

The Orient.

March 8, 1911

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 47

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

49th Session (March 1). The discussion of the Budget for 1327 took up the entire session. Ismail Bey, chief of the popular party, criticised the Minister of Finance for over-estimating the receipts and including sums already appropriated otherwise. When he touched upon foreign relations, the Grand Vizier interrupted him and said the discussion must be confined to the financial policy of the government. Ismail Bey continuing said that the loan of last year was influenced by the Zionist movement, which boded no good for Turkey; that the Zionists wished to erect an Israelite state in Palestine, and to extend their influence into Mesopotamia. He said the unfavorable attitude of the government had not discouraged them, but merely made them change their tactics; that the National Bank of Turkey, founded by Sir Ernest Cassel, was founded with Zionist funds and for Zionist purposes. He cited other Jewish firms as trying to negotiate loans with the government, and warned all against the finger of Zionism. The deputy was interrupted many times, by excited Hebrew deputies as well as by the Grand Vizier. The latter declared that the idea of a separate Jewish kingdom was the vision of a few charlatans and was ridiculed by the Jews of Turkey; moreover that the request of the Zionists had been rejected by the government; and that the loan had absolutely no relation to Zionism. Oubeidullah Effendi (Aidin), after being reproved by the president for a term of reproach regarding the Opposition deputies, enlogized the Minister of Finance, the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War, and protested against the personal attacks of Ismail Bey.

50th Session (March 2). A bill recommending a provisional budget for the month of March, equal to one-twelfth of last year's budget, was referred to the committee on the budget. Two sections of the revised penal code were discussed; the eighth, which provides that for a second offense the punishment shall be much heavier than formerly, including the death penalty in place of life imprisonment at hard labor for second offenders, and the eleventh, which concerns the payment of costs as well as the restitution of stolen goods or their value, by those condemned. This revision of the penal code has been undertaken by Nejmeddin Mollah Bey, Minister of Justice, in collaboration with Count Ostrorog, the Counsellor of that Ministry. The proposed revision of the civil code has already passed its first reading; it is now the turn of the penal code, after which certain modifications of the commercial code will be proposed. The main question in today's discussion was as to whether the proposed changes conflicted with

the sacred law, or Sheriat. Most of the speakers were *ulemas*, and the majority saw no conflict here.

51st Session (March 4). The Budget for 1327 was again taken up. Mr. Boussios (Serfidje) made a calm, forceful and pointed speech, criticising the ministry for selling the parade-ground and barracks at the Taxim, since this involved an expenditure for a new parade-ground and barracks elsewhere. He asserted the right of the nation to a detailed statement regarding the sale of the Yildiz jewels. He proposed reducing the amount paid as pensions to retired officials, abolishing the payment of unemployed officials (*tensikat*), and making the appropriations according to actual expenditures in all departments. He stated that of the Lt. 946,000 appropriated last year to the department of public works for the construction of roads, only Lt. 76,000 had actually been used; and of Lt. 600,000 for local roads in the vilayets, only Lt. 144,000; but that for the distribution and use of these Lt. 220,000, there had been paid as salaries to the functionaries concerned, Lt. 260,000. He also advocated cutting down the appropriations for the war department. Ismail Kemal Bey, leader of the moderate liberals, spoke for an hour and a half, on the evils of kilometric guarantees, called attention to the refusal years ago of a better offer for the construction of the Baghdad railroad, and proposed that that road be not prolonged beyond Helif. This brought out a declaration from the Grand Vizier as to the utility and practical results of the kilometric guarantee. Hakki Pasha also took a strong position as to the construction of the Baghdad line clear to Baghdad, through the ancient kingdom of the Abbassidae in Mesopotamia, which once supported twenty million people.

