

# The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 27

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 18, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

## FOURTH PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OPENS.

The formal opening of the fourth and last session of the present Parliament took place on Saturday, Oct. 14th, a month earlier than the law requires, because of the present political situation. The route from Dolma Baghitche Palace to the Parliament House at Funduklu was well guarded by soldiers and police. The senators, in full dress uniform, and the deputies, in costumes according to their civil, religious or military rank, filled the benches of the Chamber, and the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries were present in all their regalia. The cabinet and several members of former cabinets were also there, as well as the civil heads of the various communities. At 2:40 P. M., His Majesty arrived, accompanied by the Heir-Apparent and other princes, the first chamberlain and the first secretary, and was ushered to the imperial tribune by the grand master of ceremonies. All possible pomp and impressiveness were observed, and all remained standing while the Speech from the Throne was read by the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, at His Majesty's command. The Speech outlined the astonishing steps taken by Italy in opening hostilities at a moment when the Ottoman Government was busied with the internal development of the country; it emphasized the firing on Turkish torpedo-boats actually before the expiration of the twenty-four hours mentioned in the Italian ultimatum, and the seizure of merchant ships that had no knowledge of the declaration of war; it recounted the steps taken to secure the mediation of other nations on the basis of the maintenance of sacred Ottoman rights and honor, and the grave injury done by Italy's acts to the internal development of the Empire. It laid especial emphasis on the absolute necessity of union and brotherhood as between all Ottomans, referring to the Imperial pleasure at witnessing marks of such union during the Sultan's recent visit to Kossovo, Monastir and Salonica. The Speech expressed confidence that the Senate and the Chamber would have as their sole object in all deliberations the safety and welfare of the country. After prayers by the Nakib-ul-Eshref (chief of the registered lineal descendents of the Prophet), and by Senator Ismail Hakki Effendi, His Majesty returned to his palace, and the Senate retired to its chamber while the 157 deputies present proceeded to elect a president. On the first ballot, Ahmed Riza Bey, the candidate of the party of Union and Progress, received 86 votes and was elected. Mahir Said Bey received 55 votes as the candidate of the Opposition, while Nedjmeddin Mollah Bey had 6 votes, Halil Bey of Monteshe 3 votes, and Moustafa Arif Bey, Sabri Effendi,

Emroullah Effendi, Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey and Rüşdi Bey each received one vote. The Chamber adjourned at 5:15 P. M.

**2nd Session** (Oct. 16). President Ahmed Riza Bey made an address thanking the deputies for his election and calling them to prompt and united action. The death of one deputy and the resignation of two others were announced. The election of officers for the session resulted in the choice of the Union and Progress candidates throughout. Abd-ul-Hamid Zehravi Effendi having declined the position of first vice-president, that honor was bestowed on Rouhi-el-Halidi Bey; Mr. Emmanuel Emmanuelides of Smyrna was elected second vice-president, and four secretaries and three questors were also elected. A demand by the deputies from Tripoli in Africa that the former Grand Vizier, Hakki Pasha, should be summoned before the High Court to answer for his conduct in the Tripoli affair, was put in the hands of a commission of fifteen, to be elected later. A committee was chosen to draw up the reply of the Chamber to the Speech from the Throne.

## ITALY AND TURKEY IN THE RED SEA.

The Italian colony of Eritrea is separated from the Yemen by the hundred-mile width of the Red Sea. This region was therefore naturally a lesser scene of hostilities from the outbreak of the war. The torpedo-gunboat *Peik-i-Shevk* was on the Yemen littoral, with two or three smaller Turkish units, and the Italians had a small squadron to protect their coast. The Italians attacked and put out of commission the *Peik-i-Shevk*. A Turkish transport, the *Kaiseri*, was in the Suez Canal on the outbreak of hostilities; and as it could not as a government vessel remain in these neutral waters, its immunity was obtained by its transformation into a hospital ship, and it can now sail the seas in safety under the Red Crescent. The Italians have mobilized 10,000 troops, according to the despatches, in their Red Sea colony; and a Hodeida telegram announces that Seid Idris, the erstwhile revolting Arab sheikh, has declared his readiness to place 60,000 men at the disposal of the government for an expedition into Eritrea. The little matter of their transportation across the sea unbeknownst to the Italian squadron is not explained, but Seid Idris says he will summon the Mohammedans of Somaliland to a holy war against the Italians. We were under the impression that the Mad Mollah had already done so. The *Agence Ottomane* takes pains to stamp the rumored massacre of Italians on the Hedjaz line as an Italian invention.



