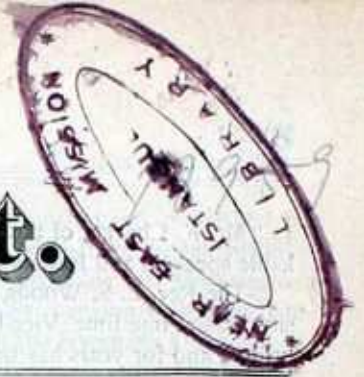


Duplicate

The Orient.



Vol. II., No. 1

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

DR. MOTT'S RECENT VISITS.

During the past few months, Dr. Mott has been conducting meetings and conferences in the student centres of Switzerland, Egypt, Syria and Greece. The unique advantages of Switzerland as a centre for work among students is illustrated by the fact that there are in her universities more students from other lands than from Switzerland itself. Over 600 Russian students are found there, and several hundred from the Balkan states. The response of the students at these gatherings was hearty and most encouraging. In Egypt, conferences were held in Cairo, Assiout and Alexandria. In Cairo, the largest theatre in the city, the Abbas theatre, holding some 1500, was crowded to the doors night after night, with large numbers unable to secure admission. Similar experiences were met with in Alexandria. The opportunity among the students in Egypt, of all races and creeds, is boundless. In Beyrout, the impression left by the meetings at the Syrian Protestant College will never be forgotten. Good meetings were also held in Athens, Smyrna and other points.

Dr. Mott gave last week a series of addresses at Robert College. Wednesday evening he spoke to the teachers; the next three evenings to the students, and on Sunday he conducted both morning and evening services. His clear, logical, convincing appeals made a deep impression on all who had the privilege of hearing these talks.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN PERA AND STAMBOUL.

In connection with the Conference of the World's Student Federation, and taking advantage of the world-renowned speakers who are gathering in this city for that conference, a series of special meetings are being arranged in several places in Pera and in Stamboul, to be held in the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 25th, 26th and 27th. To all these meetings the public is most cordially invited. All the meetings are free. The schedule of these meetings is as follows for each of these three days:—

IN PERA:—

5. p.m. Addresses in French at the Union Française. Speakers, Prof. Nathan Söderblom, of Upsala, Sweden; Mr. Emmanuel Sautter, of Geneva, Switzerland.
- 5.30 p.m. Addresses in English at the Dutch Chapel, Rue des Postes. Speakers, Dean Edward I. Bosworth, of Oberlin, U.S.A.; Prof. M. E. Sadler, of Man-

chester, England; Prof. D. S. Cairns, of Aberdeen, Scotland, Mr. Chacko, of India.

- 8.30 p.m. Addresses in French at the Hall of the Greek Syllagos, Rue Topjilar. Speakers, Prof. R. Allier, of the Sorbonne Paris, France, Mr. Emmanuel Sautter of Geneva, Switzerland.

IN STAMBOUL:—

- 8 p.m. Addresses to be translated into Turkish, at Friends' School, Moussalla. Speakers, Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, of China, Prof. M. E. Sadler, of Manchester, England.
- 8 p.m. Addresses to be translated into Armenian, at the Armenian School, Koum Kapou. Speakers, Rev. E. S. Woods, of London, England; O. B. Bull, of South Africa.
- 8 p.m. Addresses to be translated into Greek, at the Greek School, Koum Kapou. Speakers, President Howard S. Bliss, D.D., of the Syrian Protestant College, Beyrout; Rev. W. Holland of India; Prof. M. E. Sadler, of Manchester, England, and Mr. Chacko, of India.

In addition to these, other meetings are being arranged at the Armenian College in Galata, and other places.

NOTES REGARDING SOME OF THE SPEAKERS FOR THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING MEETINGS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Professor M. E. Sadler, of University College, Manchester, England. One of the leading authorities in the world on educational matters; a popular and very effective speaker on themes pertaining to character building. Professor Sadler was one of the leaders in the University Extension Movement. He was one of the chief promoters of the Congress on Moral Education.

Professor Nathan Söderblom, of Upsala University, Sweden. A brilliant, versatile and fascinating lecturer in French, in Swedish, and in English, especially on philosophical, religious, and sociological subjects. Professor Söderblom has had years of experience as a religious leader in Paris, as well as in his native country.

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin is a graduate of Cambridge University and of one of the leading medical colleges of London. He was formerly Chairman of the Student Movement of Great Britain, and then worked for years among the Literati of China, among whom he accomplished a wonderful work. He was a great force in the recent World Conference in Edinburgh.

