

The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 34

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, December 6, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Last week we chronicled the formation of the party known as *Liberté et Entente*, or Liberty and Agreement. The opposition has by this party become more or less united, — we cannot say, fused, — and the coalition seems to be slowly gaining strength. It includes the well-known deputies Loufi Fikri Bey, Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, Dr. Riza Nour Bey, Gen. Ismail Hakki Pasha, Mahir Said Bey, Abdul Hamid Zehravi Bey, Basri Bey, Dagavarian Effendi, and others; Senators Damad Ferid Pasha and Marshal Fouad Pasha, the ex-Colonel Sadik Bey, Siret Bey, Kemal Midhat Bey, and others, — about seventy members up to date in the Chamber, besides others. It has issued a fairly attractive, moderate and sensible program of 61 articles, the main features of which are the safeguarding of the rights of all Christian communities, the respecting of the languages of all races, the administration of the *evkaf* properties by the *mütevellis* (trustees), greater power for provincial governments, and the destruction of the "djournals", or secret reports of the old régime spies.

At present, Dagavarian Effendi is the only Armenian member, and none of the Greeks have joined, nor most of the Albanians. The party includes the malcontents of all stripes, from radicals to the most conservative *ulemas*, and numbers Turks, Arabs, Albanians and Syrians. Mr. Boussios, in his paper *Isopolitia*, criticises the program as having been hastily drawn up and wanting the elements needful for a really useful basis of work, and as being long rather than stout. *La Liberté* says the new party seems to be merely a syndicate of malcontents, whose program lacks clearness and preciseness on the very points where the various nationalities are in danger of splitting apart, and whose device ought to be, "Get out, and let me in!" The *Jeune Turc* says: "We still remember the violent and vehement polemic between the Hon. Riza Tewfik Bey and the Hon. Hodja Basri Effendi last year in the *Yeni Gazetta*, each of them upholding principles and ideas absolutely irreconcilable. Today they come to an understanding and form a party! Extremes do meet, it is true; but they meet only to annihilate one another." On the other hand the *Yeni İhdam* says: "A study of the program of the Liberty and Agreement group shows that this party has been formed, not to domineer and oppress, but to respond to a social necessity. Had the country not felt such a need, the nature of events would not have compelled the formation of this party. They have accepted the program prepared according to convictions, as a political faith. In heir political consciousness there is nothing save the contents

of this program. Our Chamber should resemble that of England. We are in favor of having two parties in the Chamber, as there are in England. Each great party has its groups and its satellites. We believe there is no group that cannot enter the party of Liberty and Agreement; — its program is so flexible. We do not believe there is in Turkey a program more conformed to the country's interests. We do not approve of the attitude of the Greek and Armenian deputies, who hold themselves between heaven and earth. They ought to join some party." As for the future, the parliamentary elections of the coming summer are awaited as the real test of the ability of the new party. Of this the *Sabah* says: "It will be the activity shown by the two parties up till the elections which will determine the victory. The sovereign people will be the judge. Which of the two parties will be better able to comprehend the heart of the people? Which will be able by resolution and capacity to convince the electors that it serves only their own interests? Which of the two will appreciate at its true value the necessity of winning the favor of the people and conforming to this social rule? That is the question. Success depends on activity. The existing organization of the Union and Progress committee and the services it has rendered to the country in reestablishing the Constitution are, it is true, great forces. In the Liberty and Agreement committee also appear respectable faces, a good program and the attractiveness of novelty. But all this is not enough to ensure victory. The people today is opening a new account. It says, 'Tell us what you are going to do, and by whom you are going to accomplish it.' It does not wish the parties to reply by words alone to their demand. It awaits acts."

