

The Orient.

April 5, 1911

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 51

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

68th Session (March 29). The budget of the grand Vizierate was before the house. Vasfi Hodja, of Karasi, demanded that the Grand Vizier come and explain why martial law was still enforced in Constantinople. He also objected to the resignation of Ministers without action by the Deputies. His long speech was frequently interrupted, and the majority finally passed a resolution stopping all discussion on martial law. This provoked the ire of Loutfi Fikri Bey, whose violent words threatened to provoke another regrettable scene. With difficulty the president succeeded in restoring order. Another critical moment was when Shūkri Bey (Damascus) complained that Arabs were not given government positions. He also was quieted down, and the budget of the Grand Vizierate, amounting to Lt. 26,247, was passed, with an added Lt. 150 for re-furnishing the office recently burned out. The budget of the Defter Hakkani, or bureau of real-estate registry, was referred back to the committee for further study.

69th Session (March 30). The section of the Public Debt budget referring to kilometric guarantees was discussed in presence of the under-secretary of public works; and the deputies improved the opportunity to air all their grievances against the railroads, on the ground of insufficient rolling-stock, exorbitant freight rates, slow movement of trains, unfair privileges, etc. The public works representative replied by pointing out the improvements already made in the railway service, and offered to reply in writing, after inquiry, to any exact facts and details that any deputy might offer. The chapter was then voted. Two resolutions, signed by 93 and 71 deputies respectively, were transmitted to the Minister of Finance, protesting against the system of a government monopoly for tobacco, and proposing the substitution of the "banderole", or stamp tax, instead. The revised penal code as modified by the Senate was adopted.

70th Session (April 1). The budget of indirect contributions was passed, carrying an appropriation of Lt. 508,082. Mr. Panché Doreff (Monastir) presented a written resolution calling for a statement by the minister of foreign affairs in regard to Bulgarian bands in Macedonia and the relation of Bulgaria to these. Mr. Doreff gave figures to show that the population of Macedonia was composed of 47 % Turks, 30 % Bulgarians and 23 % Greeks; and that the proportion in the whole of European Turkey except Albania, was 52 % Turks, 25 % Bulgarians and 23 % Greeks. These figures were challenged by a Greek deputy. Mr. Doreff said that under the new régime

revolutionary bands in Macedonia were less and less active, and that were it not for instigation from persons in Bulgaria, the difficulty would settle itself. In reply, Rifaat Pasha said that repeated protests had been made to the Bulgarian government against the meetings of revolutionary leaders held in Sofia, but that the most encouraging feature was the ministerial change by which persons known to be in favor of close and friendly relations with Turkey had come into power in the Bulgarian cabinet. Any further strain of relations would be disadvantageous to Bulgaria. In answer to a question of Basri Bey (Dibra) as to the attitude of Montenegro concerning the Albanian revolt, Rifaat Pasha declared that the King of Montenegro had repeatedly assured the Ottoman Government that the Montenegrins would not be allowed to aid the revolting Albanians in any way, nor would the latter be allowed to cross his frontier. The Minister reported that the Albanian leader Issa Bolatinatz and his followers had agreed to surrender unconditionally to the Ottoman government, and also that the revolt was breaking down. The budget of the Council of State, amounting to Lt. 33,082, was passed.

71st Session (April 3). The budget of the gendarmerie department was discussed. Gen. Hilmi Pasha, commandant of the gendarmerie, spoke of the importance of the department, its new organization, and the increase of the force to 54,000 men. He asked the Chamber to grant the Lt. 1,840,000 demanded by the department, and not merely the Lt. 1,640,000 recommended by the commission. Ten or a dozen deputies spoke in criticism of the management of the gendarmerie, saying that it belonged under the ministry of the interior instead of that of war, that the gendarmes were not active in arresting criminals, that the only reforms were in the line of new uniforms and *kalpaks*, that the highest civil authorities in the provinces had no control over the gendarmerie, that abuses among the gendarmes went unpunished, etc. As more than thirty more had requested the floor on this topic, the discussion was adjourned till Wednesday. Riza Bey (Shkodra) presented his interpellation regarding the revolt of the Malisores in northern Albania. Halil Bey, Minister of the Interior, answered that some five hundred Albanians had refused to submit to enlistment and the paying of taxes and had twice fled into Montenegro; that they had recently returned and attacked and burned blockhouses and marched toward Touzi, but that the Imperial troops under Major Emin Bey had dispersed them and entered Touzi; that the rising was local and not alarming.

