

The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 8

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

110th Session (May 29). The Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs were present to answer the question put by Ali Jenani Bey and others, regarding the Russian *communiqué* about Montenegro. The declaration of Rifaat Pasha made it clear that the newspaper versions of the affair had greatly misrepresented it, and that the Russian Ambassador had so declared. There was no written note, but merely a verbal communication, of a perfectly friendly nature, made in the hope of strengthening the international position of Turkey. Rifaat Pasha added that Montenegro had no reason for apprehension on the ground of the concentration of Ottoman troops near her borders; that they were there merely because the insurrection was there, and that the wisest thing for Montenegro to do was to observe the strictest neutrality. Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, also emphasized the fact that the concentration of troops in the European provinces was no cause for Montenegrin alarm, being partly for the purpose of quelling the Malissores, and partly in view of the approaching trip of the Sultan and the rumors of the appearance of revolutionary bands. He added that in spite of the efforts of the insurgents, no other tribes in Albania had joined them. A vote of confidence was then passed in favor of the Cabinet, 135 voting for it and 47 abstaining. The Chamber then decided to take up no other business till the budget should be voted on. The budget of receipts was taken up, and discussion on the tobacco Régie occupied the rest of the day. Riza Bey (Drama) criticized the inaction of the government regarding the problem of monopoly or stamp tax, and the Minister of Finance replied by showing the advantage of the monopoly system for a budget with a deficit, as assuring a greater revenue.

111th Session (May 30). The budget of the bureau of public safety was presented, and the Minister of Interior said it had been decided that this bureau be made a dependent branch of his ministry, and that a prefecture of police, after the Paris system, be established in the capital. He said the present force of 2,500 police for this city was not sufficient, and that other capitals had twice the number. He was of opinion that the accusations of abuse of power brought by Dr. Riza Nour Bey (Sinope) against the police were not well founded, but acknowledged that reform was necessary. The budget was adopted; it reduces the salaries of the chiefs of police and makes provision for increasing the force of police both in the capital and in the provinces. The tobacco monopoly question was again taken up, and Nail Bey, Minister

of Finance, insisted on the government being allowed to settle this question in consultation with the Public Debt Commission, which, he said, had certain rights in the matter. Mehmed Ali Bey (Djanik) criticised the government severely for having ignored the expressed preference of those most concerned for the *banderole* or stamp tax system, and called attention to the 160 signatures in favor of that system. In default of a quorum, no decision was reached.

112th Session (May 31). The bill creating a prefecture of police for Constantinople responsible directly to the ministry of the interior and not to the *vali* of Constantinople, was passed by a vote of 92 to 11. Shefik el Mouyed Bey then made a plea for the monopoly system for the tobacco industry, insisting however that it be a government monopoly and not conceded to any private company. He gave figures to indicate that this would result in a revenue to the state of Lt. 1,450,000, as compared with Lt. 900,000 realizable from the *banderole*, or stamp tax system. The Grand Vizier also spoke on the subject, emphasizing the important place of the Administration of the Public Debt in the solution of this question, and the fact that that institution recommended the government monopoly. He said the question was not political but purely economic, and that the Chamber had full liberty to decide the matter as it chose. The vote of the Chamber was in favor of adjourning the decision so as to allow the government to find a solution like the stamp tax or as good as that. Many deputies protested against the irregularity of this vote, but in vain. The budget of receipts was then rapidly passed; also the budget of the new Ottoman Navigation Company. The question of authorizing the minister of finance to contract loans to balance the budget was discussed but not settled.

113th Session (June 1). Article 8 of the Budget bill, conferring full power on the cabinet to contract loans, was passed. Also Art. 9, authorizing the cabinet to construct school buildings at an expense of not over Lt. 30,000 per year; Art. 10, authorizing the making of arrangements for irrigation works in Mesopotamia; and Art. 11, concerning the construction of national highways. The Grand Vizier declared that the loan to be contracted for the construction of roads would be Lt. 2,500,000. The whole Budget was adopted, indicating receipts of Lt. 2,844,579,500 and expenses of Lt. 3,623,318,487, with a resulting deficit of Lt. 778,738,987. The Chester project was then brought up; but Moustafa Arif Bey insisted that so important a question should not be rushed through at the last moment, without careful discussion. The Grand Vizier said that the cabinet left the Chamber full freedom to do as it liked with the project, though its passage would

aid in solving the difference of viewpoint regarding rights of jurisdiction as between Turkey and the United States. The project was tabled till the next parliamentary session by a vote of 76 to 64. An evening sitting was held, at which it was decided to admit agricultural implements free of customs.