THANKSGIVING DAY AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Typical Thanksgiving weather, cloudy and cool, brought the genuine feeling to the American contingent at Robert College last Thursday; and an unusual round of celebrations kept up the spirit all day. At the morning service, at nine, the students of a dozen or more nationalities all became real Americans while they sang with true spirit about the breaking waves of Pilgrim days, hailed Columbia in revolutionary style, and joined in Julia Ward Howe's matchless Battle-Hymn of the Republic, in memory of the emancipation struggle. President Gates in his address spoke of the Israelitish origin of the feast of ingatherings, and outlined the early history of the American Thanksgiving, from the celebration in 1621 by the Plymouth Colony to its final establishing under Lincoln in the dark days of 1863. He read the proclamations of Pres. Lin-

coln and of Pres. Taft. It is noteworthy that the latter was given this year in the city of Chicago, which thus for the moment became the actual seat of government of the United States. Dr. Gates also enumerated many reasons for special thanksgiving in this country at this time. The stirring strains of *America* closed the session, and the audience filed out to the Hallelujah Chorus as an organ postlude.

At ten o'clock there was a basket-ball game in the gymnasium, when the Theodoros Hall teachers defeated those of Hamlin Hall 13 to 9. The American Embassy had sent up a nine in the expectation of a baseball game; and the College was ready for them, and trimmed them off in a snappy contest to the tune of 12 to 1. Then followed the immemorial family gatherings round the festal board, where the sacred bird, with its accessories of cranberry sauce, mince, apple and "pumpkin" pies and all kinds of fruits, etc., was thankfully sacrificed.

In the evening Prof. and Mrs. Panaretoff entertained the teaching force, their families, and the other American and English families of Hissar. A sumptuous collation was preceded by a farce, entitled "Women: Ancient and Modern," depicting the victorious struggle of the Suffragettes with the Anti's. This was most successfully perpetrated by the Hissar ladies. Mary Queen of Scots, Lucretia Borgia, Ophelia, Helen of Troy, Queen Elizabeth, Xanthippe, Christabel Pankhurst, Joan of Arc and other familiar friends demonstrated the absolute necessity of women having the ballot. The orchestral work between the acts was by Dr. Post's victrola.

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL, BARDIZAG.

On Saturday, Nov. 25th, a preliminary field-day was held for the establishment of the school records, for in the past no records have been kept although field-day is an old institution here. The weather was fine, but the track was not in good condition because of repairs being made on the campus. The records are not, however, discreditable for boys of sixteen and seventeen years of age, though we shall hope to see the same boys and others break most of these records at the annual field-day in June.

The records are as follows:—

50 yds. — 6 sec.; quarter mile — 1 min. 12½ sec.; half mile — 2 min. 39¼ sec.; mile — 6 min. 3 sec.; mile walk — 10 min. 14 sec.; high jump — 4 ft. 9 in.; standing broad jump — 8 ft. 7½ in.; running broad jump — 17 ft. 5 in.; hop, step, and jump — 37 ft. 4½ in.; pole vault — 7 ft. 4 in.; putting the shot — 29 ft. 9½ in.; relay race, quarter mile — 59 sec.

Out of twelve events, the Junior class won ten firsts, the Sophomores and Freshmen winning one each.

L. P. C.

The second week of the sale of Abdul Hamid's jewels is now on in Paris. The first two days of last week resulted in the sale of jewels worth 3,842,165 francs; but these were only a small fraction of the entire lot.

WHY CONTINUE MARTIAL LAW?

