Nothing remains but to seize the administrative power, which is the dream of the Italian press. The present bustle and noise has no other object but to find a pretext to effect this, by raising some quarrel. But the Italian press should know that Tripoli is born and brought up an Ottoman vilayet. Let it beware lest it lose one by one all the privileges that the Italians claim there.

"As for the defense of this country: The population of Tripoli, put on their guard by the Italian press and the undisguised projects of Italy, are eagerly accepting military service; they are all united for the protection of their country, so proving their attachment and love for the Caliphate and the Constitution. At the review on the national holiday, July 10th (23rd), they showed themselves a nation of warriors, possessing active and capable officers. So that our government, having such faithful and brave citizens, ought not to hesitate at the two duties incumbent on it; (1) To send quickly to Tripoli the provisions and ammunition needed for at least six months for an army of 50,000 to 60,000 men ready at the least sign to rush to arms like lions; (2) To create a regular militia of 25,000 to 30,000 men, which can be done at little cost."

BITS FROM BITLIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, their baby, Robert, and Miss Uline have gone to Van for a visit of three or four weeks. They went from Tadvan (12 miles from here) in the government motor launch, which in good weather usually takes nine hours to cross over to Avants, the Van port, some 75 miles distant.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Dobbeler of Moush expect to leave the latter part of September for a year's furlough in Germany. Though extensive preparations have been made in the way of purchasing building material, they have not as yet succeeded in starting building operations. They have become involved in a law suit with a Turk who has reaped the alfalfa on the field which they had purchased in another person's name. We understand that two German Sisters, one of them a nurse, will look after the work during the Von Dobbeler's absence.

Djavid Bey, ex-Minister of Finance, two days before leaving the city made an address of an hour and a half before a large audience in the open air, in which he defended the policy of the government in strengthening the army and navy, so as to be secure from foreign interference, before undertaking internal improvements. He, the Vali, Hakki Bey, and the two leading Sheikhs of the city accepted an invitation by the Armenian Aratchnort to a feast at one of the monasteries. The next day the Vali accompanied him to Van and returned in a few days.

Eighty-one Kourds from the Khoit region have now been brought to the city and imprisoned. Two of these had a direct hand in the murder and mutilation of an Armenian priest, his son, and six others from the same village. A regiment of soldiers is still encamped in the region, and their headquarters have been connected with the city by a telegraph line. The effort is being made to have a special court try these prisoners, as it is felt that no local court could be relied upon to do justice.

The last mail for Sert, Diarbekir, and points beyond was attacked by robbers ten hours south of the city, and one of the guards was shot in the arm. It is not yet certain whether a sum of Lt. 800 which was in the mail pouches has been recovered or not.

Real, four-footed bears have been visiting the eastern extremity of the city. A Turk saw three objects moving about his garden in the night. On firing at them one fell and the others escaped. Leaving his gun in the house he went out an hour later to see what he had accomplished. The prostrate bruin got hold of him rather roughly, and would have made an end of him, if the neighbors had not heard his cries and come to his aid. Bandaged and bundled up in his bed the poor man had a chance to partake of some dainties purchased by the neighbors from the proceeds of the skin.

The Ottoman Bank has established a branch here, paying Lt. 240 advance rent for three years for offices in the upper part of the municipal building. The manager and another official have come from Constantinople, and one or two other employees will be selected from the city.

COMMITTEE AND CABINET.

The *Roumeli*, the organ of the Committee of Union and Progress at Salonica, writes:—

