

# The Orient.

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## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**94th Session (May 9).** An official note from the President of the Senate was read, regarding the allowance of the Princess Hedjile Sultan, daughter of Sultan Mourad. This had been fixed on the civil list as Lt. 300 per month, but the Sultan had sent a despatch to the Senate asking that it be increased to Lt. 500, and the Senate acceded to this. On behalf of the budget commission Mahir Said Bey objected that the Senate had no right to act in this matter, such an increase being the prerogative of the Chamber. The request was referred to the government. The budget of the Hedjaz railroad was explained by M. Faraggi and the Grand Vizier, who recommended that the administration of this railroad be changed so as to be placed under the Grand Vizierate, and this for political, military, economic and religious reasons. The religious reason for not having this in the hands of a company was stated to be the fact that no non-Moslem can own land in the province of Hedjaz or live there. This would seem to imply that no company could be formed to take over the railroad which should be purely Moslem in its constituency. After some opposition by Mr. Boussios, the proposition and the budget were both adopted. The budget of the ministry of public works was then presented and occupied the rest of the day. Houlousi Bey, under-secretary, spoke on behalf of the Grand Vizier who is in temporary charge of this ministry. He urged the importance of the projected railroads, and explained the terms offered for the construction of several.

**95th Session (May 10).** The public works budget was again taken up, and many criticisms and new propositions were made. Riza Nour Bey of Sinope complained of the selection of Samsoun as the terminal port of the Samsoun-Sivas line, when Sinope had a harbor so much finer. Several urged the speedy appointment of a responsible minister at the head of this department. The employment of foreign engineers and constructors was also criticized. Nafi Pasha (Aleppo) questioned the Minister of the Interior as to why the Vali of Aleppo, Hüssein Kiazim Bey, was not recalled. He accused the latter of threatening by proclamation to exile any one who fired off arms, of forbidding the populace to make any complaint against the government, of arraying the classes against the masses, and Moslems against Christians, and Turks against Arabs, and of other abuse of power. His speech roused great excitement in the Chamber, especially among the Arab deputies, and order was established with difficulty. Halil Bey, Minister of the Interior, replied by eulogizing the Vali of Aleppo, and said that aside from the exile proclama-

tion, for which he had been reprimanded, the Vali had done nothing blameworthy, and that Nafi Pasha was the only one of the Aleppo deputies to complain of him.

**96th Session (May 11).** A provisional appropriation of Lt. 2,778,294 for the month of May was voted. The budget of public works was taken up. Ferid Bey concluded his criticisms of the railroad contracts made. The ex-minister of public works, Haladjian Effendi, then answered the critics in such a masterly speech that it must have convinced all who were open to conviction, that he had during his ministry acted within his rights and in a manner highly creditable and for the best interests of his country. He showed that the contracts made were of such a nature as to safeguard the treasury of the country from overdraft, that great care had been shown in securing as low bids as possible, that his program was comprehensive and that he had begun to lay a solid foundation for a policy of sensible constructive work, that the school of engineering had been reorganized, that 39 students had been sent to Europe to study civil engineering and 30 more were to be sent this year, that during less than a year 680 kilometres of road had been graded and 232 kilometres of macadamized road built. Louffi Fikri Bey blamed the government for not having submitted construction agreements to the Chamber for approval, and complained of the absence of the Grand Vizier who acts for the ministry of public works.

**97th Session (May 13).** The Grand Vizier was given the floor on the question of the budget for public works. Hakki Pasha replied to certain criticisms on the administration of the department. He said that the Lt. 1,900,000 voted for road constructions would of course be insufficient for the 10,000 kilometres of road projected, but that he hoped this could be accomplished with four or five millions, appropriated during successive years. The Empire needed 30,000 kilometres of roads. Every contract made was so safeguarded as not to jeopardize the credit of the country. As for the prolongation of the Baghdad railroad, the agreements relative to this had met with general approval except in England, and even Sir Edward Grey had admitted that if the Germans did not give up their rights in this regard of their own free will, no one could make them do so. The kilometric guarantees were being reduced, much to the government's credit. Hakki Pasha outlined the new railroad projects, from Angora to Sivas, Sivas to Samsoun, Sivas to Erzeroum and Bayazid, Sivas to Harpout, Trebizond to Erzeroum, Monastir to Janina and the sea, Prishtina to Shkodra and an Ottoman seaport, Monastir to Üsküb. He promised to submit the Chester project very soon to the Chamber. This speech

was greeted with loud applause. A motion was passed to consider the general discussion as sufficient, and proceed to the order of day. The various chapters were taken up, and a supplementary appropriation made for the engineering school.

