

# The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 9

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

## H. I. M. THE SULTAN AT SALONICA.

Since the visit of Sultan Abdul Medjid to Salonica in 1853, the city had not been on such a tiptoe of expectancy as it was on the morning of Thursday last, when His Imperial Majesty Mehmed V. stepped on shore. If the estimate of eyewitnesses can be trusted, fully a hundred thousand people awaited the imperial advent. The Sultan, in full military uniform, looked as if the voyage from his capital had agreed with him. Upon his safe arrival on land, sheep were sacrificed, and an *imam* offered prayer. In the cortège that wound its way to the imperial residence were the governor-general of Salonica and the inspector-general of troops, a detachment of lancers, the Sultan seated alone in a state carriage, another squad of lancers, the imperial princes, the Grand Vizier, the Ministers of interior, public instruction and marine, His Majesty's first secretary, etc. The various officials of the province were at the *konak* to pay their respects to their liege lord; and after luncheon the Sultan received a number of deputations among them one of Cretan Moslems. Almost immediately on his arrival, His Majesty delegated his first secretary, Halid Zia Bey, to convey to his brother, Abdul Hamid, the imperial greetings, and a statement that, out of regard to the feelings of the former monarch, Sultan Mehmed had seriously considered giving up this visit to Salonica, but had concluded to carry it out for the sake of the nation. In reply, the present occupant of the Villa Allatini declared that he rejoiced in the prosperity of his imperial brother's reign, and that he was himself well and satisfied.

In the afternoon the consular corps was granted an audience, the *doyen*, Mr. Lamb, British Consul, presenting to His Majesty the representatives of the various governments. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and several thousand men took part in a torchlight procession. By imperial order the warships were not illuminated. His Majesty expressed to the Governor-General a desire to see the populace, whereupon word was speedily sent around the city, and an immense crowd gathered at the *konak*, and the Sultan in person greeted them.

On Friday the ceremony of the Selamlık was held at the mosque of St. Sophia, in the Jewish quarter of the city. The enthusiasm of the people shows the great popularity of the Sovereign.

According to Macedonian despatches, His Majesty is having the time of his life, getting acquainted at close quarters with his loyal subjects in Salonica and Üsküb. Great freedom is accorded the common people to see and salute their

liege lord, and not the slightest untoward incident is reported, nor any hitch in the program. On Saturday the Sultan laid the cornerstone of a monument destined to commemorate the imperial visit to Salonica. Sunday morning the Sultan's special train, preceded by a train conveying the imperial guard and the band, left Salonica for Üsküb, arriving at four in the afternoon. M. Muller, the director-general of the Oriental Railways was in personal conduct of the imperial train. Five short stops were made at waystations, where the populace had a chance to see the Sovereign. At Üsküb, His Majesty was greeted by an enormous crowd, and escorted to the Idadié school, where apartments had been fitted up very comfortably for his reception. Deputations of Albanians, headed by the chief Suleiman Batoush waited on the Sultan to express their loyalty; the foreign consuls were granted an audience, and by imperial command the garden of the residence was thrown open to the people, His Majesty remaining on the balcony nearly half an hour to greet them. Yesterday the Sultan visited several mosques of the city. In a few days, he will go on by train to Prishtina, and later to the plain of Kossova for a grand military review. A delegation from Servia has arrived in Üsküb to salute His Majesty.

While the imperial party was in Salonica, the cornerstone of the new Feizié school building was laid, the imperial princes being present with the Grand Vizier and other cabinet officers and several deputies. Djavaid Bey, former minister of finance, used to be a professor in this school, and was present that day to introduce the pupils to His Majesty.

## CLOSING EXERCISES AT SMYRNA.

Smyrna, June 9, 1911.

The closing exercises of the Grammar department of the Smyrna School for Girls were of more than the usual interest this year. There were 17 numbers including two cantatas, one in English and one in Armenian, and a scene from the Greek play Merope. This was perhaps the most impressive number, the children being in costume and entering with sympathy into the feeling of the scene. There were also gymnastic drills and action songs.

The Kindergarten also gave a program of thirty numbers a few days later including a representation of the four seasons, songs and recitations in Greek, Armenian and English, about the Mowers, the Cobblers, the Knights, etc. etc. Child flowers and butterflies and little trades people much enjoyed themselves in song and recitation and were enthusiastically appreciated by the audience.

ANNIE E. PINNEO.

## BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

A bright warm day brought many guests to Hissar for the Baccalaureate sermon last Sunday. The choir rendered very pleasingly "O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem." President Gates took as his subject the words from Micah 6:8, "Do justly, love kindness, walk humbly with thy God." These words were spoken by the prophet in the eighth century before Christ. Assyria was then a growing and threatening danger. The only hope of deliverance for the people of Israel lay in God. The prophets Micah and Isaiah, who were contemporaries, said that the people were religious in form but not in deed. And in this chapter, the prophet asks, "Wherewith shall I come before Jehovah? with burnt offerings? with ten thousands of rivers of oil? shall I give my first born?" The implied answer is negative; for neither the old ordained sacrifices, nor these multiplied thousands of times, nor a new and more costly form of sacrifice is sufficient. It is not offerings, but a life, which God wants. No offerings can be satisfactory without the spirit back of them. That was a great message to be delivered 2700 years ago. Creed should be translated into deed. Religion is a matter of life, not of form. As to the manner of life, our text gives it in three heads: — doing, loving, walking; deeds, motives, principles; our relation to ourselves, to our fellow-men, and to God. The theme, then, of the hour is the Organization of our Life. Organization and combination are the keynotes of the world of today. Parties, business men, churches, nations, combine. God has organized the stars as well as the world.

The factors of success in life are three: — self, others, God. As for self, the prophet says, Do right. No principle is so much disregarded as this very simple proposition. What hinders us from acting according to our judgment is our passions. It is a struggle of passions against principles. How shall we know what is right? (1) Consult our own consciences. Look within. We are not people of no discernment. (2) Keep the moral sense alert by exercise on questions of right and wrong. Men often hide this question behind considerations of gain or pleasure. (3) We need quiet hours of meditation, when we can study the Bible, for there the question of right and wrong is always to the front.

As for others, the rule is; Love goodwill, or kindness. Dean Bosworth said here a short time ago, "The fundamental ambition of God is to secure the establishment on earth of a wise, forceful race of men of invincible good will." Good will toward all, — toward the needy, the sick, the vicious, to lift up the low and relieve their suffering; also to our equals, which is harder, man as man is entitled to our good will. In business, too, the principle of unlimited competition is wrong, it is war. The principle of cooperation gives the other man a chance. We must substitute this principle of good will in our business relations, and also as between labor and capital. The motto, Love thy neighbor as thyself, is the right one as between employer and employee.

Lastly, as to the place of God in the organization of our

life. This involves the principle of personality. Personality consists in that which makes every man different from his fellow-man. Every man is unique. As one has said, "When God made you, he broke the mould and threw it away, and said, That's enough of that kind." Individuality, purpose, and will unite to make up personality, whether of man or of God. Put your little personalities into alliance with His. He can help men live better lives, and He asks us to work with Him to this end. The life of Jesus Christ was one of startling renunciation, yet today He controls the actions and thoughts of multitudes. His one principle of life was obedience to God. Walk obediently, walk humbly, with thy God.

In conclusion, Dr. Gates urged the members of the graduating class to put together these three in making the plan of their lives, and not to count others or to count God as their enemies, but to include them, in making the organization of their life-purposes. Do right, love good will, walk humbly and obediently; this is for us the message of the old prophet.

## PRESIDENT PATRICK'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

On Sunday afternoon the Protestant Chapel at Scutari was well filled for the Baccalaureate service of the American College for Girls. The College choir rendered a *Te Deum* before the address and an anthem, "Remember now thy Creator", at the close of the service. Dr. Patrick spoke to the graduating class and friends on "The New Vitalism in Relation to Religion", taking as a text Psalm 14:5, "God is in the generation of the righteous." The movements of the day in the direction of seeking and finding God show that humanity is growing in spiritual power. There have always been some who desired knowledge of spiritual realities, who wished to get a personal knowledge of God. God seems to many so very far away, that we welcome any movement to know Him better. There is such a movement today in the domain of science. Many imagine that the study of the uniform laws in nature leads to loss of faith in God; in other words, that reason is opposed to faith in God. Both agnosticism, or the negative side, and atheism, or the positive side of unbelief are sometimes said to have been strengthened by the progress of science. A conflict between religion and science has been taken for granted. But the impetus to this conflict has been losing ground because of the growth of the study of life. Students of evolution have realized the inadequacy of the Darwinian theory to explain life. His basal contention, that all processes of life and growth are subject to law, stands true; but his theory of evolution is now untenable. In fact, a recent publication is entitled, *The Death-bed of Darwinism*. The theories of evolution are now being supplemented by the postulation of a living, controlling force, or spirit. Prof. Bergsen, of the Sorbonne, claims that the evolution of all life is under the direction of a controlling spirit. Many German philosophers follow him in this. The shaping power of a conscious spirit is acknowledged. A

good illustration of this is a musical symphony, which may be analyzed into phrases and tones, but which exists only in the spirit back of it, and is expressed in the tones and phrases. In the creation of every new symphony is seen an act of free spirit. So also we see an acclimatization of life to changes of temperature, adaptability to environment, that is not explicable on the mere theory of the application of certain laws. No strictly mechanical basis will explain the capacity of affection in animals and birds.

