

# The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 24

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12, 1912.

Price, One Piastre



DR. DANIEL K. PEARSONS.

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All told, the hours which I have spent in conversation with Dr. Pearsons might hardly amount to four, but connexion through correspondence has continued twenty years, and the impressions left upon my mind are among the most vivid in the experience of life. His character became indelibly stamped upon the memory of every one who had even once come into business contact with him. One never forgets those strong, square features, the brusque manner, the keen gaze, the incredibly sharp fire of penetrating questions. Unhappy was the applicant for benevolent aid, who had not a perfectly clear idea of his own status and wants, in that presence. To one who had succeeded in getting a very liberal sum from him, the remark was made by one of experience; "If you had *hemmed and hawed*, you would not have got anything!" In an interview of twenty minutes, Dr. Pearsons

would uniformly find out whether the applicant himself clearly knew what he wanted, and what for, and whether the object was one commending itself to good judgment and everyday common sense. Let no one come to him with anything of poetry or sentiment — you might as well offer nose-gays to Bucephalus.

Dr. Pearsons seems to have had, from early days, a definite aim, and to have adhered to it to the last — to accumulate a fortune, and then use it for the development of educational institutions, mainly in the interior and the west. To this idea he adhered. He was determined to administer his benevolent funds during his life, and die as nearly poor as possible, and he carried out his purpose. Of all the millions which had passed through his hands during his active business life, perhaps not twenty thousand remained undistributed. His fine place at Hinsdale was turned over to a benevolent institution.

Dr. Pearsons gave himself hard names. "I am hard-fisted; I drive sharp bargains; I have no mercy", and similar expressions were often heard from his lips. Doubtless he put on this gruffness, in large part, to keep at bay the too numerous hungry mouths that forever beleaguer the benevolent. And yet, I must say that I could not ask for more gentlemanly treatment from any business man than I received at the hands of Dr. Pearsons, in every interview. In the first instance, preceded by a letter of introduction from Dr. Fiske of Chicago Seminary, I called, and, in the briefest and quietest way possible, made a statement concerning Anatolia College. He listened attentively, and then said (as Dr. Fiske predicted, pretty nearly in the very words he told me to expect and disregard) "Well! I cannot give you any encouragement — not the least. I put my money where I can see it". He then began to bombard me with questions, and kept up his fire for fifteen minutes, occasionally shutting one eye, and squinting through me with the other. I answered each question as laconically as possible, and when the fire ceased, I parted with him in entire cordiality. Returning to Turkey, I had hardly reached Marsovan, before I received a note from Mrs. Pearsons, proposing to endow a professorship at Anatolia. The gifts of Dr. and Mrs. Pearsons to our institution, from that day to this, have amounted to seventy-six thousand dollars. Anatolia was the first, if not almost the only missionary institution to which he gave, though as a final outcome of first interest, he gave a hundred thousand to the General Education fund of the American Board. He had intended to give Anatolia another fifty thousand — repeatedly said so, but finally put the whole into the general fund, for the Board to use as they should think best.

It has been said that Dr. Pearsons was a crank; well, I echo the sentiment of a well known official; "May God multiply his kind!" Anatolia owes its standing, if not its existence, to Dr. and Mrs. Pearsons. The lady, the simplest and plainest of women, first became an ardent friend of our institution. It is easy to notice oddities and foibles, but where, within our age, is the man whose vision was wider, whose method was more sagacious, the ultimate fruits of whose benevolence, in proportion to the amount given, can be expected to bring forth harvests of such overwhelming abundance as Dr. Pearsons' benefactions to over forty poor colleges, now growing great and prosperous in consequence? It is as if he had sowed all the vast prairies of the west with golden grain. One great thing he almost always did — he plowed before he sowed. He made his gifts conditional on larger donations by others. He put the plow-share in deep — he made others sacrifice; but the results were great enough to justify the severity of the conditions. After all, this is the truest benevolence — teaching people to do for themselves — this, rather than doing everything for them. The latter form of benevolence often directly teaches selfishness.

