

The Orient.

Nov. 30, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 33

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

6th Session (Nov. 23). The amended form of the 64th article of the Municipal bill which requires that property owners and lessees pay 10 % of their debt from year to year, or else have their effects seized or be themselves imprisoned was the subject of a long discussion which lasted till the noon hour. In the afternoon a vizierial letter with regard to the Moslem colonization of Kosova and Syria was referred to the Committee appointed to deal with colonization and kindred questions. The report of the Committee on a vizierial letter asking for an appropriation for the census of the Hauran was put on the docket. The report of the Committee on the appropriation of 20,000 liras to cover the expenses of a campaign against cholera was read. Then the Minister of the Interior detailed the steps taken by the Government for the prevention and checking of cholera. Some of the Deputies, notably Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, severely criticized the Minister and the Government and even wished to record an expression of regret for their stupidity and neglect. The leader of the Union and Progress party reminded the Deputies that the Government did not have ready at hand the proper means for fighting the disease and that it was impossible to charge the Ministry with neglect. The Minister moreover declared that the whole Cabinet would resign if any vote recording regret or disapproval were passed. Finally the session closed with the understanding that those who were responsible for the entrance of cholera into Turkey were to be sought out and punished.

7th Session (Nov. 26). The reports of the Committee on the Budget were read recommending the release of the marines and the granting of special appropriations for the destruction of locusts, the census of the Hauran and Syria and of a supplementary sum of 42,055,956 piasters (\$ 1,740,459.60) for the Budget of the current year. The first two were accepted but the last occasioned a warm debate. The Minister of Finance explained that the sum had actually been voted once but that it had been impossible to use it during last year. At present, accounts pertaining to the work for which this sum was appropriated are being investigated so that the Minister declared the word "supplementary" as applied to this item of the Budget to be misleading. After two attempts at amendment the report of the Committee was adopted by a vote of 86 against 28. Many did not vote. The bill calling for 10,000 liras for the building of a hospital in the Hedjaz was passed. After a long and interesting debate on the appropriation of 4000 liras for a colonization fund the bill was passed by a vote of 91 against 13. When the bill calling for an additional 40,000 liras for schools and churches was put to vote it was found that a quorum was not present.

8th Session (Nov. 28). Two vizierial letters requesting special appropriations for the building of a prison outside of Yedi Kule and for repairs were referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution with reference to the transportation of letters between railroad stations was placed on the docket. The bill for the granting of 40,000 liras additional to schools and churches was favorably reported on by the Committee

and passed by a vote of 80 against 15. A resolution to have this money placed in the hands of the people to expend in their several localities was lost. A bill calling for a further appropriation of one more month's salary in order to close the deficit of the Military pensions fund was severely criticized. The Minister of Finance when speaking of the deficit in the Civil pensions fund declared that the Government is not able to pay 20,000 or more liras a year for civil pensions, and that an expert brought from Europe declared that Germany and France do not pay as high pensions as Turkey is paying. Nevertheless, until the new law is passed, it is impossible to decrease the present sum. Therefore as the report of the European expert had reference to the civil pensions only it was decided to ask for explanations from the Minister of War in regard to the military pensions, and to propose to the Government the union of the two departments of pensions, and finally to vote on the requested supplement by secret ballot. The result of the vote was 71 against 4 in favour of granting the required 11,000 liras. The amendment of the 64th article of the municipal law, after many propositions had been offered, was returned to the Committee. Then the law pertaining to civil courts was taken up. The Minister of Justice explained that since the reorganisation of the courts a code consisting of 300 articles for the regulation of trial proceedings had been and was still in force. In order to reduce formalities to a minimum and to facilitate and expedite the application of justice 40 articles had been added. The first article with several propositions for amendment was referred to the Committee. The second was accepted and the session closed at 4.30 p.m.