In human beings, life is one long attempt to control matter by mind. One knows himself as something different from matter, invisible and apart from the material. When Harriet Beecher Stowe was a little girl, her mother died; and when she was taken in to see the body for the last time, the child gave expression to the feeling which is in all of us, — "That is not my mother." True, — the real person is not the visible. Behind all the wonders of the universe is an invisible reality that gives them meaning. Only this can explain our belief in God.

This controlling Spirit of the universe we fail to find by reason alone. The soul may find God by direct intuition. A boy cannot learn to swim by intelligence alone; only by throwing himself in and gaining the power by experience, can he learn. So we can find God by seeking and by experience, not by reason only. Spiritual truth fails to submit to the laws of natural science, and comes rather through the experience than by reason. As the experience of light is a very different thing from the knowledge of the laws of light, so the knowledge of God is a very different thing from the knowledge of moral laws. The parting advice of the president to the class of 1911 was, to carry on their search for truth, tho separated; for we cannot really be separated if all are in touch with God, and united in the search for Him.

### THE REVOLT IN ALBANIA.

The most serious news of the week is that the Mirdite tribe of Albanians has joined the Malissores in revolt. This tribe is estimated to number about 25,000 souls, and if the whole tribe is in revolt, this makes the problem of the government much more serious. The Mirdites are described as an illiterate mountain tribe of pastoral Catholics, renowned for their courage and ferocity as fighters. Their great chief, Prenk Bib Doda Pasha, is said to be loyal to the Ottoman government. The Mirdites are attacking the town of Alessio, which is southeast of Shkodra, on the Drin river near its mouth, not far from the seaport of San Juan de Medua, whither the warship "Assari Tewfik" has been despatched and is now stationed. The leader of the revolt among these Mirdites is stated to be the abbot Tochi, a man with an interesting history who has visited Greece, Italy, India and United States; he is about fifty years old and a fearless fighter.

The *Tachydromos* reports a bloody encounter near Kas-trati between the imperial troops and four hundred rebels, lasting 16 hours, in which the troops lost 40 killed and 38 wounded. The capture of Selitchie by the army has resulted in the junction of the forces of Edhem Pasha from the east and Shevket Torghoud Pasha from the west.

A rumor that the insurrection had broken out also at Dik-akova, a town between Prisrend and Ipek, is officially denied.

### THE SIVAS SCHOOLS.

Mr. Michael Frengulian, one of the graduates and former teachers of the Normal School who is graduating from Oberlin College this year, has accepted our invitation to return to teach in the school, with the intention of giving his life to educational work. He will strengthen our English department besides bringing new life and ideas to every part of the school work. A step in advance this year has been the introduction of gymnastic exercises into the Normal School and its preparatory classes, so that now every pupil has instruction in this branch. By the kindness of Mr. Kabakjian, a former teacher and another friend, we have been able to add much to our Physics equipment and now have a very useful laboratory. The science teacher of the Gregorian schools has the use of the instruments and Mihran Eff. has been asked to explain our apparatus to the pupils of the Turkish High School. The Normal School is recognized by the Superintendent of Education, who vises diplomas and teachers' certificates issued by the school. The new Turkish Normal School opened last year is located in a building opposite ours and has 100 boarding pupils, preparing for village teachers. Among the pleasant social events of the year have been two socials to which our Normal School pupils brought their parents, where the teachers became acquainted with the parents, and entertained them with orchestra music, stereopticon pictures and physics experiments.

The *Girls' High School* and its boarding department grow year by year and find their present buildings too narrow. Now that the Normal School building is assured we shall begin to plan for a new plant for the Girls' School, which we hope can be begun soon. To provide in part for the growth of the next two years, we have rented the upper story of a small house adjoining the High School study hall, which will be used for recitation rooms. The growth of the musical department is gratifying. The purchase of an additional organ and the gift thro friends of Miss Rice of a fine piano will strengthen this branch of work. We are also indebted to Mr. Favre for several new instruments for our Orchestra. Mr. Partridge and one of the young lady teachers in the Orphanage have recently attended, as delegates from our Schools, the Ninth Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Constantinople. The delegates on their return gave reports of the Conference to our various organizations.