Mr. K. Chacko, of South India, is one of the most remarkable speakers and leaders in India.

The Rev. E. S. Woods, a graduate of Cambridge University, was at one time Vice-Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and for years has been a leader in the work of the Student Movement, with which he has had helpful relations both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. He is an author on apologetic subjects for students.

Professor R. Allier, of the Sorbonne, is an author and lecturer of great distinction. He is one of the most able and brilliant speakers on social, moral, and religious subjects in France.

Professor D. S. Cairns, of Aberdeen University, Scotland, is one of the most discerning and influential of the younger apologetic writers and lecturers of the Anglo-Saxon world. At the recent World Conference in Edinburgh he was Chairman of the important Commission which dealt with the religions of the world. His lectures at Student Conferences in Great Britain have exerted a profound influence.

Mr. Oswin Bull, formerly of Cambridge University, England, and one of the promoters of helpful effort among the school boys of Great Britain, is now the successful Travelling Secretary of the Student Movement of South Africa.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

77th Session (April 11). A bill exempting the *sanjak* of Fezzan and the *kaza* of Ghadames from taxes on real estate, was passed. The taxes on sheep and dates will still be levied in these North African districts. A modification was made in the pension laws by which the 5% retained from the pensions of retired officers will not henceforth be retained from those of widows and orphans. A bill introduced by Ismail Sidki Bey (Aidin) and Sabri Bey (Brousa), reducing by 50% the telegraphic rates for despatches sent to newspapers for publication, was defeated on the ground that the existing deficit would not permit such a reduction of the receipts of the government, and this in spite of the fact that the reduction of rates has proven a means in the postal service of increasing the revenues. Another article of the bill for encouraging home industries was passed, and two others were referred back to the committee. A bill to confer special privileges on officials sent to distant parts of the Arabian and African provinces of the Empire, was considered incomplete and referred back to the government for more careful elaboration.

78th Session (April 12). The budget of the Sheikh-ul-Islamate occupied practically the entire session. In presenting it, Eumer Fevzi Hodja (Brousa) mentioned the sorry pittance received by judges of the religious courts, whose salaries are from ten to fifteen liras per month, and whose term of office is limited to two years, after which they are frequently out of employ for a year or two till they find another appointment; they also receive no traveling expenses. He pleaded for a better treatment for these men. Several deputies complained of the laxity of the Sheikh-ul-Islamate regarding

the *cadis* and *müftis* of Egypt, Bulgaria and Crete; but these complaints, in the absence of Mousa Kiazim Effendi, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, went unanswered. The whole budget, amounting to Lt. 503,032, was adopted.

79th Session (April 13). Several articles of the modified penal code were discussed and passed. These referred to the penalties for murder, assault etc., of various degrees. The only article that roused much opposition was Art. 180, providing that in case an assault that proved fatal be made by several persons, if it is impossible to decide which one inflicted the fatal injury, all should be condemned, each one to a third or a half of the legal penalty. If the penalty be death, or life imprisonment at hard labor, each person implicated is to be sentenced to a minimum of ten years at hard labor. Some objected that thus the innocent bystander might suffer with the guilty; but the Minister of Justice, Nedjmeddin Bey, replied that the condemnation of an innocent man was impossible; and the article was passed.

80th Session (April 15). The budget of the newly created department of posts, telegraphs and telephones was taken up. Hassan Bey (Pristina) proposed the reduction of letter rates between points in the same vilayet to ten paras, and for the whole empire to twenty paras. The president of the Chamber has received over a hundred petitions, signed by thousands of employes of the post and telegraph service, requesting an increase of wages. Complaint was made of the many irregularities existing in the service; and Hamdi Bey, on behalf of the department, made a comparison of expenses for the service in Europe and America with those here. He said irregularities were due mainly to deficient means of communication, and the lack of competent employes. He tried to soothe the feelings of critics by saying that irregularities were not lacking even in America, where two million letters a year were not delivered at their destinations! Finally the first chapter of the budget was adopted.

MOSLEMS IN CRETE.

The Turkish journal *Hikmet* publishes the following:—

Our pen refuses to describe in detail the crimes and barbarities which are on the increase in Crete. Greece is mistress of the island. Venizelos, who has gone from the command of the Cretan rebels to the presidency of the Hellenic cabinet, plays with Ottoman rights. We protest against the attitude of the four protecting powers, who, though they have guaranteed the safety of the life and property of the Moslems of Crete, look on with careless eye at their gradual destruction by systematic crimes and assassinations. We would urge the minister for foreign affairs to do his duty, and not content himself with simply "calling the attention of the great powers",—a phrase which has become sadly ridiculous,—and the representatives of the nation who show indifference toward the sufferings of the poor Moslems of Crete who are in instant danger of assassination.

