

The Orient.

Nov. 23, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 32

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

2nd Session, Nov. 15th. The President of the Chamber, Ahmed Riza Bey, opened the session with a speech in which he emphasized the necessity of improving the condition of the villages and of the peasantry, the development of public schools, the establishment of peace and order, and the duty of respecting freedom in speech and action and of making the work of the Assembly productive of results. The number of Deputies present was 146. A committee for the management of the House was chosen consisting of Basri Bey (Debreh), Ruhi Bey (Jerusalem), and Pasdermadjian Effendi (Erzrum). The customary five sections were then chosen by lot. The object of these sections is to expedite the transaction of business.

3rd Session, Nov. 17th. Certain vizierial letters and documents and 16 temporary bills published after the close of the last sitting were forwarded to Committees. It was voted to inform the Grand Vizier of the necessity of electing a deputy from Adana to succeed Ali Munir Bey, who has been appointed Governor of Angora. Telegrams were sent to absent Deputies asking them to either explain their absence or request permission for absence. Three special committees were chosen to re-examine the Constitution, to prepare a reply to the speech from the throne, and to examine the budget. The order of the day was announced as the By-laws, the Census, and the Passport bill. It was voted to give precedence to last two. In the afternoon articles 39 to 46 of the Census Bill were accepted. The Passport Bill was taken up and the first article dealing with foreign passports for those going to foreign countries occupied the rest of the session. The President announced that in the following session the discussion of the Bill would be continued, followed by that of the Bill for encouraging Industries.

4th Session, Nov. 19. A letter from the Senate was read which requested the speedy endorsement of the 74th article of the Constitution as revised. It was voted to give the matter immediate attention. A letter from the Grand Vizier asking whether a young man at the age of military service could be regarded as a support to aunts or uncles who have no other dependence, was forwarded to the military committee. Then the discussion of the Passport Bill was resumed. Finally by a vote of 79 against 77, the first article requiring passports for those travelling to foreign countries was accepted. Then the remaining 17 articles were accepted with a few changes. It was voted to request the Minister of the Interior to be present on some day and answer questions with reference to the spread of cholera.

5th Session, Nov. 21st. After the reading and endorsement of the records of the previous meeting, the President announced that in the vote taken the day before a mistake had been made, namely, three of the white votes making passports obligatory were not signed and that unless those who cast these blank votes announced their identity a fresh vote must be taken. After discussion the vote was taken with the extraordinary result that the securing of pass-ports was made *voluntary*. The vote stood 85 against 78.

A proposition to require those returning from foreign

countries to show at least their Ottoman Teskerés was refused. In the afternoon a letter was read from Saïd Eff. (Uskub) in which he presented his resignation on the ground that he could not share in the deliberations of a body which changes its decisions twice a day. The matter was put on the docket. An attempt was made to revive the discussion on pass-ports. It was voted to return the Bill first to the committee. At the request of the Minister of Public Works the discussion on the Bill for the encouragement of Industries was postponed, and attention was given to the By laws. The first two articles were accepted but the 3rd occasioned a hot debate which lasted to the close of the session.

SPELLING OF ORIENTAL NAMES.

In the interesting article in *The Orient* of September 28th, on the spelling of oriental names attention is given to the Turkish, Armenian and Greek, but the Arabic is not touched upon, except in connection with those Turkish examples quoted, which are derived from the Arabic. The Syrian Protestant College has a system of transliteration the foundations of which were laid many years ago, but which has from time to time been modified with a view to increased clearness and consistency. Arabic contains a number of sounds which are not found in other languages, and for which some means of expression must be found in a system of transliteration, unless indeed they are disregarded, as they frequently are in foreign spellings. Although these letters are used in the Turkish alphabet the sound in several cases is either not given at all, as in the letter 'ain', or is not distinguished from cognate letters, as in the case of kaf, sad, and several others. Consequently, in the transliteration of Turkish these letters do not require special treatment. The Syrian Protestant College is in accord with various oriental and geographical societies in using a dot underneath to distinguish a consonant not found in English or European languages from a consonant more or less cognate to it, which is found in these languages.