### THE WAR.

Italy has landed several thousand troops at Tripoli City, also at Tobrouk and Derna. Benghazi has not yet fallen into their hands. The former Governor of Tripoli and his staff have been sent off to Malta, and Admiral Borea d'Olma has been appointed governor. Fethi Bey, who was sent to take charge of the Ottoman troops, has succeeded in making his way into the province through Tunis, and is supposed to be collecting the various divisions somewhere in the interior near Gharian. Many protests have been heard regarding the extinction of lights in the Aegean, Adriatic and Red Seas, and the discomfort and danger resulting to neutral merchantmen. There has also been considerable surprise as to the multitude of things declared contraband by the Ottoman authorities. The first statements regarding wheat have been greatly modified, so that now Black Sea wheat may go in peace to all but certain designated South Italian ports. The *Agence Ottomane*, which has been granted the highest decoration of the Ananias Club for its war despatches, is authority for the news that cholera has broken out among the Italians stationed in Tripoli.

### A NEW ERA IN THE YEMEN.

A correspondent in *La Turquie* makes some interesting statements regarding the character of Turkey's possessions in southern Arabia and the situation resulting from the recent campaign there. The Yemen consists of a hot, sandy strip of coastland, feverish and dangerous, and a parallel strip of rocky, mountainous country, with peaks rising to over 12,000 feet where the roads wind along gorges easily blockaded by a small hostile force. The population of the province, including Assyr, is given as 2½ millions, one million of whom are Zeidis. The causes of uprisings in the Yemen are said to be two: the influence of the Imams, who from motives of personal gain, declare war on the governmental forces at the slightest pretext, and even raise the cry of *jihad*, or a holy war; and the bad administration of the government. In the last uprising, Seid Idris is stated to have been supported by one of the reactionary Turks now living in Egypt, the reference being to the infamous Izzet. After giving a brief account of the campaign against Imam Yahya by the army under Izzet Pasha, and the policy of pacification and reconciliation followed subsequently by him, the writer advocates following the British policy of allowing the region a large measure of self-government, acknowledging the tribal chiefs and reconciling the powerful Zeidis by recognizing the Imamate and coming to an agreement with the Imam Yahya. Since the beginning, the occupation of the Yemen has cost Turkey the lives of some five hundred thousand soldiers, according to official figures. Continuous fighting, but still more the ravages of disease, have not only made this country a vast cemetery for the Turkish army, but have put out many a hearth-fire in Anatolia and plunged many a family into mourning and mi-

sery. The pecuniary loss has also been heavy. A region that ought to bring in a revenue of Lt. 300,000 annually has not yielded more than a third of that; and from Lt. 250,000 to Lt. 400,000 have been spent per year for that province by the government. The cost of the last military expedition was many times the latter sum.

According to trustworthy information, in the agreement now being made with Imam Yahya, the latter renounces all hope of the cession of the Jebel, or mountain region, to him; he recognizes the sovereign rights of the Sultan over all the Yemen and all Mohammedans; he gives up the collecting of taxes and releases all prisoners taken till now, and formally engages to foment no more troubles in the province. The government grants him the administration of *vakuf* properties, the appointment of the *hadis* or judges among the Zeidis of the Jebel, and legislative rights in the whole province. With such an agreement, peace and security should be assured with a small permanent garrison; and the revenues of the country should suffice to relieve the central government of the quarter million a year mentioned above as expended heretofore. The severe drain on the treasury and on the human lives of the country will thus be ended, for as long as the government sends proper officials to administer the province. The population is surely weary of war by this time, and will keep their part of the compact. With the advent of peace, the writer concludes, a new era of prosperity should open for the Yemen, which should hereafter be a source of income for the government.