52nd Session (March 6). A bill for the securing of a loan of Lt. 120,000 for rebuilding the town of Darudja, recently destroyed by fire, was read and sent to the budget commission. In the discussion of the Budget, Ferid Bey (Kütahia) complained of the indefiniteness of the statements of Djavid Bey as to a deficit, and urged economy in the pension list, and the application of the patent tax to foreigners without waiting for the foreign powers to consent, and the boycotting of such foreign merchants as refuse to pay. Mr. Vlahhoff (Salonica) said it was impossible to reduce the expenses, but just as impossible to increase the receipts. A higher protective tariff would be a burden on the people, who are already over-taxed. He recommended a graded property tax. Zohrab Effendi criticised the methods of the opposition deputies, and recommended placing the government factories in private hands as a means of economizing Lt. 1,500,000. When he spoke of the value of railroads, and of the kilometric guarantee, Ismail Kemal Bey interrupted him with an accusation of fraud on the part of the government. The Grand Vizier demanded an explanation, and a scene of disorder ensued, in which Dervish Bey, a new deputy from Serres, struck Ismail Kemal Bey in the face. Order was soon restored, and after the close of the session explanations were made, Ismail Kemal Bey took back his insinuations, and he and his assailant shook hands.

PROSPECTS IN ELBASAN.

MONASTIR, TURKEY.

March 2nd, 1911.

Dear Editor:—

Your invitation to contribute news items from our various fields puts the burden on us if no word appears. I therefore avail myself of your invitation. We have been here so long now (it was the first week of September we were sent out of Elbasan) that it seems almost home to us, and the loaned furniture and household goods which through the generous kindness of Rev. W. P. Clarke were put at our disposal, have almost made us forget that our own are boxed and stored in an Elbasan basement.

We should probably have been back before this but that Mrs. Erickson has been too sick to travel and the weather too wintry to venture over a mountain trail horseback with three little children. Our need for getting back too is rendered less urgent by the fact that our colleagues Messrs. Kennedy and Tsilka are on the ground doing everything possible to secure title to the land purchased and prepare the way for future work.

The Alphabet and language questions still press the Government for a just solution in Abania.

The people are not content to have Greek and Bulgarian recognized as languages to be taught and used while the Albanian, older than either and the mother tongue of the nation, is ignored.

The stern and vigorous attempts which the government has made to force Turkish upon the people has seemingly, not only been deeply resented as an interference with a local matter, but solidified the people in opposition to the principal, as well. In places where, a year ago, it was a matter of indifference, at least to many, it is their chief concern to day. The vacillating policy pursued by the government on this question has not helped to a solution either. In response to telegrams from Albanian Clubs to Constantinople for permission to open Albanian schools, replies will be received that there is no objection on the part of the Ministry of Education, but somehow the order never gets to its destination.

Excuses will be made that there is no need for such schools, or the program is unsatisfactory, or the diplomas of the teachers, and so it is postponed month by month, and the Albanians are a people who do not like to be played with. It is a burning question and cannot be settled in a committee meeting at Salonica.

Not wishing to embarrass the government we are directing our energies at present towards securing funds for homes for our families and a modern hospital for the people. That is such a work as will, we are sure, meet the hearty approval alike of the Government and people, and it is greatly needed at the present time.

With its doors open to all classes of people, in a country practically without hospitals and requiring a large force of officials, civil and military, it would doubtless be the means of saving many a valuable life.

The educational factor of such an institution too would be of inestimable value to a people who know little or nothing of modern medical science. Deaths in childbirth and among infants and children are appallingly numerous, and the needless waste of human life should be stopped for humanity's sake. We own one of the most perfect sites in Turkey for such an Institution, high, healthful, open, with an inspiring panorama of mountain and river, city and plain around it, with building and limestone in abundance, waiting only on Christian philanthropy to build them up into a house of healing and saving service. It is sure to be done by some one, for the Master has laid it on our hearts and the hearts of the Board in Boston. And when the Master calls, some one is going to be near enough to hear the call and obedient enough to answer it. Who knows but it may be through the medium of the "*Orient*" the answered call will have been made. It is a great opportunity for some one to enshrine their life and name in a perpetual fountain of healing for a nation.

"And a man shall be . . . as rivers of water in a dry place".
God speed us the man or the woman for the task.