PROGRESS IN ARMENIAN

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Many readers of the *Orient* are aware that, since the promulgation of the Constitution, the Armenian people have been more or less under the domination of the Tashnagist Party, which is simply a continuation of the revolutionary organisation by that name. This party while it contains some men of ability and principle has, on the whole, had a pernicious influence in national affairs. Their strength has been due to thorough organisation and remarkable zeal and activity. Their weakness, or rather the weakening effect of their influence has been due to their increasingly socialistic tendencies accompanied by a flagrant disregard of those principles in family and church life which are vital to every nation. The Tashnagists while unsuccessful in their plan of gaining complete control over community affairs by securing practical possession of the churches for the promulgation of their propaganda, yet by their reckless interference and shameless violation of the principle of free speech* have seriously delayed progress in national orga-

* The leaders of course disclaim responsibility for the lawless acts of their followers.

nisation. Their success, it will be seen, has been due, to a large extent, to the fact that the great majority of Armenians, who are not in sympathy with their revolutionary doctrines, have been at a great disadvantage in having no thoroughly organised party to carry out plans for real reform, and, when necessary, to check their opponents. We are glad to announce that a party has been at last organised in the Armenian National Assembly, which is to be known as the Center Party. For the present it will be sufficient to give a brief outline of the platform of this new party.

1. The moral and intellectual development of the Armenian people by peaceful and natural methods.
2. The defense of the rights and privileges of the Armenian National Church.
3. Strengthening the bonds of harmony with other religious denominations among the Armenian people and co-operation in educational affairs.
4. The absolute enforcement of the Armenian National Constitution and, when the time comes for its revision, special attention to certain points which are mentioned.
5. The support of the Catholicate at Etchmiadzin and all its rights.
6. Harmonious working with the other Catholicates and a clear definition of their relations (to the Patriarchate in Constantinople and to the Catholicate at Etchmiadzin).
7. The reorganisation and reform of the monasteries in order that they may serve the religious and educational needs of the people.
8. The reform of the Church in accordance with the needs of the time.
9. The improvement of the condition and rank of the married clergy, in accordance with the ancient system of the Armenian Church.
10. A new and universal program of education.
11. The improvement of the condition of teachers.
12. The establishment of normal schools.
13. The extension of free lecture courses for those unable to attend schools.
14. The establishment of an Armenian Literary Academy, the purpose of which will be to develop the Armenian language and to encourage historical research and give an impetus to Armenian literature.

The remaining articles deal with judicial, financial and executive matters.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION AND THE HILFSBUND.

Dr. Reynolds has forwarded to us for consideration a copy of Pastor Ernst Lohman's letter to the American Board with regard to the relations of the two missionary bodies in Turkey. In brief, the letter expressed an earnest desire for greater efficiency and less overlapping in the work in this land, and the willingness to sacrifice what was necessary of the Hilfsbund in order to attain that end. And Pastor Lohmann definitely suggested that the best means of accom-

plishing this purpose would be a geographical division of the field and proposed that the Germans withdraw from the Vilayets of Van and Harpoot and concentrate their energies in the Bitlis Vilayet, which should be set apart as their particular field.

At a meeting of Harpoot Station recently this letter, and the whole question involved in it, was discussed at length. The Station was unanimous in its opinion on this subject. The main points of that opinion are as follows: 1. We heartily endorse and welcome the spirit expressed in Pastor Lohmann's letter,—that there should be no duplication of work or institutions in the same field by the two societies, and that the necessary sacrifices should be made to remove such seeming rivalry. 2. We are strongly convinced that the only method by which such overlapping and possible misunderstandings can be fully and finally removed is by a definite geographical division of the field, by which the fields of work of the two societies shall be distinct and separate. 3. We believe that the separation of fields should be complete, including Orphanage, Medical, and Educational institutions. For we are convinced that a division of the field for evangelistic work only, leaving other lines of work in the present state of rivalry, would be an error leading to more serious trouble in the future. 4. As to what particular field should be made the German field, we feel that the Prudential Committee rather than the Mission should decide, in consultation with the Hilfsbund rather than with its missionaries on the field. The personal element would thus largely be eliminated.

As the writer is just starting for America the Station voted to delegate him to present the views of the Station to the Prudential Committee and to urge upon them the necessity for immediate and decisive action. The Station also voted to confer with the other Stations of the Mission, and ask them to join with us in pressing the importance of this matter on the Prudential Committee, at the same time expressing their opinions as to what action should be taken.

HENRY H. RIGGS

Harpoot, Turkey.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Report of the Weather Bureau. November 19—26.

(Observations daily at 8 A.M.)

