

The Orient.

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CLOSING DAYS AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The Musical season at Robert College ended on Sunday afternoon June 8 with a delightful vesper organ recital by Prof. Estes. Two anthems were also rendered by the student choir. Next year, when the new organ is installed, Prof. Estes hopes to give a series of these musical vesper services, as the large attendance at the two given this year has shown that both students and strangers enjoy them. There have been a number of concerts during the last month under the auspices of the Musical Department. A concert by the advanced musical students brought out much talent and the selections for piano, violin and voice showed good and faithful work on the part of the performers. A College Glee Club of forty students has been organized and work begun for next year. The second chamber music concert by Prof. Estes, Prof. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, and Messrs. Braun and Ellinger, was given on May 19, and on Sunday afternoon May 25 the Schubert Mass was repeated. The chorus sang on this occasion even better than at the first performance, and the beautiful music was greatly enjoyed by an audience which completely filled the chapel.

On June 9, the third annual competition for the Angell silver medal offered by the American Humane Education Society for the best declamation on a humane subject was held. Professor van Millingen, as President of the Humane Education Branch of the Constantinople S. P. A., presided, and six students spoke. The first prize was won by Nuzhet Abbas, who spoke on "Punishment for Spite" and the second by Fouad Nedjati, whose subject was "Silent Martyrs of Civilization." The prize offered annually for the best original essay on a humane subject was also awarded. The theme offered for competition was "The Practical Value of Bird Protection," and the prize was given to Mr. H. Kostikian. Short addresses were made by Prof. van Millingen, Prof. Huntington and Prof. Gibbons. At the close of the exercises tea was served to the speakers and their friends in Miss Hart's garden.

On June 13 the annual Prize Speaking took place, and was thought by many to have been the best ever given in Robert College. Eight students spoke and all did well. The first prize was won by Mr. H. Presente '14, who spoke on "Christopher Columbus." The second prize was awarded to Mr. S. Sayas '14, who gave "An Address to Italian Youth." The third prize was won by Mr. Berberian '15.

The three most important events in the Athletic year, the Handicap Meet, the Theodorus Hall Meet for the Prepar-

atory School, and the Field Day for the College students, of which mention has already been made in the *Orient*, passed off successfully and brought the athletic season to a brilliant close. That so many of the younger students made unusually good records augurs well for the future of athletics in Robert College. Z.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

President Gates preached the Baccalaureate sermon on June 15th before the graduating class and their friends, from the text Phil. 1:27, the first clause of which he paraphrased, "As citizens act worthily of the gospel of Christ." After speaking of the significance to the Philippians as well as to Paul himself of Roman citizenship, he spoke of the two conflicting tendencies of the day, - to exalt the state at the expense of the individual, and to exalt the individual at the expense of the state; and said the Christian solution of the problem was to build up the Kingdom of God by raising up the individual. We become the best citizens by becoming the best Christians. As a transforming influence in society the Gospel teaches hatred of injustice and wrong. It does not acquiesce in the existing order of things. Jesus himself burned with indignation against the hypocritical leaders of society of his time. The Gospel also makes God the supreme authority over the lives of men. It leads men to think and question; it clears our minds from prejudice and challenges the conventions of the day. And thirdly it presents us with certain definite rules of conduct: - honesty toward the State, and the observance of duty by the citizen toward his fellow-citizen. It seeks to make men better and to better the conditions under which they live. It inculcates principles that tend to transform society. Christianity is always ahead of the age; it tries to secure not one's own rights but the rights of others, especially the rights of the weak. As Christians we owe allegiance to a commonwealth that is above every earthly kingdom; and the expectation of the realization of that kingdom should never leave us; it will counteract the disappointments of these earthly principles. In conclusion Dr. Gates urged the members of the graduating class to be good citizens, and to act worthily of the Gospel of Christ as citizens of all their various countries.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Everything seemed to favor the Class of 1913 on their Commencement day. The weather was delightful, and the largest attendance in years was recorded. In the morning the corner-stone of the new Infirmary was laid, Miss Mere-

