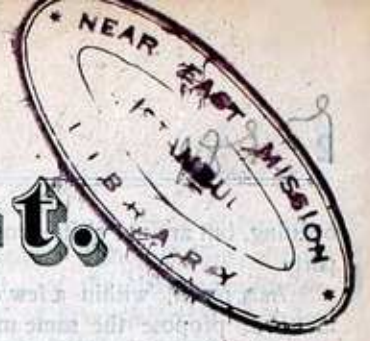


# The Orient.



Vol. III., No. 1

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, January 3, 1912.

Price, One Piastre

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**30th Session (Dec. 27).** Great expectations are not always fulfilled. The unusual number of visitors to the Chamber fared badly. Some were turned away for lack of room, while those who came early had to wait till nearly 2 p.m. for the session to commence. This delay of four hours was caused by separate sessions of the two parties, which continued till after noon. On the opening of the Chamber, Vasfi Hodja (Karasi) on behalf of the Opposition objected to the placing of the proposed constitutional amendment on the order of the day, since this was done at the close of the last session in the acknowledged default of a quorum. He was seconded by Ferid Bey (Kütahia), representing the Independents, who urged postponing action on Art. 35 till Monday, in order to give the Independent group more time to arrange an understanding between the two great parties. Hamdi Bey (Preveza) on behalf of the Albanian deputies urged the necessity of prior settlement of the Albanian crisis. The Union and Progress members urged that it had been the invariable custom to fix the order of the day at the close of the previous session when a quorum never existed, and that this *adet* justified the same procedure in this case. But the Liberty and Agreement partisans insisted on the House rule which required the House itself to fix the order of the day. The Grand Vizier and the entire cabinet were present to hear the debate on the amendment proposed by them; but Said Pasha now asked for time to consult with his colleagues, and an hour's recess followed, which was devoted to lobbying. When the meeting was again called to order, two motions were presented, one by the Union and Progress party fixing the discussion for the first item on Saturday, the other by the Opposition, deferring it till Monday. After considerable sparring, the vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the former by a vote of 107 to 99; most of the Independents refrained from voting.

December 30th. No session of the Chamber was possible on this date, since a quorum could not be obtained. Neither the Ententists, as the new Liberty and Agreement coalition is called, nor the Independents, nor the Greeks, nor the Albanians would enter the hall, and the Unionists could not muster a majority without them. At no time were there more than 130 members present, whereas 140 are necessary for a quorum. The morning passed with no attempt at a session, the various parties being occupied with deliberations. It was not till 2 p.m. that the President entered the hall, and the entire cabinet, headed by the Grand Vizier. After a further delay, the Grand Vizier addressed President Ahmed Riza Bey and

said he wished to convey to the nation through the deputies present the views of the cabinet. He said the prolongation of martial law was a detriment, and should soon be suppressed; that there were some now in prison who should be pardoned; that reforms were needed in Albania; but that the main question was the proposed constitutional amendment, which, he said was needed to produce the necessary balance between the executive and the legislative. He deplored internal strife at such a crisis, and warned the nation against the fate of Morocco and Persia, pointing also at the example of Poland. Said Pasha then retired, followed by all the ministers, Mahmoud Shevket Pasha merely remaining long enough to declare in most dramatic style that a *coup d'état* was not possible so long as he was in the cabinet, and that the glorious army would stop any such attempt. After some time the cabinet returned and Said Pasha announced that the obstructionist tactics of the majority of the deputies compelled him to place his resignation in the hands of H. I. M. the Sultan, and leave the ground free for those who were greedy of power. By five o'clock, the Chamber was again empty.

## SAID PASHA HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

The resignation of the Cabinet with Said Pasha at its head was the logical outcome of the deadlock in Parliament, and especially of the failure of the Unionists to secure even a quorum at the Chamber on Saturday. That the Sultan should immediately summon Said Pasha to succeed himself as Grand Vizier and form a new cabinet, is equally logical; for the latter had not received the rebuff of a vote of lack of confidence, nor forfeited his position by any step of which His Majesty did not approve. Moreover, so long as the Unionists are really the party in power, their candidate is the natural choice for head of the new Cabinet. By their passive resistance of Saturday the Opposition have apparently lost rather than gained in the public opinion, especially in view of the fact that they acknowledge themselves in favor of the extension of the powers of the Throne, in principle. It seems to resolve itself into this: — the measure proposed by Said Pasha, that Art. 35 of the Constitution be so revised as to give the Sultan power to dissolve the Chamber even without the consent of the Senate, alarmed quite a section of the country, being interpreted as the prelude to another *coup d'état* and the assumption of autocratic power. The Ententists saw here their opportunity to pose as the champions of constitutional liberty, though they well knew that the proposed amendment was not a step toward absolutism. They made the most of a poor

opening, but are not quite strong enough to defeat the older party.