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|
| Maximum temperature | (Nov. 19) | 64.0 F |
| Minimum | (Nov. 25) | 33.4 |

Rainfall during the week

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|
| Nov. 20 | | .16 inches |
| Nov. 22 | | .44 |
| Nov. 23 | | .38 |
| Nov. 24 | | .01 |
| Total for the month to date | | 4.875 |

On Monday, the 21st, Dr. Patrick entertained at dinner Consul—General Ozmun and Mrs. Ozmun, Mrs. Scholle, and Mr. Philip Brown.

Thursday, the 24th, Thanksgiving Day, was a holiday. Admiral Chester made an address to the students, and was our guest for dinner. Other dinner guests were Dr. Murray and Mr. and Mrs. Kendall from Arnautkeuy and Mrs. Kennedy, an Alumna from Kortsha, Albania.

On Sunday the 27th we had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Cornelius Patton, Home Field Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

LONG SERVICE AND FRAGRANT RECORDS.

In a personal letter from the Rev. F. E. Hoskins, D. D. of Beirut dated Nov. 5, there are some statements about the personnel of the Syria Mission which will be of general interest. He writes, "the great outstanding experiences of the Syria Mission this year are our losses. On April 28th the Rev. Henry H. Jessup D. D. our senior missionary passed away after a long life (78 years) and a missionary service of over 54 years. Since the founding of our Mission in 1820, 154 missionaries have come to Syria and Dr. Jessup is number 64 in that line having come out in 1856. But Dr. Jessup met and conversed with the Rev. Jonas King D.D. who stands number 3 and who came out in 1822. His own life spans 54 years of the 90 years of our history and his acquaintance with Jonas King about covers the whole 90 years. He had a great and generous heart and has left a fragrant memory behind him. Those who are in need of facts and material for missionary meetings in December will do well to get his two volumes "53 years in Syria" and read those enchanting chapters of the first volume.

Two other deaths—those of Miss Effie Hardin and Miss Emily Bird in July are sad losses to two missionary homes and the work. Both were born in Syria and knew and loved its people. Miss Hardin, educated in Switzerland and at Rye New York, came out in 1897 and for 13 years gave her loving service in her father's home and school at Suk el Gharb. She was gifted to an unusual degree in her power and influence over the boys of Mount Lebanon and the memory of her winsome character will be held sacred in many hearts for years to come.

Miss Bird's grandfather, Rev. Isaac Bird, stands sixth on our list, coming to Syria in 1823. Her own father the Rev. William Bird was born in Malta in that same year and joined the Syria Mission in 1853. He laboured for 49 years at Abeih in Mt. Lebanon. Born in Syria she spent most of her life here and since 1879 as a member of the Mission. It is not easy to characterize her 31 years of quiet, intelligent and sympathetic service among what she used to call her "own people". It was one of these sweet and beautiful lives that seem to belong to another and better world than ours.

Some gifted pen must some day write an appreciation of the "Women of the Syria Mission" as Dr. Jessup has done for the "Pioneers". We have today in the person of Mrs. Julia Van Dyck perhaps the longest record of any woman missionary in the world. She entered Syria Mission by her marriage to Dr. Van Dyck in 1843 and has thus a continuous record of 67 years service. She visited the U. S. with her husband in 1853, and Europe in the summer of the massacres of 1860, and was with Dr. Van Dyck in New York when he was busy with the electrotyping of the Arabic Bible. Since then she has not been out of Syria.

There is only one other record in Syria that comes within 10 years of this and that is of Mrs. William Bird who came in 1853 and is still active after 57 years service."

FAVRE BOYS HOME.

It is perhaps time that a clear explanation should be given of the position held by the Boys' Home at Bardizag and the slight resources it has on which to draw.

After the massacres of 1896 Dr. Chambers undertook to start an Orphanage, the first building of which was put up with a gift of Swiss money. For years the Swiss, with characteristic generosity, paid the entire keep of 31 boys, besides supplying Christmas trees, etc. After a time England began to pay for the support of 12 orphans, and later again the Helping Hand through Miss Wheeler of America worked up until they made themselves responsible for over 20 orphans. After 10 or 12 years, people began, very reasonably, to think that the orphans should be starting to earn their own bread, and little by little the contributions were cut down. As the original gifts only covered each boy's share of entire running expenses, including salaries of all native workers (all except Armenian service being given entirely free), the reduction in the number of orphans meant the rise of the average expense per head. To meet this, paying pupils were received, the fees being placed at Lt. 12 per annum, with the understanding that this did not pay for servants, and that every boy must do something for the good of the community, those in the higher classes taking the work of monitors and so relieving the two men teachers, which were all we could aspire to have for the training of 100 or more boys. Poor mothers in service and other struggling people were allowed to send their boys at Lt. 8, or so, on condition of steady work being done according to the strength and capacity of the boys. The late bad times added greatly to our difficulties; higher prices for the necessities of life, continually decreasing contributions from other countries, pay boys, who were necessary to our success, demanding that things should be kept up to the mark, foreign workers unable to work as incessantly as before as a result of the climate and over-strain are some of the problems we have had to meet. Yet we did not raise our fees, but struggled on with ever increasing economy and effort to establish paying trades such as English weaving and carpentering, which of course entail more labour on those in charge.

