

# The Orient.

January 11, 1911

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 39

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**22<sup>nd</sup> Session** (Jan. 4). Nafi Pasha, the oldest deputy in the house, attempted to speak of negotiations going on between the Government and Nejib Asfar, concerning the irrigation of a vast territory in Arabia by a company in which certain deputies are to have an interest. The president ruled the question out, as outside the order of the day, but advised the Pasha to present a resolution later on this subject. A vizirial letter on a case brought forward by the Ministry of War, and already twice submitted to the house last spring, was read. A deputy stated on behalf of the proper committee that the case had been investigated and the report printed and distributed. The secretary of the Chamber reported a great many bills tabled from last year, and proposed to despatch them by taking up one each day; he also suggested taking up the discussion of such parts of the Budget as have already passed examination, without waiting for the complete report of the Budget Committee, and thus to avoid the inconvenience of provisional Budgets. This suggestion was deemed impracticable; but it was reported that the Budget may be expected to be ready by the end of the current month. The Chamber then took up the reading of the Enlistment Bill, of which the first five articles and Article 6, Paragraphs 1 and 2, had been gone over last year. There was much discussion about the monks; a comparison was drawn between them and the students of Moslem theology, and it was moved that a limit be set on the number of persons in monasteries and in Moslem theological institutions. Finally an amendment was carried to the effect that all those Moslem religious teachers known as *Ders-i-am* teachers, and all who have won by examination the title of *rouous*, and are actually engaged in teaching, be exempt from military service. As for the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, exempting from military service those in the personal employ of the Sultan, it was ruled that cooks, kitchen servants, gardeners, etc., are not to be included in the staff of privileged attendants upon the person of His Majesty. The 5<sup>th</sup> Paragraph, exempting students, in the high schools officially recognized by the authorities and young Ottomans studying in higher schools abroad, gave rise to a long discussion resulting in a decision that this and the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph be discussed in the presence of the Minister of Education and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Shekib Bey (Menteshe), on the protest of the Chamber, withdrew his resignation, which he had offered for personal reasons. From the discussion of the bill prohibiting the transfer of certain real estates it was seen that three persons had endeavored to take possession of some estates in lieu of their back claims upon

the Government. They had paid down ten per cent in cash and meant to pay the balance in certificates of salary unpaid. Somehow the transfer had not been effected and the estates had been sold to others. In the meantime their claims had not been duly inserted into the account of the floating debt. So it was proposed to nullify the proceedings by refunding the bidders from the emergency funds and by passing the rest of the dues into the account of the floating debt. It was decided to approve the bill, providing that the two parties should be free to appeal to the courts for the defense of their rights. The Committee on excuses reported as valid the excuses of as many as 27 absent deputies. The sitting was closed at 4 P.M.

**23<sup>d</sup> Session** (Jan. 9). After the minutes of the preceding sitting were read, the bill prohibiting the transfer of certain estates and authorizing the government to pay off the expenses undergone in connection with the process of auction was read in the amended form and was approved. Certain vizirial letters regarding the transfer of some amounts from one chapter of the Budget to another, the life pension of Niazi Bey and the additional appropriation for the Hedjaz Railroad were referred to Committees for previous discussion. The Committee reports on bills for the repair of warships, the printing of account books and documents and the appropriation for a prison building beyond the Seven Towers were placed on the docket. Then Naji Bey (Tripoli) was invited to the rostrum for his interpellation, which he put in this wise. He had no ambition to overthrow the Minister of Instruction. He merely wished to set forth the miserable situation of his district from the standpoint of education and to ask prompt measures for its redress. The Italians have 12 schools in Tripoli, he said, whereas no single school has been opened by the ministry ever since the declaration of the Constitution. There are in all four schools of the old regime and they have no teachers, or if they have any, no wages are given them. In the whole province counting as many as 1½ million inhabitants not more than 3,000 persons can read or understand Turkish. Instead of at least 25 elementary schools there are hardly two, whose teachers receive 600 piasters a month apiece, and in place of a high school there is but one and that one in a wretched state. Then came forward Husein Djahid Bey, who said the Minister set himself big enterprises, but achieved none of them. If he lacked funds to improve the poor schools of the old regime and to increase their number, a loan might have been concluded or the military appropriations might have been reduced, for the greatest need of the country is education. Despite the fact that the budget of the ministry is three times as large as



