

The Orient.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Reports in some European dailies have given the impression that peace between Italy and Turkey was on the eve of ratification. While unfortunately we cannot confirm this, yet sensible progress seems to have been made in the *pourparlers*, in Switzerland, and there should be no serious difficulty in effecting such a compromise as will preserve the fiction of Ottoman suzerainty in Tripoli much after the fashion of Egypt, while leaving all the civil and administrative authority to Italy in the territory she has "annexed." The question of a port being left to Turkey near the Egyptian frontier or else one ceded on the Red Sea, in Eritrea, is not yet definitely settled; nor has the final status of the Aegean islands been discussed. It is reported that these islands will be returned to Turkey under some sort of guarantee of fair treatment for the Christian inhabitants; but it is difficult to see how further trouble can be avoided if this is done.

Every week that passes without an outbreak in the Balkan states is so much clear gain. It is now the end of September; and in another month or so, the white covertet will be falling over the Balkans to prepare them for their winter's sleep. Actually the war excitement in both Bulgaria and Servia seems less acute than it was a fortnight since, while Greece has never been really dangerous. The tender spot just now is on the Montenegrin frontier and through northern Albania, where the Malissores are again on the warpath. It is hard to tell exactly why they have resumed hostilities, except it be on the old plea that the promised reforms have not been executed. The old story is being repeated of their sending their women and children across into Montenegro and then threatening Shkodra and Durazzo. Some severe fighting has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides, and the troops are barely able to hold their own. There is unrest and disorder all through northern Albania, and the southern Albanians are not absolutely quiet. The highways are not safe; several mail couriers have been robbed.

In the eastern Anatolian provinces, there have been less outrages reported this week, but order has not yet been restored. One of the new valis has set out for his post, and the other leaves today. There are great hopes of a radical change for the better on their arrival.

There was a narrow escape from serious trouble in the Lebanon a short time ago, and the Government has expressed its gratitude to Mr. Cumberbatch, the British Consul-General at Beirut, for the part he took in averting catastrophe. The murder of a Christian by a Druse was the cause of a general

preparation of both sides for a bloody conflict, some 800 to 1000 men being in arms on each side. Mr. Cumberbatch, by his timely arrival on the scene and his prompt, fearless and determined intervention, was successful in inducing the Druses to deliver up the murderers to the Ottoman authorities with assurance of a proper legal trial.

On Sept. 17th a severe battle took place at Derna, in Benghazi. The Arabs and Turks, led by Enver Bey, attacked the Italian lines in large force, and the fighting lasted eight hours before they were finally beaten back. The Italians report having buried 1,134 Ottoman dead within the next two days; they also took captive 41 Arabs, among them a chief. The Italian losses are placed at 61 killed and 113 wounded.

A Stefani agency telegram from Tripoli dated Sept. 21st reports another severe battle in which Neshat Bey led 1500 regulars with the Arabs, and in which the Italians lost 75 killed. Further details are lacking. These encounters show that resistance to the invaders is by no means worn out. Even if peace is now concluded with Turkey, it is probable that Italy will be forced to a lengthy guerilla warfare with the Arabs of the desert, who are not inclined to come to terms with their enemies.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Preparations are being made for the parliamentary elections which are to be held during October. The special commission instituted at the ministry of the interior to oversee these elections is making necessary arrangements. The first election of electors of the second degree reported is that of the Greeks of Constantinople, wherein the candidates of the Greek Constitutional League were overwhelmingly victorious.

In a few cases, the names of candidates for election as deputies have been published; but there has been much delay in this regard. Parliament was closed in a most melodramatic way on August 5th. If the new Chamber of Deputies is to be ready to sit within the specified period of three months, or by Nov. 5th, the elections, in the distant provinces at least, should take place within a fortnight, to enable the deputies chosen to arrive at the Capital on time. The Party of Union and Progress has definitely decided to participate in the elections. There is also the party of Liberty and Agreement; and also the new National Constitutional party, whose strength is unknown. The Armenians and Greeks are in the main holding aloof from party affiliation, to act independently, as their own interests may dictate.

SARDIS.