It does not seem to be understood in the Capital that we have no Society responsible for our maintenance, or for paying salaries. We ask from poor mothers the bare cost of their boys' support and education and they must find that or put their boys out to work as would be done elsewhere. The gifts of personal friends we are bound to use as designed, for the hungry and destitute, and cannot honestly apply them to giving a High School education to boys who do not choose to go and earn their own bread when they have finished the ordinary school course. Switzerland now supports but 4 or 5 boys, America and England 2, all giving strict orders not to put in substitutes for those who pass out of the school.

It is strongly felt by many that Orphanages and free higher education may become a distinct injury to a nation by fostering the pauper spirit. Our present duty is to rouse in the boys of this land a spirit of manly independence, so that

henceforward instead of men over 20 years of age wandering around looking for a "Benefactor", the boys of 15 may find the bread earned by their own labour sweeter than any dainties fed to them by their richer neighbours. It depends much on home-training. The other night, when our boys were clamouring for free admission to an entertainment, 10 year old "Easter" undressed and got into bed. When asked if he did not wish to see the fun too, he quietly answered, "I have no money". Heaven send us many more honourable men like that boy's "uneducated" father.

S. N.

CANON MAC COLL MEMORIAL.

We beg to announce that the Dean and Chapter of Ripon have consented to the erection in Ripon Cathedral of a memorial to the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, D.D., who for 23 years was a canon-residentiary of that Cathedral. A representative committee has been formed to carry out the project.

Apart from his work as a devoted Churchman, Canon MacColl was known to a wide circle of friends at home and abroad by his political and ecclesiastical writings, and for nearly 50 years was the constant and valiant champion of the victims of oppression and injustice, especially in Eastern Europe.

It is to those friends and admirers that this appeal is addressed, with no party motive, but with the sole desire of honouring the memory of one whose humanitarian labours were unselfish and unwearied.

Donations will be received by Parr's Bank, 1. Cavendish Square, London, W., and cheques should be made payable to the "MacColl Memorial Fund."

We are,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL, *Chairman,*
Executive Committee.

The other members of the MacColl Memorial Committee are

HER GRACE KATHERINE,
DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
THE COUNTESS GROSVENOR.
THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE.
THE VISCOUNT HALIFAX.
THE VISCOUNT GLADSTONE, G.C.M.G.
THE LADY HALIBURTON.
THE HON. SIR WALTER PHILLIMORE, BART, D.C.L.
SIR REGINALD GRAHAM, BART.
SIR EDWIN PEARS.
THE REV. CANON WAUGH.
MR. W. J. BIRKBECK.
MR. NOEL BUXTON, M.P.
MR. H. W. HILL.
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THE OTTOMAN PRESS.

Thursday, Nov. 24.

- Téjelli (Revelation):** History of China.
The Scholars.
Tearif-i-Muslmin: The Power of Scientific Education
The Islam World.
Beyan-ul-Hak: Currents under Patriotism.

Monday, Nov. 28.

- Beyan-ul-Hak:** Our Medressehs.
Savat-i-Mustakim: Sermon.—A Religious exhortation to union which gives life and aspiration, and effaces differences.
Story—Saidi and Shaiki (Moslem Religious Names).
Hikmet: God is worthy of obedience.
The duty of mercy (Zekiab).
Pilgrimage to Mecca (Haj).
Sacrifice (Kurban).

Tuesday Nov. 29.