**98th Session (May 15).** The Chester railroad project was submitted by a vizierial letter, and was referred to the commission on public works. The remaining chapters of the budget of public works were taken up in order, and the whole budget passed. An added sum was voted for the doubling of the railroad tracks from the Sirkedji terminal to San Stefano; also one for the establishing of schools of arts and crafts in the provinces; and another sum for the irrigation works in Mesopotamia. The importance of pushing the irrigation works in the Konia region, and the construction of various harbors, was also emphasized. Nail Bey, the new Minister of Finance, spoke of the confusion resulting from so late a vote on the budget of each year, and expressed the desire that future budgets should be passed at least a month before the beginning of the fiscal year in March.

#### THE VLANGA CHURCH IRADÉ.

It is with especial pleasure that we record the issue of the imperial permit for the building of the church edifice at Gedik Pasha, for which the Vlanga church has been so patiently waiting. Away back in May, 1882, there appeared in the *Missionary Herald* a letter from Rev. George W. Wood, D. D., then residing in Constantinople, a letter in which he says of the Gedik Pasha quarter, "The prospect is decidedly encouraging in regard to that portion of the field. When the firman for the new chapel is obtained, and it cannot much longer be withheld by the government, and the building is up, we have no doubt that the congregation will be considerably enlarged, and its financial ability will be increased". The expected permit was, however, withheld for almost thirty years more, in spite of very many efforts to secure it. In 1893 the Vlanga church, which was organized in 1850, had 78 communicants, and in 1911 it has 87. Several times under the old regime the Porte had promised to secure the permit to build; but local enemies misrepresented the facts to the central government, and foiled every attempt to obtain it. At length, the place which had been used for meetings having been rendered unsafe by the great earthquake of 1894, that fall a large number of the men of the congregation assembled one night upon their land and hastily constructed a rough shed of wood, in which for ten years or more the congregation worshipped. The act was a violation of the municipal ordinance regarding the erection of buildings, but once the roof was on, and partly covered with tiles, the police dared not attempt to pull it down, though they established a sentry-box right across the street and set a guard night and day to prevent another tile being put on the roof or another nail being driven in the building. Gradually this rude structure, without floor, ceiling or glass windows, fell to pieces till some eight or ten years ago it was utterly impossible to use it

longer. The congregation has since been meeting in the building used by the mission school at Gedik Pasha.

The site for the church was purchased in 1880; and years ago a sum of \$5000 was given by the late D. Willis James for the erection of the building. This sum has been wisely administered and has now more than doubled. The church and parsonage for which plans have now been made are estimated to cost Lt. 4,500, and a considerable sum will therefore have to be raised for this purpose. It is expected that eventually a school building will also be erected on the same lot.

#### THE OTTOMAN ELEMENTS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY.

Under this caption the *Ikdam* says:—

It is no easy thing to change in a short time the social system, and, back of that, the social spirit, in a country like Turkey. Although we are in a constitutional régime, yet our dealings and operations are not carried on under the same rules as those of other Constitutional states. We may say that, in general, in the present state of Europe both private and public actions are the result of calculation. And, as one writer says, the era of calculation is a thousand times more terrible than that of "*derebeylik*" (the feudal system). The social struggles of the period of forethought have come to the point where the weak go to the wall and the strong survive. We, on the other hand, have no respect for forethought in any of our actions. Great and small, we all repeat daily, as if it were a requirement, the words "inshallah," "mashallah." Today too has passed away; as for tomorrow, "God is merciful" (*Allah kerim*). These words are used not only as to private affairs but also in politics. All public affairs are under the influence of these words. While Europe is making her calculations as to events that will occur after a century, we on our part consider it a great feat to calculate what we are going to do tomorrow. Success comes our way only by chance. Herein lies the difference between us and the Europeans. And among the Ottoman races, those who act with no forethought whatever are, unfortunately, the Turks. If this characteristic continues to mark us, we shall most certainly lag behind the rest. If our education consists in discussing such principles, it is clear that we can make no advance, even in education. The European programs of education embody a spirit, an essential character and a power such as cannot be found in a minister of public instruction in Turkey, nor even in a whole educational assembly. For the sake of advancement even in the material world, men have long acted in accord with a certain philosophical principle. Education should also be regulated by a worthy philosophical principle.

