

The Orient.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Italian government has issued a statement that the operations of the fleet under the Duke of the Abruzzi in Adriatic waters, in sinking three Turkish torpedo-boats and bombarding points on the coast, were intended merely to prevent any descent on the Italian shores or any interference with Italian naval manoeuvres. It adds that there is no intention at all to effect a landing on the Turkish coasts, and that the sole object of Italy is the effective occupation of Tripoli. The seizure of several Ottoman sailing-vessels in the Adriatic is a mere detail, matched by the seizure by the Turkish authorities of several motor-boats and similar formidable units in the Bosphorus belonging to Italian subjects.

The capture of Tripoli was an easy matter, and was carried out without Italian loss. The fleet entered the harbor Oct. 4th and called upon the governor to surrender. Upon his refusal, the squadron opened fire on the government *konak* or palace, and on the forts. These latter replied, and a brisk bombardment continued till nightfall. It was resumed at daybreak, but the fire from the Turkish forts was soon silenced, and a landing-party was sent ashore. There was an attempt by the military to oppose the landing, but the troops were dispersed by shrapnel from the warships. The forts were then occupied, but had been so terribly demolished by the well-directed fire of the 6-inch guns as to be utterly useless. The lighthouse had also been shot down, and the government house was a melancholy ruin. The city, however, was uninjured. The Ottoman troops have retired to the hills.

The harbor of Tobrouk was occupied by the fleet without show of opposition, and Benghazi and Derna are expected to fall into the hands of the invader immediately. In fact, the whole coast is at the mercy of the Italian squadron; and worst of all, it now appears that the number of troops that Turkey had stationed in Tripoli has been greatly exaggerated, and probably does not exceed 8,000. If any effective resistance is to be offered to the Italian expeditionary force under General Caneva, it must therefore be by the Arabs and Berbers themselves, and not by trained soldiers. One rumor has it that the Senoussi Mohammedans, who centre in Benghazi, have formally declared the *jihad*, or holy war, against the Italians, summoning all the faithful to rouse themselves. If this prove true, Italy may well delay an expedition into the wilds of the hinterland. The Imam Yahya has sent word from the Yemen that he is ready to march against the foe with 100,000 warriors; but we fear that His Majesty the Sultan will hesitate

to avail himself of this generous offer. Some of our Turkish contemporaries have been suggesting that troops can be marched overland to Tripoli through Egypt; but aside from the question whether England would consider this in keeping with her own declaration of neutrality, the matter of 1,200 miles of desert and foodless, waterless waste between the Nile and Tripoli city may be considered a sufficient deterrent.

The Italian tricolor waves over the Tripolitan capital. But the war must go on, say the enraged Ottomans. If it cannot be an armed conflict, it will be commercial war to the knife. While the expulsion of all Italians from this empire has not yet been officially decreed, it seems imminent, and already a large number have left. This exodus has its inconveniences. Most of the architects in Constantinople are Italians. From Salonica a correspondent writes "The expulsion of Italian subjects will be a great hardship for many and in some respects a great loss to the city, as there are many prominent business men who are Italians." And as the chief doctors have also been Italians, their withdrawal has led to an increase in the ravages of cholera. Another substantiation of Gen. Sherman's famous dictum regarding war. The proposition now is, not only to expel all Italians and boycott all Italian goods, but to close the Dardanelles to all Italian ships, — a perfectly natural war-measure, — and so destroy all their commercial relations with Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria as well. Such an economic struggle will no doubt inconvenience Ottomans as well, and is likely to increase the cost of living; but it will not be a great drain on the resources of the country, and will inflict loss on Italy. Still, it will not bring back Tripoli.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS.

The sessions of the annual meeting of the Committee of Union and Progress at Salonica began on Saturday, Sept. 30th, and have been held daily in the afternoons. Hadji Adil Bey was elected president, and Talaat Bey vice-president. A report of the year's activities was read, showing the work accomplished through schools, clubs, lectures, the press, etc., toward educating the people and unifying the elements. Two appeals were prepared and adopted, the one in Turkish to the Ottoman people, the other in French to the public of Europe, setting forth the iniquity of Italy's declaration of war, and asking for the moral support of foreign nations and the active patriotic services of all Ottomans. Committees were appointed to inquire into the intentions of the Government respecting Italians resident in Turkey, and also to urge stringent

measures against newspapers that print unwise bits of news. The membership of the central committee was increased from seven to twelve. The bylaws to the number of 36, as to the internal management of the Committee, were discussed and passed, while the amendments proposed by the insurgent faction of the parliamentary party were either radically amended or rejected. Were foreign relations less critical, this would lead to an immediate split in the party, but such a rupture at this crisis will probably be averted by considerations of patriotism. The working efficiency of this meeting of the Committee is seriously impaired both by the war excitement and also by the near approach of the opening of Parliament, which necessitates the return of the Deputies before the labors of the Committee are over.