- The Socialist:** The danger which confronts us.
Socialism demands eight hours labour for workmen.
The Power of Capitalism.
Her Memleket (Every Country): Organ of the Democratic Party.
Straight to reforms.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

It has been decided to have a cholera hospital in each one of the Circles of the Capital. The number of the beds in each will be twenty. The sanitary commission has instructed the Municipality to allow the dead to be buried in accordance with the rites of the communities to which they belong, provided necessary precautions are taken with reference to the spread of the disease. The Sheik-ul-Islam has issued a proclamation to all Moslems to observe the laws [of cleanliness and health as the Sheri itself provides. The Ulemas are requested to instruct the people on all these points in language which they can understand.

All the native and foreign schools of the Capital have been closed on account of the prevalence of cholera.

The case of the Secret Committee, which has been under investigation for several months, has been closed by the condemnation of 19 persons, who have been found guilty by the Military Tribunal. They have been removed to the Central prison and from there will be sent by the Minister of the Interior to various cities of the Empire.

The Greek Patriarch denies that the recent visit paid him by Pantché Doref Eff. had an official character. He says that

there is no thought of uniting of the Bulgarian and Greek churches but only the desire to unite in defending their common interests.

An agreement has been reached between the Egyptian and the Ottoman Governments by which criminals fleeing from one country to the other may be arrested and returned for trial.

According to the *Sabah* the Moslem community of Manchester and Liverpool plans to send to Constantinople next spring a delegation of 50 converts to Islam. These Englishmen who have become Moslems will express their loyalty and gratitude to the Khalifa. The delegation will spend 15 days in Constantinople and there will be public meetings and addresses. They will then visit Brousa to see the tombs of the former Sultans and from there will go to Egypt. It is also stated that a large number of Moslem converts will go on a pilgrimage from England to Mecca.

The counsellor of the Ottoman Embassy in London stated in an interview that the feelings of the Ottoman people toward England are not changed in the least. The friendship of the two countries is so deep that any one who has doubt on the subject is very much mistaken. "Our desire is that the influence of England in Turkey not only continue but increase."

A telegram has been sent to the Albanians, from Elbasan and Tirranna, who are now in Naples, Rome, and Trieste, inviting them to come to Constantinople.

La Turquie says that assurances have been given that they will not be molested in view of their innocence in the recent Albanian outbreak having been established.

On Wednesday night the safe in the department of the Efka (Religious Foundations) was robbed. The sum carried away by the thieves was more than 2000 liras. A number of arrests have been made, but as yet the identity of the thieves has not been discovered.

The Ministry of Finance has ordered 250,000 liras worth of nickel pieces from a German firm. These are to be used for the new nickel coinage and will be issued in coins representing one piaster, 20, 10, and 5 paras. It is promised that they will be in circulation by the first of February.

Lord Kitchener arrived in Constantinople Sunday evening on his way to Kartoum.

The Ottoman Army which consists at present of 7 divisions is to be reorganised on the basis of 14 divisions.

The Armenian National Assembly met on Nov. 25th and contrary to expectations refused to accept resignation of the Executive Council. The resignation of Patriarch was discussed but no action was taken.

A despatch in the *Temps* states that orders have been sent to Palestine and Mesopotamia instructing local authorities to prevent any colonization of Jews and to forbid the sale of lands to any Jewish colony.

The other day, when the Sultan was on his way to dedicate the new mosque of Beharieh Djamissi, he noticed among those saluting as he passed a man with his arm bound up. He stopped his carriage and inquired, through his Master of Horse, as to the nature of the man's injury. When he learned that he was suffering from some form of inflammation he gave orders that he should be sent to his private physician, Dr. Khayri Bey for treatment. The man, whose house Khayri Bey later visited, proved to be an Armenian, Levon Nishastadjian by name, and when he went to express gratitude for the Sultan's kindness, His Majesty is said to have replied "if the humblest of my subjects is suffering, I suffer with him."

The *Yeni Gazetta* says that the report of the Ministry before the Parliament will be an occasion for hot debate. The Liberal and Popular parties are prepared to interpolate the Grand Vizier. They have decided that in the debate only a few of their leaders are to take part and particularly Louffi Fikri Bey, Ferid Bey, Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey and Sherik-el-Mouayed Bey.

The Military Tribunal has granted permission for the republication of the Albanian papers, *Arnaoud* and *Muahedde*.