Anatolia College is one in the long procession of those following, with respect and veneration, the mortal remains of Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons to their resting-place. May his example stir many another to a course of like benevolence and wisdom.

#### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**9th Session (June 5).** In conformity with his promise, the Minister of the Interior made a lengthy statement about conditions in Albania, especially Northern Albania, and of the work accomplished by his commission of reforms. Very little was brought out that was new, but Hadji Adil Bey outlined the course of troubles at Istok, Ipek, Ferizovik and Diakova, asserting that these were purely local, and due to the instigation of ignorant leaders who did not realize against whom they were acting. He read a telegram which he had sent to all the governors in Albania, cautioning them to deal gently but firmly with these erring ones. The army, he added, was ready for any emergency. In the line of reforms, he mentioned the appropriation of Lt. 250,000 by the government for the building of roads, government *konaks*, schools, guard-houses, prisons, etc., in the five Roumelian vilayets; also the appointing of sanitary inspectors, the opening of agricultural schools, and other new schools. He said: "The government has lastly a duty to examine the mental and social state of the population, and to enforce order and obedience everywhere. We must avoid all misunderstanding between the government and the people. All of them are sincerely attached to Islam, to the Government, and to the Caliphate; and those who assert the opposite are slanderers." After this address, and a discussion as to raising the salaries of officials in the tropical heats of Hedjaz and the Yemen, the budget of the ministry of the Evkaf was presented, and nine chapters were adopted. This budget is separate from

the general budget, and shows receipts estimated at 97,742,504 piastres and expenditures estimated at 96,815,071 piastres.

**10th Session (June 8).** No quorum was present for a morning session, and the afternoon sitting occupied but three hours. More loyal despatches, from the Albanians of Durazzo and Tirana, were read. Among reports of committees, that concerning the status of a deputy or a senator holding an office in a financial or industrial corporation was read, and referred with approval to the committee on revising the Constitution. The rest of the budget of the Evkaf was passed but it will not be put in force till a question between the ministries of Finance and Evkaf concerning an item of Lt. 50,000 is settled. A bill to allow the expropriation of certain properties contiguous to mosques by those mosques, passed its first reading. The provisional measure prolonging existing commercial treaties with Germany for two years longer, a measure already in force by imperial iradé, was legalized by vote.

#### THE WAR.

A fierce fight took place last Saturday at Zanzour, west of Tripoli city, where 14 battalions of the invaders with a brigade of cavalry and some artillery gave battle to the Ottoman forces. After a struggle that lasted all day, the Italians were victorious. According to Italian accounts, 30 of their soldiers were killed and 260 wounded, 8 of the latter being officers. The estimated loss of the Ottoman forces is 1,000 killed and a much larger number wounded. The Ottoman estimate is 1,000 Italians killed, and 100 Ottomans killed and 300 wounded.

Traffic in the Dardanelles was interrupted for several hours on Monday by the grounding of the Messageries steamer "Isphahan" which left Constantinople Sunday with five hundred expelled Italians. The heavy-laden steamer was refloated about 4 p.m., and the channel cleared. Several other steamerloads of Italians have left this city during the week.

The Italian fleet in the Aegean has made no further seizures, and Chio and Mitylene are still undisturbed. The European powers are evidently making great efforts to find an effective means of putting an end to this wearying conflict, which affects neutral interests so disastrously.

#### ANGELL MEDAL CONTESTS.

The Second Annual Declamation Contest for the Angell Medal was held at Robert College on May 27. The medal was won by Hagop Kostikian, and the second prize, a book, was won by Vosk Berlinoff.

Prof. van Millingen made a delightful, short address and announced that the prize of £1 for the best essay on the "Duty of Kindness to Animals" had been awarded to Sarkis Tevonian.

After the exercises Miss Hart entertained the speakers and their friends at tea in her garden.

This year four American colleges in Turkey are holding Prize Speaking Contests for the Angell medal, and in several of the American schools prizes have been offered by the Humane Education Society for the best essay on a humane subject chosen by the society.