The above is a résumé of the official reports given to the public. The sittings of Committee are in secret, and any further proceedings are not announced.

THE TURKISH AND ITALIAN NAVIES.

In modern naval warfare, ships that are over fifteen years old are usually regarded as beyond usefulness. Such a restriction would cut out every battleship Turkey possesses, and several of the gunboats. But allowing twenty years for the life of a fighting craft, of the working fleet only the *Messoudieh*, flagship, would pass that limit, and she has been essentially reconstructed within that period. The Turkish fleet consists of

BATTLESHIPS	Tons.	Speed.	Date.
Messoudieh	10,000	16	1874
Barbarossa Haireddin	9,901	17	1891
Torghoud Reis	9,901	17	1891
PROTECTED CRUISERS.			
Hamidieh	3,830	22	1906
Medjidieh	3,830	22	1906
GUNBOATS.			
Berk-i-Satvet	740	22	1906
Peik-i-Shevket	740	22	1906
DESTROYERS.			
4 in number	610	35	1909
4 in number	280	28	1907-8
2 in number	270	25	1894
TORPEDO-BOATS.			
9 in number	177	27	1906
4 in number	97	26	1906

The Italian fleet on the other hand, aside from vessels now under construction, and aside from all units over fifteen years of age, is made up as follows:—

BATTLESHIPS.	Tons.	Speed.	Date.
Roma	12,425	22	1907
Napoli	12,425	22	1905
Regina Elena	12,425	22	1904
Vittorio Emmanuele III.	12,425	22	1904
Benedetto Brin	13,207	19½	1901

Regina Margherita	13,207	20	1901
Emmanuele Filiberto	9,645	18	1897
Am. di Saint Bon	9,645	18	1897

ARMORED CRUISERS.

San Giorgio	9,680	22½	1908
San Marco	9,680	22½	1908
Annali	9,980	23½	1908
Pisa	9,980	23	1907
Francesco Ferruccio	7,234	20	1902
Varese	7,234	20	1899
Giuseppe Garibaldi	7,234	20	1899

PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Coatit	1,292	21	1899
Agordat	1,292	22	1899
Puglia	2,408	20	1898

DESTROYERS.

10 in number	365-400	30	1906-10
6 in number	325	30	1901-04
6 in number	315	30	1899-01
1 boat	293	28	1898

TORPEDO-BOATS.

24 in number	214	25	1905-08
4 in number	203	25	1905-06
1 boat	160	25	1907

SUBMARINES.

7 in number	148-182	10-14	1905-08
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The above comparison clearly puts out of the question any conflict between the two fleets. It would be sheer madness for the Ottoman fleet, even were Rear-Admiral H.P. Williams at liberty to remain in command, to risk an encounter with a fleet so overwhelmingly superior to it in fighting strength. Italy has repeatedly declared her intention not to attempt any campaign against European or Asiatic Turkey, and her determination merely to occupy Tripoli. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise, there appears no probability of a blockade of any Ottoman ports, least of all of the Dardanelles. The sinking of Turkish torpedo-boats at or near Preveza was necessary, say the Italians, in order to prevent a Turkish raid on the Italian coasts. According to Italian sources, the Italian navy could easily have overhauled and annihilated the Ottoman fleet on its way from Beirut before it could have reached the Dardanelles, but they purposely refrained from so doing. Be that as it may, there is no great likelihood of a naval encounter taking place after this. The *Yeni Ikdam*, in an article on the defense of Tripoli, bemoans the fact that, whereas before the Russo-Turkish war the Italian and Turkish navies were on a level and held the third place among European navies, the régime of absolutism neglected the Ottoman fleet, in spite of the need of a strong navy to guard the extensive coastline and many islands of Turkey; and that today the Italian fleet ranks fourth among the navies of Europe.

Tripoli has been a financial drain on Turkey to the extent of an annual deficit of Lt. 27,500.