The *Sabah* writes:— The proclamation of martial law upon the entry of the army of investment into Constantinople was in response to a real need. All over the world, where grave events occur such as those of the 13th of April, martial law is proclaimed. In our case, besides mere events, there was a change of ruler. Such events can nowhere be successfully carried out without martial law. This proclamation in our city was inevitable, and it would be unjust to make complaint. We may say in passing that the summoning of Parliament during martial law, while unprecedented, was unavoidable. But martial law is only a provisional régime, used in extraordinary circumstances. The first object to attain wherever it is proclaimed is to prepare for its suppression, by laws and administrative measures. Here this has been delayed by various causes which I need not mention. The executive power—the three cabinets that have succeeded each other in power—has not taken the necessary measures to this end. This cannot be denied. But the legislative also and those charged with this question have not shown continued activity nor have they taken the needed steps to obtain the cessation of martial law. It would have been premature to have broached this question during the Hilmi Pasha ministry. While the Hakki Pasha ministry was in power, there were promises, even good promises. As for the Said Pasha cabinet, it is in principle in favor of abolishing martial law, as is shown by a phrase in the declaration of the Grand Vizier to the Chamber. Then where are we today? Every one who witnesses the tranquillity that reigns in Constantinople will be convinced that there is no longer any risk in suppressing martial law.

ERZROUM NOTES.

The Erzroum Protestant Church has been without a pastor since last June. On November 21, Badv. Hovsep Haigazian arrived in the city from Constantinople for a nine-months trial pastorate.

The Haiouhiats Askanuver Ungeroutioun—an Association of Armenian Women—has established and is conducting in a most creditable manner a number of schools for girls in the Erzroum vilayet. Already schools are opened in several villages, and a Normal School in Erzroum is preparing twenty young women for village teachers in the future. Most of the contributions for the work come from Armenians in Egypt and Constantinople.

In compensation for the extreme and long-protracted cold of last winter, the cold is holding off this fall. At the present writing, Nov. 22, snow has not yet reached the plain, and our school-rooms, without a fire, have not become colder than 35° F. This gives our scholars ample reason for celebrating Thanksgiving with proper gratitude.

E. M. A.

THE PAULICIANS.

BY REV. J. HENRY HOUSE, D.D., SALONICA.

The origin of the Paulicians is obscure. The most credible account of their origin makes Constantine of Mananalis, near Samosata in Northern Syria, their founder. We do not know the date of his birth but he appeared as a reformer in his native town and in the neighboring city of Samosata in the year 660 A.D. He is supposed to have been of a dualistic, probably a Marcionite, church originally. A deacon returning from captivity in Syria was a guest of Constantine and left him a copy of the New Testament. It was the reading of this Testament that changed his life and made him a reformer. He seems to have been especially interested in the writings of the Apostle Paul. It was doubtless his love of Paul and his devotion to the teachings of this apostle that led the Orthodox Church to give him and his followers the name *Paulicians*. We learn from the writings of the Patriarch Photius that they did not call themselves by that name but simply "Christians." The ignorance of the Holy Scriptures then prevalent in the churches had doubtless left many earnest souls hungry for the Word of life, and his preaching seems to have been welcomed by large numbers. The remnants of the Manichaean and Marcionite churches, the subjects of persecution from the Orthodox, would greet such a reformer with especial warmth and doubtless most of them united themselves with the new sect. Constantine embraced the simplicity of the gospel of grace as presented by Paul and consequently rejected most of the ceremonies and traditions of the Orthodox Church. He abolished the worship of the icons and images of Christ, the Virgin and the saints. Most of the sacraments were entirely abolished, and even Baptism and the Lord's Supper were interpreted spiritually. He maintained the priesthood of all the saints, and so did away with the special sanctity of the clergy. Their leaders and pastors were fellow-pilgrims on the way to heaven. Their teachers took the names of the friends of the Apostle Paul, Sylvanus, Titus, Timothy, Tychicus. They honored the New Testament and all who studied it with diligence. They rejected the Old Testament, the First and Second Epistles of Peter and *some* authorities say the Gospels of Matthew and Mark. Their enemies say that they held the dualistic theory of the origin of things. The Prince of Darkness was the Creator or Former of all material things, (matter itself being eternal), and God the Creator of the Soul and all things Spiritual. If this is true they would in consequence have been forced to hold that Christ's body was not a *material* one but one of heavenly origin and Christ's passion and resurrection would have a different meaning from what the Orthodox would give them.

