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**15, CRAVEN STREET,  
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.**

Bankers: LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN.  
Manager: ROBERT ELLIOT.

British, Foreign, Colonial, and American Journals Searched, and Cuttings supplied  
Type-writing, Translations, etc.

Cutting from

*Daily Mail*

Date

*20.7.09*

**THE KING AND THE SULTAN.**

**SPEECH TO TURKISH M.P.S.**

Eighteen members of the Turkish parliamentary deputation were received by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Victoria, among other members of the Royal Family, were present. The delegates were accompanied by Lord Onslow and were presented by the Turkish Ambassador.

Talaat Bey, president of the deputation, and Bustani Effendi, vice-president, shook hands with the King, while the others saluted after the Turkish fashion by raising their hands to their foreheads. Bustani Effendi, translator of the Iliad into Arabic, addressing his Majesty in English, said: "We are commanded by our august Sovereign to convey to your most gracious Majesty the expression of his high esteem and most sincere friendship."

His Majesty replied:

"I thank you very much, and desire you to convey my thanks and my feelings of high esteem for his Majesty, and my best wishes for the prosperity and peace of your Empire. I also hope that you will be very satisfied and pleased during your stay in England."

The delegates were shown round Buckingham Palace.

Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, the brilliant thinker and scholar, who is a prominent member of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, said afterwards: "His Majesty has a great advantage over all other kings by reason of his intimate personal experience of men and affairs. There is perhaps no one who has so profound a knowledge of human psychology. This is why he is so well fitted to govern by the sympathy and respect which his exalted person inspires in everyone. I assure you that this moral force is not less to be reckoned with than the strength of the British Navy."

"His Majesty is consequently the highest and most important factor in the foreign policy of Europe and the world. I salute in him the illustrious promoter of world peace. May his Majesty enjoy a long and happy life. This will be to the interest of Turkey and of universal peace. Among so many political and social influences that make for discord among the peoples, King Edward stands as the shining beacon of peace and concord."

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Kutubhanesi Arşivi  
No RTB-412-1

IALITY.

TDV İSAM  
Kütüphanesi Arşivi  
No R7B-413-2

that during seven years.  
The witness added he had often noticed that Mr. Pemberton had been drinking. He made a confession to the witness of misconduct at Weston-super-Mare.

Other evidence having been given the President said that he was satisfied as to the misconduct, and would adjourn the case over the Long Vacation for further evidence in support of the charge of cruelty. His lordship suggested to counsel that if the husband were written to and made a confession he might act upon it.

A subsequent case occupied about five minutes, for directly counsel had concluded his opening statement on behalf of a male petitioner, the President remarked to the petitioner, just sworn, "Is all that your counsel has stated true?"

"Nearly all," replied the petitioner, who then left the box without giving further evidence.

#### FIFTY-SEVEN DIVORCES.

The President made absolute fifty-seven decrees nisi.

#### ROMANCE OF AN ADOPTED SON.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.—The Lord Chief Justice.

A settlement was announced of the action by Mrs. Charlotte Halse-Francis, of Elm-grove, Worthing, against Mr. John Smeed, of Capel-road, Forest Gate, and Mr. James Young, of Upper Clapton-road, the executors of the late Mrs. Maria Ann Francis, an elderly lady, who resided at West Norwood.

The plaintiff's husband, Dr. Halse-

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No RTB-413-3

## TURKEY IN ENGLAND.

### THE VISIT OF THE DELEGATES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

#### FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FÊTES GIVEN IN THEIR HONOUR.

The Ottoman Deputation, consisting of seventeen distinguished members of the new Turkish Parliament, arrived in London on July 17. One of the chief objects of their mission was to express on behalf of His Highness the Grand Vizier his thanks to the British nation for their tokens of sympathy and goodwill ever since the Constitution was established. After the inauguration of the Constitution last year a strong desire manifested itself in England to prove to the Turkish people the friendship which this country has always entertained for them. Several prominent friends of Turkey accordingly set on foot a scheme for celebrating the event as soon as affairs in the Ottoman capital were sufficiently settled to permit of this being done. The proposal to receive a deputation from the new Turkish Parliament was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and an influential committee was formed, with the Earl of Onslow as chairman, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the guests. One of the difficulties in the way of fixing the date of the visit was that the Turkish Parliament did not dissolve till July 13, but in order to prevent delay the President of the Chamber, Ahmed Riza Bey, specially allowed the members forming the deputation to leave a few days earlier. The selection of the deputation was made by the President in co-operation with the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Foreign Minister.