These consonants are as follows:

d = د dâl	d = ض dâd
h = ه ha'	h = ح ha
k = ك kâf	k = ق kâf
s = س sîn	s = ص sâd
t = ت ta'	t = ط ta'
z = ز zein	z = ظ za'

The use of the dots underneath is unquestionably troublesome, but the only less troublesome alternative seems to be to

entirely disregard these differences, which are essential features of the Arabic language. Most of these differences occur in Hebrew and are expressed in just this way in the *Encyclopedia Biblica*, and by other authorities. 'Ain and hemzeh (ع and ه'), which have no English or European equivalents or cognate sounds are arbitrarily expressed by the signs 'and' respectively. Gh, sh and th are used for ع ghain, ش shīn and ث tha' respectively. The letter ذ thāl occurs but seldom, and is by some represented by dh, but in Webster's Dictionary the symbol th (a bar through the two letters) is used for the sound of th in the word "the", which is the exact equivalent of thāl. Arabic has three short vowels, fethah a or e, kesrah i, and dammeh u. The long vowels and diphthongs are represented by ā (a-circumflex) for alif (ا) following fethah, î (i-circumflex) for ya' (ي) following kesrah, û (u-circumflex) for wau (و) following dammeh, ai or ei for ya' (ي) following fethah, and au for wau (و) following fethah. A letter is not doubled, as is stated in Note 1 in the article in *The Orient* of September 28th, unless the sound is repeated. One of the examples given there should, in accordance with the Arabic, be spelled mutasarriif, since the r is repeated, as indicated by the sign, sheddeh, which is placed above it, مَتَّصِرِي. In this word the dot under the s is for the letter sād. G is used in transliterating Egyptian Arabic for the Egyptian ج gīm like g in "go," which in Central Syria is like the French j, and which in the north is like the English j. In our system u is never used for the sound of u in gull because it is restricted to the sound of u in "pull," which is the sound of dammeh (و), and its use for both sounds would cause ambiguity. The sound of u in "gull" is in Arabic always fethah, and in this case we always use a. In European languages u does not represent the sound of u in "gull." It will be seen that our system has reference primarily to the Arabic spelling and only secondarily to the sounds of the English language. It is in fact a system of spelling Arabic with Latin characters. Since Arabic is phonetic, the use of this system enables one who knows Arabic, even after an elementary fashion, to pronounce the word as well as if it were written with Arabic characters. It may be urged that the dots under certain consonants, and the arbitrary signs for 'ain, hemzeh, and ghain, mystify or mislead the foreigner, but the uninitiated cannot possibly pronounce Arabic correctly with any system of transliteration, and I believe that our system will lead them to as correct a pronunciation as any other, while to those who know even a little Arabic it gives complete assurance as to what the word is in the original, and consequently as to how it ought to be pronounced. Americans in the Levant are apt to prefer English spellings in distinction to French and German, but in Mr. Riggs' article in *The Orient* his use of a = a in father i = i in machine, not to mention eu and ü, are European and not American. There is reason for this usage, because while English is a great language, its vowel sounds differ from those of nearly all European languages, among which there is much agreement. Most English and Americans who have travelled

or have had a higher education, know at least approximately the European vowel sounds, and I believe that in transliterating the languages of the Levant it is better to use the European vowel sounds than the English.

In the Rules of the Royal Geographical Society as given in *The Orient* of October 19th, it is interesting to note that there is no sanction for tch for ch, nor for dj for j, much less for the German dsch for j. Imagine the Arabic Jebel (mountain) spelled Dschebel as it is on German maps! With the same combination Hājj (pilgrim) should be written Hädshdsch!

ALFRED ELY DAY

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The Syrian Protestant College has begun its forty-fifth year with the largest attendance it has ever had. The increase is in the higher departments and in students whose homes are not in Beirut, so that the capacity of dormitories and dining rooms is taxed to the uttermost.