For three seasons excavations have been carried on in Sardis by American archaeologists. Professor Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton is at the head of the expedition, assisted by Dr. Buckler of Johns Hopkins, and a staff of four or five young American engineers and draughtsmen. A correspondent of *The Orient* made a visit to Sardis early this summer, and found it a wonderful experience. The amount of work accomplished in three seasons by the archaeologists, and the way in which it has been accomplished, are calculated to fill an American heart with pride. Until three years ago there was nothing to be seen, in Sardis, but the well-known two pillars,—all that appeared above the ground of the great Greek temple of Artemis. Now that temple has been opened to sight, its courts and colonnades, its lovely carvings and many inscriptions are all arranged as nearly as possible in their own proper setting. The neatness of the present house-keeping of the temple, with the debris of excavation constantly carried away by a little railroad, and with the marbles all washed and almost polished—would surely delight the heart of Artemis herself. As the virgin goddess was served by priestesses, most of the inscriptions found there are about women; but one very long and most important inscription, in the inner wall of the opisthodomos, shows how the old temple was the people's bank. It records a mortgage—a man having borrowed money of the temple, (to use in his business probably) mortgaged his entire property to the temple. Many interesting questions of temple construction, and ornament, are started or settled by this excavation. A splendid great lion-head gargoyle, for instance, was found, which in style and execution might have been (as Dr. Butler said) a work of Rodin, so thoroughly and effectively was it blocked out.

Besides the great temple, the archaeologists have opened some three hundred Lydian tombs, in the opposite hill side, and found the remains of old Lydian houses of a much earlier date than the temple. In many of the tombs, jewelry and other delicate and beautiful objects were found. One is happy to note the scrupulous honesty with which the American archaeologists observe the terms of their contract with the Turkish Government. Not one tiniest object, of the thousands discovered, may be appropriated by any member of the expedition, or any guest. All, however small and unimportant, are carefully docketed for the Imperial Museum. Many inscriptions have been found in Latin and Greek, and about twenty in the Lydian language. This in itself is interesting, since there are, in the museums of the whole world, only about four Lydian inscriptions, the language even being a hitherto undeciphered one. It was therefore the most thrilling discovery of this last season, when the archaeologists came upon a bilingual inscription in Aramaic and Lydian, which will open the door of this language to scholars, and provide new and rich material for the student of history.

It was very pleasant to see the cordial relations between the archaeologists and their workmen. There seemed to be

no friction at all with the surrounding villages, but on the contrary genuine friendship, and on the part of the workmen great pleasure and interest in their work. The Americans have built a commodious and charming house for themselves and their discoveries, and for the soldiers who guard them. It overlooks the great temple excavation just below, and off at the side one sees on the plain the old tumuli, tombs of Alyattes and Gyges and other Lydian kings. They are not considered worth excavating, as they were rifled long ago. Behind the house rises the splendid height of the old acropolis, to which remains of mediæval buildings cling almost like nests in a tree. These remains are Byzantine, but formed of the pieces of pillars and cornices and carvings of old Greek buildings. From the top of this high hill, a magnificent view unrolls itself, green hills and woods to the southeast, where bits of an ancient aqueduct may be seen. At the foot of the tremendously steep north-eastern side of the acropolis are the remains of a Roman city. On the side of the Artemis temple and far beyond it lies the Gygean lake, of a ravishing blue green, and across the Pactolus, Sisyphus can be faintly seen in one direction, and in an other the peaks of Tmolus fade away in the blue distance.

I. F. D.

THE ARREST OF SHEIKH SHAWISH.

This event, which we chronicled two weeks ago, has caused much comment both here and in Egypt. Not much hope had been expressed in Egypt that the Turkish authorities would consent to give up this celebrated character; and his arrival in Alexandria caused much satisfaction except among the Nationalists, who roundly berated the perfidy of the Turks in delivering him up. Some Constantinople papers also complained of his having been surrendered to a foreign government. The *Tanzimat*, however, defends the action in these words:—