The deputation, the constitution of which is given on another page, were received on their arrival at Dover by Colonel Percy H. H. Massy, who had since January been engaged with other sympathisers in preparing for this visit. We understand that it was Colonel Massy who visited Constantinople in June to arrange with the President of the Turkish Parliament the date of the visit of this deputation, who spent a very busy week in London, attending a round of entertainments organised in their honour, and afterwards making a tour of the English industrial centres. On the day following their arrival in London they were entertained in two groups to luncheon by Mr. Noel Buxton and Mr. Maxwell, whose sympathies with the Turks are well known.

On Monday, July 19, the delegates visited the Foreign Office, accompanied by the secretary of the reception committee, and were introduced to the various officials there. Subsequently they proceeded to the House of Commons, where they were entertained by the Speaker and Mrs. Lowther at luncheon at the Speaker's house. The delegates present were:—Talaat Bey, Suleiman el Bustani Effendi, Tewfik Ebbuzia Bey, Moustapha Arif Bey, Midhat Shukri Bey, Sassoon Eskeil Effendi, Nissim Masliah Effendi, Ubeyd O'ullah Effendi, Fazio Arif Effendi, Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, Ismail Hakki Raban Ney, Rouhi-el-Khalidy Bey, Mehmed Ali Bey, Cassem Zainel Effendi, Ruchdy Chamaa Poy, Ahmed Pasha Zuhin, Medmed Fouad Houloussi Bey, Dr. Dimitriyevitch, and, accompanying them, Captain Ismail Djantoleit Bey. Guests invited to meet the delegates were:—The Turkish Ambassador, Sir Edward Grey, Dr. Risloff (German Consul-General in Mexico), the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Earl Percy, M.P., Earl and Countess of Ronaldshay, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Hon. Edward Gully, Colonel Massy, Mr. Tyrrell, Miss R. Beresford-Hope, Miss M. Lowther.

#### RECEPTION BY THE KING.

Leaving the House of Commons, the delegates drove to Buckingham Palace to be received by the King. They were preceded by the Turkish Ambassador, and were met in the Grand Hall by the King's private secretary and other officials, who conducted them to the Audience Chamber. The King entered shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were associated with his Majesty in the reception. The Earl of Onslow, chairman of the entertainment committee, introduced the delegation, and the Turkish Ambassador made the presentations. Talaat Bey informed his Majesty that the Sultan sent him a message cordially and respectfully saluting him and desiring the happiness and prosperity of him and his Dominions. The King replied that he reciprocated the Sultan's good wishes, and hoped that the delegates would carry back his thanks for them and would add that he (King Edward) desired the happiness and peace of the Ottoman Empire. The King afterwards conversed with various members of the deputation, speaking sometimes in French and sometimes in English. The visitors were afterwards shown over the Palace, which they left highly pleased with the gracious reception given them by both the King and the Queen.

After leaving Buckingham Palace the Deputies went to Hyde Park, where they witnessed the inspection of the London Fire Brigade by the King, and at the close of the ceremony took tea in the Pavilion with Sir Melvill Beachcroft (chairman of the London County Council).

#### A UNIQUE GATHERING.

On Tuesday the delegates paid a visit to the Fleet at Southend, and were entertained to luncheon on the "Lord Nelson," returning in time to attend the dinner organised in their honour at the Hotel Cecil by the reception committee. It was a unique gathering which met on the occasion. Public life and opinion in this country were represented by many well known names, but it was not only from the land of the Mother of Parliaments that the hosts of the evening were drawn. Fellow-subjects or co-religionists of our guests from the world's youngest Parliament were present in Pentecostal variety, including Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Egyptians, Indian Mohammedans, and Jews of Assyria. The red fez was conspicuous at all the dining tables. The Turks of the older fashion wore the draped fez, while Punjabi Indians showed the picturesque green and crested turbans. That evening the Near East came nearer to London than it has ever been before, for the Crescent reigned in every nook of the banqueting hall. It hung intertwined with the Union Jack on all sides; the two flags crossed, headed the elaborate menu; there was much Turkish music, although most of the subtle strains of the "Turkish Patrol" passed unnoticed in the hum of conversation; real Turkish coffee and cigarettes delighted the visitors, and an "Ottomane Bombe"—sinister name under other circumstances, but serving merely to awaken amused curiosity under these—turned out to be a delightful concoction by the hotel chef. Even here the Crescent stood boldly out in ice, this time unaccompanied by the English flag.

The Earl of Onslow presided at the dinner, and among the large company present were:—The Turkish Ambassador, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Colonel Count Gleichen, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Cranley, Lord Lamington, Lord Newton, Lord Strathcona, Colonel Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Sir F. Pollock, General Sir H. Prendergast, Sir Clifton Robinson, Sir William Ramsay, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, Sir H. Kimber, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., Sir Henry Trotter, Canon Rawnsley, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Mr. A. E. W. Mason, M.P., Major Meysey Thompson, M.P., Captain Clive, M.P., Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir Edgar Speyer, Mr. Israel Zangwill, Mr. J. A. Spender, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. H. W. Massingham, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Mr. Iwan Müller, and many others.

