

# The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 26

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26, 1912.

Price, One Piastre



**BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL AND FAVRE BOYS' HOME, BARDIZAG.**

A station-class to provide workers was started in Constantinople in the early days of Mission enterprise under Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, but was later transferred to the picturesque Armenian town of Bardizag, five kilometres up in the hills south of the eastern end of the gulf of Nicomedia. The earliest record of this class is the statement that twelve students were in attendance during the session 1876-7, presumably the first year. But it was not till 1879 that the Bithynia High School for boys was organized under Rev. Mr. Pierce who was transferred in that year from Erzroom to Bardizag. One of the present staff, Armenag Eff. Der Hagopian, was called a couple of years later and this year completes thirty years of active service with only one year's vacation. The alumni of the school have decided in indication of their love and respect to mark his thirtieth year of active service by an

appropriate gift. It is an interesting coincidence that Dr. H. Der Stepanian, who has for seventeen years been a fellow teacher with Armenag Eff., was one of his first pupils, being a member of the first class to graduate from the High School in 1883. Two other teachers this year complete twenty-two and fifteen years of service respectively. And of the twenty teachers on the staff seven are graduates and two are undergraduates of the school. These facts indicate a gratifying degree of loyalty to the school and form one of the encouraging features of the work. The growth of the school has also been encouraging. The story of this growth is one of heroic and untiring effort in the face of great difficulties and occasional setbacks.

The early history of the school is that of any institution struggling to find itself and make itself known. When Mr.



Pierce left in 1890 the school was housed in what had formerly been a silk factory. But as these quarters were too small a large number of students slept in parts of two rented houses, in one of which the missionary lived and in the other of which was housed the self-help department, consisting merely of a cabinet shop. The present principal, Dr. Chambers, formerly of Erzroom, came in Dec. 1891. There were in attendance that year barely a-hundred pupils many of whom were unable to pay the annual fee for board and tuition of twelve liras (about \$53.00). The school finances were eked out by an annual grant from the American Board formerly of four hundred liras (\$ 1760.00), but that year reduced to three hundred. A few years later the Board was compelled to reduce its grant still further and has since been giving slightly under two hundred liras. To meet this reduction in income the principal informed the leading teachers that he was unable to pay them the salary they had been receiving and gave them the option of seeking employment elsewhere. They self-sacrificingly decided to stand by the school. Expenses were further reduced by closing the self-help department which brought in an annual deficit. And by gradually increasing the fee to keep pace with the increased cost of living the school has managed with severe economy to meet its own current expenses though without means to meet the demands of necessary growth and development. The fee to cover board and tuition is at present eighteen liras (\$ 79.00) though the sons of clergymen of all denominations are received at twelve liras.

In Feb. 1897 an orphanage for Constantinople boys rendered homeless through the massacres, was opened in Bardizag in connection with the High School and under the protection of the late Sir Philip Currie, then British Ambassador to Turkey. The orphanage was largely sustained by gifts from the Swiss Committee for Armenian Relief who continue to send gifts through the active interest of M. Leopold Favre of Geneva. The Friends of Armenia, London, and the Armenia and India Relief Committee, Ohio, have also for years continued to support orphans. The first home of the orphanage was a large, ramshackle building which had years before housed the girl's school, now at Adabazar. A building well suited to the needs of the orphanage was very soon erected through the generosity of the Swiss Committee and has since been known as the Swiss Building. The orphanage prospered under the untiring and devoted services of Miss Newnham, an English lady who came to Bardizag in 1898 as volunteer and who has by her generosity assisted not only this but other branches of the missionary work there.