THE NEW CABINET.

After many difficulties, caused by the refusal of a large number of possible candidates to serve in a cabinet whose position will prove as delicate as that of today, Said Pasha has at last been able to form a ministry which has at least the merit of being homogeneous. All of its members belong to the party of Union and Progress. The make-up of the cabinet is as follows:—

Prime Minister	Said Pasha
Sheikh-ül-Islam	Mousa Kiazim Effendi
Foreign Affairs	Assim Bey
Interior	Djelal Bey
War	Mahmoud Shevket Pasha
Marine	Hourshid Pasha
Justice and Religions	Hairi Bey
Finance	Nail Bey
Public Instruction	Abdurrahman Sheref Bey
Evkaf	Hairi Bey (pro tem.)
Commerce and Public Works	Houlousi Bey
Agriculture, Mines and Forests	Krikor Effendi Sinapian
Posts and Telegraphs	Ibrahim Effendi Sousa

Several faces appear in the group for the first time. Djelal Bey, who takes the place of Halil Bey as Minister of the Interior, has been governor-general of Adrianople. Hourshid Pasha, who takes the Marine portfolio, has been till now first aide-de-camp to His Majesty the Sultan. He belongs to the military rather than to the marine, and was Minister of Artillery during the brief period while that office existed. Hairi Bey has been transferred from the Evkaf, or Pious Foundations, to the ministry of Justice and Religions. Krikor Effendi Sinapian has been legal adviser in the department of which he now takes charge, and is a lawyer of skill and reputation. Ibrahim Effendi Sousa is a Syrian Christian or Melchite, and was formerly a member of the executive council of the bureau of posts and telegraphs; he was then made assistant governor of the Erzroum vilayet and latterly Vali of the Archipelago. He now returns to a department with whose workings he is already familiar. Assim Bey, who comes to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs from the newly-created legation at Sofia, is a young man whose experience, before he was made Minister to Bulgaria, was limited to the positions of vice-consul at Budapest and counsellor to the Embassy at Vienna; so that he is a dark horse. The position of the entire cabinet is a very precarious one, and its stability will be put to the test when Parliament asks to see its program.

CHROME MINES IN TURKEY.

The chrome ore found in Turkey is largely in the form of serpentine, and more than half the mines are found near Mt. Olympus. The vilayets of Adana, Aidin and European Turkey furnished the bulk of the remainder. One source is at a point some seventy kilometres from Kütahia, on the

southern slopes of Olympus; the ore in its crude state is carried on camels to Kütahia, thence by rail to Derinje, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, and by boat to Europe, mainly to Germany. Another mine is at Adranos, southwest of Mt. Olympus, whence the ore is carried by wagons to Gemleik on the Gulf of Moudania, and thence shipped to Europe. Still other mines are at Inegcul and Enen, conceded to English companies, and at Tavshanli, the property of an Armenian. The last two named are not worked at present. Other mines are found at Magnesia, Angora, Smyrna, Adalia, Makri, and near Aleppo. Those in the Adana vilayet are apparently very rich indeed but are not systematically worked. Those near Mersin produced in 1910 about 1800 tons of ore. Those in the European provinces are not as productive as the above. They are found near the railroad line between Salonica and Üsküb, and the output goes largely to Bosnia and Hungary. About 4,600 tons were shipped in 1910 from Smyrna to the United States. The total output of Turkey is about 40,000 tons per year.

THE NEW CABINET CRITICIZED.

Hüssein Djahid Bey writes in the *Tanin*:—

"One would have hoped for a much more satisfactory result had there been in the Said Pasha cabinet a greater number of experienced statesmen. For what we need today is not a party cabinet, not a program cabinet, but a cabinet for resistance to the enemy. It would moreover have been a joy to the nation to see at such a crisis a union of political leaders. Divergences of opinion and theory would then have very little importance. For we common men wish to see all our politicians forget every difference of opinion and every personal animosity before the higher interests of the father land, and concentrate their efforts against the enemy. Unfortunately it has not been granted us to see this desired devotion nor such a resolution to work hand in hand. Some made no response whatever, while others refused the proffered posts; and so the country was for some days without a ministry.

"Again, we see that the opposition does not appreciate as it should the conciliatory and friendly attitude taken by the party of the majority. While the very person, the policy and the independent spirit of Said Pasha ought to be enough to unite under the banner of union and in face of the duty of national defense both government and opposition, the latter show their dissatisfaction because their candidates are not in power, — a proof that they do not wish an impartial cabinet, but one that shall be of their own opinion. We could wish that at least at such a time, such sentiments might be suppressed.