The Chairman, after proposing "His Majesty the King," a toast which was enthusiastically honoured, gave "His Imperial Majesty the Sultan." The dominions of the Sultan, he said, might be compared to those of King Edward in the variety of the races and creeds to be found in them, and one of the first acts of the Sultan on his accession was exactly characteristic of our own King. He went to visit the wounded in the hospitals of Constantinople.

#### LORD CURZON AND TURKEY.

Lord Curzon, in proposing "The Delegates from the Imperial Ottoman Parliament," said that they welcomed the members of that body which, in a short period of time, had done so much to improve the government of its country, and in so doing had won the sympathy of the civilised world. They had come here to make acquaintance with our public men and public institutions, and in some measure also to acknowledge the liberal measure of encouragement and support which they had received in this country. (Hear, hear.) We, for our part, were anxious to show them as much as possible of our public life, and to learn from them the ideals by which they were animated, and the progress they had already made, and to assure them that they might rely on the old and traditional friendship between the British and Turkish peoples. (Cheers.)

During the last century the relations between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire passed through many phases. But during the latter half of the century there existed the closest personal ties between the two countries, and a friendly attitude amounting sometimes to alliance. Our soldiers had fought side by side with theirs on the battlefield. (Cheers.) Our statesmen had co-operated with theirs at the council-table, and had sometimes intervened to prevent

the premature disruption of their country. Though none of our frontiers touched theirs in Europe yet at Aden we were contiguous. We administered Cyprus, and we helped to administer Egypt. In India our Sovereign ruled over a larger number of Mohammedan subjects than acknowledged the sway of any monarch in the world except their own. Speaking of India, he would like to say that, among our English feudatories, none were more loyal than our Mohammedan princes—(cheers)—among our native troops none on whom we more thoroughly relied than the Mussulman regiments—(cheers)—and amid all our fellow-subjects in that vast empire none more attached to the British raj than those who professed the faith of our guests of the evening. (Cheers.) That sympathy between Britons and Mohammedans had leaped into a new flame as we witnessed the emancipation of Turkey from the evil influences which had threatened its liberties and its life. (Cheers.) The work of young Turkey was the regeneration of old Turkey. It was not merely the reform of abuses, nor merely the letting of light into dark places, but the application to their country of that principle which was now accepted

personal interests. (Cheers.) He was certain that one of their first objects would be to prevent the occurrence of those internecine feuds in their own dominions which, under the older and unhappy régime, had done much to alienate the sympathies and shock the consciences of the civilised world. (Hear, hear.) There were many strong omens in favour of the task before them. They could rely on the stubborn and virile character of their people. All the best and most ardent spirits in their country were enlisted on their side, and they had the reputation, which they had successfully built up, for moderation and statesmanship in their conduct of affairs. We in this country admired the measured and well-organised steps by which they first set up their Parliamentary régime.

We noted with respect the dignity with which they conducted themselves when a moral blow almost in the first month of their triumph was dealt at their national honour and integrity. We admired, too, the celerity with which they rallied from the shock of the counter-revolution and recovered in a few hours what appeared to have been lost in a night. It was the single desire of all of us that a re-invigorated and re-inspired Turkey might take her place once more among the great nations of the world, and for encouragement and support they might rely on the unswerving sympathy of the liberty-loving British people. (Loud cheers.)

Suleiman Bustani Effendi, senior member of the delegates, said the kindness which they had received had already made them feel at home. Since the proclamation of their Constitution they had received felicitations from all parts of the world, but none more sympathetic than those from the English nation. (Hear, hear.) The English Parliament, Press, and nation seemed to be as pleased with the success of their revolution as they themselves were. Just as there were many Mussulmans under the British rule, so there were many Christians under Ottoman rule, and as a Christian he wished to say he was quite happy under that rule. In conclusion, he expressed thanks to Sir Edward Grey for the words used by that statesman in reference to the future of Turkey.

**VISIT TO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**

Wednesday was devoted by the delegates to a visit to the Houses of Parliament and other places of interest in London. In the forenoon they were received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Their spokesman—Suleiman Bustani Effendi—referred to the great pleasure which their visit to England had given them, and the gratifying manifestations of sympathy and cordiality which had met them on all hands.