The total enrollment of the Normal School this year is 335, and that of the Girls' School, 541 in all departments.

We have in Sivas three different organizations whose object is to cultivate the social, literary and musical side of our pupils, teachers, and others whom we can reach. The *College Club* contains the 18-20 college graduates in the city. It holds monthly meetings and has had papers this winter on a variety of subjects. Our bi-monthly *Lecture Course* has been continued as usual. To regulate the attendance and assure the presence of those most likely to be profited, we have adopted the custom this year of issuing tickets. Our chapel will not seat more than 500 and stereopticon lectures are very popular. The *Teachers' Association* has continued its work as in former years. Besides the weekly preparatory meeting for Sunday School lessons we have monthly literary meetings.

E. C. PARTRIDGE.

### THE THIRD PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The Ottoman Parliament met for its third session on Monday, Nov. 14, and closed its deliberations, as announced in our last issue, on Sunday morning, June 4, after some twenty-eight weeks of work, and 114 sittings. The previous year of Parliament involved 125 sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, and did not close till June 28th. We have given in these columns a summary of the daily transactions of the Chamber, but have passed over in almost total silence the work of the Senate. The same has been the habit of the daily press at the capital, not because the work of the Senate is unimportant, but because the greater popular interest is naturally centered on the work of the representatives elected by the nation and more directly representing the people.

In trying to sum up the net results of the session just closed, one is struck with the number of things that might have been done but were not. The law concerning the reorganization of the provinces failed to come up. The bill for encouraging Ottoman industries was discussed in part but did not succeed in getting through. Two provisions were made which had formed part of this bill and were passed as separate laws, the one exempting the Ottoman merchant marine from navigation taxes, and the one exempting agricultural and other machinery imported from abroad from customs duties. There were several important measures, however, which were put through, notably the revision of the civil and penal codes, the enlistment bill, the bill to combat the phylloxera the bill establishing a telephone service for the Capital, the erection of the department of posts, telegraphs and telephones into a separate ministry, and the passing of the Turco-Bulgarian provisional commercial treaty. Naturally the Budget took up the largest amount of time; but it consumed much more time than it should. In the first place, it was introduced very late, — less than a month before the opening of the financial year, and more than three months after the beginning of the parliamentary session. With all due respect to the signal ability of Djavid Bey, who was then Minister of Finance, and recognizing the difficulty of formulating a Budget where there must be a deficit of seven or eight million liras, we still contend that the budget might have been presented a full month earlier and pushed through two months sooner. It proved necessary to pass extraordinary or provisional budgets for the months of March, April and May, — which in itself was enough to complicate very seriously the budgetary situation. Putting aside entirely the unfortunate disagreement of the last hours of the session between Senate and Chamber on some details of the budget, there was too much bickering over minor details, — a bickering which led to some extremely delicate moments for the presiding officer. However, with the one regrettable exception of the Ismail Kemal Bey incident of March 6th, order was not seriously disturbed, in spite of extreme freedom of speech.

In his closing address President Ahmed Riza Bey said "In considering the limited number of points achieved this year, it seems that we are somewhat behind. If we must ad-

mit this, we can compare this to the backward steps that one takes in order to make a better jump. Let us be assured that next year we shall clear a much greater space of ground in our work."

Nor should we forget the authorization obtained by the Government to contract special loans, outside the Budget, for three separate items, — the construction of roads, the building of schools, and the Mesopotamian irrigation works. If these loans are secured, the Government should be able to alleviate a great deal of suffering throughout the land by employing thousands on these much-needed public works.

### A CALAMITOUS WINTER.

We publish here extracts from a letter of Rev. A. N. Andrus of Mardin, concerning the severity and dire results of the past winter, on the Mesopotamian plains.

Seven times within forty days, after the thirteenth of January, was there a repetition of blizzard and cold northerly blows with no thaw intervening. For a period of a hundred years there is no record of anything like the amount of snow or of such extreme cold in this region. In Busra the children, who had never before seen snow, cried out that cotton was falling from heaven. It is estimated that between three and five million date-palm trees have been killed by the cold between Baghdad and the lower reaches of the vilayet of Busra. The whole of Asia Minor as well as the entire plains of Mesopotamia from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean came within the zone of these blizzards. The total losses effected by the severity of this unprecedented winter amount to a national calamity not a whit less than that which resulted from the widespread massacres of 1895.