As a result, within a few days the new Said Pasha Cabinet will propose the same measure to Parliament again. Should enough Opposition deputies change front to secure the requisite two-thirds vote for the Constitutional amendment, it is probable that within a short time His Majesty would either prorogue or dissolve the Chamber, in order that the Cabinet may have a free hand in making terms of peace with Italy. Should the proposed measure fail of adoption, the next move would probably be the creation of a sufficient number of new Senators of the Said Pasha faction to ensure the consent of the upper House to the dissolution of the Deputies. The Ottoman system lends itself to this method of stepping over difficulties as easily as does the British system of creating new peers. But the Opposition is probably wise enough to see that it is a method by which they lose in the end. In fact, there are already rumors of a weakening on the part of some of the Ententists in the direction of voting for the proposed amendment. Providing it is properly safeguarded, the dissolution of Parliament ought to be no more dangerous here than it is in Greece or Hungary, or even England. But the people should clearly understand that it will reassemble within three months, or within a reasonable time.

### POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

*La Liberté* says editorially: —

"The ministry found itself in a minority, or rather, no one took the trouble to discuss with it, and the Grand Vizier had to content himself with delivering a monologue before his somewhat vexed partisans and the derisive and caustic Mr. Boussios. At the close of his monologue, Said Pasha declared that he was going to present his resignation to H. I. M. the Sultan, which he did immediately. Then he was charged to form another cabinet; and he is in process of reinstating his old cabinet. All this has happened methodically, as foreseen.

"But other solutions presented themselves to the mind or were suggested, one certainly of which deserves notice. This was the idea timidly, very timidly expressed by some, that a cabinet might be formed under the leadership of one of the chiefs of the Liberty and Agreement party, such as Damad Ferid Pasha. Nobody gifted with a grain of political common sense could have stopped long over such a proposition. It is a fact too evident that the Opposition could supply neither the leader nor the chief elements of a ministerial combination. The Opposition is an aggregation of several groups with but a single feature in common, — hatred of the party in power. The Ententists have the same program as the Unionists; the Greek, Armenian, Albanian and Arab groups have their own programs, which are distinct. These groups would naturally be with the Opposition until the Ententists come into power. It seems to us useless to emphasize this.

"Another solution, which deserves a passing glance, consisted in forming a cabinet whose members should be chosen outside the Chamber, and which should unite with a concilia-

tory object the most prominent statesmen in the Empire: Said Pasha, Kiamil Pasha, Hüssein Hilmi Pasha, Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Noradoungian Effendi, etc. This slate would be splendid, But is it practicable? We know for a certainty that Hüssein Hilmi Pasha, whose high moral authority and rare qualities of tact, prudence, initiative and firmness no one denies, would have consented to take part. He would have accepted a portfolio in a ministry together with both Said and Kiamil Pashas, with either one of these two veterans as its head. But would it have been possible to get Said Pasha and Kiamil Pasha to collaborate? To ask the question is to answer it, as some one else has said. One cannot but regret it, for such a ministry would have had a chance to win completely the public favor both at home and abroad.

"This combination being out of the question, there remained only the one adopted. Said Pasha has by an imperial firman been invested with the duties of Grand Vizier, and Abdurrahman Nessib Effendi, Kadi of Egypt, with those of Sheikh-ül-Islam. The participation of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha is assured, and the Grand Vizier will doubtless during the day make the choice of his other co-laborers.

"And then, what will come of this cabinet? One of two things: Either the Opposition will persist in abstaining from attendance, and the Grand Vizier may consider this sort of obstruction as a vote of lack of confidence; or the Opposition will consent to discuss Article 35, which is on the docket in the Chamber, and the cabinet will find itself in the minority. In either case, silent or open, the conflict will come. The cabinet will then have but to get ten or a dozen new senators appointed who, with the twenty-five Conscript Fathers who are now in favor of changing Article 35, will assure the cabinet of a majority in the Upper House. This will mean the dissolution of the Chamber."