In 1899 the High School was removed from its unsanitary and unsafe quarters to a new, large building erected in the same compound as the Orphanage and now known as Pierce Hall in memory of the founder of the school. In connection with the erection of this building great difficulties — financial and political — were overcome, but the completion of one building seemed only to serve as the signal for the commencement of another. In 1904 the older of the two buildings in which the Orphanage was housed was replaced by a more commodious building and the debt thus incurred was

paid from funds collected through unremitting effort for orphanage work. This building bears the name Favre Boys' Home, a name that has, with the gradual development of the work, supplanted the old name; for the Boys' Home is no longer an orphanage but a school for poor boys, working in conjunction with the High School and supplying the demand for an industrial self-help department for students who need to work their way.

Through these struggles under pressing need and heavy debt, encouragement and help came in the loyal support of the graduates of the High School who raised a sum of money for the erection of a building to contain an assembly hall upstairs and a gymnasium and reading room downstairs. This building, called Chambers Hall, was completed in 1906 and was that year formally presented to the school by the Alumni Association. The cost of the building was somewhat in excess of the sum raised by the graduates, but the balance was met by the school. This is (as far as I know) the first building to be presented by the alumni of any institution in Turkey to their Alma Mater. A second and timely gift to the school was the generous help accorded by Miss Newnham and her family and friends in England and America in the erection of Newnham Hall, so called in memory of the late Rev. George Newnham of England and of George Newnham, his grandson, who died in Bardizag while on a visit there at the time the first sod was turned. Newnham Hall, completed in 1908, contains study-hall, class rooms, and office-room. The encouragement thus received from tried friends of the school made possible the continuation and successful issue of the struggle to pay off such parts of the debts incurred in building operations and in other ways as were not collected from friends. And while this struggle has hampered the material growth of the school it has at the same time engendered a healthy spirit of effort and sacrifice. The old debt has at last been paid off, and although a very small surplus remains, the necessary enlargement and levelling of the grounds is being carried on in the same faith in which the pressing needs of the work have always been met. And at the same time a building to house the industrial department of the Favre Boys' Home has just been opened, and another building has just been begun to accommodate a married teacher and to give more dormitory space for the High School. The first of these buildings, erected on faith in the need and ultimate success of manual training, will bear the name of Kennedy Manual Training School in memory of financial and moral encouragement and cheer given by Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy both of whom worked for some time in Bardizag. But the erection of these buildings inaugurates another period of excessive, hampering economy until these debts are paid.

The course of four years offered in the Boys' Home is equivalent to the Preparatory Department of the High School, those who complete the Home course being accepted into the Freshman class. In the Boys' Home the students do all the housework — under the supervision of a matron and a cook, and many are likewise engaged in carpet weaving, cabinet work, digging the gardens belonging to the institution, and



in season, sericulture. The High School has, in addition to the Preparatory Department, a four years course, and is officially recognized by the government as a secondary school (vilayet idadiessi) preparing students for the government professional schools and the Imperial University of Constantinople. The students are this year all Armenian, although occasionally a few Greeks and Turks have attended for the sake of learning English. The students are drawn from every part of the Levant, the distribution of the students in the High School this year being as follows, — Bardizag 53, neighbouring towns 16; Constantinople 76; rest of Turkey 80; Bulgaria 5; Egypt 4; Abyssinia 3; Roumania 3; Soudan 2, Servia 2; Persia 2; Russia 1.

The present principal is this year going to America on furlough, and the school is very fortunate in having secured the services for next year of Rev. J. P. McNaughton who is, like his predecessor, a graduate of Queen's University, Canada, and is a worthy addition to the large number of Queen's graduates who have toiled in Bardizag. And the indications are that the Bithynia High School and the Favre Boys' Home are destined to still larger growth in size and in usefulness.

The story of the growth of the school indicates clearly a very pressing need, the need of endowment which may bring in an annual income to meet any extra expenditure such as a growing institution is continually called upon to bear and which would also serve as a reserve fund to be drawn upon for the payment of teachers' salaries in case the number of students in attendance in any one year should suddenly fall, or the school should be obliged to close owing to an epidemic, or to any other disturbance of normal conditions. The disturbed condition of the country in 1895–1896 which caused a fall of over one third in the attendance for 1896–97 and the epidemic of scarlet-fever which raged in Bardizag this winter but was averted with difficulty in the school, are cases in point, and must force upon the attention of those interested in the educational institutions of the Board, the necessity for some measure to safeguard the continuity of the work.