114th Session (June 3rd to 4th). An eighteen-hour session was required to bring to a close the work of the Chamber. With four brief recesses, the house sat from 10:30 a. m. Saturday till 4:30 a. m. Sunday, when the weary deputies were at length dismissed and Parliament prorogued. The main cause for this lengthy session was a serious difference that arose at the very end between the Senate and the Chamber, regarding three points in the Budget. The Senate detached these three, and approved the remainder of the Budget. These were the articles about the civil and military retiring pensions and the age limit of military retirement. The Chamber had voted to reduce the pensions, and the Senate, under the influence of the Minister of War, refused to sanction such reduction. The deadlock continued up to the hour of closing and the cabinet is therefore face to face with two opposite decisions of the two houses. It must either pay the pensions on the old basis, and disobey the Deputies, or reduce them, and disobey the Senate. The dilemma is not a comfortable one.

As for the closing day, an increased appropriation was voted for the traveling expenses of army officers. A bill was passed providing for the settling of nomad Arab tribes in the vilayet of Diarbekir in villages, to induce them to become agricultural rather than pastoral (and incidentally predatory). A bill to construct a railroad from Adabazar 135 kilometres eastward to Bolou and beyond was passed, also provision for doubling the railroad tracks from Haidar Pasha to Pendik, — the portion within the city limits. The discussion alluded to, regarding the question of military pensions and the age limit, occupied several hours, and was enlivened by a threat of Mahmou1 Shevket Pasha to resign the portfolio of war if the Chamber insisted on reducing the pensions. Ferid Bey (Kütahia) pointed out that in addition to the nearly eight millions deficit on the regular budget, the extra sums voted by Parliament brought up the deficit to fourteen million liras, — a statement that astounded the Chamber. His speech, as well as one by Zohrab Effendi, calling on the deputies to guard the constitutional rights of the Chamber, called forth loud applause. The Chamber insisted to the very end on its right of deciding this matter, and the Senate refused to yield. At length, at 4 A.M., President Ahmed Riza Bey read his closing address; and the Grand Vizier read the Imperial Decree closing the third session of the Ottoman Parliament, all the deputies remaining standing during the reading. After a resolution had been passed requesting the President to express the best wishes of the Chamber to His Majesty for his journey in his European provinces, the Chamber was declared closed at 4:30 A.M.

DR. GREENE AT THE WORLD IN BOSTON.

45 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

May 16, 1911.

Editor of The Orient:

Dear Brother:—

We are drawing near to the close of the great Exposition, — The World in Boston. It has been a great success.

1. The management has been superb. To engineer such an immense affair required a master mind and many and able assistants. The leaders in the Pageant, especially Mr. Eddy (Livingstone) and Mr. Bell, one of the prolocutors, and the hundreds of assistants; the speakers and assistants in in the different courts and exhibits, — 145 missionaries, with many, many stewards; the indefatigable women from scores of churches; the students from the colleges who have come to assist; the police and firemen always at hand with fire engines right in the building— all, all has been splendid and praiseworthy.

2. The attendance has surpassed all expectation. The weather has been fine the whole month, neither too hot nor too cold and every day fair. There has been an average attendance of from twelve to fifteen thousand visitors daily, and last Saturday, counting the children who came in the forenoon, there were 45,000 visitors, and 20,000 of these saw the Pageant in the afternoon and evening. Excursions are coming from distant American cities and from Canada. The immense crowds have been handled finely, and the people are eager and enthusiastic.

3. The financial success seems to be assured. More than \$100,000 have been expended, and it is thought that all expenses will be covered and that, possibly, there will be a surplus. If so, the surplus will be divided among the missionary societies.