A. W. M.

### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

June 9th was Baccalaureate Sunday at both the Constantinople Colleges. In the morning Prof. van Millingen gave the sermon at Robert College. A large number of alumni and friends were present in addition to the student body. Dr. van Millingen's text was the closing words of Matt. 16:3, "the signs of the times." The history of the world is a story of change, of advance towards an ideal of perfection. The change is necessary and inevitable; and it were foolish to ignore or oppose it. There is a widespread dissatisfaction with the existing state of things; and we are warned thereby to take up the proper attitude toward the future. Among the signs of the times, the preacher mentioned:

1. The growth of democracy, — of government of the people, for the people and by the people. This movement is seen in China, in England, in Germany, in the Ottoman Empire. It is certain to introduce vast changes in society. It is a dangerous power, for in the hands of erring men, if uncontrolled, it may be only the rule of the lower and poorer classes of men, — or, as Carlyle put it, "First democracy, then mobocracy, and then the devil." But to resist this force is useless; nor should we yield to it merely because it is easier to do so. It is a movement in the right direction. It is the result of the enthusiasm for humanity in Christ's heart that gathers men into one brotherhood. It is an ethical movement, that shows the growth of righteousness among men, and will be another victory in the cause of the kingdom of God.

2. The unrest which disturbs the industrial world. Note the strike of more than a million miners in England recently. The poverty and degradation that is associated with the wealth of the wealthy is appalling. It is said that there are ten million persons in England who stand all their lives on the edge of starvation. The men who are made the refuse and wreckage of our present social order are rising in rebellion against this system. A member of Parliament recently said, "England is on the eve of a revolution, or of an evolution, on a scale hitherto unprecedented." There are many causes for this unrest, and these must be discovered and eliminated. Our first duty is to do all that lies in our power to strengthen the demand to understand the real causes of this atrocious evil, — to see whether the business of the world is conducted on wrong principles. Every proposed remedy should be fairly and honestly heard. We may not accept all the ideas, — e. g., of the governmental ownership of certain things hitherto regarded as private property, — but such proposals may be worth considering, and are at least not anarchical. And the whole question of the readjustment of economic problems should be raised to a *moral* level, otherwise it will lead to revolution. To secure an evolution, it must be a question not of pounds, shillings and pence, but of *mercy* between man and man, of what is *right*.

3. The religious indifference and unbelief prevailing in many quarters. This should not be exaggerated; there is much deep faith; but the minds of men are seriously disquieted on

the subject of religion. This is not new, but is a characteristic of the times. Men are indisposed to believe what they cannot explain. Devotion to material comfort also always tends to destroy the relish for spiritual life. Another trouble is that much of what was in our religious life is couched in obsolete philosophical terms. The essential facts are always the same, but our human interpretation of those facts is always imperfect and therefore changing.

"Our little systems have their day,  
They have their day, and cease to be;  
And thou, O Lord, art more than they."

When moral and religious truth is presented in a more enlightened form to those who seem to have lost their faith, there is a quickening and a response. So it was in Christ's day, so in Luther's time in Germany, and so in England in the time of the Wesleys and Whitefield. The most dangerous foes of religion are not its open enemies, but those of its professing followers who mean well but are too narrow to see that growth is possible. This disturbed condition of religious thought is a call to advance, to a higher and truer statement of the truth in terms that this age can appreciate. It is a call to prepare the way of the Lord, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand.

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The different events of Commencement week began on Thursday night, with the Senior Dinner, a function of many years' standing. The College gives a special dinner to all the students, in honor of the graduating class, with many after-dinner speeches. It was a very brilliant affair this year, although Dr. Patrick's absence was much felt and often referred to with deep regret. The graduating class of twenty-three members all sat at one large table with their guests. There were speeches, grave and gay, from the guests, Sir Edwin Pears and Prof. George Huntington; from the class teacher, Dr. Miller; and from Miss Burns speaking for the faculty; and Dr. Mackenzie for those going away; from Miss Gounka Basmajieva speaking for the Junior Class; and Miss Victoria Kyrias answering for the Senior Class. Witty rhymes on each member of the class had been sent from America by Miss Prime, and were greatly enjoyed.

