

Charter Day Number.

The Orient.

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CHARTER DAY AT SCUTARI.

Charter day was celebrated at the American College for Girls on March 19th. At 9.30 A.M. Chapel Exercises were led by Professor Dodd who spoke on the subject of the Legacy of the Past. This legacy consists of the lives of teachers and students who have left somewhat of themselves in the College life, forming its atmosphere and its traditions. Also since this nineteenth of March was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone, our heritage in his noble life and work was especially dwelt upon.

An Alumnae meeting followed which was attended by a larger number of Alumnae than for many years; forty were counted in the afternoon. This meeting was a most enthusiastic one in which much business was transacted.

Lunch was served in two sections to the guests and students; the special guests of the day were Consul-General and Mrs. Ravndal who with the large number of graduates present, made it a gala occasion.

At half past two the academic procession was formed, the Senior Class wearing their caps and gowns for the first time. They marched to the chapel where the Alumnae and undergraduates were already assembled. Then after the anthem by the choir, Consul-General Ravndal gave an inspiring address. He spoke of the human desire to *live*, both in the present and in the world beyond, and in future generations through children, writings and achievements. Strong men instinctively seek to perpetuate their aspirations through their offspring, and similarly strong nations, driven by impulses born of their youth and strength and ambition, naturally endeavor to impress their characteristics upon other nations so as to leave traces behind them in history. To that end they send out missionaries, teachers and explorers. This is what the United States of America is doing. More or less unconsciously these Americans in foreign parts are actively spreading American civilization. And what might that be? America, being akin to all nations, has its roots in all of them, and has drawn from them to such an extent that American civilization might be termed the essence of the civilization of all the world. Under the circumstances an American can unblushingly, before a foreign audience, laud the civilization of his country. It was especially what might be called the protesting blood of the nations which has left its stamp on American civilization. The pilgrims had left their homes for the rocky shores of Massachusetts in order to be free to worship God in their own way. In America has grown up religious liberty and tolerance. Other principles upon which the Re-

public was founded are equal justice to all and equal opportunities. The fact that Woodrow Wilson now presides over the destinies of the nation is a sufficient answer to the modern cynic, and plainly indicates that the American people have no intention of abandoning their early ideals. American civilization stands for self-government as against the special privileges of the favored few; for honoring women, and for dignifying manual labor. For generations America has been the haven of refuge for the oppressed. American character is optimistic. Americans meet what the French call "d caden ce" and the Germans "weltschmerz" with a buoyant faith in themselves, in life and in Providence. The professors of this college are the incarnation of these principles, and the students are to be felicitated upon the opportunity they enjoy of communing with, and being inspired by, such teachers. Similarly, the professors are to be congratulated upon their privileges. Where were pupils ever more receptive? Where was there ever soil more fertile to seed in? Here is the flower of the maidenhood of the East - representing many races and creeds from the distant banks of the Euphrates to the towering mountains of Albania. These young women, whether in the homes or in the classrooms, will wield a tremendous influence in righting things that are wrong, making beautiful what is ugly, and making rich lives that were impoverished. Nations which, like the Greeks and the Arabs, were once the standard bearers of civilization, are being born again. Regeneration is the watchword in the East. These young women of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece have a sublime mission. A nation's civilization can be measured by the condition of its women. As an American citizen, the speaker said he was proud of the college, the first in rank of its kind in the Ottoman Empire, and of the work it is performing. Addressing himself to teachers and students he concluded his address by invoking God's blessing upon them and their efforts.

Dr. Patrick's subject was the "College Migration". This being probably the last Charter Day in the old college buildings in Scutari, Dr. Patrick spoke of the passing into a new phase of existence and of the real possessions which the college would carry with it. She spoke most earnestly and gratefully of the Trustees and of all that they are doing for the College, especially Miss Grace H. Dodge, the President, and she held up a telegram just received from Miss Caroline Borden bringing Charter Day congratulations, at which there was enthusiastic cheering from the audience, especially from the Alumnae. Other possessions which the college holds in eternal possession are the memories and inheritance of the past, its aims and ideals, and the opportunity of shaping its scholarship and its future. Dr. Patrick asked the Faculty,

Alumnæ and students to aid in preserving and increasing the real possessions of Constantinople College.

