

# The Orient.



Vol. II., No. 33

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 29, 1911.

Price, One Plastre

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**19th Session** (Nov. 22). The response of the Chamber to the Speech from the Throne, delivered nearly six weeks ago, was read by Mr. Nallis, the secretary of the special committee that prepared this response. It was modified in a few minor details and adopted by the Chamber, and will be transmitted to the Sultan by the president of the Chamber. Some transfers of moneys from one part of the war budget to another during the summer by the Minister of War, for use in the Albanian and Arabian campaigns, were reported by Djavid Bey, chairman of the budget committee. He explained that while the form of this procedure was strictly speaking illegal, such irregularities had heretofore been allowed, and moreover that the result was a real economy. Several deputies criticised the Minister of War for his arbitrary handling of the budget, but the transfers were finally agreed to, on condition that no further supplementary credit be given the War Department this year. Evidently Mahmoud Shevket Pasha is no longer the idol of Parliament. The Chester project was taken up, and Houlousi Bey, Minister of Public Works, explained his own preference for the standard gauge instead of the proposed narrow gauge. He also criticised the proposal to allow the Chester Company the option of giving up the project if not satisfied after two years' study, while the Government was given no such option, even if dissatisfied after the two years. He recommended that a clause be inserted allowing the Government such an option. Some other criticisms were made, and further discussion was tabled.

**20th Session** (Nov. 25). The Chester project was the football of today's game, and was vigorously kicked or hugged in turn, while the referee had his hands full to prevent slugging between the two sides. The ex-Minister of Public Works, Haladjian Effendi, held that the modifications proposed by Houlousi Bey were so radical that if accepted by the Cabinet, a new project ought to be submitted to Parliament, embodying these. He proposed the return of the project to the Cabinet. The Minister, Houlousi Bey, insisted on free discussion by the Chamber of his proposals, and said that it was not probable that the amendment of the project would cause a bad impression in America; for the Americans were just and practical men, who would certainly welcome any modification or serious proposition that would make the concession more secure. On the contrary, a bad impression would certainly be produced if the affair dragged on any longer, as it had done for two years. Loud and bitter words passed between Zohrab Effendi (Constantinople) and Assim Bey (Ma-

amouret-ül-Aziz) on the question of personal interests in the concession, but the Speaker finally restored order. Nedjib Draga Bey warned the Chamber of the danger that if the concession were not granted to the American company, all Asia Minor would fall, in accord with a Russo-German agreement, under German economic influence. Finally Pasturmadjian (Erzroum) in a long speech exposed his view that the position of the Minister of Public Works was illogical, illegal, and unattainable, and urged the passing of the project as proposed. The noon recess, however, ended the discussion, for in the afternoon the Minister was busy at the Senate. Several articles of the enlistment bill were passed, including the one making the exemption tax of Lt. 50 applicable to all classes.

**21st Session** (Nov. 27). The feature of the day was the presentation of the Budget for the ensuing year by the Minister of Finance. Last year the Budget was not presented till Feb. 22nd. The speech of Nail Bey in support of his budget produced an excellent impression. After setting forth the gratifying increase in receipts from all sources during the past six years, and especially the growing receipts of railroads which has relieved the government of most of its burden of kilometric guarantees, he spoke of the strict economy which he had in view in estimating the expenses for the year, and by which he reduced his prospective deficit to Lt. 5,570,000, as compared with Lt. 8,500,000 last year. This reduction of expenses he accomplishes by eliminating every credit which cannot be expected to be actually used, or which might be considered as a prodigality. Nail Bey then put himself on record as opposed to every proposed increase of this Budget, and especially warned the Chamber not to grant an increase to his colleague the Minister of War. He complained that he had been unable, even through the mediation of the Grand Vizier, to get at the accounts of the War Department, whose detailed expenditures on its budget could not be audited, as they were kept secret by Mahmoud Shevket Pasha. This state of things, he said, destroyed the credit of the State abroad, as the Ottoman Government was accused of not knowing how half of its entire budget was expended. The Minister of Finance was warmly applauded as he left the platform. In the afternoon some further progress was made on the enlistment bill, before adjourning till Thursday of next week, for the Bairam recess.

About seventy deputies have thus far signified their adhesion to the new coalition party known as "Etnente Libérale," or "Etnente et Liberté."