### THE WAR.

The Italian soldiers at Tobrouk and Derna continue to be harassed by attacks from the Ottoman forces before them, and cannot move far from the coast. According to a despatch made public by the Minister of War, on the 22nd of December a bloody encounter took place at Tobrouk, the Ottoman troops storming a fort and capturing a mitrailleuse. However this may be, the Italians ran into a hornet's nest when they attempted to advance beyond Ain Zara toward the hinterland of Tripoli city. Some 2,000 soldiers set out from Ain Zara to attack Bir Tobras, an oasis ten miles away. For some unexplained reason the journey took them eight hours or so; and when they reached there they wished they hadn't come, for the Arabs were there in full force and gave them a warm reception. The Italians were repulsed in a desperate fight, and had to retreat while fighting, clear to Ain Zara. The invaders themselves are beginning to acknowledge that without large reinforcements they cannot expect to make any progress inland. Meantime the Constantinople press is considering the possibility of peace, though the prolongation of the war is far worse for Italy than for Turkey.

## 1911.

The year 1911 has passed into history. We do not intend here to moralize on the flight of time, though many have noticed that the past year has seemed the shortest of their lives so far. The mere catalogue of its striking events is long enough to occupy pages. We would recall only a few of those more especially related to ourselves in this part of the world.

In Constantinople, the year has seen the arrival of our new Ambassador, Mr. Rockhill, and of our new Consul-General, Mr. Ravndal, with their families, and the departure for America of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Herrick, after more than fifty years of faithful labor here. It has seen the organization of an American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey, and of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross. It has seen ground broken for the building of the Evangelical church at Gedik Pasha, and of the engineering building at Robert College, as well as the laying of the corner-stone of Gould Hall at Arnaoutkeuy for the American College for Girls. It has seen the severest winter for many, many years, followed by an unusually severe epidemic of cholera, both these phenomena extending through nearly all provinces of the Empire. The Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation was the most important gathering in the city and country; and representatives from Turkey were present at the World in Boston and at the Universal Races Congress in London. The terrible fires of July in Stamboul will not soon be forgotten, nor the burning of the Sublime Porte, earlier in the year. Smyrna, too, had its fire loss, in the destruction of part of the Collegiate Institute for Girls. The Imperial forces, after long and difficult campaigns at the two extremes of the Empire, were successful in quelling the Yemen and Malissore insurrections. No sooner was peace thus secured than "the wicked aggression" of Italy, as one of our College presidents rightly calls it, brought on war in Tripoli, the end of which is not yet. From the Ottoman standpoint the mismanagement seems to have been before the war; and this may lead to the trial of the ex-Grand Vizier. But ever since fighting began, the meagre Ottoman forces have given Italy all they cared for and have surprised the world by their dogged resistance. The Italian mismanagement has been apparent ever since the war opened; for they allowed the Ottoman fleet to finish its cruise and escape in safety; they allowed their soldiers to get badly out of hand and besmirch the Italian reputation by foul and bloody butcheries; and it is increasingly evident that they went into the campaign without counting the cost. Persia and China, however, have not allowed Tripoli to hold the centre of the stage till the end of 1911, but have earned a share of the world's attention by their internal affairs. In British history, the year will go down as that of the coronation of George V. and Mary in London, and the Durbar in Delhi, as well as of the defeat of the Lords by the Commons in the great Parliamentary struggle.

Among the deaths for the year, those of chief interest to the readers of *The Orient* have been those of Rev. Herbert M.

Allen of Constantinople, Miss Maria B. Poole of Harpout, Mrs. Mary B. S. Crawford of Beirut, Bishop Collins of Gibraltar, Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., of the *Missionary Review*, Rev. M. D. Kalopothakes M.D., of Athens, Mrs. William Jessup of Zahleh, Mrs. Constantinou of Robert College, and Rev. C. H. Thomson of Galata. "These all died in faith"; but their memories will live long to be a blessing to many thousands.

## 1912.

The year before us promises to be one of unusual interest in many fields. The All-Turkey Conference, toward which all eyes were turning eagerly for this summer, has had to be postponed; but there will be another Conference of almost equal interest, as already noted, in Hamadan, Persia, July 14th to 28th, with representatives from several missions in that empire and this.

An interesting anniversary celebration will be the centennial of the ordaining of the first missionaries of the American Board, in Salem, Mass., Feb. 6, 1812. The commemoration service will be in the same old church, where the same benches will be used as were used one hundred years ago. It is expected that five new missionaries will be ordained on that occasion, and Dr. George F. Herrick will have part in the ordination.