The President of the Alumnæ Association, Mrs. Robert Rowell, then spoke of the coming change, and of the fact that when the college should go to Arnaoutkey it would still be the same college that the old graduates loved, that their love and loyalty would follow the college in its transit, and they longed to have some share and place in the new buildings at Arnaoutkey. So it had been proposed, in the morning meeting of the Alumnæ, that each class should contribute to the new college rooms some piece of furniture, to bear the name of the class. One member of each class had been appointed a committee to collect the money and choose the article. In spite of the fact that this is a year of special financial strain on all who live in the Near East, the scheme was taken up with enthusiasm by the Alumnæ present, and others are sure to join in giving, and to feel the pleasure of thus having a material share in the building up of the new college.

An address on behalf of the Alumnæ followed, given by Miss Eveline Thomson of the class of 1909. She mentioned the fact that Charter Day is especially the day of the Alumnæ, the time when the old students return to once more get into touch with college life. The speaker said that gradually one understood that an Alumna has more opportunity, rather than less, after she graduates to show her loyalty to the college. She called the Alumnæ Association of the Constantinople College the most unique in the world, since it includes so many of various creeds and races, among whom "there is a harmony of idea and a blending of the thoughts of many nationalities which makes for progress and growth." She quoted in this connection two stanzas of the College song:

At the center of the world,
All the lands around Thee,
Orient and Occident,
With their best have crowned Thee.

From the shores of Greece we come,
Or from Danube's waters,
Or from Ancient Ararat,
We thy loyal daughters.

She went on to speak of the many ways in which the Alumnæ could make their influence felt in the world, and to assure the college of their "lively enthusiasm for future work and their great pride in their Alma Mater."

Professor Burns spoke of the schools of the Near East, and their relation to Constantinople College; of the different methods and programs of study to be found in these schools, and the right attitude of an American College toward them. She declared this attitude to be one of sympathetic understanding. The college should adapt itself to what is best for the country and for its pupils of so many different nationalities, and not cling blindly to American ways and plans. The relation should be one of co-operation and affiliation.

Dr. Murray's subject was the relation of the Preparatory

Department to the College. He showed us that the college, and even life itself, is a preparatory school. That what we term the Preparatory Department has a wider field than just the secondary branches of study. It is to fit students for the college, not only in arithmetic and history and languages, but also in aptitude for study, in perseverance and right desires and aspirations. Dr. Murray also spoke heartily of the welcome which the Preparatory Department in Arnaoutkey was prepared to give the College when it crosses the Bosphorus.

Dr. Wallace's speech was called "The College Quest." She spoke of increased sensitiveness in the spring to sights and sounds of pleasure, and showed how education increases this perception. She said that a "college not in touch with its Alumnæ and the people of the country is a jewel unset. A college should develop an enormous capacity for friendliness and for entering into the lives of others, and must seek to feel the throbbing, palpitating pulse of human experience." In order to fulfil this quest, those who come to a foreign land should learn at least one language of the country, and should become acquainted with the long history of which our city is the center, and the present life of the community in which the college is placed.

Another of the Alumnæ, Miss Panossian, gave a farewell to Scutari, voicing the loving regret with which many regard the leaving this place of old associations and happy memories. While those who have studied in Scutari realize the great advantages of the change to new and beautiful grounds and buildings on the other side, they cannot but cling with affectionate fidelity to the old rooms and corridors, and the garden, that remind them of their school days and of old friends. She ended with words of hope and gladness in the new opportunities. She then read some verses written by Miss Euphrosyne Emmanuel of the class of 1906 who was prevented by illness from being present.

TO OUR COLLEGE IN SCUTARI.