On Friday the Preparatory Department at Arnaoutkey held its Commencement exercises. A class of twelve, among whom are five Turkish girls, received their diplomas. The graduates nearly all spoke or recited poems or speeches. The Salutatory by a Bulgarian and the Valedictory by a Turkish girl were particularly good. The clearness of phrasing, excellence of pronunciation and expression were really remarkable and Dr. Murray is greatly to be congratulated upon the training of the students he is sending out. Almost all of them will be members of the College Freshman Class next autumn. There was also excellent music, and after the exercises, the director, Dr. Murray, and the teachers received the guests, under the plane tree, with a hearty welcome and excellent refreshments.

Saturday was Class Day at the College, and also the meeting of the alumnae. The senior class gave, out of doors, a very pretty representation of Lady Gregory's comedy "Spreading the News."

On Sunday the Baccalaureate service was conducted by Dr. Robert Chambers of Bardizag, and the large audience listened to a noble sermon, and sympathized with the mingling of joy and sorrow that filled the eager young hearts as those twenty-three girls, in cap and gown, stood to receive Dr. Chambers' earnest and uplifting address. The subject of the sermon was the special message of the first eleven chapters of Genesis. In the special address to the graduating class that ended the sermon, the speaker urged the students to continue to be students, always, to learn to recognize their teachers in life in all things that should come to them, and to live in devotion to the will of God. He said that the purpose of education is first that each individual get himself fitted for his special place and work, and second that he come to share the enthusiasm of the whole, that he receive the divine fire.

I. F. D.

### THE ENGLISH SCHOOL IN CYPRUS.

We reprint the following from the special Empire Day number of the London *Times*.

"Education in Cyprus is a charge upon the rates. This fact furnishes another grievance to the native *Literati*. Only £ 5,000 per annum is spent by the Government upon education. For the rest, education is a municipal affair. As is the case in most public departments dealing with the economic conditions of the people, there has to be a dual procedure to meet the requirements of both the Moslem and Christian sections of the community\*. There is a 'Board of Education' for both Moslem and Christian schools. In 1910-11 there were in operation 583 primary schools with 707 teachers and 30,779 scholars. The chief inspector of schools conducts periodical examinations in English, and these examinations have done much to stimulate the study of this language among youths who desire to qualify for Government service. There is in Nicosia a remarkable institution known as 'the English school.' This is a school organized, as nearly as local conditions will admit, upon the lines of an English public school. It is in no sense a missionary school. It has as its pupils 65 Greek Orthodox, 26 Church of England, ten Roman Catholic, six Moslem and six Armenian boys. In addition to its English masters it has on its staff of instructors four Greek Orthodox, a Roman Catholic and an Armenian. The aim of Canon F. D. Newham, who is the principal, is that all the pupils shall work and play together in harmony, and all boys are upon an equal footing, no matter their religion or nationality. All slighting references to religious differences are treated as a serious offence. This institution is one of the greatest institutions for real nationalization that Cyprus possesses. Already its influences have made them-

\* The population of Cyprus is estimated (1910) at 261,587, of whom 21% are Moslem.

selfs felt upon the rising generation, and in no place in the Levant is the respectful and orderly behavior of the young men as remarkable as it is in Nicosia. The English school has set a standard amongst the young men that has even communicated itself to those outside the *esprit* of the parent institution. If there is one institution in the British possessions in the Mediterranean that is worthy of support by charitable people at home it is Canon Newham's English school. It is doing more to ameliorate the soreness produced by unsympathetic Colonial Office administration than any official measure yet devised. The Greek-Cypriot educational institutions feel this, and are rabid in their condemnation of the English school. But Canon Newham's manly boys have given the lie to all attempted defamation."

### PASSING OF DR. FARNSWORTH.

News has been received by cable of the death of Rev. W. A. Farnsworth, D.D., on June 6th.