it was of old, no trace is seen of the fair promises made last year. A committee was formed charged with the task of improving schools, preparing programs and choosing text books, but this Committee has long been forgotten. The newly founded lycées are not taking the place of the high schools of old. For young ladies, there are neither high schools, nor normal schools, while the establishment of orderly schools would have greatly helped to hasten the fellowship and solidarity so much missed among the various races of the country. Inspectors are sent in all directions and these cost high sums. The Minister began his reply with thanks for the opportunity given him to set forth his plan and policy. Then he denied the charge that he had neither plan nor program. The fact was he found none when he was called to his post. He declared that it was the duty of the government to open schools, and that was impossible unless there be a plan. First teachers are required, and some 30 students have been sent to Europe, 25 of whom are in Germany and the rest in France. Normal schools have been opened in the capital and in Angora, Diarbekir, Uskub and Syria, one in each. But it is not possible to sow today and to reap tomorrow. As for the tour of the inspectors, it is an inevitable necessity and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. We ought to find out what we need. It is with this in view that inspectors are sent to all quarters; their work is heavy and multiform. The total number of schools in the empire is 15,132. In founding the lycées the primary schools have not been overlooked; and it is noteworthy that as many as 300 non Moslems are already attending the lycées. After the noon recess was over Dr. Riza Nour was granted a furlough of two months, and a bill dealing with immorality in the provinces was submitted to a committee. Then the Minister, continuing his address, declared that he had opened 44 schools in Yemen and a boarding school in Tripoli. Finally his explanation was deemed sufficient and the house passed a vote of confidence in him by 128, the entire opposition abstaining from voting.

#### DR. PATTON'S TRIP.

A letter just at hand from Dr. Patton, dated Port Said Jan. 3<sup>rd</sup>, states that he has just reached that port in company with Mr. and Mrs. S. v. R. Trowbridge, en route for India. Dr. Patton went overland from Adana and Marash to Aintab, and had a most enjoyable as well as interesting and instructive journey. The trip was made partly by araba and partly on horseback. The roads proved to be passable and everything went off nicely. His route took him through the heart of the district visited during the late events. He visited the little churches in places along his route, met the survivors and thus gained what can only be obtained through a personal visit. He had many meetings at Adana, Marash, and Aintab and writes that he considers the work in that region as "simply great." He sends his greetings to his friends in Constantinople, Adabazar and Brousa to whom he is unable to write personally on account of pressure of time and work.

#### CYRUS HAMLIN.

The life of a pioneer is always thrilling. For there is in the stuff of which pioneers are made the quality that thrills. The Huguenot stock put iron into the blood of the farmer's boy in Maine who so unexpectedly stood before kings in his after life. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his cousin Hannibal was Vice-President of the United States. A prophetic soul could have written the future of the boy of ten who, when given seven cents for gingerbread and missions, gave it all for missions. One who had to work as hard to earn an education as did Cyrus Hamlin, was providentially fitted to show others how to earn an education; and the Bowdoin college student who could construct a steam engine that really worked, when there had never yet been one seen in the whole state of Maine, was father to the man who constructed the famous bakery, the beer-barrel laundry, and Robert College.

Seldom has it been the fortune of Constantinople to have a missionary with so wide a range of interests. Suffering and need appealed to him on all sides, whether in the ignorance and degradation of a people, or in the wounded Crimean soldier; in the anathematized and boycotted evangelical, or in the victim of cholera in the gutter; in the dog on the Maine farm, or in the poor student trying to earn an education. Though sent out primarily to do educational work, he delighted in preaching, did no little literary work, helped in the building of church buildings at Brousa, Bardizag, Rodosto and a dozen other places, played the part of a medical missionary before there were any such, and proved the value of industrial training against the conservatism of his colleagues, and of a college education for Orientals against the conservatism of mission secretaries. He was on intimate terms not only with the ministers and ambassadors in Constantinople, but with the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Kinnaid and others in England; and his opinion on political questions was highly valued. Whether as a missionary of the American Board, as President of Robert College, as a Professor in Bangor Theol. Seminary, or as President of Middlebury College, his executive and constructive ability were conspicuous. Coupled with this was that other "saving grace,"—a keen sense of humor. His ability as a story-teller was known far and wide; and he saw the humorous side of a situation as soon as any one, and lived longer for it.

His later years of retirement at Lexington were by no means years of idleness. He was frequently called upon to make addresses in the interests of missionary work; and at the request of his children, wrote his autobiography, "My Life and Times," which brings up to a much later date the narrative of his earlier work, "Among the Turks."