Cholera in Constantinople. From Nov. 23 to Nov. 30 the number of fresh cases was 151, and the deaths 105. This brings the total number of cases in the Capital up to 667 and the deaths to 382.

THE PROVINCES.

The *Tanin* says that in view of the fact that order has been established in Roumelia and Albania, the Government intends to remove military law except in Kochana, Ishtib and the neighborhood, which are still under the influence of Bulgarian Committees. The Minister of Interior has written to the Vali of Monastir, instructing him not to hinder the opening of the Albanian schools in Geuridje and Elbasan, which had been closed by the local authorities and without the knowledge of the Central Government. As fast as law and order are established the Government will modify those exceptional regulations which were necessitated by the circumstances.

In the three provinces of Roumelia the Valis have received instructions from the Minister of the Interior to use every means to facilitate individual enterprises and to fulfil their whole duty toward the people, dealing with them sympathetically and conscientiously. In a word the Minister recommends an absolute change from the methods of the old regime. Some one writes from Salonika in reference to this circular and says that the carrying out of these instructions will remove every cause of dissatisfaction among the people of Macedonia, and adds that if Talaat Bey succeeds in this program he will win the lasting gratitude of the people of European Turkey.

A despatch from Uskub says that the individual who committed the dynamite outrage near Koumanova has been found. He is the chief of a band, Khristo by name. After he had been confronted by witnesses he attempted to commit suicide but was prevented from doing so.

His Majesty the Sultan has contributed 500 liras for a new ward in the hospital at Adrianople.

The inhabitants of Lebanon and the Hauran have prepared a letter addressed to the Sultan, in which they thank him for having delivered them from the oppressions of the Druses, who were a constant menace to their life, their honor and their property. A number of representative men from Syria will bring this letter to the Capital and present it to His Majesty.

The head of the post-office at Mikhalij, near Brousa has absconded with 2000 liras.

It is reported from Ipek that the Catholic Albanians are emigrating to Montenegro. *The Zeman* observes that this emigration is going on at the instigation of foreigners.

A group of Turkish capitalists in Brousa are making an effort to free themselves from French domination in the silk industry. With this in view they have raised 10,000 liras for the purchase of modern silk looms. It is also reported that the merchants of Moudania, Brousa and Gemleyik have been so exasperated by the bad service of the Mahsouseh company that they have organised a steamship company for service between Moudania and the Capital.

The *Journal de Salonique* publishes the statement that in one of the villages a huge bomb, weighing 47 kilos, has been found, furnishing still another proof that the villagers are conniving with the Bulgarian Committee.

The large land owners of the province of Brousa have organised an agricultural association. At its first meeting, held

recently, they decided to use every means possible for the better marketing of products, to have instruction given in modern methods of agriculture and to send young men to Europe to study in agricultural institutions.

A despatch from Salonika, dated Nov. 28, says, This morning seven persons were hung here, five of them Albanian chiefs, whose names are Zeynel, Abbas, Musa, Mersin, and Shaban.

NOTES.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 25, Mr. and Mrs. Allen gave a reception for Dr. C. H. Patton at their home in Shishli. A large number of friends from the American and British colonies as well as friends representing the Armenian and Greek communities were present. Among those who honored the occasion were the Hon. J. R. Carter, American Minister in Charge, and Mrs. Carter, also Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, Turkish Member in Parliament, and Rear Admiral Chester.

On Sunday morning Dr. Patton was present at the service in the Armenian Evangelical Church in Pera, and just before the sermon by Prof. Djedjizian spoke a few words of greeting and cheer from the American Board and the Congregational churches of America to the first evangelical church organised in Turkey. In the afternoon Dr. Patton addressed an audience in the Bible House Chapel.

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|----------|---------------|
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| CARMANIA | 20th. |
| 1911 | |
| CARPATIA | January 11th. |
| PANNONIA | 25th. |
| CARMANIA | February 3rd. |
| CARONIA | 17th. |
| ULTONIA | 25th. |
| SAXONIA | March 12th. |

Our patrons are requested to note that the 20,000 Tonners, Caronia and Carmania (triple-screw turbine), have been transferred from the Liverpool—New York service to the Mediterranean—New York service for the Winter season.

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £ 16.10.0
Second Cabin from £ 9.10.0
in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

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Second " " £ 12. 0.0.

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A weekly, English paper published at the American Bible House, Constantinople.

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

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

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

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

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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.