Constantine preached with much success for 27 years, when he was stoned to death. Symeon, the Imperial officer, who was sent to execute him, put him in front of a line of his followers, who were promised pardon if they would stone the teacher whom they had loved. They all turned away from the impious deed except one named Justus who was

willing to betray to death his master. Symeon himself was so affected by the death of Constantine that he gave up his high office, as commander of the guards, and all his reputation and joined the so-called heretics. His career was short, as after three years of successful effort he was burned at the stake.

The Paulicians were now spreading rapidly. Very soon Paulicians were found not only in Syria and Armenia but also in the provinces of Asia Minor west of the Euphrates, especially in Pontus and Cappadocia. Terrible persecutions followed them everywhere, even under the iconoclastic emperors. Only Nicephorus favored them and they enjoyed a brief tranquillity during his reign, and later persecutions were more bitter than ever. Their greatest sufferings were under Theodora the mother of and regent for Michael III. It is said that she caused 100,000 to be massacred. The teachings which they revered led them to quiet, peaceful and industrious lives, but now there seems to have been a change in their character. Embittered by persecution and driven to desperation they were now led to desert their homes in great numbers and flee to the land of the Saracens, where they were kindly received. The Emir in Melitene gave them the town of Argaum, and here Carbeas became their leader, who, deserting the former peaceful policy of the Paulicians, led his followers in connection with the Saracens against the Byzantine Christians. He proved himself a capable leader and had the satisfaction of utterly defeating Michael III. before the walls of Samosata. The Paulician refugees also built or occupied the city of Tephisca, situated in the mountains between Sivas and Trebizond. Chrysocheir the successor of Carbeas, full of valor and ambition, carried war and rapine into the very heart of Asia Minor, going as far as Nice and Nicomedia.

In the middle of the eighth century the Emperor Constantine Copronymus while visiting the cities of Melitene and Theodosiopolis found a great number of Paulicians and he transplanted them from the banks of the Euphrates to Constantinople and Thrace, and by this move their doctrines were introduced into and diffused in Europe, for they seem to have been skilful missionaries. In the tenth century (969) John Zimisces transported a large body of Paulicians to Philippopolis in Thrace, so that that city came under their control. From this centre they extended themselves to various parts of Europe. The Bulgarians who lived in Thrace and Macedonia became so permeated with the Paulician doctrines (for we must reckon the Bogomili as an offshoot of this heresy) that the Orthodox clergy were in despair of ever extirpating them. It is a most interesting and I had almost said remarkable fact that these Bulgarian Bogomili seem to have educated missionaries whom they sent to Italy and France. In northern Italy and in southern France they had great success. In southern France the Albigenses (by which name they were known there) were so numerous that in the fiery persecutions which were launched against them by the Roman Church 20,000 persons perished. There were followers of these doctrines in most Slavic countries: Russia, Servia, Bosnia, Dal-

matia and Croatia. In some of these countries they were called Paterines. People bearing the name of Paulicians are still found in Philippopolis. The census of 1905 gave 28,569 as the number in that city and nineteen villages. But they seem to have been converted to the Roman church in the 18th Century by the archbishop of Sophia, Peter Deodati. They now seem to be an ignorant people who have lost all memory of their origin. It is, however, strange that they do not seem to have lost their hatred of the Orthodox Church from which their forefathers suffered so much.

In closing I may remark that the Paulicians and their offshoots seem to form the connecting link between the Early Christian Church and the Reformation.

THE SHEIKH-ÜL-ISLAM UNDER FIRE.