### THE WAR WITH ITALY.

The repeated rumors that Italy would blockade the Dardanelles have led the Ministers of War and Marine to go to the Dardanelles, to see that all was in readiness to give the Italian fleet a warm reception. But apparently either second thought or the representations of other powers have induced the Italians to give up this decision, — if they ever made it. Our Beirut correspondent writes: "The Moslems of the city had a great scare on Sunday the 5th, thinking the Italians were to attack the city. They fled in great numbers to the Lebanon, paying from Lt. 2 to Lt. 5 for carriages. Even the next day the exodus continued, but in a few days they came back rather shamefaced, though the apprehension is not yet over." No decree of expulsion has yet been issued against the Italians resident in Turkey, and such a measure is looked on with less and less favor. In Tripoli, only minor skirmishes have taken place this past week. Gen. Caneva has announced that the army will not be ready to advance into the interior till the latter part of January, when 9,000 men will be sent, with 6,000 camels and 4,000 African horses. By the end of January the commander expects to have a force of 130,000 Italian soldiers in North Africa. Already the Italian papers are beginning to groan at the enormous burden of the expense thus involved. The European and American press is taking on a more pessimistic tone as to Italy's ultimate success in Tripoli. Meanwhile the Turkish garrisons of the coast towns all along the Adriatic and Aegean are being strengthened, in view of a possible *coup* on the part of Italy.

### ALL TURKEY CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Readers of *The Orient* will be sorry to learn that the proposed All-Turkey Missionary Conference inaugurated by the American Board, which was expected to take place in Constantinople about the middle of July, 1912, has been indefinitely postponed. Much preliminary work had been done, and there seemed to be general satisfaction that such a gathering was to be held, as well as a hopeful anticipation of fruitful results. If the plans initiated had been carried out, some eighty to a hundred delegates would have been gathering here next summer, including probably five gentlemen and four ladies representing the American Board and the Woman's Boards, as well as others from America. The intention, as already announced, was that the American Board delegation should take a preliminary tour through this Empire, in order to come up to the Conference with at least a cursory knowledge of the "lay of the land." They proposed to leave America Dec. 20th, land at Durazzo, visit Elbasan and Kortcha, our new stations in Albania, and then Monastir, Salonica, and the stations in Bulgaria, the vicinity of Constantinople, then go via Smyrna to Mersin, and visit the stations of the Central Mission and Beirut, and later those of the Eastern and Western Missions, returning to the capital early in July. All along the route the announcement of this itinerary was beginning

to stir hearts in eager expectation of so unusual a visit. Some six weeks ago, however, the political as well as the sanitary conditions in the Empire forced themselves on our attention; and the suggestion was almost simultaneously made locally and by Secretary Barton that a test vote of all the stations of the Board in these countries be taken as to the wisdom of keeping right on with our arrangements. Twenty-two responses to the circular letters were received, of which eighteen urged going ahead, though with varying insistency, while four expressed grave doubts of the advisability or of the timeliness or of the possibility of carrying out the program as proposed. The Board had requested the Committee ad Interim of the Western Turkey Mission to keep its hand on the pulse of the situation and inform the Secretaries at Boston by cable as to the result. In addition to the stations, quite a number of physicians in various places were consulted; also several natives and foreigners at the Capital who are in close touch with the political situation. Finally the Committee held a three-hour session on Friday, Nov. 24th, when the results of all this investigation were most carefully considered, with the above result, a cable being sent to Boston, "Postponement advised." The two determining factors were the probable return of cholera with its attendant quarantine hindrances and the extremely uncertain political situation due to the war with Italy. The proposed Deputation had indicated its judgment adverse to undertaking so great an outlay of time and money if the probabilities were that they would be unable to visit practically all the stations and then to have a fully attended conference. The physicians were almost unanimous in predicting a worse epidemic of cholera throughout the country in 1912 than in 1911. Those best acquainted with political conditions expressed themselves in the main, and some of them very strongly, as adverse to trying to hold such a conference at so unsettled a time. The false reports of a great Ottoman victory at Tripoli had unfortunately a regrettable sequel in a fatal affray at Alexandria, which was almost duplicated in both Mardin and Diarbekir, where an awful fracas was providentially averted. The strife of parties in Parliament, the frequent changes of governors in the provinces, the unsettled state of Albania and Macedonia, and the anti-foreign feeling among the uneducated which has resulted from the unwarranted aggression of Italy on Ottoman territory, combine to make the impression that the present is not a favorable time for such a tour of inspection or for such a Conference. In advising the postponement of this gathering, the Committee realizes that it can give no assurance that conditions will have materially changed for the better by a year later, yet it cherishes the hope that they will, and that this indefinite postponement may not be a long one. The Committee wishes to take the opportunity of conveying in this way its thanks to one and all of those who had undertaken to aid in preparations for the Conference, and of expressing its hope that these preparations may be resumed at no distant date.