Most truly yours

C. TELFORD ERICKSON

THE NEW MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ismail Hakki Bey Babanzade has accepted the portfolio of education. He is well spoken of by all who know him, and brings to this important post many qualifications which ought to ensure his success. He is a native of Baghdad, and studied at the Galata Serai Lyceum of the Capital, and at the Mülkié (Civil) School. He also took a course in the Imperial Law School, and obtained his doctor's degree. He was later attached to the Ministry of foreign affairs, and contributed to the daily *İkdam*. Latterly, while a deputy from Baghdad, he has written many articles as an editor of the *Tanin* on the foreign relations of Turkey. He has also conducted a course of lectures in the Law School. For a man of only 33 or 34 years, he has already attained an enviable position. His course in the Chamber of Deputies has marked him as a progressive patriot, broad-minded and wise, and constructive in his policy. We look for the introduction, under his leadership, of better and more modern methods of management in the governmental schools, and of a more effective course of public instruction.

VARTAN'S DAY.

Thursday, March 2nd, was a great Armenian national holiday. It commemorated the heroic work of Katch Vartan ("brave Vartan"), a fifth-century hero who lost his life in 432 A.D., with over a thousand others, in a desperate struggle with the Persians. The Persian king Yazdegerd had determined to compel the Armenians to forsake Christianity and become fire-worshippers. He summoned some of the chief men among them to the Persian court, and extorted an outward assent to his proposition; but he found it a different matter to deal with the mass of the people and their bishops and archbishops. Under the courageous leadership of Vartan, the Armenians fought to maintain their right to their own religion, and were at last successful. But Vartan fell.

This day, commemorating his deeds of valor, had long been celebrated as a national holiday by all the Armenians, up till the days of Abdul Hamid. During the reign of tyranny, no such celebration was allowed; but since the restoration of the Constitution, the day is again being observed.

BROUSA NOTES.

As the first week of February was the middle of this school year, it was given to the work of examinations, and since then we have been finding out just what work had been done and what could be done in preparing for another year. It seems very evident that if we wish to work in accordance with the plan suggested at the meeting held by the teachers at Proti last summer, concerning which an article was written in the *Orient* last August, we must at once add another year's work here. It seems as though it will be best to add it to the work of the Preparatory Department. That will allow more time for English and so give a better grounding and preparation for the upper class studies. It will necessitate our having another teacher, but that will give opportunity for more classes in Mathematics, and those are needed very much. It seems necessary, also, to increase the number of French classes. So much is made of French in the other schools of Brousa, that, if we are to have a high standard for our school, we must be able to offer a great deal in the French department. Circulars will be prepared soon, stating just what will be done next year in all classes, English, Greek, Armenian, French, and Turkish. Many people do not know how high the course in Greek, for instance, is; in fact they are greatly surprised when they hear what we are doing. We shall be glad to send these circulars wherever they can be useful, and to any who may be interested in what we are doing.

School work is going on very satisfactorily and regularly. On Lincoln's birthday and on Washington's birthday, appropriate exercises were held, the special features on the latter date were the Kindergarten exercises, songs with flags, followed by stories of Washington's life. It was made especially pleasing to the children by the fact that a box of toys which had been prepared by friends in America for Christmas, but had been delayed in coming, arrived just in time for this celebration; and as the toys were done up in little red, white and blue papers, they were very appropriate.

The girls in the upper school are preparing an Armenian dialogue, to be given on Vartan's day. Then they will begin work on an English cantata. As we were so busy with examinations, no lecture was given this month, but the series will be continued in March.

Much advance is being made in the Church. Seven united with the church at the Communion a week ago. The services are being well attended, and the numbers are increasing. The Young Men's Society is planning a very excellent thing, in the opening of a reading room. Coffee and tea will be furnished, and all kinds of good reading matter will be supplied. On paying a small amount, books also will be loaned, and it is hoped that in this way many young men will be encouraged to spend their evenings in a pleasant and profitable manner. Magazines and papers in Turkish, Armenian, English and Greek will be available for all. The young men deserve much praise for the efforts they are making.