"The hopes based on the capability of our statesmen to apply the Union and Progress program have been sadly deceived. One cannot now fail to recognize that those who are called statesmen have made a complete failure. In view of this sad fact it is impossible to delay longer. We hope the Union and Progress Committee, taught by the experience of the cabinets that have so misused their support, will appreciate that it is now absolutely necessary to look around carefully and to direct the future most circumspectly. If the Committee of Union and Progress, which saved the country from the abyss to which Abd-ul-Hamid was conducting it, persists in standing aside, after so many sad experiences, it may incur an irreparable responsibility. We are face to face with the imperative necessity, for the sake of the fatherland, of a life-giving activity, abroad as well as at home. This is exactly what the present situation demands of us. Let those who claim to realize this critical situation, to which the successive cabinets during the past three years have been utterly blind, and who are resolved at any sacrifice to apply the necessary remedies, set to work. We are certain that there now exists a force which did comprehend the case when it saved the fatherland from the tyrannical and selfish hands of Abd-ul-Hamid and his band, and which is today still capable of rendering a useful service to the country by its goodwill and by its largely increased experience. This force is the Committee of Union and Progress. We maintain that the power of this Committee can no longer remain latent without increasing its accountability. We have before our eyes the tremendous needs of the fatherland. The guiding motive must be, not eagerness for power, but devotion to the saving of the country and to its greater uplift. And there is no time to lose in experiments. If the Committee of Union and Progress assumes direct responsibility and shows all the energy and zeal possible, we shall then see clearly to what extent and for how long a period the statesmen, who were appointed on the ground of their history and experience, have been a failure. The Union and Progress Committee must no longer hesitate."

A CYPRIAN OLYMPUS.

Reports published recently in England indicate that the site of a very ancient centre of worship has been identified near Paphos, at the western end of the island of Cyprus. The Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences has been at work there for over a year, and till now some thing like 140 inscriptions have been unearthed, nearly all in an archaic form of Greek. Most of these prove to be dedicatory inscriptions to deities whose names are wanting; of those where the name is given, a large proportion relate to Apollo, and many to Aphrodite. Some of these contain epithets already known from other in-

scriptions, and apparently Aphrodite was worshiped here under a variety of forms. One inscription runs, "This is the oracle house of Apollo." Another mentions the Asia-Minor goddess "the mother Idaia," who is referred to by Euripides as dwelling on Mt. Ida, near Troy. Both Homer and Euripides refer to shrines of Aphrodite at or near Paphos, and the site now being explored at the modern Rantidi corresponds to their descriptions. It is conjectured that the temples themselves were destroyed by later Phœnician kings, for only the ruined remains are now found, and these in shapeless confusion. Among all these inscriptions there is not one to Zeus or Bacchus or Persephone, but practically all are, as stated, in honor of either Apollo or Aphrodite. The conclusion reached by the German archæologists in charge is that these remains indicate a pre-Phœnician Greek settlement of the island, with a centre on this western mountain. The ancient name of the island of Cyprus was Alasia, as is proven by the name found on the Tell-el-Amarna tablets and dating from 1400 B. C., and also on a bilingual stone fragment in the British Museum dating from the 4th century B. C. and speaking of "Apollo Alasiotas."

A large number of clay, stone and bronze statues and statuettes have also been found near this place, indicating a custom, known also at other points, of images offered as gifts at a sanctuary. Some of these are of colossal size, but most of them are diminutive. They apparently belong to the Græco-Phœnician period, and most of them have no inscription on them at all.

PREPARED — FOR WHAT?

The *Tanin* writes:—

One or two of the students sent to Europe to complete their studies in three years have, by dint of hard work, completed them in two, and have returned here. They applied to the ministry of public instruction to be assigned to some position, according to the previous arrangement. Great commotion at the ministry! "Where do you wish us to find employment for you?" was the reply, — which (simplified meant, "We have no need of you." Naturally this cool reception stunned the students, who replied: "If we are now of no use to the country, then why were we sent at such great expense to Europe?"

And they were right. The ministry of public instruction was at a loss to know what to do with these young men, who, spurred on by bright dreams of a future, had resigned the positions they had here for the sake of going over there and working eagerly. After repeated applications they were told to go where they liked. Well, what will be done with the hundred and eighty more young men on their return? This is the serious question, which very naturally disturbs the minds of the students who have returned to Constantinople for their summer holidays. These young men met yesterday to talk over the situation. After due deliberation they decided to send to the ministry a request for the elaboration of some suitable measure to fit the case. Their demand is absolutely just.

MOROCCO'S FALL AND TURKEY.