dith Hart officiating, assisted by President Gates. This building is to be at the southeast end of the college terrace on the bluff overlooking Bebek bay. Though the exercises originally planned for the semi-centennial of the college had been put off because of the war, the closing day of the fiftieth year of the institution had a peculiarly appropriate character. On the platform with President Gates sat Hon. W. W. Rockhill, the American Ambassador, and Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Ambassador; and besides many representatives of the consular and diplomatic corps, there were ecclesiastics from the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates and the Bulgarian Exarchate, and a representative of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Quite a number of the graduates also came back for the day. The Orchestra that gave several selections is worthy of praise as well.

Professor van Millingen in his doctor's gown and hood led the graduating class into the hall, and the President and Dean Dewing also wore their insignia, lending added dignity to the occasion. The class numbers twenty-two, of whom half are Greeks, six Armenians, two Bulgarians and one each Russian Pole, Persian and Hebrew. Six representatives of the class gave orations, in English, French, Bulgarian, Armenian and Greek, and all did well. After this the Dean, Dr. Dewing, presented the young men for their degrees, and President Gates reminded them of the responsibility that would henceforth be theirs, to pass along to others the benefits they had received, and to be the steady and reliable factors in the life of their communities. Six of the class received the diplomas conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other sixteen that of Bachelor of Arts. In his short speech Dr. Gates referred to the fifty years' history of the college, and to the fact that in that time there had gone forth 643 graduates. Among the tasteful decorations of the hall, the class motto was prominent, over the platform, - **"Follow Principles, Not Men."**

After the closing prayer, Dr. Gates said he had still another and a very pleasant duty to perform, namely the unveiling of the portrait that hung all mysterious on the wall. He said it was that of one who had been for thirty-five years connected as professor with the College, and whom the college delighted to honor. He then called on Miss Frances van Millingen to help him unveil the portrait of her father, which she did in a very sweet way. It was painted by Herr Warnia Zarzecki, the drawing master at the College, and presented to the College by him, and is a very faithful likeness.

Dr. van Millingen in a few appropriate words acknowledged the honor, expressing his high appreciation of the privilege of sharing in the work of this college.

Tea was served in the open air on the terrace by the ladies of the faculty to all the guests after the exercises in the chapel.

The Central Turkey College Commencement exercises took place June 15th to 19th. We hope soon to give a full account of the occasion.

TRYING TO HUSTLE THE EAST.

A letter from Rev. H. H. Riggs describing his return journey from Marsovan to Harpout is so vivid an illustration of the practical obstacles to forced marches in this country, that we reproduce extracts telling of some of his difficulties.

"I planned to reduce the journey to nine days instead of the usual eleven, or occasional ten, to say nothing of the native standard of twelve days. I started Wednesday morning (May 29th) at five o'clock, with the intention of making a long day of it. But misfortune was my lot from the very first. Before we had got many miles from Marsovan, in the awful mud we broke a wagon spring, and limped into Amasia after noon. There it took four hours to get the spring mended, and by that time the driver's courage had all leaked away. And the next day it rained; also a rather near flash of lightning settled the conviction in his mind that we were tempting Providence by our impious haste! I was obdurate, however, so Saturday night at nine o'clock we arrived in Sivas.

"There I spent a pleasant Sunday, preaching in the church at the morning service. Monday morning I was off at about four, with a new driver who had agreed, by taking a rather long day the first day, to Kangal, to reach Malatia before noon on Thursday, in order to enable me to come right on and get here Friday, with another wagon and fresh horses. We got to Kangal all right, though one horse got to limping before we arrived. But the next morning the beast was standing on three legs, and pressing on was out of the question. No other was to be found at Kangal, nor even a riding horse. Checkmate for the man who tried to hustle the East! Not yet! Another wagon came along soon after noon, a horse was transferred, and we started off in the afternoon.