On Aug. 2, 1900, he was present at a farewell service in Boston for several missionaries sailing for Turkey, and offered prayer. From there he went to Manchester—by—the—Sea, to a Hamlin family reunion; and from there on Aug. 8<sup>th</sup> to Portland, Me., where he gave an address at the celebration of "Home Week". That evening, he breathed his last. In view of his life—work for the peoples of this country, it was eminently fitting that Armenians should carry his body to its last resting—place, and that Armenians should erect a monument over his Lexington grave. But the truer monument to his indomitable zeal for the Christian training of the Orient stands in masonry above the Castle of the Conqueror on the Bosphorus, in the building that bears his name. Had he lived till Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1911, he would have been one hundred years old; but he has passed to where time has no further meaning, and has received his reward for faithful labor.



## THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report. Dec. 31st - Jan. 7th.

Maximum temperature	(Jan. 5)	62.5° F.
Minimum	(Jan. 5)	37.0 "
Rainfall: -	(Jan. 1)	.03 inches
	(Jan. 2)	.15 "
Total for the month to date		.18 "

The holidays began on Friday afternoon the 6th at 3.30 o'clock. On account of the quarantine many of the students and some of the faculty, who would otherwise have gone away, will remain at the College, and we shall still have a large family.

On Saturday evening, in honor of the Greek Christmas Miss Burns gave a party in the Pagoda, which was a very successful and enjoyable affair.

The hygiene lectures for women in Turkish were interrupted longer than we expected but will begin again on Friday the 13th. The following lectures have been promised: -

- Jan. 13. Insects and Diseases,  
Dr. SULEIMAN NOUMAN PASHA.
- Jan. 20. The Hygiene and Food of Children, 1,  
Dr. KADRI RASHID PASHA.
- Jan. 27. The Hygiene of the Eyes, Glasses,  
Dr. H. ZIA BEY.
- Feb. 3. Typhoid Fever and how to avoid it,  
Dr. SULEIMAN NOUMAN PASHA.
- Feb. 10. The Hygiene and Food of Children, 2,  
Dr. KADRI RASHID PASHA.
- Feb. 17. Infectious Diseases,  
Dr. SULEIMAN NOUMAN PASHA.
- Feb. 24. The Body and the Mind,  
Dr. GALIB ATA BEY.
- March 10. The Care of Children, in reference  
to the development of the bones,  
Dr. KADRI RASHID PASHA.
- March 17. Hygiene of the Nerves,  
Dr. GALIB ATA BEY.
- March 24. How to avoid Tuberculosis,  
Dr. SULEIMAN NOUMAN PASHA.
- March 31. The Education of Nervous Children,  
Dr. GALIB ATA BEY.
- April 7. (Subject to be announced),  
Dr. RIZA TEWFIK BEY.

The lectures will be given in the Chapel at the Bible House (Findjandjilar Yokoushou) Stamboul at 2.30 P.M.

Ladies are cordially invited to be present.

## SPELLING OF ORIENTAL NAMES.

Three articles on this general topic have appeared in the *Orient* within the past four months, in the issues for Sept. 28, Oct. 19, and Nov. 23. The first is stated to have reference to Turkish, Armenian and Greek names and other words. The second sets forth the rules of the Royal Geographical Society for the spelling of geographical names the world over. The third treats of the peculiarities of Arabic transliteration. The system of the R. G. S., so fully set forth, is open to the following observations: - (1) It is clearly stated that for Indian names and for Chinese names, separate systems are adopted from that set forth in general. I believe this also holds true of Russian names. Why not, then, a separate system for Turkish names? (2) No provision is made, so far as stated in that article, for such sounds as the French **u** and **eu**, nor for the final short **u** sound, like the unaccented final **e** in French poetry. All three of these sounds are most common in Turkish and need adequate equivalents. (3) The rule that "the shorter sound of the different vowels, when necessary to be indicated, can be expressed by doubling the consonant that follows," is most inapplicable in a language like Turkish or Arabic, where a doubled consonant means that the sound of the consonant is prolonged to twice the ordinary time. (4) While in general it is certainly preferable to use **f** for the **f**-sound, and not **ph**, would it not be better to state an exception in the case of Greek words, rather than write **Filadelfia** and **Fokis**?