"Our opponents are conscienceless, they are blinded by a mania for opposing the government. The question of Abdul Aziz Shawish is a proof that they want to exploit the situation. But as this question concerns our relations with Egypt, it is very delicate. Yes, we too regret that Abdul Aziz Shawish was delivered over to the Egyptian government. There was but one way to avoid this and that was that he should leave Ottoman territory so as not to be delivered over. Our opponents assert that the Egyptian government is not a part of the Ottoman government. Would our opponents be willing for us to admit their point of view, that Egypt no longer forms an integral part of the Ottoman Empire or that it is a British colony? There are legal limits to opposition. Are you trying to create an Egyptian question? We consider the Khedive of Egypt as the highest functionary and representative of the Padishah. But you are the ones who brought Shawish to Constantinople, and helped him publish a paper to attack the Egyptian government and the Khedive. Your attitude would cool the English toward us and force them to do as the Italians have done in Tripoli. Up to now, the En-

glish in Egypt have acted conscientiously, and have not thought of changing the *status quo*.

"Egypt is an integral part of the Empire. This is no empty phrase; the Ottoman flag flies over the public buildings and the fortresses of Egypt; vessels sailing to Egypt get their bills of health viséd by Ottoman consulates; and we receive an annual tribute of 80,000 liras from Egypt with no expense to us. Yet, had the Unionists remained in power a little longer, they would have acted so that we should have lost Egypt entirely. We repeat: if you have any patriotism, do not make so much out of the Shawish matter. We regret that he was extradited; but every Ottoman who appreciates the interests of his country will recognize that no government could have acted otherwise."

Sheikh Shawish has been in close connection with the Unionists, and his paper was obnoxious to the present Government. Moreover, the latter wished to curry favor with England by acquiescing in the request for his delivery. He is a man of 38 years, and was formerly Arabic Lecturer at Oxford. Later he was Inspector in the Egyptian Ministry of Education, and delegate to the Oriental Congress at Algiers in 1904. He has twice been imprisoned before for libellous and seditious acts, once in 1909 and once in 1910. Last winter he organized a large convoy of arms from Egypt for the Turkish forces in Tripoli, and fled to Constantinople to escape prosecution for this. He is a fluent and powerful writer, an astute and eloquent speaker, but a violent Nationalist, anti-Christian and anti-English. His paper, the *Hilal-el-Osmani*, was prohibited entrance into Egypt.

THE DOME OF ST. SOPHIA.

While the gloomy predictions of some architects two years ago, that the next earthquake would bring down the dome of the great mosque of St. Sophia, have not been fulfilled, indications are not lacking that this priceless monument of Byzantine architecture is in imminent danger. Two years ago some glass bands were cemented over certain cracks which had appeared in the great columns or piers supporting the dome, in order that any further enlargement of these cracks might be easily noted. The celebrated English architect, Mr. T. G. Jackson, and Sir Francis Fox, engineer, then expressed the view that restoration work was urgently needed to prevent a great disaster. Two years have passed, and the authorities have done nothing. The earthquake of Aug. 9th snapped the glass bands referred to, and gave additional force to the timely warnings of these gentlemen. The shock of Sept. 14th was another voice of warning. Will our city authorities wake up?

The church now commonly known as St. Sophia, was reconstructed by the Emperor Justinian in 532 on the site of a still older church, and dedicated to Aghia Sophia, or Holy Wisdom (not, as many think, to a saint called Sophia). In its construction, 10,000 workmen are said to have been employed. The dome, which is perhaps the most remarkable

part of the building, is so flat that with a diameter of 107 feet it has a depth of only 46 feet. Compare this with the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, with a diameter of 102 feet and a depth of 51 feet. To ensure lightness, it was built of pumice-stone and Rhodian bricks. In 559, an earthquake damaged the eastern portion of the dome, which was reconstructed by the grandson of the original architect. In 975 the western semi-dome was thrown down by another earthquake, while still another in 1346 badly shattered the eastern semi-dome and the eastern part of the great dome.

In 1204, the Latins of the Fourth Crusade plundered this church most shamelessly. In 1453, Mohammed the Conqueror transformed it into a mosque, and most of the mosaic figures on the walls were covered with paint. In 1847-49 a pretty complete restoration was carried out by Fossati, who found that the weight of the dome was too great for the supporting walls. The lateral thrust is greater than that of a dome of deeper curvature; and the frequency of earthquakes in this vicinity makes immediate action imperative, lest a fearful accident result in impoverishing the architectural world.