The land of promise looms in sight;
Already rise its lofty walls,
And on its roofs in sheets of life
The dawning sunshine falls.

There thought will find a fitting home,
And Science use no tool uncouth,
And in its spacious halls will roam
New seekers after *Truth*.

Yet all those splendors move me not;
Their untrod floors no past endears;
My soul will always haunt *this* spot
In laughter and in tears.

For here each stone, each bit of earth,
Tells the sweet tale of other days —
This corner echoes still with mirth,
And there are tears on that staircase.

The corridors are buzzing still
 With whispers brooking no restraint;
 And on our chosen window-sill
 My friend confides to me again.

The library keepeth for us all
 Its sacred silence as of old,
 Our steps grow still, our voices fall
 As we cross its calm threshold.

The books maintain their social sets,
 These, gay and bright, those sober, wise,
 And in the world their sight begets,
 Two shining spirits rise.

One is rainbow-clad *Romance*,
 The fairy queen enchanting youth.
 No borrowed hues or glow enhance
 The clear, uncolored light of *Truth*.

Dear old books! your spell I own;
 All this you meant to us and more,
 How can I tell in words alone,
 What yet ungathered fruits ye bore!

Farewell! ye too will leave this place.
 Farewell! we softly close the door,
 And step on with a brisker pace
 The study hall's inkstained floor.

Stern field of fight! The years come back
 When our young hands grasped Wisdom's page,
 Eager to force in one attack
 The slowly-raised stronghold of age.

Yet sometimes the fighters gave way —
 For out-of-doors the sun shone bright,
 And round the blooming almond spray
 The robins sang their hymns to light.

The dormitories shift the scene —
 The second bell! yet some one sings!
 Another acts behind a screen —
 All laugh. The proctor's warning rings!

Then we go down. The dining-room —
 The graver meals despatched at noon —
 At night young ladies all abloom —
 Gay dinners ended but too soon.

Up near the teachers' rising stair —
 An old, forgotten flame ignites —
 A certain theory's remembered there
 About the stars and satellites.

Literature room! Thou art still fair,
 Here learning wears a smiling face,
 And that wonderful blue chair
 Still holds aloof its sacred place.

Hail! sweet gardens of our choice
 Where the uncaged birds are bright and free,
 Had but the leaves a human voice,
 To tell all that has heard, each tree!

What other grounds can vie with these?
 Talk not to me of larger space,
 Of noble buildings, loftier trees,
 My heart is rooted to this place.

Here every star the purer seems,
 For witnessing our girlish vows.
 The moon bears all our youthful dreams
 In sheaves upon its silver brows.

The sunsets on the domes and spires!
 These too keep in each flame that glows,
 In every spark of their red fires,
 Those thoughts that from them rose.

Oh! The new splendors move me not,
 Their untrod floors no past endears,
 My heart will always haunt this spot,
 In laughter and in tears.

Two of the Alumnæ, Mrs. Cuthbert Binns and Miss Helen Petrides, added much to the pleasure of the afternoon by the duets which they sang at various times during the exercises.

The celebration of Charter Day closed by the usual evening entertainment offered by the Student Government Association. This consisted of impromptu scenes from the everyday life of the students; scenes in dormitory, library and registrar's office, which were so full of the humor of college life as to call forth shouts of joyous laughter from the audience. As the stage manager, Miss Inga Ravndal, explained, the actors eschewed all aid from scenery, because as they had learned from Shakespearian study the imagination of the audience had more scope with an absolutely bare stage.

I. F. D.

MAJOR FINLEY AT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, March 26, it was the great privilege of Constantinople College, faculty and students, to listen to a lecture on the Philippines by Major John P. Finley, Governor of the Southern Archipelago of those islands. The conference was presided over by the American Ambassador, Hon. William W. Rockhill. Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill, Major Finley, Mr. Gottschalk, (American Consul General at large), Monsieur and Madame Boppe, and Count de Saint Quentin, of the French Embassy, and Miss Margaret Ramsay, lecturer in the classics from the University of London, were the guests at the luncheon which preceded the lecture.