### MESOPOTAMIAN IRRIGATION.

Sir William Willcocks read a paper last week before the Royal Geographical Society in London on "The Garden of Eden and Its Restoration." He expressed his belief that the water needed in the Tigris to allow of navigation between Basra and Baghdad would irrigate 750,000 acres of cotton, worth £ 7,500,000, while the transportation could be done by railroads. The proposed method of irrigation differed widely, he said, from the method of the ancients, where captives labored at the unending task of clearing silt from the waters of Babylon. The modern method would bring back a return to the happier days of the early settlement in the marshes, when the waters were comparatively free from silt.

### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**16th Session (June 19).** The session was largely devoted to the discussion of the proposed law in regard to disorderly meetings in the open air. The first article defines these as meetings with uproar and disorder in the country or on the streets of cities and villages. The second article ordains that armed meetings in the open air be forbidden, as also unarmed meetings, if order and quiet are thereby endangered. After much discussion these two articles were accepted.

**17th Session (June 20).** The discussion of arts. 3, 4, and 5, of the law about disorderly meetings took up most of this session. These articles provide for the enforcement of Art. 2, forbidding such gatherings. The upshot of the discussion was that the whole law was referred back to the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Affairs of the Interior for further consideration and more careful wording.

**18th Session (June 22).** The great question of the modification of the Constitution was taken up. The modifications were explained at length by Ismail Hakki Bey who reported for the commission on the revision of the Constitution.

Vartkes Eff. claimed that the Government was seeking to deprive the people of their rights in order that it might have absolute liberty to do as it pleased. Zeinel Abeddin Eff. asked what the motives were for changing article 35, which the former Chamber decided to retain after profound study. The grand vezir, Said Pasha, explained at length that the proposed change was necessary to maintain an equilibrium between the powers of the executive and legislative branches. The Government, composed of sons of the Empire, had no object but the better administration of the country. These explanations were received with applause. After the general discussion, the articles were taken up separately. Art. 7 deals with the dissolution of the Chamber. As now in force it reads: In accord with article 35 the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies takes place with the consent of the Senate, on condition that a new election be held and a new Chamber summoned within three months.

The government proposed that in case of need the dissolution and adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies be part of the sacred rights of the Sovereign.

The commission recommended this form: "The dissolution of the Chamber, according to art. 35, the adjournment and the prorogation of the session, without the adjournment or prorogation exceeding in duration half the total duration of the annual session, and on condition that the session be finished the same year, are part of the sacred rights etc.

The form recommended by the commission was accepted by 210 votes against 15.

**19th Session (June 24).** The discussion of the modification of the Constitution was continued. Article 35 was changed to read as follows: "when the Cabinet and Chamber of Deputies disagree, and the Cabinet rejects the view of the Chamber and the Chamber by another vote insists on its view then the Sultan has the right either to change the Cabinet or



to dissolve the Chamber on condition of holding a new election and calling the new parliament within 4 months." Art. 43 was accepted in this form: "The two houses of the National Assembly shall meet every year on Nov. 1/14, and if a delay occur, parliament will meet after such delay without being called, and will be opened by imperial decree. The length of the session is 6 months and after that period the parliament will be prorogued by imperial decree. One house cannot assemble without the other. After dissolution the Chamber of Deputies will assemble again in 4 months, and the assembly of the new Chamber being an extraordinary assembly, will continue only two months. It will be possible to extend this duration, but it cannot be delayed. The period of 4 years provided in article 69 for the duration of a parliament begins Nov. 1/14.

Article 73 was removed from the Constitution, as conflicting with article 7.