The Church Committee is also very active, and plans making repairs at once on the Church property, and what was also the Boys' School, and putting every thing in good con-

dition. As one sees first the deepening of the spiritual life he may rejoice also in the advance in the material things. We wish we could see the repairs being made on the Girls' School buildings as well; the recent snows and thaws gave our rooms the appearance of lakes rather than school rooms and bedrooms; every pail and pan available was used to catch the streams as they poured from the ceilings, but in spite of all we could do, the rooms were a sorry sight. We can only live in hopes that there is a good time coming for us some day. When in one day, the side wall of the laundry, the outer plaster on the wall of the main building, part of the wall separating our school from the Frères' property, and part of the inner wall of the Cottage, fell because of the sudden thaws, one wonders what will fall next. It can't be *pride*, for we haven't any thing to be proud of, as far as buildings are concerned.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ADANA Y. M. C. A.

ADANA, TURKEY.

February 23, 1911.

Dear "*Orient*":—

A copy of the Constitution we drafted for our Y. M. C. A. in Adana just before the massacres on the definite organization of the Society may be interesting to your readers. It is not a model constitution and will be subjected to revision when the proper time comes.

At the time of the massacres our entire plant was destroyed. Since then we have not been able to find a suitable building to rent, and have not had the means to erect one. The church has passed to our use two school rooms to be used as reading rooms and for meetings, but they can be used only in the evening after school.

The Society has at present 26 active members. Sisag Eff. Manougian, the Secretary, has continued his work and much has been done in evening and Sabbath meetings.

We greatly enjoyed the short visit of Miss Rouse and Mr. Jacob and an added impulse was given to the enterprise. The extremely inclement weather and impassable roads prevented the continuation of their journey to Marash and beyond, and they took steamer to Beyrout. The present is a golden opportunity.

Added Contributions for Osmanieh Martyrs' Memorial Church.

Already reported		Lt. 18.87
Adana Seminary		
Miss Borel	Lt. 1.00	
Miss Smith	.50	
Miss M. G. Webb	3.00	
Armenian Teachers	1.00	
Girls	2.04	7.54
Rev. Mr. Chandler, Tarsus	1.00	
Feb. 23rd, Total received to date	27.41	

We will be glad to hear of further contributions.

To-day there is considerable modification of the weather.

Yours very truly,

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

I. NAME.

The *name* of this association is the Young Men's Christian Association of Adana.

II. OBJECT.

The *object* of this association is expressed in the Paris Basis of the World's Alliance, viz. "The Young Men's Christian Association seeks to unite those young men, who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour according to the Holy Scriptures, seek to be His disciples in faith and in life, and to unite their efforts for the extension of His Kingdom among young men."

III. MEMBERSHIP.

A. There shall be four classes of members, active, fellowship, associate, honorary.

1. *Active members* of the association shall be men who do heartily and sincerely accept the basis of the association (as stated above) as the principle guiding their lives, and who are ready to work in accordance with it for the spiritual, moral, social, mental and physical welfare of young men. To this end they are expected to make conscientious use of all proper means, such as attendance at classes that may be arranged for by the association for the study of the Bible, at the religious exercises, and at regular church services. Candidates for active membership shall be proposed to the executive committee and by them to the Association at least one week before their election and accepted by a two thirds vote of the active members present at a subsequent monthly meeting. Only active members shall have the right to elect and to serve on the executive committee and to vote for changes in the constitution.

2. *Fellowship members* of the association shall be those who manifest a sincere desire to take advantage of the opportunities for growth in moral character afforded by the association. Candidates for fellowship membership shall be proposed to the executive committee and by them to the association at least two weeks before their election and accepted by a majority vote of the active and fellowship members present at a subsequent monthly meeting. Fellowship members shall enjoy all the privileges of membership in this association within the limits of the constitution.

3. *Associate members* of the association shall be those who, having paid a prescribed fee or fees, shall be entitled to the privileges of the association to which the payment of said fee or fees shall entitle them. The executive committee shall have the right to refuse any candidate for associate membership whose presence might prove a menace to the association or to any of its members. Associate members are entitled to be invited the regular monthly and annual meetings of the association to hear the reports.

4. *Honorary members* of the association may be elected by a majority vote of the active and fellowship members present at any regular monthly meeting.

B. *The membership fee* shall be one mejidie per annum payable at such time or times as the association may determine.

B. Failure to conform in any way to the rules of the society for more than three months without sufficient excuse will make the one so offending liable to discipline by the executive committee or dismissal by the society as follows: active members may be dismissed only by a two thirds vote of the active members present at any regular monthly meeting, and fellowship and associate members only by a majority vote of the active and fellowship members present at any regular monthly meeting.

