

The Orient.

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THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

24th Session (Dec. 13). A despatch from the Persian Chamber of Deputies was read pleading for the help of the Ottoman Chamber in procuring a favorable solution of the difficulties with Russia; also despatches of a similar nature from the Persians of Bombay, Calcutta and Tabriz. A resolution was passed requesting the Minister for Foreign Affairs to be present when the despatches should be discussed. The Adabazar-Bolou railroad concession was finally passed as modified by the Senate. A motion to grant the salary of Mahmoud Nedim Bey, Deputy for Hodeidah, for the months of October and November, since his absence was on the service of the State, was put on the docket for Saturday. This gentleman has just been appointed Governor *pro tem.* of Yemen. Three articles of the enlistment bill, dealing with the penalties for attempts to escape military service, were referred back, and five others were passed. Art. 70, concerning the military service of students of Moslem theology, gave rise to considerable discussion, but no action was possible owing to the dwindling number of those present.

25th Session (Dec. 16). The speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Russo-Persian conflict in the morning, and the speech of the Grand Vizier in the afternoon and the discussion following as to the constitutional amendment, made this a memorable day. As for the morning session, Assim Bey assured the Chamber that the Ottoman Government was profoundly moved by the conflict between its two neighbors, both friendly powers. Mr. Tcharikoff, the Russian Ambassador, had called on him to explain to him that the sending of troops to Kazvin was a provisional measure only, and that the Russian Government was at one with the Ottoman in desiring the maintenance of Persia's independence and territorial integrity. As proof of the correctness of the Ottoman attitude, Assim Bey said that the Persian Ambassador had called at the Sublime Porte to express officially the thanks of his government. The Chamber expressed its satisfaction with this declaration. Several more articles of the enlistment bill were acted on. Art. 76, which provides that Moslems and non-Moslems who were exempt from military service before the proclamation of the Constitution, are henceforth to be regarded as belonging to that class of the reserves to which their age assigns them, roused much opposition, Mr. Boussios claiming that it was unfair to call to the colors as reserves men of 30 to 45 years who have had no training as regulars; but the article was passed by majority vote.

In the afternoon the change proposed by the cabinet in

Article 35 of the Constitution was read, with the accompanying explanation. The article as modified is: "In case of conflict between the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies, if the Cabinet insists on its point of view and the Chamber categorically and repeatedly rejects it, the Sovereign has the right to change the Cabinet or else to dissolve the Chamber, on condition of proceeding to new Parliamentary elections within three months. Dissolution shall not be resorted to more than once in the course of a year. It is the right of the Sovereign to suspend provisionally the parliamentary sittings in case of war. The Sovereign has the absolute right to take or not to take the advice of the Senate regarding the dissolution of the Chamber. Nevertheless if the new Chamber expresses the same view as the preceding assembly, the opinion and decision of the Chamber must be accepted." In his lengthy speech in explanation, Said Pasha was repeatedly interrupted by the Opposition. He declared that the present war must lead to negotiations for peace; and that to bring these to a successful end, a strong and well-balanced government was needed. He indignantly denied that he desired to dissolve the Chamber and reinstate absolutism. He quoted from the Prussian, Belgian, Spanish, Austrian and Hungarian Constitutions provisions to show that there the dissolving power was vested in the Sovereign exclusively. The accusation of the Opposition papers that he was trying to "renew his misdeed of 1293 (1876)," he qualified as an absolute lie and a pure calumny. He said he was not in power when that first Parliament was dissolved for the peace negotiations, and that when, in 1878, not 1876, it was finally dissolved, he was not in the city. This proposition of the government was branded by certain newspapers as a *coup d'état*. He would remind them that in a *coup d'état* it was not laws that were made use of, but force. Were a traitor in power, capable of injuring the Constitution, he would stop at no legal restrictions. He concluded by entreating the deputies not to listen to lies about one who had served the State for sixty years. Medjdi Effendi said that however desirable such an amendment to the constitution might be, it could not possibly now obtain the requisite two-thirds vote of the deputies, or 184 out of 276 votes, so that it had best be referred to a commission. Loufi Fikri Bey inveighed against the proposed change, and especially against making it a matter of urgency. The Grand Vizier tried to reply, but was so often and so violently interrupted that he finally left the hall in disgust. After a recess of a half hour, the Chamber voted to refer the proposed amendment to the commission, and by a smaller majority agreed to make it a matter of urgency, demanding immediate action and report.