Djelal Nouri Bey, in a leader in the *Jeune Turc*, points out the imperialistic ambitions of France, whose protectorate over Tunis is not recognized by the Sublime Porte, but who now intends to annex Morocco. He goes on to say: — "A friend gives us this important piece of news, that the French conquerors, after having as a matter of fact suppressed its independence, are now preparing to organize a Mohammedan campaign in favor of the Morocco Caliphate, with the object of detaching Algerians, Tunisians and other Africans from the legal Caliphate and attaching them to the Sherifs of Morocco, whose vanity will thus be satisfied and they will allow themselves to be easily managed by the Paris imperialists. Certain *ulemas* of the great Tunisian University of Djemaa-ze-Zeitoun have already been approached on the subject, and there is every reason to believe that the project will be pushed.

"As is well known, the English too, on their part, are at work in this direction. A Caliph protected by England is the dream of many imperialists. Whole missions work with a view to winning over to this cause the legitimate authority in Egypt, or the Emir of Mecca, or even the heterodox Imam Zeidi of the Yemen.

"Result: Once the Sherifian Empire has disappeared from the maps of the world, and has been incorporated in the French colonial domains, once the equilibrium of the Mediterranean has been disturbed, — that Mediterranean that in the time of Haireddin the Red-beard was a Turkish lake, — these facts will react terribly on us. The French will consider it their duty to do us the most wrong possible in order to keep on anaesthetizing their Moslem subjects. All this makes the evolution of the Ottoman power more and more difficult."

"MEN LOVED DARKNESS RATHER THAN LIGHT."

The *Jeune Turc* gives a circumstantial account of a most astounding incident at Monastir. A mob of about five hundred ignorant men, almost all Moslems, headed by Hadji Yahya, professor in the Mohammedan religious school, went last week to the Union and Progress Club where the Sanitary Inspector was staying, and threatened him with death if he stayed in Monastir. They then went to the municipal buildings and informed the Vali of the demands of the crowd, and actually obtained from him the authorization for the sale of fresh fruits, for the reopening of the water-sources that the Sanitary Inspector had declared contaminated, for the washing according to Mohammedan ceremonial of the bodies of those who died of cholera and their burial in the usual way, and for the treatment of cases of cholera in their own homes with the assurance that no one of their crowd should be taken to a quarantine hospital. A hostile demonstration was also made against the other physicians of the town who had joined in the fight against the cholera, and against the editor of the *Neiri Hakikat*, the Young Turk organ. The latter, with the Sanitary Inspector, are said to have fled the town.

RAILROADS AND PROSPERITY.

If commercial development is a sign of prosperity, the increase in the receipts of railroads throughout the country during the past three years is certainly encouraging. The following table shows the record for the first six months of 1911 as compared with the corresponding six months of 1908, on the principal railroads of the empire. The sums are given in piastres, we are left to infer that they are gold piastres (1 piastre = 4.4 cents).

Line	1908	1911
Haidar Pasha — Angora	9,421,894	15,574,745
Eski Shehir — Konia	4,858,215	8,615,983
Eregli — Boulghourlou	664,501	1,169,361
Smyrna — Afion Kara Hissar	10,441,973	11,368,006
Rayak — Aleppo	372,680	507,669
Salonica — Constantinople	5,466,861	9,670,528
Salonica — Monastir	5,668,026	7,077,224

There has been a corresponding improvement also in the rolling-stock of the roads. More cars and larger are in use today, both for freight and for passengers; and the engines are stronger and give better results. Another improvement is in the train-service. There are more passenger-trains and the time tables are more strictly adhered to, besides which the running time has been diminished. All these changes for the better indicate a greater appreciation of the value of railroads and an increasing ability and inclination to use them. It is quite a triumph when the typical Oriental has been made to appreciate the value of time to such an extent as to be willing to pay more and send his wheat to the coast by rail rather than by the much cheaper camel caravan. Such triumphs are paving the way for an era of still greater prosperity.

THE BITTER TRUTH ABOUT IGNORANCE.