EMIGRATION A MENACE TO THE COUNTRY.

A correspondent of *La Liberté*, writing from Aleppo, says:—

One of the questions that certainly ought to claim the attention of our government is that of emigration. We are of course aware that the country is passing today through unfortunate conditions, and that politics leave our leading men no leisure to think of anything else. But all the same this ought not to prevent those who hold the reins of State from giving part of their time to questions equally important which have reference to the very life of the country.

If one follows attentively the general move toward emigration, which increases daily, it will not be hard to see that our country is becoming depopulated. As for Aleppo itself, we need but go to the railroad station on certain days, to see the departures and to note that the spectacle is indeed not pleasing. It is especially the peasant class that is leaving; and one may say almost without exception that it is to America that they are all going.

America, the land of dreams, where people believe they will find gold under their feet, and need but trouble to bend over, to pick it up! Such ideas gained ground for a while among the middle class as well, and I knew several persons of good family who went to the New World to try their fortunes. But they had to return pretty soon to their firesides, unable to stand the hardships of emigration. For in sooth one must struggle, and struggle hard. What trials and hardships most emigrants have to bear!

At Damascus, as at Beirút and elsewhere, emigration has assumed alarming proportions; a person in a position to know assured me that from the new year till now, more than 15,000 young men had left the country. This figure is credible; and the fearful query comes, where will such a state of

affairs lead us? Those who are solicitous for the future of the Empire look with pain at the facts, and they have for some time sought to dam up this flood which threatens to overflow all bounds. But unless the Government intervenes to offer a solution, private initiative can hardly secure an adequate outcome.

One cause, — and I may say the main cause, — of this migration is the matter of military service. An entire nation cannot accustom itself in a day or two to bear arms. Time must work its cure. Meanwhile it is a burning reality in Syria, and the public powers must certainly act. The well-to-do now pay the exoneration tax, and the poor working-class have to answer the call and bear the suffering. Worse still, the exoneration tax has been raised to 60 liras, which has increased emigration. If the Government thought to increase its budget thus, it has missed its calculations. Had the tax been 20 or 25 liras, the State would certainly have much larger receipts than now. I am sure that three-fourths of those who now migrate would gladly stay at home and pay that sum. Once in America, the Government loses not only this but all other taxes they would pay.

A second cause for emigration is the insufficiency of employment and the meager returns for work. The high cost of living has brought penury to many homes. Within seven years everything has trebled in price, but nothing has happened to counterbalance this. The state of neither employé nor day-laborer is in any way bettered. It is well known that in America the laboring man is well paid, and the needy class easily find work. Accustomed to hardships, they can lay by a few denarii, and if after some years of hard work homesickness seizes them, they can return. But it is safe to say that 90% stay in the place where they emigrate.

So the question demands the serious consideration of the government, which ought to try to enrich the country and not to impoverish it. Some solution must be found to this state of affairs which is enormously prejudicial to the country.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON PAN-ISLAMISM.

Professor Arminius Vambery, the well-known Orientalist of Budapest University, sends to the London *Times* a letter regarding the Moslem movement, a part of which we quote.

— Being a constant reader of Turkish, Persian, Arabic, and Tartar newspapers, and following with unabated interest the cultural, social, and political evolution in the Mohammedan East, I am glad to say that I corroborate the statement of your Correspondent in India about the increase of Pan-Islamism in India and all over Asia. Yes, the increase is undeniable, but as to the origin and the real motives of that movement I beg to differ from your able Correspondent. I fully admit that the recent aggression of Europe in Morocco, Tripoli, and Persia, as well as the sometimes quite unnecessary baiting against Moslems in our Press, have added much fuel to the long ago existing enmity and strained condition between the Moslem and Christian world. Regrettable as these incidents are,

they are only of secondary importance and have no permanent influence over the spirit of the Mohammedans in Asia. Nor can I attribute a great weight to the so-called official Pan-Islamism, which I have watched from close during the reign of Abdul Hamid, who spent a good deal of money in his secret mission to the Mohammedan Courts and to the Moslem centres all over Asia. As to Afghanistan, your Correspondent gives a faithful picture of the present Emir and his devout brother Nasrullah Khan, who may foster some high-sounding plans, but *vana sine viribus ira*, and there is not much to apprehend from that part.