The *İkdam* announces that a delegation of Moslems will shortly reach Constantinople from Crete, to urge the government to take steps with the foreign powers to relieve their intolerable situation.

OUR NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The rumor is confirmed that the Hon. William Woodville Rockhill, American Ambassador to Russia, has been transferred from St. Petersburg to Constantinople to take the place of Mr. Straus. Mr. Rockhill is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in 1854. He received his education mainly in Paris, France, and at the military school of St. Cyr. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1884. After four years as secretary of the American Legation at Peking, during which time he served as *chargé d'affaires* in Seoul, Korea, from December 1886 to April 1887, he was a member of two scientific missions to China and Tibet under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution from 1888 to 1892. The next four years he was in the State Department at Washington, as chief clerk, third assistant secretary, and first assistant secretary of state. In 1897, Mr. Rockhill was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia. After two years in this capacity, he was made director of the International Bureau of American Republics, which position he filled till 1905. He was sent as special Commissioner of the United States to China in 1900, and again as plenipotentiary to the Congress of Peking for the settlement of the Boxer troubles, in 1901, signing the final protocol of Sept. 7, 1901. In 1905 he was appointed Minister to China, in which position he endeared himself to the Chinese as well as to the Americans resident in China. On June 1, 1909, he was appointed Ambassador to Russia, which post he now leaves to come here. It is expected that he will not arrive in Constantinople till June.

Every American in Constantinople, and all in the rest of the Empire who have come to know our genial Minister in Charge, will regret to learn that we must lose the Hon. John R. Carter and Mrs. Carter from this post. The personal interest that Mr. Carter has shown in every American enterprise in this country, the vigor, tact and sympathy with which he has maintained the rights of all his fellow-citizens, and his charming personality have been such that we had wished the mantle of our former Ambassador might have fallen upon him. Our only consolation is that the choice of our government has fallen on one whose previous experience and record lead us to hope as good things from him.

THE TWO MILITARY CAMPAIGNS.

The insurrections at the northwestern and southeastern extremities of the Empire are still matters of grave concern to the Government. In northern Albania, General Shevket Toghoud Pasha arrived on Monday at Shkodra from the capital, and Gen. Prenk Bib Doda Pasha, the loyal Albanian leader, has joined him there, coming from Vienna. The insurgents have allowed the Easter festivities to cause somewhat of a lull in their activity, but several minor engagements have been fought, with indifferent success. The troops still occupy Touzi, Kastrati, and the heights of Hoti; and Shkodra itself is apparently safe. Reinforcements are constantly arriving from

the capital. On the other hand, the insurgents ambushed a battalion of troops on the Touzi road and repulsed them with a loss of over a hundred. The neutrality of Montenegro seems to be well preserved, but there is reason to believe that there are many Montenegrins with the insurgent Albanians.

In the Yemen, the insurgent Arabs gained a signal success some ten days ago, when a detachment of 1800 troops fell into an ambush and was annihilated, only fifteen men escaping to tell the tale. Since then several small places have been recaptured by the army, and the forces of the Imam Yahya were forced to retire from the vicinity of Sanaa. The garrison of Sanaa was no sooner reinforced than the insurgents returned to the attack, and considerable fighting has taken place, with no gain on the part of the Arabs. Meanwhile Ebha, the capital of Assir, is still closely besieged by the partisans of Seid Idris, but has provisions and ammunition for a siege of six months. The relief expedition is reported as about to set out this week for Ebha. The Sherif of Mecca was to start from Mecca for Assir on April 14th, accompanied by many loyal tribes. It is expected that his counsels of loyalty will result in breaking the power of Seid Idris.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week April 8-15.

(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

Maximum temperature (April 8)	62.5°	F.
Minimum " (April 12)	31.5°	"
Rainfall	.4	inch

On Wednesday, April 12th, a concert was given by the students of the Musical Department. The program, which consisted of eight numbers, included songs by the chorus; piano solos by Miss Altani Macry, Miss Timourian, Miss Alexandra Hidiroglou and Miss Sossidis; violin solos by Miss Mackertich, and a song by Miss Menzildjian, accompanied by the composer of the music, Miss Cornelia Sossides.