The new School of Dentistry has been inaugurated with three students who all happen to be B.A.'s of the S.P.C., though the degree of B.A. is not required for entrance. The first year is much the same as in the School of Medicine and is at present being pursued in the absence of the Professor of Dental Surgery, Dr. Arthur Dray, son of a well known English Dentist of Beirut. Dr. Arthur Dray is expected to arrive in February and in order to come here leaves a very large practice in Philadelphia.

President Howard S. Bliss is now in America and is expected to return soon via Constantinople.

Rev. Charles Carhart, son-in-law of the late Dr. Post, has become Librarian, a position which offers wide opportunities for influencing the whole student body.

The new chair of Social Science is taken by Professor Robert B. Reed.

Since the death of Professor West, who was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, two chairs have been constituted. Professor Jurdak, an S. P. C. graduate, becomes Professor of Mathematics, and Professor-elect Joy, F. R. A. S., who is now having a year's leave for study in America, will occupy the chair of Astronomy.

Professor Julius Arthur Brown, son of Dr. Francis Brown of Union Seminary, is Professor of Physics. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and afterward Assistant-Professor of Physics at Dartmouth.

Professor Irwin, after a year of special study at the University of Chicago, has returned to be Associate-Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Of sixty-six boys who took the certificate of the Preparatory Department last July, forty nine have entered either the freshman class of the School of Arts and Sciences or the freshman class of the School of Commerce. Most of the rest of the one hundred and forty in these two classes have been admitted by certificate or by examination from the mission

high schools of Lebanon and Palestine, or the secondary schools of Egypt. Twenty were freshmen last year in the S.P.C. or in other colleges.

It is hoped that two new buildings will be soon under way. The first is a much needed dormitory made possible by a generous gift of Mrs. Russell Sage. The other is the Y.M.C.A. building, which will be called West Hall in memory of the late Professor Robert H. West, and will be built with a gift from Mr. Cleveland Dodge.

Of the College Hospitals, the Women's Hospital has been in operation for several years, and the Eye Hospital for one year. The children's Hospital has just been opened. There are twenty-two student nurses in the Nurses' Training School.

A GREEK SCHOLAR AND LEADER.

Two missionaries, representing the American Mission and its College in Smyrna, called on the recently elected Archbishop Chrysostomos, and had a gratifying interview lasting an hour. The topic was naturally the relation of the missionary enterprise in this country to the Greek Orthodox Church. Questions of difference were left out of the conversation, and enough ground of harmony was found to justify the cordial impressions received by all present. With equal frankness the missionaries acknowledged their ambition to help the Greek Church in taking on a fuller spiritual life, and the Archbishop stated his hope of a growing power and unity in the Greek Church, on a Gospel basis. He believes that the Orthodox Clergy is going to stand for the simple Gospel and preach it, but that nothing is to be gained by separation from the mother Church. He is a strong Greek, but is willing to credit the other sects with all the good their teachings have done, and admits that his flock have much yet to learn from the Evangelicals.

Archbishop Chrysostomos is a native of Triglia, near Nicomedia. As a boy he studied in the Greek "National School" of Constantinople two years, after finishing the elementary courses in Triglia. Then he took the seven years of theological work in the island of Halki, which qualified him for important positions in the Church. In the ensuing twenty five years, he served as first assistant with the Archbishop of Ephesus, residing in Magnesia, as Archdeacon in Mitylene, and as first assistant of the Greek Patriarch Constantine V. This last position is the next degree below that of a bishop, and in due time Chrysostomos was elected Archbishop of Drama, near Philippi in Macedonia. There his strong hand in the ecclesiastical struggle between the Greeks and the Bulgarians made him popular with the Greeks. When the Archbishop Basilios of Smyrna died, there was a general popular call for the Archbishop of Drama to occupy the important place, and the house of electors in Constantinople thought best to heed the will of the people. In September of the present year, he came.