Major Finley is here on an interesting mission. The people of the four hundred islands of the Southern Philippines, the Moros, are Mohammedans, who desire to reconcile their allegiance to the Caliphate with their allegiance to the United States Government. For this reason they have themselves written a letter to the Sultan of Turkey, asking for authority to unite these two allegiances, and they chose their much-loved Governor to be their *vehil*, or representative, here in Turkey, to obtain an answer to this letter.

Major Finley hopes also to obtain from headquarters here, special orders against the drinking of beer and whisky by the Moros, these liquors unfortunately having been brought into the country at the same time with the benefits of enlightened civilization.

The lecturer told us of the three divisions of the more than 3,000 islands, by race and geographical position and climate and creed. He gave a very graphic account of the efforts he had made, and made successfully, to come into close touch with the Moros. During all the centuries of Spanish rule these people had lived in hatred and suspicion of their rulers. During the twelve years of Major Finley's rule he has held several conferences with them, to which chiefs and followers came to the number of five thousand men; and he has visited them in their different islands, in their jungle homes, has lived with them, and as they do, and so has won their undying love and loyalty by his sympathy and tolerance.

Major Finley has also established an exchange market, and has made commerce safe and rapid, and bettered conditions all through the islands. Under military rule two thousand schools were established and taught by the soldiers, before the civil authorities took hold of the government. One really needs to hear the whole lecture in order to realize at all what a work the United States has done in the Philippines in sanitary, educational and other progressive lines.

At the close of the lecture, Ambassador Rockhill in a few fitting words expressed to the Major the gratitude of all present.

I. F. D.

THE FALL OF ADRIANOPE.

On Wednesday, March 26th, after a siege lasting five long months, the Allied army made its victorious entry into Adrianople. General Shükri Pasha had exhausted the possibilities of defense, and had surprised the world by resisting so long. When the Greeks captured Yanina, the Bulgarians decided that if peace were concluded without their capturing Adrianople, it would be a reproach to the valor of the Bulgarian army. Accordingly on Monday last General Ivanoff ordered a general attack, and there was a tremendous cannonade all the afternoon. Servians and Bulgarians together on Tuesday made determined assaults on the forts to the east and northeast of the city, and were not to be denied. Several outlying positions were taken, and many prisoners. At dawn on Wednesday the whole eastern line of forts was captured, and resistance was no longer possible. The garrison tried to destroy the remaining forts, barracks, supply depots, and the railroad bridge across the Arda, but were only partially successful.

King Ferdinand and Princes Boris and Cyril entered the city in triumph by automobile, and were given an enthusiastic reception by the non-combatant population. General Shükri Pasha handed his sword to the King, who promptly returned it to him, in recognition of his gallant defense of the city. He and several other high officers were immediate-

ly sent to Sofia, while the rest of the captured officers were taken to Philippopolis.

The blowing up of the arsenal, barracks and depots started fires in the town, but it is not yet known just how much damage has been done. The number of troops surrendered is estimated at 25,000 to 38,000. A Servian report however puts the strength of the garrison at 60,000. There is no doubt that the Servian artillery aided materially in the capture of the city.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers decided immediately to distribute among the poor of Adrianople 120,000 francs worth of food supplies.

General Ghazi Shükri Pasha, the hero of Adrianople, is a man of 58, of Albanian stock and trained in Germany, one of the favorite pupils of Gen. Rohne. He was an aide-de-camp of Abdul Hamid, and was by him made inspector of artillery at Adrianople and later at Salonica. In 1908 it was he who advised the Sultan to yield to the Young Turks and restore the Constitution. He was commandant of the Dardanelles district and then of the Redifs at Constantinople, and was sent to Adrianople as commandant just before the siege began.