Now, Sir, if we seriously betake ourselves to look after the proper origin of the increasing Pan-Islamic movement, we shall find it in the spiritual awakening and in the cultural progress of the Mohammedans, whose fraternal unity is as old as Islam itself, for the Koran says, "Kulli Muminin Ihwa" (All true believers are brethren). Not the fraternity but the cultural awakening is of a recent date, and particularly the effort regarding the cultural approach to our Western world, which is shown and supported by those Mohammedans who are educated under foreign Christian rule, such as the Tartars and your own Moslem subjects in India. I was never a great admirer of Russia, but I must admit that the Tartars, the Mohammedan subjects of the Tsar, are taking a leading part in the national awakening of the Turks, considering the useful work of the Huzan writer Aktchurin as lecturer in Constantinople, and of his countryman, Ismail Gasprinsky, in Bombay.

I am sorry of intruding too much upon your valuable space, but I have to quote the way and means taken by this cultural progress; and here I must point to the comparatively young Mohammedan Press, whose existence is insufficiently known in Europe, but whose influence is far-reaching and has already become a factor in the social and political events of Moslem Asia. Daily papers and monthlies are springing up like mushrooms and have become already troublesome to Russia, who had to check the over-zealous advance of its Moslem subjects, by imprisoning teachers and closing Tartar schools and intentionally retarding the opening of them. I am sure England will never be in the position of imitating Russia in this regard; she will always maintain her position at the head of enlightenment and cultural progress of her Moslem subjects, who openly avow that it was a particular favour of Allah to have placed them under British guidance. I trust no Pan-Islamic movement will shake the foundation of her rule in India nor injure her interests all over Moslem Asia. I agree with your saying, "We cannot regard Pan-Islamism as a risk of the first magnitude," and further that "Great Britain is to-day the strongest bulwark that Islam possesses," but still I would have rejoiced if that ominous Persian incident could have been avoided, for it has tarnished England's title as the main protector of Islam.

Yours obediently,

A. VAMBERY.

Budapest University, Sept. 5.

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EDITORIAL.

Few people, even of the residents in Constantinople, have any clear idea of the number of evangelical church services held every Sunday in the city. In English, German, French, Turkish, Armenian and Greek, the total is surprisingly large. We imagine the average tourist landing here has no knowledge of the existence of any, save possibly that at the British Embassy Chapel. A bulletin-board, or printed notice, designating the place, hour and language of all these services ought to be posted in a conspicuous place in the hall or sitting-room of every prominent hotel in the city, as well as at the Somerville House, the Bible House, and elsewhere. What is everybody's business is nobody's business; and we therefore respectfully suggest to the Constantinople branch of the Evangelical Alliance that it take this matter in hand and see to the preparation of such a printed list, and its posting in the most advantageous places. To the best of our knowledge there are more than twenty such services every Sunday, about half of them in English, French or German. Why should we not let our light shine for the benefit of the stranger within our gates, who often longs for a chance to worship and knows not where to go?

Next Saturday it will be just a year since Italy declared war on Turkey. The very best celebration of the day would be the signing of a preliminary agreement for peace. But we fear it is too much to hope for this. Italy has paid dearly for her greed, and has not only lost thousands of her soldiers and millions of lire, but has also forfeited the good opinion of Europe. Incidentally she has also lost all her large maritime trade with Turkey and in the Black Sea. Very probably she may have to pay a large sum of money to the Arab sheikhs, to keep them quiet and contented, even if she pays no indemnity to Turkey. And there is the matter of compensation for all the Italian subjects ruined by being expelled from Turkey. When Italy sits quietly down after hostilities are ended, to balance up accounts, what can she put down as gained? A little strip of inhospitable coastland, with an unknown and unconquered hinterland, whose occupation is still problematic. Has it paid? No one has any idea that Italy

will be allowed to retain the islands she has seized in the Aegean, save possibly a naval coaling station on one, — which will be a further burden for upkeep and defence. Victor Emmanuel may well quote the words of a greater ruler, "Another such victory, and we are ruined."