### A TURKISH VIEW OF MISSIONARY WORK IN TURKEY.

The Turkish paper *Haqq*, which is regarded as the organ of the Committee of Union and Progress is publishing a series of articles dealing with the missionary work in Turkey. Our readers will be able to obtain much new information from this source. The first article bears the title, "Startling Figures." The author, Ahmed Ef. Aghaif, after deploring the lack of accurate statistics in regard to all things Turkish, says the figures he is about to give are taken from two European books, *Les Puissances étrangères dans le Levant*, by Jules Verandi and George Damian and *Die Türkei*, by Charles Movich. We give the following extracts:—

"The figures we take from these books are truly startling. They will crush the heart of every Ottoman. Taken as a whole they will set forth this truth: 'The social and industrial life of the country is passing into the control of foreigners in an alarming manner. National predominance is becoming an empty word. The real owners of the land are being pressed down into the lowest ranks, so that all that is left for them to do is to discharge the duties of watchmen and day laborers!'

Behold, this is the heavy legacy bequeathed by the old régime to the present. If the present régime does not put forth all its power to overturn this condition of affairs, no army and no fleet can save the country from certain destruction, because the most terrible destruction, the destruction that is most irremediable, is a social and industrial destruction."

He next explains that the books mentioned above were written in 1900. But this only strengthens his argument, as the foreigners have made most alarming progress in the last 12 years. Figures for European Turkey are not available. If these were added it would be seen that conditions are at least twice as bad as appears from the statistics given.

"SCHOOLS and MISSIONARIES. The chief means used by foreigners to enter and get possession of our land, without

doubt, are schools and missionaries, because by these they enter not only into our material life, but into our spiritual life as well. Later we will speak of the terrible ruin these schools and propagandist societies are working on the moral and spiritual interests of the land; here we only give lists, arranged in alphabetical order (in Turkish).

GERMANY. There are only a few German schools and missionaries, as they crowded in after all the rest: Stamboul 1, Smyrna 2, Beirut 7, Palestine 6, total, 12. 2500 boys and girls are under instruction.

ENGLAND. There are 70 English schools, 55 in Palestine and Syria, 15 in Anatolia. More than 12000 pupils are being taught. Over 12 Societies are at work. Among the leading societies are Anglican Kichog's blysh mission, Sain-Sergs train hom for muslem girls. (5 more are mentioned.)

AUSTRIA. The Austrian Government has only four schools, one each in Smyrna, Aidin, Stamboul and Kadikuey. They have 700 pupils.

AMERICA. Only France has more schools and missionaries than America. Although the American Government is not able to take advantage of this position, the American schools and missionaries, being one in language and religion with the English, are working in the interest of England. The schools are as follows: Erzroum 1, Angora 8, Sivas 34, Athens 4, Mamuret-ul-Aziz 12, Bitlis 6, Van 4, Smyrna 2, Brousa 5, Ismid 6, Stamboul 6, Aleppo 5, Beirut 57, Latakia 18, Lebanon 7, Syria 37, in all 211, with 22000 pupils. The chief missionary societies are: American Bordd of mission, American Prosbyterian of foreign mission, L'eglise Prosbyterienne reformée du nord de l'ctmeive, L'ctmerque chrétienne de Nevv-York."

### BARDIZAG.

*Bardizag, June 22, 1912.*

The past week has been a very full one with the High School Function and the Closing Exercises of the Favre Boy's Home. This last took place on Tuesday and was attended by many friends. Each Class being distinguished by the wearing of its special flower had a pretty effect, the badge of the Graduates being, as usual, a red carnation. The Recitations in English, Armenian and Turkish were clearly enunciated and the singing bright and given with expression. The Kindergarten enjoyed their part much, especially the Flower Seller's Song in which they held up in view the various flowers as named. After the 8 graduates had had the honor of receiving their certificates from Dr. Chambers' hand, Mrs. Chambers was led up to the platform and a deputation of boys presented to her and Dr. Chambers deck-chairs made in the Home Shop, begging that they might be received as a token of our love and gratitude and used for the much needed rest on the proposed furlough. Dr. Chambers reply that they would be used, God willing, both on the outward and also return journey, was received with acclamation.