On behalf of the Committee ad Interim of the  
Western Turkey Mission,

CHARLES T. RIGGS, Secretary,  
Bible House, Nov. 25, 1911.

## MARASH ITEMS.

Miss C. M. Welpton arrived in Marash October 28th, after an absence of nearly two years and a half. She resumes her work as head of the Music Department in Central Turkey Girls' College. On every hand she has received a most cordial welcome.

- Herr Schuchardt and party have been spending a few weeks in Marash inspecting the German Mission here. Last week they visited Kharne where recently an orphanage work has been started involving several thousand liras expense. Their visit in Marash has been the source of joy and inspiration to the German and American circles alike.

- The war has been the nominal cause of a marked "shortness" in the commerce of Marash and vicinity. Rumors, wild and thick, fill the atmosphere. Reliable news reaches us two weeks late. There has been a heavy sale of arms and ammunition to both Armenian and Moslem villagers. Social and commercial unrest are painfully evident.

- The rice crop of Marash has proved this year to be the best for many years. The same cannot be said of any other of the usual produce. As a result of light crops and mental fear, which hinders the villagers from going away from home for work, great suffering is to be expected this winter for the scores of Armenian villagers to the west and northwest of Marash. Already appeals for help are of daily occurrence.

F. F. G.

## CHURCH BUILDINGS NEEDED IN CENTRAL TURKEY.

It is seventy years since evangelical work was begun in Central Turkey. Today in about seventy different places there are congregations and regular preaching. There are thirty-three regularly organized churches, twelve of which are self-supporting. Great effort is being made by the churches of Central Turkey that they as a body, the strong helping the weak, should become self-supporting in the near future. Although the evangelical work has been thrown back twenty-five years by the Adana massacre, through the destruction of buildings but more especially through the loss of leaders and of members, there is nevertheless the greatest desire and endeavor to accomplish this objective. For the securing of this result, however, there is urgent need that these churches should be provided at once with suitable buildings. We seem to be face to face with a church-building period in Central Turkey. The buildings of the previous era have been destroyed, or have fallen into decay, or have been outgrown. Re-building or repair is now imperative in many places at once. The list of these churches and their estimated needs, as prepared by a committee appointed by the Cilicia Union at its meeting in Marash last June, is given below. The \$40,000 that in America might erect a single church building will secure now the erection or repair in Central Turkey of church buildings for twenty-six congregations, and in each case will strengthen

materially the position of the congregation in its community. The church in Aleppo is in a strategic center having 250,000 population.

## Connected with Aintab Station.

Aleppo church building	Lt.	1000.00	
Kessab church building		2000.00	
Ekizolouk church building		400.00	
Birejik church building		350.00	
Eybez church building		100.00	
Yoghounolouk church building		300.00	
Behesne church building		50.00	
Garmouch church building		400.00	
Jibin church building		30.00	
Fartuslu church building		30.00	
Kaladouran church building		80.00	Lt. 4740.00

## Connected with Marash Station.

Zeitoun church building	Lt.	1200.00	
Alboustan church building		300.00	
Harouniyeh (Kharne) church building		500.00	
Gaban church building		250.00	
Geuksun church building		80.00	
Baghche church building		50.00	Lt. 2380.00

## Connected with Adana Station.

Tarsus church building	Lt.	1000.00	
Sis church building		100.00	
Cheukmerzimen church building		200.00	
(Deurt Yol)			
Euzerli church building		350.00	
Mersin church building		150.00	
Hamidiyeh church building		150.00	
Karspazar church building		50.00	Lt. 2000.00

## Connected with Hadjin Station.

Shar church building	Lt.	150.00	
Gürümze church building		50.00	Lt. 200.00
			Lt. 9320.00

(Approximately 8475 pounds sterling, or \$41,000.00.)

J. E. MERRILL.

## VAN HAPPENINGS.

Van, Nov. 4th, 1911.