Wilson A. Farnsworth was born in Greene, N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1822; so that he was within three months of ninety years old. Graduating at Middlebury college in 1848, he took his theological course at Andover, and on its termination in 1852, he was ordained and was married to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Palmer, with whom he set sail from Boston Dec. 22, 1852 in the bark Sultana, with Rev. and Mrs. William Clark, Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Pratt, Miss Maria West and Miss Melvina Haynes, all for Turkey. For fifty years and more, the home of Dr. and Mr. Farnsworth was in Caesarea, or Talas, its suburb; and to thousands of people in that region he was a spiritual father. He was the first missionary designated to that place. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth lived in Marsovan over a year, to study Turkish, and reached their station in June, 1854. Then began a remarkable record of touring and itinerating, lasting till their withdrawal from the active work in 1903, and totalling up 72,339 miles, mainly in the Caesarea field, about 30,000 of them on horseback. He spent sometimes as much as two-thirds of the year in this touring work.

In 1902, Dr. Farnsworth celebrated his eightieth birthday and with his wife their golden wedding; and his son, Prof. Charles Farnsworth of Columbia came to Talas to help celebrate. The entire station and in a very real sense the whole mission united in commemorating these anniversaries. The following year, Dr. and Mrs. Farnsworth returned to America, reaching New York in October; they have since then resided with their children, latterly with a daughter, Mrs. W. A. Little, at Glen Ridge, N. J. Besides this son and daughter, Dr. Farnsworth is survived by three other daughters, Mrs. J. L. Fowle, Mrs. E. L. Gulick, and Miss Ellen S. Farnsworth, also by fourteen grandchildren. Second to the Bible, Dr. Farnsworth's favorite book was Gibbon's Rome, which he had read at least fifteen times. Middlebury gave him in 1877 the degree of D.D.

The funeral was held on Sunday last at Thetford, Vt; from the church where, on Oct. 21st, 1852, he was both married and ordained and commissioned as a missionary to Turkey.

## 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 2d.

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).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 12, 1912.

## EDITORIAL.

One hundred years next Tuesday since the declaration of war between America and Great Britain.

Our American consignment of Vol. III. No. 14, the issue of April 3, went down on the *Titanic*. Consequently we have received so many requests for additional copies that our stock is exhausted. If any subscribers who are not keeping files of the paper will send us copies that number, they will be thankfully recompensed at the rate of a piastre per copy.

A friend sends us a protest against our method of describing the scenes at the opening of the Hellenic Chamber, when Greek met Greek and there was a tug-of-war. We would assure this friend and all our readers that it was not with any feeling of unfriendliness toward either side that those lines were penned. We do fully appreciate the difficult situation of the Cretans. Those brave islanders have indeed been placed in a most unsatisfactory and distressing plight by their guardians. Their sufferings during the reign of absolutism have not yet been revealed to the public, so far as we are informed; but in inhumanity and gruesomeness the record would make more unpleasant reading than that of the palmy days of Weyler in Cuba. In fact, the story of these two long, narrow islands has many points of resemblance. If only the European powers had done for Crete in 1897 what the United States did for Cuba in 1898, the present imbroglio would have been avoided. Supposing that the United States had insisted on preserving the fiction of Spanish suzerainty or sovereignty or anything of the sort in Cuba during these past fourteen years, as the "protecting powers" have insisted with reference to the Ottoman government in Crete, — we do not like to think of the consequences. They would probably have been worse than those in Crete, in proportion to the greater size of the island. Crete has an area of 2,950 square miles and a population of 303,543, while the figures for Cuba are 44,000 and 2,028,232. We long for the permanent and righteous settlement of the Cretan problem. Would that it might come with the clearing of accounts which must close the present war. The Aegean Sea and its bordering countries are wearying of being the storm-centre of Europe.

## SMYRNA HAPPENINGS.

The school year is drawing near its close; but not quite so near, as in many places. Our year does not close until the last week in June, because the heat is worse at the end of the summer; and so schools open later, here, than elsewhere. To avoid the discomfort of a hot Commencement Day, the International College held its Commencement on May 10th; but classes go on as before, until the end of June.