CONSTANTINOPLE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

At a meeting held in response to the call of Consul-General Ravndal at the American Consulate-General on Saturday afternoon, April 1st, the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross was duly organized. This chapter is intended to include within its sphere of membership the whole of European Turkey and that part of Asiatic Turkey lying north and west of the Taurus Range. Several alternative designations were proposed, but the name finally adopted for this Chapter seemed open to the least objections. The Consul-General, as temporary chairman, announced that since the formation of the Beyrout Chapter a Persia chapter had also been formed, and that other chapters would probably soon be formed in Egypt and Morocco. Thus the American Red Cross is receiving into its membership American citizens in many lands. The Hon. John R. Carter, Minister in Charge at the American Embassy, was elected Chairman; the Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, Vice-Chairman; Miss Barnette Miller, Ph. D., Secretary; and W. W. Peet, Esq., Treasurer. President C. F. Gates, D.D., and Rev. M. Bowen, D.D., were elected additional members of the executive committee, and a seventh member is to be selected by these six. The drafting of byelaws for the Chapter was referred to this committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas it has been for many years past the ardent wish of Americans in Asia Minor and Turkey-in-Europe to have an American Hospital in or near the city of Constantinople, for which a crying need exists;

Whereas the plans prepared for such a Hospital by our fellow-citizen, Dr. Carrington, a few years ago, were left by him, on his departure for America, in charge of Mr. W. W. Peet of this city, in the hope that the said plans some day might materialize;

Whereas it is proposed, as soon as practicable, to establish a School of Medicine for Women and a Training School for Nurses in connection with the American College for Girls in Constantinople, there being as yet no School of Medicine in Turkey open to women, and

Whereas this Chapter warmly approves, endorses and recommends the said plans for a School of Medicine for Women and a Training School for Nurses in conjunction with the American College for Girls in Constantinople, bespeaking for the same the generous good-will and support of American philanthropists;

Be it resolved that the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross take such prompt and active measures as may be deemed appropriate towards the realization of the plans for a Hospital herein referred to, *provided* that the proposed Hospital be eventually managed by a self-perpetuating governing Board consisting of the American Ambassador (or the Minister or Secretary in charge of the Embassy); the American Consul-General (or the Vice Consul in Charge of the Consulate-General); the President of Robert College; the President of the American College for Girls; the Treasurer

of the American Mission; the Chairman and the Secretary of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross; *provided further* that the proposed Hospital eventually be operated, if possible, in close connection with the proposed School of Medicine for Women and Training School for Nurses aforementioned, and *provided further* that the proposed Hospital eventually be named the American Red Cross Hospital in Constantinople and as far as practicable conducted in the spirit of the Red Cross movement.

Be it further resolved that the officers of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, be and they are hereby authorized to solicit funds in America and elsewhere, in the name of the aforesaid Chapter, for the construction and endowment of the proposed Hospital, the funds so raised to be managed by the Chapter until the self-perpetuating governing Board shall have been duly constituted and organized, and

Be it further resolved, that the President and Secretary of this Chapter at once invite the American Ambassador (or the Minister or Secretary in charge of the Embassy); the American Consul-General (or the Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General); the President of Robert College; the President of the American College for Girls and the Treasurer of the American Mission to join them in organizing such a self-perpetuating governing Hospital Board.

Thus was initiated a movement that ought to include very soon every loyal American citizen in this part of this Empire. The Beyrout Chapter now includes about 180 members, and there is a larger constituency in this region than in that. The object set before this Chapter, of raising funds for an American Red Cross Hospital, is one that should prove most attractive. Such a hospital is an essential feature in any proposed School for Nurses, as well as in connection with a medical school for women. The management of the two could be distinct and yet perfectly harmonious cooperation could be expected, as is the case with the medical department of the Syrian Protestant College and the Johanniter Hospital, the support of the latter coming from the Protestant nobility of Germany and its nursing and administrative force being furnished by the Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth.

THE ALBANIAN RISING.