4. The many exhibits have been good; the many scenes touching missionary work shown in Tableau Hall, with the fine singing of the Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, the moving pictures shown in Talbot Hall, with missionary explanations, and lastly the grand Pageant — "From Darkness to Light" — have attracted, instructed and delighted a vast multitude. The scenery of the Pageant is fine; the illumination is wonderful; the four scenes or episodes, exhibiting the coming of the Gospel to the American Indians, the meeting of Livingstone and Stanley, the burning of the young Hindu widow and the ending of suttee, the Hawaiian scene, and, finally, the grand gathering of all the actors — the Indians, the Africans, the Hindus, the Pacific Islanders and the singing *angels* (the choruses) — all bearing palms in their hands and kneeling before the throne, with praise and adoration; — taken altogether it is grand, admirable, impressive and uplifting. The orchestra and the chorus are splendid, and the words, all in verse, are beautiful, though for the most part they are not understood owing to the vastness of the building. Everyone can read the words beforehand, and then can fix his gaze on the changing scenes.

5. The spiritual aim of the Exposition is constantly

emphasized. The daily prayer-meeting, the addresses of many missionaries, the beautiful words of the prolocutors before each of the episodes of the Pageant, the doxology at the close of the Pageant in which the audience join, the great missionary service at the Pageant Hall last Sunday, with 3,000 in attendance, all emphasize the fact that the Exposition from beginning to end aims at producing a distinct spiritual impression and so advancing the Kingdom of God.

I am glad to have been here, to have formed a great many happy acquaintances and to have met many friends of our Turkey missionaries. Mrs. Marden, Miss Wheeler, Miss Annie Allen have worked hard and very acceptably. Miss Barker came last week and seems to be about as formerly. A portion of the upper gallery in Pageant Hall has been a quiet place of rest, with nice luncheon and supper, for all Missionaries.

Yours Very Sincerely

JOSEPH K. GREENE.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week May 20-27.

(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

Maximum temperature (May 21)	79.0°	F.
Minimum " (May 23)	45.5°	"
Rainfall	2.88	inches

The Sunday Services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Thomson.

Those who have been interested in the Hygiene lectures in Turkish for women will be glad to know that the course given this winter in Stamboul was even more successful than the one given last year in Scutari.

We had a few disappointments but nine lectures were given, and as the weather became milder the audiences increased in size. On several occasions over one hundred were present and once one hundred and fifty were counted. Dr. Ghalib Ata Bey will publish the three lectures which he gave for us, in pamphlet form.

Weather Report for the week May 27-June 3.

Maximum temperature (June 1.)	78.0°	F.
Minimum " (June 2.)	48.5°	"
Rainfall	.96	inch.

The election of Officers for the Student Government Association was held this week and resulted as follows:—

President, Alexandra Dontcheva. Vice-President, Nedela Kablesheva. Secretary, Gadarine Harounian. Executive Committee:— Vasilka Dimitrieva, Ardem Menzildjian, Josephine Nadjarian, Cornelia Sossides, and Gounka Basmadjieva.

The services on Sunday June 4th were conducted by the Rev. Robert Frew.

Professor W.M. Calder, of Aberdeen University, is spending a few days at the College on his way to join Sir William Ramsay at Konia. Miss Gertrude Lothian Bell, also an Archaeologist, who has written several books on this country, visited the College this week.

THE SULTAN GOES TO SALONICA.

At half-past five o'clock Monday afternoon, His Imperial Majesty Mehmed Reshad left the capital on board the battleship *Barbarossa Hairedin*, for Salonica. The foreign ambassadors and ministers, the Khedive of Egypt, the imperial princes, the Grand Vizier and his cabinet, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the high functionaries of state and the heads of the religious communities, had all assembled in the palace of Dolma Baghtche to give their parting salutations to the Sultan. The *Nakib-ul-Eshref*, one of the Moslem clergy, offered a prayer for the prosperity of His Majesty, who in turn thanked those present for their good wishes and commended them to the safekeeping of God. The Sultan then went in a caïque with seven pairs of oars from the palace to the battleship, accompanied by Hakki Pasha, Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, Minister of Marine, and the first chamberlain and first secretary. The marine band from the imperial yacht *Ertoghroul* played as His Majesty boarded the warship, and salvos of artillery boomed forth. The battleships *Torghoud Reis* and *Messoudié*, the cruiser *Medjidié*, the imperial yacht, two transports and eight torpedo boats convoy the imperial party to Salonica.