"We only went a short distance, and then stopped, at Alaja Khan. Protests were vain, and my driver, an old Turk gave me a very serious talk about the impiety of trying to resist the decrees of Providence by pushing on faster than the regular rate of travel. The next day I was still importunate, and he was equally firm in his belief that if we ignored the manifest evidence of Kismet, 'an axle will break, or the wagon will tip over, and we will be left on the mountain!' So again we poked along at the traditional rate. But before night, as all went well, my man had come to the conclusion, aided by a little financial argument, that the last day we might possibly get to Malatia by night. In the cold grey of the morning, however, he was not so bold, and refused point blank to start early. I told him I would not pay unless he pushed on, a comparatively easy stage, and the man threw up the job and told me to get another wagon! The *Khanji* (inn-keeper) however intervened and persuaded the man to try; so off we went, rather late, but got to Malatia before sundown. Not, however, early enough to start out anew with a fresh wagon.

"But I was still obstinate; so after going to the church prayer-meeting and having a conference with the pastor and people, I returned to the Khan and bargained anew with my driver, not to go farther than the usual stop, but to do it ear-

ly in the day, getting there, with good luck, by noon. Then I telegraphed home to have my horse sent out to meet me there at noon. A fine plan! We started in good season, and got to the (Euphrates) river before nine. How foolish the Giaour who flies in the face of the most evident rulings of Kismet in his unholy haste! At the river bank was piled up tons and tons of ammunition, long rows of camels waiting to get across, and swearing camel drivers who would not allow anyone to get in ahead of them. There was five hours' work for the two boats before it would be our turn to cross. My driver was kind enough not to taunt me with my failure, but did a little futile persuading himself, to try to get in ahead of our turn, but getting for his pains from the camel drivers only a promise of a beating if he tried it. But I did not propose to submit to Kismet in that form, so I took a few things from the wagon that were immediately needed, and boarded the first boat, to which no objection was made. The boat was loaded to the gunwales with camels, who screamed and groaned horribly at their fate. As we swung out into the stream it was soon evident we had too big a load of camels, for the water began rushing over the sill beam across the bow. A few seconds of that would have given us a chance to swim, but the helmsman turned the boat crosswise, and we went drifting down stream and finally landed away down stream on the opposite shore.

"I tried to make some dicker with the boat manager to get our wagon across early, but it was no use. So I went up to the village and tried to find a horse. There was one available horse in the village, and he was at pasture, two or three miles away. But a young man appeared who said he had a fine large donkey which could easily take me to Toutloul where my horse was to await me. So I accepted the offer and followed the young man to his house. When the donkey appeared, I changed my mind. The little rat could have walked through between my legs if he had not had on an immense pack-saddle! But the owner assured me that he could carry me all right and the owner proved to be right, I sat down on the little crittur, and he actually stood up under me, so we started off for Keumür Khan, half way to Toutloul. That part of the road was level and very hot, so I was glad of the assistance of the toy steed. The saddle was big enough to keep my feet off the ground except where the road was uneven, and the beastie ambled along at an astonishingly good pace. It is the first time in my missionary travels that I have used this sort of a steed; but apart from a seeming lack of dignity, — which was fully appreciated by the grinning occupants of all the wagons which were coming along that road at that time, — the mode of travel is not bad at all.

"At Keumür Khan I discharged my beast and his owner, and took to my feet as a surer way of getting up that steep mountain. As I am in good walking practice, it was not a hard walk, and at the end of an hour and a half, a short way from Toutloul, I met the hostler with my horse. Once astride my faithful old Chaoush, I was as good as at home, and we cantered along at a fairly good rate, reaching here before eight p. m.

"I forgot to state that on Tuesday and on Wednesday, June 3 and 4, I encountered driving snowstorms. The snow was rather light and fluffy, so did not stay on the ground long, though the hills all about were white."

THE MURDER OF MAHMOUD SHEVKET PASHA.