During the trial of those accused of the murder of Zeki Bey, the name of Mousa Kiazim Effendi, the Sheikh-ül-Islam, was lugged in, and he was accused of being a free-mason, — which in this country is usually the equivalent of being called an atheist. That worthy dignitary sent to the papers an indignant protest against these attacks. To this protest Loutfi Fikri Bey makes a reply in the *Teesisat*, in which he calls upon the Sheikh-ül-Islam to resign. He says the rise of persons of low character is the fruit and not the root of national decadence; and that the real cause of such decadence must be sought higher up, and that it would have been better for the Sheikh-ül-Islam not to have broached this subject. "As to the Sheikh-ül-Islam's assertion that the accusations made against him today are to be linked with the causes and factors that led up to April 13th, 1909, in saying this he identifies his cause with that of constitutional government and accuses his detractors of being revolutionaries. This is no new tune. It has been sung by others who have been forced to leave their high positions. They also have complained that they were attacked because of their virtue, morality and public spirit. The Sheikh-ül-Islam says this odious business has cropped up even in the tribunals. He should have enlightened us as to the origin of these attacks. They are not made by members of the Opposition. It was not members of the Opposition who murdered Zeki Bey in order to raise this question. These attacks are made as a result of the action of those monsters who have killed an honorable person of fiery intellect for whom not only the Opposition but the whole world mourns; and they are made by honorable and public-spirited men, who speak from their conscience and their sense of honor. Let us not attribute these revelations to any one person, but let us rather see in them the hand of Almighty God, the Avenger of the oppressed. But we have said enough on this point.

"As to the self-defence of the Sheikh-ül-Islam, it is a painful, a pitiable thing for one in his position to feel forced to justify himself. He says he has investigated many religions and has learned the secrets and mysteries of religion and of the Koran, and is convinced that there is no religion the equal of or superior to Islam. He boasts of his ceremonial cleanliness. He maintains that he belongs to the order of the Naksh-

bendiyeh, and is therefore pure of heart and tranquil of conscience. It is not just, in an age of liberty of conscience and of religion, to call in question the religious belief of any individual. But when there is the slightest doubt cast on the religious convictions of one occupying one of the highest religious positions, such a person ought at once to resign his position and straightway defend himself. His mere self-justification by a declaration such as he has made, is the greatest obstacle to his continuance in office. One more thing: The Sheikh-ül-Islam touches other matters but avoids the main issue, — whether he is or is not a free-mason. We cannot approve his words — 'I repudiate most strongly any religion or order which is against the faith of Islam,' — for we fear this statement will be but another cause for discontent. We intreat him to settle this question by a solution which is now within his power, and not be the means of further prolonging the discussion. We do not enter into the religious merits of this question, not being competent to do so. But the injury caused in our political affairs by this murmuring is obvious. We therefore await impatiently the solution of this problem."

IN THE SENATE.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the Imperial Senate was occupied with the proposed railway concession from Adabazar to Bolou and beyond. To this bill is appended a rider providing for the doubling of the line from Haidar Pasha to Pendik, that is, that connecting the suburbs within the city limits of the capital. This passed the Chamber towards the end of last year's session, but has since awaited action by the upper house. The Senate listened to a petition from the people of Eregli, on the Black Sea, that the proposed railroad be extended from Bolou to that centre of coal and oil mines. But the Minister of Public Works declared that such an extension could not be made profitable. The line eastward from Adabazar is regarded as the first section of a road to connect with Sivas via Kastemoni, while the route north from Bolou to Eregli would be a branch, if undertaken. According to Art. 7 of the proposal, the Government is to expropriate lands on the Haidar Pasha — Pendik line for the doubling of the track, paying for them out of 800,000 francs furnished by the Anatolian R.R.Co. This was passed; and the only other article causing discussion was Art. 10, which provides a kilometric guarantee of 15,000 francs, the same rate as was given for the Haidar Pasha — Angora railroad, this sum to be appropriated from the customs receipts of the vilayet of Constantinople. Several senators objected to using the customs receipts for this purpose; but the Minister of Public Works explained the absolute necessity of this guarantee in order to secure the construction of the road. He assured the Senate that the guarantee was really only nominal, for during the first years it would not exceed Lt. 20,000 or Lt. 30,000, and would soon be covered by the receipts of the road itself. In the end the whole proposition was carried. The Senate also passed a vote asking the Government to submit to Parliament this year the proposition for a railroad from Angora to Sivas.