Dear Friends,

I think my last circular was dated Sep. 27th and must have announced the arrival of Dr. Packard, from Urumia, coming at Dr. Ussher's invitation, to share with him the responsibility of the expected operation on Miss McLaren. The following day Sep. 28th, the operation was skilfully and successfully performed, removing the appendix, and attending to other difficulties, so that it might be considered three or four operations in one, of course a very serious affair. I am happy to report that the patient is making a good recovery, having removed from the hospital to her own apartments last Monday, Oct. 30th, after a five and a half weeks' sojourn

there. She now goes about her rooms, and on last Wednesday even went to the Yarrows' house for our weekly station dinner. You can imagine how very thankful we are to the Father above and to the Doctors and nurses who have shared in bringing about the successful result, and we now expect that our sister will fully regain her health and strength.

Mr. Maynard also, whose appendicitis operation came off a fortnight earlier, has now so fully regained his strength as to be able to return to his home and work at Bitlis. They came over in the Government motor boat, but unfortunately that was seriously injured by fire a few weeks since, and is not yet in commission again. Mr. Maynard has not felt it would be quite safe to venture on a horseback journey, but as the weather is not now propitious for going in the sailing boats, he plans to venture the land journey in a few days. Miss Uline, who came over with them, left for Bitlis Oct. 18th, with Messrs. McDowell and Allen, who are making a tour through their mountain field, via Van, Bitlis, Sert, Mosoul, etc., and we learn that they had a safe and enjoyable journey.

Dr. Packard remained a week after the operation, and we all greatly enjoyed the visit, as he also seemed to do. He and his wife (a daughter of Dr. Bailey of Denver,) are of good Congregational extraction, and we feel that the A. B. C. F. M. lost most valuable workers in not finding a place for them, when they were anxious to go out under its auspices, but its loss is the great gain of the Presbyterian Board. We felt some anxiety concerning his return journey, as the Salmas region particularly was in a disturbed condition, but he took the Gawar route, and got through safely.

Before he left, I started for a week's absence among the villages, the greater part of the time being spent at Shadak, where for a good many years we have been carrying on school work, the boys' school being a cooperative institution, while the girls' has always been under our exclusive care. Two years ago the Akhtamar, which practically means Tashnagist, Committee had worked itself into the place, and consequently the religious influence we wish to exert was largely neutralized. The better part of the population has become very much disgusted with the infidel influences thus brought to bear on the children, and have earnestly urged us to help them set up a separate school; and we found this desire so strong, and so well backed up financially, that we thought it best to accede to their request, and thus we have officially broken any quasi connection we may have had with the Tashnagists. It is evident that the Tashnagists are making a desperate effort to prevent our succeeding in this separate venture, and it is not yet clear what will be the final result.

At this November communion three first class men have united with our church, making 22 additions by profession and one by letter since January, a showing which gives us much encouragement.

We are glad to hear of the coming of reinforcements at Harpout, and my wife and I wish to tender them a most hearty welcome, on our part, to the mission work and to the E. T. M., and we ask the good Father to grant them all health and success in the work now opening before them.

It is pleasant to see that plans and preparation for next

summer's conference are going forward, and so far as local conditions are concerned Van seen no reason for proposing a postponement of the gathering.

With best wishes for all friends to whom this may come, and the wish that other stations reciprocate this effort to give news, Yours sincerely

G. C. RAYNOLDS.

### HARPOUT HAPPENINGS.

DR. ATKINSON writes: -

The "Old Barnum House," a familiar landmark, has been demolished, the material from it being used for the new dormitory, etc. The woodwork in the old College dormitory has been repainted, thanks to a gift from Mr. Kırkjian of Princeton, N. J., who has been visiting his brother-in-law, Prof. Vorperian. All the outside and nearly all of the inside woodwork of the hospital has been painted, and the windmill erected. An imperial firman has been granted to the hospital, giving it permission to acquire some much-needed adjoining land. The hospital opened Sept. 11th and had 63 hospital patients and 44 operations before the end of the month.

The senior member of our circle, Rev. J. K. Browne, has done a stiff lot of solid reading this summer and prepared himself for the coming winter's campaign. He sets an excellent example to the rest of us by his faithful village visiting, going each Sabbath to some village from one to five hours' distant. He plans to go soon on a tour to the northwest portion of our field. Though nearly seventy years old, he hopes to visit most of the outstations in our field before next summer.