26th Session (Dec. 18). Ferid Bey (Kütahia) presented a written request for an explanation as to what constituted a "new cabinet", in Art. 35 of the Constitution. He also demanded a formal vote on the question of urgency of the previous session. Two written requests from Albanian deputies were put on the docket, the one calling for the rejection of the Cabinet's proposed Constitutional amendment, the other requesting an explanation from the Minister of War as to military operations at Shkodra previous to the Malissore revolt. In the afternoon session, Basri Bey (Debre) threw a bombshell into the camp by presenting a written accusation against the Grand Vizier, as being an unchangeable and bitter enemy of the Constitution. President Ahmed Riza Bey refused to read this *takrir* except in the presence of Said Pasha himself; and a tumult arose which soon became a veritable pandemonium, members of the Government and Opposition shouting most unparliamentary epithets at one another, and barely escaping actual blows. The President, when he could stand it no longer, left the chair and the hall; Seid Bey, leader of the Union and Progress party, and Haidar Bey, Secretary of the Chamber, tried in vain to quiet down Feizi Bey and Zeinel Abeddin Effendi, who are known as the two dreadnoughts of the Liberty and Agreement party. The deputies, left without a presiding officer, gradually withdrew from the hall, and when Ahmed Riza Bey returned, he had no deputies to call to order, and no meeting to adjourn.

CHINA'S REVOLUTION THROUGH TURKISH EYES.

Lintsingchow, China, Nov. 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Several copies of *The Orient* have come to hand since we arrived in China and the up-to-date news furnished us in its pages of current events in Turkey keeps us from feeling that we are wholly out of touch with the land in which we have so much personal interest. Turkey and China, by their wars external and internal and by the struggle both are having for a constitution, continue to hold the attention of the world at large, and are to-day the most interesting countries politically on the face of the earth. Having just come from Turkey, the land of turmoil and confusion, to this country with its inhabitants even more restless, we cannot but make a study of the people we are meeting in our travels and compare their complaints, dissatisfaction and real wrongs and distress with those of the people who are living under Turkish rule.

Civil war, and a bloody war, is now on in the provinces of China, and so far, success seems to be on the part of the Rebels. Troops are sent from Peking to put an end to the difficulties, but often instead of suppressing the rebels, join with them against "the powers that be."

So far the troubles have been confined to the southern provinces, but we now learn of instigators in these parts and find by personal conversation that the feeling against the present dynasty is strong and that the people, especially the Chinese, are tired of the Manchu reign and are in for a change, and from all that we can learn the present dynasty is doomed

and it is only a question of time, and as the outlook is at present, a very short time, before the government must pass over to new hands.

At present, in the province of Shantung all is quiet and in this part of the country the people do not seem in the least excited. There is apparently no danger for foreigners though as a matter of precaution the different consulates are calling the women and children from the more distant interior missions, to the sea coast. Of course in case of a general uprising it is better for foreigners to be nearer the consulates as travel and communication will in that case be greatly hindered.

China is surely waking out of her "Rip Van Winkle sleep" and we are daily surprised at the signs of progress about us. The hope of her future progress is in the education of her youth and China is fully aware of this fact, and is rising to the occasion and doing her best to educate her young men and boys both by sending them to foreign lands for training and by establishing schools well worth the name here in her own country.

While on the North German Lloyd from Port Said to Colombo it was my privilege and pleasure to meet several young Chinese returning from Columbia, Yale and Harvard to serve their country in important governmental positions awaiting them. These young men were charming fellows to meet and all wide awake to the problems of modern civilization and eager to return to their home land in order to help on with the wonderful awakening there.

Being interested in educational work, I naturally sought every opportunity in the large cities I visited to see for myself the work that the government is doing along educational lines. At Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking the government has established schools conducted along modern lines. The school directors in each place are Chinamen, for the most part educated abroad. Chinese classics are largely ruled out of these institutions, the English and Sciences being mostly taught by Americans.