### RILO REVISITED.

Twenty-eight years do not leave any mark of change on these grand mountain masses, and but the slightest on the grey old sanctuary that shelters among the solitudes; but their impress on the visitor who seeks to renew acquaintance may be great enough to alter very materially the point of view. This is the feeling that remains most strong after these heights to the south have once more been crossed and the eye has looked again on the profound valley which, just a thousand years ago, brought the first hope of satisfaction to the heart of John of Skrinio. Rilo Monastery has become a new thing, even as its circle of guarding heights have, during the years, quietly won their way to their own in the affections.

Twenty-eight years ago the mountains were "enemies to be put under the feet," rude obstructors whose right to block the way to the sanctuary was to be challenged and set at naught; perhaps, at best, they were a wild new playground whose capacities were to be tested, — here a breakneck climb, there a vanquished summit and a gorgeous view, beyond a hoary fane. To-day these heights have become the loved and trusted friends on whose broad bosom the heart has learned to fling itself, well assured of unstinted solace. From plain to peak they have been revealing their wealth of wonder and glory, pouring out the godlike profusion of their treasures, till gratitude — its terms of expression long since exhausted — has been fain to content itself with investing the whole in a glad sacredness.



And the monastery, — what of it? Twenty-eight years ago it was the anachronism of it that left the impress, the darkness and superstition, the distorted view of life, the self-centeredness of the standard, the flight from the battle, the shrunken gauge of service, and withal the unreality of that renunciation behind which stood the security of rich possessions and fabulous wealth. To-day all these impressions are renewed, still rendering impossible the surrender of the heart to the charms of the old retreat; and yet, as when a plate has been exposed to two scenes, and emerges from the camera showing pictures that mutually confuse each other, so new impressions now take from the sharpness and the emphasis of the former disapproval. The heart, it may be, through its own experiences has learned a broader sympathy, or is glad to admit the little to fellowship when it cannot find the much; and with its new sensitiveness it has received the modifying impressions. Amid all the error, it discovers not a little to which its sympathies flow out unbidden. Take these crude pictures, less crude than the mosaics on St. Mark's of Venice, which cover every inch of wall and pillar and dome where the arched corridor engirds the central church. The whole history of fall and redemption is depicted there, the entire course of the Holy War, almost all of the Biblical story. In their own rude way these printings preach the old verities to the devout visitor. And because they do so, they are a welcome and eloquent witness to the unity of the faith. The hand that brushed them on to the very structure of the Rilo church, with it to stand or fall, has done truer service than the hand of many a modern writer who has sought to brush them all away. — Step aside, at the sounding of bell or "klapálo," into church or chapel, and join in one of the numerous services that break the day's routine. Amid all the distracting garishness, at least Christ and His cross hold the supreme place; and if the untrained ear can make little or nothing of the Scriptures and the prayers, the trained ear can catch something of the divine purport of the one, something of the wonderful beauty of the other. And so, because these prayers are not the pharisaisms of self-complacency, to which contrition is a stranger, but are the cry of the standing afar off, of the smiting on the breast, of the bending the eyes before heaven, they find that glad response in the heart which constitutes its own bond of fellowship. — So with the life of seclusion, renunciation, and meditation: it is diametrically non-ideal, and such as it is, it is pitifully halting. Nevertheless, its appeal evokes a broken echo. The quiet hour, the coming apart awhile, — how much more they might mean to the overlaid days of stress and strain that go to make up the life outside these sheltering walls! How many an uncut volume, how many an unfinished sermon, how many a "gold chain" waiting to "bind this round earth about the feet of God" might cease to reproach could the monastery-life but lay its hand on a due share of the daily round! — And if, as surely it must, the spirit shrinks from the idolization, even in his own retreat, of the John who loved that deep-hidden valley, — if it grieves over the tinsel of marvel with which he is still bedecked, whether in life or in death, — it yet goes out in yearning sym-

pathy towards the hearts that, however gropingly, are seeking, like him, contact with the Divine, — towards the simple faith that will not limit God in His Own world. He Who is the Way to the Father, He Whose deeds of power are the pure gold, may well be very near to such, hidden only by the thinnest veil. When the kingdom of heaven suffers violence, there may be in a devout superstition more of that which shall take it by force than in an ice-bound rationalism which seeks supremely to be correct.