The Archbishop has been an energetic writer on behalf of Orthodox dogma. While assistant of the Bishop in Mag-

nesia, he produced a heavy work in defense of the Orthodox Church against the attacks of other denominations. A far more effective service to his Church was his labor in connection with the Board of editors under Constantine V., in the Capital, compiling the first complete printed volume of the New Testament for the use of the Greek Church. The text previously used was a collection of separately bound gospels and epistles. While not admitting the use of the Protestant version of Scripture in the Church, he has promoted the sale of the translation for personal use among people who cannot fully understand the Apostolic Greek. At the same time he is opposed to any vulgar translation that does violence to the dignity of the sacred Book.

CHARLES K. TRACY

Smyrna, Nov. 12, 1910

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report, for the week Nov. 12-19.

(Observations daily at 8 A.M.)

Maximum temperature	(Nov. 17)	64.50F
Minimum	(Nov. 13)	32.

Rainfall during the week

Nov. 12	.5 inches
Nov. 13	.52
Nov. 17	.87
Total for the month to date	3.885

The first meeting of the Current Events Club was held on Saturday evening under the leadership of Dr. Miller.

The Chapel services on Sunday the 20th were conducted by Rev. Charles Thomson.

ROBERT COLLEGE.

Assistant Secretary of State Wilson and the other members of the Special Mission visited us last Friday afternoon, and were entertained at tea by President and Mrs. Gates, who had invited the faculty to meet them. Unfortunately, Mr. Wilson did not arrive in time to meet the college students, for it was the afternoon of monthly vacation. If he had arrived in time, he intended to speak as follows:

"It surprised me to be asked whether I was coming to Robert College, for I should think any American would be as likely to miss seeing the historic Mosque of St. Sophia as not to visit this great institution of which all Americans should be so proud. It is interesting to meet this large body of students representing races which have played so great a part in the world's history.

"In looking back upon my mission here, next to the privilege of meeting the men who have built the new regime and who are so bravely and earnestly facing the great tasks of the next years, I shall carry home no more cherished memory than my visit to this outpost of America, this centre of those intellectual and moral ties which have so long been a reality between the Orient and America".

A RUSSIAN QUARANTINE.

Miss McDowell and I and the two German gentlemen arrived in Van well and in good spirits on Friday Oct. 14th. I met them in Igdır and am glad I did so in spite of the five days useless, unnecessary and entirely barbarous cholera quarantine of Kara. The doctors in Russia seem to be purposely lying about the cholera for I could not find a single case and the general testimony of the people of the Igdır and Erivan districts was that there had not been even a suspected case for six weeks and the people had taken no precautions re water or fruit for more than three weeks. I was very anxious to find a case if possible so as to demonstrate to the doctors there the efficiency of our treatment at Van, which appears to be absolutely specific. Neither the Governor nor the doctors to whom he sent me could find a case and yet the quarantine at Kara continues to tie up business and increase prices in Van, whereas in the three months that it has been established not even a single suspected case has been seen there. When will the government and others learn what the Vienna Cholera Congress declared years ago, that "the circumstances of quarantine are not applicable to cholera?"

Thanks to the courtesy of the doctor at Kara our party of five had a room to our selves in the doctor's house of two rooms, a corner being curtained off for Miss McDowell. The rest of the hundred or more persons detained had to share seven circular military tents or sleep in the open at an altitude of nearly 8000 feet and there was absolutely no shelter for the animals. Water was brought to us, but most of the people had to walk nearly a mile to get water and when I passed I could not get water to wash my face and hands till I got to the river by Igdır. Food was almost unobtainable and only at exorbitant prices. There were a number of cases of pneumonia and pleurisy and dysentery from the exposure and much distress from privation. There were neither facilities nor remedies for the sick and in addition to all the discomfort all but the most abjectly poor had to pay 38 piasters quarantine charges. For the sake of others I did my best to have the quarantine lifted but without avail. I telegraphed conditions to the inspector Hoffer and the Gov. Gen'l of Van and gave a written order to the Secretary to transmit to the Mutesarif and Inspector and to Constantinople to the International Council, and, as I was acting quarantine Doctor in the absence of the Greek Doctor in Igdır, I ordered him to send the 80 or more people (who were on their way to Van and had completed three days quarantine) two days journey with a guardian and under my supervision as a physician, thus completing their quarantine on the way and escaping the dangers of exposure to the unhygienic conditions at Kara. This he refused to do, so we all finished our five days there.