It is an undeniable truth that every Ottoman who is interested in the future of the fatherland and thinks of the coming strength of the people, studies unwearyingly the problem of education. Whoever knows the country and thinks it will pay to maintain and develop the great Ottoman Empire, has as his one aspiration to fathom the social spirit of its thirty millions of people, to find a way of dispelling the shades of ignorance, that source of so many pernicious diseases, by the light of instruction and civilization. Even the least enlightened of us know that only by education can this unfortunate country prosper and be happy, and that all the ills from which we suffer are due to ignorance.

We are not indeed arguing without sad experience. Many social and political crises have turned our country upside down till now. We have found the chief cause of these to be ignorance. Besides, there are plenty of examples that can show clearly the advantages and benefits of knowledge and the calamities and misfortunes consequent on ignorance. Our Mohammedan history is a striking proof of this principle.

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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Our power astonished the world at the time when the liberal principles which our illustrious prophet laid down in the sacred book, in place of fanaticism, were the object of affection and consideration; that is, when Arabic civilization illumined the whole world. From the day when fanaticism and ignorance penetrated into the spirit of Mohammedans, we have only sunk lower instead of rising. Herein is the plague of our society. All this being true, it gives us a certain pleasure to study the situation, with all its hard points. This pleasure is like the bitter but hopeful feelings of a sick man who has just undergone an operation which will cure him.

— *Yeni Gazetta.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF TURKEY.

We have been favored with a copy of the printed report of Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal, under the above heading, covering in general the year 1910. It makes extremely interesting reading, and is tonic in its effect. The customs receipts of Turkey are shown to have grown within the past three years from \$ 14,960,000 to \$ 20,328,000, or more than 33 ⅓ %; while the charge against the State for kilometric guarantees on railroads was in 1910 only 66 % of that in 1909. The various crops of 1910 are compared with those of the preceding season, showing an improvement in tobacco, opium, figs, filberts, walnuts, pistachio nuts, canary-seed, cotton, wheat, etc., while there was falling off in olive oil, wool, raisins and silk. Opportunities are pointed out for American firms to push trade in agricultural implements, cotton goods, corn flour, coal, petroleum, boots and shoes, motor-boats, labor-saving machinery, etc. The necessity is urged of having direct steamship service between America and Turkey, and the advantages of establishing an American bank in Constantinople, with branches in various centres, are set forth. There are many practical suggestions to American firms on how to do business and how not to do it, in the Levant. The mileage of existing railroads, as well as of those for which concessions have been granted, is given; there are 3,939 ½ miles in operation, including the Homs-Tripoli line, and 1226 more conceded. The entire report is both interesting and valuable.

EMPIRE NEWS.**THE CAPITAL.**

We would respectfully remind those of our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions for Volume II., that we are in a receiving mood, and that the amount due is at the rate of twenty piastres gold per annum till Dec. 31st, and after that at the rate of a quarter lira; foreign subscriptions likewise change from \$ 1.00 or 4 s. to \$ 1.50 or 6 s. on Jan. 1st, 1912.

A large assembly greeted Prof. Hagopos Djedjizian at the Armenian Evangelical Church in Pera on Sunday afternoon last, at a praise-service in recognition of the completion of twenty-five years of his connection with that church as preacher. It was the first time since last January that Prof. Djedjizian, had been able to make so long a journey from his home in Bebek, for he is still by no means strong, and will do no teaching or preaching this year. The pastor, Rev. Arsen Schmavonian, made an address, also Rev. Hovsep Djedjizian, nephew of the Professor, Yeznik Vartabed, representing the Patriarch, and Rev. H. S. Barnum, D.D. The Professor made a brief and appropriate reply.

The great fair usually held at Geuk Sou, or the Sweet Waters of Asia, in the fall, has been forbidden for this year on account of the cholera epidemic.

Two Bulgarian newspapers published at Sofia and one Servian coming from Belgrade have been prohibited in the Ottoman Empire, as tending to excite race animosities.