And so, the Monastery has become a new thing. It is no longer only a mark for the shafts of dissent: it is rather a pathetic pillar of witness, which, at the same time that it points the marches between Orthodox and Protestant, lifts its testimony to the one heaven above them both.

*Samokov.*

R. T.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR BIBLE STUDY IN THE S. P. C.

It has been decided that the Bible classes of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on Sundays, not at 8.15 a.m. as heretofore, but at 3 p.m., the hour of the regular Bible-school. The fact that the Association classes and the Bible-school classes will be held at the same time, makes it necessary that some distinction in kind should be drawn between the two, if the voluntary and spontaneous character of the Y. M. C. A. classes, with their sympathetic, intimate and devotional atmosphere is to be maintained. It is hoped to accomplish this by composing the Y. M. C. A. classes only of those students who are willing to pledge themselves to undertake regular and systematic study of the lesson.

It is hoped that this new arrangement, by avoiding the duplication of Bible classes for teachers and students alike will permit a concentration of fresh energy resulting in greatly increased efficiency of work.

The purpose of our Bible classes, whether in the Y. M. C. A. or in the Bible School, is twofold; first, the building up of character and the development of the spiritual life; second, in the older classes the training as religious leaders those who shall in turn be able and eager to gather around themselves classes of other young men for study of the Word of Life.

Character building is the object of all our Bible classes alike, but the means by which this character building is accomplished are varied. Among them attention may be called to the following influences in order of their importance and effectiveness.

1. Personal influence intensified by spiritual contact between teacher and student. From man to man has been the method of the growth of Christ's kingdom from the first. While it is true that "we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus," yet it is also true that Christ reveals Himself in His servants, and our students are justified in expecting in us something of the Christ Spirit of which we speak.

2. The cultivation of a devotional atmosphere that brings a student into relationship with God. Such an atmosphere is attained more naturally in Y. M. C. A. classes



where the common bond of spiritual earnestness and sympathy renders possible intimacy of communion one with another, and of all together with God.

3. The training in right habits of religious thought. A student should be taught the necessity of clear, honest thought in regard to his relationship with God and with his fellow-men; of thought that shall end in the formation of fair-minded judgments and of logical conclusions, which show their result in their practical application to the daily activities of a life consecrated to the service of God and of mankind.

4. The habit of daily devotional Bible study. We wish to accustom the student to acquire the habit of Bible study for himself, not to depend upon the second hand interpretation of another, but to generate and to digest ideas; and to learn to lead a class for teaching others. Our students on leaving us cannot take us with them; they can take their Bibles. If we feed a new born infant on predigested food we do well; if we diet a full grown man in the same way we ruin his digestion.

5. Instruction in the historical, ethical and religious truths of the Bible. This though placed last, is not of little importance. The Bible truths tell of the eternal realities in the experience of mankind irrespective of creed, and when once the Word of God is given free course in the heart of a man it may be trusted to show itself as the veritable sword of the Spirit.

The proposed division of the school will form two kinds of classes each with its peculiar advantages. The Y. M. C. A. classes offer especial opportunity for devotional atmosphere, and for the cultivation of Bible study. The Bible school classes will be composed of the indifferent, or the men of differing faiths; men not yet in sympathy with the idea of Bible study, perhaps even hostile to Christian teaching; many of them unbroken soil, waiting to be won over to an appreciation of the opportunity and privilege that lies before them in the open Bible. Here we have the chance to share with those who do not possess it that which in our own faith we hold best and dearest. Here may we most nearly emulate the missionary spirit of Paul, in carrying the Gospel "into the regions beyond."

Beirut.