It was in the evening at 8:30, Friday, that a considerable audience gathered in the College Hall, to witness the giving of Diplomas to twenty three young men. Two of these had finished the B. A. Course; and the other twenty one, the Commercial Course.

There was a declamation by one of the graduates, and the Valedictory was given by Mr. Apollo Kokkinis. A short address was made by Rev. Edw. Riggs, D.D., upon "Self Control, the Foundation for Character." The diplomas were to have been given by the U. S. Consul General. But as he was prevented from being present, they were presented by the hand of the Metropolitan Bishop of Smyrna, who made an address in Greek, before presenting them. As most of the graduates belong to the Greek Church, they considered it a high honor to have their Chief Ecclesiastic thus set his seal upon their work in an American College.

The President and Professors were arrayed in their academic robes and hoods, although caps and gowns are not yet worn by the students. The first part of the evening's program consisted of various musical parts. The singing by the College Choral Union was directed by the Rev. W. H. Brett, clergyman of the Church of England, in Smyrna, who has given much time and effort to training the students of the International College, and also of the Collegiate Institute, in singing. He gave us a great treat last Friday afternoon, in the rendering of the Cantata of David, the Shepherd Boy, by a chorus of eighty voices, with soloists, also. All the training for it was done by him, and the result was quite remarkable, and a great pleasure to all who attended the Concert. The proceeds of the sale of tickets were divided between two benevolent societies, in the two schools.

A pleasant social occasion was the Alumnæ Reunion, held at the Collegiate Institute on Wednesday afternoon of this week. A good many of the Alumnæ live in Smyrna, and most of them were present. Some were here who live far away, — even as far as in England. The pictures of the Graduating Classes from the beginning, decorated the walls, and were an interesting study.

The local papers, and the common talk, have been threatening a blockade of Smyrna, by the Italians, ever since Rhodes was occupied. But that is one of the things that has not happened, yet; and the fear of it seems to be dying out.

S. D. R.

## COMPARISON OF ATHLETIC RECORDS.

In the following comparison between Ottoman Colleges and the American Intercollegiate Athletic Association, due regard must be given to the fact that the colleges mentioned in this Empire are both younger and smaller than the average American college; and furthermore, that the students who come to them do not usually have the benefit of any systematic athletic training in the preparatory schools from which they come. Nor has it thus far been possible to have the stimulus of any intercollegiate meets. It takes four days to go from Marsovan or Beirut to Constantinople, and at least eight days between Marsovan and Beirut.

EVENTS	ANATOLIA	SYRIAN PROT.	ROBERT	I. C. A. A.	OLYMPIC GAMES
100 yards		10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	10 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	9 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	
220 yards		25 sec.		21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	
100 metres	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> sec.				10 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.
200 metres	26 sec.				21 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.
Quarter mile	57 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	56 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	55 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	48 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	(400 m.) 49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.
Half mile	2 min. 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> sec.		2 min. 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	1 min. 54 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	(800 m.) 1 min. 52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.
Mile	5 min. 6 sec.	4 min. 59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	5 min. 1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	4 min. 15 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.	(1500 m.) 4 min. 3 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec.
High jump	4 ft. 11 in.	5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.	6 ft. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> in.	6 ft. 3 in.
Broad jump	20 ft. 1/2 in.	20 ft. 1 1/2 in.	20 ft. 9 1/2 in.	24 ft. 4 1/2 in.	24 ft. 6 1/2 in.
Triple jump	38 ft. 1 in.		45 ft. 1/2 in.		48 ft. 11 1/4 in.
Pole vault	8 ft. 7 in.		10 ft. 3 1/2 in.	13 ft. 1 in.	12 ft. 2 in.
16 lb. Shot	34 ft. 9 in.	37 ft. 1 in.	41 ft. 10 in.	46 ft. 7 1/4 in.	48 ft. 7 in.
Discus	98 ft. 8 in.		129 ft.		136 ft. 1/3 in.
Stone throw	42 ft.		64 ft. 9 1/2 in.		

## SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE NOTES.

The beginning of intercollegiate athletics may be seen in the foot-ball game on the college campus on May 23rd between the French Laïque school and the Fifth form of the Preparatory Department. The students of the French school did not win, but they were as prompt and hearty in cheering their victorious opponents as if they were American students. The Principal of the school completed his education at Harvard.

The Students' Union has held its interesting annual prize speaking contest. The prizes will be awarded at commencement. The language of the Union is English.

The Homer (Greek) Literary Society held an open meeting on May 18th. Orations, essays, music, and a debate made an interesting evening for those well salted with "Attic salt."

Dr. and Mrs. Dorman and family sailed on their furlough on May 12th. They will spend it in America.

Prof. Porter has been appointed acting librarian for next year. The library will be newly catalogued on the modern system next year.

The college circle had the pleasure of meeting Prof. and Mrs. Jastrow of the department of Semitics of the University of Penn. on May 21st. Prof. Jastrow addressed the students at chapel.

The medical faculty are perfecting plans to make the meeting of the Medical Missionary Association from June 23rd to 30th inclusive a notable gathering. Clinics, operations, X-Ray work, papers, reports, discussion of missionary and

hospital problems, not to mention some of the lighter sides of the social functions outlined, promise to make it well worth attending. If there be any who at the last moment should find he could come, who had supposed he would be unable to be present, let him come and he will be as welcome as the 100th sheep. A dozen have accepted; and there are 4 or 5 who hope to come, but can not surely promise. Add to those the college faculty, and we will have a good attendance.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting for the review of the year was held in the chapel of Daniel Bliss Hall. The families of the faculty, and some American travelers were guests. After the reports, refreshments were served and a social hour spent.

The electing committee reported the reelection to the presidency of Prof. J. A. Brown; Vice President, Mr. Philip Hitti; Secretary, Mr. A. Mamura; Treasurer, Mr. Edgar Furniss; Librarian, Mr. E. 'Isa. Mr. Harold Bowman was chosen President of the Brotherhood branch in the Preparatory Department.

Allow me briefly to summarize some of the noteworthy points of the history and progress of the past year.

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Y. M. C. A. at the College was fittingly celebrated last November.

The association is divided into 2 separate branches, with a total membership of over 200. The division into two branches is a distinct success in every way.

The departmental meetings once a month, medical, com-

merce and collegiate, have continued as last year, and with more interest.

The meetings in general have been given over to greater student participation with the result of a greatly stimulated interest.

It is the first year's trial of opening the Bible classes to non-members of the association. It has proved successful. Most of these classes are now held at the time of the regular Bible school, and not at 8 o'clock as formerly.

There has been a notable increase in systematic giving because of the efficient following up by Treasurer Miller and the finance committee. This has made possible a large increase in the benevolent work. Among other benevolences the association has supported a bed in the Eye Hospital, and has presented 2 rolling chairs to the German Hospital. All former hospital patients can appreciate how thoughtful is this gift.

Three live mission study classes have been maintained.

The Social service committee reports successful work in the past summer in teaching, distributing the Gospel, reading circles, promoting a sentiment of kindness to animals, and other forms of activity. During the year the members have had charge of an evening school for the college servants.

W. B. A.

## BRITISH INTERESTS

### IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The conference of British delegates and Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty at Malta, which ended on June 1st, calls attention to the strategic interests of Great Britain in the Mediterranean Sea. Her policy demands that this highway to India be strongly patrolled; and the naval bases at Gibraltar and Malta, together with the control of the Suez Canal and the administration of Egypt, have made this policy feasible. There was a time when Malta was comparatively the strongest garrisoned spot in the British Empire. Latterly the force of troops kept there has been somewhat depleted; but the dockyard facilities and other advantages make it a very strong naval base. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Kitchener were much impressed with the efficiency of all branches of the force there.