Prof. Day's article professedly refers to Arabic names and the peculiarities of Arabic spelling. In neither Turkish, Armenian nor Greek does the necessity of dots under consonants appear; for even the Turkish, while using the Arabic alphabet, makes no difference in the pronunciation of its three letters for **s**, **س**, **ص** and **ث**, nor in its two **t**'s, **ت** and **ط**, nor in its three **z**'s, **ذ**, **ض** and **ز**; nor is it possible to transliterate by any one letter **ك**, which is sometimes **k**, sometimes **g**, sometimes **y**, and sometimes **n** or **ng**.

The greatest divergence of view among those using Turkish and Armenian is to be expected on the sounds of **ou**, as in **Samsoun**, and of **u**, as in **Hunchag**, and of **ü**, as in **Gürün**. If most people would prefer **oo** to **ou**, that might be adopted, though I believe Prof. Day is right in saying that it is better to use the European vowel sounds than the English. But as to that, I most strenuously object to the totally artificial and (to an Englishman or American) misleading German use of **y** for the short **u** sound, as in **Hyntschak**, or **Yrmak**. If the majority prefer **ü** for the **ou** sound, I am willing to write **Beirüt** and **Samsün** and **Kharpüt**; only if possible, let us be uniform, so far as the Turkish words are concerned. It would be interesting to hear from some one in the Eastern Mission as to Armenian spellings; and also to hear from Egypt whether the Syrian Protestant College spelling of Arabic names is in general use there.

CHARLES T. RIGGS.



### PIUS X. AND THE ORIENTAL CHURCHES.

The Roman Pontiff has addressed a circular letter to the Archbishops who are delegates of the Holy See at Constantinople, and in Greece, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, Syria and the East Indies. This letter is dated at St. Peter's, December 26, 1910, and is in part as follows:—

Since the peoples of the Orient began, about the end of the ninth century, to separate from the Catholic Church, many holy men have tried to bring our separated brethren back to the bosom of this Church. All our predecessors, the Pontiffs, have tried by every means, now by paternal exhortations, now by public embassies, now by solemn councils, to end this separation which has caused such grief both West and East. No one can forget with what eagerness our predecessor, Leo XIII., of blessed memory, invited the peoples of the Orient to return to the Roman Church. "We certainly rejoice in the ancient glory of the Orient," said he. "There is found the cradle of the salvation of mankind, and there the Christian religion began; thence have flowed like a mighty river toward the Occident all the benefits we have received, including the Gospel. Bearing all this in mind, we desire above all things to work for the restoration, among all the Oriental peoples, of the virtues of their ancestors. For there are indications that these peoples will reunite one day with the Roman Church."

We also have no less strong desire to see the day when the wall shall be broken down, and there shall "one flock, and one shepherd."

But an article published recently in the *Roma e l'Oriente* entitled "Thoughts on the question of the union of the Churches," has caused us great grief. For this article makes the following statements, no less audacious than false;—namely, that the dogma of the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Son does not depend on the very words of the Gospel, and is not proven by the belief of the Fathers of the Church. Further, doubt is lightly expressed as to whether the sacred dogmas concerning Purgatory and the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin were known by the doctors of the first centuries. The error already condemned by Innocent X., that St. Paul should be regarded in all points as the equal of St. Peter, is repeated. Likewise the equally false opinion is expressed that in the first centuries the Catholic Church was not on the monarchical principal, that is, that the Primacy of the Roman Church has no solid basis. Even the doctrine of the Eucharist is attacked, and the writer would admit the contention of the Greek Church that the words of consecration have no effect till after the recitation of the prayer called the *Epiclesis*. It is evident that the Church has no right to make any innovation regarding the very substance of the sacraments. And it is contrary to Catholic teaching that confirmation administered by any and every priest should be considered valid.

This brief résumé, Venerable Brethren, will convince you that this article is a scandal to all who read it; and we ourselves were astounded to see the Catholic doctrine so boldly perverted, and many historical facts as to the cause

for the eastern schism so audaciously twisted. Further, the holy pontiffs Nicholas I. and Leo IX. are falsely accused of being the cause of this separation, the one by his severe reprimands, and the other by his boastfulness and ambition. Historical facts are trampled on when the holy Crusades are represented as acts of brigandage, and when the graver charge is made that the zeal of the Roman Pontiffs to recall the peoples of the Orient to the Roman church is attributable to a desire for domination and not to the apostolic solicitude to feed the flock of Christ.

It is affirmed besides that at Florence the Greeks were forced by the Latins to subscribe to the union, or that they were induced by false arguments to accept the dogma of the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Son also. Nay more, doubt is even expressed as to whether the General Councils since the separation of the Greeks, from the eighth council till that of the Vatican, should be considered as really ecumenical. Starting with these false bases, a kind of hybrid union is proposed, the suggestion being that the two churches consider as legitimate only their common patrimony before the separation, consigning the rest to profound silence.