The Malissore tribe of Albanians, living in and near Touzi, north of Lake Scutari, or Shkodra, many of whom had fled into Montenegro rather than submit to tax-paying, disarmament and military service, came back ten days ago, captured and burned two blockhouses on the border, and were reported to have captured the town of Touzi, burned the barracks and carried off the arms and ammunition. Troops were immediately embarked at Constantinople for the Albanian coast, and an expedition was sent out from Shkodra to meet the rebels. According to the latest despatches, after a battle in which the troops lost fifty men, the rebels were dislodged from Touzi, and forced to flee. Another encounter is reported from Pristend.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

The Right Rev. William Edward Collins, D. D., for the past seven years Bishop of Gibraltar, and a familiar figure at Constantinople, died at sea on the Messageries steamer *Saghalien*, on his way from this city to Smyrna, on Thursday, March 23. For more than a year the Bishop had been suffering from serious throat and lung trouble, and since last spring he had not been able to speak above a whisper. Still his devotion to duty impelled him to continue his visits all over his extended diocese. On his arrival in Constantinople some time since, he was evidently in need of rest and medical care, but the British Hospital was full, so he was cared for at the British Embassy. Despite the advice of his physicians he insisted that duty called him to Smyrna, but he was not destined to reach that port alive. The funeral took place on Monday, March 27th, the British Chaplain officiating. The Greek Metropolitan, the Armenian Archbishop, the British Consul-General and a large number of friends were present.

Dr. Collins was born in 1867, was a graduate of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and was a profound scholar. He was departmental editor in theology of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. In 1904 he was made Bishop of Gibraltar. He had a good knowledge of several Southern European languages, and a strong sympathy with the Eastern Churches, and delighted in cultivating personal relations with the Greek hierarchy.

THE POLICY OF BRIGANDAGE.

The *Tanin* has an article under this title from which we quote:—

Not counting the vilayets of Albania, which are chiefly Moslem, and considering only that part of Roumelia called Macedonia, we find that there the Moslem element is considerably the most numerous. And it is particularly essential to show that there is a Moslem majority in all parts of Roumelia, so as to prove conclusively that the dreams of a portion of the people of Bulgaria are unrealizable. It is impossible today to imagine that the Ottoman Empire is willing to give up a single inch of Macedonia. The constitutional régime would perish sooner than cede territory to an enemy. This principle of Ottoman policy is so absolute that one need not be highly educated to understand it. Is Bulgaria, then, strong enough to wrest from us by main force a bit of Macedonia? We do not believe any one even in Bulgaria would say so. If this be true, what possible object could this country have in following a policy of brigandage toward the Ottoman government? We cannot comprehend. We are sure that the apostles of this policy are acting in their own interests rather than for their country.

Mr. Doreff rightly said in the Chamber of Deputies, "If tragic events have occurred in Roumelia, the bands are their true cause." The reply of Rifaat Pasha to Mr. Doreff establishes clearly the whole responsibility of the Bulgarian government for the acts of these bands. While the late cabinet,

unwilling to allow bandits, who had committed all sorts of crimes in Roumelia, to freely walk the streets of Sofia, promised to send them away to the north, it did no such thing; the brigands still held their congress in Sofia, and prepared further troubles in Roumelia. By his declaration that if these preparations are put in execution and tranquillity is disturbed, Bulgaria could not avoid responsibility for the resulting strain in Turco-Bulgarian relations, Rifaat Pasha has given them a solemn warning and has clearly outlined the line of conduct of the Ottoman government. However, since the Geshoff cabinet, since it came into power, has opposed constantly the policy of brigandage, and desires to live on good terms with the Ottoman government, we hope that Rifaat Pasha will see no need of enforcing his threat.

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION.

NOTE:— The following was written by Dr. Mott in response to a request by the Local Campaign Committee in this city for a statement in connection with the coming Federation Conference. Ed.