For twelve days after the Grand Vizier was assassinated the special court-martial charged with the trial of suspected parties has been sitting most of the time, night and day. Between two and three hundred persons were on June 18th deported by special steamer to Sinope, to be detained there indefinitely as their presence at the Capital was no longer desired. Among those thus disposed of were about fifty Moslem religious functionaries of various sorts, several editors of papers and reporters, and many clerks and employés in the departments of state; also nineteen non-Moslems. Tahir Haireddin Bey, former deputy of Constantinople and governor of Jerusalem, and Münib Bey, son of the former Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, were of this list.

Having thus got rid of the bulk of those arrested, and having released a dozen to twenty others, the court undertook the examination of twenty-four persons, besides considering the case of fourteen more who are in other countries or in hiding. According to the evidence produced, quite an extensive political plot has been unearthed, and some others were to have been assassinated. Prince Sabaheddin is presented to have furnished a large sum of money for carrying out the plot, and is therefore adjudged to have been among the most guilty. On Monday evening the sentence of the court-martial was made known, and early on Tuesday morning passers-by at the Sultan Bayazid square, south of the War Department, were treated to the gruesome sight of twelve dangling bodies. Among the dozen hanged was Damad Salih Pasha, son of the former Grand Vizier Haireddin Pasha, who married a daughter of the late Prince Kemaleddin Effendi. The others were less prominent, including a colonel, a lieutenant, a captain, a gendarme, etc. Twelve others were condemned to death *in absentia*, and will probably be careful to stay away. Among these were two of the actual participators in the murder; also Prince Sabaheddin; Reshid Bey, former Minister of Interior; Gen. Sherif Pasha, former Minister at Stockholm; his private secretary, Pertev Tewfik Bey; Ismail Bey, former deputy for Gümüldjina; several Circassian army officers, etc. Two men were condemned to life imprisonment in a fortress, and three to fifteen years' hard labor; while nine were acquitted.

Thus has been expiated the murder of Mahmoud Shevkets Pasha, which was of course taken as an attempt to overthrow the Government. As far as is now known, the present Cabinet is fairly secure in its position, and the outlook in the country in general may be described as peaceful. But one cannot help acknowledging that the London *Nation* has some excuse for its statement that "Turkish politics have entered the phase of chronic vendetta." Every well-wisher of the Ottoman Empire joins in the hope that this chronic state may not again become acute, but may rather yield to skilled treatment.



ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS.

Many of our readers have not hitherto had an opportunity to see the face of one of the leading figures in the history of the Balkan Allies. Mr. Eleftherios Venizelos has been called the father of the alliance; and certain it is that few have exercised so potent an influence on the course of events during the past year as this Cretan. Born in 1864, he is still a young man. His early years were spent under Turkish rule; and he was well named, for his dominating desire was for freedom (eleutheria). He was a leader in the Cretan revolt of 1896 which precipitated the Greco-Turkish war of 1897. On the appointment of a High Commissioner over Crete, Venizelos was made a member of his Council. He showed such ability and so clear a grasp of the situation that he was invited to Athens by certain Greek politicians to form a new National or Reform Party. This was some three years ago. The old parliamentary leaders were bitterly opposed to this Cretan, but in spite of all opposition, he rose rapidly and was given the portfolios of war and marine and made President of the Council of Ministers. His attitude seemed at first to be one of opposition to the King and the royal family; but

soon King George came to have the greatest confidence in him. His popularity with all classes was shown when in the spring of 1912 he was returned to power with a tremendous popular vote which made him virtually dictator. In his foreign relations, he fostered the closest friendship with the other Balkan States, on the basis of a common desire for the annihilation of Ottoman rule in Europe; and he was indeed the engineer of the Balkan Alliance. In domestic matters, his first care has been to place Greece on a firm financial basis; and in this he has been remarkably successful. It was also largely owing to his efforts that the reorganization of the army under the French Gen. Eydoux, and of the navy under the British Admiral Tufnell, has taken place. He was one of the Greek representatives to the conference of January in London, which so nearly succeeded in bringing the Balkan war to an end. He is now proving himself a weighty factor in favor of a peaceful settlement of pending questions between Greece and Bulgaria, and the bellicose party in Athens who wish to have their new King Constantine lead them in a victorious campaign against their new neighbors, speak of the Premier as if he were a clog in the wheel of progress. But if the tension of today is overcome without an armed struggle, the happy consummation will be owing largely if not chiefly to the cool and far-seeing statesmanship of Eleftherios Venizelos.