"Under these circumstances, then, we foresee that the new cabinet will run into difficulties in the Chamber. To tell the truth, the new cabinet taken as a whole is not a kind to give entire satisfaction to any party. This fact, which in ordinary times might be a sign of weakness, may possibly be a cause of strength at this crisis, and perhaps the ministry will secure general cooperation to sustain it in the solving of present difficulties."

ISLAM IN JAPAN.

A monthly magazine, called *Islamic Fraternity*, printed in Tokyo in the English language, appeared about eighteen months ago, the editors being two Mohammedans from India and Egypt. This periodical has made claims regarding the spread of Islam in the island empire which created such surprise as to lead to careful investigation on the part of *The Moslem World*. This investigation has resulted in establishing the fact that a propaganda has been started in Tokyo, with branches in Kobe and Yokohama, and that its influence is for the present mainly felt among Indians resident in those towns. Inquiries were made of Mr. Shiba, the chief of the Bureau of Shrines and Temples, concerning a certain Japanese military officer by the name of Yamaoka who was reported to have visited Constantinople last year as a convert to Islam and to have returned to Japan to spread Islam after performing the pilgrimage to Mecca. The answer of this well-informed Japanese official was, "All this is entirely new to me. I have never even heard a rumor of it. There are many Moslems among the Chinese, and very likely some of the Chinese students in Tokyo are Moslems; but they could not have been active in propagating Islamism without my knowing it, and I have heard nothing of the kind. Yamaoka is a common name, and there may be some one of that name who has become a Moslem; but I have never heard of him, and if such a man were 'spreading Islam' I should know of it. There are no Moslem missionaries in Japan. I do not know what a Moslem congress in Delhi may have done, but it will take a good many times £ 15,000 to make Japan Moslem." At a gathering of Moslems in Tokyo last April, no such person as this alleged convert was present nor alluded to in the report of the meeting. There were two Japanese present, and sixteen others, including two Turkish sheikhs sent to China by the Sultan under the direction of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, one Chinaman, one Egyptian and twelve Indians. As to whether these two Japanese were converts to Islam or not, could not be discovered by subsequent investigation. The one Egyptian is quoted as being "deadly opposed to preaching Islam to the Japanese in any form whatsoever, on the ground that the Japanese do not possess religious temperament, as other peoples do. He would rather spend Moslem money on the education of Moslem children, because Moslems are poor while the Japanese are not."

Another related fact brought out by the *Moslem World* is that there are thousands of Chinese Moslems in Formosa, under Japanese rule, and that some Moslem writers, mistaking these for Japanese, have declared that Islam is already established in Japan.

It would appear then from these investigations that, while Islam has not as yet made much if any headway among native Japanese, an effort is being made to unite the Mohammedans resident in Japan in some sort of effort for the spread of their system there.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The rumor of the capture of the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, proved premature; and he now appears to be still at large near Asterabad. But his chief supporter, Salar-ed-Dowleh, who had made a brilliant raid to a point not far from Teheran, has been defeated by the government forces under the Armenian General Yeprem Khan, with a loss of 400 killed and 200 prisoners, and has been forced back to Hamadan. In the course of his retreat he lost five cannon. The government has decided to concentrate its efforts on Salar-ed-Dowleh, and capture him at Hamadan.

Meanwhile in the Shiraz neighborhood there has been increasing lawlessness, as indeed in many parts of Persia; and owing to the fact that the Government has utterly failed to restore order in the southern part of the empire, or to protect the trade routes, the British Government is proposing to strengthen the military escorts of the various British Consulates. Two regiments of Indian troops have received notice to be ready to sail for the Persian Gulf; and these men will be sent to Bander Abbas, Beni Kerman, Bushire, Shiraz and Ispahan. Since the conflict, two months ago, between the British Consular Guard at Shiraz and the Persian garrison of the town, there has been increasing anxiety as to British interests; and a recent incident at Bander Abbas, where Persian troops sent to repel some tribal raiders attacked the Persian Customs officers and terrorized the town, has strengthened the decision of the British Government to carry out this measure. The Teheran government appears to be too weak to control even its own troops, let alone the lawless raiders who have already made more than one caravan route impracticable.