There has been much speculation on the fitness of this conference at Malta at the present juncture, in view of Italian activity in the Aegean and on the African coast. But the conference was arranged for months ago, and must not be regarded as the result of recent events. Still, it no doubt looks toward a more efficient utilizing of the Anglo-French entente with reference to Mediterranean policy. Coupled with the French troubles in Morocco, where the protectorate is being worked out in spite of bloodshed, is the little tempest in Cyprus, where the British administration of this nominally Ottoman island has been rudely awakened out of a siesta by Hellenic aspirations, and British troops have been hurried there. Nominally Ottoman, Cyprus is as truly British as Batoum is Russian; for by virtue of the treaty of June 4, 1878, the govern-

ment is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be held by Russia. And the revenue payable annually to the Sublime Porte is not actually paid, but is retained as part payment of French and English losses consequent on the Crimean War.

Entirely aside, therefore, from Italian doings in the Archipelago, British interests in the Mediterranean demand the strongest possible reinforcement at Malta. Her responsibility also, as one of the protectors of Crete, requires her to be ever on the alert till the Cretan problem is finally settled.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

At the annual prize speaking contest at Robert College in the evening of June 7th, first prize was awarded to Albert de Segura, '13, of the Dardanelles; second to Diran Berberian, '15, also of the Dardanelles, and third to Henri Presenté, '14, of Bourgas, Bulgaria. There were seven contestants. The Judges were Prof. John E. Allen, Mr. Frank Ferguson and Mr. Charles W. Fowle.

The Russian imperial yacht "Standart," which had gone to the Black Sea to convey the Tsar and family from Livadia to Sebastopol, passed through the Bosphorus Monday morning on its return to the Baltic.

The fire of last month in Stamboul has laid bare many objects of archæological value. This is a most suitable opportunity for exploration and excavation, as it will be many months before this historic district can be rebuilt.

### THE PROVINCES.

Rev. Aristides Moumjiades, for many years preacher in Brousa and Rodosto, passed away at Brousa last week.

Cholera is still prevalent at Aleppo and in the vicinity of Adana. Other regions of the empire appear to be as yet free from it.

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## NOTES.

Rev. Edward C. Woodley and wife and two children sail from Montreal for Liverpool by the "Corsican" on July 12th, on their way to join the Central Turkey Mission. They are to live in Marash.

Rev. E. B. Haskell and family are sailing to Bremen instead of to Genoa, on July 6th, by the steamer "Berlin."

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Getchell expect to leave New York July 27th by the Austro-American line for Patras on their way back to Marsovan, thus completing their circumnavigation of the globe.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Perry are booked to sail from New York by the Holland-America steamer "Rotterdam" Aug. 13th, returning to Sivas.

Mr. John Ridgely Carter, lately in charge of the American Embassy here, made a visit of four days to Constantinople the past week.

M. Charles Grauss, Y.M.C.A. Traveling Secretary, spent a few days here the past week, addressing the Robert College Y.M.C.A. at its meeting Wednesday and also addressing the Armenian College in Galata and the Greek Zographeion.

Mrs. Dewing, mother of Mrs. Prof. Dewing of Robert College, arrived yesterday on a visit to her daughter.

## OTHER LANDS.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has gone on to Berlin, where the Kaiser has given him a warm welcome. Following in his wake comes King Nicholas of Montenegro, who is now visiting the Austrian Emperor at Vienna.

The sale of quinine in Greece was made a government monopoly in October, 1908, since which the amount used has nearly doubled. The annual sale now amounts to 8,301 kilograms, which, though sold at a very low rate, brings in to the government a revenue of 83,000 drachmae, or about £3290, or \$16,121.

Mr. Redman, a British instructor in the Moroccan army, was killed in action on June 1st, while leading his men against the rebel camp near Fez.

The Sultan of Morocco has left Fez on his way to Rabat. He has abdicated.

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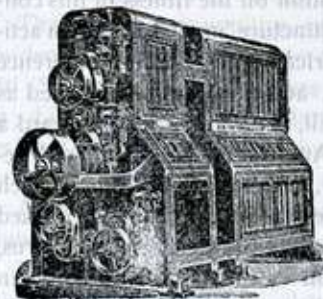
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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.