1912 is also the year of the presidential election, and the political struggle in America will be watched with intense interest by all loyal citizens in this country as well as all over the world. Whether the choice fall on President Taft once more, or on one of the dozen or so other prominent candidates, of one thing Americans can be positive:—only a person of unimpeachable moral character can hope to be elevated to the highest office in the nation.

In all probability the destinies of both China and Persia will be settled during the year now opening. The titanic struggle now on in the Celestial Empire may quite possibly change that appellation; while it seems within the realm of the possible that Persia as an independent entity may be effaced from the map.

For the Ottoman Empire, this year is one of expectancy. Please God, it will not be long before peace is arranged with Italy, leaving this country free to look to its own internal welfare. The elections for a new Chamber of Deputies come this year, and will mean a far more intelligent use of the franchise than that which brought the present Parliament together. In Constantinople, the current year is to see the installation of the new and wider Galata bridge, the present one replacing the inner bridge. It is expected also that the public telephone service will be inaugurated, and possibly a part of the electric lighting and traction, within the twelvemonth.

This year is the centennial of the birth of three of the earliest missionaries of the American Board to Turkey; Mrs. John B. Adger, who was in Smyrna from 1834 to 1846; Rev. Henry A. Homes, who was in Constantinople from 1836 to 1850, and Rev. Elias R. Beadle, who was in Beirut from 1839

to 1842. It is also the semi-centennial of a most trying year in the history of the Turkish missions. The year 1862 ended the life of no less than seven of the workers, four of the seven suffering violent deaths. On Jan. 2nd, Mrs. P. O. Powers of Brousa died. On Jan. 25th, Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D.D., of Constantinople, while on furlough, was killed near Bennington, Vt., the railroad car in which he was making a journey to Middlebury being blown off the track by a high wind. On March 25th, Rev. J. G. Coffing of Aintab was murdered near Alexandretta, in the 38th year of his life. On June 18th Dr. Fayette Jewett, of Sivas, the father of the present American Consul at Trebizond, died very suddenly at Liverpool while on his return to his field, also aged 38. On July 3rd, Rev. W. W. Meriam was murdered by robbers near Harmanli, while on his way from Adrianople to Philippopolis by carriage, aged 31. His grief-stricken widow survived him but three weeks, passing away July 25th. On Aug. 3rd, Rev. G. W. Dunmore, who had spent several years in Diarbekir, Harpout, Arabkir and Erzurum, but had resigned as a missionary to become a chaplain in the Civil War, was shot and killed in battle. Seldom, if ever again has the missionary work in this empire suffered such severe losses in a single year as it did just fifty years ago.

### SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The second lecture of the Faculty Lecture course was given on Dec. 2d by Prof. Dumit, A.M. on What the Arabic Language has given to other Languages and what it has received from them.

The College has erected a huge pillar of Nubian granite near Post Hall as an archaeological exhibit, but too large and heavy to go into the museum. It was found near the site of the old sea castle. At its erection Prof. Nelson, who has specialized in Egyptology and history, gave a brief history of the monolith from when it came from Assuan, adorned a temple in Beirût in the Roman period, was thrown down at the great earthquake in 551 and lay buried for centuries, till erected here as a link with the great scholastic period of Beirût's history. Mr. Anis Khury also read a poem in Arabic.

The Syria Mission held its annual meeting from Dec. 4th to 10th in Beirût. Miss Louise Law has resigned her work in the Sidon Girls' Academy and Miss Anna Jessup is supplying her place this year. Rev. Mr. Greenslade and Rev. W. A. Freidinger attended their first mission meeting. Rev. Dr. G. A. Ford has resigned his connection with the Board, but will live in Sidon and be actively engaged in the work, nevertheless. Mr. Stuart Jessup succeeds him as principal of Girard Institute. The reports read at the open meeting, to which the members of the S. P. C. and other educational institutions were invited, were most encouraging. A more hopeful note pervaded them than in years. Another evening as usual was given to a joint meeting of the Mission and the S. P. C., at which reports of new departures in work, religious and pedagogic were given, of what the College has done in the past year.

