

# The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 20

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

## THE CRETAN QUESTION.

It is perfectly natural that the present status of Cretan affairs should be agreeable neither to the Ottoman government nor to the Moslem Cretans, nor indeed to the Greek majority in the island. These last have for several years asserted that they were subjects of King George; they have taken the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece; they have surcharged their stamps "Hellas," and in turning over to the government at Athens Mr. Venizelos, the ablest Cretan of them all, they consider that they have been rendering a service to their mother-country. The Ottoman Government, on the other hand, has had the repeated assurance of the four protecting powers, that the suzerainty of the Sultan shall be preserved, that the island of Crete forms an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and that Ottoman interests and rights shall be respected. The Mohammedan population of the island is comparatively small and under the present form of government has no power at all. Their interests are supposed to be safeguarded by the four protecting powers. In 1898 Prince George of Greece was appointed by the Powers High Commissioner of Crete, and administered the island under the supervision of the Powers. On Sep. 30th 1906, Mr. T. Zaimis was appointed as his successor by the King of Greece by request of the Powers, with the consent of Turkey, for a term of five years. This term expires in one month.

Under these circumstances, the Sublime Porte saw fit, a short time ago, to send through the Ottoman Ambassadors at London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Rome, an identical note to the four protecting Powers, which note contained the following three points:—(1) That the Sublime Porte is unwilling to accept the re-appointment of Mr. Zaimis as High-Commissioner; (2) That it is equally unwilling to accept the nomination by the King of Greece of any successor to Mr. Zaimis; and (3) That it considers that the time has at length come to find a definite solution for the Cretan question, and one that shall safeguard the sovereign rights of Turkey. No written replies to this note have as yet been received; but verbal replies were made by the four ministers for foreign affairs, indicating that as regards the first two points there will be no difficulty, since there has been no thought of the continuance of Mr. Zaimis, nor of the nomination of any other High Commissioner by the King of Greece. The point of divergence as between the protecting Powers and the Porte is on the third topic; for the Powers are of opinion that the present is not a favorable time for the definite solution of the Cretan question. They are, on the contrary, striving to discover a *modus vivendi* for the present. *La Turquie* suggests that this may perhaps indicate an

arrangement somewhat similar to that put in operation over a hundred years ago in the Ionian Islands, whereby those islands were formed into a republic, under the suzerainty of Turkey and paying a nominal tribute to Turkey.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

[We are glad to give our readers some hints written especially for *The Orient* by Dr. Shepard of Aintab.]

Cholera is not contagious in the common meaning of that term. It is not contracted by contact with cholera patients, nor by being in their immediate vicinity. The only method of contracting the disease is by swallowing some of the living germs. It follows that by eating only cooked food and drinking only boiled water, provided the food and water has not been contaminated by unclean hands or by flies after cooking, one is absolutely safe, even while living and working in the midst of the disease, as has been proven by the experience of many physicians and nurses.

Fruit with smooth unbroken skin, like grapes, pears and watermelons, may be safely disinfected by washing in strong acid solution. Tartaric acid or hydrochloric acid in five percent solution will do. The fruit should be soaked in the solution (15–20 minutes for tartaric and 10–15 minutes for hydrochloric) and rinsed off with boiled water just before eating.

The disease runs an exceedingly rapid course, hence no time should be lost. The physician should be called immediately. In case no physician is at hand, or if he is delayed in coming, the following method may be pursued:—For an adult, if a small and delicate woman, five grains, or for a man 10 grains, of calomel should be given by placing upon the tongue and swallowing with a few drops of water, then every 15 minutes in urgent cases, or every half hour in mild cases, a powder of bismuth, opium and camphor should be given in the same manner. (2 grammes of bismuth sub-nitrate, 6 centigrammes of powdered opium and 12 centigrammes of gum camphor to each powder.)

Or after the calomel 10 grains of quinine, in powdered form or in solution, may be given every half hour. If these medicines are vomited the dose may be immediately repeated; and will frequently be retained. Dry heat to the surface of the body is indicated in the cold stage.

In case of children the opium should be omitted from the powders, and the dose should be diminished according to the size of the child. A child weighing  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much as an adult (say about 65 lbs.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much (35–40 lbs.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  dose, etc. F. D. S.