From Mosoul we received the following: — "We are under the snow in our homes for a month now, and look for the mercy of God. Language fails to describe our situation. Many shepherds have died from cold, and multitudes of sheep consequently wandered and perished. Here the shops were closed, schools suspended, church services abandoned, roads blocked, the bridge over the Tigris was cut, and the river was frozen over for thirty feet on either side, while floating ice crunched in mid-stream, — a sight never before seen in Mosoul."

From Veran Shehir: — "Of 40,000 head of sheep belonging to one tribe of Kourds, only 9,000 are left. One half of the camels and horses perished. At least 150 persons have been killed and devoured by hungry wolves and wild boars. Aside from these, many perished in losing their way in the storms while trying to reach Veran Shehir. A tribe from the region of Harpout brought their 120,000 sheep down to the plain last fall, as usual, for winter pasture. Of these sheep only seven survived the severity of the weather. The poor of Veran Shehir suffered extremely, but fortunately the Society of Union and Progress and the city government collected some 30,000 piastres (about \$1,200) from the heads of tribes and the well-to-do of the citizens, with which they distributed bread to the suffering. Last year there were 230,000 sheep about Veran Shehir, but this spring there are not over 60,000."

### THE ORIENT

A weekly, English paper published at the American Bible House, Constantinople. Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

Terms, Annual subscription for Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Persia 20 piasters gold.

For America, England, and other Countries: \$1.00, or 4 shillings.

Single Copies 40 paras, or 2 pence, Special Numbers 60 paras, or three pence.

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

Some 23 women and girls of an Arab tribe near the town of Nisibin started out in the morning to collect fuel, and shortly before they were ready to return to the tents with their bundles of firewood, a blizzard overtook them and they lost their way. One of the elder women suggested that they should spread out part of the brushwood for a bed, and lie down upon it, and put the rest over them for a covering, and that the snow would be piled over them by the wind. This was done, and as they lay close together and were soon covered over by the snow, they were kept warm and so passed the night. Their families were alarmed that they did not return by sunset and feared they had been devoured by wolves. Early next morning the men set out to find their wives and daughters, but got no trace of them. Finally when in despair they were about to give up the search, one of them noticed a mound of snow and remarked that there had never before been a hillock there. They went up to it, and were talking to one another when the buried women recognized the voices of their husbands and relatives, and immediately there was a joyful resurrection and reunion. The women had kept still until they were sure the voices were those of men of their own tribe.

At Hather, out of 2000 cavalry horses, 300 died of cold and starvation. Over 200,000 sheep belonging to the Tai tribe of Arabs perished, involving a loss of a million dollars. Another million dollars' worth of sheep were lost by the Shammar tribe. The Kourdish tribes on the plain, in 57 villages, lost \$ 375,000 worth of sheep and camels. Out of one Yezidi (fire-worshiping) tribe of 200 families living in tents the year round, 45 families died from cold, exposure and starvation, and all the sheep, amounting to 20,000, perished. This tribe have no fields; they lived on their sheep. A tribe of cave-dwellers, numbering 300 families, lost \$600,000 worth of sheep. An agent for a merchant prince in Egypt had purchased 120,000 sheep which he was driving down into Egypt. He lost his shepherds and all his sheep, and succeeded with difficulty in saving himself with his horses, his servant and his tent, after having incurred a loss of a million dollars.

Can nothing be done to help these tribes, — especially the Yezidis who in the region of the Sinjor Mountain have suffered so terribly? Possibly such help may prepare the way for bringing to them also the bread of which, if a man eat, he shall never hunger.

Yours in the name of Christ and humanity,

A. N. ANDRUS.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The cornerstone of a second building, or annex, to the Turkish Lyceum for Young Ladies at Candilli was laid on Monday by Ahmed Riza Bey, in the presence of the ministers of foreign affairs and finance and many deputies. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Ahmed Mahir Effendi, vice-president of the Chamber.

Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, Minister of Marine, returned to this city Monday on the transport *Reshid Pasha*.

Several irregularities occurred in the distribution of our last week's issue, owing to the sudden departure of our mailing-clerk, who was summoned for military service. We regret exceedingly any resulting inconvenience to any of our subscribers. If any failed to receive their paper, we shall be glad to make good the failure on receipt of an intimation to that effect.

There are sixteen members each in the graduating classes of Robert College and the American College for Girls. The former class would have numbered nineteen, but three have left for health reasons; and the latter class had a seventeenth member who was married this winter, and left for America.