His Majesty is to make a short stop in the harbor of Gallipoli, and is due in Salonica this afternoon at 3:30. He will not land until tomorrow, but will receive on board the battleship a deputation from the city.

Great preparations have been made in Salonica for the reception of the Sovereign. More than a dozen triumphal arches have been erected, along the route to be traversed by the imperial cortège; the city is gaily decorated, and immense crowds from all the country round are gathering to participate in the festivities. The municipal authorities have taken every precaution, not only to preserve order and to handle successfully the throngs, but also to aid any case of casualty. The spirits of the populace are at a high pitch of expectancy, and, like them, prices have also risen to an unprecedented height.

Gen. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Minister of War, accompanies His Majesty on the first part of his trip, but is expected to return to the capital within a week.

The rumor that His Imperial Majesty would, during his stay in Salonica, pay an official visit to his brother, is declared to be false.

THE HEIR-APPARENT LEAVES.

His Imperial Highness Prince Yousouf Izzeddin left Constantinople on Sunday evening, he and his suite occupying three special cars attached to the Orient Express. The heir-apparent is on his way to London, where he will represent the Sultan at the coronation of King George V., on June 22. On the way, he will make a brief stop in Paris, preserving an official incognito. Naoum Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador to France, accompanies Prince Yousouf Izzeddin as far as Paris. The Prince is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Sultan to King George.

The imperial princes were at the Sirkedji terminal to bid farewell to the heir-apparent, as were also the Grand Vizier, Gen. Nazim Pasha, former vali of Baghdad, the first chamberlain of the Sultan, the Khedive of Egypt, and the ambassadors and ministers of France, Italy, England, America, Austria-Hungary, Servia and Bulgaria, as well as a large number of private persons. On his way through Bulgaria and Servia, the prince was officially greeted by representatives of those respective governments. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is at present in Vienna.

DEAN BOSWORTH AT DRAMA AND SALONICA.

Rev. Edward B. Haskell sends an interesting account of the visit of Dean Edward I. Bosworth of Oberlin to the Salonica region. They met at Drama May 18th, and visited the ruins of Philippi near by. That evening Dr. Bosworth spoke to a large audience on "The Coming Civilization of the Blessed Men," — a wonderful exposition of the beatitudes. The next day they went to Salonica, where Dean Bosworth had five days full of work. A workers' conference had been arranged for Saturday and Monday, the Greek and Bulgarian pastors and preachers of Macedonia responding to an invitation to gather in Salonica. Mr. Haskell says: — "The attendants at the workers' conference were tremendously moved and inspired. The freshness and breadth of thought in the addresses they heard were simply a revelation to them. It was well that Prof. Bosworth could not understand what was said about him at the closing consecration meeting, when each man told what was the chief benefit he had received. One said that he felt as if he had come with an old, worn-out suit of clothes on, and had been dressed in a new outfit. Another felt as if he had been born again. Dr. Bosworth gave two lectures Sunday afternoon in 'Eden' Theatre. The first was translated into Greek and the second into Bulgarian. Unfortunately the Professor had failed to ask the Patriarch for a note of recommendation, so that the Archbishop of Salonica did not feel it safe to permit the students of the Greek gymnasia to hear him speak on 'The Influence on Character of the Practice of Immortality.' But the 150 Greek citizens who heard the address, including the members of the Greek Y. M. C. A., felt richly repaid."

Wednesday morning, May 24th, Dr. Bosworth's bag was packed to go to Monastir, where he was to give three evening lectures. But a cable despatch telling him of the dangerous illness of his eldest son, and asking him to return home, changed his plans, and he left that day for Vienna on his return. Mr. Haskell says, "The way he met his sorrowful summons exemplified the type of character he dwelt upon in his addresses." Mr. Haskell went in Dean Bosworth's place to Monastir, and delivered three lectures, three sermons, and three addresses to the Girls' Boarding School. Prof. Bosworth was expecting to sail on the North German Lloyd steamer May 27th.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN GREECE.