MISS JACOBSEN adds: -

In the winter one of the Vali's servants was sent to the hospital by Dr. Tasho. She was a black woman, the Vali had brought her from Arabia when she was a little girl, and she had since then been a slave in his house. She had very bad eyes when she came, but she got quite well before she left. In the beginning she was very unhappy; and when the patients were laughing, she thought it was at her, but she very soon changed her mind. She was very happy when I would come and sit down beside her bed and talk with her. She told us she was all alone in the world, and she would tell us about her father and mother, how she was stolen from her home and sold. We would tell her about God, who wants to be a father to her, and about heaven and Jesus, and she would sit and listen and listen, and she said: "That is wonderful!" At the same time we had a girl from the College in Harpout, she would every day read stories to her and read the Bible and sing hymns for her; and she got to like the hospital so much, that when the Doctor told her that she could go home, she begged to be allowed to stay a little longer. She said she had for the first time found real friends, she called the nurses her sisters. We told her that Jesus, who is the best friend, could go with her always. Since then she has gone to Constantinople with the Vali's wife, but we hope and pray that she may not forget what she heard in the hospital.

### THE ORIENT

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

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

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

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### ADANA NEEDS A Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

A ringing appeal has been sent out by the Adana Y. M. C. A., signed by its secretary Mr. Sisag S. Manougian, and heartily endorsed by Dr. W. Nesbitt Chambers and Dr. Cyril H. Haas, for funds for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building in that city. Since the events of April 1909, the population of Adana has greatly increased, owing to the newly opening work to be found there. But with the increase in numbers has come also an increase in vice and consequent misery, and an organized campaign is needed to save the young men of the city from moral destruction far more terrible than the slaughter of two and half years ago.

"To add to the harm already imparted, many foreigners came to Adana for the new Baghdad railway. This railroad enterprise distributed a great deal of money and added impulse to trade. These brought drinking and all kinds of immorality. Think of a people among whom the faith of many has been shattered by the awful past and the present delay of justice. They see a new way to indulge their passions and to gain enough money to spend in these ways which attract and tempt them, though it be to their destruction. You will understand the dreadful condition by the following facts. When Bahri Pasha, the last governor of the old régime, came to Adana there were only 14 drinking-places in the city. During the ten years of his stay, by the advice of some of his friends the number increased to 40. After the declaration of the new Constitution, in order 'to be close followers of civilized people,' leave was given for more saloons, so that just before the massacre they numbered about 70. Now, two and a half years after, there are more than 220!"

As a counter-attraction to these and other traps of the evil one, an Association building is desperately needed and earnestly desired. Such a building, under proper management, may prove the means for rescuing thousands of young men, of all nationalities. The local Association is doing what it can, but three thousand pounds are needed to build and equip this building, and therefore a wider appeal is made. The circular goes on to say: — "Do not forget that many of these young men who are gambling with their character and bartering their souls are the only helpers of the widows and

orphans and are the last hopes of the families. They are the candidates to fill the empty places of the dead in the churches, the ones left as witnesses to Christianity in this country. In short, they are *Young Men*, the hope and foundation of future families, the church, nation or country to which they belong."

### BITS FROM BITLIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard and their little boy expect to leave Van for Bitlis on the 13th of Nov., going around by land, since the government motor launch has long since been disabled by an explosion of gasoline. Miss McDowell, the American nurse, will accompany them and may possibly spend the winter in this city. Miss Uline arrived here from Van on Oct. 21st in company with Messrs. McDowell and Allen, who were on their way to Mosoul.

The German Consul at Mosoul, after spending some weeks at Van, went to Moush in the hope of adjusting the grievances of the German Mission; but though he had interviews with the Mutesarif amounting to twenty-four hours, and came here on purpose to have a long interview with the acting Vali, nothing tangible was accomplished. The mejlis here endorsed the decision of that at Moush saying that land should not be given to foreigners. The Turk against whom judgment was given in the court of first instance at Moush for taking alfalfa from the land for which the Germans have paid is asking for a revision on the ground that he was not present at the trial.

The war is having a different effect on Kourds in various parts of the province. In one part they are holding back from contemplated marauding, and the Armenian villagers enjoy unusual peace. In the Modgan region they are demanding of the Armenian villagers the levy which they have not dared to collect since the Constitution was promulgated. Two or three villages have been attacked and robbed of the equivalent of the accumulated levy, and two Armenians were killed. In the Moush region one hundred sheep were driven off from one village. Cattle taken from another Armenian village were rescued by some zaptiehs.