Rev. Darwin A. Leavitt, of Beloit, Wis., who went to Marash last December to be connected with the Theological Seminary, has been obliged by the state of his health to relinquish his position and return to America. He sailed from Beirut on April 25th. This is a serious loss to Marash.

### THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Weather Report for the week May 6-13.

(Observations taken at 8 A. M. daily)

Maximum temperature (May 7)	74.°	F.
Minimum " (May 9)	45.°	"
Rainfall	.25	inch

The great event of the week was the presentation of Stephen Phillip's "Herod" (adapted) by the members of the P. B. T. U. Society on Wednesday afternoon at Arnaoutkey.

The great marble hall of Mousouros Palace with its central stairway and marble columns made a realistic setting for the play, the rich costumes added the necessary warmth of color and variety to the scene, and the play which was much improved by the modifications which had been made in it, was presented with spirit and skill. It would be difficult to choose the best among those who had important roles because all were so good. The Dramatis Personae were as follows:—

Herod, King of Judea	MISS B. HAROUTUNIAN
Aristobulus	MISS G. BASMADJIEVA
Gadias, Chief Councillor	MISS A. ZERVOUDAKI
Sohemus, A Gaul	MISS C. MAKOULIAN
Mariamne, the Queen	MISS A. DONCHEVA
Cypros, Queen Mother	MISS A. MENZILDJIAN
Salome, Herod's Sister	MISS C. SOSSIDI
Bathsheba, Queen's Maid	MISS A. MACRY
A Priest	MISS N. LEWIS
Court Physician	MISS S. KRAEVA
Roman Guard	MISS H. FARKOUH
Cup-Bearer	MISS V. ZUMBULOGLU
Attendant	MISS M. BASMADJIEVA
Councillors	MISS S. COUTZODIMITRI
	MISS M. PETROVA
Architects	MISS V. KYRIAS
	MISS M. DAVIDOVA
	MISS F. KESSIACOVA
Envoy from Rome	MISS M. DAVIDOVA
Messengers from Egypt	MISS H. BALABANIAN
	MISS D. GOLLEMANOVA
Dancing Girls	MISS D. GOLLEMANOVA
	MISS A. GORBANOVA
	MISS A. MANIADAKI
	MISS S. OBRESHKOVA
	MISS O. SABLEVA
	MISS V. TRIPOLITOFF
	MISS N. VITCHEVA
	MISS V. ZUMBULOGLU

The services on Sunday morning were conducted by Miss Condé, of the American Young Women's Christian Association.

The result of some investigations by the Topographical Society of Paris shows that the altitude of the roof of Bowker Building is 111.80 metres, being only 17 metres lower than the Seraskerat Tower.

### CAPTAIN PARKER'S EXCAVATIONS IN JERUSALEM.

Captain the Hon. Montagu Parker, who has just returned to England from Palestine, has made the following communication to *The Times* concerning the excavations recently carried out by him in Jerusalem:—

"Our expedition, which started in 1909, originally consisted of Mr. R. Duff, Major C. Foley, Mr. Clarence Wilson, and myself, accompanied by engineers and English workmen. The object of it was to find the tomb of David and Solomon and any Hebrew writing that existed of that period. We went immediately to Jerusalem, where we proceeded to carry out excavations. We met with severe opposition from certain persons in the locality, but, being ably supported by the Turkish Government in every possible way, we were able to carry on our work without active interference.

"At the end of four months the weather was so bad that we were compelled to shut down our excavations and return to England. We determined, however, to resume our work in the summer of 1910. On arriving at Jerusalem on the second occasion in the first week of August, 1910, we resumed our excavations, but finding that the water from the Virgin's Well was very low we decided to clean the spring out and also the Siloam tunnel as far as the Pool of Siloam, the total distance being 1,760 ft. We found, roughly, about 3ft. 6in. of mud throughout the whole length of the tunnel, thereby proving that all existing surveys were entirely inaccurate, and that the tunnel, at no place was deeper than 4ft. 6in. By cleaning out the well and the tunnel we increased the supply of water close on 50 per cent., which boon created an enormous amount of satisfaction among the villagers of Siloam, who held a big feast on the occasion of the water first flowing down the tunnel after these operations had been completed.