W. B. A.

### FAVRE BOYS' HOME.

We are thankful to report, as the year closes, an improvement in various branches. The long anxiety about scarlet fever is we trust really over. The worst case was our smallest boy, a motherless Laz, for whom the Doctor gave no hope of recovery. Miss Maillefer, with her usual devotion, isolated herself with the child and alone bore the burden of those weary nights and days, and God rewarded her care by the recovery of the little one. At the end of the fortnight Miss Maillefer broke down and we handed the child over to the care of a Nurse who arrived at that juncture to take charge of the High School patients, and who has done exceedingly well for all of us. Now our little Yervant has been welcomed back amidst the rejoicing of the boys, and we trust with care to have no more cases.

A shorter though sharp experience was caused by the placing of our new roofing which arrived most appropriately on Christmas morning, although ordered in September. As under our "old régime" we were subjected to various incurable leaks, we made a desperate effort to make the change in spite of the season. The first slope was finished satisfactorily and the boys worked with a will, Scouts going up and down in single file, carrying down the old tiles which must be sold to help expenses; but the next slope was only opened and prepared when rain began. The men hastily laid strips of Proslate weighted with stones and departed. In the night a mighty wind arose, whirling off the puny protection and the uncovered anthill was in motion. The boys at that side of the dormitory scrambled into the shelter carrying their bedding; we removed the furniture from that side to the floor below, and having done all we could, waited for the day. The dismayed workmen arrived early and worked splendidly in pouring rain; we offered to rope them, Alpine fashion, but most of them despised the "woman's idea." Hot tea served to them on the roof renewed their courage. The dormitory floor was adorned with every kind of vessel that would hold water, including baking tins and *tenjeré* covers. Relays of boys kept mopping up the overflow, but the heavens had stored up very much during these past months! By 3 p. m. the work was accomplished and the heroes descended to a hot dinner, dripping garments were removed and there *only* remained to clean up the house and replace furniture. Last night we slept the sleep of the just, knowing fully the value of a roof, and wishing success to any friends who are trying to collect something towards the expense of this work, at least \$150 I fear.

Anyway we would record our hearty thanks to Him Who has helped us through a time that might have been so much worse, especially with so many helpless children under our care.

Bardizag.

S. N.

The first week in December saw an interesting ceremony in Harpout, in the inauguration of Prof. Lülejian as full professor in Euphrates College.

### THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.  
Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

**Terms:** Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs.  
Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 3d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq. Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

### EDITORIAL.

THE ORIENT wishes all its readers the happiest year of their lives.

Leap-year customs would seem to favor the suffragettes, for 1912, were it not that there is no law compelling man to accept when woman proposes.

Expansion being in the air, the time seems ripe for a slight increase in the size of our paper. We trust the result may meet with the approval of the public, and lead to a similar expansion in our subscription list.

Another change with the new year will be the introduction of editorial comment of a modest sort, on this page of each issue. There are occasions when detailed explanation of some event or project can most satisfactorily be made in this form. The enlargement of the paper makes this possible.

Is it time to again remind our friends in America that postage to foreign lands in general has not profited by the arrangements between America and England and America and Germany, but remains at five cents, and that when full postage is not prepaid, the recipient of the letter at this end has to pay double the amount lacking?

The rule of the Chamber of Deputies making a majority of the total membership necessary for a quorum is working havoc with business. Most legislative bodies have found it necessary to allow a much smaller proportion to form a quorum. In the British House of Commons, with its nearly seven hundred members, forty members constitute a quorum; in the House of Lords, with over 600 members, three make a quorum. As a matter of fact, reducing the number legally competent to transact business does not endanger public interests, since the knowledge that a minority may pass a measure incites the majority to be present in order to secure its own rights. Could the Ottoman Government see its way to modify its present stringent regulations, the business of the legislature would be greatly facilitated.

### THE NEW CABINET.

Said Pasha, Grand Vizier.  
Abdurrahman Nessib Effendi, Sheikh-ul-Islam.  
Mahimoud Sheyket Pasha, War.  
Hourshid Pasha, Marine.  
Assim Bey, Foreign Affairs.  
Talaat Bey, Interior (probable).  
Memdough Bey, Justice.  
Nail Bey, Finance.  
Emroullah Effendi, Public Instruction.  
Sinapien Effendi, Public Works.  
Aristidi Pasha Yorghandjioglou, Mines and Forests.  
Haini Bey, Evkaf.  
Ibrahim Sousa Bey, Posts and Telegraphs.

### PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The indignation of the Persians at what they deem aggression and a disregard of their national rights by both England and Russia has shown itself this past fortnight in very disagreeable ways. On Dec. 26th a party of a hundred Indian troops, who were escorting the British Consul, Mr. W. A. Smart, to Shiraz, was attacked by 700 tribesmen near Kazerun. They were only beaten off after three of the soldiers had been killed and four wounded, and Consul Smart, a young man of 29, was also wounded. The British are taking immediate steps to punish the offenders. The Persian government also expresses its regret and promises exemplary punishment on the guilty.

The Russians on their part have their hands quite full in the north, especially at Tabriz, Enzeli and Resht. The *fedais*, a body of ultrapatriotic fanatics, taking advantage of the fact that the Persian governor of Tabriz, though appointed two months ago, has not yet found it convenient to reach his post, rose *en masse* and attacked the Russian consulate and the Russian troops located in camp near by, killing and wounding some 150 of them. Reinforcements were hurried thither, and on their arrival renewed desperate fighting occurred. The Russians finally mastered the situation, and are restoring communications with Julfa and Kazvin. The Russian flag now flies from the citadel at Tabriz. It is reported that the Russian troops concentrated at Kazvin have been ordered to march on Teheran. The Persian Government seems powerless to repress the *fedais* and other troublesome elements. Were it not for the insistence of both Russia and England for the appointment of M. Mornard, the Belgian head of the customs, as successor to Mr. Morgan Shuster as Treasurer-general, it is believed that the Persians would yield to the pressure to give that office to Ameer Mujahid, a Bakhtiari whose knowledge of arithmetic is described as defective, but who is said to have a very deep pocket. The Cabinet has meanwhile succeeded in dissolving the Mejliss, or Parliament, thereby angering the common people, but forwarding the cause of peace.

### THE NEW ARMENIAN CATHOLICOS.

Sunday, Dec. 24th, the anniversary of the death of Archbishop Izmirlian, the previous Catholicos, was the day set for the election of his successor, at Etchmiadzin, in the Caucasus. But owing to some question of the legality of the status of some delegates, the actual vote did not come till two days later. Of the three candidates, Archbishop Kevork Soureniantz received 58 votes and was declared elected; Archbishop Yeghishé Hourian, former Patriarch of Constantinople, received 57, or only one less; while the name of Archbishop Ormanian was withdrawn when his partisans found out how few votes he could poll. The new head of the Gregorian church is a Russian subject, and has been acting as Catholicos *ad interim* for just a year, as he had previously acted after the death of a former incumbent. He is sixty-five years old, having become a deacon in 1868, a vartabed in 1871 and a bishop in 1882. He is a man of great learning and uses French and German as well as Armenian and Russian. He has shown signal ability in the several priestly offices he has previously held; and the Armenian Church expects great things of him in this its highest office.

### NOTABLE DAYS IN BEIRUT.

The semi-centennial of the founding at Beirut of the Johanniter Hospital by the noble order of the Knights of St. John was celebrated Nov. 25th in the hospital's chapel, which was the gift to the hospital of American friends through Dr. Post's initiative. Pastor Kunze welcomed the German, English and American communities in an appreciative address, dwelling on the cooperation illustrated in this enterprise. He gave the following statistics, which will interest all who are in hospital work: — From 1861 to date the in-patients number 26,820. As to religious classification; — European Christians, 1726; Oriental Christians 15,172; Moslems 7,000; Jews 1,960; Druses 962. The men number 14,395; women 6,523; children 5,902. Of the total 7,862 paid fees, wholly or in part, while 18,958 have been received free. The polyclinic patients give a grand total of 427,799.

The German vice-consul made an address praising, deservedly, the noble German enterprise. President Bliss read from the minute book of the faculty of 40 years ago giving the history of the alliance of the Johanniter Hospital and the Medical Department of the S. P. C. He told what many do not realize that the medical professors give their services freely in return for the privilege of teaching in the wards and polyclinics. This connection has been maintained most happily to mutual advantage for over 40 years. He emphasized also the devotion of the nurses, the Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth, who so faithfully and efficiently attend the sick.

Rev. Dr. Hoskins in behalf of the Syria Mission voiced their appreciation as well as that of a great body of Syrian Protestants who had been tenderly cared for in this hospital.

Prof. Porter, the senior professor of the faculty, reminisced of the early days of the connection of the hospital and

faculty, and spoke of the religious services on Sundays maintained by Dr. Post so many years and since his death by others (himself and Dr. Hoskins in turn, though he didn't mention names!).

Music was rendered by voices from the German Orphanage. After the exercises a bountiful collation was served, after which the guests wandered about the beautiful gardens and inspected the new dormitory for the nursing sisters.