IV. OFFICERS.

A. The *Officers* of the Association shall be president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, recording secretary and the chairmen of the association's three committees as provided by section 6 of this article. These eight shall constitute the executive committee.

1. The *president* shall preside at all business meetings of the association and on all public occasions. He shall be chairman of the executive committee and have general supervision of the work of the association. He shall be elected for a term of two years and be eligible to re-election.

2. The *vice-president* shall co-operate with the president and perform his duties in his absence.

3. The *secretary* may be a salaried officer of the association. He shall, under the supervision and with the co-operation of the executive committee and the advisory board (see Art. VI), superintend and foster the various interests and work of the association both in the city and vicinity.

(To be continued)

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week February 25 - March 4.
(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

Maximum temperature (February 25)	58.8° F.
Minimum " (March 1)	29.85°
Rain and snow for February	3.56 inches

Snow fell on fifteen days during the month. On twenty days during the month the temperature fell below freezing and on seven days was below freezing the entire day.

On Sunday, March 5th, the morning service was conducted by the Rev. A. B. Schmajonian.

The Christian Association meeting in the evening was in preparation for the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation which is to be held here next month.

Thirty of the preparatory students at Arnaoutkeuy, with several teachers, attended the Concert recently given at Robert College.

Miss Eleanor I. Burns of the College conducted the Sunday services at the preparatory school last week.

DEATH OF HERBERT MARSENA ALLEN.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of Herbert Marsena Allen, a citizen of the United States aforesaid, which occurred at Shishli, in the City of Constantinople on the 25th day of January 1911. The legal representatives and heirs of the said Herbert Marsena Allen and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of said Herbert Marsena Allen be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of "The Orient" a weekly newspaper printed in said City of Constantinople.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Consulate - General to be affixed, at the City of Constantinople, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1911.

L. S.

G. BIE RAVNDAL
Consul - General and Judge of the U. S. Probate Court.

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the Matter of Herbert Marsena Allen deceased.

To whom it may concern - Greeting.

You are hereby cited to appear before this Court, sitting as a Court of Probate, at the United States Consulate - General in the city of Constantinople on the 27th of March, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why letters of administration upon the estate of said Herbert Marsena Allen should not be issued to widow of the said decedent, Ellen Ropes Ladd Allen.

L. S.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate - General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 6th day of March, 1911.

G. BIE RAVNDAL
Consul - General and Judge of the Consular Court of the United States of America.

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the Matter of Edward H. Ozmun deceased.

To whom it may concern - Greeting.

You are hereby cited to appear before this Court, sitting as a Court of Probate, at the United States Consulate - General in the city of Constantinople on the 27th of March, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why letters of administration upon the estate of said Edward H. Ozmun should not be issued to widow of the said decedent, Clara G. Ozmun.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate - General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 6th day of March, 1911.

G. BIE RAVNDAL
Consul - General and Judge of the Consular Court of the United States of America.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

The Cairo Association is doing remarkably well. Good religious meetings are taking place. It is hoped soon to be able to form branches in the Sudan and other parts of Egypt.

The regular membership of the Jerusalem Association now exceeds seventy. During December seven were received, and in January sixteen proposals were considered.

The Marash Association reports about a hundred members. The reading room is well attended by Turks and Armenians. Thirty young men attend the evening class. A gymnasium is to be constructed soon.

In spite of difficulties in finding a suitable place for meeting, the Adana Association keeps up its work. Something is being done for the spiritual interests of the non-Moslem soliders stationed here.

The Korean Association now numbers 878 men. A day school is maintained, with 135 regular students, besides 151 in special commercial and industrial classes. The Bible classes enroll 872 young men. During the year 752 men recorded their decision to follow Christ. One church alone in Seoul received 92 of them.

A new Association building, to accommodate 2,000 members, has just been begun at Buenos Aires. The Argentine Minister of Public Works was to have laid the foundation stone,

but was prevented by illness, his place being taken by another eminent official.