The buildings, all erected since 1900, are well built and furnished with apparatus and desks from abroad. Tientsin, a bustling inland commercial city, is also the great educational centre of the country and here I had more time at my disposal for investigating the government's school system. Here, aside from well graded schools starting with work for the babies in the kindergarten and continuing on up through the different grades to and through the University course, we found industrial work well established and several hundred children busy learning different trades such as: weaving, cotton and silk dyeing, paper making, pottery manufacturing, hat making, basket weaving, embroidery work, hand painting, match manufacturing, lacquer work and various kinds of cabinet shop work.

The teachers over these different departments seemed to be men well fitted for their work and men capable of teaching. The grade of work done here is first class, and the goods turned out have a ready sale, the proceeds of which return to the school and go toward its support.

The Government University at Tientsin is well worth a visit by one interested in seeing the best of the higher educational work in China. The students are all picked men in this institution, and must be graduates of colleges or schools throughout the empire that are doing the equivalent of college work. The different departments such as law and civil engineering, and the laboratories for chemistry and physics are well furnished and equipped. The buildings in architectural design and general arrangement compare favorably with buildings erected for similar purposes on our university grounds at home.

The members of the faculty are men of ability and the student trained here is capable of taking his place among those who are ready to do something toward the making of new China.

In Peking, we met Mr. Chang, principal of the school established with the indemnity money returned to the Chinese government by the United States.

Mr. Chang was formerly connected with the government but after conversion to Christianity felt he could serve the country better along educational lines, so he established an independent school in his home city, Tientsin, and there met with so much success that the government asked him to take charge of the new school to be established in Peking; he accepted the new responsibility and went to work, at the same time keeping up his own school in Tientsin.

The growth of the new institution in Peking has been marvelous; the teachers are for the most part men and women instructors from America's best institutions, and a noble band of Christian workers. Mr. Chang before entering upon his duties, had an understanding with the government that he should not be hindered from teaching the principles of Christianity to his pupils. The enrollment this year is not far from five hundred, and plans are being made for a still larger number.

Mr. Chang received his education here in China, but has been in America and while there made a careful study of educational work and is putting into practice methods from our own school system that seem practical for his institutions here. As I conversed with Mr. Chang about his work, I could not but think of him as the Booker Washington of China and it is surely by means of men of this stamp, men through whom and in whom the spirit of Christ is working that this grand old Empire is to be transformed. I have faith to believe that such men are being trained and I am grateful for the privilege of meeting a few such here in North China.

Sincerely Yours

DANA K. GETCHELL.

The coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India took place with great pomp at Delhi on Dec. 12th. The King-Emperor proclaimed Delhi as the new capital of the Indian Empire. The separation of the province of Assam from Eastern Bengal was also announced.

TCHAKIRDJALI.

IMPRESSIONS OF ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

Some six years ago we spent a summer in the beautiful hill country above Eudemish. Although we knew that the famous Robin Hood of Turkey made that section his headquarters; yet we determined to venture there with our wives and children, relying upon the brigand's well-known friendship for Anglo-Saxons.

It was at a coffee-house in Boz Dagh that my eyes first rested upon Tchakirdjali; but my companion cautioned me not to address him by that name as he was usually called Mehmed Effendi. In reply to my salutations he responded politely and offered me coffee and cigarettes. While sipping the fragrant beverage I was able to scrutinize his face and figure as much as I wished; and it may interest the readers of *The Orient* to have a pen-picture of this remarkable outlaw.

Tchakirdjali was then about thirty years of age; his figure was short and stocky, but as he stood erect, with his shoulders thrown well back and with his head high in the air, he made no ignoble impression. His features were regular and pleasing, for he had a small mouth, crowned by a light moustache, red cheeks, a good forehead and remarkably expressive eyes. It was these eyes which caught and fixed one's attention. They were brown in color, ordinarily gentle and mild in expression, but when the owner became excited or startled, the pupils dilated and fire seemed to flash from them.

We were all very much astonished at the gentleness and natural refinement of this outlaw. Instead of a swarthy, gigantic villain, with a face made hideous by scars and with features distorted by evil passions, we beheld a simple dignified peasant, low voiced and courteous in his speech, the only inkling to his profession being his alertness and the rifle which never left his grasp.