#### DEATH OF GEN. SAMI PASHA.

News has come from Damascus of the death of Senator Gen. Sami Pasha, following an operation for a serious liver complaint. Sami Pasha received his military training in Germany, and was a commander of no mean ability. He was the first minister of police under the new régime, and later acted as assistant minister of war, taking the duties of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha in the absence of the latter. When the insurrection in the Hauran broke out, last year, he was placed at the head of 25,000 soldiers, and succeeded finally in quelling the turbulent Druses. He returned to Constantinople and to his place as a Senator, but was again called upon to undertake the reorganization of the Hauran district, in which arduous task he was evincing great ability when death claimed him as a victim. The country has lost an able and devoted servant. A son of Sami Pasha is a student in Robert College.

#### A VETERAN MISSIONARY GONE.

Dr. James C. Hepburn died in East Orange, N.J., on Sept. 21st, aged ninety-six. Seldom has a foreigner of any profession been permitted to play a part of such moment in the life of a nation as did this universal man. Dr. Hepburn was born in Pennsylvania March 13, 1815, and graduated at Princeton in 1832, being at the time of his death the oldest living alumnus of that University. After studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, he went in 1840 as a medical missionary to China, residing in Singapore and Amoy. In 1846, owing to his wife's poor health, he returned to America and spent thirteen years in the successful practice of medicine in New York city. On the opening of Japan to foreigners, Dr. Hepburn was eager to go there, and, with his wife, he settled in 1859 at Kanagawa, moving later to Yokohama. For over thirty years he gave himself unstintingly for the Japanese people, spending six days in the week in medical and literary work and devoting Sundays to teaching the people. Mrs. Hepburn was devoting herself to the education of the young. His greatest monument is the standard Japanese-English dictionary, published in 1867, which has been through many editions. He also assisted in the translation of the Bible into Japanese; and wrote a grammar of the Japanese language, and later a dictionary of the Bible which was published in 1891. In 1893, he returned to the United States, and has since made East Orange his home. Mrs. Hepburn died in 1906. On his ninety-thirtieth birthday, in recognition of his services to the empire, the Mikado conferred on him the Order of the Rising Sun. The whole Japanese nation honors his memory as a friend and leader. Princeton conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

A strange coincidence was the death that same week of the oldest living alumnus of Yale University, Judge Henry P. Hedges, '38, who died on Sept. 26th, aged ninety-four.

#### THE NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The *Tanin* announces the forming of an Italian Reprisal Association with the following ten points in its code of honor:

1. No commercial relation with any Italian.
2. No Italian merchandise or product to be bought.
3. No passage to be taken in any Italian vessel.
4. No Italian to be spoken.
5. No child to be sent to any Italian school.
6. No letter to be mailed by Italian post.
7. No Italian domestic or employé to be engaged.
8. No assistance to be given any Italian, save that dictated by common conscience or humanity.
9. Every possible harm to be done the Italians, — except in so far as conscience forbids.
10. Children to be brought up to hate the Italians.

This association is to meet annually, and to keep up by all possible means this anti-Italian choler. It has already over two hundred members.

"*Delenda est Carthago!*"



### THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

**Terms:** Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7 1/2 francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1 1/2 piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

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

### AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

We wonder if the same principle applies to Colleges which is often stated in regard to individuals, viz., that 'struggle develops and luxury weakens. The College in Scutarj is more than full but it is probably little known to the public how difficult it has been to carry on the College under the adverse circumstances that have prevailed since the fire. Bowker Building is good, Mr. Allen's house, familiarly known as the "Tcham Konak" is also comfortable, and the Stone House, rented since the fire, has been made habitable by much effort. In these houses there are sixty-nine places for students, and only those by crowding. Where to put the rest? is the question. There are two other old houses, one given over to rats, and the other a tinder box; these are all that we have. The latter, the old Konak, where Riggses, Byingtons, Blissés and Dwights have lived in past time, is so dilapidated now that water comes through the roof, and the sanitation is nearly impossible, and the thought of the beautiful new buildings, preparing for the College on the other side, cannot make it dry and warm here, even in these days of belief in the power of thought.

But these years of struggle and adverse conditions may be the very happiest years of the College life. Certainly this present time seems to bear out the theory.