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 7½ francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

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THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

Instead of sailing to the Aegean Sea, as was anticipated, the Italian fleet has contented itself with bombarding some points along the Tripolitan coast and aiding the troops at Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna. Some gunboats from Eritrea have also been bombarding Sheikh Said, Mokha and other points on the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea, without any attempt at making a landing. The invaders at Tripoli are attempting to capture and occupy the oasis of Ain Zara, where they hope to make their position secure for the winter, and move toward the inland early next year. The Ottoman forces are presenting a stubborn resistance. The Italian papers are taking their turn at horrible atrocities, said to have been committed by Arabs on Italians. If one-half of what has been printed regarding atrocities on both sides is true, each party ought to be thoroughly ashamed of itself. The world had been accustomed to regard the Arabs of North Africa as only semi-civilized; but the Italians have placed themselves on an even lower level by falling so far from their boasted civilization.

A report was current in this city Monday that the Khedivial steamer "Ismailia," had stuck a submarine mine in entering Smyrna harbor and had fortunately escaped with merely a damaged stern. The mine turns out to have been the anchor-chain of a buoy, which got entangled with the propeller-blades; but the steamer was not damaged enough to delay her at all. One result of the war is announced to be great injury to the olive oil industry in Italy, with the failure of several firms.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, No. 2.

The high standard set by the first number of the quarterly publication of the American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey has been equaled by its successor, just out. This second number might be called the mining number, for it contains valuable descriptions of Turkey's mineral resources in various regions, especially around Trebizond, Mersin, Smyrna, Constantinople and Harpout, as well as articles on the Coal fields in Turkey and Turkey's Copper mines. Views are given of emery and antimony mines near Smyrna, also the

group portrait of the Salonica branch of the American Chamber of Commerce, and a picture of the Haidar Pasha terminal station of the Baghdad Railroad. Commercial possibilities for American firms at Salonika, Samsoun, Aleppo and elsewhere are pointed out. There is a most interesting description of paper bag cookery in the United States, also of the American cement industry. Consul-General Ravndal contributes an account of the hot springs at Tiberias, which are in many respects similar to those of Karlsbad. A full account is given of the reception given a month ago to Ambassador Rockhill by the Chamber of Commerce, with stenographic reports of the addresses of Dr. Bowen, Senator Suleiman el Bustani and Deputy Nissim Mazliah Effendi. A "Black Band" has recently been run to ground, and we quote the *Review's* reference to this feat:—

"The existence of certain unscrupulous business men in Smyrna and Constantinople has led to the current term of the Black Band. Both as importers and as exporters people of this class have managed to find credulous firms in Europe and America whom they have defrauded. Beeswax is offered at an attractive price, but paraffin is the article received by some unlucky consignee in New York or Liverpool; cotton becomes rags; "olive oil" proves never to have known the olive. George K. Vemian, once of Smyrna and now of Constantinople, is one of the most notorious culprits. With his accomplice, Assadour Garabedian, he has just been condemned to two years' imprisonment." A gratifying increase in the membership list of the American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey is recorded, the number now standing at 403.

AUTUMN AT THE GIRLS' COLLEGE.

The long continued sunny pleasant weather has made it possible for the students of the American College for Girls to take many excursions this autumn.

The History classes have visited various historical sites in old Stamboul; and the Art classes, besides going to the Museum and some of the mosques, made one expedition to Arnaoutkey. There Mr. Kendall the architect, lectured to them on construction as he led them from one point to another of our fine new buildings, and showed them the labour-saving devices, as well as the method of making concrete, and cutting rock with the air drill, altogether a fine lesson in architecture.

Thanksgiving Day was happily celebrated at the College by a service led by Professor Hathaway with unusually good music by the choir.