At Oporto, Portugal, the membership is 325, of whom 82 are active. The attendance at all meetings, however, through 1910 aggregates 33,000. There are 27 Associations in Portugal, including Y. W. C. A's.

The German military list includes 3823 soldiers and sailors, members of the Y. M. C. A's, among whom are 646 officers. They are spread over 157 localities, 48 warships, and 668 regiments.

The boys' department of the Madras (India) Association has a membership of 129, composed of 94 Hindus, 24 Christians, and 11 Mohammedans. Twenty boys attend the two Bible classes.

During its 66 years of existence in North America, the Y. M. C. A. has developed into 2017 centres, with a membership of half a million. It has 700 buildings, costing \$ 70,000,000. Special Associations are organized for factory workmen, miners, carpenters, railroad men, soldiers, sailors, etc. Two thousand foreigners were taught English in the evening classes last year. 4915 soldiers belong to prayer and Bible reading circles. Thirty secretaries are needed for the war-ships. 51,000 railroad men frequent the R. R. Association buildings in 242 places. The secretarial force in foreign lands now numbers 100 men, in Japan, China, India, Turkey, Korea, Mexico, South Africa, Russia, the Philippines, etc. There are 577 gymnasiums in America, where 271,000 men and boys are drilled. There are 2927 trained secretaries, 100,000 attend the Bible classes, and approximately four millions the religious meetings yearly.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

At its last meeting the mixed council at the Armenian Patriarchate sent a message of thanks to the Vali of Adana for his efforts in behalf of order and harmony in that province. The Vali is reported as ill.

Lt. 20,000 more have been donated from the estate of the late Mr. Mavrogordato to the Greek Patriarchate for the establishing of a clinical annex of 193 beds at the Yedi Koule Greek Hospital, this entire annex to be for the free use of poor patients.

The receipts of the Imperial treasury for December last showed an increase of 33,904,400 piastres over the receipts of the previous December; and the first ten months of 1326 (March to December 1910), showed an increase of 115,811,666 piastres over the corresponding period of 1325, or a total income of 2,106,749,424 piastres.

Four new steamers for the island service have just been ordered from England.

A movement has been started, at the initiative of the Consul-General, with the end in view of organizing an American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey, with headquarters in Constantinople. A preliminary meeting will be held at the Consulate-General on March 22, at 3 p. m.

By recent arrangement with the Italian postal administration, the Postmaster General of the United States has been able to extend the scope of the parcels post convention with Italy so as to include the Italian post offices in the Ottoman Empire. There are Italian post offices in Constantinople (Galata, Pera and Stamboul), Smyrna, Salonica, Jerusalem, Benghazi, Durazzo, Valona, Janina, and Scutari in Albania.

A British syndicate has secured the concession for the organization and management, under Ottoman auspices, of an International Industrial and Commercial Exposition in Constantinople in 1913. It was originally intended to have an Anglo-Ottoman Exposition; but this project has been abandoned, and it is now announced that all foreign nations will be officially invited to take part.

THE PROVINCES.

Three French cruisers have arrived at Smyrna, carrying crews aggregating 2360 men.

Thirty houses in a village near Karamousal on the Gulf of Nicomedia were damaged on Sunday last by the sinking of the ground under them. Fortunately nobody was injured.

According to the latest telegrams from Hodeida, Seid Idris has again besieged Assir. Izzet Pasha, commander-in-chief of the forces in the Yemen, has arrived at Hodeida, and several Arab chiefs have come there to aid the troops.

OTHER LANDS.

The Russian troops have commenced the evacuation of Kazvin in Persia, and are to be entirely withdrawn within the current month.

Rifaat Bey, Turkish Consul General at New York, has been transferred to Batavia, and his place will be taken by Djelal Bey, till now consul at Bombay.

The police in Tabriz, Persia, having received no wages for three months, have gone out on strike.

The Greek Minister of Finance has submitted his budget for 1911 to the Chamber, wherein he forecasts a deficit of over 4 million drachmae.

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W. W. PEET, Esq. has kindly consented to answer any enquiries for references.

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A **Palatial Cunarder** leaves Liverpool for New York every Saturday and every other Tuesday.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

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

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