

The Orient.

Nov. 2, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 29

THE NEEDS OF OUR COUNTRY.

INDEPENDENCE OF FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

From The Beyan-ul-Hak.

In our last article we wrote about the manufactures that pour into our country from Europe and of the danger they constitute both to our national character and to our existence. We promised to speak of the political dangers involved as well.

We repeat. We do not hesitate to claim that all the things which come from Europe endanger our existence. And yet in order to live in our fatherland we need, in any case, first education, second money, third tools and machinery. In spite however of our absolute need of these things we insist that the method by which we are securing them leads to danger. The fact is that we are incapable of supplying them ourselves, not even the money necessary for their purchase. This too we are obliged to borrow from Europe. In view of the results we hope to secure, we choose the lesser of the two evils and apply to Europe for the education, the money, and the machinery we need.

We feel certain that no body of our young men will contradict the view that the borrowing of tools and machinery from Europe is a dangerous policy, but we are aware that many will not agree with us in the matter of education and will express their disapproval by quoting our famous proverb, *Utlub-ul-ilm velev Bissini* (Seek education even if it be in China). They do not see the danger in acquiring the wisdom and weight of knowledge and education, wherever it be found, because the educated man who is satisfied only with what his own country and environs can give him is far from perfect, and yet it must be noted that if, out of necessity, all of us become graduates of high foreign Universities, we will be ignorant, like the graduates of the primary schools, of the conditions prevailing in our own country and unfamiliar with our proper environment. The student whom we send to Europe for an education is prone to forget himself and his country and finds himself possessed solely of ideas which have been bred through the training he has received in the West. This results inevitably in arousing dissatisfaction among the people who still follow oriental ways of thought and conduct.

Let us speak more clearly. Our officers are educated in German Universities. We have considered this to be a good thing in all respects, but why were the Europeans troubled

when some of our military officers entered the Moroccan army? Did they fear that the character of the soldiers would be perverted by these Ottoman officers? Why did they attempt to have them withdrawn? What was the motive? To forestall the possible failure of the Moroccans as men at arms or to prevent the dissemination of unfavorable ideas by Ottoman officers?

What would Japan do if China, in the Far East, should attempt to bring German officers for her army or should send her own officers to study in the military schools of Germany?

Would Japan keep silence? Not only not Japan, but would Great Britain remain neutral in the matter? Today if the Afghan Government should ask Turkey to send three officers to them, would it be possible to do so?

These are thoughts, ideas, and more truly the results of experience which are connected with the individuality of nations. The relation in which Afghanistan and Morocco stand to us is the relation which we sustain toward Germany. The teacher influences the earnest student not only by every word he utters but by the sound of every letter he enunciates. It is clear that an idea receives its bent according to the training bestowed, and this idea becomes a reality.

We do not insist that no students should be sent to Europe. We cannot avoid the necessity. We are obliged to send them and this makes the measure pardonable, but we must not go beyond the limits of absolute necessity.

Let us realize with sorrow that, if the foreigners are attempting to destroy and obliterate us by this process alone, we seem to be content. Foreign ideas which are affecting our country are of several kinds.

In some cases we are obliged to go to Europe for an education, and the ideas, good or bad, received there, return with us to be disseminated here. But besides this there are the schools of foreigners scattered all through our country. The ideas given to our children in these schools, even if they are not dangerous in other respects, it is very evident will result in the destruction of our country. We send our children to these schools almost before they are out of their cradles. Some of these schools belong to missionaries who have come to this country to establish Christianity, and who, under the pretense of educating them, urge our children to go to their Churches in order to train them in their own religion.

At present we do not witness the conversion of any one to Christianity, but the seed is sown and a seed cannot germinate and bear fruit at the same time in a supernatural way. We have no doubts about the supremacy of Islam over Christianity, yet wherever a child has been trained in a school of the missionaries he will have no knowledge of his own Mo-

hammedan religion. True, he will not become a convert to Christianity but he will know nothing about Islam, and behold, here is the fruit of the seed. Except in name there is nothing in that child worthy to be called Moslem. We will not take into consideration the harm done to the child himself but we ought to foresee that the seeds of hatred will thus be scattered throughout our country. After taking into account these mischievous results we should not prefer schools like these to ours.

Similarly, there is a second sort of foreign schools which are not in the hands of the clergy. If we are not wise enough to see the part which these schools are playing behind the screen of education then we have not wit enough to keep ourselves alive; and we ought to confess that we have not the will power to become men.

[The Series is continued].

THE OTTOMAN PRESS.

Wednesday, October 26th.

Tasvir-i-Efkâr: What will become of Persia?

Who is at Fault in the Loan?

İkdam: Anglo-Russian Politics.

Thursday, October 27th.

Tear-i-Muslîmîn: The Union of Moslems.

(The Education of Moslems): A Demand for Respect for the Sheriat. (Moslem Law).

Education and Population.

Islamism and the Turks.

The Moslem World. Our present situation.

The Outrages of Civilization. Violence under Justice. (Description of the suffering of the Turks at the hands of the Russians.)

Friday, October 28th.

Tanîn: The Outrages in Macedonia.

Yeni Gazetta: The Greek Assembly Dispersed.

Sabah: The Sultan's Journey to Adrianople.

Saturday, October 29th.

Yeni Gazetta: Mahmoud Shevket Pasha's Address to the Sultan. Statues.

Curses on the Savages. (Bulgarian Agitators.)

Tanîn: For the Sake of Speaking the Truth.

İkdam: One Word in Shevket Pasha's Oration.

Sabah: England, Russia and Germany in Persia.

Sunday, October 30th.

Sabah: The Crimes of the Bulgarian Bands.

Week Ending, October 29th.

Hikmet: One Million Pounds a Year for our Navy. An Appeal to the Nation.

For the Salvation of Persia.

A plea to the Patriotism of the Government.

Monday, October 31st.

Sabah: Civic Duties. The Government and the People.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

On Saturday, October 22nd the P. U. Society had its annual meeting for the reception of new members. The Faculty and students were glad to see the group of Alumnae members who were gathered here for this occasion.

Sunday October 23rd Rev. Mr. Huntington of Robert College had charge of the morning service.

Saturday evening, October 27, the ΘA Society received its new members. Like the reception of members in P. U. this was an occasion for the gathering of a number of Alumnae, who were entertained by the College over night.

On Sunday the 30th, we had the great pleasure of hearing Dr. Lyman of Brooklyn, who spoke from the words "On his head were many crowns." None who heard him could have failed to realize anew and more clearly some of the causes of the wonderful influence of the Master, as in simple and sincere words Dr. Lyman dwelt upon the crown of physical health and beauty, of keen and balanced intelligence, of moral purity, of love, of pain, and the inevitable result of these, the crown of power.

After dinner Mrs. Lyman kindly talked to the Senior Class.

In the evening Miss Robinson had charge of a musical service, for the Christian Association.

DR. LYMAN VISITS CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Pastor of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, New York, has been spending a fortnight or more in the Capital with his wife, as the guest of Mr. Riggs. While physically unable to accept all his invitations to preach, Dr. Lyman did preach at Robert College on Sunday, Oct. 23rd, and at the Girls' College on the following Sunday, and also addressed the Robert College students on Friday afternoon. All these addresses were eminently helpful and inspiring; and the students of both Colleges will long remember his words. The subject of the sermon of Oct. 23 was "The modern man's Road to Faith." This he explained (1) from the development of science, which has progressed so marvelously that any thing seems believable nowadays, and the miraculous becomes easier; (2) from psychology, which has pushed its investigations back, and now demands a soul back of the mind; (3) from the renewed emphasis of morals upon the idea of justice, which demands a higher than human justice and source of law, and (4) Christ meets all these requirements of the modern man. In his address of Friday, Dr. Lyman spoke of a noble individualism as lying at the basis of all socialism; and laid down three principles as underlying this individualism,—1) know thyself,—the Greek principle of Socrates; 2) Control thyself,—the Roman maxim of Marcus Aurelius; and 3) Deny thyself,—the motto enunciated and wonderfully illustrated by Jesus

of Nazareth. The sermon at Scutari was on Rev. 19:12, "On his head were many crowns." He enumerated six crowns that rest on the head of Jesus Christ; 1) the crown of bodily health and beauty; 2) the crown of intellect, of wisdom that has surprised the ages; 3) the crown of purity, of moral goodness, —not of asceticism but of natural spotlessness; 4) the crown of everlasting love for all men; 5) the crown of pain. —the capacity for suffering being as great as the capacity for loving; and 6) the crown of power to save, in as much as the love that suffers to the uttermost is power.

Dr. Lyman also consented, at the urgent request of the Senior and Junior classes of Robert College, to meet these classes separately for personal conversation, to the delight and profit of the students. His more than forty years of pastoral experience has eminently fitted him to be a counsellor. He is the author of several books, rich in suggestion and advice.

Mrs. Lyman, in addition to her duties as pastor's wife, is also the principal of a large preparatory school for girls in Philadelphia, which she has conducted for twenty years. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman leave Constantinople at the end of this week for Syria and Egypt. Their visit has been a blessing to all their friends.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT HAIDAR PASHA.

In connection with the Medical Department of the Ottoman University a new training school for nurses has been opened at Haidar Pasha, both for boarders and day students. The course of study will cover two years. Those received in this school will be young women of good character, whose ages are between twenty and thirty. They must be Ottoman subjects. In all cases they are required to know how to converse in the Turkish language and to write either the Turkish or some other language. Every year the school is to furnish one suit of clothes to each student. To those who are in the first class one hundred piastres a month is to be paid, and two hundred piastres to those who are in the second class. Those who finish the complete course of study satisfactorily will receive a certificate and be employed by the Institution as nurses, receiving a monthly salary of 250 piastres. After two years of satisfactory service their salaries will be increased to 300 piastres. Those who prefer to serve as nurses in other places will be free to do so.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

One hundred and ninety one boxes filled with gold, to the value of one million one hundred and forty six thousand marks, are on the way to Constantinople for the Ottoman Mint.

The *Jeune Turc* is the authority for the statement that in view of the settled condition of the Capital, the Government intends to suspend military law, and do away with the Military Tribunal.

Following the example of Shevket Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, Talat Bey, called on the Greek Patriarch. The visit was a very cordial one on both sides. The Patriarch, after the recent difficulties between the Patriarchate and the Government had been discussed, gave every assurance that care would be taken in the future to co-operate with the Government and observe strictly all the requirements of the law.

An unpleasant incident took place on Tuesday, October 26th, in the courtyard of the Armenian Church in Galata. After the meeting of the Mixed Council, the chairman, Dr. Sekhpossian, was leaving the building, when a young man approached him, and angrily demanded why he had taken sides against his brother (a teacher) and in favor of the attitude of the Trustees of a school in Kadi Keuy. The doctor replied that the Council had only tried to do what was right. The young man then raised a heavy cane and struck him on the face and neck, cutting a deep gash. He was prevented from doing further harm, but strange to say was not placed under arrest. The reason for this seems to be, that the presence of agitators, chiefly Tashnagists, among the Armenians, who seem to be organized for creating trouble, makes it, under present circumstances, unwise to attach much importance to attacks of this nature. In view of this somewhat anarchistic state of affairs among the Armenians and the lack of respect shown for the authority of the Patriarchate and its legally constituted Councils, it is said that the Patriarch, as well as the Mixed Council, intend to resign. It is announced that an important meeting of the Assembly will be held next Friday.

On Wednesday after midnight H. M. the Sultan left by special train for Adrianople, and occupied a luxuriously furnished car which was built for him by the company two years ago. His Majesty was accompanied by the Heir to the Throne, the Grand Vizier, and other high officials. For use as a souvenirs of the Sovereign's visit, three boxes of specially minted money were sent to Adrianople.

The Military Tribunal has suspended the organ of the Democrats, the *Muahedé*, because of an article which was intended to stir up popular feeling against the Government, and a fine of twenty five liras was also imposed.

Khalil Bey, leader of the Union Progress party has written to the absent members urging them to be present at the opening of Parliament. Lutfi Fikri Bey is trying to organize a new party under the name Independent.

The Central Committee of the Union and Progress Party in Salonica has given out for publication a statement with reference to the attacks made on Young Turkey in the French press. The first part of it contains a dignified protest against the insinuation that the Committee interferes in the affairs of the Government, and the second part is a frank confession of Turkey's obligations to France and of a sincere desire to retain her helpful friendship.

The Customs Department announces that after October 9th the importation of revolvers exceeding 15 centimeters in length is prohibited and that, if imported, they will be confiscated.

It is reported that the Press Law is to be changed so as to prevent the abuse of its privileges. The immediate cause of this plan is said to be the course of the Democrats who have secured permits for 33 papers and are beginning to publish them in spite of obstacles placed in their way.

The Ministry of Education added 380,000 liras (\$1,672,000) to its budget for the coming year, but the Minister of Finance refused to accept any addition in view of the condition of the Treasury. Then the Minister of Education proposed borrowing money especially for the purpose of opening primary schools. To this the Minister of Finance agreed.

A despatch received through Reuter's Agency announces that on Thursday last 100 British soldiers were landed at Linga on the Persian Gulf as the town was threatened by 3000 tribesmen and the foreigners there were in danger.

The Special American Embassy from Washington has arrived, consisting of the Hon. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Laughlin, Counsellor of the Embassy at Berlin, and Major Mott as Military Attaché. Mrs. Wilson is accompanying the Embassy.

The Department of Public Works is taking steps to remove all the restrictions imposed by the old regime on those wishing to start new manufacturing enterprises. Hereafter it will be sufficient to make a registry with the Government without police intervention. Natives and foreigners alike will profit by this regulation.

The absorbing topic in the Capital during the week has been the question of the loan. After the publication of statements and counter statements the local papers seem to agree that the negotiations for a German Austrian loan are practically completed and that the sum agreed upon may be as much as 10 million liras (\$44,000,000).

Cholera in Constantinople. From Oct. 26th to Nov. 2nd there were 13 cases of cholera, of which 10 proved fatal. There were no cases on Thursday (Oct. 26th) Friday and Saturday.

THE PROVINCES.

When the Imperial train reached Adrianople great crowds of people gathered to welcome the country's Sovereign. Soon after his arrival His Majesty went to the large pavilion tent erected for his use near the station, where he received the military officers headed by the Minister of War, the Governor of the province, the representatives of the Municipality, and the heads of the Jewish and Christian com-

munities as well as the Ulemas. The Sultan expressed his great satisfaction in seeing them all together and said that his daily prayer to God was for the welfare of his subjects. In the afternoon His Majesty went to Seyidler where he held a military review. At the dinner party, given in honor of His Majesty on the parade ground in pavilion tents, Mahmoud Shevket Pasha made a brilliant address of welcome to the Sultan. Late in the evening the Imperial party returned to Adrianople. Several beautiful gifts were presented to His Majesty by various schools in the city, including a choice rug made by the girls of one school. Another gift was a genuine work of art, made and presented by an Armenian silversmith, being an exact miniature in silver of the famous Sultan Selim Mosque of Adrianople. The value of this exquisite piece of workmanship is not given, but it took twelve years to make it. His Majesty also made generous gifts, including contributions to the various schools, which aggregated 1500 liras (\$6,600). The Sultan and his suite will return to the Capital tomorrow.

The *Osmanischer Lloyd* is authority for the statement that the incidents on the Turco-Montenegrin border are not trivial matters but are the result of a systematic plan of the Montenegrin Government to create trouble in Northern Albania. A large number of Montenegrin volunteers are said to be stationed at various points along the frontier, and arms are being smuggled across the border for distribution among the Christian villages in Albania.

A telegram from Uskub announces that on the 24th October, near Shdib, had been found six bodies of Moslems, who were murdered by a Bulgarian band. This has caused great excitement among the Moslem population and has given occasion for bitter outbursts in the Ottoman press.

The *Times* correspondent in Sofia telegraphs that the present situation in Macedonia is occasioning great anxiety in Bulgaria. One proof of this is the changed tone of the democratic paper *Kanbana*. It has the second largest circulation in the country and from the beginning has championed the cause of Young Turkey, even up to one month ago. It urged the necessity of joining hand in hand with the Government that has overthrown tyranny. Now however the *Kanbana* regretfully confesses that its hopes were not justified because the news from Macedonia shows that the Young Turks are simply the followers of the former Sultan. The *Kanbana* says: "The authors of the new Hamidism, by setting aside the principles of justice and liberty, are undermining themselves precisely as Abdul Hamid did."

The Christian Albanians of Georije have applied to the Government for permission to build a school for themselves, on condition that no Moslem Albanians are received in the school. The Government, however, has refused to grant their request.

A correspondent of the Paris *Temps* writes that he has been unable to discover the reasons of the recent event on the railway near Beirut, when a number of Moslems fired at Christians and committed several outrages, but whatever caused this event and those which occurred recently in Damascus, it has given the people sufficient reason for anxiety. It is thought by some that the special privileges granted to the province of Lebanon has some connection with the matter. Under the Constitution the Young Turks are not prepared to consent to the principle of separate states whether it be in Lebanon, or Albania. The correspondent observes that the case of Lebanon is not like that of Albania or of the Druses, or the Kurds, or the Arabs, who have shown a rebellious attitude. The inhabitants of the Lebanon are not in rebellion against the authorities, but are simply enjoying the rights of a privileged people. Events like those reported above may give occasion for the intervention of the Central Government and so open the question for adjustment.

According to a telegram received from Yemen the condition of the whole country is settled and peaceful. The application of the Moslem law is said to have made a good impression on the minds of the people.

The Governor of Nicomedia informs the Government that a soldier was killed on the outskirts of the town a few nights ago. His assailants carried off his rifle and cartridges. A careful search to discover the criminals is being made.

Near Suleymanie, in the region of Mosul, a conflict took place between the Barzans (a tribe,) and Turkish soldiers. The fight lasted for three hours and a half, seven of the soldiers were killed and thirty wounded. The Barzans finally dispersed, leaving thirty-two dead.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has decided to connect Bardizag by telegraph with the main lines.

Cholera is making great ravages in Bagdad. A telegram, dated October 17th, reports thirty-five new cases and thirty deaths on that date.

Recently the Russian press has begun to show a marked hostility to Turkey. The *Russkoe Slovo* reprints all articles which are unfriendly to Turkey and pictures the situation in Macedonia as very gloomy. It calls the new regime in Turkey «A Government of Bashibozuks». It says that in the course of two years the veneer of the Young Turks has disappeared and their old character is coming to the surface. This hostile feeling on the part of Russia is attributed to the set back which their policies have suffered during the past year.

A despatch from Monastir announces that the income from the tithes taxes in that province exceed the total of last year by more than 14,000 liras (\$61,400).

On Thursday of last week another attempt was made to destroy a freight train between Kumanova and Tabanovche near the Lopata river. This fresh outrage was the work of political agitators.

The Department of Agriculture is planning to buy agricultural machinery from Germany and will sell the same to the farmers on easy terms. Warehouses and offices will be built wherever needed, and experienced men will be appointed to instruct the farmers in the use of the machines they buy.

By way of Berlin it is announced that after the maneuvers in Macedonia large numbers of Ottoman troops will be sent to occupy points along the frontiers toward Persia.

The *Times* publishes a despatch from Sofia to the effect that the «Internal Organization» of Macedonia is preparing to begin its work next spring and that in the meantime about 60 bands, each consisting of three or four persons, are being sent out. There is no doubt that the recent outrage on the railway line was the work of one of these bands.

It is now reported that Abdul Hamid is seriously ill and that three physicians are in attendance.

The military Tribunal has decided on severe measures against those Albanians who have fled to Montenegro.

As far back as last May the Bulgarian revolutionary Committee of Macedonia issued secret instructions to Bulgarian residents as to how many of their arms to give up on demand and how to act so as to bring on foreign intervention.

NOTES.

The heartfelt sympathy of the many friends of Dr. Thomas D. Christie of Tarsus and of Mrs. Christie will go out to them in the heavy affliction that has come to them through the death of their daughter Anna. In a personal letter to Dr. and Mrs. Christie Dr. J. K. Greene describes the beautiful service which took place in Boston on Oct. 11 in the Clarendon Street Baptist Church. At the request of the Pastor, Dr. Francis, Dr. Greene spoke, choosing as his theme the life work of the sainted young woman's parents and expressing in their behalf gratitude for the love and sympathy of all the friends there gathered. Among the many friends present at this service were Dr. Morgan, a classmate of Dr. Christie at Beloit, and Dr. Arthur J. Smith of China.

During the American Board's Centennial Meeting a dinner was given to a large number of missionaries from Turkey, including those who are no longer in active service. The expenses of this entertainment were met by Mr. Arakelian of Boston.

Those who had the good fortune to be present at this reunion were the following. Dr. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Washburn, Rev. O. P. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Sneider, Dr. and Mrs. Greene, Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Dr. and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Zilgler (Miss Huntington), Dr. Howard Bliss, Mrs. Marden, Mr. E. L. Gulick, Mr. McLachlan, Mrs. L. O. Lee, Mrs. De Forest, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Luther Fowle, the Misses Stone, Wheeler, Bush, Allen, Mary Long, Rosa Long, Goodell, Powers, Ellen Parsons, Washburn, Farnham, Sheldon, Gleason, Hyde, Parker, Foote, Blakeley, McCoy, Ellen Farnsworth.

Dr. Greene writes, Oct. 17, "We had a glorious Centennial Meeting of the dear old Board—glorious by reason of the beautiful weather, the great attendance, the excellent arrangements and program, the interesting addresses by friends of the Board and Missionaries. The Open Parliament was a happy feature and gave some of us an opportunity to free our minds. The excursions to Andover and Bradford, attended by 1400, and to Plymouth, attended by 500, were very happy occasions. It was a great treat to us Missionaries to hear Dr. Jones, the representative of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and such evangelists as Campbell White and Rev. Fred B. Smith. The address of the latter yesterday to 4000 men in Tremont Temple was magnificent. Some 500 men indicated a decision to follow Christ. Mr. Smith's theme was America's greatest sin—ingratitude to God. We have been overpowered by words of wisdom and the meetings continue this week."

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, whose arrival was reported two weeks ago, have begun their study of the Turkish language in preparation for entering as soon as possible on Young Men's Christian Association work in the Capital and throughout the Colleges and higher schools in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have taken up their residence temporarily at Gedik Pasha at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Barnum, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob are staying with Dr. and Mrs. Bowen at the Bible House.

Miss Uline and Miss Adalade (teacher of Armenian) reached Erzurum Friday, Oct. 21, having left Trebizond on the 12th and spending three days in quarantine on Zigana mountain. Miss Atkins bravely insisted on remaining in quarantine to nurse their Armenian servant, Kevork Akpar, who had faithfully served the Erzurum school for many years. He died after 48 hours of severe suffering. Miss Atkins reports herself as very well and expects to be released from quarantine on the 21st.

Cholera is practically at an end in Erzurum and is rapidly decreasing in Trebizond. Quarantine against Batum has been taken off.

Recent letters from Talas announce that Rev. James L. Fowle is seriously ill.

Mr. Hovhan Hagopian, a graduate of Wisconsin University, now serving as special correspondent for the *New York Evening Post* and as head of the Armenian Department in the American College for Girls in Constantinople, has just issued in Armenian the first of his three volumes on General History for use in the preparatory schools. Both in method and arrangement the book is thoroughly modern, and, without doubt, is the best and most practical text-book of its kind in the Armenian language. The author has followed chiefly the historical works of West, Goodspeed, Munro, Myers, Whitcomb, Robinson, and Malet. In his introduction Mr. Hagopian says that whatever excellence his book may show it is due to these noted writers, whereas any imperfections noticed must be ascribed to himself. The history is brought from the earliest times down through the period of the Macedonian Empire to the supremacy of Rome.

The book consists of 264 pages and contains a choice selection of classical pictures to illustrate the text. One excellent feature of the book is the list of the bibliographical references at the end of each chapter. The selling price of the book is 7 1/2 piasters silver. Orders may be sent to Mr. Hagopian, addressed in care of *The Orient*.

A WIDOW'S BRAVE STRUGGLE.

Picture to yourselves a dark, chilly night, a narrow lane of uneven stones leading to a shed. In the entrance stands a worn widow telling of her struggle to support her little family. A year ago her husband was swept away by a torrent near the Black Sea and she was left to provide as best she could for her children. She went into service in the Capital, leaving two girls of 14 and 16 years of age respectively to work in the Silk Factory about 14 hours a day for a pittance of 60 paras (six cents) per day, coming back at night to care for the little brothers of 7 and 9 years. What wonder that the elder girl broke down in health and the Mother was recalled to nurse her, for the neighbours, altho' doing what they could to show little kindnesses to the children, could not give them regular care. One little laddie trotted out to fetch a drink of fresh water for his sister but the elder stood wistfully near to see what chance there was of his getting into the Favre Boys' Home, to enjoy good food and lessons. We took him in, and persuaded the poor mother to take us up the dilapidated stair to see the poor girl in her bed on the floor. The sweet, gentle face half hidden by the old quilt was quite a surprise, and what a grateful smile brightened her face when asked if she would go to service if a suitable place could be found! She seemed promising material for anyone who would initiate her into house duties, and it would indeed be a work of love that would bring its own reward for anyone to take these unprotected young girls away from factory life and give them a sheltered home and opportunity to earn their bread in healthy surroundings.

This touching appeal comes from Miss S. Newnham of the Favre Boys' Home at Bardizag.

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