A spirit of enthusiasm and harmony pervades the whole College. There is a fine Senior Class of twenty-four members (the largest the College ever has had). These students are from six towns in Bulgaria, from Russia and Macedonia, from Marash and other towns in Turkey. They are students of marked ability as proved by the fine papers they have already presented in Philosophy and Sociology, and their eager responsiveness in all their studies. The officers of the Self-Government Association say, that in spite of the many new students from other schools who are unacquainted with the regulations here, the spirit is so good throughout the whole student body, that no discipline is needed.

Rev. Charles K. Tracy of Smyrna is starting with his family for America on his furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Riggs of Marsovan go to relieve the stress at Smyrna during their absence.

### EDUCATION AND REVOLUTION.

The *Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, contains a statement which though probably intended as a compliment, is capable of misinterpretation. It says, "Robert College at Constantinople and the Syrian College at Beirût not only have trained leaders in political revolutions that have transformed Bulgaria, altered the balance of power in Turkey, and given impetus to the Young Egypt movement, they also have sent far and wide youth. . . ." If the intention is to attribute to these colleges the training of persons who have subsequently become leaders in political revolutions of widespread consequences, the sentence may be passed by as a mere reiteration. If, as some have taken it, the insinuation is that young men have received a training in the organization and conduct of revolutions, it is a base slander, in refutation of which it would be easy to bring Turkish witnesses to the unwavering loyalty of both these Colleges to the Ottoman Government. Or if, as one may be pardoned for reading it, the sentence means that in the staff of the Colleges are maintained revolutionary leaders, this is an error. No "trained leaders in political revolutions" are wasting their valuable time and priceless talents in the faculties of these institutions. The legitimate fruit of a liberal education has shown itself in the love of liberty, justice and fair play evidenced by their graduates. But no American College in the Empire has ever allowed the inculcation of any principles of resistance to lawful authority. Liberty under law, and loyalty to legally established government have always been basal tenets of these institutions, even in the darkest days of Hamidian tyranny; and more than one instructor has been dismissed on the mere suspicion of exercising his influence in the direction of political disloyalty. And as a matter of fact, not a single one of the leaders in the Turkish revolution as far as we know was trained or educated in either of these Colleges.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

Saturday being the anniversary of the Sultan's birthday, His Majesty received congratulations from the Grand Vizier, the presidents of the legislative bodies, and many foreign rulers.

Mr. William T. Stead, Editor of the *Review of Reviews*, is in Constantinople endeavoring to bring about the submission of the Italo-Turkish question to arbitration. He was granted an audience with the Sultan on Sunday last.

King Charles of Roumania has conferred on H. I. M. the Sultan the decoration of the order of Regele Carol I.



The annual financial report of the Administrative Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, recently published for the fiscal year 1326 (1910-11), shows increased receipts from the taxes on salt, tobacco, stamps and spirituous liquors, and a falling off in those on silk, fish, and almonds. The receipts from the custom-house increased tax of 3% yielded Lt. 1,103,208 as against Lt. 1,042,992 the previous year. The total receipts for the year were Lt. 4,779,748, or an increase of Lt. 238,922 over the previous year.

*La Turquie* has been suppressed for having transgressed the regulations of the martial court. It is succeeded by *La Constitution*. The editor of the former, Signor Bondini, has been fined Lt. 200. The *Tanzimat* has been suppressed a second time.

The cholera report is encouraging. Fifty-two cases and 48 deaths for the week ending Monday noon. Word from the provinces indicates a well-nigh universal diminution.

The Galata Serai Football Club recently defeated the Koloswar team in Hungary and a team in Bucharest composed of members of various Roumanian clubs, the latter by a score of 7 to 1.

#### NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ryan and child and Mr. Ryan's sister, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Pye and child, Miss Barker, Miss Cole and Miss Curtis arrived from America on Friday last. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Pye with their boy and Miss Curtis left for Marsovan and Miss Cole for Trebizond. On Monday the Ryan family left by rail with Mrs. Hoover and daughter for Talas, where Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are to spend a year in the study of Turkish before taking up work in Constantinople.