## JEWES AND DEUNMEHS.

Columns of letters, some very acrimonious and most of them very earnest, have been printed within the past month in the English papers about the relation of the Jews to the Young Turk Party and to the Committee of Union and Progress, and their supposed connection with Adana, Albania, and other suggestive names. In the closing sessions of Parliament, last May, some of the deputies flung out accusations of disloyalty against some of the Jews, and especially warned the country of the dangers of Zionism. The accounts of anti-Jewish riots in Monmouthshire, England, ten days ago, surprising as they are, remind one that after all, Turkey has treated the Jews better and is treating them better than almost any other nation in the world. The descendants of those who fled hither from Spain to escape the anti-Jewish persecutions under Ferdinand and Isabella, shortly after the Moslem power had become entrenched in Constantinople, still speak the Spanish language, but have been loyal Turkish subjects ever since. Those who have immigrated here from Germany, Poland, Austria, etc., largely use German. But these must not be confused with the Deunmehs, whose head-quarters are in Salonica. Nor should these Deunmehs be indiscriminately classed together. There are two great divisions of them, those who actually to all intents and purposes become Mohammedans, and those who follow the doctrines of Shabbethai and live aloof from both Jews and Mohammedans. The name *deunmeh* in Turkish means one who has changed, or turned, and is usually used to designate one who has changed his religion to become a Mohammedan. A very large proportion (some say a majority) of the Mohammedans of Salonica are of this class, or have descended from such renegades. Talaat Bey, former Minister of the Interior, and Djavid Bey, former Minister of Finance, are of the number of the Deunmehs, but of the first class, — they are avowedly Mohammedans, and retain no secret Jewish connection. Most of the large Turkish dry-goods stores in Stamboul are owned by Deunmehs.

The origin of the Deunmehs of the second sort, from among whom have come the former class as well, was set forth not many months since in a London daily. Early in the 17th century there arose in Smyrna a Spanish-Hebrew youth named Shabbethai, who made a specialty of the Kabbalistic learning which pointed to the year 1666 as the date for the regeneration of the world and the gathering of the children of Israel in Palestine under the risen Messiah. In 1648, when twenty-two years of age, he proclaimed himself to some of his companions as the Messiah; but by so doing he incurred the displeasure of the rabbis of Smyrna and was excommunicated and banished. Such persecution rejoiced the young ascetic, and in his travels he gathered followers. Visiting Constantinople and Salonica about 1653, he was hailed by a multitude of believers, but was expelled by the enraged rabbis. After visiting Cairo and other points, he returned to Smyrna, and was acclaimed in 1665 by enthusiastic crowds. As the fateful year approached and he more publicly proclaimed himself, Jews throughout Europe began to accept

Shabbethai. Naturally enough the Turkish government began to take alarm at the proclamation of this magnetic Jew and his followers, and early in 1666 he was arrested in Constantinople. It is probable that his execution would have involved a popular rising. After a long imprisonment he was sent to Adrianople and interviewed by a representative of the Sultan, as a result of which, to the consternation of his followers, he adopted the Moslem faith and was given a position at the Sultan's court. Many of his followers, however, believed in him to the end of their lives; and from these faithful ones are descended, it is said, the modern sect of the Deunmehs. To the government he represented himself as working for the conversion of the Jews to Islam; but he was finally banished to Albania and died there about the year 1676.

The Deunmehs are said to number in all about 10,000, and while most of them are found in Salonica, there are some in Adrianople, Smyrna and Constantinople as well. They are a wideawake, progressive element, and may be looked to to furnish future leaders for the Empire.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN GREECE.

The American School of Archæology has during the past year continued its work at Old Corinth, and especially in connection with the chief fountain of the city, Pirene. Large Roman baths have been excavated in another part of the ancient city. But still more important and interesting are the results of excavations on the Acropolis at Athens, where, beneath the floor of the Parthenon, have been discovered the remains of two buildings earlier than that of Pericles. Of the first, dating from 506 B. C., only the lowest step was completed, when the Persian invasion stopped the work. The second was begun in 485 B. C., and was, like its predecessor, hexastyle, with 16 columns at the sides. This was destroyed by Xerxes, in 480 B. C., while still incomplete; but the fragments, built into various parts of the Acropolis, have been carefully examined by the director of the American School, and the design of this pre-Periclean temple accurately reconstructed. The School has also been at work on the Propylæa, and the winding approach to it. Several interesting finds were made here, among them an inscription recording the receipt by the city treasurers in 371 B. C. of the sword of Mardonius, leader of the first Persian invasion, whose fleet was shattered at Mt. Athos. Another discovery was of several fragments of a *stèle* telling of the expenditures for constructing the Parthenon and the Propylæa.