Patras has been the scene of considerable religious excitement of late, owing to the efforts of a certain priest to stir up the people against some Evangelical Greeks. Toward the end of March this excitement took form in the stoning by a mob of the hall where these men, under the lead of one Theophanes Zaphiropoulos, were worshiping. This leader was wounded in the head with a stone. The press took up the persecution also, publishing denunciations against these Evangelicals. Finally, early in May, Mr. Zaphiropoulos and seven others were summoned before the court to answer charges of heresy, proselytizing, and blasphemy. The court examined and cross-examined the plaintiff who was the Orthodox preacher of Patras and his witnesses, in the presence of a crowd of excited citizens, but could find no one of the charges proven. The court seemed to wish to act in truth and justice; but the fierce fanaticism of the mob had its effect; for the threat was openly made that if the prisoners were acquitted, the crowd would kill them. The accused were not allowed to make any defence, and were finally condemned to three months' imprisonment each, not on the counts made by the prosecution at all, but on the totally different charge of having insulted the Orthodox church, — a charge on which they had not been tried. Most obviously this was a case of trial by mob, not by justice. In fact, the mob complained that the sentence was too light, and had not the presiding judge ordered a strong detachment of guards to accompany the accused to prison, personal violence would have been done them. The crowd hooted them, crying out "Down with the Jews! Down with the Evangelicals!" At the prison their Bibles were taken away from them.

Eight men are lying in prison at Patras, condemned to three months' separation from their unfortunate families. The question arises, does this act enhance the honor and prestige of Greece and of Greek justice? To the outside observer this return to mediaeval methods is of a piece with the recent edict forbidding the translation of the Scriptures into the modern language, and with that prohibiting the sale of the modern Greek version of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Such attempts to shut out the light and to restrain religious liberty place the Greek government and people in a position unworthy of their better selves. Once the deeply religious Socrates was compelled to drink the fatal cup. Now the descendants of his murderers do him the high honor of praising the stand he took, while they take a position unfortunately comparable to that of his judges. We can but hope that a saner spirit will prevail in this professedly Christian kingdom, and that innocent men will be released from unmerited bonds.

Of the 7,380 kilometres of railroad now in operation or actually under construction in the Ottoman Empire, only 1,500 kilometres, or the Hedjaz railway, come directly under Turkish control. The Germans administer 2,339 kilometres; the French, 1,989; the Austrians, 955; the British, 516; the Belgians, 41. Of these roads, 1,152 kilometres are under construction.

THE ORIENT

A weekly, English paper published at the American Bible House, Constantinople. Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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

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

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

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

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

President Emeritus and Mrs. Bliss have returned from America with their daughter Mrs. Dale. Mrs. Bliss is in feeble health, but stood the journey remarkably well. The first chapel exercises after their return witnessed a great ovation to Dr. Bliss, who responded in a very neat speech. He is within 3 months of completing his 88th year. Former students and other friends in New York gave him a notable reception shortly before he sailed and presented him a loving cup on one side of which is engraved his portrait and on the other College Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. Ward and two children have arrived from Diarbekir. They have gotten acquainted with their new colleagues and secured a house for next year and have started for Europe. Dr. Ward will study surgical methods in Vienna and Berlin this summer and begin teaching in October.

Dr. Dray has begun laboratory and clinical instruction with the first class in dentistry in the new laboratories and operating rooms that have been fitted up in the clinical building adjacent to the medical building and the college hospitals.

The Y. M. C. A. was founded by Dr. Mott 15 years ago. At the annual meeting, it reviewed the year's work, when Professor Brown was chosen president for the ensuing year. The association presented each student in the university with a hand-book at the opening of college; has managed a boys' club and night school near the campus; has sent volunteer teachers to the Ras Beirut Boys' school, which the college Sunday School supports; it has maintained a Sunday evening service for the people of the district; and has supported a bed in the Eye hospital. It pledges £10 to the Federation Extension fund. 242 students have been enrolled in the voluntary Bible classes. Mr. Lair is president of the Christian Brotherhood, the section of the association for the Preparatory Department.

The Beirut Choral Society gave a delightful concert in the Assembly Hall on May 17th. The members are from the Anglo-American community. Mr. Erny was the conductor and Mr. Hannaford of the College was the accompanist. The proceeds are given in aid of the Dorcas Society.

MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Marsovan Theological Seminary will receive a new class, D. V. September 13th next. According to the course of study approved by the Mission, intending students must have completed the sophomore year in college or its full equivalent including a good working knowledge of the English language. The studies of the first year are largely taken in connection with the junior and senior classes in Anatolia College, theological students thus beginning to specialize before having completed the entire college course. The theological course is four years long and the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred at the end of that period. Students who have graduated from college before beginning theological studies may enter the second year of the course.

The charge for board, lodging, fuel, lights, bath and laundry is eleven liras per year for each student. In case of need, work for compensation such as certain forms of manual labor or monitorship in the College, may be given, and students who pass certain examinations with high grades may receive certain scholarship funds.

Correspondence may be directed to any of the teachers as follows:

REV. C. C. TRACY, D. D.
REV. J. P. XENIDES, A. M.
REV. T. A. ELMER, A. M.
REV. G. E. WHITE, D. D. Chairman of the Faculty.

EMPIRE NEWS.

NOTES.

The Hon. John R. Carter, who has for the past months so acceptably filled the Ambassador's place here, left by the Orient Express Sunday night on his return to his post in Bucharest.

Rev. W. N. Chambers of Adana is, it appears, the recipient of double doctorate honors, having been granted the degree of D. D. by Queens University *in absentia*, and being on his way to Princeton University where the same degree is to be conferred on him next week. We take it these four D's must stand for Daring Deliverer of the Defenseless and Destitute.

Miss Jennison, Miss McAfee and Miss Steele, of the teaching force of the American College for Girls, left this week for America.

We desire to express to Rev. S. Demetrakopoulos, Pastor of the Greek Evangelical Church of Constantinople, our deep sympathy with him and his family at the death of his son Demetrios, at Anatolia College, Marsovan, from meningitis last Friday.

THE CAPITAL.

The notice in our last issue concerning the Moslem festival of Leilé-i-Reghaib was premature. This occurs on the first Friday night of the lunar month of Redjeb, which follows the current month of Djemazi-ül-Akhir.

It is announced that the next session of Parliament will open on October 14. This will be the fourth and last sitting of the present Chamber of Deputies, and new elections must follow before the opening of the following Parliament in the fall of 1912.

A new venture in Turkish journalism is a review for women, entitled *Kadun*, the responsible head of the enterprise being Nizameddin Effendi.

His Highness the Khedive of Egypt arrived in this city on Thursday last, on his yacht *El-Mahroussa*. He was received by the Sultan and proceeded to his palace at Chiboukli.

The receipts of the imperial treasury for the month of March were Lt. 111,679 in excess of those for the corresponding month last year.

Several cases of cholera have occurred in the city during the past week, but the disease has not assumed alarming proportions.

The *yali* of Mehmed Ali Bey at Bebek has been acquired by the Armenian Patriarchate and will be used as an orphanage.

The general council of the vilayet of Constantinople has just decided to request the Minister of Public Instruction to take measures to throw open to the public various libraries of the city, and to prepare a general catalogue of the books herein contained.

THE PROVINCES.

A German Professor, Herr Richter, was seized last week by brigands near Mt Olympus, on the Greek frontier but in Turkish territory, his two guards being killed, and is now held for ransom at an unknown locality. The police authorities have received instructions not to pursue the kidnapers until the ransom has been paid and the victim released.

The British Museum has started excavations at the site of Carchemish, on the river Euphrates.

An encounter is reported between troops on the Greco-Turkish frontier, in which two Turkish soldiers were killed. No casualties are reported on the Greek side.

Last Thursday an accident occurred on the Anatolian railroad line between Vezir Khan and Biledjik. A bridge over the Kara Sou River had been washed away, and a freight train was wrecked, the engine and two cars going into the river, and four other cars being telescoped. The engineer and fireman, both Turks, were drowned, and four train hands were injured. Traffic cannot be restored, it is said, for two weeks. Meanwhile mails for points farther south are being sent via Smyrna and Afion Kara Hissar.

The Sherif of Mecca, Hüssein Pasha, is nearing Ebha, and several tribes in the province of Assir have submitted to him. Seid Idris, the rebel commander, is reported to have been defeated by the garrison of Ebha in a recent engagement.

The Council of Ministers has appropriated a thousand liras for sufferers from the recent torrents at Brousa.