The meeting of the Armenian National Assembly last week was an orderly and dignified protest against the inactivity of the Government in the eastern provinces. As one of the orators took pains to emphasize, what the Armenians demand is not a principality, nor autonomy, nor the right to carry arms, but the protection of the Ottoman Government, the right to live, to possess their own property and their honor. They have no animosity against the Kourds as such, but wish the assassins punished. An instructive but humiliating contrast was drawn by another speaker between the way the weak Persian government punishes those who commit such crimes and the surprising inactivity of the Turkish authorities. As we have pointed out before, what is needed is the exemplary punishment of some Kourdish leaders. If Mousa Bey, who soils by his exploits his title of Hadji (pilgrim), Mir Mehé, and three or four other chieftains were hanged by the Government for their notorious murders, the rest of the Kourds would be like lambs. But inaction on the part of the authorities makes the situation all the worse. The Armenians are the worst sufferers, but not the only ones. Others too are being butchered as the murderers find themselves unhindered in their work. Such a policy is suicidal. Would that, even before the newly appointed governors reach their posts, the civil and military authorities might show some commendable activity in ending this carnage.

AN APPEAL OF THE SHEIKH-ÜL-ISLAM.

Djemaeddin Effendi, the Sheikh-ül-Islam, has sent the following telegram to the *naibs* or under-judges of Erzroum, Van, Bitlis and Ma'amouret-ül-Aziz:—

"Certain evil-minded persons are going through some districts inhabited by Armenians, to preach discord between the Moslem and Christian elements and provoke disturbances. This has been proved by events that have taken place. The Moslem *Sheriat* decrees the safeguarding of the life, honor and property of non-Moslem subjects as well as of Moslem subjects. Aside from isolated cases, until now the various elements and races living in the Ottoman Empire have always been respected; and under the happy Constitutional régime a complete understanding ought to exist between the nationalities. Unfortunately, on the instigation of some evil-minded persons, ignorant ones of the population are committing murders and pillaging property, crimes forbidden alike by the *Sheriat* and by common-sense. These facts may cause irrevocable loss and calamity for the State and the nation. Most certainly no person animated by love of his religion or of his country can approve of such doings. We therefore beg of you to take the necessary measures to make known these facts, in order to put an end to these deplorable incidents."

THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Last Friday, in accordance with the decision of the Mixed Council of the Patriarchate, the National Assembly of the Armenians met in Galata, to take action with regard to the intolerable state of affairs in the vilayets of Van, Bitlis and Diarbekir. Since the middle of June there has been an uninterrupted succession of crimes and outrages against Armenians in that region, by Kourds, and the local government has remained pitifully inactive. Despite repeated protests and demands of the Patriarch, the efforts of the central government seem to have been limited to ineffectual despatches to the governors of those provinces, urging them to maintain order, and lastly the appointment of new governors for Van and Bitlis, as noticed in our last issue. Still the murders and other outrages continue, and the Kourdish *derebays* go unpunished. The Patriarch, Mgr. Arsharouni, has apparently taken every measure he could to secure government action, but in vain. So when the National Assembly was convoked on Friday, under the honorary presidency of Bishop Hmayak, of Pera, after telegrams had been read from the Catholicos of Etchmiadzin and from Armenians in many parts of Turkey and of Europe, the secretary read a letter from the Patriarch tendering his resignation. The letter said that despite the fair promises of the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War, assassinations, robberies and violence of all sorts continued, and there appeared to be a wish on the part of the Government to minimize these crimes. Under the circumstances, the only course open to him and also to the Mixed Council was to resign. On hearing this, the civil council also expressed their wish to resign for the same reasons.

After impassioned addresses by Nerses Eff. Ohanian, Dr. Pashayan, Aramiantz Effendi, Vartkes Effendi and others, a resolution in three parts was adopted, accepting the resignation of the mixed council, referring the resignation of the Patriarch to a committee of seven presidents of the sections of the National Assembly, and making it the order of the day for Friday of this week for the National Assembly to nominate a special commission to examine the situation.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

The College term opened on Monday, September 16th, under unusually favorable auspices. Dr. Patrick had returned from America to the joy of all the College; and herself happy at having secured funds to complete the College dormitory at Arnaoutkeuy as well as hopes of further aid for the buildings there. The dormitory is to be called Russell-Sage Hall.