The acting Vali is visiting Malasgerd, in the northern part of the province, ostensibly to investigate charges against the Kaimakam there. There are those who mistrust that the chief object is to see in what state of readiness the Kourdish Hamidieh (now called the Light Cavalry) regiments are.

The Moslems in this province have subscribed some three thousand liras towards the war fund.

G. P. K.

Four thousand Russian troops are on their way to Kazvin, Persia, in consequence of the conflict between Russian interests and the treasury gendarmerie. The British press indicates some irritation in England over the alliance with Russia in Persian affairs.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

The Sublime Porte is said to have come to an understanding with the Roumanian Government by which the latter pays the Porte 1,750,000 francs for the *vakuf* properties in Roumania.

Mme. Bompard, wife of the French Ambassador, is carrying on a praiseworthy relief work for the fire sufferers in Stamboul.

The receipts of the Imperial Treasury for the seven months ending Sept. 30, 1911, amounted to 1,420,657,814 piastres, or an increase of 123,649,959 piastres over the corresponding period last year.

The second number of the *Levant Trade Review* has just made its appearance. A more extended notice of it will be given next week.

By a deliverance of the *Kadi* of Stamboul, Kourban Bairam is to commence on Saturday of this week.

A new parliamentary party has been formed, called the "Entente Libérale", designed to unite the various elements of the Opposition and work for the unification of all the races of the Empire. Its president is General Ismail Hakki Pasha, of Amasia.

## THE PROVINCES.

A medical corps under the auspices of the Cairo Red Crescent Society has left Egypt to cross the desert to Benghazi. At their departure, the president, Sheikh Ali Yousouf, admonished the members composing it, says *The Near East*, not only to obey the law of the Koran, but to pay regard also to the commandments of the Founder of Christianity, and show mercy to their enemies.

The renewed agitations of Cretans in favor of annexation to Greece have not been favorably received by the Greek Chamber. Mr. Venizelos apparently wishes to take no action that would complicate Græco-Turkish relations.

Some Smyrna merchants are complaining that the prohibition of the importing of opium by the Chinese government has injured their trade.

A further sum of Lt. 30,000 has been sent by the Ottoman Government to northern Albania for the rebuilding of houses destroyed in the late campaign.

## NOTES.

Prof. and Mrs. Manning of Robert College returned on Saturday last from a brief visit to America, occasioned by the illness and death of Mrs. Manning's brother. They were absent from Constantinople nearly seven weeks.

King George V. has conferred on H. R. H. Prince Ziaeddin Effendi the grand cordon of the Victorian Order.

The French Government has honored Halil Bey, the Director of the Imperial Museum in this city, with the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honor. The rank of Officer in the Legion of Honor has been conferred on President Lowell of Harvard.

## OTHER LANDS.

King Peter of Servia, during his visit in Paris last week, witnessed an ascent by Capt. Bellanger in a monoplane during a fierce storm of wind and rain; and on its successful termination he decorated the hardy aviator with the order of the White Eagle and the cross of St. Sava.

The deaths in France for the first half of 1911 exceeded the number of births by 18,279.

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to Mr. Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet.

Some interesting facts are announced regarding the Indian census, taken this year. The total population of the Indian Empire is 315,132,537, or an increase of 6½ per cent. in ten years. Of these, 69% are Hindus, and 21% Mohammedans. The greatest proportionate increase is among the Sikhs, but this is probably due to some change in nomenclature by which a number of persons usually termed Hindus are returned as Sikhs. The Christian population has increased 33%, and now numbers 3,876,000. The Mohammedans have increased 6%, as have also the Parsis, while the Jains show a decrease. The Hindus have increased only 5%, or less than the average gain in population.

The firm of Zervoudaki and Sons, of Alexandria, has failed with liabilities exceeding four millions sterling.

According to the *Gaulois*, the Catholic population has grown during the nineteenth century in the Balkan States as follows:—Roumania, 16,000 to 150,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25,000 to 398,000; Bulgaria, 1,300 to 23,000; Servia, 6,000 to 20,000; Greece, 15,000 to 44,000.

A Fournier telegram from Washington declares that President Taft is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.