

The Orient.

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ITALY DECLARES WAR.

Last Thursday, like a thunderbolt came the news that Italy had through her chargé d'affaires here, sent an ultimatum to the Ottoman government, declaring that she was about to proceed to a military occupation of Tripoli and Benghazi, and demanding their immediate evacuation by Turkey. A reply was demanded within twenty-four hours. Under such circumstances no course was open to Turkey consistent with her dignity as an Empire but to answer that such an ultimatum could not be accepted; and after a long meeting of the Cabinet at the Palace, this reply was telegraphed to Rome and sent to the Italian Embassy at six o'clock Friday morning. In the afternoon the chargé d'affaires, Signor de Martino, sent to the Imperial Palace a note on behalf of the Italian Government declaring that consequently Italy considered herself from that moment as at war with Turkey.

Events followed each other immediately with bewildering rapidity. The Grand Vizier presented to His Majesty the resignation of himself and his Cabinet, which was accepted; and "Kütchük" Said Pasha was summoned to form a new cabinet. The Italian squadron which had been cruising before the harbor at Tripoli entered that harbor, and almost immediately the cable was cut, thus cutting off all direct communication between Turkey and her African possessions. The next morning two Italian battleships appeared at Preveza, at the mouth of the Gulf of Arta, which separates Greek from Turkish territory on the Ionian coasts, and fired on and sank two torpedo boats, the *Antalia* and the *Alpagot*, and captured the converted yacht *Tokat*. The Turkish casualties are not stated. A despatch to the Minister of the Interior on Sunday stated that some 1,600 Italian troops had been landed at Preveza. This news however is categorically denied, though it is stated from Italian sources that five Turkish officers and 162 soldiers were captured there and taken to Italy. The transport *Sabah* was also captured on the Adriatic coast, but according to the Ottoman Agency, the troops had all disembarked. The transport *Derna* was sunk in the harbor of Tripoli; and there is a persistent rumor that a British steamer with 250 Turkish soldiers on board has been captured in the Adriatic.

Naturally the Ottoman government has addressed repeated notes to the European powers, begging them to use their good offices to induce Italy to desist from such a high-handed course, protesting that the attitude of Turkey has been strictly correct all through the past and that Italy has no excuse for taking a warlike attitude. The answers of Germany, England

and Austria, however, give no hope of any successful mediation. Italy has apparently made up her mind to brook no intervention, and the remonstrances of the other Powers have been of no avail. All the others will apparently maintain a strictly neutral position.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the Ottoman squadron which was on its way from Beirut to the Dardanelles, and which had not been informed of the outbreak of hostilities. Much relief was therefore experienced on the announcement that the fleet had reached the Dardanelles without meeting any Italian warships and without incident of any kind.

Up to date, there is no news of any Italian landing at Tripoli. The fleet bombarded the fortifications there till finally these were evacuated by the Turks. A stubborn resistance is expected when a landing is attempted.

Said Pasha, who is now Grand Vizier for the eighth time, is having great difficulty in securing candidates for his Cabinet, and he may perhaps be obliged to give it up.

The Balkan states have all declared their neutrality, but suspicions are freely expressed here that Montenegro may try to help rouse the Albanians, who are already showing signs of restlessness.

While Italian subjects in Turkey are allowed to remain here and are under German protection, the Porte has informed the German Embassy that by declaring war Italy has forfeited her capitulatory rights, and that Turkey will not recognize any such rights as regards Italian subjects hereafter. From various points comes also the news that a boycott of Italians and their goods has been put in force. In places remote from any German representatives, Italians will doubtless be treated with even less consideration.

The Turks are naturally eager to offer some resistance to Italy, but with so weak a navy they are powerless to carry on a war across the sea in Tripoli. They are sighing for one foot of common frontier, that they might invade Italy with a land force; and an attempt on the part of Italy to send an expedition in from Preveza or Durazzo would please the Ottoman troops immensely. It is the exasperating impossibility of doing anything that chafes so, and the more so because the average uninformed Turk of the opposition will seize upon this inaction as proof of weakness on the part of the Young Turks, and inflame himself with anger at the party in power. Thus the Government has to reckon with internal misunderstanding as well as with foreign injustice and high-handedness.

THE CRISIS AND THE TURKISH PRESS.