We were treated with all courtesy and kindness and have nothing to say against the officials who were but obeying orders and were allowed no discretion, but I wish to record a protest against any quarantine under such circumstances as shall endanger the lives of those entering it in health. At least one would have died had I not been there to administer remedies from my own supply and at personal expense.

You may give this all the publicity you wish. Especially if you will bring it to the attention of the International Sanitary Council which is responsible for such conditions.

C. D. USSHER

Van, Oct. 19, 1910

A FIGHT WITH CHOLERA.

Extract from Miss Atkins' letter to a friend.

We had to go into quarantine for five days at Zigana two days out from Trebizond. We had our tent and travelling outfit, and Kevork, our man of all work from the school, so that we were perfectly happy and comfortable. Sunday night we got permission to start on the next morning, and at midnight they came to call me, saying Kevork was very sick and wanted me. I went to the pest house with him—it was real cholera—and with Hamlin's medicine kept him alive two days and two nights, but he died at last. If I had anything to do with, or a doctor to help at all, I think I could have saved him. But nobody would come near us—even the "doctor" was afraid to come inside the door and the Turk (who knew no Armenian)—who was supposed to be taking care of him, I could with difficulty persuade to bring me a little water once in a while. And you who have been in the interior can imagine what kind of a hole the pest house was. I sent Miss Uline and Adeline (from Istanos) on at once on Monday. They kept me in quarantine again for 5 days, and then I came on to Erzeroum on horseback. There were a few Armenians in quarantine there too—though none of them were ill, but they were in the khans in the village, I mean, and they were awfully good to me, one of them even waiting past his time of escape, to come with me when I was released.

There is still a little cholera here in the city, and a good deal, they say, in the villages, so there is still no permission to open our school. But the boarders—30 of them—are all here—so we have school for them—and as seven of them were new girls, from Khnous, with not enough clothes to cover them we keep busy. I cut out seven dresses and fourteen undergarments the first day I got here and have kept up my record pretty well since.

A TRIBUTE TO FIDELITY.

Adana, Nov. 12, 1910.

DEAR "ORIENT" EDITOR:

I was sorry indeed to hear of the death in quarantine on Zigana mountain of Kevork Apgar the servant of the missionaries at Erzeroum. I remember well when Kevork was taken on as a servant. It was in 1879, the first year we were in Erzeroum. Kevork could not read and so had little education, but, in all my experience since that date, I have not met a more willing faithful servant. Many a long hour in summer sun and autumn mud and winter snow, over high mountains, deep valleys, and through flowing rivers have I travelled with Kevork. I have yet to be served better than he served me. Many is the evening that we have reached our stopping place, the horses covered with mud; the next morning the horses would come out as clean and glossy as if they had not seen mud for a month. Simple minded, honest, faithful, willing

Kevoork! buried up on the slopes of Zigana Mountain, over which he so often passed doing service for others! How splendid of Miss Atkins to nurse him through! Mr. Editor, have you ever thought of the splendid body of lady missionaries serving in the Master's kingdom throughout this Empire? A finer corps of brave women you could not find though you circled the globe.

W.N.C.

The "Orient Editor" would answer Mr. Chambers' question by saying that during fourteen years of experience and extensive travel in the Turkish Missions the one fact which has impressed him *more than any other* has been the brave Christian spirit of those American, Canadian, English, and Swiss women, who in the homes, the schools, the hospitals of Turkey have been and are rendering a priceless service to humanity. They ask no praise, they need none, but it is well to remember that it is the quality of this refined and absolutely self-sacrificing womanhood which has left a permanent mark on the life of this country.