BALKAN CRISIS STILL UNSETTLED.

Although some of the four allied states have actually sent representatives to St. Petersburg for a conference on the questions pending between them, there is still grave danger that war may break out any hour between Servia and Bulgaria. Prince Nicholas of Greece and Premier Venizelos have gone to the Russian Capital, also Premier Vukotitch of Montenegro. The Servian and Bulgarian Prime Ministers are holding off and say they will participate only on certain conditions. On the other hand, Mr. Spalaikovitch, Servian Minister to Bulgaria, left Sofia two days ago, and this is considered in many quarters as a severing of diplomatic relations and a precursor of war. The Servian cabinet has handed in its resignation, but holds office till a successor can be found for Mr. Passitch.

In the Salonica region, relations with Bulgaria have not been improved by the discovery by the Greek authorities of some dynamite bombs and war materials in Bulgarian houses in the city. In the vicinity of Vardar Kapou, Bulgarian bands are reported to have attacked the Greek troops.

Greece and Servia continue to talk about an alliance against Bulgaria; but one wonders if this union can be even as lasting as the Balkan alliance of last fall, — or as effective. As for disarmament, the measure has not yet been put into effect. The situation before us today is therefore no better than it was when the peace preliminaries were signed, nearly a month ago, but rather worse.

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 25, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

The year just closed has been one of most unusual difficulty for the cosmopolitan American colleges on the two sides of the Bosphorus; and they are to be heartily congratulated on its successful termination. Both institutions were engaged in extensive building operations, and both Italian war and Balkan war interfered with these. In one case the bulk of the Italian workmen were sent out of the country. Despite the scarcity of building materials and of hands, the construction has gone on most commendably. And in the classrooms Turk and Greek, Bulgarian and Armenian, Montenegrin and Jew and Russian have studied quietly side by side, to prove how Christian management can secure peace and fellowship as between representatives of belligerent nations. It has been a severe strain on those in charge of the Colleges, to whom great praise is due for the happy outcome.

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If the Balkan States, disregarding the solemn and forceful warnings of the Emperors of the British and Russian Empires, now fly at each other's throats, they may be certain that they will have forfeited all right to recognition on any basis of equality with the other states of Europe. Having entered on a war of humanity as allies in a holy cause, calling on the Christ to aid them in rescuing their oppressed brethren, they have no shadow of moral right to throw away now a single life in the mad greed for territorial gain. Any sacrifice of territory on any side, even to the extent of forming another autonomous state out of disputed territory, is preferable to another war. Russia has offered to arbitrate, — a most thankless task, in the accomplishment of which she would be almost certain to incur the displeasure of both sides. And the refusal of such intervention may lead to most unfortunate consequences. If Bulgaria is afraid to trust the Russian Bear to arbitrate, let her point out a more suitable party, but let her not refuse altogether. The attitude of Servia today elicits severe condemnation from the statesmen of Europe. Let Servia beware lest she push matters too far and bring down catastrophe on herself. These States need today the financial cooperation of the other nations; but they will forfeit all right to such

aid if they continue to disturb the money markets of the world by refusing to disarm their forces and settle down to peace. For nine full months they have kept their men under arms. It is unjust to their own farmers to keep them longer from their fields.