Besides this American work, excavations have been carried on by the French in the island of Delos; by the Germans in the prehistoric palace at Tiryns; by Dr. Dörpfeld in the island of Levkas, which he identifies as the Homeric Ithaca; by the British at Sparta and on the island of Melos, and by the Greeks under Mr. Arvanitopoulos in Thessaly. The Greek Archæological Society has also accomplished not a little in the line of preservation and restoration, at the Propylæa, in Athens, at the Temple of Olympian Zeus, and in Mycenæ.

## TURKEY AND THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The arrangement signed at St. Petersburg some ten days ago by the German Ambassador and the Russian acting minister for foreign affairs, has such a close bearing on the commercial development of Turkey that the remark of the *Tanin* is perfectly natural, — "While approving of the agreement made, we cannot refrain from adding that it is a little strange that the actual proprietor does not participate in negotiations concerning an Ottoman railroad line." The main point of accord as between Russia and Germany is that when Russia has built the lines of railroad for which she intends to demand concessions in northern Persia, this Russian system shall be linked to the Baghdad Railroad by a branch passing through Khanikin, and that the two contracting governments shall do their best to promote international trade along the Teheran—Khanikin and Konia—Baghdad lines.

While this agreement concerns Persian interests more than it does Turkish, the Persian government is in such a deplorable condition that no one will quarrel with the right, nay, the duty of Russia in the north and England in the south to take measures to develop and improve trade conditions in that distracted empire. When, however, it comes to the question of the relation of these proposed Persian railroads to the Baghdad line, and the building of a connecting line, this is of vital interest to the Ottoman Empire. Railroad construction is bound to benefit the country through which the lines go; and we join with all our contemporaries in desiring to see the development of that part of the great Mesopotamian plain. But it does seem strange that such prolonged negotiations as have followed the historic Potsdam interview should have come to such a conclusion as is now announced without even so much as a notification to the Ottoman Empire. Of course, nobody accuses either Germany or Russia of any territorial ambitions; but it is not usually considered neighborly for my farmer neighbor to plan to build a turnpike through my farm without consulting me even if the turnpike is to be an indirect benefit to my own purse.

After all this fuming, however, and righteous indignation, the fact remains that the construction and operation of lines of railroad through northern Persia, and the connection of those lines with the Baghdad system, will be of immense benefit to that whole region. Under existing circumstances, the lawlessness and inefficient government in Persia has practically ruined the caravan trade with Turkey. Only the establishment of well guarded railroad lines can safeguard the growing international commercial enterprise.

As for England's interests south of Baghdad, and the question of the extension of the Baghdad railway to Koweit, these are the topics of negotiations at present between the Ottoman and British governments. There is hardly room for doubt that the outcome will be the eventual building of the line to Koweit. This is a good harbor, far more accessible than Basra, and offering an outlet also for a large part of

northern Arabia. With rail connections to the Persian Gulf and to Teheran, Baghdad ought to become once again the commercial emporium it was in the day of Haroun-el-Rashid.

## AZARIAH SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

AT AINTAB.

The annual report of the Aintab Hospital has just been issued by Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton, in the absence of Dr. Shepard. The enforced visit of Miss Bewer, the head nurse, to America on account of her health, has been a serious handicap to the institution. We are glad to hear that Miss Bewer has made a good recovery and expects to return to her post this fall. Miss Grant, after seven years of service as nurse, returned to America this summer. In addition to her hospital work she had been a faithful friend to the blind school and the orphanages, and she has a wide circle of friends in Aintab who will greatly miss her.

Dr. Garabed Khalfeyan also left in June after three years of devoted service.