"Meanwhile we were carrying on operations for the purpose of finding the tomb of David and Solomon and any Hebrew writing that might exist. Unfortunately, however, although our work from a scientific point of view was of extraordinary interest, we were unable to discover any Hebrew writing, notwithstanding that we had found definitely the spot where the City of David and the Jebusite city which preceded it had existed. This Jebusite city was in existence, undoubtedly, from the pottery which we there discovered, certainly 2,000 years before David captured the city. In the view of the Dominican Fathers who established a school of Biblical Studies at St. Etienne, Jerusalem, this discovery is quite the most important that has been hitherto made in Palestine. Publication of full details is for the present reserved until the excavations are fully completed.

"With regard to the rumours which have been circulated concerning work undertaken in connexion with the Mosque of Omar, nothing can be said until the Commission appointed by the Turkish Government to inquire into this question has presented its report."

### THE NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Nail Bey, the successor of Djavid Bey as Minister of Finance, is not a new man in the ministerial ranks. In the cabinet of Hilmi Pasha, he held the portfolio of public instruction. Later on, when Djavid Bey became Minister of Finance, Nail Bey took the place thus vacated on the commission on the budget. Nail Bey was elected a deputy from Djanik, and in January last was made a senator.

On Thursday last the new minister took up the work of his department. He made a speech to his assistants and subordinates in the ministry, eulogizing the energy, wisdom and patriotism of his predecessor, expressing regret at the resignation of Djavid Bey, and calling on all the men of his department to strive with him to maintain and carry forward the work of this ministry. Reshad Bey, the *Müsteshar* of the department, voiced the feelings of all his colleagues in assuring Nail Bey of their loyal support.

While the resignation of Djavid Bey has provoked the deepest regret and much dissatisfaction in the provinces, as well as much surprise abroad, the choice of Nail Bey as his successor is considered as good a move as possible under the circumstances.

### DISUNION AMONG THE RACES.

The *Ikdam*, quoting a sentence of Hassan Bey, deputy from Prishtina, to the effect that the Albanian, Arab and Turkish and other questions are to the fore in Turkey today, and that the union of races is far from accomplished, goes on to say:

"The deputy from Prishtina after this sad confession demands of the Ottoman government and publicists that they seek the causes of the disunion prevailing among the various elements in the empire. Yes indeed! We must first make a careful diagnosis of the disease from which our social body suffers, and which is unfortunately growing constantly worse, and then seek effective remedies for it.

"The question of nationalities has become the order of the day for us with a disquieting insistency. The union of the races of the empire is weaker than ever. This is an incontestable fact. It is no use denying it. Today an Ottoman interests himself only in what concerns his own particular element, without the least care for the common interest. Not that there was ever a time when this question did not exist; but it had not formerly the character we now see in it. Today we have come to a fully separatist policy. This fact is attributable to political conceptions that have arisen since the establishment of the Constitutional régime. These conceptions are far from ideal. In our political education, as in scientific domains, we are still inexperienced novices. Instead of plunging deep into social studies in Europe and America, and deducing the lessons coming naturally from them, we are content with certain vague principles of sociology which we set to work to generalize and analyze ad infinitum,

and sophistically draw from them utterly fantastic deductions, especially regarding political and social questions. We have thus created a situation both complicated and threatening. We have tried successively the general principle of Ottomanism, the particular principle of nationalism and of moral sovereignty, without following out logically any of these. Our words have been in permanent opposition to our actions. Our ignorance and inexperience in political and social questions have made us constantly take backward steps, leading to the lack of success in whatever we have undertaken. Our great fault, of always throwing on others the blame of our failures, has not allowed of our correcting ourselves and seeing the truth. We have not even wished to consult the history of other nations to see where the strife of nationalities leads. The power of penetration has been totally lacking in our government. So too, the Chamber is at fault. The lack of well organized political parties therein, and the control of everything by a single exclusive group has prevented the rise to power of dominating personalities. The Chamber has neglected its right of control over public affairs. Only a government enjoying the confidence of all the elements that constitute the Ottoman nation can remedy the difficult situation in which we now are, a grave situation and one that will become still worse unless we apply the remedy in time.