These propositions and opinions are false, daring and contrary to the Catholic faith; and you are exhorted to urge all the faithful to abide in the doctrine they have received, and not believe any other, though an angel from heaven should come to announce it. At the same time, we beg you to make them understand that our heart's deepest desire is that all efforts be used that the desired union be effected as early as possible, so that the lambs that discord has dispersed may come back to one confession of faith and under one supreme shepherd.

Lastly let all work together to preserve the Catholic faith, transmitted in the Sacred Scriptures, the tradition of the Fathers, the common sentiment of the Church, the general councils and the decrees of the Sovereign Pontiffs; and God, the author and lover of peace, will hasten the day when the peoples of the Orient, full of joy, will come back to the Catholic unity, and, united to the Apostolic See, after having rejected their errors, will enter the harbor of eternal safety.

We are glad to inform you that the well-beloved author of this article, ill-considered, it is true, but written in good faith, has sincerely and with all his heart, in Our presence, accepted the views expressed in the present letter, and is ready to teach, reject and condemn, all his life, whatever the Holy See teaches, rejects and condemns.

We may add for the benefit of our readers that the author of the article referred to is Prince Max of Saxony. From the above papal epistle it would seem that there is no room in the Catholic system for the free investigation of historical facts, but that the decrees of the Sovereign Pontiffs decide such facts and that eternal safety depends upon submission to the Holy See. Probably the Oriental Churches will fail to see it from this point of view.



## A SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Martha A. King Memorial School for the Deaf has been successfully started as a department of the Woman's Board work at Marsovan. The oral method is used and it is the intention to teach each pupil the language of his own home. The present year the Greek department has been opened, an Armenian department will be opened in September 1911, and one in Turkish as soon as there is a demand for it.

Children (both boys and girls) will be received at from six to eight years of age. Older children may be accepted but it is very important for the attainment of the best results of the training that pupils begin the work within the age limits named. The teacher in charge of the training of these children is Miss Galene Philadelphvevs, a graduate of the regular course and of the teachers' training course of Smyrna Collegiate Institute. Miss Philadelphvevs has spent two years at Clark School for the Deaf, Northampton, Massachusetts, in preparation for this work. Both the home and school life of the children are under most careful supervision. Terms and other conditions of admission will be given on application. Correspondence should be addressed to Miss C. R. Willard, American School, Marsovan.

## ROBERT COLLEGE.

Ground is to be broken this month for the erection of the Engineering School and shops. The erection of the Y. M. C. A. building, the infirmary, another dormitory and several houses for professors will commence in the near future.

Rev. Thomas Davidson Christie, D. D., LL. D., preached in the College Chapel Sunday morning, January first. Dr. Christie was a guest in the Gibbons home for a week during the holiday season. During Dr. Christie's visit Professor and Mrs. Gibbons entertained also Sir William M. Ramsay of Aberdeen University, Rev. Robert Frew, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Peet, and Miss Ruth-Rouse, Travelling Secretary for the World's Student Federation.

Professor and Mrs. Dewing moved into their new home on the last day of the old year. Their house is the latest of those which have been built by the college. It is heated by hot water, and wired for electric lighting.

Mr. Damon has returned from an extended tour through Macedonia, with some 200 photographs and an interesting story to tell.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### The Capital.

The Department of State has appointed Mr. Gabriel Bie Ravndal, till now U. S. Consul-General at Beyrout, to be U. S. Consul-General at Constantinople to succeed the late Mr. Ozmun. Mr. Ravndal has already arrived in the Capital, but is detained for a few days at the German Hospital for treatment. We are glad to learn that his trouble is not disquieting, and that he will soon be out.

It has been ascertained that the monument on the Hill of Liberty rests on insecure foundations, as the soil is somewhat clayey. The question is raised of reconstructing the whole monument.

A recent issue of the Turkish daily, *Ikdam*, contained an article, covering practically the whole of the front page, wherein the writer describes a play he saw in Vienna depicting the persecutions of Protestants by Roman Catholics in the Tyrol in bygone days; and he enlarges at length on the superiority of Protestantism, which follows the teachings of the New Testament, over Roman Catholicism, which, he says, departs from those teachings.