The figures, which to some extent tell the story of the year's work, are as follows:—Ward patients, 223, of whom 146 Christian, 75 Mohammedan, and 2 Jewish. Average number of days in hospital per patient, 21. The longest term was 152 days, by a village Turk, who paid in full, underwent four operations for a compound fracture, and was dismissed with a sound leg. Major operations, 353. There were 12 deaths, two following operations. Four were hopeless cases when received. Maternity cases, 39. Dispensary patients, 16,905, of whom 3930 were new patients. Surgical dressings, 19,800. Total treatments 40,445. Minor operations, 500. During the severe weather of February, relief work was undertaken for the patients and their families, help being given in charcoal and bread, with milk for special cases and for babies. As many as 170 families, or probably 850 persons, received daily rations of bread. The longfelt need of a hospital chaplain was this year filled by the appointment of Mr. Mikael Deirmenjian, who had regular Sunday services in the large ward and services preceding the general clinics, and also did much personal visiting of in- and out-patients. A weekly class for training in personal work has been held for the nurses and servants, under the leadership of Miss E. M. Trowbridge, assisted by Mrs. M. R. Trowbridge and Mrs. Merrill.

We regret to learn that Dr. Hamilton has just been obliged to undergo a serious operation for a tumor. Happily she is making good progress toward recovery. The operation was performed at Yavshan by Dr. Altounian of Aleppo.

Mr. John Ridgely Carter, Minister to Roumania and Bulgaria, has been transferred to Buenos Aires as Minister to the Argentine, his place in Bucharest being filled by Mr. John B. Jackson, formerly Minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, and latterly to Cuba.

### AMBASSADOR ROCKHILL RECEIVED.

The Hon. William Woodville Rockhill, American Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, was on Monday received in solemn audience by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and presented his letters of commission. The Ambassador and his suite were conveyed from the Embassy to the Dolma Baghtche Palace in state carriages with great pomp. Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, who has for a short time been acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present in that capacity at the ceremony. In presenting his credentials Mr. Rockhill made a speech in which he said that he was charged by President Taft to present to His Majesty the Sultan the best wishes of the President for his health and for the prosperity of his empire. The Ambassador assured His Majesty that it should be his endeavor to strengthen the cordial relations between the two nations. The Sultan made a hearty response, expressing his gratitude at the message from President Taft.

The new Persian Ambassador was received on the same day by the Sultan.

### SYRIAN NOTES.

Mr. George B. Stewart, Jr., treasurer of the Syrian Protestant College, son of Pres. G. B. Stewart of Auburn Theological Seminary, was married on Aug. 1st at the house of Dr. Moore in Aleih, Mt. Lebanon, to Miss Janet Wilson, M. A., who has been the teacher in English for the past 3 years in the Faculty School at Beirût. They are spending the honeymoon in camp at Baruk cedars, some 5,000 feet above the sea and other trivial matters.

Dr. F. J. Bliss, newly appointed dean of Rochester University, arrived in Beirût Aug. 10th for a few weeks' visit with his parents.

Miss Theo Jessup and Miss Beth Jessup and Miss Margaret Bliss were to have sailed for America with President Brown and family Aug. 19th, Miss Theo Jessup returning to enter the Junior class and Miss Margaret Bliss to enter the Freshman class at Vassar and Miss Beth Jessup to continue her preparation at Packer Institute in Brooklyn. Their departure was however postponed by the death of Mrs. William Jessup, mother of the first two.

President Bliss's walking party to the Bsherri cedars had a most enjoyable outing. On their return they called on the Maronite Patriarch, and were most hospitably received and entertained to lunch. He recognizes the good work the Protestants are doing in the country, and asks for a better understanding of the position and work of his church. He recognizes that there are other Christians than Maronites.

### A MUNICIPAL UPHEAVAL.

Ever since Hüssein Kiazim Bey undertook the duties of Prefect of the City of Constantinople, he has shown himself a man of unusual energy and ability. This has been especially noticeable in his swift and very successful campaign against the cholera. But he has everywhere been met with unfortunate conditions in the organization of the municipalities, and has felt himself blocked by the inertia of many incompetent and lazy office-holders. He has turned out a number of such persons from their positions, much to their surprise, and he now contemplates a step more radical than any ever yet taken in the history of the city, — namely the retirement of the municipal authorities in every one of the twenty municipal circles into which the capital is subdivided, and a general election of new men to these offices. The Prefect has appealed in this sense to Halil Bey, Minister of the Interior, who sides with him in the matter and proposes to do all in his power to keep Hüssein Kiazim Bey in office. The matter has now been recommended to the Grand Vizier, who can hardly take the opposite side and run the risk of losing not only the Prefect but his own popularity as well. The report of the Minister of the Interior to the Grand Vizier is as follows:—

"We transmit to you herewith, accompanied by the protest sent by the presidents of the municipal circles against the agitation of the prefecture, the *tezkere* presented by the Prefect, who complains that the presidents and councillors of the municipal circles are not in the habit of fulfilling their duties as they should, or of putting in operation regularly the communications and orders they receive from their superior authorities; and, considering the absolute impossibility of conquering the cholera or the irregularities and disorder existing so long as men indifferent to public health and life remain in office, demands, in virtue of the rights conferred on the prefect by Art. 7 of the municipal law of Constantinople, the dissolution of the municipal councils and the election of new members of these boards in accord with the existing municipal regulations.