"The first thing to be done is, to really satisfy the different nationalities. Today twenty millions of the inhabitants of this country are discontented with the government. In face of these internal difficulties it would be madness to raise foreign questions. We need first of all a government that may gain the sympathy of all the nationalities, and reunite and reconcile them."

### Y. M. C. A. JOTTINGS.

The Association at Nairobi, East Africa, formed a year ago as the result of a conversation between ex-President Roosevelt and Dr. Scott, has a membership of 116, (74 being active, and 42 associate). The Association has received a gift of £1,000, and an excellent building, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Governor, is now nearing completion.

The Association at Antananarivo, Madagascar, was, as is well known, suppressed. But, according to a recent letter, the members have remained faithful without meetings and without premises and are awaiting the time when God will open the way for bringing the Association to life again.

The Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to Washington, says of the Association work, "What I have seen of the working of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States has led me to believe that it is one of the most powerful agencies operating in our time for the diffusion of sound principles, of high thinking and pure living. It has done immense good both in Europe and North America and I trust it will do so in South America also."

**THE ORIENT**

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The Chinese Students' Christian Association which is connected with the Association of North America has decided to organize a movement in behalf of the Chinese labouring classes in the large cities of that country. Its aim is to better their condition socially, intellectually and morally, and to give them a chance to better themselves by means of free evening schools and lectures.

The Calcutta Association has six branches in the city. The principal Association, with 980 members, owns a palatial building, which is free from all debt. The student branch and the boys' branch each owns its building.

Emigration Secretaries are now working in Europe at the following ports of embarkment: Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, Hangö (Finland), Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, Genoa, Naples and Libau. On the other side there are secretaries for the immigration at New York (4 secretaries), Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Cape Town, and Melbourne. Twenty-five Secretaries have the duty of giving advice to immigrants and 250 Associations are specially engaged in this work. 1,200 foreigners are being taught the English language.

**THE TWO INSURRECTIONS.**

The news telegraphed to the London *Times* the week before last, that the Imam Yahya had been captured, lacks further confirmation and would seem to be premature. No news of any importance has come this week from Sanaa. The centre of interest in the Yemen has shifted to the expedition of the Emir of Mecca toward Ebha, the capital of Assir. Several thousand tribesmen have joined him on his march and the forces of Seid Idris are said to be much disheartened. The relief of Ebha seems to be merely a matter of time. The heat in Arabia is having a very prostrating effect on the soldiers, and the military authorities are sending thither flasks of ammonia to be distributed among the troops as a restorative. Several new battalions of reinforcements are on their way to the Red Sea littoral.

The field of operations in northern Albania is extending

to the north of Ipek, along the Montenegrin frontier. A sanguinary conflict is reported at Huninje, where the imperial troops lost heavily and a large number of rifles fell into the hands of the insurgents. The Albanians have made several attacks on the Turkish position at Kastrati, but have been repulsed. Gen. Torghoud Shevket Pasha has dismissed the irregulars, or Bashi Bozouks, whose return armed to their homes has caused some uneasiness to the peaceful village population. According to the correspondent of the London *Times*, the tribes in revolt could muster some 20,000 fighting men, but their supply of arms and ammunition is very limited.

**EMPIRE NEWS.****NOTES.**

Miss Theda Phelps, a trained nurse, who has been appointed a missionary to Talas in connection with the hospital work, and Miss North, under appointment to the Eastern Turkey Mission, sail on May 27th for Turkey. Miss Isabelle Harley has also been secured for the Harpout kindergarten work; and Rev. Fay E. Livengood comes out this fall as tutor in Euphrates College, Harpout.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Pye have been appointed missionaries to the Western Turkey Mission, and will probably be located at Marsovan, though they may spend a year first at Smyrna. Mr. Pye is a graduate of Oberlin Seminary.

Dr. and Mrs. Cyril H. Haas with their two children sailed from Constantinople on May 13 for Adana via Mersin.

E. P. Case, M. D., and his fiancée, Miss Fowler, have been appointed missionaries to Erzeroum, and Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Markham to European Turkey.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Nesbitt Chambers, of Adana, are on their way to America for a vacation. Mr. Chambers will visit his alma mater, Queens University, where he is to be the recipient of the honorary degree of D.D.

Dr. Christie of Tarsus is at Ramleh, Egypt, recuperating after a severe illness.