The World's Student Christian Federation is a world-wide movement for promoting the best life and most helpful influence of the future leaders of all nations, — the students. It is not an Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic student movement; not a movement of the students of the Near East or of the Far East, nor yet of the Northern Hemisphere or of the Southern Hemisphere; — it is literally a world student movement, having nearly 150,000 members in over 2,000 universities and colleges, scattered through some forty different nations. It should be emphasized that it is a federation, not an amalgamation. It thus unites all the national student movements without in any way weakening the independence, individuality or autonomy of any one of them. It does not seek to crush into one form, as it were, the student moral and religious activities of the various nations and races. It rather emphasizes that the students of each land must be true to and develop and express freely their own national and racial characteristics and spirit. This explains why the Federation has the unqualified approval of all men who have at heart the highest interests of their own country. It is emphatically a student movement; — not a special mission or propaganda of others from the outside to influence students, but a movement of students to ensure their own fullest development and their largest helpfulness to their fellow-students and to the world. While the Federation is Christian, it is Christian in the sense so well illustrated by the spirit, attitude and practice of the Author of true Christianity. Therefore, it embraces in its membership sincere followers of Christ among the students of all Christian communions. Moreover, it includes very many students of other religions, as well as thousands who are not clear about their religious position, all of whom are in sympathy with the character of Christ and desire to learn more about Him and His

teachings. It is not strange that such a movement, wholly non-political in character, uniting in the finest fraternal spirit those of all lands who are to be the real leaders of tomorrow, working in a thoroughly constructive, irenic and unselfish way, has become, as the head of a prominent university has characterized it, the great fact in the moral and religious life of the universities of the world.

JOHN R. MOTT.

RELIEF WORK IN TARSUS.

We cull the following extracts from a letter from Mrs. Christie:—One week I visited nearly fifty homes where there was distress, and my Bible woman reported others, which we helped. One young girl who worked in the factory to help old parents, had her hand partly torn away, and was in pitiful need. A poor young widow with little children, who earned her bread by washing, was out of work because none was sent when she was most in need of it, and had no food and no fuel. A father with five small children, who was ill, was most glad of the coal we provided. Several blind people were helped; also a poor widow whose only son was killed two years ago, and who was kept by rheumatism from her work in the factory. A whole family in one small room, the oldest child died of tuberculosis recently, the father was killed two years ago, and the mother herself nearly lost her life from a wound received when her husband was shot and her house burned. Food and fuel brought relief to these.

DUPLICATE BOOKS.

The library of the Western Turkey Mission contains a number of duplicate books which may be secured by those wishing to complete files, either in Mission or station or college libraries or in private libraries; the party ordering any such books will be expected to pay freight or postage.

1. Bound volumes of the *Missionary Herald* for 1829, 1831, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1890.
2. Unbound volumes of the *Missionary Herald* for 1882, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1881, (except June and July), 1885 (except February and March), 1888 (except September).
3. Reports of the A.B.C.F.M. (pamphlets) for 1845-'49, '53-'63, '67, '70-'74, '76-'84, '86, '88-'92, 1906, 1907.

The library lacks, and would be glad to receive, either in exchange for any of the above or otherwise, (a) Reports of the A.B.C.F.M. from 1821 to 1839; (b) Congregational Year-Books or Quarterlies prior to 1879, also Year-Books for 1888, 1889, 1901, 1902; (c) Reports of National Congregational Councils prior to 1898.

CHARLES T. RIGGS, Librarian.

Bible House. Constantinople.

ROBERT COLLEGE.

On the afternoon of Founder's Day an exhibition was given in the Gymnasium by the Freshman and Subfreshman classes and the Dodge Gymnastic Club. The programme consisted of Club Swinging, Skinning the Snake Race, Boxing, Fencing, Gymnastic Dancing, Tumbling, Buck, Horizontal and Parallel Bars. To Mr. Weiffenbach belongs the credit of the most successful gymnastic exhibition ever held at Robert College. Mr. Cushing was at the piano. At the conclusion of the programme Professor Dewing presented the football and basket-ball championship banners for the year.

A banquet, attended by seventy alumni and teachers, was held in Theodorus Hall on the evening of Founder's Day. Mr. Thomoff spoke on the college as it was forty years ago, and was followed by Prof. Ormiston, with a poem on Cyrus Hamlin. Professor Watson spoke for the new members of the teaching staff. The alumni returned to town by launch.

Rev. Mr. Thomoff, of the class of '69, occupied the chapel pulpit on Sunday, March 26.

Dr. and Mrs. Chambers of Bardizag were guests in the Ormiston household for several days during their recent visit to Constantinople.

