

ther with the development of scientific and religious Institutions all over the country, and lastly the consequent interest which European nations are taking in the furtherance of all private undertakings calculated to open the way to commercial enterprises, have brought it to a point that Palestine, more than all other parts of the Turkish Empire, has become a scene where the leading powers are vying with one another in asserting their religious, intellectual and financial supremacy.

This manifold intrusion of foreign influence into the heretofore inaccessible domains of stagnant Islamism must account for the recent coup d'etat which forced open the doors of the most despotic absolutism to a liberal Constitution. Excepting the members of the Young-Turquy organization we may assume that the Mohammedan subjects of His Imperial Majesty will be the last and the least benefited by the boon of Liberty with which they were unexpectedly endowed.

Some very perplexing problems are still waiting for a solution, wherein the future of the Ottoman Empire is involved. Whether and how the several nationalities are about to rally and forget their former antagonism under the new regime which promises to grant them an equal liberty and full justice in the bonds of Fraternity, must be considered a most vital question; the more so when the conflicting interests of schismatical factions will be facing the claims of Catholics who are energetically striving to have their rights enforced and such sanctuaries restored to them as the schismatics did rob from them under the regime now extinct.

We are thus led to study the complex question of "Nationalities in the Turkish Empire."

TO BE CONTINUED.