The Lord Mayor, with whom was Alderman and Sheriff Sir Francis Hanson, expressed in the name of the City the gratification with which the presence of the Turkish delegates in London was regarded. In this land of freedom, he said, the establishment of a reign of freedom in Turkey was sympathetically viewed, and he rejoiced that the recent great change in the government of the Ottoman Empire on which they had entered had been made so peaceably and successfully.

Subsequently, in the Harcourt Room at the Houses of Parliament the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Inter-Parliamentary Union British group. Lord Weardale presided, and among those present were Earl Beauchamp, Sir C. McLaren, Sir William Collins, Lord Courteney of Penwith, Sir H. Kimber, Sir J. Benjamin Stone, Mr. Joseph Walton, Mr. F. Maddison, Mr. G. B. Clark, Mr. Pirie, Mr. W. R. Peel, Sir J. Barker, Mr. H. Law, Mr. F. W. Burney, Mr. Moltino, Mr. E. Wason, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Sir H. Cotton, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, and Mr. Horniman. Lord Weardale, speaking in French, proposed the healths of the guests. He congratulated them upon having achieved liberty in Turkey, and remarked that the English and Turks had not met as opponents on the field of battle. Lord Weardale expressed the hope that they would be associated in the future in the victories of peace. Suleiman Effendi, speaking in English, returned thanks on behalf of the guests. He said that the principal aim of their visit to this country was to get to know the English nation better. They were trying to make themselves understood everywhere, and they were sure that the better they were understood the better they would be appreciated. He expressed the hope that before long they would have an opportunity of welcoming the English members of Parliament in Constantinople.

In the evening the delegates were entertained to dinner in groups, the various hosts being Lord Onslow, Lady St. Helier, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, and Lord Newton.

On Thursday our visitors paid another visit to Westminster, and were shown over both Houses of Parliament. At luncheon they were the guests of the Government at the House of Commons. The Prime Minister presided, and among those also present were Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Selby, Earl Carrington, Viscount Malleton, Mr. Birrell, Colonel Seely, Lord Weardale, Sir Charles Hardinge, and Lord Lamington. Mr. Asquith proposed the loyal toast, and extended a cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Government.

**SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.**

Sir Edward Grey, in proposing "The Health of the Sultan of Turkey," said:—The Sultan is the head of an Empire with which we are on most friendly terms and with which we desire



Refet Bey, Consul-General for Turkey in London.

لورد بهاس سهرى سوزدر مودر ائت افسدى

by all civilised and enlightened States, namely, that government should be, not in the interests of those who administered it, but in the interests of the governed. (Cheers.)

**BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR TURKEY.**

We lived in an age of wonders, and he thought that the historian in the future, analysing the events of these times, would turn away from the wonders of scientific achievement, and look with greater astonishment at the revolution—resurrection would be, perhaps, the better word—which had taken place in all parts of the East. The sleep of centuries appeared to be drawing to an end. The unchanging East had changed with almost kaleidoscopic rapidity. It was like some great tidal wave rushing with irresistible force over the surface of Asia, right away from Salonika in the west to Teheran in the east. Everywhere was seen the same movement and desire for Parliamentary government and a constitutional régime. He believed that the reason why they had adopted these things in Turkey was that they found in Parliamentary government the sole permanent guarantee against tyranny and oppression, espionage and corruption, and the sacrifice of national to



#### ADVANCE TO FREEDOM.

The report having been adopted, Sir Edwin Pears moved:— "That this meeting desires the delegates of the Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress to convey to their committee the expression of our profound admiration for the great services which the Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress has rendered to its country and to humanity, and for the patriotic vigilance which has enabled Constitutional Turkey to withstand the internal perils to which she has been exposed, and to cultivate good relations with the Balkan States. And this meeting further trusts that the labours of the Committee of Union and Progress will result in the consolidation of a régime at once strong and tolerant, wherein all the races of the Empire may give loyalty and receive equal justice." He said that to those who had witnessed them in Constantinople the various phases of the Turkish revolution were not merely a subject for marvelling, but for gratitude. What had struck observers like himself more than anything else was the unanimity of the sentiment prevailing among the Moslem people in favour of giving equal rights to their Christian fellow-subjects. The work done by the Committee of Union and Progress towards the revolution was unique, and the revolution had been conducted with a moderation which had won the respect of every country in the world. He claimed that the whole work of the Balkan Committee had been of prime importance, for it had imbued the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Macedonia and Constantinople with the desire to work in a legitimate and constitutional manner in an endeavour to rid themselves of tyranny. But it had done more. It had backed up and supported the Government first of Lord Lansdowne and then of Sir Edward Grey in pressing the Powers of Europe to institute reforms which should be for the benefit primarily of the provinces included in the name Macedonia. The perfect order which had existed in Constantinople during the last two months was largely due to the exertions of the Balkan Committee. While the Young Turks were not responsible for the massacres at Adana, they were not free from the responsibility of punishing their perpetrators. He hoped the Balkan Committee would continue its labours in order to give more power to the elbows of the progressive portion of Turkey. (Cheers.) Mr. Brailsford seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