Two days later the High School Teaching Staff gave a Social Evening in Chambers' Hall in honor of the Chambers at which a number of friends gathered to offer their good wishes.



## 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 26, 1912.

## EDITORIAL.

During the last Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission, the Theological Seminary of the Mission came in for some rather rough handling in the house of its friends. Some of the criticisms offered were a source of pain to many of those most closely connected with the institution, showing as they did a failure to appreciate what the institution has meant in the history of evangelical work in this field. The greatest fault was found because of the paucity of its students. While the fact cannot be denied, it is a stricture that is applicable to a large number of the theological institutions in the care of the American Board. Of the twelve or thirteen such schools in its twenty missions, if we except three in India and one in Japan, the average number of the students for the past five years reported has been seven per school. This sign of the times is noticeable not alone in this country but in the home-land as well. The American theological seminaries are not as fully attended as they were fifteen years ago. It is a sad fact, and calls for much prayer and much effort; but it is manifestly unfair to condemn an institution for small attendance under these conditions.

The crying need of more funds for the carrying on of medical work in all parts of this Empire ought to meet with a far more generous response than it finds. Such appeals are sometimes met by the query why such work does not meet its own expenses. The answer is that to a very remarkable extent it *does*. In all our mission hospitals, the physician in charge is as careful as he can be to find out the actual financial status of each patient he treats; and difficult as this is, in the absence of an Ottoman Bradstreet, the people often wonder at the keen insight of the foreign doctor. And this in a land where the saying is that it takes two Jews to cheat an Armenian, and two Armenians to cheat a Greek. The remarkable progress of institutions such as those at Aintab, Marsovan, Talas, Konia, and elsewhere, in spite of pitifully small appropriations from America, is proof of no little skill in stewardship. Compare the circumstances of the peoples of this land with the financial ability of those in

England or America, and consider the problem. Do not our medical institutions at home also call loudly for funds? In one issue of the London *Times* in this very month, there were appeals from five London hospitals. Consider also that these hospitals in the Ottoman Empire are in no sense rivals of one another. They lie at intervals of *several days' journey* from one another, and patients are brought in litters or ox-carts or wagons four or five days' ride to the nearest. Each one is a centre of Christian influence, where the very beds and walls breathe forth alike on Moslem, Jew or Christian the spirit of the Great Physician. Many are the instances where renewed spiritual vigor or an entirely new life has begun while the healing process was going on in the body. Surely the medical arm of the missionary service deserves far more enthusiastic and liberal support than it has hitherto received.

## ROBERT COLLEGE ALUMNI DINNER.

The annual Alumni Dinner was held in Theodorus Hall, on the evening of Commencement Day. The attendance was unusually good, about sixty alumni being present, in addition to the twelve members of the faculty. The decorations of the dining room, which were very effectively arranged, consisted of flags and banners, and ropes of laurel interspersed with colored electric lights.

Prof. Panarettoff, as president of the Alumni Association, acted as toast-master. Mr. Peter M. Mattheeff of the class of '69, the oldest alumnus of Robert College with the exception of Prof. Hagopos Djedjizian, proposed the toast "Alma Mater." He gave some interesting reminiscences of his own college life and of Dr. Hamlin. Prof. van Millingen responded for the college, calling the attention of the Alumni especially to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the college, which will take place some time next year, probably in Easter week. Mr. Douglas Binus gave an amusing toast to "The Faculty," to which Dr. Dewing replied. "The Robert College Alumnus in America" was proposed by Mr. Stavros Chrysides, 1904, who is a graduate of Cornell University and has been practising engineering in America, and was answered for the college by Prof. Huntington. The welcome of alumni to the graduating class was given by Dr. Hrant B. Matteossian, '91, who referred amusingly to the recent "triplets" to which Alma Mater has given birth, alluding to the three members of this year's class who are sons of Alumni, viz., Batchevanoff, Mugurian, and Panarettoff. Mr. Tatour responded excellently for the class. This brought the regular speeches to a close, but Rev. Mr. Schma-vonian, '95, begged for a chance to speak, and most gracefully proposed a toast to Prof. Panarettoff in recognition of his untiring efforts as president of the Alumni Association, who, as he said, "could truly say, 'l'Etat c'est moi,' since without him the association would long ago have been dead." This was received with great enthusiasm, and proved a fitting conclusion to an exceptionally successful Alumni Dinner.