Hüssein Djahid Bey, in the *Tanin*, after characterizing the Italian attitude in her ultimatum as "Your money or your life," goes on to say:—

Were I neither Italian nor Ottoman, and thus impartial, I should regard the position of Turkey as much the loftier, in spite of the apparent superiority of Italy with her armies, her perfect fleet, her munitions and her preparedness, and it is Turkey I should choose. For if generosity, dignity and honor are not empty phrases in the world, we are sure that every Italian heart is oppressed by a remorse that shows him the villainy he has committed. Our clear conscience gives us courage to close in with an enemy apparently stronger than ourselves. For doubtless the ultimatum is only the prelude to the roar of cannon which will thunder tomorrow, mayhap have already thundered. It were a grave error to think the Ottoman government will calmly submit. This may be a dumbfounded nation, but it will not commit suicide. All Turkey, with a terrible feeling of angry desire for vengeance, brought on by the unjust aggression of which she is the victim, will rise as one man against Italy in defense of the country's honor.

We are certain that our beloved Tripoli, whom we have left to herself in face of an enemy rendered forty or fifty times as strong by our lack of a fleet, will do her duty patriotically; and that our compatriots, like lions, will shrink at no sacrifice and will shed their blood for the safety and honor of their Mother-country.

If the Italians think we will only make a pretence at defending Tripoli, and make peace after exchanging a few shots, they will see how mistaken they are. From today begins between Ottomans and Italians a hatred measureless, inextinguishable and implacable, which will last till one or other nation is destroyed. If anything in the world can equal this hatred, it is the contempt and horror we feel toward all Italians. This fury that the Ottomans nourish while they are condemned to suffer, is not the fruit of the state of war which now commences between us and the Italians; it is that of the caged lion, powerless to defend himself against the insults and attacks of wolves. Oh, if we only had a common boundary with Italy, were it but one foot long, what a burst of vengeance would come from the anguished breast of all the Ottomans!

But indeed we will take vengeance in all possible ways. On every side we will close in with the Italians. Beginning today, we will have no further dealings with them. Henceforth we do not wish to see one in our country. Henceforth not an Italian flag shall float on a ship in our waters. Henceforth not a cent of Italian wares shall be sold in the Ottoman Empire. Henceforth, when they hear the mere name Italian pronounced, the heart of Ottomans will be inflamed with rage and revenge, and from their throat will come a cry of contempt and horror. Henceforth it is with these sentiments of hatred and vengeance that we shall train up the Ottoman infants who shall be born, and if this nation has the least self-esteem, dignity and patriotism, it will avenge itself on Italy. Henceforth the Ottomans will live but for the revenge which is sure to come. On, then, compatriots! Calmly and energetically do your duty.

TRIPOLI.

The African provinces of the Ottoman Empire which Italy is now seizing embrace an area estimated at 398,900 square miles, or nearly six times the size of European Turkey, and nearly four times as large as Italy, or about twice the size of France. The country is badly watered, and the products are scanty. Cattle and sheep are raised, also dates, oranges and lemons, barley and wheat. There is a considerable trade in ostrich feathers which come by caravan from central Africa. There are about a million inhabitants, mostly Berbers; the Jews number perhaps 10,000. The European population is in the coast towns and consists of Maltese and Italians, about 5,000 or 6,000. There are practically no Turkish settlers, but from 20,000 to 25,000 Turkish troops are stationed there.

Tripoli was conquered by the Arabs in 647–665 A. D., and has ever since remained a Moslem state. In 1510 Ferdinand of Spain took it, but in 1553 the Turks under Torghoud and Sinan captured it. From 1714 to 1835 the Karamanli family of Beys ruled practically independently; but since that time Turkey has governed the country. Several rebellions (notably in 1842 and 1844) have been suppressed. The region embraces the vilayet of Tripoli (Taraboulous el Gharb), and Benghazi, an independent sanjak. Tripoli city has about 30,000 inhabitants, Benghazi 35,000; Derna is the only other coast city of any size. Ghadames, Murzúk and Ghat are interior halting-places for caravans.

Tripoli city is a station of the North African Mission, an English society, and medical work is carried on there among all classes. There is a British consul at Benghazi. Of late Italians have been quite active in opening schools in Tripoli, especially for the Jews. An American archaeological expedition is at work in Benghazi.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR GIRLS.

I hope the readers of the *Orient* will not think it amiss if I report a great change in my feelings and convictions within the past month. Like most of you, I had heard much about the camps for boys and girls that are springing up all over America. I was glad for their freedom and unconventionality, but I could not help feeling that for the girls, at least, the delicate bloom of the peach would be injured. I honestly felt that it was not quite "nice." But I have been thoroughly converted: let me tell you how it happened. Early in August I came from Battle Creek, where the freedom and naturalness of the hundreds of young people with each other; the utter lack of sex-consciousness, the hearty comradeship among them laid a good foundation for my subsequent experience. My first impressions of the camp costume were unfortunate. The bloomers, the blouses, the hair did not seem neat; and my prejudice was strengthened. (Perhaps they had just come from a tramp in the rain, I don't know; but I soon saw that the lack of neatness was exceptional.) Still my prejudice was too strong and deeply rooted to be easily overturned.

When Sunday came, how refreshing it was to see the girls in *dresses*! A New York merchant whose daughter was in one of the camps said "I am glad to see them in girls' clothes." How delightful it was to see their *wholesomeness* and beauty! Yet even that sight *deepened my prejudice*. The next day we attended the historical pageant at North Thetford, on a beautiful grass plot, between the Conn. river and the railroad. I simply must hold back my pen from attempting to describe the uniqueness and marvellous beauty of this portrayal of the early history of this remarkable town.

Besides the citizens of its six villages, old and young, male and female, the dwellers in 5 camps in the town or its vicinity (3 for girls and 2 for boys) took a conspicuous part in the pageant. As interludes the "Spirits of the River" or the "Spirits of the Forest" danced on the green, with exquisite delicacy and marvellous skill. It was simply enchanting. Later the boys, dressed as "boy scouts," marched in and pitched their camp before us. Soon there was a muffled cry from the river; a rush of boys to rescue a comrade from drowning. While they were gone to get him, a squad of girls marched in quietly but quickly; laid aside their impedimenta; and, with marvellous speed, built a fire; heated water; warmed blankets, and, by the time the boy was stripped and rubbed the hot blankets and hot drink were ready for him. Then we marvelled to see one of the girls bring forward a piece of toast on a stick, browned to perfection in the flame of the fire. It was all so real, so natural, and there was not a laugh or a false motion, they knew what to do and did it with skill and despatch. I found the foundations of my prejudice weakening; but it was not "toppled over" as yet. The next day the young folks from these 5 camps came together for a field day, a "meet". A nine from each of the boys' camps played a match game of ball; and the girls had basket ball and tennis. Then the "Camp Hanoum" girls contested against the "Aloha" girls in the high jump, and the 50-yard, and 100-yard dash. When I saw those girls run and jump so easily, so gracefully and with such evident enjoyment, my prejudice toppled over and I determined never to object again. When at the beginning of the jumping, I told Mr. Gulick how I felt, he simply said "Is that so? It is curious, but I have asked many of the girls what about camp life they found most pleasant and profitable and almost without exception they have said 'The camp costume.'"

One bright girl of splendid physique and marvellous grace and delicacy did more to overthrow my prejudice than any thing else. She is to be married this fall. When I saw her run like a gazelle, and, without apparent effort, yet with marvellous grace, take that jump of over $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, I surrendered completely. Yet I needed an experience at the camp for older girls at Pike, N. H., to bury the prejudice beyond hope of resuscitation. Most of them are college graduates or seniors. Their camp is in the deep woods, within 2 minutes walk of Lake Katherine and about 50 feet above it. There are 15 tents for sleeping; and a large "Bungalow" for office, dining room, meetings, games, dancing, and family life. Its fire place is as generous as those of old New England. How much they enjoyed that room! How wholesomely

reverent they were at prayers, and how heartily they sang! *I never saw the like*. But it took the swimming contests to bury that prejudice out of sight. Both air and water were so cold that I would not have dared to go in, and yet in regulation swimming costume they enjoyed it. And how I marvelled at the entire absence of sex consciousness among them; they were as unconscious and as natural as 5-year-old children; yet in speech and conduct there was not the least thing that such an old fogey as I am could object to. Pardon my writing so much, but I just *could not* cut it off with less. If any of your readers are still unconvinced I will only say as Jesus said to the two disciples, "*Come and see*". And just think what it will mean for their children when they become mothers. May God give the highest success to all this movement; and may it spread, even to Turkey.

Thetford, Vt.

J. L. FOWLE.

Sept. 9, 1911.

FORCED CONVERSIONS AND MARRIAGES.

Complaints have been heard in several directions of late regarding alleged instances of compulsory adoption of Mohammedanism, and of marriage by capture. Not alone Armenian girls, but Greeks as well, and at least one Italian, have, it is stated, been abducted within the past few months. The Greek and Armenian Patriarchs have made representations to the Porte as to these cases, and the Italian Embassy has interested itself in the Adana case. The thing which complicates matters most of all is the difficulty of obtaining any evidence from the alleged victims themselves. It is asserted by the defence that these individuals have voluntarily given up their religion and of their own choice embraced Islam, and that they have married the men of their preference, and that consequently it is not an international question, but must be left to the Moslem laws and to Moslem testimony, — in short, that there is no case.

Among Circassians and Arabs, marriage by capture is a custom of recognized standing. But then, so is brigandage of other varieties. This can hardly be claimed to legalize it. And if it is permissible for a woman of a non-Moslem race to be carried off and married, either against her will or with her own consent, to a Moslem, and to change her religious connection, surely those who stand for such a thing should allow the legality of the reverse. And yet the still famous Galata incident showed that no Moslem woman has the right to give up her religion or marry one of another faith. Ergo, there is not equality for Moslem women. When, however, the marriage is forced upon an unwilling victim, or upon a minor without the consent of her parents, this comes perilously near the white slave traffic against which all civilized nations are rousing themselves. Instances of this latter evil have been cited by the Ottoman press within the past few weeks as taking place in Asia Minor. If the Ottoman government is willing to take drastic steps to punish every instance of compulsory servitude of this type, whether with or without the disguise of marriage, a great danger will be averted and a great iniquity suppressed.

MARSOVAN MATTERS.

The Monastery, a pleasant mountain place for Marsovan people in summer and well known to many friends in other stations, was well visited this past vacation. Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Smith, Miss Tracy, Miss Morley, Miss McCoy and Miss Noyes, spent from one to three weeks there. Later another party consisting of Dr. and Mrs. White and family, Miss Willard, Miss Caldwell and Mr. Cady occupied the cottage for a couple of weeks. Other missionaries found occasion to go for shorter periods of time.

On Sept. 7th Marsovan welcomed quite a large party of workers; Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, returning from furlough, Miss Ward, coming back from a summer in Vienna, Miss Darrow who will teach Science in the Girls' School, and Mr. James for the English work in Anatolia College.

Anatolia College and Anatolia Girls' School opened for the year on Sept. 13th. An unusually small number of students were present in comparison with former years. Quarantine and attendant uncertainties combined with the high prices of wagons from Samsoun, due to the return of the *redifs*, made many students late. The number in the College, which was only about one hundred on the opening day, is now well above two hundred, and promises to attain the usual mark. The students from Russia show an increase in numbers.

L. V. L. C.

AINTAB ANNALS.

Dr. Shepard and party reached here Tuesday morning, September 12. Miss Harley and Mr. Livengood will wait here for Miss North who goes to Mardin, and the three will make the journey together as far as Diarbekir.

College opened this week Wednesday. The enrolment will exceed two hundred apparently, and will probably be considerably the largest that the college has ever had.

The hospital is to open next week. Dr. Kavvafian, a 1911 graduate of Beirut Medical School, is to be the new third assistant physician.

Dr. Hamilton has been able to make the journey down the mountain from Yavshan to Marash. She was carried down in sedan chair by twelve men, taking turn two by two, a distance of seven caravan hours. She may come on to Aintab before long, but it will be some time before she can resume her work.

Miss E. M. Chambers who has resided at Kessab for the last several years is returning to America this fall.

Rev. J. C. Martin, formerly of Hadjin, has been reappointed to the Central Turkey Mission, his location to be determined by the mission.

Miss Alice C. Bewer, who has been in America this year, is expecting to return this fall to take up again her work as nurse in the hospital at Aintab.

Sept. 16, 1911.

J. E. M.

CHOLERA IN MONASTIR.

Miss Matthews writes from Monastir, Sep. 21.

The cholera is decreasing, just now. We do not know when schools will have permission to open. We are waiting. Miss Pavlova and four girls are with me. Others wait permission to come. From July 29 to Sept. 9, there were 557 deaths in this city; a policeman said. Probably that does not include all, as many cases have not been reported. It must be that the number of deaths, to the present time, is well on towards 700, if it does not exceed that. Multiply by fifteen, and you will see what this death rate would mean in Constantinople! Just now, the Turks and Jews are the principal sufferers. The Christians have become somewhat enlightened, and are more ready to take precautions. Recently, a Turk boasted in the presence of our pastor, that he did not wash his hands, as others did, and he went to houses where there was cholera. It was not many days before he was dead. One feature of the epidemic here is, that we do not hear of cases among children. I have heard of one case of twelve years, but no other under eighteen, though I have asked many people about this point. Of course, there may be such cases which we do not know about. Many people have died of fright, apparently. One of our near neighbors has become insane, through fear of cholera. He has a family. A woman on our street, who lived in a fine large house, died last week, entirely alone. Even her son left the house when he came and found her sick. Afterwards, he had three priests, instead of one (as is usual now) to go to the grave. Bodies are buried in lime, when the cases are reported to the authorities, but we have heard of Turks and others who buried their friends secretly at night. The Turks want to follow their customs to the end.

The saddest thing about the epidemic is that proper measures, if taken at the beginning, might have saved the city, and they were not taken.

We have heard of two cases cured by Dr. Hamlin's remedy, as given in our *Zornitza*, last winter, and Mrs. Tsilka cured a woman with Dr. Ussher's quinine treatment. We usually hear of deaths, not sickness, the disease works so rapidly. (So far no case has occurred among the evangelical Christians.) All we can do is to try to get people to be careful, and to tell them of the proper treatment in case of illness.

MARASH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The announcement of courses for the current year has just been issued. It shows nine courses, including a series of public lectures to be given fortnightly throughout the Seminary year by members of the faculty and others on subjects in sociology, Armenian theology, Christian biography, missions, etc. The rhetorical drill consists of one period a week devoted to the presentation of essays by students on assigned topics, with criticism by members of the faculty. There are

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courses in Hebrew and Greek, each requiring one hundred and twenty hours of classroom work; a course in Biblical Geography, on the basis of George Adam Smith's text-book on the Historical Geography of the Holy Land; one in Theological Propaedeutic, embracing five lectures during the first term; one in Church History, including an outline history of the Christian church from its origin to the present time, supplemented by collateral reading from the sources; one in the History of Religion, the studies being in primitive and positive religion with special attention to Buddhism, Islam and Christianity; and one in Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion, in which the text-books of Harris and Caird are made the basis of a line of study which aims to stimulate the student's power of independent, rational, conclusive thinking on the fundamental principles of theism. Written examinations are held at the end of each course of study except that on Propaedeutic.

The calendar for 1911-1912 is as follows: First term, Sept. 20th to Dec. 12th. Second term, Dec. 13th to March 16th. Third term, March 18th to June 20th. Vacations of eight and ten days respectively occur at Christmas and Easter time.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Prof. John R. Allen and Mr. Tompkins have arrived this fall to inaugurate the new engineering school to be connected with Robert College. A reading knowledge of German and French and a fairly free use of English, a thorough course in mathematics including differential and integral calculus, and a good knowledge of physics and chemistry are required of candidates for this course, — in fact, a degree from some recognized institution of the grade of Robert College is necessary. The new building now being constructed on the slope toward Bebek bay will be fully equipped with the most modern machinery and apparatus for the teaching of engineering; for this school must compete with the European schools of engineering to which students from the Levant now go. The equipment will include a complete pattern shop, wood shop, machine shop, foundry and forge shop. In connection with

this plant there will also be an electric lighting plant, to light and heat the buildings of the whole college. This will also constitute part of the steam laboratory equipment, and will be arranged so that it can be used for purposes of instruction.

EMPIRE NEWS.**THE CAPITAL.**

H. I. M. the Sultan has postponed indefinitely his proposed trip to Izmid.

The Council of Ministers has decided on Oct. 14th as the date for the opening of the next Parliamentary session.

Martial law has become far stricter in the capital than before the declaration of war. Newspapers are allowed to publish extras only if they contain no unofficial telegrams.

The Italian chargé d'affaires, Sig. de Martino, left the city by the Orient Express on Sunday evening. Italian interests in Turkey have been entrusted to Germany's protection.

During the night of Wednesday last, as a result of the torrential rain, the dam of the reservoir in the Geuk Sou valley back of Anatoli Hissar gave way, causing considerable damage. Many huts and small houses were washed away, and a boat loaded with grain was carried hundreds of yards away into the middle of a field. Both bridges across the stream were destroyed. One dead body has been recovered.

Ali Fouad Bey, Ottoman Minister to Servia has been appointed as Ambassador to Rome in place of Kiazim Bey who has retired.

The war scare has apparently made the city authorities careless of health measures, and the cholera record has again risen. 181 cases were recorded during the past week and 97 deaths, the totals now being 2368 cases and 1310 deaths.

THE PROVINCES.

The Kourds of the Bitlis vilayet are again showing a very ugly spirit, and threatening vengeance on the Armenians for their complaints of injustice. Apparently the government does not dare to take the one step that will pacify the region, by making an example of a few Kourdish beys.

The city authorities at Salonica have notified all Italian subjects that they must leave within a fortnight.

Captain Parker, whose search underneath Jerusalem for the tombs of David and Solomon was interrupted by the false alarm of last May in regard to the desecration of the Mosque of Omar, has returned to his work in that city with the sanction and full approval of the Constantinople authorities.

The Greek Vice-Consul at Kurk Kilisé, in the Adrianople vilayet, and his kavass were ambushed by brigands while out shooting some ten days ago, and the kavass was shot dead and the Consul made prisoner. The latter was afterwards released on the payment of a ransom.

Cholera has appeared at Jeddah and is also reported from Mecca. The Mohammedan pilgrimage this year will therefore be watched with greater anxiety than usual, and quarantine measures will be very strict.

NOTES.

Mrs. Hoover of Marsovan has arrived in Constantinople on her way to join Dr. Hoover in Talas. The latter has reopened the hospital at Talas.

Dr. Edwin St. J. Ward and family passed through the Capital on Friday on their way to Beirut after a summer in Vienna.

Rev. J. L. Fowle has so improved since reaching America that he not only contemplates attending the annual meeting of the American Board in Milwaukee this month with Mrs. Fowle, but even hopes to come back to Turkey in the spring.

Rev. Stepan Utüjian, who was perhaps the oldest living Evangelical preacher in the country, died on Wednesday last in Constantinople, aged ninety.

Rev. Robert Frew returned on Friday last from his summer trip abroad.

Miss Virginia Allen, who comes to teach in the Gedik Pasha school, arrived on Wednesday last.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gladys Thomson, of the American College for Girls, to Mr. Fergus Ferguson.

Prof. Alexander van Millingen and family returned to Robert College on Saturday last from Scotland after a year's absence.

Rev. H. A. Maynard of Bitlis is making good recovery after an operation by Dr. Ussher at Van for appendicitis.

OTHER LANDS.

The town of Austin, Arkansas, was devastated by a flood caused by the breaking of a dam, and according to the despatch, two thousand lives were lost.

The Annual meeting of the American Board will open in Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday next, Oct. 10th, and continues till Saturday. Dr. Arthur H. Smith of China will preach the annual sermon.

The American Board has closed its financial year with a small balance in hand.

The final results of the Maine vote on the prohibition amendment reversed the prognostications given out earlier, for the amendment was repealed by a very small majority.

The Canadian elections have given the conservatives a great victory and have defeated Sir Wilfred Laurier and reciprocity.

The assassin of Mr. Stolypin has been hanged.

Owing largely to the active campaign of opposition carried on under the leadership of Rev. F. B. Meyer, the prize-fight that was to have taken place this week in London has been declared by the Home Secretary illegal and has been forbidden.

Prospects are bright for a speedy and satisfactory Franco-German agreement on the Morocco question.

204 dead or missing and 184 wounded is the result of the disaster to the "Liberté" at Toulon last week.

The Bulgarian journal *Dnevnik* announces that the Crown Prince Boris is to be betrothed to the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of the Tsar, who was born in November of 1895, and is two days older than Prince Cyril, and nearly two years younger than Prince Boris.

Prof. Adolf Harnack announces in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* a discovery of first-rate importance for the history of the early church. It is a tenth century manuscript, discovered by Mr. Constantinos Diobouniotis, of the Univ. of Athens, in the Meteoron monastery. It contains the Book of Revelation up to the 14th chapter, with a commentary. Prof. Harnack declares that the commentary is by Origen (d. 254 A.D.), and is the one on the Apocalypse promised by him in the commentary on Matthew, but hitherto unknown.

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