In the vicinity of Chatalja there have been some slight skirmishes, but the Allies have confined themselves mainly to bombarding the Ottoman positions. It is not expected that any serious attack will be attempted before the end of this week, for it takes time to transport hither the heavy siege guns and the troops that are now released from duty at Adrianople. The rumors of the Bulgarians having broken through the Turkish lines at Derkos, and at Beuyük Chekmedje, and at Hademkeuy, have needlessly disturbed the many in the capital who believed the tales. But large numbers of wounded have been brought into the city from the lines.

Very little appears to have transpired in the region of Boulair or Gallipoli this week. All is reported quiet there.

THE POWERS AND PEACE.

On Monday last the ambassadors of the six Powers called at the Sublime Porte in a body, and handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a collective note, containing the terms proposed to the belligerents as a preliminary basis for peace. These are substantially the terms given in our last issue, except that the new boundary-line is now proposed as a straight line from Enos to Midia, instead of following the Maritza and Ergene Rivers. Albania and the islands should be left to the decision of the Powers; Turkey should renounce all claims to Crete; no indemnity should be demanded. The ambassadors had an interview also with the Grand-Vizier, and later in the afternoon a council of ministers was called to talk over the reply to be made. Within twenty-four hours the Ottoman response was in the hands of the foreign ambassadors. It is an unqualified acceptance of the conditions. Up to the time of going to press, the answer of the Allies had not been communicated.

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APRIL 2, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

The vagaries of European "neutrality" in this war give the Ottomans plenty of food for reflection. At the time of their declaration of neutrality, the Powers let it be understood that they would tolerate no territorial acquisitions as a result of the war. Later they did not deny the explanation made that this declaration referred to the contingency of Ottoman victories, and had no bearing on the case when the shoe proved to be on the other foot. And now Austria threatens Montenegro with armed intervention if she does not stop bombarding the Ottoman fortress of Shkodra. And when Adrianople falls, the deputies in the Russian Duma rise and make the rafters ring with their jubilant cheers, and the Duma chaplains celebrate a *Te Deum* for the victory of their Bulgarian brethren. No wonder the average thinking Turk wonders whether any moral sense exists in Europe.

We are indebted to Professor Day of Beirut for his excellent communication regarding transliteration of Oriental names. A comparison of this statement from the Arabic-speaking region with that in THE ORIENT of March 12th will show to all our readers that the Arabic letters do not represent the same sounds in Arabic that they do in Turkish, any more than the Latin letters represent the same sounds in German or French as in English. Our difficulties in transliteration arise partially from this fact. The attempt has been made at Beirut, and apparently quite satisfactorily, to represent each Arabic letter by a Latin character, modified where necessary by certain dots which to the uninitiated are meaningless. Such an attempt fails in Turkish because the same Arabic letter may have a number of distinct sounds. For example, *د* is *k*, *g*, *n*, *ng*, or *y* in different words. Again, the pronunciation of certain words by Europeans or Americans does not quite follow the Turkish. The much discussed word Kourd is by the Turks pronounced Kürd, with the French *u* sound, and while it is so pronounced in French and German, it would not seem correct to say so in English. When spelled Kurd, our un-trained American friends constantly pronounce

it *curd*, like lopped milk. Regarding the transliteration of Greek words, *ph* is used in preference to *f* simply because the usage of several centuries has consecrated Philadelphia and Phalerum in place of Filadelfia and Falerum, — that's why. And the Greek gutturals *γ* and *χ* are entirely different sounds from the Turkish or Arabic *ع* and *ح*, being pronounced in the roof of the mouth, and never in the throat. So that to spell Megara, Aegina and Chalcedon Meghara, Aeghina and Khalchedon seems not only unnecessary but misleading. The system used for Arabic in Beirut seems perfectly consistent from the Arabic standpoint. If we can secure a system for Turkish, Armenian and Greek transliteration that will be clear and consistent, and will facilitate correct pronunciation, we shall be very happy. Of peculiar and eccentric transliterations, Prof. Macdonald of Hartford says: "This is a point where missionaries too frequently cause the home-trained scholar to blaspheme."