# COMMENCEMENT WEEK

## AT THE KINDERGARTEN BUILDING

### IN CESAREA

May 26-June 1, was a busy time, but apparently much enjoyed by the many who attended the various exercises. Since this year's Training Class is the first held in the city for ten years (it having been in Talas since 1902), it was quite a new and important occasion.

The week began with the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday in the Protestant Church, given by Badvelli Mibar Muncherian of Talas, and full of helpful thoughts from the text, "Learn of Me" - Matt. 11:29.

On Wednesday afternoon came the Kindergarten entertainment in the large court of the new Kindergarten Building, a time of great interest to the mothers and fathers of our seventy-five children, and of special interest to the twenty-three children who received certificates, as they are leaving us to enter the Primary.

Our two Primary Schools united in their exercises on Thursday afternoon, and the teachers - graduates of the Talas Boarding School - deserve great credit for their hard work which resulted in one of the best Primary entertainments ever held here.

Commencement Day itself came on Saturday, June 1st. The decorations were of violet, the class color, and the class motto, "Work hard, think hard, love hard," gave out its message from the wall at the back of the platform.

Among the audience, of from 360 to 400, were the Mutesarrif, the Mudir of Education, the Mudir of the Idadiéh, and two other Gov't officials. There were also many teachers present, from the American and Gregorian Schools in Talas, from Miss Gerber's school and the Greek schools of Zinjidere, and from the Gregorian and Protestant schools of our own city.

Great interest was manifested to the end, as the members of the graduating class read their essays on the importance, needs and training of the little child, the qualifications of a successful teacher, and the value of the Kindergarten training in the life and education of the student. The essays were interspersed with the showing - by the graduates with twelve children - of some of the actual work of the Kindergarten; such as, the Morning Talk, the teaching of a new song, a group of games, a story, a Gift Lesson; also by songs in Turkish and English by the class.

The diplomas, presented by Rev. H. M. Irwin, with helpful words of encouragement, and inciting to the best, represent a year of hard work, of study and practice. May our eight girls - seven who received diplomas, and one other who, because of sickness, was prevented from doing the full work, but has done bravely and faithfully what her health permitted - be a blessing as they go out into their work for God and for the child!

## COMMENCEMENT AT GEDIK PASHA.

Stamboul seldom sees so hot a day as June 14, but as our Audience Hall was the garden with all out doors for windows, and the sky for a ceiling, our guests could not complain of lack of fresh air. A class of five received diplomas, one Turk, one Greek, and three Armenians. The music consisted of songs by the different grades, trained by Miss Morley. The children sang with great spirit and freedom, reflecting much credit on their trainer. The members of the class gave recitations in English. Though all were well done, perhaps one might say that Mahmoud Effendi seemed to enter into the spirit more fully of his recitation "The Psalm of Life," by Longfellow. Mr. Krikorian, the editor of the *Rahnuma*, gave an address on the Value of Education and its Aim, citing the words of the Captain of the Titanic, "Women and children first," as an evidence of the kind of character Christian education produces. After the conferring of the Diplomas, and the Class Song, written by Miss Allen, the exercises were closed with prayer by Mr. Krikorian. A good number of former graduates, the present class, and other friends repaired to the drawing room for tea and a social time. The old boys and girls, some of them graduates from colleges, talked over old times, thus renewing the friendships of early days. A discussion arose among some of the guests as to the possibility of human nature being so trained that men would respond to the sentiment of "Women and children first." Some claimed that it was impossible to overcome the natural instinct to preserve one's own life. Others argued that the spirit of self-sacrifice was the true basis of Christian education. Thus the great waves that closed over the Titanic with its tale of human life broke over the shores of the beautiful city of the Straits, teaching the great central fact of true education, self-sacrifice.