#### NEW TURKEY'S POLICY.

Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, the first of the delegates to address the meeting, speaking in French, expressed his pleasure at meeting the members of the Balkan Committee, and remarked that the liberty beloved of Mr. Gladstone had been a factor in helping to make Turkey free. The Committee of Union and Progress did not classify Turkey according to the old classification of Greeks and Armenians, Turks and Arabs. For them there were only two classes—those who were obscurantists, reactionaries, and enemies of liberty, and those who were friends of liberty and who strove to obtain it. The two classes, in other words, were those who wished to stay in the middle ages, and those who wished to leave them and to go forward. They looked upon the English people as their friends, and the Balkan Committee were the best friends of all. The Turkish people were sound at heart, but they had suffered from bad government and bad administration. (Cheers.) Ismael Hakki Bey, son of the Governor of Adana, also speaking in French, declared that amnesty could not be granted to the perpetrators of the Adana outrages; they must be punished. The committee aimed at the reconciliation of the different elements in Macedonia, and had achieved that object. The advice tendered the Committee of Union and Progress by the Western Powers was invariably disinterested, and their advice and friendship were consequently valued. The committee intended to persist in a pacific course. (Cheers.) Ismael Djamblat Bey, whose speech was interpreted, dealing with the complaint that the Army was interfering with political affairs in Turkey, claimed that it was the first patriotic duty of the Army to maintain justice. It would always act thus when national freedom was endangered. No differences existed between the Army and the Committee of Union and Progress. He urged the Balkan Committee to continue its efforts in the cause of liberty and equality in Turkey. (Cheers.) Talaat Bey, Vice-President of the Turkish Chamber, was present, but did not address the meeting.

Mr. Noel Buxton, in seconding a vote of thanks to the chairman, contrasted the present hopeful position in Turkey with that of only a year ago.

#### OVERSEAS LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

On Wednesday morning his Excellency Talaat Bey received at the Hotel Metropole a deputation from the Overseas League, consisting of Sir Robert Hay Drummond-Hay (vice-president of the league), Mr. G. Thomas (hon. secretary of the North of England branch of the Chamber of Commerce of Turkey), and Mr. A. G. Wise (secretary). The deputation conveyed a formal expression of welcome to the delegates, and spoke of the satisfaction with which they viewed the present friendly relations between Turkey and Great Britain. Talaat Bey, in reply, said he trusted that such relations might long endure.

Friday, July 23, saw the last of the public festivities in honour of the delegates in London. The Chamber of Commerce gave a complimentary luncheon to them that day. In the absence of the president (Sir Albert Spicer) the chair was occupied by Mr. Stanley Machin (chairman of the council). The chairman extended on behalf of the chamber a very cordial welcome to the guests. There had been few events in modern history, he said, that had been followed with greater interest or that had called forth more genuine sympathy and admiration than had the claim of a great people to the right of self-government, now so happily recognised in the Ottoman Empire. With the further opening up of the country, the introduction of foreign capital, and the extension of railways and other means of communication, aided by the policy of national union, ordered progress, and greater individual liberty, so ably represented in the new Turkish Parliament by their guests, they could look forward with confidence to increased exchanges of commodities on both sides. The council of the London Chamber had also been glad to note a recent request by many of its members for the formation of a Turkish trade section, and they hoped that the formation of such a section might soon be an accomplished fact. Talaat Bey and Bustani Effendi replied in appropriate terms, laying stress upon the fact that trade between Turkey and Great Britain would increase by leaps and bounds in the near future.

After luncheon the delegates paid a visit to Windsor Castle and to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, and in the evening they were entertained at dinner by Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, at the Embassy.

#### TURKEY AND ZIONISM.

Still another lunch was given in their honour on Saturday— at the Hotel Great Central by Sir Francis Montefiore, Bart., honorary president of the English Zionist United Federation. Missim Effendi said that Jews in this country were in the enjoyment of all civil and political rights and the Jews in Turkey were now enjoying similar rights, and it was, therefore, very pleasing that they should come together on such an occasion. Under the previous régime the Jews in Turkey were unable to develop to the fullest extent, but now the opportunity had been granted to them. Dr. Riza Tewfik said he would welcome the immigration of Jews to the Turkish Empire.