It is important that in the most needed field of Temperance work in Turkey there be united labor on the part of all interested, so that there may not only be no needless duplicating of efforts, but also that the very best methods may be used throughout. Mrs. J. P. McNaughton, of Baghtchedjik, has interested some friends in the cause of temperance leaflets, and with the funds they have contributed she has had some literature printed and circulated, in Armenian and Turkish. She requests that schools or mission centres carrying on Temperance work send a card to her to that effect, and also send her any suggestions as to how the work may be developed. If any have put out literature of any sort bearing on the subject, in any language, or can tell of the reception met by such leaflets or tracts, or have advice to offer as to the kind of literature that might prove effective, or how to get such into the hands of those whom it ought to reach, Mrs. McNaughton would be very glad to hear about it.

From the testimony of those of various nationalities in this land, temperance work is needed among all classes. There used to be a theory current that Moslems did not drink; but the daily papers of these times knock that theory in the head with their frequent accounts of crimes and misdemeanors committed by Moslems under the influence of strong drink. And the testimony of the Moslems themselves is unequivocal in this respect, — that their youth are fast becoming corrupted by this most Christian custom. Do we not owe it to ourselves to counteract among our Mohammedan friends this sad impression that drunkenness is a product of Christianity, by the most vigorous possible efforts to oppose intemperance in every form? Let us share the benefits of any experience any may have had, and get in touch with Mrs. McNaughton for the sake of this cause.

MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

According to its program Marsovan Theological Seminary will admit a new class for study next September 17th. Intending candidates must have completed the sophomore year in college or its full equivalent including the ability to take studies easily in the English language. The lessons of the first year are chiefly taken from the junior and senior courses in College and lead to the more direct theological studies which follow.

Students who are not able to provide for all their expenses may expect to find some form of work by which they can aid themselves in large part while studying. Meritorious scholarship also is recognized by money prizes. The need of the evangelical churches and communities for well educated ministers is very great, and young men of Christian character who contemplate preparing for the ministry are invited to correspond with any of the teachers.

J. P. XENIDES. (Sec.) G. E. WHITE. (Pres.)

REPORT OF THE GEDIK PASHA SCHOOL.

June 17, 1913.

School opened Sept. 15, a little later than usual, Miss Jones being absent as it was her sabbatical year. She spent a part of her vacation in America, and a part in travel. In March she joined the Sunday School Convention party which is on its journey round the world, holding conventions in many places in Japan, Korea, and China.

During her absence Mrs. Marden acted as principal assisted by Miss Barker, Miss Weale, Miss Morley, and later by Miss Holeman, a Kindergartener from Washington. We are very grateful to Miss Morley, for giving us her help these two past years, and we reluctantly surrender her to Marsovan, of which station she will become a regular member. We shall miss her in many ways, as her personality made a deep impression on the school. Her work in vocal music as well as along other lines has been most successful. We wish her all success in her chosen field.

It was decided to inaugurate a new system of collecting tuitions, which had been taken in monthly payments. This system required more time for book-keeping than the treasurer thought she could afford. Payments in half-yearly instalments were required. The change has worked well from a financial standpoint. There have been fewer pupils enrolled than in the preceding years, but the attendance has been more regular with less consequent loss.

The year has been very depressing in many ways. Sickness in the teaching force, both American and native, war, cholera, and poverty. We are most thankful that, notwithstanding the calamities visited upon us, the school was closed only a few days, and that because the Municipality ordered all schools closed to lessen the danger of spread of cholera. All through the terrible days of November and later in the year, the school continued its sessions with good attendance, in all departments. It seemed very difficult at times to keep firm hold of the situation, but in most cases all nationalities have been good friends with each other. The Turkish children were under great pressure and excitement but we have only to commend their self-restraint and good conduct.

In September Mr. Peet went to Beirût and accomplished the purchase of the property we have rented so long. On returning he began the work of transfer which is hedged about with many difficulties. But with his legal knowledge and long experience he was able to carry the business to a successful issue, and the land and building is now the property of the Woman's Board. A grant at the request of the station was given by the Board sufficient to put the property in good condition, including the addition of several rooms, the installing of central heat, paving the garden and other necessary repairs.