Rev. F. W. Macallum, on his way from Marash to America on furlough, was present at the conference with the representatives of the German Hülfsbund, in Frankfurt, Germany, referred to in our last issue.

Mr. Hugh Poynter, secretary to Sir Adam Block, has been decorated with the third class of the order of the *Medjidie*.

Mrs. Manning of Robert College has been elected a vice-president of the American Humane Education Society.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Perry of Sivas, who arrived on Thursday last on their way to America, are detained here by the illness of Mr. Perry. They hope to leave next week Thursday.

Dean Edward I. Bosworth, D.D., of Oberlin, addressed the students at Robert College Sunday morning and evening, and Monday evening. He left Constantinople today for Salonica by rail.

### THE CAPITAL.

In answer to those who have asked for the subjects of Prof. R. Allier's three addresses at the Union Française, during the Student Federation Conference, we give them here. "Immortality and the Social Life." "The new Paganism and the Laws of Love." "The Hope of the Future and the Social Life."

In connection with the Federation Conference, in the campaign in the city, 57 meetings were addressed, in 27 different churches, schools, halls, etc., by 33 different speakers. Addresses were delivered in, or translated into, eight different languages. Of the 57 meetings, 29 were regular church or mission services, 28 were special meetings in 12 different halls. The total attendance was a little over 10,000.

Prince Roland Bonaparte has been visiting the capital during the past week.

The Sultan presided in person at the military school at Pancaldi on Sunday last when 298 newly-promoted sub-lieutenants took the oath of allegiance. There were also present the Heir-Apparent, the Grand Vizier, and the ministers of state. His Majesty has consented to be present at the graduation exercises at the Haidar Pasha Medical School next week.

Of the 197 deaths registered in Constantinople during the week ending May 14, 35 were due to tuberculosis.

Major Enver Bey, the revolutionary hero, was married on Monday at the Dolma Baghtche Palace to the Princess Nadjiye Sultan, daughter of the late Prince Süleiman Effendi. The Sheikh-ul-Islam performed the ceremony, and His Majesty the Sultan was present.

According to *La Turquie*, the construction of the new Galata Bridge will be completed by the end of this year.

Said Bey, deputy from Smyrna and secretary of the Chamber since its first opening, has been elected president of the Union and Progress party in the Chamber, in place of Talaat Bey.

Saturday next is the annual Field Day at Robert College.

### THE PROVINCES.

A distressing incident occurred last week at Anatolia College, Marsovan. A noted Armenian Violinist, Mr. Davidian, who had been many years in Brussels teaching and giving concerts, was visiting Marsovan, and gave a wonderful exhibition of his skill before a crowded audience in the College hall on Monday evening. The next morning he was found dead in his bed at the College. An inquest was held, followed by an autopsy, but the mystery was only partly solved. The heart was somewhat enlarged, with adhesion of the left lung; and there was suspicion of the use of opium or a narcotic hemp called *esrar*, or both. The funeral was held on Wednesday from the Catholic church.

In view of the spread of the use of opium at Adrianople, the minister of the interior has requested the minister of justice to prepare a law forbidding its use under heavy penalties.

Plague has appeared in Basra, where two fatal cases have been reported.

### OTHER LANDS.

The 1,000th anniversary of the founding of the Duchy of Normandy will be celebrated next month in Rouen.

Rev. S. V. Bedickian, of Revere, Mass., has composed a poem of nine stanzas in memory of the late Mr. Allen.

The mortality from bubonic plague in India is higher this year than usual, amounting to from 30,000 to 40,000 cases per week.

On the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Field Marshal Gen. von der Goltz Pasha into military service, the Sultan conferred on him the first class of the order of the Medjidie in brilliants, accompanied with an autograph letter; and the Kaiser presented him with an oil portrait of himself.

The blockade of Fez is stricter than ever. Food in the city is at famine prices, and there is much suffering. Ammunition is short, and though an attack on the city by the besiegers on May 4th was repulsed, it is feared the resistance cannot last long. Seven thousand tribesmen are said to be surrounding the city. Gen. Moinier has been instructed by the French war office to succor as soon as possible all the Europeans in Fez. He is advancing from Rabat. An unconfirmed despatch from Tangier says that the Sultan Mulai Hafid has been captured by the besiegers.

The House of Commons has passed the veto bill on its third reading by a vote of 360 to 241.

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