#### TOUR THROUGH THE PROVINCES.

In the evening the delegates left London for a short tour through the principal commercial centres of England, on which they were accompanied by Colonel Massy, the hon. secretary of the Turkish Reception Committee, and Halil Halid Bey. The first place visited was Newcastle, whence they were taken down the Tyne for a visit to Elswick works, arsenal, and shipyard. They were entertained at luncheon, Mr. Faulkner, a director, presiding. In welcoming the delegates, he assured them of English sympathy in their new movement. Bustani Effendi said they had been greatly surprised and delighted at the sympathy shown them in England. Lord Joicey, as president of the Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a speech welcoming the visitors, said he looked upon Turkey as a coming nation. They had all heard of her resources, and she would no doubt take a foremost place among the nations of the world. A civic welcome was also extended by the mayor.

From Newcastle the delegates proceeded to Manchester, where they were met by several directors of the Ottoman Chamber of Commerce. In the morning they visited the works of Messrs. Armstrong and Whitworth, and in the afternoon the Royal Exchange, afterwards inspecting Manchester's "Ocean Highway," the Ship Canal. The day's entertainment ended with a banquet at the Midland Hotel, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Holt. The different Lord Mayors of Manchester have, in their years of office, entertained many visitors, but a peculiar significance attached to the reception and dinner given by Alderman Holt. Turkey is one of Lancashire's best cotton customers, and in Manchester is a colony of Ottoman people larger than all the rest of the same race in the British Isles.

After Manchester, Liverpool was visited on Wednesday, July 28. The delegates, who were accompanied by Rassim Husni, Turkish Consul in Manchester, were received at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce and welcomed by the president, Sir Alfred Jones. They were subsequently conducted to the Exchange Newsroom, where Mr. Adamson, the chairman, made a brief speech by way of introduction to the large number of commercial men assembled. On behalf of the deputies a suitable reply was made. The party then visited the Town Hall and was received by the Lord Mayor, and afterwards the visitors were taken to the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, where the chairman, Mr. R. Gladstone, was waiting to receive them. They lunched at the Adelphi Hotel, at the invitation of Sir Alfred Jones, and a trip on the Mersey in the Cunard tender "Skirmisher" followed, being waited on throughout by Enver Bey, Consul-General for Turkey in Liverpool. In the evening the delegates were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor.

The following day, Thursday, saw the delegates at Birmingham, where they were entertained as guests of the Chamber

of Commerce. They were received on their arrival by Mr. J. S. Taylor, chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Mr. H. W. Sambidge, vice-chairman; and Mr. G. H. Knight, secretary. They afterwards left in motor-cars for the Council House. In the Lord Mayor's Parlour they were welcomed by the Deputy Lord Mayor, Alderman Sayer, who spoke of the traditional friendship of Great Britain and Turkey. Then came the welcome to the deputies by Mr. J. S. Taylor on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. After the reception the party left in motor-cars for an inspection of the works of Taylor and Challen, Limited, the King's Norton Metal Company, Limited, and the Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Limited. The visitors were entertained by the Chamber to a public luncheon at the Grand Hotel, when the toasts of "The King," "The Sultan of Turkey," and "The Delegates from the Imperial Ottoman Parliament" were duly honoured. After the luncheon the party left in motor-cars for an inspection of the works of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited, the new University buildings at Bournbrook, and the model village at Bournville. At the latter place they were entertained to tea by Messrs. Cadbury. In the evening the delegates were entertained to an informal dinner, and early on Friday morning they left on the return journey, thus concluding a provincial tour which was full of interest.

**VISIT TO OXFORD.**

Proceeding direct from Birmingham on Friday the delegates paid a visit to Oxford. Having been met at the station by Dr. Arthur Evans, Professor Margoliouth, Mr. G. Hogarth, and the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, they were taken first to the Bodleian Library, where they were much interested in the Oriental manuscripts, especially the copies of the Koran. They then went to the natural history department of the University museum, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon at which the Warden, the Rev. Dr. Spooner, presided. In reply to the Warden's welcome, Suleiman Bustani Effendi, who spoke in English, expressed the gratification which the deputation felt at being "at the centre of the true civilisation." Ismail Hakki Bey made a speech in French, and Professor

Margoliouth replied in Turkish, recalling the ancient relations of Oxford with Turkey, especially the mission of Sir Thomas Lowe, of Magdalen College, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The delegates then went to Christ Church, where they saw the hall and cathedral, and, finally, they made their way to Magdalen College, where they were entertained at tea.

Lord Bessborough and the London Committee of the Imperial Ottoman Bank entertained the delegates and the members of the Turkish Embassy at dinner on the return of the former in the evening at the Garden Club, Imperial International Exhibition.

**DELEGATES' FAREWELL MESSAGES.**

Reuter's Agency received the following communication from the Ottoman Parliamentary Deputation on the conclusion of its visit to England on August 1:—

"Dover Pier, Sunday.