On Saturday, the 15th, the Bulgarian Society gave the play "Ivanco," by Droumeff, with great success. The *dramatis personae* were:—

Czar Assen,	A. PIRONCOVA
Prince Peter, brother of the Czar,	G. BASMADJEVA
Ivanco, Commander-in-Chief of Army,	A. DONCHEVA
Drogomir, Chief Councillor,	F. KESSIAKOVA
Assen's Confessor,	M. YENTCHEVA
Nobles, M. FITCHEVA, E. KOLCHAGOVA, and A. CORBANOVA.	
Soldiers, M. DIMCHEVSKY, O. PHILIPOVA, and T. COUTSCHEIN.	
Princess Marie,	M. VASSILEVA
Todorka,	A. GOYNAREVA
Nurse of the Princess,	M. BASMADJEVA

SCENE — Bulgaria in the XI century.

M. Sarafoff, the Minister from Bulgaria, and Mme. Sarafoff, with others from the legation, two representatives of the Exarchate and several other guests from the city were present.

On Sunday, the 16th, the Chapel Services were conducted by Professor Eleanor I. Burns.

TWO YEARS AGO.

No one who lived through the scenes enacted in Constantinople between the thirteenth and twenty-fifth of April, 1909, can ever forget those momentous days. The death-throes of a delirious tyranny were mercifully shortened by the prompt and effective energy of the Army of Liberty. But what a legacy was bequeathed to the government of His Majesty Mehmed V!

An editorial in *La Turquie* describes in the following manner the task set, and the extent of its accomplishment during these two years.

"On the day after their triumph, the Young Turks found themselves faced by the necessity of reorganizing, or rather, organizing, an entire government. Difficulties rose before them on every side; they had to meet extra expenses while the receipts were sensibly reduced even to a ridiculously small figure by the suspension of normal conditions through the country and the stoppage of the administrative mechanism. They had to reconstruct the public service, or, in short, to re-make it. They had to secure internal peace, and establish harmony between the different elements of the nation.

"Has all this work been done? It would be foolish to pretend that it has. But it is still more absurd to deny that enormous progress has been realized. The credit of Turkey has been reinstated, thanks to a financial policy founded on sound principles and wisely conducted; the country is no longer reduced to living on temporary expedients, loans, lucky strokes and exorbitant interest; the budgetary balance is being gradually established, thanks to the better collection and more equable use of the revenues. A new army, composed of all the elements of the nation, has, so to speak, sprung out of the ground remarkably equipped, disciplined and drilled, ready to meet any eventuality. A fleet which is no longer a fraud, is soon to be increased by units which will make it formidable. Public works are entering an era of great activity; a network of railroads and highways is now to be constructed that will embrace the whole empire and give to commerce and industry a powerful development; everything is ready for the realization of this most desirable and useful enterprise. The authorities are busy with the organizing of a system of public instruction adapted to modern necessities, while scrupulously respecting the ideas, customs and beliefs of the people. The necessary uniting of the constituent elements of the nation goes on in spite of the inevitable clash of passions, or interests, or of rebellions that are local and can accomplish nothing. Is this all nothing? Especially do we ask, is this all nothing when we consider that Young Turkey has had but two years of existence? A former grand vizier visited last year one of the European nations, which rightly prides itself on being in the vanguard of civilization; and when he ventured certain criticisms, he was told, 'Remember, your Highness, that it is hardly a hundred years that we have really been at work.' Today one nation is transforming itself evidently more rapidly. But we must still give progress time to continue its advance."

SELLING STATE SECRETS.