The students have poured in all the past week, in spite of wars and rumors of wars, so that the week closes with College and Preparatory School nearly full.

Five new Americans have joined the teaching force of the College, and one that of the Arnaoutkeuy school. Dr. Louise B. Wallace, who was Associate Professor of Biology at

Mount Holyoke, has come to take charge of the biological department at Scutari, to the despair of the Mount Holyoke students and the joy of those in Constantinople.

Miss Agnes L. Perkins, Associate Professor in the English Department at Wellesley, takes the English at Constantinople College, and Miss Isabel Kennedy joins the staff of the Musical Department at the College, as Miss Sarah Taylor does that of the Preparatory Department.

The Trustees have decided to open a department of physical culture, and of domestic science, even though for this year it must be in the cramped quarters at Scutari, and they have sent out Miss Mary Weir of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics to take charge of this work. And the drawing and painting which has been in abeyance for some time at the College for lack of a well equipped teacher, will now flourish under the care of Miss Leslie Conner, who has been studying in Paris for some time.

The buildings at Arnaoutkeuy are making rapid progress. Henry Woods Hall, the Science Building, is being roofed over, and Gould Hall is nearly as far along. They already stand out so plainly on the hilltop as to rejoice the heart of the homecoming professor on the Bosphorus. Many of the parts are completed which may not show much, but will mean much to the life of the College in the future, such as the tunnel for the heating and lighting and drainage pipes, and the fine bridge over the road.

Sept. 23, 1912

I. F. D.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Rev. Cass Arthur Reed under appointment of the A.B.C. F.M. directly to the college, has arrived and is the guest of Dr. MacLachlan at Paradise.

Mr. Ernest Harper of London Univ., the new science instructor, will be here by the 20th.

Several squadrons of Turkish cavalry have occupied parts of the new Paradise campus during the summer. The behaviour of the men has been most exemplary and the officers have exhibited many refined and engaging characteristics.

The College opens early this year, Sept. 24th, a large advance registration augurs well for the attendance.

The many friends of Prof. Seylaz, in Constantinople and Turkey generally, will be pleased to know that he is sufficiently improved in health to return to Smyrna. He is expected on the 24th.

Professors Caldwell and Lawrence have moved into their new houses adjoining the Campus at Paradise, thus leaving the town houses available for other needs.

It is hoped that frequent notes on the College will appear this year in the columns of the *Orient*.

C. W. L.

Mr. James Pullar, of Perth, Scotland, whose benefactions have been appreciated by several institutions in Turkey, died at his home on Sept. 19th, in his 77th year.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Mardiros Ananikian of Hartford Seminary Library, who has spent three months in Constantinople collecting books on Islam and on Turkish literature for that Library, has returned to America.

H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin is benefiting so much from his sojourn at Edlach that he plans to stay some time longer before returning.

THE PROVINCES.

Despatches from Athens tell of the successful landing in Samos of a filibustering expedition from Crete, sent for the purpose of inciting the Samians to proclaim union with Greece.

Six large Italian warships and nine torpedo-boats were sighted off the gulf of Smyrna on Sunday last, steaming toward Phokæa.

Rev. Kevork Demirjian has accepted a call to Marsovan, not to Van as previously announced, and has left for his new field of labor.

Central Turkey College has had the misfortune of losing its librarian, Yakoub Eff. Der Krikorian, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

A drunken Turk shot and severely wounded Mehmed Pasha, commandant of the garrison at Ishtib last week, and was in turn shot dead by the gendarmes.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. Woodley, on their way to Marash, have been attending the fourth International Congress of the History of Religions, at Leyden, Holland.

Dr. J. K. Greene, in his recent trip to the Pacific coast, traveled over 8000 miles, and gave 69 addresses in 41 churches in 30 cities, besides addressing several conferences of pastors, of ladies, of Y. P. S. C. E., etc. Pretty taxing work for a young man of 78!