Emperor William's decoration of Dr. Graham and of the steward Khalil, and the Sultan's decoration of Sister Anna, the Sister Superior, has been chronicled by *The Orient*.

An interesting little ceremony took place on Monday Dec. 4th, after chapel, when students, faculty and guests assembled on the site of Robert H. West Memorial Hall, the Y. M. C. A. building, to witness the breaking ground for the foundations of what is to be one of the most stately and useful buildings on the campus of the S. P. C.

President Bliss exhibited the firman giving permission to construct the building, but said the characters we hope to see take shape and grow in strength and symmetry and power in that building must come from a higher power even than from the Sultan, from God himself.

The President Emeritus was present, but yielded the privilege of wielding the pick-axe to his son. Prof. Patch, the designer of the Hall and chairman of the building committee, also put in some good strokes.

All sang "Alma Mater" and then gave rousing cheers for the Hall, for Mr. Cleveland Dodge, the donor, and three times three for S. P. C. W. B. A.

### CONCERT AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The Music Department at Robert College is to be congratulated on the success of the concert given last Thursday night in the College Chapel. This was the first of the second series, five concerts having been given by the Department last year. The hall was comfortably filled, quite a few having come from outside of Hissar. Messrs. Braun, violinist and Ellinger, cellist, were at their best, both in their solo work and in the trios with Prof. Estes at the piano. Herr Braun played, among other numbers, a charming minuet by Beethoven; while Herr Ellinger rendered Händel's famous largo, to organ accompaniment. The trio for violin, cello and piano by Jansen, three movements from Op. 39, delighted everyone. Mr. Katsounoff, of the Senior class, sang Aylward's "Beloved, 'tis Morn," and he never sang better. A chorus of some thirty-five voices, under the conducting of Prof. Estes, gave a motet, "Hear my prayer," by Mendelssohn, with piano and organ accompaniment by Mrs. Manning and Mrs. M. Edwards. The chorus showed the result of careful training, and was thoroughly appreciated. The students were especially enthusiastic over that part where three small boys from Theodorus Hall sang the well-known solo "O, for the wings of a dove." It is expected that this first appearance of the chorus, which is composed of members from Bebek and Hissar as well as some students, will be followed by still more ambitious undertakings under the same able leadership.

## AN ADANA ANNIVERSARY.

Adana, Dec. 18, 1911.

Dear "Orient": —

Yesterday proved to be another notable day in Adana in the Evangelical Church. Just one year ago during Dr. Patton's visit, the Protestant community joined with the Gregorian Armenian friends in their morning service, making it a farewell service after a year and a half of holding services in that church. In the afternoon of that day the first service was held in the partially restored Evangelical Church building. Yesterday, on the first anniversary of that event, a service for thanksgiving and rededication was held. Badv. Ashjian reported on the work showing that Lt. 1200 had been expended in restoring the church, all of which sum had been provided by the government. Badv. Geuvkalajian of Mersin gave an address on "Thanksgiving" and Badv. Melkonian of Tarsus College one on "The Church." In the afternoon the church was crowded, as indeed it was also in the morning. The service extended to two and half hours—a very long service, but the audience seemed ready for more. Badv. Topalian of Tarsus offered the dedicatory prayer. Simon Ef. Kūpelian of Tarsus College gave an address on "Protestantism and Constitutionalism." Badv. Ashjian followed with an address on the "Protestant Pulpit," and the writer spoke on "Prayer and Progress." The last address was made by the Gregorian Armenian Vartabed. He was most happy in expressing his own fraternal good will and that of his community and a desire for a greater unity of the forces that make for the progress of Christianity. A collection of Lt. 12.00 was taken. It was a grand service and made a profound impression. Amongst invited guests were the priest of the Greek Church and the priest of the old Syrian Church.

This community has much yet to do to get its plant into proper order — a parsonage and a building for the Boys' High School are crying needs.

Yours very truly

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

## CESAREA NOTES.

The Talas schools are unusually full this year. Three Circassian boys from Kur Shehir are the first Moslem boarders there have been in either school, and encourage us to hope for more.

The hospital has been full to overflowing part of the time, and at no time since it opened, in September, has work been slack. Mrs. Hoover has taken charge of the house-keeping, and Mrs. Ryan helps with the dressings, thus relieving Miss Phelps, who has been too busy to find time for language study.