"Before leaving British soil the delegates of the Ottoman Parliament desire to express their deep gratitude to the noble British nation for the very sympathetic welcome it has extended to them in Government, Parliamentary, and private circles, both in London and in the provinces. The contact of the Ottoman Deputies with eminent personalities of all classes in England will certainly be conducive in drawing still closer the bonds of sincere friendship between the two nations, whose mutual sympathy has been spontaneous since the liberation of the Ottoman Empire from the despotic sway under which it has so long oppressed.

(Signed) "TALAAT,

"President of the Ottoman Parliamentary Deputation."

The Earl of Onslow, President of the Turkish Reception Committee, received the following telegram, handed in at Dover, from the delegates:—

"The Earl of Onslow.

"7, Richmond Terrace, S.W.

"The cordial welcome and magnificent reception that the committee of which your lordship is the president has accorded



The Delegates leaving Buckingham Palace after the Reception by the King.

(Inset) Talaat Bey and Ubedullah Effendi.

[Photo: Illustrations Bureau.]

حکومتی حضور قرالی قیود صدم بوقیقام سرینده غرضتاری

to the Ottoman deputation during their very pleasant stay in England have greatly impressed my colleagues and myself. We are, therefore, most desirous, before leaving the British soil, to express to your lordship, as well as to all the members of your committee, our deep gratitude and heartfelt thanks.

"President of the Ottoman Parliamentary Deputation,  
TALAAT."

#### THANKS TO PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker of the House of Commons received the following telegram from the Turkish Parliament:—

"Parliaments, Constantinople, to President, Chambre Anglaise, Londres.

"Chambre Ottomane vous envoie plus vifs remerciements pour accueil chaleureux fait à ses délégués.—AHMED RIZA."

The Speaker also received the following letter from Talaat Bey on behalf of the delegates:—

"To the Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Speaker's House, Westminster.

"We beg to express our sincere thanks for your kind reception, and to ask you to convey to the House of Commons our deep gratitude for the very cordial welcome which the British Parliament extended to us during our stay in London.

"TALAAT,

"President of the Ottoman Parliamentary Deputation."

#### PERSONALITY OF THE DELEGATES.

We give below biographical notices of the Turkish Parliamentary delegates who have been visiting London. As will be seen from the brief descriptions of each visitor, the party consisted of men who have worked ardently in the cause of reform, and who are imbued with high ideals for the future of Turkey.

##### TALAAT BEY.

A Moslem and deputy for Adrianople. President of the deputation, and first Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. He was at one time Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Salonika. One of the heads of the Committee of Union and Progress before the revolution of July 24, 1908, and one of the most popular figures in the city. He has taken a very active part in the organisation of the Young Turkish party. His liberal ideas were not approved of by Abdul Hamid, who kept him at a safe distance from the capital. He is spoken of as the future Minister of the Interior. He supports the Armenians very strongly.

##### SULEIMAN AL BUSTANI.

A Christian, deputy for Beyrut, and vice-president of the deputation. A liberal man and poet. He has spent many years in Europe, and has been to England on several occasions, as well as to America and Persia. He speaks English, French, and Persian; has contributed to the Arabic Encyclopædia, and translated Homer into Arabic. He is also a member of the Committee of Union and Progress.

##### NESSIM MAZLIAH EFFENDI.

Deputy of Manissa (Aidin), and a Jew. He is Parliamentary secretary, and acts as secretary of the deputation. He is the director and proprietor of the "Itihad," a Turkish daily newspaper. He commenced his studies in the communal Jewish Alliance School in Smyrna, and obtained his diploma at the Turkish Law School in Stamboul. For three years he was a lawyer in Constantinople, and subsequently went to Salonika as President of the Tribunal of Commerce. He is a professor in the Police School (Committee of Union and Progress).

##### ZUHEIR ZADE AHMED PASHA.

A Moslem, deputy for Bassorah, and ex-Councillor of State, legislative section. He is the hereditary chief of a very warlike Arab tribe, and consequently a man of means.

##### UBEID ULLAH EFFENDI.

Is a native of Smyrna and deputy for Aidin. He is a Moslem, and studied in the Clerical School. He belongs to no party, but has his own ideas on decentralisation. An accomplished linguist, he speaks English, French, Arabic, and several other languages. He has visited England five or six times, has spent two years and a-half in America, and has also been to Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, and Arabia. He is the vice-president of the "Société Française d'Etudes Islamiques," founded in Paris, the organ of which is "L'Islam Revue." He is the author of "Raison ou le Dernier Prophète." During the Transvaal War in 1899 he was president of the deputation which attended on the British Ambassador in Constantinople to assure him of the friendship and sympathy of the Turks. In consequence of this he was exiled to Mecca for five years and a-half, but eventually escaped to Paris, where he lived till the restoration of the Constitution made it possible for him to return to Constantinople.