A certain M. Bernard Maimon was recently arrested in France on the charge of obtaining official documents from the French Foreign Office for the purpose of selling them. The interesting part of the tale for dwellers in the Ottoman Empire is the previous history of this same Maimon. A Turkish Hebrew by birth, he is said to have been baptized and taken under the care of the English Church Mission in Berlin at an early age. After a couple of years' theological study, he was sent to Baghdad as a missionary among the Armenians. Here he spent so large an amount of money as to arouse the suspicion of the society that sent him out, and he was dismissed. Later he was engaged in securing antiquities of various kinds in Baghdad for numerous persons who found themselves swindled by him. He also spent some time in Constantinople. While here he went to the Sheikh-ul-Islam for permission to visit the library of his department. In conversation with him, Maimon, who had learned a little Arabic while in Mesopotamia, declared that he was wonderfully attracted to Islam and intended to become a Moslem. According to the version given by the *Osmanischer Lloyd*, drawing from his pocket a copy of the Koran, he read some verses of that book. The Sheikh-ul-Islam then issued a fetva and Maimon went to the mosque to perform his devotions. But on the complaint of his wife, the British Embassy intervened, and, on the plea of diplomatic difficulties, the supposed convert was allowed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam to recant. Later on Maimon lived in a furnished apartment in Pera, where he wrote out a history of the reign of Abdul Hamid, while that monarch was on the throne, and made the story rich in fearful details of his despotism. This he copied on a typewriter; and one day he took some sections of his product and went to Yildiz, where he obtained an audience with the Sultan. He presented him with a copy, saying that he knew that such a work was about to be published in Paris, but that he was in a position to prevent its being printed, if only he could obtain a considerable sum to use as silence money. Such an announcement naturally caused considerable consternation at the palace, and Maimon received the amount he had requested. That very day the Sultan's spies reported to him that this dangerous book was being prepared in Maimon's apartment in Pera; but the clever swindler had taken the precaution to disappear immediately. We are told that at the time of the revolution, two years ago, Maimon secured from Yildiz in some way a large amount of confidential correspondence, which he has been offering for sale to special correspondents and to various governments, including the British Foreign Office. Quite a file of copies of important state documents was discovered in his rooms when he was at length arrested by the French authorities.

Djavid Bey, Halil Bey, Babanzade Ismail Hakki Bey, and Hairi Bey, respectively ministers of finance, interior, public instruction and pious foundations, have been promoted to the rank of Vizier.

THE ORIENT

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A LIFE, NOT A SECT.

Smyrna, Turkey. Apr. 10, 1911.

Dear Editor;—

Smyrna has received a goodly portion of the Y. M. C. A. spirit through the visit of some of the workers who stopped off here on their way to the Constantinople Convention. Mr. Jacob was first to arrive, and began the meetings among the several communities of Protestants. By the time, Dr. Mott and party came, there was a general understanding of the movement on foot, that greatly helped in opening the way for broader influences in the last meetings. The Greek bishop and the Armenian bishop entered in to the welcome of Dr. Mott without reserve, and gave him the best possible chance to address their people, in so short a time allowance.

One of the most important impressions of the visit of the whole party is the idea that a life, and not a sect, — a spirit, and not a creed, — is the aim of the delegation. So far as this has penetrated the Smyrna mind, it is the opening of the way to a city Y. M. C. A. Some young men are already awake to the need of such a general organization. These are mostly Protestant young men; but they are of broad sympathies, and are doing all in their power to work in such a way that other denominations can be with them in the enterprise. Dr. Mott and Mr. Jacob have placed the motives of our effort in such clear light that we may hope to be better understood in future. Whatever our teaching and preaching may be, the emphasis it receives by the fresh and impartial testimony of these men, gives it a new chance in this region.

For a year or more, the hope of establishing a permanent and neutral home for the Y. M. C. A. has been taking hold of the young men of the Protestant community. This was the topic of an evening gathering of these men for an informal interview with Mr. Jacob. They will await further instruction after the Convention, when the methods and plans of the movement are better known.

The Ladies of the Collegiate Institute gratefully acknowledge the kind services of Miss Rouse and Mrs. Mott, in the meetings for students and for the women of the community. We are all grateful for the cheer of good tidings from the world-field, and for new proof that the Gospel is as effective as ever in giving the true life to young men and young women.

Yours truly,

CHARLES K. TRACY.

BROUSA NOTES.

As this is the beginning of the season when Brousa is most attractive to tourists, we are looking forward to visits from friends with much pleasure. Doctor and Mrs. Ekmekjian of Cairo are here now. Dr. Ekmekjian gave a very interesting talk in the Church one evening on the Soudan. He spoke of the appalling conditions of poverty and ignorance in some places.

Rev. Mr. Schmavonian was here also not long ago. He spoke to the girls in school, one Wednesday morning, giving a most helpful talk on Christ's opening the eyes of the man born blind.

Mr. Otto Baghdasarian conducted the services another Wednesday morning this month, taking as his subject, "Ye are the light of the world."

The lecture this month took the form of stereopticon pictures illustrating the Life of Christ. Mr. Baldwin kindly showed the pictures and Mr. Baghdasarian spoke of the different scenes represented. It was given in the hall of the School and was for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Association is succeeding well in its work. Repairs are now being made upon the rooms which they have rented in the old Boys' School building, enlarging them and making them more convenient for their use. They have about 21 magazines in Turkish, Armenian, English and French, so that many young men come in, in the evening, to read. Many of these magazines and papers are gifts from friends.