The Talas kindergarten has been dropped this year, thus causing an influx of pupils to the primary school.

In Cesarea Miss Burrage and Miss Richmond have a training-class of eight. These girls help in the kindergarten

for practice, besides the hours they devote to study and recitations.

A new primary school was opened in a different quarter of Cesarea this fall, and in this and the original school in the kindergarten building, are nearly seventy children. We hope to build up these schools to prepare for the boarding schools in Talas.

A Thanksgiving service was held in the hall of the Girls' School, for the boys and girls, missionaries and teachers besides any of the regular Sunday congregation who cared to attend. There was special music by the girls and the missionaries, several addresses, and a collection taken, to be used for the poor in need of medical attendance.

The new building of the Girls' School has the roof completed, and work on the inside will go on during the winter.

ADELAIDE S. DWIGHT

## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D.D., representing the American Bible Society, in company with Mr. Krikor Shahbazian called last week on the new Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Arsharoum.

All but one of the Albanian deputies who belonged to the Union and Progress party have left that party.

For the second successive year, the London office of the Evangelical Alliance has provided the necessary funds for the printing and circulation in Armenian, Greek and Turkish of the lists of topics for the Week of Prayer.

Three new fire-engines have been ordered for the city fire-brigades, of the system in use in Berlin.

By decision of the ministry of war, the personnel of all departments of State is warned not to wear suits made of khaki similar to that worn in the Ottoman army.

The last day of the old year, being the tenth of the Moslem month of Mouharrem, witnessed the annual Persian festival of Hassan and Hussein.

An Imperial *iradé* has authorized the resumption of the *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, the Greek Patriarchal organ, suppressed some ten weeks ago.

The first snow of the season fell here on New Year's Eve, the heights of the city remaining white all of New Year's Day.

### THE PROVINCES.

Torrential rains near Tarsus have cut the line of railway between there and Adana.

The Servians of Prisrend have notified the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Justice and Religions that they will not recognize Mgr. Dozitch, whom the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate has appointed as Metropolitan of Prisrend.

The Grand Müfti of Bulgaria, Hodja Mouhieddin Effendi, has resigned.

The department of public works is investigating a proposal to drain off by an irrigation canal some marshy land in the vicinity of Lake Nicæa.

According to statistics just published, the receipts of all railroads in the Ottoman Empire for 1910 amounted to 67,576,000 francs, or an increase of 11,668,000 francs over those of 1909. Per contra, the amount of kilometric guarantee paid out was diminished by 5,047,000 francs, and the returns to the government from self-supporting lines were increased by 953,000 francs.

The Bulgarian Exarch has sent to the ministry of justice and religions a strongly-worded demand for the punishment of those guilty of the killing of 20 Bulgarians at Ishtib.

### NOTES.

Rev. George R. Montgomery, Ph.D., whose parents were missionaries at Adana, and who is now assistant pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York, has just published a book called "The Unexplored Self," an introduction to Christian doctrine for teachers and students. The religious and secular press of America is unusually unanimous in its high praise of the book.

Mrs. Longenecker, of Rochelle, Ill., has sent \$5.00 for the Osmanieh Martyrs' Memorial Church, in memory of her father, John M. McConaughy.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American College for Girls, Miss Grace H. Dodge was made the President of the Board, and Hon. Samuel J. Elder Vice-President; and a vacancy in the Board was filled by the election of Hon. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur H. Leavitt, of the American Consulate, and Miss Elsie Baker of Roumeli Hissar will take place on Jan. 10th at the British Embassy chapel.

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Miss Edith F. Parsons, of Saratoga, Cal., has been appointed a missionary of the American Board to Turkey, and will be associated with Miss Jillson in the Brousa school. She expects to leave America next month. She is a graduate of Leland Stanford.

### OTHER LANDS.

Some poisoned smoked herrings have caused the violent illness of over 140 persons, in Berlin, of whom 70 have died.

The Spanish in Morocco have had some hard fighting near Melilla but have succeeded in beating off the Moors with great loss to the latter.

The Russian Council of Ministers has decided not to allow the Salvation Army to carry on its work in Russia.

A Chinese Imperial edict has been issued expressing the willingness of the Throne to abide by the decision of a national convention as to China's future form of government. Yuan-Shi-Kai favors a constitutional monarchy, while Wu-Ting-Fang prefers a republic. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is a strong candidate for President. But the armistice between the imperialists and insurgents has ended, and the latter have attacked Han-yang.



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