##### ZAINAL KASSIM EFFENDI.

A Moslem and deputy for Jeddah. He is an Arab and belongs to the "Achrar" party. He speaks English, French, Persian, Arabic, and Hindustani. Is the manager of the firm of Haji Zainal and Ali Riza, general merchants and shipping agents at

Jeddah, Bombay, and Calcutta. He has travelled considerably, and—for a Turk—is considered very rich. He wields great influence in the Arabian peninsula, and has strong liberal ideas.

##### EBUZZIA TEWFIK BEY.

Director and proprietor of the local French daily newspaper "Le Courier d'Orient" and the Turkish daily paper "Tassveri Efkiar," which he published under the same name forty-seven years ago, but it was suspended for forty-two years. He republished it after Abdul Hamid's exile. The "Tassveri Efkiar" endeavours, like the "Débats" in France, to be a literary paper, discussing social and political questions. EbuZZia Tewfik, who is a Moslem Albanian, and deputy for Adalia, is a well-known poet and a publicist. In 1867 he published a newspaper at Robert Street, London, and, with the collaboration of Zia Bey and Kemal Bey, did much to develop the Young Turkey movement. From 1873-1876, in the reign of Abdul Aziz, he was a prisoner in Rhodes. From 1900 till July 24, 1908, he was in exile at Koniah, only returning to Constantinople after the Constitution.

##### ISMAIL HAKKI BEY.

Deputy for Baghdad and collaborator on the staff of the "Tanin" daily newspaper, the offices of which were pillaged during the mutiny of last April. He holds a diploma from the Ecole de Droits, and is the author of two works, "Bismarck" and "Dreyfus." Ismail Hakki Bey is spoken of as a possible future Minister.

##### DR. RIZA TEWFIK.

A Moslem and deputy for Adrianople. He holds a diploma of the Ecole de Droits, as well as of the Ecole de Médecine. He has a good knowledge of social and economical questions, and is a great philosopher, being a student of Herbert Spencer. Dr. Riza Tewfik speaks English, French, Turkish, Spanish, Armenian, Arabic, and several other dialects, and the Tehagdai language. He distinguished himself in the early days of the Constitution by his speeches on constitutionalism, and it was through his personal influence that order was maintained in the city during the early days of the Constitution, when neither the military nor the police could be trusted. No man stands higher in public esteem.

##### SASSUN EFFENDI.

Director of the Omar Steamship Company, a Jew, and deputy for Baghdad. He is a man of considerable education, having studied in Vienna, and he speaks English, French, and Arabic.

##### MUSTAFA ARIF EFFENDI.

A Moslem, and deputy for Kirk Kilisse. He is a well-known lawyer, and holds a diploma of the Ecole de Droits. He was President of the Court of First Instance at Kirk Kilisse, as well as Procureur Imperial. A fluent orator, he is distinguished by his speeches in the Chamber.

##### MEHMED ALI BEY.

Belongs to one of the greatest families at Kerkuk in Turkish Kurdistan, which town he represents in the Chamber of Deputies. He is a Moslem.

##### RUHI-UL-KALIDI BEY.

Was at one time Ottoman Consul-General at Bordeaux. He holds a diploma for Es-Sciences Politiques of Paris, and calls himself a descendant of the Kalid, a conqueror of Syria under Kalifat of Omar. He speaks Turkish, French, and Arabic. His constituency is Jerusalem.

##### MIDHAT BEY.

A Moslem, and deputy for Serres. He is director of the Commercial School at Salonika, accountant of the Administration of Public Instruction, and general manager of the Hamidieh Hospital, now called the "Osmanieh." He was a member of the Committee of Union and Progress, and was obliged to seek refuge in Europe owing to his liberal and political ideas.

##### ARIF FAZIL EFFENDI.

Is a Liberal, and has distinguished himself in the Chamber by his attacks and speeches against the old régime. He is a Moslem and deputy for Amassia (Sivas). He holds a diploma of the Ecole de Droits.

##### RUKDI BEY.

A member of one of the oldest families of Damascus, which he represents in the Chamber. He is vice-president of the Commission of Public Works.

##### FUAD HULUSSI BEY.

A Moslem and lawyer, and deputy for Trepoli, in Syria. He was employed at the Ministry of Justice at Monastir. He is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress.

##### HALAJIAN EFFENDI.

Deputy for Constantinople and an Armenian. He is an advocate, and doctor of the Es-Sciences Politiques et Economiques of Paris. He is Legal Councillor on the Ottoman Public Debt Commission.