FOUNDER'S DAY AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

For twenty-five years it has been the custom at Robert College to observe Christopher Robert's birthday, March 23rd, by some special exercises. As the anniversary came this year on Easter Sunday, the celebrations were postponed to Friday, the 28th. Reversing the order that has usually been observed of recent years, the gymnastic exhibition was in the morning and the commemorative address in the afternoon. An additional zest was imported to the gymnasium exercises by the fact the students were competing for a gold medal offered by Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul-General, for general excellence in apparatus exercises. Six or seven members of the Dodge Gymnastic Club contested for this prize, which was won by Yankovsky, '13. Some interesting and amusing stunts were performed by the preparatory boys, and the rope dance, the Spanish dance and the jumping-jack dance were well worth watching. The management is to be felicitated on the success of the exhibition.

President Gates delivered the Founder's Day Address in the afternoon in Albert Long Hall, and linked the names of Mr. Robert and Mr. John S. Kennedy, the two financiers who gave of their funds to establish and maintain this college in a foreign land for students of other nationalities. He called attention to the fact that the year 1888, which saw the first celebration of this anniversary, was the year also of the first visit of Mr. Kennedy to this city. Neither of these benefactors had himself had the benefits of a college training, but both recognized its importance. Mr. Kennedy was a fellow-townsmen of David Livingstone, and like him had to leave school early and go into business. But the Master honored his consecration of his talents by giving him more and more. It was said of him: "The more he had, the more he was solemnized by his possessions." His estate was valued at \$65,000,000 at his death. He was trustee of various institutions and financially interested in many more; and he took a personal interest in each one.

At the close of the service, the Engineering Building was

open for the inspection of the visiting friends, and the machinery was exhibited by those in charge of the various departments.

In the evening a dinner was given in Theodorus Hall to the alumni and former students, the corps of instruction and a few invited guests. The banquet was interspersed with college songs and followed by several speeches. Major John P. Finley, Governor of the Sulu Archipelago, was among the guests of honor.

MONTENEGRO AND SHKODRA.

Last week Tuesday the decision of the Powers regarding the northern frontier of Albania was formally communicated to the Montenegrin Government by the Austrian Minister at Cetigne. This caused great disappointment to the Montenegrins, who consider that without the capture of Shkodra, their sacrifice of 15,000 killed and wounded in this war has no adequate compensation. As a natural corollary of the Powers' decision that the city shall remain Albanian, Montenegro was told not to indulge in further bombardment; but in spite of this, the Montenegrin attack was resumed on Saturday last, and a general assault ordered for Monday. On this, according to yesterday's telegrams, the Powers decided to intervene, and Austria and England sent troops and a squadron to the vicinity. How much or how little this may mean, it is hard to say; but the flutter that it causes in the hearts of Europe shows the possible complications in case any European power is drawn into actual conflict for or against any one of the belligerents.

BEIRUT HAPPENINGS.

An unusual number of delightful events relieved the tedium of mid-year examinations for students and teachers this year and seemed not to deteriorate the quality of the output of those ordeals. The Beirut Choral Society, conducted by Prof. Day, combined its concert this year with the German Men's Singing Society. An appreciative audience filled Assembly Hall. The concert was given under the patronage of the American, British and German Consuls General, who forwarded the proceeds to their respective embassies to distribute for the relief of the Ottoman war sufferers. The Mac Watters World Touring Quartet of Boston volunteered two numbers, and the following evening they gave a concert in the same place, which was largely attended by students. The program was a good one and the audience showed its appreciation by giving an encore to every number, and several repeatedly.

In the midst of examinations Pres. Bliss returned from his brief visit to Egypt and the Soudan, steaming round the point in the "Aloha," the beautiful yacht of Mr. Arthur C. James, to the pealing of the college bell and cheers of such students as had that morning written all they knew. At noon all the university crowded into Assembly Hall to welcome Mr. and Mrs. James and party and to hear Pres. Bliss tell

something of his experiences in the Land of the Nile. Mr. James responded to the welcome given him in a neat speech that gripped the attention of every student.