Rev. Howard Bliss, D.D., President of the Syrian Protestant College, spent four days here this week on his return from America to Beyrout, and preached last Sunday morning at Robert College. He reports Mrs. Daniel Bliss as still very ill, at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

During the two weeks from Dec. 28<sup>th</sup> to Jan. 10<sup>th</sup>, there were reported 68 new cases of Cholera in Constantinople, and 55 deaths, mostly from previous cases.

This week Tuesday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs received from Salonica the check so long awaited, for one million liras, signed by Abdul Hamid. This check, together with another for half that amount, will be cashed in a Berlin bank according to *La Turquie*.

The disirict in Stamboul, near the mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror, which was burned in the disastrous fire of two years ago, is to be rebuilt after a most comprehensive modern plan. Two great boulevards, each 30 metres wide, are to be constructed, the one leading to the Adrianople Gate, the other past the mausoleum of the Conqueror and down to Oun Kapan. The remaining streets are to be 15 metres wide. The ancient pillar known as the Column of Marcian (in Turkish, Kuz Tash), is to form the centre of a square, 40 metres on a side, from which will extend the first-named boulevard.



A large number of the journalists of the city met this week at the Galata Serai Lycée, to organize a Press Association. The regulations, prepared in advance, were adopted; and after an eloquent address by the editor-in-chief of the *Sabah*, provisional officers were elected as follows:—

President: Diran Eff. Kelekian, editor-in-chief of the *Sabah*. Vice-president: Mahmoud Sadik Bey, editor-in-chief of the *Yeni Gazetta*. Council of administration: Hussein Djahid Bey, of the *Tanin*; Abdullah Zuhdi Bey, of the *Yeni Gazetta*; Hussein Kiazim Bey, of the *Terjumani Hakikat*; Assadourian Effendi, of the *Ikdam*; Ahmed Ihsan Bey, of the *Servet-i-Funoun*; Ahmed Rasim Bey, of the *Sabah*, Djemil Bey, of the *Djem*; Kyr. Keshishoglou, of the *Patris*; Ahmed Aghaef Effendi, of the *Jeune Turc*; and M. Fresco, of the *El Tiempo*.

At the close of this inauguration of what should prove a most beneficial movement, all present were served with tea by the Director of the Galata Serai Lycée.

Mr. Richard Frederick Crawford of the Custom House at Constantinople, is now Sir Richard, having been granted the K. C. M. G. by King George on New Year's day.

Beginning with Sunday Jan. 15<sup>th</sup>, it is announced that the Orient Express train will run four times a week in each direction, in place of three times as heretofore. But the additional train will arrive and leave on Sundays. We are assured that in the near future there will also be two conventional trains daily in each direction.

### THE PROVINCES.

The carpet-factory of the Emir of Bokhara has just been burned down, involving a loss of over a million francs' worth of rugs. Among the rugs destroyed was the one destined as a present from the late Emir, who died Jan. 4<sup>th</sup>, to the mosque now under construction at St. Petersburg.

Earthquake shocks of considerable violence are reported from Brousa on New Year's Day.

According to statements of the deputy from Tripoli in Africa, the Italians maintain there twelve schools among the Jews, who compose 30,000 of the population of the vilayet.

The Russian steamer *Tsar*, with a thousand pilgrims on board returning from Mecca to Constantinople, has stranded near the island of Tenedos. An effort is being made to re-float her, but this will probably necessitate the discharging of the cargo.

According to the Greek papers, relations between Greece and Turkey are once more somewhat strained, owing to the refusal of the Ottoman government to grant the *exequatur* to Mr. Anninos, appointed consul at Argyrocastro, who was formerly Greek Consul at Eskidje (Xanthi). He is objected to as being implicated in a Hellenic propaganda in Macedonia. Further, the police authorities at Manisa have arrested the cassav of the Greek consulate there, and detain him in spite of protests.

A recent letter from Mr. Wingate of Talas reports an epidemic of typhoid fever there, which he says is likely to continue.

### NOTES.

Turkey missionaries now residing at Oberlin, Ohio, include Rev. J. K. Greene, D.D., and family, of Constantinople, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. P. Clarke, of Monastir, Rev. R. M. Cole and family, of Bitlis, and Rev. C. W. Riggs and family, of Aintab.

Mr. S. L. Caldwell of Smyrna passed through Constantinople last week on a flying trip to Marsovan, during the winter holidays.

The many friends of Mr. Gargiulo, Dragoman of the American Embassy, will be sorry to hear that he lies critically ill, after a stroke of apoplexy. Latest advices state that he shows a slight improvement, and is able to articulate a little.

## THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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



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