Robert College welcomes all missionaries and friends who may be passing through Constantinople to give us a day of their sojourn here. If they will notify us beforehand through Mr. Peet of the day of their coming, arrangements will be made to show them over the college and entertain them at lunch. Members of the Turkey and Syria missions please note. Sunday is a good day to visit us. Morning chapel at eleven o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Thomson, of the Scotch Mission, Galata, began on Friday, March 31st, a series of six lectures on the Wisdom Literature of the Old Testament.

The college football team has had a most successful season. The English High School and the sailors of the British stationnaire have been decisively beaten, while the game with Galata Serai was lost by two goals. The Athletic Association hired a steamer for the Galata Serai game and 150 "rooters" went to Kadi Keuy. The Pera team played two professionals, and showed a spirit of fairmindedness by allowing our protest and agreeing to forfeit the game. A meeting is soon to be held to frame amateur standards for matches in sports between Constantinople teams.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week March 25th—April 1st.

(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

Maximum temperature (March 31)	66.2° F.
Minimum " (March 28)	34.0 "
Rainfall	.105 inches

Dr. Patrick left Constantinople on Thursday evening to attend the International Philosophical Congress at Bologna.

On Sunday morning Dr. Herrick conducted the exercises and gave us a most earnest and thoughtful sermon on service, using the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ as his text.

CONSULAR COURT

OF THE

UNITED STATES AT MERSINE, TURKEY.

Estate of Henry Maurer, deceased:

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

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

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

L. S.

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

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

The *Stamboul*, in a leading article last week, says: "Especially in the Orient, questions of language are mixed in with all the problems of the nationalities. We recalled, not long since, the prolonged disputes of the Armenians over their dialects, — whether the modern or *ashkharhapar* should prevail over the ancient or *krapar*; whether the Tiflis dialect should yield to that of Constantinople; or how to unite all in one literary dialect; — this stirred up the Armenians more than vital issues of race or religion. The Albanians have stood with indomitable zeal for their right to the alphabet they have been using. And we consider this neither wrong nor excessive. For in the prodigious mixture of elements in the Oriental nationalities, language has a value and sacredness above all other traditions. It belongs to the innermost part of us.

"We should therefore not be surprised that the Greeks have put so much ardor into their linguistic struggles. At Athens, and even at Constantinople, there have been severe thunderstorms over the question. If the Ottoman government has rightly decided that it ought to forbid here such demonstrations as would be dangerous to the public order, it is certain that sensible persons understand the essential importance to be given to questions of this sort."

THE SYRIA MISSION.

We have received, in pamphlet form, a statement of some facts and figures of the work of the Syria Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., including also a brief statement of other work in Beyrout. These facts are most encouraging, not the least so is the record of the work of the mission press. This was founded in Malta in 1822, and removed to Beyrout in 1834. Nearly 700 distinct works in Arabic are now offered for sale at cheap rates; and in 1910 the sales of all kinds reached a total of 108,000 volumes. From 1872 to 1910 there were sold 1,450,266 Scriptures and portions. A total over one billion pages have been printed from the first. This press employs sixty persons, and turned out during last year forty million pages. The report of the Syrian Protestant College shows a growth in attendance since 1874 from 74 students to 865. 138 of this year's students are in the medical school. From its inception 2000 students have left with diplomas and certificates from its various departments. The corps of instruction and administration numbers 77. In addition to the Johanniter Hospital, there are connected with the School of Medicine a Training School for Nurses, a maternity hospital, a children's hospital (opened last October), and an eye and ear hospital, all models of their kind. There are girls' boarding schools at Tripoli, Sidon and Beyrout; and boys' boarding schools at Suk-el-Gharb, Schweir, Sidon and Tripoli, a total of about 860 pupils being in attendance at these schools. 108 dayschools with over 5100 pupils are also managed by this mission. The organized churches of this mission number 34, with 2970 members and average Sabbath congregations of over 6300. 86 Sunday schools gather over 6700 pupils. An interesting outline of the main historical events of the past ninety-one years in the mission, occupies the last thirteen pages of this valuable pamphlet.