"By reason of the ravages of the cholera on the one hand, and of the losses caused by the fires on other, the city administration is at present in an exceptional situation which demands very special care and devotion in the carrying out of municipal affairs. Therefore, since the conflict which has arisen between the prefecture and the municipal circles is of such a sort as to prevent the carrying out of these important civic measures, and since Art. 7 of the municipal law gives the prefecture the right, when it deems it necessary, to dissolve the municipal councils and to order new elections with the consent of the Sublime Porte and by imperial decree, this ministry, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the city, deems it proper to second the demands of the prefecture, and begs the authorization of the Grand Vizier to proceed without delay to said dissolution and elections."

**THE ORIENT**

A weekly, English paper published at the American Bible House, Constantinople. Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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.)

**THE CHOLERA DECREASING.**

Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the new Prefect of the city, there has been a sensible diminution of the cholera epidemic in the city and its suburbs. At Haskeyu, where two weeks ago it was worst, very few cases have occurred this week. At Scutari the threat of a serious outbreak has been met by prompt and effective treatment. Makrikeuy is likewise freed from great apprehension. The latest centre of contamination is most unexpectedly found at Beuyükdere, in the upper Bosphorus, where air and water are the cleanest possible, but where there has been gross carelessness. Here, too, the number of cases is diminishing and there is good prospect of the disease being stamped out. A decision of the ministry of public instruction orders all the public and private schools of the city to be kept closed till further notice. It is not expected that this will interfere with the colleges opening on time, two weeks hence. The number of cases during the past week has been less than twenty per day, with about sixty per cent. fatal. The bulletin up to Monday noon, Aug. 28th, shows a total for the week of 200 cases and 128 deaths, the aggregate from the start being now 1218 cases and 682 deaths. The croakers are predicting an increase in the figures during Ramazan, owing to the irregular habits of eating during this fast.

**EMPIRE NEWS.****THE CAPITAL.**

A rumor, for whose truth we do not vouch, has it that Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, deputy for Adrianople, is to be made Professor of the Turkish language in Cambridge University, England.

The German Emperor has conferred upon His Majesty the Sultan the order of the Black Eagle.

The King of Roumania has conferred on the Heir-apparent, Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, the grand cordon of the order of Carol I.

The local dailies announce the nomination of Subhi Pasha to the post of minister for foreign affairs, to succeed Rifaat Pasha, who has been decorated by the Sultan with the first order of the Medjidié in brilliants on the occasion of his departure for Paris as Ambassador to France.

The Turkish dailies *Yeni Gazetta* and *Zia* have united, under the name of the former.

A rather serious disagreement has arisen between the ministers of finance and of war on the subject of the budget for next year, the former favoring a reduction of a million liras in the war budget, and the latter refusing to consider such a reduction.

H.R.H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin left on Saturday morning on the cruiser *Medjidié*, for Constanza on his way to Bucharest and Berlin. The German government has detailed Marshal Von der Goltz Pasha as escort to the Prince during his visit to Germany.

**THE PROVINCES.**

The new pastor of the First Church of Aintab, Rev. Krikor Der Boghosian, of Hadjin, is meeting with a very favorable reception. The First Church building is probably the largest Protestant church now in use in Turkey, having a seating capacity of at least 2,000, while 2,500 have been accommodated in it. Other buildings still larger are planned or in building. The floor of the church is regularly crowded at services, and people have to go up into the small gallery at the rear.

As a celebration of the anniversary of the Constitution, the local government at Aintab conducted formal opening exercises at three new primary schools in that city. During the last year six new primary schools have been established there, these three in the city and three in the villages; and there are now twenty-four altogether. These schools are said to average about 150 pupils, and are in addition to the mosque schools, of which there are many.