Among those sojourning in Russia during the summer, the names of Messrs. Cady and James of Anatolia College were omitted last week. In a previous issue the name of Mr. Lake was inadvertently substituted for that of Mr. James, as returning to Marsovan. Mr. Lake has returned to America.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Riggs passed through Constantinople last week on their return from Marsovan to Smyrna, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Van Bommel, of the Y. M. C. A., left yesterday for Athens, where they will spend several months in the study of Greek.

Rev. E. B. Haskell of Salonica arrived in this city Monday, after a visit to Elbasan, and left yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Davis have returned from Paris where they had been studying French for some months.

Miss Annie E. Pinneo of Smyrna passed through the capital this week on her return to her post from Switzerland.

Miss Craven and Miss Mason, who are going to Syria to teach, arrived last week and have been visiting the American College for Girls.

OTHER LANDS.

We regret to announce the death of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador in Constantinople from 1897 till this year, and lately transferred to London. He passed away yesterday at Badenweller, Germany.

By the completion of the great Assouan dam, the waters of the Nile will soon rise 18 feet higher over the ruins of the temples of Philæ. The disintegrating effects of the water on these ancient piles is most regrettable.

Excavations carried on at Argos by the Dutch under Prof. Vollgraff have revealed the great *agora*, or marketplace, of 3,000 square metres, with a magnificent colonnade of the 4th century B. C., over 100 metres in length on the north side, and a great temple of white limestone 32 m. long by 15½ m. broad, with a shattered statue of a goddess.

Three wrecks in a week is a poor record for the Oriental Railroad. One was in Servia, where the ordinary passenger train ran into a freight near Kusadak and three passengers and a train hand were injured, the other two were near Sofia, one a similar collision but with no person injured, the other a derailed freight and three of the crew injured.

The Opposition deputies in the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest created such an uproar a week ago yesterday, that finally the police had to be summoned to eject them. Penny whistles, French horns, motor-car tooters and fists were freely used, and one deputy bit another in the wrist.

The highest altitude yet attained on a monoplane was made by a Frenchman last week, who ascended 18,767 feet in 45 minutes, descending in 10 minutes.

In a railway accident in Lancashire on Sept. 17th, 15 persons were killed and 40 injured. The engine jumped the track at a switch, and the resulting wreck caught fire.

A vacation course for missionary training was held recently at Queen's College, Oxford, Eng. There were 52 students in attendance, most of whom enter soon on missionary work. Among the lecturers were Rev. H.V. Weitbrecht, D.D., Rev. G. C. Martin, Canon Waller, Principal Soothill, Miss Small, Principal W. B. Selbie and Prof. D. S. Margoliouth. A similar gathering is planned for Cambridge next August.

The P. and O. Company's steam yacht "Vectis", which has frequently brought tourists to Constantinople, has been sold to a French company and will probably be used as a hospital ship by the French Government.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in London last Friday on a visit to the British Government. On his departure from England he will proceed to Paris.

The Navy Department at Washington announces that the Panama Canal will be opened for traffic in the autumn of 1913, or more than a year before the date originally fixed.

The Salar-ed-Dowleh is again making trouble in Persia.

Hon. Soroku Ebara, M. P., one of the foremost Christian laymen of Japan, has been appointed a life member of the House of Peers.

The Government of India has decided to allow no affiliation of schools or colleges to the proposed Mohammedan University at Aligarh.

One of the special plans of Mr. Price, Superintendent of the S. S. Waste Material Department, is to have a package of pictures sent to every Leper Asylum in the World for next Christmas. Each package will contain a beautiful card of greeting from the World's Sunday School Association and the sender of the gift. This will bring untold cheer to the lonely lepers, and it is hoped that something of the kind may be repeated each year.

Emigration from Greece to the United States continues to increase, says the *Near East*. In 1910, 25,888 Greek emigrants landed at New York; in 1911, 26,266, and this year up to the end of July, 34,105.



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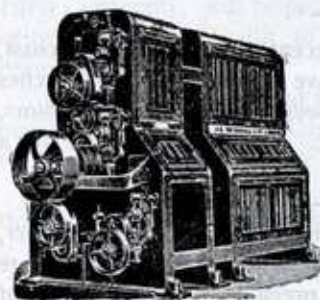


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