E. D. M.

## MARASH NEWS.

The fifty-third annual meeting of the Central Turkey Mission convened in Aintab Saturday June 22nd, in connection with the annual conference with the Cilicia Evangelical Union. A full attendance was anticipated.

One profitable feature of student activity at Marash Theological Seminary during the year has been the preparation of missionary addresses for delivery in each for the three Evangelical churches of Marash at different times. Three groups each consisting of one teacher and two students have made careful studies concerning Africa, Korea, and Russia. It is safe to say that the students profit from these studies as much as the church congregations but the interest shown by the audiences has been very lively.

Dr. and Mrs. Müllerleile of the German Mission are to spend the summer in their home in Frankfort, Germany.

The commencement of the Central Turkey Girls' College occurred the eighteenth of June. Rev. Abraham Harontunian of Zeitoun delivered the Commencement Address. Rev. Hamparzoom Ashjian of Adana delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon on June 16th.



## THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On May 27th old style, or June 9th, new style, in the large garden of the Armenian hospital at Yedi Koulé was celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the convoking of the Armenian National Assembly. If we consider the dark history of our race in the 19th century, we may easily see the significance of this memorable date, and we surely have a right to feel national pride and a hope for future improvement.

History states that after the capture of Constantinople by Mohammed the Conqueror in 1453, thousands of Armenian families emigrated from Asia Minor willingly or unwillingly to Constantinople, and settled in the quarters now called Psamatia, Yedi Koulé, Koum Kapou and other parts of the capital. The Moslem Turkish conquerors welcomed the Armenians into the city, knowing that as a commercial and industrious race, they were needed there, and treated them in a friendly and hospitable spirit. As immigration increased, there was founded the first Armenian Patriarchate with its seat at the Capital. The first Patriarch was brought here from Brousa; he was Bishop Hovaghim, to whom were granted numerous privileges as the representative of all the Armenian subjects of the Ottoman Empire. As the population of the city increased, so did the duties, rights and responsibilities of the Patriarch. The Patriarchs were allowed to have their own organization for managing all ecclesiastic and popular affairs. They had the right to punish the guilty of their flock with exile or imprisonment, and the government not only did not interfere, but helped them when desired. — The Patriarchs were enthroned or dethroned by the Amiras, — the Armenian aristocracy who in past centuries were the wealthy lords, and were the ministers of finance and of commerce. The Patriarchs they thus controlled were despots over the lower classes; but a reaction and a revival of public spirit roused these in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and threatened the ecclesiastic and aristocratic oligarchy. In the ensuing struggle between the upper and lower classes, victory at last rested with the common people, who gained a voice in the affairs of the Patriarchate. But the final victory was in the last half of the nineteenth century.

(To be continued.)

## MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR REV. H. BULBULIAN

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the hall of the new building of the Talas School for Girls, was held a memorial service for Badvelli Bulbulian, our much loved former pastor, who died of cholera in Aleppo three weeks ago. A goodly number of friends were present outside the teachers and pupils of the two schools.

Mr. Irwin took charge of the service which included three addresses: a biographical sketch by Mr. Haig Harltunian; "Badvelli Bulbulian as a Pastor," by Mr. Krikor Ouzounian; "Badvelli Bulbulian as a Preacher," by Mr. Nigoghosian,

and a few words of appreciation by Mr. Irwin. There was singing by the congregation of several of Badvelli Bulbulian's favorite hymns, and one special favorite of his "Nasibim Yedindé" (My times are in thy hands) by a choir of eight ladies.