Dr. Reynolds writes from Van, Oct. 25. Miss McDowell arrived safely on Oct. 14th., Dr. Usher having gone to Igdır to meet her. The German gentleman arrived at the same time. They had the pleasure of spending five days in quarantine together. Bad. Kaveme arrived ten days earlier, and is holding daily meetings in our church, at 7.30 P.M. The attendance was small at first but steadily increased during the moonlight evenings, till there were 1000 and more present. It was not a quiet audience, there being a large number of boys almost impossible to control, and a large rowdy element inclined to be noisy. For the last few meetings the boys have made less trouble and the rowdies continue to come, they are much more quiet. With such an audience, most of them having almost no ideas concerning spiritual religion, time must be taken to educate to the point where conviction of sin can be hoped for, and it is not strange that a deep interest is not yet general, but improvement is apparent, and we hope for results ere long.

The firman for the school building has not yet reached us, but we understand that it has been sent to the Consul, who is just now absent and it is probable we shall see it ere long.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

A word dropped by the Sultan the other day, has caught the attention of his people and is being widely quoted. When Khazi Ahmed Moukhtar pasha was speaking to His Majesty about his son Mahmoud Moukhtar pasha's appointment, as Minister of Marine, he called him His Majesty's servant. The Sultan replied, "Both he and I, and all of us are the servants of the nation."

The Military Tribunal has positively refused to allow the organisation of Socialist associations. Contrary to this decision Huseyn Hilmi Effendi, editor of the *Ishtirak*, has an office in Galata for the purpose of spreading socialistic doctrines. It is said that a paper known as the *Socialist* will be published.

The Ministerial Council has decided that Ministers and Governors will not be allowed to appoint their sons, or brothers, or near relatives to office.

The memorial monument erected on Liberty Hill is now complete and will soon be dedicated by the Sultan himself.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has found 180 officials derelict in duty and has dismissed some and disciplined others by reducing salaries.

The Department of Public Works has asked permission of the Grand Vizier to order the construction of a special train, for the use of His Majesty, consisting of eight cars. The cost is estimated at 14,000 liras (\$71,000).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ottoman Ambassadors in foreign countries that the Government has decided to increase the troops at various points on the Persian frontier.

THE PROVINCES

A few days ago Pantcheh Doref Effendi called on the Greek Patriarch at Fanar. The most cordial, almost affectionate, greetings were exchanged. Since that day the papers have contained considerable material with reference to an approaching reconciliation and agreement between the Patriarchate and Exarchate. The hope is given that a complete understanding is to be reached and that organic relations are to be established. It has even been suggested that the Exarchate be regarded as a branch of the Patriarchate. In commenting on the matter the *Tanin* expresses satisfaction at the prospect of so amicable an understanding between the Greek and Bulgarian Communities on Turkish soil.

The Department of Public Safety has requested the Council of State to pass a decree that no foreign subjects shall be allowed to display their national flags from shops and houses without first securing the permission of their respective Embassies.

The census of the Capital has begun to be taken. The Municipality has set aside 6000 liras for the purpose and expects the work to be finished in two months.

The differences between Djavid Bey and Mahmoud Shefket pasha have been removed. The adjustment of relations between the Finance department and the War department is provided for in an amendment which will be presented to the Parliament.

The Sultan has presented to Von der Golz Pasha a costly chain and a gold watch valued at \$3520.

Hereafter the soldiers are to dine at tables and will have separate plates instead of several using one dish in common.

It is said that Youssouf Izzedin Eff. Heir to the Throne, will make a trip in the spring to Syria in order to visit Damascus and Beirut and other cities.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam has issued a proclamation that prayers be offered in all the Mosques and Medressehs asking that God remove the plague of cholera.

The Council of State has vetoed the agreement reached between the Ministry, the Municipality and the Tramways Company. The Company offered 1200 liras as bridge-tolls where as the Council insists on 7200 liras.

The Municipality is in need of physicians and offers a salary of 10 liras and 5 liras for expenses to those who will serve as volunteers in the campaign against cholera.

The new tramway line from Ferikeuy to Tatavla was opened for service on Monday. This is connected with the main line from Galata to Shishli.

THE PROVINCES.