RELIEF FOR FIRE-SUFFERERS.

The committee in charge of the collection and distribution of relief funds for the sufferers from the conflagrations of last July in Stamboul, have sent out an official report of the results of their efforts till Sept. 16th. The previous report showed an expenditure up till Aug. 1st of 13,972 piastres for the housing of the victims and 39,776 piastres for their food supplies. This second communication reports the installing of 254 families, comprising 947 souls, since Aug. 1st, at an expense of 30,818 piastres; also the distribution of bread, sugar, olives, cheese, soap, kerosene oil and candles to the value of 97,120 piastres to the fire-sufferers installed in Stamboul and Balat. The total of expenses incurred up to Sept. 16th is thus recorded as 181,686 piastres, or a little less than Lt. 1,700.

This leads us to remark that the amount which this committee has publicly acknowledged receiving up to date for this specific work exceeds Lt. 70,300. Two months and a half have elapsed since the fires occurred, and cold weather is approaching. Many of the homeless were temporarily housed in school buildings, crowded in most

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unsanitary fashion, as well as in tents, ships and other temporary makeshifts. So far as known, not a para of the funds so promptly and generously contributed has been used for the erection or repair of a single house, or for any *permanent* form of relief. The apparition of cholera in Haskeyu and Balat, among the refugees huddled together like sheep, was a warning to all concerned that such unsanitary crowding was criminally dangerous. Providentially the epidemic has not carried off the myriads that it might have been expected to claim, and the city still has an opportunity to redeem its honor and its reputation for humane treatment. But the risk of leaving in impossible conditions these suffering thousands in wintry weather is a grave one. When and how is the remaining 98% of these relief funds to be used? Her Excellency Lady Lowther has been very energetic in gathering together, with the aid of a relief corps she has formed, such useful and permanent gifts as clothing, linen and household supplies, which she has distributed to the needy through Mrs. Bowen, Miss Burgess and other efficient helpers. All such private relief work is greatly appreciated by the poor; but these workers might be pardoned if they turned envious eyes on the nearly seventy thousand liras lying unused although intended for just this object. We fear there is some truth in the rumors of disagreement among the members of the so-called international committee. Pray God that while doctors disagree, the patient may not die.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN TRIPOLI.

The narrow strip of lowland bordering the sea in the province of Tripoli formerly sustained a large population, and with modern methods of agriculture may very probably again prove rich and productive. But the hinterland is one vast desert relieved only by occasional oases with their waving date-palms, in constant danger of being buried by one of the devastating sandstorms which have destroyed so much in north Africa. Possibly the agricultural efforts and especially the artesian well system that have transformed millions of acres of Algeria, might secure equally successful results here. Great hopes have been entertained of mineral wealth in the highlands of Tripoli, but till now these expectations have not

been realized. The former prosperity of Tripoli as a seaport for the northern Soudan has greatly declined in the past thirty years. In 1883, the French Consul there estimated the number of camels leaving the city for the Soudan yearly at three thousand. In 1903 the number had fallen to one thousand. Today it is probably still less. The reason lies in the development of trade routes toward the Congo by the French and Belgians and toward the Niger by the British, routes that have shortened the distance to Europe and made unnecessary the long caravan journey across the desert. There seems therefore very little commercial future for Tripoli city. The interior towns of Ghadames, Ghat and Murzuk, formerly stopping-places for caravans, are also losing their trade and show signs of early decay.

The Sanjak of Benghazi, on the contrary, seems to contain promise for the future. At least two good harbors can be utilized for commerce, — at Bomba and Tobrouk, — and the interior is far more fertile and smiling. The soil is said to be superior to that of Tunis, and one legend places in this interior plateau the fabled garden of the Hesperides. The trade in sponges is a considerable source of profit. According to the *Levant Trade Review*, Bengazi "exports more than Tripoli, amounting to about \$2,500,000; and its possibilities for agricultural development will be more readily achieved because of a more accessible supply of water. At present two companies, a French and an Italian, are sinking artesian wells at a short distance from the city of Benghazi. The barley crop during the last year has been fairly satisfactory and there has been a large exportation of sheep, goats, and cattle, hides, skins and wool."

BARDIZAG NEWS.