The Student Government Association have found of late that the largely increased number of students, in cramped quarters, makes more stringent rules necessary, that order may be maintained. And the officers have with promptness and efficiency made rules and arrangements to meet the emergency.

I. F. D.

The report of President Taft's illness proves to have been greatly exaggerated.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

On Dec. 11th will be held an election to fill the seat in the Chamber of Deputies vacated by the resignation of Rifaat Pasha. The electors will meet at the Imperial University for the balloting.

Moumtaz Bey, one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the trial over the murder of Zeki Bey, and inspector of the Committee of Union and Progress for Damascus and Aleppo, has made his escape and is reported to have gone as a volunteer to Benghazi via Egypt.

The usual Kourban Bairam ceremonies at the Dolma Baghtche Palace occurred with great pomp on Saturday.

The Khedive placed his yacht, the "Mahroussa," at the disposal of H. R. H. Prince Ziaeddin Effendi, for the return voyage to Constantinople after his trip to Port Said to salute the British royal pair on their way to India. The Prince and his suite arrived on Thursday last.

THE PROVINCES.

Professor Garstang's excavations near Sakje Geuzü have brought to light many important Hittite remains, including a royal monument, a temple, palace, and numerous sculptures.

The outlook for the Anatolian mohair trade is very gloomy, owing to a decreased foreign demand, coupled with the mortality among the goats due to the intense cold of last winter.

Several dynamite outrages were perpetrated in Macedonia the past week. Two on the railroad lines were fortunately not serious in their results; but a mosque at Ishtib was blown up with a loss of 12 killed and 20 wounded.

NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Vlack, on their way to Basra, arrived here yesterday. The doctor hopes to take his medical examinations very soon.

Prof. David S. Muzzey, who was a tutor in Robert College, 1893-4, has just brought out an American History, which is well spoken of. The publishers are Ginn and Co.

The return of Mrs. E. D. Marden to Constantinople has been delayed by a disaster to the home of her sister at Owosso, Mich., occasioned by a cyclone.

Miss Douglass arrived at her station, Samokov, on Nov. 3rd; Mrs. Wm P. Clarke, returning from furlough, arrived at Monastir on Nov. 16th; Miss Mattoon reached her station, Harpout, on Nov. 18th, coming under the escort of Consul Masterson via Beirut and Aleppo; Miss Davies reached her station, Monastir, on Nov. 21st.

Rev. D. N. Fournadjieff preached his first sermon as pastor of the Sofia Church on Dec. 3rd.

Mr. Alexander Aghnides, of the class of 1911 at Anatolia College, has been successful in a governmental competition for a foreign scholarship, and has gone to France to study mining engineering.

OTHER LANDS.

The King and Queen of England arrived in Bombay on Saturday last on board the "Medina."

Owing to the critical state of Persian affairs, the Ottoman Government has decided to strengthen the military guards of its consulates in Persia.

Princeton won her football game with Harvard 8-6, and also defeated Yale 6-3. Harvard and Yale tied, 0-0.

Persia having rejected Russia's second ultimatum, the Russian troops are marching from Resht via Kazvin toward Teheran. The Persian Ministry has resigned.

In spite of a check at Hankow, the Chinese revolutionists seem to be strengthening their grip on the country. They have captured Nanking and are preparing to march on Peking.

A writer from India states that the scheme for a Moslem University there, is fast sinking into the limbo of vain regrets and baulked desires.

A plot has been discovered among the Radicals in Serbia to overthrow the present Government and assassinate some of its members. Many arrests have been made.

Professor von Luschan, a German who has just received the Huxley Memorial Medal, announces that the Armenians, Persians (to a certain extent), Druses and Maronites are pure Hittites in origin.

The new Bible House at Port Said will be formally inaugurated in February next by Mr. Raymond A. Taylor, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who is at present on a tour in the East.

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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.