La Turquie learns that the Grand Vizier intends to summon Parliament to meet Oct. 15th. Last year the session opened on Nov. 14th.

THE PROVINCES.

A serious state of civic confusion bordering on anarchy is reported by the Salonica papers as reigning at Ipek and Diakova, in the Kossovo vilayet, where the disarming of the population in the towns has left them a prey to the uncontrolled bands of marauders outside.

Euphrates College has been obliged to postpone its opening indefinitely on account of the appearance of cholera in the region of Harpout and Mezireh.

The Girls' School at Adabazar has begun on time with an increased attendance which taxes the accommodations to their utmost limit.

The Ottoman fleet now in Mediterranean waters is being received by enthusiastic crowds at each harbor visited. It is now in Alexandretta, having touched last at Mersin, and will proceed in a few days to Beirut.

Senator Seid Abdul Kader Effendi is a party to a bloody feud with his nephew Taha Effendi at Shemdinan, near Van, which has so upset the region that troops have been sent to quell the disturbance, and the populace has telegraphed the President of the Senate begging him to recall the bellicose Senator to Constantinople.

NOTES.

We regret to learn that Miss Maltbie of Samokov has recently suffered an apoplectic stroke. Miss Maltbie has been connected with the work among Bulgarians for over forty years, having come out to Eski Zagra in 1870.

Mr John H. Kingsbury, who comes to teach in the Bithynia High School, has arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. Theron J. Damon reached this city Monday last from America. They will reside in Hissar.

Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D., arrived in Constantinople last Saturday on his return from America and went right on to Bardizag to visit his brother, after which he went on to Adana. Mrs. Chambers remains for the present in America.

Dr. Charles E. Bradt, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is due in Constantinople next Monday. Dr. Bradt is visiting the stations of his Board around the world, and goes hence to Beirut.

OTHER LANDS.

On Thursday last M. Stolypin, President of the Russian Council of State, was shot by a student while attending a theatre at Kieff, and dangerously wounded. The Tsar and his suite were also attending the theatre. A police investigation has revealed a plot in Kieff against the Tsar.

Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria has been attending the Russian army manoeuvres at Kieff, where he was most cordially received and feted by the Tsar.

The Portuguese Republic has been officially recognized by all the great Powers, thereby putting a damper on royalist aspirations.

The Mohammedan inhabitants of Bulgaria are demanding the establishment of a system of Moslem schools by the Bulgarian Government, threatening to emigrate if this is not done.

Extreme heat has again been felt in England and France. Seven cases of sunstroke are reported from Paris on Sept. 5th, and four more the next day.

Abd-ul-Beha Abbas Eifendi, leader of the sect of the Behaï, has been making a visit of a fortnight in England.

A list of 76 airmen killed between Sept. 17, 1908, and Sept. 2, 1911, has been published, showing one fatal accident in 1908, three in 1909, 29 in 1910 and 43 so far in 1911.

News has come of the death, within a few weeks of one another, of Dr. Jonathan Wilson and Dr. Daniel McGilvary in Lakawn, Laos, Siam. These two veteran missionaries of the Presbyterian church sailed in 1858 for Siam, and had been the closest of friends for nearly sixty years. Dr. Wilson was 81 years old and Dr. McGilvary, 84.

The proposal to repeal the Maine constitutional prohibition clause has been defeated by a majority of several hundred, possibly 2,000. The temperance forces are greatly pleased over the result.

Moorish tribesmen near Melilla attacked the Spanish forces encamped outside that town on Sept. 12th but were defeated after heavy fighting, losing 600 to 700 men. The Spanish lost 18 killed and about 70 wounded.

The Young Egypt party has sent a telegram to the Khedive of Egypt demanding the granting of a constitution to that country, and has also sent to Mr. Asquith a reminder of the promise of England to evacuate Egypt.

The University of Athens is shortly to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of its establishment. Representatives have been invited from the leading universities of Europe and America to be present at that time.

Some 40,000 socialists made a demonstration last Sunday at the City Hall in Vienna against the high prices. Many windows were smashed, and the troops had to be called out to restore order.

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