Plans are being made for opening a day school for boys next fall. There are a number of boys in our own church families, and it would seem now as though about 30 boys could be counted on to begin with. The need for such a school is very great.

It is good to see such an increase in the numbers of those attending Sunday School. The primary class has grown to about 50, the young ladies' and young men's Bible classes number about 25 each and three other classes brought the number up this last Sunday to about 125 or 130. The attendance at church is growing also.

The Easter vacation begins Friday, April 1-14 and continues until Wednesday, April 26.

EMPIRE NEWS.**NOTES.**

Dr. C. C. Tracy arrived here Thursday from Marsovan and left the same day for Smyrna.

Mrs. J. K. Marden arrived from Marsovan on Thursday to meet her sister, Miss Morley, and accompany her to Marsovan.

Hagop Eff. Boyadjian, who was seriously ill with kidney trouble, is making a good recovery.

Rev. F. W. Macallum, who is on his way from Marash to America on furlough, is expected here to day.

THE CAPITAL.

A series of seven sermons in Armenian by Rev. Arsen B. Schmavonian has just been published in book form. These sermons are on the Nicene Creed, and were delivered before the Armenian Evangelical Church in Pera in 1908, and are now printed at the request of friends. The price of the book is five piastres.

The firing of revolvers or pistols in the city during the Easter festivities has been strictly prohibited by the court-martial. This pernicious custom ought to be abolished.

Ghalib Bey, director of public security, has handed in his resignation, but is being urged to withdraw it.

The Admiralty proposes to erect on the Ok Meidan, on the hill above the Arsenal, a wireless telegraph station for communicating with the fleet.

The *Jeune Turc* announces that the session of Parliament will be prolonged till the national holiday on July 23rd.

The department of commerce has been separated from that of public works, and that of posts, telegraphs and telephones from that of finance. The new ministers in these departments are, commerce, Loutfi Fikri Bey; public works, Hashim Effendi; posts, telegraphs and telephones, Dr. Zanni. Dr. Zanni is an Armenian Catholic, and was a classmate of Consul Norton, formerly of Smyrna, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Many delegates have already arrived for the World's Student Christian Federation Conference, among them Dr. Karl Fries, President of the Federation, and Mrs. Fries.

Out of 265 deaths in this city during the week ending last Sunday, 40 were from tuberculosis.

The anti-Greek boycott has again made its appearance in the capital, this time in the Ak Serai quarter of Stamboul. The boycott is gaining strength in Smyrna also.

THE PROVINCES.

Djemat Bey, Vali of Adana, has come to the capital to confer with the Minister of the Interior as to the public works needed in his province.

A project is under consideration for a railroad to pass through Palestine from the plain of Esdraelon through Nablous (Shechem) and on down to the Egyptian frontier.

Mr. Ralli, a Greek of London, has donated Lt. 10,000 to the philanthropic institutions of the island of Chios.

Three Bulgarians, arrested at Salonica on the charge of aiding revolutionists, have been expelled from Ottoman territory. It is expected that several other Bulgarians and Greeks will also be expelled.

The reserves of the Kastemoni vilayet have been called to the colors and ordered to the port of Ineboli.

The strike of the Régie employés at Djoubali has led to violence. On Saturday the director-general, M. Weyl, went there, and his carriage was set upon by the strikers, and the coachman wounded.

OTHER LANDS.

Mr Tom L. Johnson, four times mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, died on April 10.

The latest despatches from Morocco are more reassuring. The Sultan's troops are showing a better spirit at Fez and the tribesmen are not as active as previously. The Spanish troops at Melilla are undertaking military marches as a means of keeping the population of that region quiet. On the other hand, the Beni Maghain, a tribe hitherto loyal, has joined the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Lionel G. Tufnell of the British navy has been appointed as Naval Adviser to the Greek Government.

Ras Tesamma, Regent of Abyssinia, died on April 10, as a result of a paralytic stroke.

A band of eight Hellenic musicians is giving concerts in London which are quite popular.

Mr. David J. Hill, American Ambassador at Berlin, has sent in his resignation. He has held this post three years.

The *Tanin* publishes a letter from the Caucasus saying that of five Moslem papers, two daily and three weekly, printed in Baku, three have been suspended by the Russian government and their editors imprisoned. The author describes this as part of a Russian anti-Moslem campaign.

A military insurrection has broken out in Canton, caused by the nomination of the Prince Regent, a Manchu, to be commander-in-chief of the Chinese army.

The Russian budget commission has voted funds for the increase of the Black Sea fleet.

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