AN UNPARALLELED MESOPOTAMIAN WINTER

A letter from Mr. Andrus dated Mardin, Feb. 21, reports that snow has lain thick for forty days on the plain around that city, as well as for a distance of 200 miles east and west and even seventy miles south of there. The roads were not yet open, and they had not had any mail from Aleppo for a month. The Constantinople mail took ten days to come from Diarbekir, a distance of sixty miles. There was great distress in the city. The wood and charcoal supplies were exhausted, and the price of flour and bread had risen fearfully. The government and the various communities had distributed considerable bread to the poor. Through the energy and under the personal leadership of Mr. Barstow, the American teacher in Mardin, the road to the flour-mills, nine miles away, had at last been opened up at an expense of Lt. 10, and villagers were daily bringing in loads of flour. In the mountains and plains near Mosul, where a large part of the population are Yezidi nomads, living in tents, twenty-five per cent. of the population had succumbed to the cold and deep snow, besides 30 per cent. of the camels and cattle, and 95 per cent. of the sheep and goats! They shoveled snow from the roofs in Baghdad, and even in Basra snow had fallen. This is the worst record for snow and cold in a hundred years.

EMPIRE NEWS.

NOTES.

Admiral Bucknam Pasha, who had been in England on leave, returned to Constantinople on Thursday last.

Admiral Williams Pasha, commanding the Ottoman fleet, returned on Saturday to Constantinople.

We would add our word of congratulation to Dr. F. D. Shepard on his recovery after a surgical operation in Minneapolis.

THE CAPITAL.

The Senate on Thursday rejected the bill compelling Ottoman subjects who go abroad to be provided with a passport. The obtaining of a passport is thus made optional.

The engagement is announced of Enver Bey, the hero of the revolution, to a niece of His Majesty the Sultan.

Rear-Admiral Kunsti, of the Austrian fleet, arrived in Constantinople yesterday on board the cruiser *Admiral Spaun*.

The assassin of Lieut-Col. von Schlichting was sentenced by court-martial to be shot, and was executed Saturday morning, near Yildiz. The funeral of the murdered officer was held that same afternoon, an enormous crowd lining the streets all the way from the German Hospital to the Ferikeuy cemetery.

Three more transports have been bought in England for the fleet, and two in Germany. The price paid for the five is said to have been L. stg. 150,000.

The King of Saxony is reported to have passed through this city *incog.*, one day last week, on his way from Athens to Vienna and Dresden.

THE PROVINCES.

A telegram in Monday's *Sabah* from Beyrout reports a disturbance in a theatre there, when a play containing allusions derogatory to the Jesuits met with the disapproval of many in the audience, who hissed the players. The police tried to stop this demonstration, with the result that some of the audience were roughly handled and beaten, and some were imprisoned.

Forty-five Macedonian Bulgarians have been exiled to Rhodes. Among them is a brother of Mr. Doreff, Deputy of Monastir.

Earthquake shocks are reported last week from the village of Kouyoukjik in the Angora vilayet; nine buildings were destroyed.

The troops have surrounded a body of Arab rebels in the town of Sinan Pasha, and are expected to capture them all soon.

OTHER LANDS.

The Young Moslem Committee of Bengal has just written to the Ottoman Minister of Public Instruction asking that some Indian Moslem youth who are shortly to be sent here, be admitted into the night schools in this city.

The Hungarian Parliament has decided to take steps for the calling of another Peace Congress at the Hague in 1913.

Two disastrous fires are reported this week from New York State; one in New York city, when a shirtwaist factory burned down with a loss of 150 lives, mostly young girls; the other in the State Capitol at Albany, destroying the priceless State library of 600,000 volumes and 400,000 manuscripts, and damaging the building to the extent of \$6,000,000.

Mr. Geshoff has succeeded in forming a coalition Bulgarian cabinet of Nationalists and Progressists.

As a result of the debate in the Spanish Chamber on the Ferrer trial, the Spanish cabinet has resigned.

The Holy Synod of Russia has adopted a resolution forbidding Jews to use Christian first names.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, till recently Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, died in London a week ago.

Today is the hundredth anniversary of the death of Robert Raikes, the noted English philanthropist who founded the modern Sunday school.

A project has been put before the Russian Duma for the creation of commercial agencies at Constantinople, Sofia and Teheran.

The Moroccan rebels of the Beni Mtir tribe are reported to have captured the city of Mequinez and proclaimed Mulai Ismail, brother of Mulai Hafid, as Sultan.

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Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

SAXONIA	March	12th.
PANNONIA		22nd.
CARPATHIA	April	2nd.
ULTONIA		19th.
SAXONIA		26th.
PANNONIA	May	10th.
CARPATHIA		24th.

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

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £ 16.10.0.
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