Tchakirdjali often came to our houses, accompanied by several members of his band, which numbered fifty-five at that time. He always departed himself with decorum and would drink cup after cup of tea, of which he was very fond, conversing the while about Turkey or asking questions about England and America. He was not unmindful of his duties as host, and upon several occasions he invited us to feasts at sunset in the meadow, where he saw that everything was decently and properly done. These feasts were events long to be remembered. The background and surroundings were most romantic, for we sat in circles beneath huge chestnut trees upon a carpet of turf. As we ate the delicious roast lamb and pilaf, we watched the evening shadows creep up the sides of Boz-Dagh until only the snow-crowned summit was lighted by the last rays of the sun. After the feast the chief took a piece of soap from his girdle and offered it to us, and when we had washed our hands at the brook he led his band to a level place near by and the evening prayers were said. Tchakirdjali was most regular in his devotions and upon many occasions I have seen him going through his prayers with his rifle at his feet.

The only occasion upon which I saw Tchakirdjali really annoyed was when he attended one of our picnics in the meadow. Some one had a camera and proposed taking a picture of the party. When the chief saw this he lifted up his rifle and spoke some words to his lieutenant. We at once saw what was wrong and had the camera put away; we tried to reassure our guest, but he was obviously suspicious and did not relax until the rest of the party had gone home. He then proposed target practice with Browning pistols. An egg was placed against a bank some thirty yards away and the chief broke it at the second shot.

Target practice and tramping over the mountains seemed to be the chief's only work or pastime. He was proud of his skill and strength; and he once rather contemptuously asked me if I would be willing or able to sleep on the bare ground throughout the winter. He seemed to have his band under absolute control, and we heard no complaints. The members of the band were nearly all young men of prepossessing appearance, very well dressed and armed to the teeth. The lieutenant was an exception, as he was a coarse, brutal fellow, who gave a good key to his character by a remark he once made. That same evening he was firing at a target across the plain when one of his companions called his attention to two hodjas who were walking towards the target. "Never mind about a couple of hodjas," he exclaimed, and went on firing.

Tchakirdjali doubtless deteriorated during the last few years and became a callous murderer and robber; but I may say that during the three months we were in the mountains, seeing him nearly every day and hearing the report of his rifle nearly every night, we felt no alarm but rather a sense of security, as we knew that no lesser outlaw would dare approach the precincts where the redoubtable chief held sway.

The latest reports make out that Tchakirdjali has been killed. I hope that these reports are true, for he had become a veritable curse to the country: but I shall not be surprised if he appears again or if the report of his rifle again awakes echoes in the beautiful vale of Boz Dagh.

C. W. L.

THE DEFEAT OF THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS.

It is interesting to see the attitude of the various party organs on the election of the Opposition candidate in this city to a seat in Parliament. The president of the new Liberty and Agreement party, Senator Damad Ferid Pasha, has addressed the following manifesto to the electors:

"The election of Tahir Haireddin Bey shows that the nation has full confidence in this party, and that the party, thus clothed with national confidence, can render noteworthy service to the state. The party has two high objects: one, the establishing of an actual Constitution; the other, the securing of Ottoman unity by full harmony between the nationalities. While the majority given Tahir Haireddin is a proof that the former is well appreciated by the Ottoman nation, the latter is already assured, since the electors of the second degree,

Greeks and Armenians, our compatriots, with a few exceptions, voted almost unanimously for our candidate. This election shows that the party has the sympathy, not only of the electors of the second degree, but also of the general Ottoman public whose opinion those electors express. Our party is proud of this, and wishes to express its thanks and congratulations to all the electors who so faithfully interpreted public opinion."

The *Yeni Gazetta*, after congratulating the new party on defeating a party so well organized and so experienced, continues:

"We are the first to applaud the organization of the committee of Union and Progress. But still we have never neglected an opportunity to say that that organization had, with the lapse of time, departed from its original basis and was losing ground each day by following a policy of favoritism for its partisans. Today our statements are borne out by the event. The capital, the index of national feeling, did not vote for the candidate of Union and Progress party, which it esteemed and trusted up till the present; and, expressing its free and untrammelled will, it elected the candidate of the Opposition. This fact should cause both the Majority party and all our political leaders to reflect. It goes without saying that the nation wishes to live under a free and truly constitutional administration; it will tolerate no oppression from any quarter whatever, it will not forgive those who abuse its confidence. Hereafter those who try to take into their own hands the destinies of the nation will sooner or later suffer moral defeat. Remembering that the nation sleeps no longer, each must regulate his line of conduct accordingly. Today the Union and Progress party, defeated in the political conflict which has begun in the land, has received a bitter lesson. Today the Liberty and Agreement party has been successful and won a victory, but it may one of these days fall, and find itself in greater torment than the Union and Progress party. The Liberty and Agreement party enjoys today the smile of the nation; but it must study the phases through which the Union and Progress party has passed, and avoid the same faults. It must use well the trust reposed in it by the nation. Nothing can stand before the power of the nation. It has succeeded in trampling under feet Abdul Hamid, who held down its destinies for 33 years. It will allow no one to abuse its name and its power. As we have said, the late election is not the sign of the downfall of the Union and Progress party, but a warning."

The *Sabah* thus philosophizes:

"The proof of the existence among us as well of independence in voting, a fundamental basis of constitutional life, should rejoice us all.... The capital had elected till now the Union and Progress candidates. But clearly the populace of Constantinople could not be compelled to elect eternally Union and Progress partisans. It is an undeniable truth that there are now also followers of the Liberty and Agreement party. Even if no other motive existed, the election of one candidate of the Opposition was needed in order to maintain the rights of the minority. The method of elections with us

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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does not safeguard the rights of the minority. After a constitutional life of three years and a-half, the election at Constantinople of an Opposition deputy was necessary to prove the independence of the electors of the second degree, and to show that they follow the currents of public opinion. This being an actual fact, without regard to the efforts made by both parties, every friend of the Constitution ought to rejoice. The basis of the Constitution is liberty in voting. All parties, Opposition or Government, should recognize this as the greatest force in the political life of the country. However regrettable it is that owing to martial law the first stage of the contest, namely the electoral struggle, was well nigh eliminated, yet we must congratulate ourselves that the election itself went off in perfect quiet and order. By always maintaining this orderly spirit, we shall show ourselves true friends of the Constitution."

The *Tanin* likens this election to the race between the hare and the tortoise. It says:

"The Union and Progress committee was sure of its right, its force and its majority, and calmly awaited the result of the election without showing any agitation. So great was its assurance that it even made no effort, while the Liberty and Agreement labored to unite the votes of the Opposition. At previous elections one of the Opposition candidates received 120 votes, another 30 and a third 35. That is, two years ago more than 180 votes in Constantinople went to the Opposition. In the course of these two years they gained only 26 votes, — no great progress. Had the votes given Shefik Bey and Shemseddin Bey, — which were cast certainly by Union and Progress partisans, — not been scattered, the Union and Progress candidate would have been victorious. On the contrary he was beaten by a majority of one vote. This one vote should be an example in the history of party struggles. For instance, Memdouh Bey [the defeated candidate], an elector of the second degree, did not vote. The electors who were in the country districts came to Constantinople to vote, but others who were here, confident that our side had the majority, did not leave their business.

"In this country the life of parties can be secured only by political struggles. The Union and Progress party could not live on the glorious record of its first success in bringing in the Constitution. It is natural that it should be attacked

from without, and that treachery should appear within. By going through trials, a party assumes more solidarity. The Union and Progress party, secure on its grand foundations, needs to purify itself. Let this purification be as radical as possible; those who had joined from personal motives and not from conviction will confer a great benefit on the party by quitting it."

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

The Balkan Committee (especially Mr. Noel Buxton and Miss Isabel Fry) have collected money for the education of a Turkish girl in the American College for Girls who shall afterward work for Turkish women in some way, preferably by teaching. This student is called the British Bursary Scholar and the present incumbent is a girl from the Turkish Lycée who promises to be a most satisfactory pupil.

The students of the College gave a small bazaar on Monday of this week the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fires in Stamboul.

A Biological Club has been formed at the American College for Girls to include others besides the regular students of the Biology classes.

When an opportunity was given for students to join this club forty-four immediately signed their names. Various other appointments on the evening chosen for its club meetings limited the number somewhat.

Dr. Mackenzie is to give the first paper and open a discussion on the Fig and its affinities. After that students will present papers and study different biological subjects and their connection with the immediate environment of the College.

I. F. D.

THE WAR.