The Bithynia High School reopened under very auspicious circumstances, with the addition to its staff of four new men, Mr. Kingsbury of Dartmouth College, Mr. Baghdasarian of Geneva University, Mr. Geuzübeuyükian of Robert College (a former graduate of this school), and Mr. Paravazian, also a former graduate. A new addition has been made to the staff of the Favre Boys' Home in Mr. Aprahamian, an early graduate of the High School. A reception was given to these five new men on the occasion of a trustee meeting on Friday, Sept. 22nd. Armenag Eff. Der Hagopian welcomed the new men on behalf of the teaching staff and the students, and then each of the new men said a few words in reply. All were most enthusiastically greeted. Ohannes Eff. Alexanian of the Adabazar Girls' School, and Dr. Barnum spoke on behalf of the trustees.

The number of students registered to date is, Boarders 164, Day-pupils 49, Boys' Home over 100, of whom sixteen pursue their studies in the High School.

Miss Newnham returned recently from Canada, where she visited two of the former pupils of the Boys' Home who are now successfully managing homesteads of their own in the vigorous North-West.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The papers *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, *Proodos*, *Nea Patris* and *Bourse d'Orient*, have all been suspended by order of the court-martial for publishing articles adjudged by the court-martial to be dangerous. It behooves newspapers in these days to confine themselves to "all the news that's fit to print."

The Vali of Beirût has arrived in Constantinople. Advices from Beirût indicate that he left there because of the internal state of the province and the complaints of his inefficiency.

Great relief and joy was experienced at the Sublime Porte at the news that Japan had declared her neutrality.

The cholera, which slew 90 victims in the first four days of the past week, quieted down again toward the end and claimed only 29 the last three days, the record being 179 cases and 119 deaths; the totals are 2,547 attacked and 1429 killed. The enemy has been active also in the provinces, notably at Kossovo, Adrianople, Nicomedia, and Bolou.

THE PROVINCES.

Mount Athos has been visited by a violent storm which deluged the town of Karyas and damaged a number of the monasteries, the loss at the Russian monastery of St. Panteleimon alone being estimated at Lt. 20,000.

Smyrna Collegiate Institute opened on Wednesday last with 152 pupils, but many more are expected.

The Smyrna fig crop of this year has suffered from the unusual winter, and amounts to 85,000 loads as compared with 130,000 last year.

Latest advices from Harpout indicate that while there had been no cases of cholera in the city, there were many scattered cases in the villages, and the government still forbade all schools to open.

The *Surré*, or sacred caravan, which usually goes by water from Scutari to Jedda, has this year started on a longer and more tedious route via Konia and Aleppo. Obviously the sacred caravan could not embark under any but the Turkish flag, and the Italian fleet is now at large in the Mediterranean.

NOTES.

Invitations are out for a reception to be given by the faculty and ladies of Robert College in honor of His Excellency the American Ambassador and Mrs. Rockhill, on Friday afternoon next, Oct. 13th, at Kennedy Lodge.

Letters from Pei-tai-ho, China, from Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Getchell of Marsovan, tell of their successful journey to that point via Alexandria, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Chemulpho.

One of the items of special interest at the Annual Meeting of the American Board, now in session in Milwaukee, will be the report by Secretary C. H. Patton of his trip to Turkey, India and Africa.

Miss Day and Miss Lamson, of the Woman's Board at Boston, have left for an extended tour through Ceylon, India and Turkey. They hope to be present at the All-Turkey Conference next July.

OTHER LANDS.

Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U.S.N., of Spanish-American war fame, died of apoplexy in New York on Oct. 2nd, aged seventy-one.

Gen. Madero has been elected President of Mexico.

The disaster caused by a bursting dam took place, not in Austin, Arkansas, as stated in our last issue, but in Austin, Pennsylvania, and State Senator Frank H. Baldwin and his entire family were among those who perished. The accident in many ways recalls that of Johnstown, Pa., in 1889.

A miscreant fired four shots from the gallery of the Reichsrath in Vienna at the ministerial benches, fortunately failing to hit anyone. On being arrested he declared his intention to have killed the minister of justice.

An international exposition will be held at Sofia from the middle of June to the middle of September next, under the direction of the Bulgarian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

King Peter of Servia, it is announced, will visit the Austrian Emperor at Budapest during the current month.

A furious gale in the English Channel a week ago Saturday drove ashore the Hamburg-American liner *König Friedrich Auguste* near Boulogne, which was floated again after thirty hours. Two British steamers collided in the North Sea, and one of them sank, with a loss of eighteen lives. There were many other casualties.

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