A bomb on the rails of the Üsküb-Zibefiche line near Koumanova, exploded on Aug. 22 under a handcar containing workmen, three of whom were killed and three others severely wounded.

Disorders still continue in the vilayet of Janina, and there are frequent clashes between the troops and small bands of revolutionists.

The Ottoman government has prohibited the exporting of horses and mules from the country.

A great fire is reported at Aidin, destroying 392 houses and 65 shops.

The Anatolian Railroad proposes to extend its line from Angora via Yozgat to Sivas, and to have a connecting line from Yozgat via Caesarea and Nigde to the Baghdad Railroad near Eregli.

Prof. Richter, who was carried off by brigands near the Greek frontier some months ago, has been set at liberty and has arrived at Salonica. He reports having spent most of this time on Greek territory, but the brigands released him, on the payment of Lt. 3,500 ransom, on the Turkish side near Elassona.

#### NOTES.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to Prof. Constantinou of Robert College on the death by cholera of his wife, who passed away on Tuesday Aug. 22nd, at their home in Roumeli Hissar.

Prof. Harry H. Barnum, who returns as Professor of Mathematics to Robert College after three years of study in America, reached this city Monday, in company with Messrs. Griffith and Pockman, who come as instructors in the same institution.

Prof. Allen, who takes charge of the new engineering department at Robert College, arrived last week with his family from America. Mr. Tompkins, who will assist him, came with him.

Prof. Panaretoff of Robert College has returned from an absence of several weeks in Bulgaria.

Dr. and Mrs. Riggs of Marsovan arrived from America on Saturday last.

The Erickson family have been reinforced by the arrival on Aug. 19th of a girl baby, who bears the name of Grace Alice. In the language of her father she is "well, strong, and beautiful, speaking a universal language equally understood by Turk and Christian. I have great hopes for her."

A despatch from Dr. Hoskins announces the sudden death of Mrs. William Jessup, née Faith Jadwin, of Zahleh, at Beirut Aug. 19th.

Mr. Cass A. Reed, of the last class at Union Theological Seminary, has been appointed a missionary of the American Board, as a member of the staff of the International College, Smyrna.

Miss Nellie A. Cole sails from New York on Sept. 13th to take up kindergarten work at Trebizond.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. Riggs Brewster, under appointment to the Western Turkey Mission, to Miss Ethel E. Bush, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Prof. Lewis, who takes the work of Prof. Watson at Robert College during the absence of the latter, has arrived at his post.

#### OTHER LANDS.

The World's Alliance of the Young Men's Christian Associations is called upon by the World's Committee to observe the week of Nov. 12th to 18th as the Y.M.C.A. week of prayer, with special reference to conditions of receiving spiritual power.

An inspirational Sunday-School tour of Great Britain will be undertaken by the joint secretaries of the World's Sunday-School Association, Rev. Carey Bonner of London and Mr. Marion Lawrance of Chicago, Sept. 20th to Nov. 30th. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland will all be visited, and a number of other noted Sunday-School workers will be in the party, each for a portion of the time. The purpose of the tour is, to inspire and strengthen interest in Sunday School work, to consider practical problems, to emphasize the missionary and evangelistic work of the Sunday School and its relation to international and universal peace.

The Sunday-School scholars of America now number fifteen millions, in 173,459 schools, with 154 salaried workers connected with the enterprise.

Rich auriferous deposits have been discovered in Manchuria, near the Amur river railroad.

Senator Frye of Maine died Aug. 9th at Lewiston. Me; in his 81st year.

An aerial postal service has been inaugurated in India between Allahabad and the grounds of a United Provinces exposition not far distant, with a special postage stamp of 6 annas.

The British Parliament has been prorogued till Oct. 15th.

A terrific storm of wind and rain swept over northern Lombardy on Thursday last, doing heavy damage in the region of Como and Sondrio. Milan escaped the full force of the cyclone, but experienced a violent hailstorm.

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| SAXONIA . . . . .   | August    | 2nd.  |
| PANNONIA . . . . .  | "         | 16th. |
| CARPATHIA . . . . . | "         | 30th. |
| ULTONIA . . . . .   | September | 13th. |
| SAXONIA . . . . .   | "         | 20th. |
| PANNONIA . . . . .  | October   | 4th.  |
| CARPATHIA . . . . . | "         | 18th. |

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مدیر مسئول مسوئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.