We cannot fail to make mention of our gratitude for the addition to the working force of those who have made their homes in this part of the city, Dr. and Mrs. Macallum and Mr. and Mrs. Ryan. We realise how much sacrifice it re-

quires for these two families to live in the hot, dusty, smelly city, but we believe they will be rewarded by the sense of companionship and the larger help they will be able to give to the people among whom they have come to live and work. Mrs. Macallum has full charge of the work of the Bible Woman, and assists in the industrial work carried on by the women of the school. Mrs. Ryan has given generously of her time and strength, nursing the sick and afflicted among us. The writer of this report is deeply indebted to both of these good women and if she were worthy of the distinction, she would like to say that perhaps they were "sent into the kingdom for such a time as this."

We graduate this year a class of eight, two Turks, two Greeks and four Armenians. Several of the class will continue their education in some of the American Schools. The majority of the class have had their entire school life with us. As they leave us our love goes with them, and we wish for them a life of growth under the best influences, and great usefulness to their people and country.

The Sunday and week day religious services have been carried on as usual. The union prayer meeting of the Emmanuel and Vlanga Churches was well attended. The Thursday evening meeting for young men under the charge of Mr. Krikorian has attracted a large number of young men from the University, mostly Turks and Armenians. The conduct of these conferences has been very wise and tactful on the part of the leader. Free expression of thought and opinion were solicited and obtained, the young men setting forth their difficulties as well as their convictions. In times like the present, it can be seen how easily national and fanatical feelings might be aroused. But Mr. Krikorian has been able to hold the attention of the young men to the subject under consideration. Were more work of this kind done, the problems that face the Turkish Empire would be soon solved.

We desire to express our thanks to the Woman's Board for the grants made us for the purchase and repair of the property, and to Mr. Peet for the skill with which he conducted the purchase and transfer. All who have had experience in this line know how much tact and patience such transactions require, and we as a mission know full well in what large measure our esteemed treasurer possesses these qualities.

We would record our deepest sympathy with the Ottoman people, in the calamities that have overtaken them during the last two years. The government has been engaged in war resulting in a great loss of life, territory, and prestige. The bright hopes that were awakened by the revolution of 1908 have not been realized. The losses experienced seem irreparable. But we bid them gather together the parts left them, and by wise measures, carried out by wise administration build up an empire wherein the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity so broadly proclaimed at the time of the promulgation of the constitution will have wide scope to work out the destinies of all the peoples that make up the Ottoman Empire.

We have not accomplished all we planned at the begin-

ning of the year, but we believe the honest efforts we have made, spite of weakness and failure, will be acceptable to Him we call Lord and whom we lovingly serve.

Number of pupils enrolled:—

Turks 50; Albanians 13; Persians 7; Arab 1; Armenians 79; Greeks 44; total 194.

In behalf of the American School, Gedik Pasha,
ETTA DOANE MARDEN.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Greek Patriarch, Gregorius of Antioch, who had gone to Russia for the ter-centenary of the Romanoff dynasty, passed through Constantinople last Sunday on his return to Antioch.

L'Union, successor to the *Jeune Turc*, says that Gen. Djavid Pasha, of the Army of the West, arrived here on Monday.

An 8,500-ton floating dock is just leaving England, and will be installed in Stenia Bay, on the Bosphorus. It is 450 feet long over all, 95 feet wide outside and 70 feet inside.

The Tramway Company announces that on July 23rd, the national holiday, the new trolley-cars between Beshiktash and Ortakuyu will commence running.

The Government is making strenuous efforts to enable the Treasury to pay the still unpaid half of their March salaries to all civil officials.

Beginning next week, the banks of the city will be closed on Fridays till the middle of October.

La Turquie announces that Mr. Franghia, who was Minister of Railways in the Geshoff Cabinet, has been named as Bulgarian Minister to the Sublime Porte.

July 23rd, Constitution Day, will be "tag-day" throughout the capital for the benefit of the Ottoman fleet.