In all the remarks the thought of Badvelli Bulbulian's manliness and absolute sincerity was uppermost, and one proverb quoted seems to sum up the characteristic that gave him so much power "Seuzu ne isé euzu o idi;" (His word and himself were one.)

Badvelli Bulbulian is loved and mourned by a wide circle of friends in Talas, Cesarea and the "Bogoule," where he was evangelist for a year after leaving Cesarea, and we all join with his friends of the Central Mission in our sincere grief at his loss to the work. Yet, as Mr. Irwin said in his final remarks: "Badvelli is living today and will live in Talas, in Cesarea, in all the villages where he preached, in Aintab, in the other places of the Central Mission that his life has touched.

Talas, June 17, 1912.

A. S. D.

## THE WAR.

Nothing of importance has been reported during the week. Italy appears to be strengthening her position in Tripoli with a view to further advances. The descriptions furnished by Italian correspondents of the slaughter of Turks and Arabs at Zanzour are horrible in the extreme. The Turks here are taking steps to form an aeroplane division in their army. Practically all the Italians ordered to leave Turkey have done so.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The Ministry of *Evkaf* has decided to erect a new and modern school of Theology in Stamboul. The school is to be called "Talebé Yurdu" that is "Students' Home." The building will be in the Turkish National style. It will cost about Lt 23,500. The main building will contain the cells of the students, while in the middle of the court a large Study Hall will be erected. A mosque will also be put up for the use of the students.

The Minister of the interior proposes to secure the services of foreign experts, preferably British, to act as inspectors in the carrying out of reforms and in the general administration of the country. At present he will ask for appropriations for one such inspector in the European vilayets, one for Anatolia and one for Syria. Later, when it is possible to get the money, he hopes to have one or two inspectors in each vilayet.



### THE PROVINCES.

Last Thursday night, the 20th, the Mohammedans observed the festival commemorating the Conception of Mohammed. The mosques were illuminated. It is customary at this festival to give a small sum of money to the poor theological students to be used by them in defraying their travelling expenses to the provinces, where they are sent to preach and prepare the people for Ramazan.

A few cases of cholera are reported from Adana and Tarsus, and also from Aleppo and Marash.

### NOTES.

Mrs. J. P. McNaughton of Brousa is going to America for the summer.

Miss Allen, with her father, is planning to leave for the field about the 8th of August. Miss Parsons will also join the Brousa staff early in the fall, possibly with Miss Allen.

Rev. J. L. Fowle's physician has expressed his judgment that Mr. Fowle is now in physical condition to warrant his return to Turkey this autumn.

Rev. E. A. Yarrow of Van, after a few weeks visit in Constantinople left on Saturday for America. He goes by way of Odessa, St. Petersburg and Stockholm. Prof. Gibbons of Robert College will go with him as far as Stockholm, whence he will return to Samokov where Mrs. Gibbons has gone for the summer.

### OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Taft was chosen as Republican candidate for the Presidency by 561 votes against 101 for Mr. Roosevelt. 344 Roosevelt delegates abstained from voting. Mr. Roosevelt has been chosen as an independent candidate by his partisans, and has accepted the nomination provisionally. He plans to have a new convention to make final choice of a candidate. He said, "I promise to assist any candidate nominated. The device of this new movement should be, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

The Chinese Premier appears to have run away. Wu Ting-fang is proposed in his place. The Assembly however urges the abolition of the Premiership as a continual source of friction and a limitation of the authority of the President.

A crisis is threatened in Austria because of the new Army Bill.

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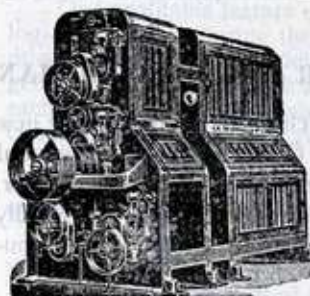
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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.