Very little progress has been made this past week in the Italo-Turkish war. The Italian forces have occupied the oasis of Tadjoura with no resistance, and have strengthened their positions on the outskirts of the entire Tripoli oasis. The situation at the other ports is unchanged. Sig. Marconi has arrived at Benghazi, to superintend the wireless telegraph installation. The Ottoman military authorities claim to have proof that the Italians are using dum-dum bullets, made at the government factory in Italy, although the use of these inhuman missiles has been prohibited by international agreement. The Italians deny using any such bullets. Much relief was caused in Smyrna by the news that the Italians there were not to be expelled after all. Persistent rumors are heard, not only through the British dailies, but also in well-informed circles in Constantinople, that peace is shortly to be negotiated. Such a step would be extremely distasteful to Turkish extremists, but would seem the wisest move for the sake of commercial and financial prosperity. A violent storm last Saturday at Tripoli did great damage to the Italian aeroplane department, but fortunately caused no loss of life. The Arabs are said to be concentrating at Azizié, sixty kilometres south of Tripoli.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A Consortium of German, Belgian, French and Austrian capitalists has been formed, to take over and manage the electric lighting and traction enterprises of Constantinople. They will secure control of the tramways and the tunnel, as well as the Ganz electric lighting concession.

As had been expected, Archbishop Arsharouni, of Broussa, was on Friday last elected by the national Council as Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, receiving 52 votes to 36 for Mgr. Tourian, the former Patriarch.

The Opposition dailies *Teesisat* and *Isopolitia* have been suppressed by order of the courtmartial for the usual offense of too free criticism.

This week Friday is the Moslem New Year's day, being the first of Moharrem, 1330.

The summer palace of the British Ambassador at Therapia was totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE PROVINCES.

A telegram from Governor of Bitlis announces that the famous Kourdish brigand Malo, who had long been the terror of the province, has been killed.

A Jewish deputy has been elected from the Yemen province in Arabia, his name being Selim Umzan Effendi.

Following the destruction of the mosque at Ishtib by a bomb explosion, a riot took place in the town, in which a large number of Bulgarians are reported killed and wounded. Martial law has been proclaimed there. The students of the University of Sofia have held a meeting of protest against the rioting.

At the request of the authorities of Central Turkey College, the military commander of Aintab has detailed Capt. Adil Bey of the Turkish army to give instruction in military drill to the students of the college department; and work commenced four weeks ago.

Mr. E. D. Trowbridge has given \$100 as the first gift on the fund for the Central Turkey College gymnasium.

The station-master at the Salonica railroad station was shot and killed on Dec. 11th by a police officer who was apparently demented.

NOTES.

Dr. Christie of Tarsus has gone to Khartoum for the winter for the sake of his health.

Prof. and Mrs. Dewing of Robert College are open to congratulations on the birth of a son, Charles Edward, on Sunday, Dec. 17th.

Mrs. E. D. Marden arrived in Constantinople yesterday by Orient Express.

Mr. C. A. Theodoridi, American Harbor-master at Constantinople, died last week.

OTHER LANDS.

The Maharajahs of Kolhapur and Mysore have donated each a splendid site in Kolhapur and Bangalore respectively to the Y. M. C. A's of those towns.

The Y. M. C. A. of Chicago includes only 1.4 % of the eligible young men of the city; that of Philadelphia, 2 %; that of New York, 3.7 %; that of Baltimore, 3.8 %; while in Topeka, over 26 % are members, and on the Panama Canal Zone, 60 % are members.

The British steamer "Delhi", with the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their two daughters on board, was wrecked on the Moorish coast near Gibraltar on Wednesday last.

A total sum of 6,980,902 francs, or about \$1,350,000, was realized from the sale of the jewels of Abdul Hamid in Paris.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, has been incapacitated for further work, his right hand having been made helpless by paralysis.

The joint Army and Navy Board that has investigated the wreck of the "Maine" in Havana harbor, reports that its destruction was due to an exterior explosion followed by two magazine explosions.

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Secretary of State for the Treasury, was wounded in the face last Saturday by a missile thrown at him by a miscreant as he was leaving a meeting of women suffragists whom he had addressed.

The Chinese Imperial troops have defeated the insurgents in a battle near Nang-Chuan.

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