The following day all the members of the S. P. C. staff and all the members of the American Mission were invited to afternoon tea on board the "Aloha" and to inspect that beautiful ship. The S. P. C. band furnished music for the occasion. The next evening Pres. and Mrs. Bliss gave a reception at Marquand House to Mr. and Mrs. James and party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. Matthewson and Dr. van Etten. The members of the Anglo-American community were also invited. Mr. James is one of the trustees. It was his first visit, but he promised that it should not be his last. All of it had been told him and he had thought he had realized it all, he said, but he had to see it to take it all in.

Two extra public lectures also came at this period of the term. Mr. Alfred Sutton of England gave a lecture on "From Suez to Sinai," illustrated with a profusion of lantern slides, his own taking, which are painted with marvelous fidelity to color and tone. We went the way of the Israelites in two hours without fatigue or expense, but with memories that will always be a delight.

Between the two terms, when we have two days of recess, one evening Dr. Adams took the students "Up the Nile" on post cards, throwing the pictures in their natural colors on the screen by the Radiopticon. Another set of pictures adapted to the spectators, was shortly after given to the huge delight of the 40 little patients in the Children's Hospital.

Hovhannes Pasha Kouyoumdjian, Governor General of the Lebanon, paid an official visit to the University on March 7th and received a most cordial welcome, which he appreciated in a well chosen little speech in Assembly Hall. A large number of the students come from his province. After prayers he made a tour of inspection of the campus and buildings.

On March 9th Pres. Bliss preached on board the "Montana." He sailed for America with his family on March 17th on University business. He expects to return in September. During his absence Prof. Porter will be acting president.

Prof. Brown, head of the physics department, has recently installed a wireless receiving station in the tower of Post Hall. The aerials are strung between the towers on Post Hall and College Hall.

W. B. A.

TRANSLITERATION OF ORIENTAL NAMES.

The Editor of *The Orient*:—

It is to be hoped that the valuable suggestions of *The Orient* regarding transliteration may become generally adopted. They tend toward simplicity and consistency. But there must inevitably be differences in the transliterations of different languages. *The Orient's* transliteration of Turkish or Armenian differs from its transliteration of Greek. **Ch** and **g** in the one have a totally different value from **ch** and **g** in the other. The one includes **ou**, **eu**, **u**, **gh** and **kh** which are not found in the latter, and the latter includes **ei**, **oe**, **ae**, and **ph** (why not **f**?), which are not found in the former. *The Orient* asks for a

verdict on Kourd, Kurd and Koord and on the **u** sound in Beirût, Erzroom, Brousa. In Arabic it is absolutely necessary to distinguish between the long and short vowel sounds. **Ou** does not make this distinction in Kourd (كُورْد) and Beirout (بَيْرُوت). Therefore we write Kurd (short) and Beirût (long). If in Turkish that distinction is not important there can be no objection to **ou** for the sound or sounds in question, and there need be no confusion if the Turkish words are written with **ou** and the Arabic with **u** and **û**. Arabic transliteration requires only a small number of vowels and diphthongs. The following are all that are required: **â, a (or e), î, i, û, u, ai (or ei), and au**. Both **û** and **au** are in some regions and in some words sounded more or less like **o** (long), which may be used without valid objection. In the treatment of Arabic consonants it is necessary to distinguish between ت, د, ذ, ر, س, ك and ه (t, d, z, s, k, h) and the more or less related ط, ظ, ذ, ض, ط, ح, which we render **t, d, dh, z, s, k, h**. For ث, خ, ش, and غ we use **th, kh, sh** and **gh** as in Turkish. The ع must be represented and for that nothing better has been found than the awkward ' (The French use **h**!). It is also necessary to have a sign for ' (hemzeh) and for this we use ' . In this system we are in accord with most Orientalists. Some try to indicate all the shades of vowel sounds, and therefore employ a very complicated set of letters and diphthongs with and without diacritical marks. There is a great objection to this, namely, that there are many and great local differences in the vowel sounds and what has been elaborated for one region may be quite erroneous in another. The **â, a (or e), î, i, û, u, ai (or ei), and au** given above correspond exactly to the Arabic letters and will answer for every place where Arabic is spoken. Some Orientalists reject all consonant combinations such as **sh**, using instead a single letter with a diacritical mark. **Sh** and other combinations such as **th, kh, and gh** are awkward, particularly when they have to be doubled, but it is on the other hand desirable to restrict as far as possible the use of diacritical marks which are meaningless to the uninitiated, especially as in the use of them writers and printers are very liable to make mistakes.