It is announced that Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will resign that portfolio in order to accept the position of Ambassador to Rome.

Nedjmaddin Mollah Bey is acting as Grand Vizier in the absence of Hakki Pasha.

The Minister of the Evkaf is performing the duties of the Minister of Interior while the latter is away.

The Armenian daily *Arevelk* has been suspended indefinitely for having published an article adjudged prejudicial to inter-racial peace.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Armenian National Hospital at Yedi Koule was celebrated on Sunday afternoon with great ceremony. Some ten thousand Armenians gathered there, and addresses were delivered by members of the National Council.

### THE PROVINCES.

During the attack on Alessio by the Mirdite Albanians, a shipload of arms and ammunition was landed on the coast and successfully carried away by the insurgents. The consignment is stated to have included 10,000 rifles.

No news has yet been obtainable as to the whereabouts of the German Prof. Richter, who was captured by brigands near the Greco-Turkish frontier.

Several encounters between Armenians and Kourds in the vicinity of Moush and in the Dersim are reported recently. The question of landed property is said to be at the bottom of the trouble.

The governors-general of the vilayets of Brousa and Beirut have been exchanged.

The appointment of Djemal Bey, Vali of Adana, to the position of Vali of Baghdad has been submitted to His Majesty the Sultan.

Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Minister of War, who had expected to accompany the Sultan last week, did not go after all. He left Monday by train for Salonica.

Between May 3 and June 10 there were recorded 167 cases of cholera in Samsoun and Ünieh, on the Black Sea, 157 of which proved fatal. In Smyrna, between April 26 and June 11 there were 37 cases and 21 deaths. Two cases were reported at Tokat, one at Marsovan, two at Gümüş Hadjikeuy.

The imperial procurator at Monastir, Hashim Effendi, was shot and instantly killed on June 4th by an unknown assassin. Following so closely upon the murder of the French engineer, M. Volland, in the same town, this incident has produced a very painful impression.

#### NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Riggs of Marsovan are booked to leave America July 15 on their return from their furlough.

Miss Annie M. Barker, who has been detained in America by the state of her health, is much improved, and hopes to return in the fall to her post in Gedik Pasha.

Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., editor-in-chief of the *Missionary Review of the World*, passed away on June 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Henry K. Wingate and family passed through Constantinople last week on their way to America for a year's vacation. They sailed Thursday for Naples.

Sir Gerard Lowther, British Ambassador, leaves today for London, to be present at the Coronation of George V.

Rev. Frederick N. Jessup, of Tabriz, Persia, arrived in this city on Monday and left yesterday. His sister came with him from Tabriz, on her return to Beirut.

The announcement of the departure of Miss McAfee last week was premature. It was Miss Hathaway that left, and Miss McAfee expects to start tomorrow.

Rev. T. R. Hodgson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, returned last Friday from an extended trip in Greece and Southern Albania, accompanied by Mrs. Hodgson.

Miss North and Miss Phelps arrived on Saturday from America, and left this morning for Talas.

#### OTHER LANDS.

A New York telegram asserts that three physicians at the hospital of the leper colony at Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, have segregated the leprosy bacillus and have made a culture of it, making possible an anti-leprosy serum.

Terrible earthquakes are reported from various cities in Mexico, last week. In Mexico city, 63 dead bodies have been recovered, but the number killed is probably much greater.

Earthquake shocks of considerable violence are reported from Baku and Derbent on Wednesday last.

The paper read last year before the American Political Science Association by Prof. Albert H. Lybyer, formerly of Robert College, now of Oberlin College, on the Turkish Parliament, has been reprinted by the Association in pamphlet form.

The *Congregationalist* of May 27 has a most appreciative notice of the work of Hubert Fowle, of Talas, in connection with the Turkish section of "The World in Boston." The total attendance at the exposition is estimated at 375,000. Providence, Rochester, Cincinnati and Chicago are to be visited by this exposition; and Toronto, Cleveland, Buffalo, Kansas City and St. Louis are all hoping for it.

M. Maurice Rouvier, who had been a member of nine different French cabinets during his long public career, and twice President of the Council, died last Wednesday at the age of 69.

Miss Terzian, a teacher in the infant department of the Favre Boys' Home, Bardizag, is too far from her friends in Sivas to go home during the summer vacation. She is a very willing, dependable girl. If any lady in Constantinople or vicinity would give her a home for July and August, she would make herself useful in the house or with children, and would have the benefit of a change.

S. NEWNHAM.

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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.