Rev. William Freidinger, who was ordained while in America this summer, has returned a member of the Syrian mission, and in Mr. Hardin's absence, will be acting principal of the Boys' Academy at Suk el Gharb. His sister came with him, and will teach English in the school.

The six new instructors for the S. P. College, Messrs. Eddy, Fagerstrom, Furniss, Hudson, Parkhill and Williams, have all arrived at Beirut, also Prof. Jay, who has been on a year's leave of absence studying astronomy at Princeton and at the Yerkes Observatory. The College opened its term on Oct. 11th.

Rev. Cass A. Reed, who is under appointment of the American Board to the International College at Smyrna, was ordained on Sept. 11th at Whittier, California.

Our deep sympathy is extended to President John E. Merrill of Central Turkey College, Aintab, at the news of the passing of his mother on Sept. 24th at Minneapolis.

Dr. and Mrs. B. V. D. Post of Robert College are the parents of a girl, Effie Stuart, born Oct. 11th.

Mrs. Wingate of Talas, now in Minneapolis, is recovering from a broken bone in her right foot, the result of a fall.

Rev. F. E. Livengood and Miss Harley arrived in Harpout on Sept. 30th, via Aintab. The health authorities have at length allowed Euphrates College to open, — a month late.

#### OTHER LANDS.

An agreement has been reached between France and Germany on the Moroccan problem. The question of the details regarding the cession of French territory on the Congo to Germany is now being discussed.

The contributions to the American Board from all sources during the past fiscal year amounted to \$1,032,000, thus for the first time passing the million mark.

The quarter-centennial of the Student Volunteer Movement was fittingly commemorated at the Mt. Hermon School, Mass., on Sept 10th, Dr. John R. Mott presiding. During these twenty-five years nearly 5,000 students of North America have gone to the foreign field.

A serious insurrection against the Manchu dynasty has spread from Sze-Chuan, China's westernmost province, to the central provinces of Hu-pe and Hu-nan. Many of the imperial troops have joined the insurgents. The movement is believed not to be anti-foreign.

An Inter-Mission Conference will be held at Hamadan, Persia, July 14-28, 1912, under the auspices of the East and West Persia Missions of the Presbyterian Board.

Two commissioners of the World's Sunday School Association are at present on extended tours in the interests of that movement; Rev. H. S. Harris in South America, and Mr. John Davidson in Bulgaria, Bohemia and Austria-Hungary.

Through the Waste Material Department of the World's Sunday School Association, over 1,300 schools or classes in America are now furnishing Sunday school materials free of expense to as many points in mission fields.

A young man who has a good knowledge of Armenian, Turkish and English wishes to give lessons in these languages. Apply to *The Orient*.



**For FIRE  
LIFE  
& BURGLARY**

Insurance apply to:—

**THE LIVERPOOL  
& LONDON  
& GLOBE**

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: N. K. PLUMMER.  
AGENTS: WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Tchinili Rihtim Han,  
**GALATA.**  
**CONSTANTINOPLE.**

**VISITORS TO CONSTANTINOPLE**



Should not fail to visit

**MARDIGUIANS' STORE**

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

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

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

Dress materials made in Marash.

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

EVERY ARTICLE MADE BY HAND.

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

**English Spoken. Fixed Prices.**

**STEPAN MARDIGUIAN SONS**

Established 1868.

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

**THE "UNDERWRITER"  
CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER**

Copper and steel, lead lined, American patent.

Instantaneous in action, no compli-  
cations, a necessity in every building



**FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,**

"LANCASHIRE" and "ROYAL"  
Insurance Companies.

Funds over £ 16,500,000 Stg.

Absolute security, liberal condi-  
tions, prompt settlement of Claims, etc.

**PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING  
MACHINERY**

Of every description and latest  
models.

For above, apply to

**A. W. SELLAR & Co.**

Altiparmak Han, Tchitchek Bazar, Stamboul.

**THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE  
SOCIETY L<sup>TD</sup>  
CONSTANTINOPLE.**

**HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.**

**PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.**

**KADIKUI, 21, Muhurdar Djatessi.**

Branches:

**STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.**

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

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

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

**1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.**

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata



