

# The Orient.

Vol. II., No. 31

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 15, 1911.

Price, One Piastre

## CORNER-STONE OF GOULD HALL LAID.

On Thursday November 9, a large company gathered in Arnaoutkey to witness the laying of the corner stone of Gould Hall, the Administration building of the American College for Girls, by His Excellency, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, the American Ambassador. The students of the College in Scutari and the preparatory students from Arnaoutkey arranged themselves on mounds of earth surrounding the growing buildings under the great Turkish and American flags waving from the tops of the derricks, while many guests from different parts of the city stood in groups during the addresses, and through the impressive ceremony of swinging into its place the great corner stone.

The exercises were essentially religious in character, the devotional note being strong from beginning to end. The leading thought in the minds of all present was the significance of this occasion, made possible not only by the splendid generosity of Miss Helen Gould, but also by her spiritual preception, and comprehension of the great future possible for this college.

The exercises were opened by the following invocation pronounced by Dr. Bowen:— "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men.

"For He satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness.

"But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee: how much less this house that I have builded!

"Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, O Lord my God, to hearken unto the cry and to the prayer, which thy servant prayeth before Thee to-day:

"That thine eyes may be open toward this house night and day, even toward the place of which thou hast said, My name shall be there: that thou mayest hearken unto the prayer which thy servant shall make in this place.

"Let thy work appear unto thy servants and thy glory unto their children.

"And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands establish thou it."

President Patrick then spoke briefly and we give her address in full as explaining better than other words can do the reasons for this gathering:—

"The laying of the corner stone of Gould Hall is one of

the most notable events in the history of the College, an outward sign of the passing of the College into a larger sphere of influence. The new buildings of the College at Arnaoutkey comprise a group of seven, of which four are to be erected at the present time. They are arranged in a line about one thousand feet long, somewhat irregular in character and slightly giving the effect of a semi-circle. Gould Hall will stand in the centre of the line of buildings and will be used as the administration building. The building adjoining Gould Hall will be the Dining Hall and Gymnasium Building and the one next in order a Science Hall with a Dormitory at the end of the line.

"The money for Gould Hall was given by Miss Helen Gould of New York City in memory of her father and mother. The donors who have contributed to the other buildings are Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes of New York, Mrs. Henry Woods of Boston and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, by whose gift also was erected the Power House already to be seen lower down on the grounds.

"The work of the Construction Department is being carried on by Shepley, Ruten and Coolidge, one of the leading firms of architects in the United States, and is under the direct control of Mr. Robert R. Kendall the resident architect and Mr. William S. Hibbard the resident contractor. Mr. Hibbard is assisted in his work by efficient American foremen, and American methods and machinery are being employed.

"The corner stone of Gould Hall bears the simple inscription A.D. 1911, and the ceremony to take place to-day in laying this stone will stand for the other buildings which are to be erected at the same time.

"The box in the corner stone contains besides other documents and objects of importance to the College a statement of Miss Gould's gift and a very interesting account of the purchase of the land by Mr. W. W. Peet.

"The new buildings now rising on these grounds will give the College larger facilities in its endeavor to impress on the youth of this land the ideals for which the College stands. These ideals are high scholarship, harmonious relations, and nearness to God. The constant aim of the College is to raise the standard of its academic work until it is fully in line with that which is done in our best American institutions, and we plan soon to add also complete courses in the Practical Arts, such as Domestic Science, Physical Culture and Normal Training.

"The College is controlled by a strong Board of Trustees, whose efforts and whose support are vital forces in its development, and of which Miss Grace H. Dodge of New York is the Acting President.



"The College desires, furthermore, to affiliate in a spirit of fraternity with all the educational institutions in this part of the world, especially with those in the realm of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, under whose gracious rule we all exist, and to cultivate relations of sympathetic understanding with all the different races of the Near East.

"Above all the College seeks to gain the blessing and approval of our Heavenly Father, that Great Sovereign through whose help alone may be attained the highest and fullest success."

A most delightful feature of the occasion was the sympathetic co-operation of the many different races and communities of the city in the ceremony. Mehmed Halid Bey, the representative of the Imperial Ottoman Ministry of Public Instruction, Bishop Knitis, Metropolitan of Pera, representing the Greek Patriarchate, Kevork Vartabed, of the Armenian Patriarchate, and Archimandrite Stefan of the Bulgarian Exarchate, spoke each in his own language, words full of cordial appreciation of the college, and the work it is doing, an appreciation eloquently expressed, and most gratifying to all friends of the institution. Sir Edwin Pears as representing the British community referred especially to his long knowledge of the American College and to the work it has done, and is prepared to do in the future, in training homemakers for Turkey and the surrounding lands.

His Excellency, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, with a few well chosen words, congratulated the College on the new buildings in process of erection and on its history in the past and plans for the future. He then laid the mortar and all the audience watched with breathless attention while the box containing many college documents, papers, and coins of the realm, was put in place, and the corner stone slowly and quietly lowered and firmly fixed on its foundations.

A solemn prayer by President Gates of Robert College closed the exercises on the hill, and all the assembled company went down under the beautiful trees, to the Mousouros Konak, where a delightful reception in the marble hall brought to a happy close this epoch-making occasion.

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**12th Session** (Nov. 8). The great day that was to see the Minister of War answer for deeds which the Chamber of Deputies had branded as unconstitutional, brought a very large number of spectators, as well as a full attendance of members, to the Chamber. Some preliminary remarks on Italo-Turkish relations were well-nigh unheeded. Loutfi Fikri Bey then made a statement of his case, — how he was summoned to the court-martial and refused to answer a verbal summons, and how he stood out against arrest for the sake of the Constitution and the honor of the Chamber. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha then made his reply, which lasted nearly an hour. He gave his reasons for not appearing earlier, and indignantly denied having attempted any violation of the Constitution. He also denied the charge made by some newspapers, that he was taking the rôle of a dictator. He

declared his confidence in the party of Union and Progress and his unwillingness to take a position in any cabinet to be formed by Kiamil Pasha or any one else, if not favorable to that party. The Minister then reviewed the career of the *Tanzimat* and its successors, organs of Loutfi Fikri Bey, and the subversive articles published therein; and went on to say that the court-martial had therefore summoned the editor to appear, but that there had been no order to arrest, — that had the police received an order to arrest the editor, they would of course have done so, and the fact that they did not, proved that there was no such order. At the afternoon sitting, Loutfi Fikri Bey answered the speech of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, alleging that it was no mere request to attend that was served on him, but a peremptory order; he also violently criticised the whole attitude of the Minister of War, and the prolongation of martial law in the capital. The Grand Vizier made a long and eloquent speech, condemning the violent recriminations of Loutfi Fikri Bey and upholding the Minister of War, and counselling calmness and care in the present crisis. The House adjourned at 7:30 p. m.

**13th Session** (Nov 9). The Deputies seemed somewhat exhausted by the strain of the past three sessions, and a quorum could not be obtained till nearly noon. The Opposition had been worn down, and the result was already a foregone conclusion. Vartkes Effendi (Erzroum) deplored such a quarrel at such a time, and likened it to the disputes of the Byzantines while the Ottoman army was at the gates of Constantinople. He criticised the attitude of Loutfi Fikri Bey as inciting the people to disregard the laws. Basri Bey (Debre) criticised the government in general and especially the court-martial and the Grand Vizier, as acting arbitrarily and restricting constitutional liberty. Said Pasha made another long address, denying any violation of the Constitution by his cabinet and denying that there had been any attempt to arrest Loutfi Fikri Bey. He lauded those of his cabinet who had been members of the previous ministry, as men worthy of all confidence. Mr. Boussios (Serfidje) also had some remarks to make against the court-martial and its operations. The crowning moment of triumph for the cause of peace was when Yousouf Shetvan Bey, deputy for Benghazi, appeared. Shetvan Bey arrived only that morning from Tripoli, via Naples and Budapest; and he was greeted with rounds of applause. Although a member of the opposition, he made such an earnest plea for the laying aside of all personal animosity and the uniting of all elements at this time of national danger, that the effect was electric. The vote of confidence proposed by Seid Bey, leader of the Union and Progress party, was passed with only three dissenting votes. It was to the effect that while accepting the statements of the Minister of War, the Chamber declared that hereafter if there should be any occasion for inviting a Deputy to the court-martial, even if simply to obtain information, it ought to be done by a written request through the President of the Chamber.

**14th Session** (Nov. 11). After some preliminary manifestations of patriotism, the question of irregularities in the



transportation of freight and especially of wheat on the Anatolian Railroad was discussed, the Minister of Public Works, Houlousi Bey, being present. The Ulema Kassim Effendi (Cæsarea) complained that the company did not place enough freight cars at the disposal of grain shippers, though plenty of cars were lying idle at many stations. Deputies from Angora and Konia corroborated his complaints, but added that the rolling-stock was insufficient. The Minister explained that the train-capacity of such a single-track line was limited, as was also the number of cars that could compose one train. He referred to the immense growth of passenger and freight traffic since the Constitution came in. In 1908, 198,426,000 kilograms of wheat were transported; in 1910, 354,504,000, and up to the end of October 1911, 507,460,000. The Minister showed that the trouble lay not with the small number of cars or of trains, but with the inadequate facilities at the Haidar Pasha terminus, where the docks were to be lengthened and the number of lighters increased. As further hindrances he mentioned the damage to 18 kilometres of the line near Bile-djik by floods last spring, and the economic crisis which prevented merchants from paying the duties and accepting consignments. After several other deputies had aired their complaints, a motion was passed that the committee on public works study the problem of railway rates (shades of the American Congress!) and the minister be left to do what he could to facilitate transportation. It seems evident that the time is approaching when the line at least to Eski Shehir must be double-tracked.

**15th Session** (Nov. 13). Many of the deputies apparently feel that their presence in the Chamber is not of sufficient importance to necessitate such early rising on these dark mornings; and the President has great difficulty in mustering a quorum even by 10:30, a half hour later than the time agreed upon. Furthermore, any attempt on his part to remonstrate at such lateness calls forth a storm of protest. Today's sittings were devoted to the enlistment bill, ten more articles of which were passed and one, that concerning persons of different faiths not being considered as supporting one the other, was referred back to the committee. The object of the article seems to be to stop up any loophole of escape with regard to military service by a pretended change of religion. Not only the broad division as between Moslems and non-Moslems should be taken into account, but also, as was stated on the floor of the Chamber, that between the various non-Moslem communities, order to secure the absolute equality of all persons before the law.

### BEIRUT HAPPENINGS.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Emrich and children on their way from Mardin to America were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ward. Their youngest child was taken seriously sick on the journey, but is convalescing.

Miss Dora Mattoon on the way to Harpout and Miss Fennenga to take up her work in Mardin, spent a few days in Beirut as the guests of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carhart.

Rev. W.G. Greenslade made a short visit in Beirut on his arrival to join the Syria Mission. He is to be stationed at Tripoli (Syria), but at present he is no doubt gargling his throat after his early endeavors to pronounce the 'ain, qof, kha and ghain in Homs, where Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nelson are now stationed. Mr. Greenslade is from the Pacific coast, a graduate of Whitman College, and Union Theological Seminary in New York.

Rev. Wm. Watson, M.A., B.D., of St. Andrews and later assistant for some time to the Professor of Hebrew at the same university, has taken over the work of Rev. Dr. Mackie, who has been transferred to Alexandria. Mr. Watson will work in the Jewish Mission and be pastor of the Anglo-American congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Watson will live in the Church of Scotland School for Girls.

Miss Jennie Brown, an English lady living in Beirut, who has spent some years in South Africa, gave a large collection of admirably painted water colors of South African and Oriental scenes for the benefit of the British Syrian Blind School. On November 2nd there was a sale of the pictures at the house of Mrs. Freyer. Refreshments were served, and there was the interest and enjoyment of a little *salon* in Beirut. About 400 francs were cleared for the Blind School. Besides, Miss Brown has thus scattered light and beauty in many homes.

The enrolment in the S. P. C. up to Nov. 1st is far ahead of any previous year. This is remarkable considering the war, the widespread cholera epidemic and attendant quarantines. The figures are as follows: —Medicine, 138; Pharmacy, 24; Dentistry, 4; Nurses' Training School, 25; School of Commerce, 72; School of Arts and Sciences, 227; Preparatory Department, 383. Total, 873. Before the paint was hard Sage Hall was full, and every other building has all its private rooms taken, there being sleeping space now only in the general dormitories, and not many places there. There are only 7 vacant places in the dining halls. More Persian, Bulgarian and Abyssinian students are notable features of the enrolment.

The Y. M. C. A. at the beginning of the college year got out under the editorship of Mr. Miller the usual vest-pocket book, which was presented to every student on enrolment. It has a number of interesting features, a great increase of advertisers (the Oriental is beginning to learn that advertising pays), athletic and scholarship records, a diary, calendar, record for cuts, and team victories, several college songs, schedules, Bible study courses and leaders, and a short history of the Y. M. C. A. at the S. P. C. with a cordial welcome to join the association.

A course of monthly public lectures on the first Saturday evening of each month will be given under the management of the Public Functions committee of the faculty. Professor Porter gave an interesting lecture on Nov. 4th on The History of Beirut. In addition to what most historians know on the subject Professor Porter has dug up many interesting facts from old Arabic MSS. and books that European scholars have not access to. W. B. A.



### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news of the Turkish reoccupation of Derna proves unfounded. During the week there has not been any important engagement at any point, but the Italians have strengthened their positions all along the coast. A scarcity of provisions is reported at Tripoli, resulting in a considerable migration to Malta. Italy now seems determined to take a step that shall force Turkey to sue for peace. Speculation is rife on what that step will be. The probabilities indicate either a blockade of the Syrian coast, especially of Beirut, or the occupation of some island or islands of the Archipelago, most probably Mitylene. The Ottoman Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the foreign powers through the Ottoman representatives abroad, to inform them that in case the Italian fleet attacks an island in the Aegean, all Italian subjects in the Empire will be immediately expelled. This might have serious international consequences; for such a move may be expected to result in some scenes of violence, against which Germany, as the protector of these Italian subjects, would protest. Moreover, rumor has it that such a move would be the signal for aggression on the part of Bulgaria, although the present relations of Bulgaria with Turkey are officially perfectly friendly. Many inhabitants of Scio, Rhodes, Mitylene and other islands have fled to the mainland for safety in case of Italian aggression. Italy has officially proclaimed the annexation of Tripoli; but in view of the fact that her occupation even of the isolated points on the coast is none too effective, while she finds it utterly impossible to advance into the vast interior, the utter ignoring of this proclamation by all the powers is logical and dignified.

### SCENES FROM THE SENATE.

The upper House of the Ottoman Parliament comes into greater prominence toward the close of an annual session than at its beginning. However, one or two incidents of interest have occurred within the past two weeks. There was the objection of Damad Ferid Pasha to the seating of Halid Zia Bey, First Secretary of His Majesty the Sultan, who had been appointed Senator by the Sultan. The objection was that the appointment had been illegally made, and that Halid Zia Bey could not retain his office as Secretary to the Sultan while acting as Senator. The Grand Vizier, however, answered both these objections last week, by showing the faultless legality of the nomination and by pointing to numerous instances of senators who were still serving simultaneously in other capacities. But the Senate, in spite of the statements of the Grand Vizier, interpreted Article 62 of the Constitution as not allowing a person to retain an office when nominated a Senator; and sent this decision direct to the Sultan, saying that Halid Zia Bey must choose between the two positions.

The other incident occurred ten days ago, when Mavroyanni Bey said "A cabinet presided over by Said Pasha, whose

shining intelligence has often, during the past three years, attracted the admiration of your eminent assembly, presents perchance sufficient guarantees for a sensible amelioration in the affairs of our country. To criticise, therefore, a cabinet that has served for so short a time, and at a moment of such national crisis, would be unpatriotic." Several of his colleagues apparently considered this an intended insinuation against themselves; and such a tumult ensued that the orator was prevented from continuing and was forced to leave the platform. It is evident that feelings have been roused to a very high pitch by the present political tension; but calmness and dignity of procedure is expected, above all in a Senate, at such crises.

### RECEPTION TO AMBASSADOR ROCKHILL.

The American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey held a reception at Tokatlian's Hotel, Pera, on Wednesday forenoon of last week, in honor of His Excellency W. W. Rockhill, the new American Ambassador. About forty members were present, including the energetic President, Consul-General Ravndal. A felicitous address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Bowen, as chairman of the committee on entertainment, outlining for the benefit of the honored guest of the occasion the remarkable progress of this young organization within the eight months of its existence, and expressing the gratification of the Chamber of Commerce at the coming of Ambassador Rockhill to this post. The Ambassador made a brief but eminently suitable reply, suggesting as desirable objects for endeavor the establishment of an American Bank in Turkey, and of direct steamship communication with the United States, as methods of advancing American commercial interests. The assembly was then favored with an address by Senator Suleiman el Bustani Effendi, who spoke on the desirability of closer relations between the two countries. He paid a high tribute to the work done by the American Colleges in the Ottoman Empire, saying that they had never interfered in the politics of this country, but had helped the various nationalities to know each other better, while their American leaders had been as true Ottomans as themselves. He declared that no nation was more disinterestedly cordial toward this country than the United States, especially as shown by her representatives at the inter-parliamentary congress in Paris. He spoke of the 350,000 Ottoman emigrants now in the United States, and of the advantages of a facilitation of direct commercial relations between these lands. The distinguished Senator, who spoke in excellent English, was followed by Nissim Mazliah Effendi, Deputy from Smyrna, who made some very appropriate remarks in French on the pacific value of the amicable trade relations established by such a Chamber of Commerce. Before the company repaired to the buffet for light refreshments, Mr. O. S. Heizer, Secretary of the Chamber, read a telegram of felicitations from the Smyrna Branch of the American Chamber of Commerce.



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### FRIENDLY FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

From the *Tanin*: —

For the past three years a regrettable misunderstanding has existed between Turkey and England. Try as we might to dissipate it, our efforts were unsuccessful. On our part we regret this. But to disregard this favorable Ottoman public opinion and not to take advantage of such an occasion, is not a sign of success nor of diplomatic ability on the part of England. Beyond doubt Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Ambassador, has had from the time of his arrival in our city a clear conception of the friendly sentiment that Ottomans had toward England at the beginning of the constitutional era. By a little energy the British diplomats could have turned this Ottoman friendliness to account. To show how highly the Ottomans, and especially the Committee and the Party of Union and Progress, valued the friendship of England, we have but to recall an incident that occurred after the fall of Kiamil Pasha. The Committee and the Party deemed it necessary to assure England that the friendship shown toward England till then would in no way be affected by the fall of Kiamil Pasha, which was due to internal politics; and some eminent members of the committee were sent to the British Embassy with this object.

The Lynch question likewise proves that friendship toward England was not changed with a change of grand vizier. In this question the Government, that is, the Union and Progress Party, took the side of England. It is well known who opposed them. The great sacrifices of the Union and Progress Party in this affair have of course not been forgotten.

This being so, we are greatly astonished to see that some English papers, by an incomprehensible course of reasoning, make out the Union and Progress Party as the enemy of England and the friend of Germany. As has been repeatedly said, the Union and Progress Party is not the admirer or the partisan of any one. It is merely the friend of the Ottoman fatherland. For the true friends of Turkey, nothing is easier than to gain the recognition of this force.

The idea that the Union and Progress Party is a hearty admirer of Germany, and the further idea that it is intriguing in favor of a powerful Islamic political union in Egypt, India and elsewhere, has produced a chasm that cannot be filled

up, between the English press and our country, and has made it our enemy. But a little close and attentive study will show that this is baseless.— It is truly regrettable that people will not take the trouble to thus get at the truth. This is why British diplomacy lets slip great chances in the Orient. As soon as English diplomats who desire the progress and the prosperity of the Orient, recognize that this is possible only through the force of the Union and Progress Party, and that they will find in that Party the warmest friends of England, the question will be solved. But we fear that this may come very late.

The Tripoli incident gives British diplomacy a field where her wise and friendly policy may bear fruit. If this occasion too is missed, we fear the historians of the future will have great difficulty in untangling this state of affairs.

### IS GERMANY TURKEY'S FRIEND?

There has been of late a surprising *volte-face* in the Ottoman press regarding the foreign policy and affiliations of Turkey. Whereas the most fulsome praise of Germany and things German had been its daily pabulum, the press is now counselling friendship with Great Britain as the wiser policy. An English paper raises the question which has been occurring to the minds of Ottoman subjects as well, with reference to the German officers in the Ottoman military service. It says: — "They were practically its military advisers. How, then, was Tripoli allowed to remain in such a defenceless position as to render an invasion easy? The garrison was small, ill-armed, ill-trained and ill-organized, the forts were mounted with obsolete guns, and no preparation had been made to provide food and water in case of emergency. That General von der Goltz and his subordinates find themselves in an awkward position in this connection is clear from the lame explanations made on their behalf. Their remissness left Turkey exposed at a point where invasion had been threatened for a long time. If they did not know it, the Intelligence Department of the Turkish army must be defective, and for that they cannot shift their share of the responsibility. Can it be that the coveted ports of Tripoli were thus left defenceless in furtherance of some ulterior purpose of Germany herself?" We await with great interest the report on the demand that Hakki Pasha be impeached.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

Archbishop Arsharouni of Brousa received the highest number of votes in the preliminary ballots in the clerical and lay councils, and seems at present the most likely candidate for election as Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople. It will be remembered that elections are to be held this year for Patriarch of Jerusalem and Catholicos of Etchmiadzin as well.



M. Régis Delbeuf, proprietor and editor of the *Stamboul*, died on Sunday last.

Of the 228 deaths recorded in the city the past week, 41 were due to tuberculosis.

A rearrangement of duties between the ministers of public works and of agriculture has placed the care of commerce and industry under the latter ministry, which now becomes the ministry of commerce and industry, agriculture, mines and forests. If Sinapien Effendi proves a universal enough genius to deal successfully with all these departments, he will deserve the gratitude of the empire. It is an enormous task.

### THE PROVINCES.

Reports from Alexandria speak of the injury to trade between Turkey and Egypt done by the anti-Greek boycott. Formerly it was possible to send a fairly large parcel from there to Smyrna for a matter of one piastre, but now that the Greek vessels do not run to Turkey the same parcel costs five francs, or more than twenty times as much.

Cholera has appeared at Serres, a hundred miles east of Salonica. A strict quarantine of five days has been instituted around the city.

No trace has yet been found of the murderers of the Metropolitan of Grebena. The Greek Patriarch is urging upon the Government the necessity of taking all possible measures to bring them to justice.

According to *The Near East*, the Greek boycott at Salonica drove off some 450 small sailing craft that kept up a regular service with that port; stopped all steamers flying the Greek flag from calling there, and decreased the movement of the port by some 30%.

### NOTES.

A son, Charles Webster, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Anderson of Robert College on Monday, Nov. 13th.

The Pope has just announced the selection of 17 persons to be made cardinals during this month. Two of these are from America, Archbishop O'Connell of Boston and Archbishop Farley of New York. Another is Archbishop Falconis, Papal Delegate to the United States. One is an Englishman, Archbishop Bourne, of London.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard has started on a trip round the world.

Miss Delpha Davis, of Iowa, and Miss Edith L. Douglass, of Colorado, sailed from Boston Oct. 14th on their way to join the European Turkey Mission.

### OTHER LANDS.

The King and Queen of England left Portsmouth on Saturday in the royal yacht *Medina* on their voyage to India for their official recognition as Emperor and Empress of India.

The Governor and his Council have accepted the corrected figures on the Maine vote of last September, by which the prohibition amendment is retained.

The Russian government has sent an ultimatum to Persia saying that if satisfaction is not granted for the attempt of the Persian government to seize the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah, which has been deeded to Russian subjects, Russia will take measures to protect her own interests. Thereupon the Persian cabinet has resigned.

The American elections show surprising Socialist gains. In Philadelphia the Reform candidate, Mr. Blankenburg, was elected Mayor. The New York State Assembly was wrested from Tammany control by the Republicans. Maryland went Republican, and New Jersey showed Republican gains.

The Chinese revolution seems to have passed entirely beyond the control of the Manchu dynasty, which has made every possible concession except to abdicate entirely, but without having the effect of checking the movement. Grave fears of disorder at Peking and Tientsin are entertained. Nanking has gone over to the rebels, who have also captured Fuchau. Two thirds of the city of Hankau have been destroyed by fire, with great loss of life.

The Nobel prize for chemistry has been awarded to Mme Curie, of Paris.

A scheme has been undertaken by the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, California, Toronto, Oxford, Cambridge and London, for the establishment of a modern University in Central China, at Hankow. For this purpose a capital sum of \$1,250,000 is to be raised.

Cholera is reported to be on the increase in Servia.

Mr. Charles E. D. Black, an Englishman, has proposed the construction of a railroad from Port Said to India, across northern Arabia and southern Persia, to pass through Akaba, El Juf, Basra, Shiraz, Kerman and Nushki to Quetta.



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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.