OTHER LANDS.

The aeroplane races from Paris to Madrid and from Paris to Rome have been successfully carried out.

The United States Supreme Court has followed up its decision regarding the Standard Oil Co. by declaring the Tobacco Trust an illegal combination in restraint of trade. Public opinion wholly endorses both these decisions.

The Persian Mejliss has granted to the new American Treasurer-General, Mr. Morgan Shuster, extensive powers regarding the supervision of the proceeds of the new loan.

The General Assemblies of the Established and United Churches of Scotland have taken important steps toward the reuniting of those bodies, separated in 1843.

The withdrawal of ex-President Diaz from Mexico has not entirely pacified the country, though the prospect of speedy restoration of quiet is bright.

Russia has notified the American government that henceforth passports will be freely granted to such American Jews as wish to visit Russia for business purposes.

According to despatches from Fez, the Grand Vizier and several provincial governors in Morocco have been removed, among them the famous Raisuli.

According to figures published in the *Stamboul*, the United States heads the list of tobacco-growing countries, as also of exporting countries, Turkey coming fifth in the former category and fourth in the latter. In the sale of manufactured tobacco, Cuba is first and the United States third, while Turkish statistics are lacking. The chief importing country is Germany, with the United States second and Turkey not in the list. The consumption per head (or per mouth, rather) is highest in Holland, with the United States third and Turkey twelfth.

LIFE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.

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

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

VISITORS TO CONSTANTINOPLE



Should not fail to visit

MARDIGUIANS' STORE

where they will find a large variety of
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES,
BROUSSA SILKS & TOWELS.

Embroidered table covers, cushion covers, doylies, hand bags, belts, blouses, dress fronts boleros, scarfs, etc.

The celebrated Broussa silks for costumes and blouses. Also the Broussa bath towels and robes.

Dress materials made in Marsh.

Silk gowns (Mashlah), Angora shawls, Persian prints, Egyptian veils, and many other Oriental fancy articles.

EVERY ARTICLE MADE BY HAND.

This store is patronized by many American and British residents and tourists, as also by people belonging to many other countries.

English Spoken. Fixed Prices.

STEPAN MARDIGUIAN SONS

Established 1868.

206, 208, Stamboul, Yeni Tcharshi,
Mahmoud Pasha, Constantinople.

THE "UNDERWRITER"

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Copper and steel, lead lined, American patent.

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



FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

"LANCASHIRE" and "ROYAL"
Insurance Companies.

Funds over £16,500,000 Stg.

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

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING MACHINERY

Of every description and latest models.

For above, apply to

A. W. SELLAR & Co.

Alliparmak Han, Tchitchek Bazar, Stamboul.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djatessi.

Branches:

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

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

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

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

1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Meimanetli Han, Galata,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

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

A Palatial Cunarder leaves Liverpool for New York every Saturday and every other Tuesday. Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

CARPATHIA	May	24th.
ULTONIA	June	7th.
SAXONIA	"	14th.
PANNONIA	"	28th.
CARPATHIA	July	12th.
ULTONIA	"	26th.
SAXONIA	August	2nd.
PANNONIA	"	16th.
CARPATHIA	"	30th.

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

Rates from Naples:

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

LA FONTAINE BROS., LTD.

Established 1845

Angora & Korassandjian Hans, Sirkedji, Constantinople.

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

ALSO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

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

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

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

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

BREMEN

Saloon Steamers

Renowned for their comfort and cuisine

Regular Express Service between Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Catania, Piraeus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Nicolajeff, Batoum and vice-versa by the luxurious steamers "Therapia", "Skutari", and "Stambul".

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

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

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

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

Saloon—Steamer Service between:

- Marseilles—Tunis (Biserta)—Syracuse—Alexandria.
- Genoa—Naples—Alexandria.
- Marseilles—Naples—Alexandria.

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

Bremen-Baltimore

Bremen-Galveston

Bremen-La Plata

Bremen-Cuba

Bremen-Brazil

Tickets issued to all parts of the world.

For Passengers and Goods apply to the General Agent

M. MEWES.

Galata, Moumhané, Rue Charab Iskelessi, 17 & 9.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours.

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

« تی اوربنت » ذنجانیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مسئول صموئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.