Dr. Djemil Pasha, Prefect of the city, has caused a series of sanitary regulations, printed in four or five languages, to be posted up in various prominent places throughout the city and suburbs, with a view to preventing the outbreak of any epidemic this summer.

THE PROVINCES.

Hazim Bey, Vali of Beirût, has resigned and has been succeeded by Ali Münif Bey, Vali of Aleppo.

An error crept into our columns last week, by which the Grand Chelebi from Konia was said to belong to the Bektashi Dervishes. It should have read Mevlevi, or Whirling Dervishes. The centre of the Bektashi sect or order is between Angora and Caesarea, near Kur Shehir, as described in our issue of Sept. 3, 1912, by Dr. White of Marsovan.

The Ottoman government has ordered the resumption of the lighthouse service all through Turkish waters where it had been suspended because of the war.

Consul W. Stanley Hollis of Beirût returned thither on June 11th after a furlough in England, Scotland and America.

The graduation exercises at the Syrian Protestant College, Beirût, took place on June 18th. We hope to give a full account of the various functions of that week in our next issue.

Pastor Lohmann while in Harpout has authorized the publication of the statement that the Germans do not intend to take part in the Protestant church work of that field, nor to start any new churches.

The Vali of Mezireh (Maamouret-ül-Aziz) has been removed from office, and Kiazim Bey, his successor, is about to leave Constantinople for his post. Of their late governor, the Harpout missionaries say: "He has long outlived his party in office, and has a record to be proud of."

NOTES.

Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, son of the late Rev. Albert Hubbard of Sivas, was ordained May 23rd and with his wife is going to China as a missionary of the First Cong. Church of Montclair, N. J. At his ordination Dr. J. H. House of Salonica gave the right hand of fellowship; and at the commissioning service two days later, President Capen and Secretary Patton of the A.B.C.F.M. and Dr. George F. Herrick of Constantinople took part.

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Prof. Harry H. Barnum of Robert College left yesterday by Roumanian steamer on his way to America for the summer.

Mr. Major D. Griffith of Robert College and Miss Grace Kellogg of the Preparatory School at Arnaoutkeuy were married on Thursday, June 19th, at the American Consulate in Pera by Rev. Herbert A. Gibbons of Robert College, and left the same day for Athens. They will spend several weeks in Europe before sailing for America.

OTHER LANDS.

The death in America is announced of Mr. Angus Hamilton, F. R. G. S., the well-known war correspondent, who was captured by the Bulgarians during the Balkan war.

According to the report of the British Vice Consul at Bushire, Persia, the extortions and blackmail by tribesmen in 1912 on the 185 miles between Bushire and Shiraz from all passing muleteers amounted to £20,000.

In France in 1911 the deaths exceeded the births by 35,000; in 1912, however, the births exceeded the deaths by 55,000.

President Poincaré of France, with M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is making a short visit to London.

Mr. Jacob J. Arakelyan, the well-known printer of Boston, who is a native of Harpout, has donated his entire printing plant, worth approximately \$100,000, to the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.

Prince Cyril of Bulgaria is to enter the Bulgarian navy as a cadet, and will be stationed on board the gunboat "Nadezhda."

The Spanish forces in northern Morocco have been having some desperate fighting with tribesmen near Tetuan, the natives being defeated with heavy loss.

On its maiden voyage to America the German liner Imperator made an average speed of 29.13 knots.

Canon Barnett, one of the founders of Toynbee Hall, London, died June 17th in his 70th year.

Mr. Dragoumis, formerly Greek Minister in Constantinople, and recently Governor of Crete, has been appointed by King Constantine Governor of Macedonia.

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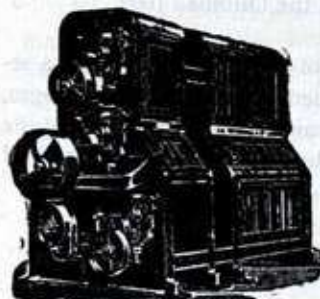
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