Particulars of the sortie by Persian Kurds across the frontier have been received. In spite of the sudden attack the Turkish troops maintained their position and finally drove the invaders back, and the Kurds on the Turkish side followed the Kurds from Persia as far as Salmas, entering the town and terrorizing the inhabitants. Many of them fled to the Ottoman Consulate for protection.

The Russian Consul at Van reports, for the past year in the provinces of Bayazid and Van, imports of Russian goods amounting to about \$445,000. These imports consisted of rice, sugar, fruit, cattle, cloth, oil and iron. The exports, he reports as about \$17,000 worth. The outlook for an increasing trade with Russia in these eastern provinces seems to be favorable.

The Military Tribunal at Monastir has finished its examination of the members of the Bulgarian Committee. Ten of them are condemned to imprisonment in a castle for 15 years, and four to imprisonment for life. Among the latter is Atchek Doref, the brother of Pantchek Doref, the member of Parliament.

In the closing session of the congress of the Union and Progress Committee in Salonica, Khalil Bey refuted the charges in the statement that Young Turkey is mismanaging its affairs. He mentioned some figures showing the financial economies made by the new Government. Under the old regime there was 7359 people in the Palace, of whom 772 were guards, the present number of guards in the Palace is ten; under the old, 1662 cooks and servants, now 334; under the old, 1150 servants and hostlers, now 350; under the old, the salary list was 35,000 liras for this crowd of petty officials and servants, now 7000 liras; under the old, the various expenses for provisions etc. 100,000 a month, now 24,080 liras. In the ministerial department also economies have been introduced. The cost of

the expense of the Finance Department has been reduced from 130,000 liras to 80,000; of the War Department from 216,000 liras to 130,000; of the Grand Vizierate from 82,260 liras to 25,000; and of the Council of State from 86,000 liras to 30,000; a saving of 450,000 liras (\$1,980,000). Hamid spent 902,000. Our present king spends 490,000 liras. Only in the case of judiciary and the education departments have increases been made, and these obviously for the good of the country.

The Military Tribunal of Kosova has thus far examined 4745 persons. Of this number 41 have been executed, 325 have condemned to work on the roads, 250 to imprisonment and the rest to confinement in castles and to exile.

The Kurds of Arslan Odjak in the Dersim have recently attacked some villages near Tchumushkedzak, and carried off a large number of cattle.

On Thursday a terrible fire occurred in Daridja near Geybzeh, about 25 kilometers from Haidar Pacha. The town has practically been destroyed. The last reports give the number of buildings burnt as 1300 and of these only four were insured. A few lives were lost. A large part of the population has taken refuge in Geybzeh and some have been provided with tents.

Cholera in Constantinople. The number of new cases from Nov. 16th to Nov. 23rd is 180; from these and the old cases there have been 90 deaths. The number of cases since cholera appeared in the city is 516 of which 277 proved fatal. Most of the government schools are closed temporarily.

Dr. C. D. Ussher of Van, who has had great success in treating cholera cases writes,

Quinine sulphate, 10 grains every hour for 4 doses will cure cholera. It does not enter the circulation nor cause constitutional distress as the peristalsis gives it only time to kill the germs and pass out.

Aromatic sulfuric acid "lemonade" 15 gtt. in a cup of water sipped occasionally is a *Prophylactic*.

Sulphate of copper, 1 part in 40,000 to 100,000 parts of water by weight is *germicide* for cholera and typhoid germs and algae, not for all germs.

NOTES.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., Home Field Secretary of the American Board, arrived in Constantinople on Monday morning Nov. 21st. He left on the same day for brief visits to Bardizag and Adabazar. He returns to the city tonight. A full program has been arranged for him during the brief time he spends in the Capital. The present plan is for him to sail on Dec. 3d for Beirut. From there he will go to Aintab and Marash. He will then go by the quickest route possible to India via Port-Said.

Rev. E. B. Haskell of Salonica, Rev. C. T. Erickson of Elbassan, and Mrs. Kennedy of Kortcha reached Constantinople this morning. The object of their visit is to meet Dr. C. H. Patton, Secretary of the American Board.

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