ALFRED ELY DAY.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Robert College has issued a new catalogue containing, in addition to much other new material, a remarkably complete register of all the alumni since the organization of the college.

A most restful and satisfying vesper service was held at Robert College last Sunday afternoon. Prof. Estes rendered five very fine organ selections; the College choir sang two hymns, and Professor Huntington read a part of Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "The Toiling of Felix."

THE PROVINCES.

The military authorities of the city have exiled to Mo-soul several Moslem venders of contraband tobacco.

Djavid Pasha, who was in command at Monastir, has at last surrendered with 15,000 men to the Servians on the river Skumbi, in Albania.

The people of Beirût and vicinity have elaborated a scheme of reforms which they demand that the Government shall immediately put into effect.

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NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. Earl D. Ward and Miss Dora J. Mattoon, both of Harpout.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna are the parents of a boy, John Stafford, born March 23rd.

Rev. E. C. Patridge left last Saturday by steamer for Samsoun on his return to Sivas.

In his busy Pacific Coast trip, Rev. Robert Chambers D.D., of Bardizag, made 72 addresses between Jan. 19th and March 5th, in 25 cities and some outlying towns.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Baker of His-sar on March 27th. Mrs. Baker is a daughter of Prof. Charles Anderson of Robert College.

OTHER LANDS.

Terrific storms raged on Easter Sunday throughout the Middle Western States, doing great damage in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana. In Omaha alone, over 100 people were killed and the damage to property is estimated at \$10,000,000. Terre Haute lost 50 killed and 300 injured. Two days later a similar disaster overwhelmed Dayton, Ohio, where the number of lives lost is placed at 1,300, while the whole city was inundated by the swollen-rivers.

Princeton University has received a bequest of between two and three million dollars from the estate of the late Ferris S. Thompson, an alumnus of '88.

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, the hero of Tel-el-Kebir, died on March 25th, in his 80th year. He served in the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the Egyptian campaign, and many others, and was commander-in-chief of the British army from 1895 to 1900.

A telegram from Paris announces the death there of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was 76 years old.

The funeral of the King of Greece is taking place today, in Athens.

King Alfonso of Spain was injured last week by a fall from his horse while playing polo, but was fortunately not seriously hurt.

The Greek destroyer "Ierax" has captured the steamer "Irmingart," laden with stores, coal and ammunition destined for the Ottoman cruiser "Hamidieh."

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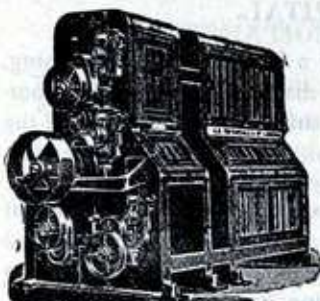
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SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	April 7th.	>
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	19th. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	May 2nd.	>
SAXONIA	(14,000 >)	>	21st. >
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	June 1st.	>
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	>	7th. >
IVERNIA	(14,000 >)	>	21st. >

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(10,000 tons)	March 25th.	1913
CARPATHIA	(13,000 >)	April 18th.	>
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	May 30th.	>
PANNONIA	(10,000 >)	July 22nd.	>

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