

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 25

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The twenty-third annual Commencement of Constantinople College was rendered memorable by the presence of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, who came from America in order to be present at the closing exercises of this college of which he is a Trustee.

The Class of 1913, consisting of thirteen members, has been considered particularly fortunate in having for their Commencement address such a distinguished speaker. For their Senior dinner on Friday, June 6, the speakers included not only Professor Hart, but also Consul General Ravndal, and Colonel John P. Finley of the Philippine Islands, who as an honorary member of the Class of 1913 spoke directly to the Seniors. There were also speeches at the dinner by Professor Huntington of Robert College, and Professor Burns, the class teacher; Dr. Wallace, the new dean of the college, and the presidents of the Senior and Junior classes.

The closing exercises of the Preparatory Department were unusually successful. A large and intelligent audience gathered in the Marble Hall of Musurus Palace. There were eighteen who received the diploma of the Preparatory Department and they represented seven different nationalities. The first speaker of the occasion was President Patrick, who addressed those who were finishing the course, on the subject of "Climbing the Heights." Professor Hart was the second speaker and his personal interest in the occasion made the address very inspiring. As a Trustee of the college he seemed thoroughly to appreciate the work of the Preparatory Department. Professor Hart was followed by Governor Finley of the Philippine Islands who spoke with his usual interest and sympathy. The music of the occasion showed Miss Taylor's careful training. Dr. Murray presented the certificates of the Preparatory Department to the eighteen candidates and closed the exercises with a short prayer.

On Sunday, June 8, the Baccalaureate address was given by President Patrick and the service was conducted by Professor Hart. President Patrick's subject was "The Unfolding Life."

On Monday, June 9, after the Alumnae meeting, the whole student body filed in choral procession through the gardens, finally seating themselves in the Tcham Konak grounds. The procession was a brilliant pageant, as each class had adopted a different costume. The Sophomores were especially noteworthy, as they, eighteen in number, were dressed as Shakespeare's heroines. Songs and speeches were the order of the

day. Mrs. Rowell, President of the Alumnae Association, made a graceful speech to President Patrick presenting an illuminated address worded as follows:

Address to President Mary Mills Patrick, on Class Day the IX day of June MDCCCCXIII at Constantinople College, Scutari.

We, the Alumnae, wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you our deep appreciation and sincere gratitude for your untiring enthusiasm which has made the College a continual inspiration to us. On the eve of a momentous change in the life of the college, we would congratulate you on the fulfilment of your high ambitions for our Alma Mater. Without your unfailing labors and those of our esteemed Trustees, this material and spiritual progress could never have been achieved. In the name of the women of these lands we desire to acknowledge that it is due to your creative efforts that the college is to-day a living power in the East. We wish you to be assured of our loyalty, and that our high hopes for the future find their best expression in being identified with your own.

President of the Alumnae Association

MDCCCCXIII - MDCCCCXIV

Signed; MILDRED SEAGER ROWELL.

Wednesday afternoon, in ideal weather, a large assembly filled the chapel for the Commencement exercises. The class of 1913, the faculty and instructors, Ambassador Rockhill and Professor Hart occupied the Platform; and the Ambassador introduced the speaker of the day.

Professor Hart's inspiring address held the audience in close attention. His subject "The Best Thing in the World" was one of universal interest. After tendering a warm greeting from the Trustees of the college in America to the President, Faculty and Students in Constantinople, Professor Hart opened his address by saying that the best thing in the world was being able to speak here, on "The Best Thing in the World." He then went on to enumerate those material good things which men have in days past considered and still do consider among the best things. Obviously, the best things are the things most desired. And of course the one thing most desired is Power, - physical force, the ability to enforce the will. But no, the best thing is wealth, which is exacted by power. Among these best things that make up wealth are palaces, raiment, food, art, enjoyment, the desire of the heart. But nowadays the weak are protected in their acquired and inherited wealth. They have rich raiment, and that of changing fash-

ion; they have palaces at home and palatial conveniences wherever they travel, they enjoy all of art and music. Luxury is the best thing, — the delights of physical ease, delightful surroundings. The world about us is after all the best thing, — nature, and the love of nature, nature peopled by men. No, the best thing in the world is ourselves. College students have a chance to appreciate the fact that they are picked people; they have rare advantages not enjoyed by many. The close associations of college friends, the joys of college fun, the college as a training for the future. The best thing is the graduate of this year, with youth, health, the approval of the Faculty, and going out to have a share in the government of the world. Yes, the best thing is Education, — the acquiring of things of which one can say, "Cela peut être utile"; storing the memory and training the mind, and the association with other minds. College life should teach one to judge of oneself and of one's place and duty in the world. Henry Ward Beecher said, "I think the wickedest people on earth are those who use a face of genius to make themselves selfish in the noblest things." Education also acquaints us with the great men of the race. We may have Lincoln, Homer, Plato, Demosthenes and St. Paul all together with us.

But the best thing in College is the Imagination, — the training of the mind, the soul, the spiritual. There is the utilitarian view of imagination, which says it is to make one's life interesting, through the pleasures of memory and of hope and the greatness of seeing great things, and also to raise one's own character, — for "the just shall live by faith." But the real view of imagination is illustrated by the most remarkable will ever recorded, which here follows: —

"I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheepbound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposal of in this my will.

"My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath:—

"Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

"Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and

the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"Item: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snowclad hills where one may coast. and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim Winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof, the woods and appurtenances, the squirrels and birds, and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

"Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need; as the stars of the sky; the red roses by the wall; the bloom of the hawthorn; the sweet strains of music, and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

"Item: To young men jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength though they are rude; I give them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully, without tithes or diminution.

"Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep."

The best thing in the world is the spiritual, because it is the only permanent thing. Alexander the Great had an army, but it has vanished; yet Alexander's reputation remains. Who can tell us what city was Homer's birthplace? But Homer's poems are immortal. Justinian's palaces have crumbled; yet Justinian's code is the foundation of the laws of all nations. For this College, new buildings and old buildings have their value, but it is the Spirit of the College that is the main thing. The spiritual is the only satisfying and enlightening thing, — the foundation of character. The spirit of the college is, to exalt one's duty to one's neighbor. Remember Dr. E. E. Hale's four rules: look up and not down; look forward and not backward; look out and not in, and lend a hand. It is to exalt one's duty to one's Maker. There is sound wisdom in the answer of the old catechism to the question: What is man's chief end? 'Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever'.

The speaker's parting message to the graduating class was the following quotation from Emerson:— "Let the maiden, with erect soul, walk serenely on her way, accept the hint

of each new experience, try in turn all the gifts God offers her, that she may learn the power and the charm, that like a new dawn radiating out of the deep of space, her new-born being is. The fair girl who repels interference by a decided and proud choice of influences, so careless of pleasing, so wilful and lofty, inspires every beholder with somewhat of her own nobleness. The silent heart encourages her. O friend, never strike sail to a fear. Come into port greatly, or sail with God the seas. Not in vain you live, for every passing eye is cheered and refined by the vision."

After selections by the orchestra, the dean, Dr. Wallace, presented the thirteen candidates for degrees, of whom seven were Armenians, four Bulgarians and two Greeks; and President Patrick conferred on them their degrees and diplomas. A prayer by President C. F. Gates of Robert College closed the exercises, after which the guests were served with refreshments in the lovely garden, where they had an opportunity of meeting the orator of the day.

Thus ended most successfully the twenty-third annual Commencement of the College, and the last that will be held, in all human probability, in the historic grounds at Scutari. For, as Dr. Patrick announced, within the next academic year the College expects to move to its new buildings at Arnaoutkeuy. With a touch of regret at parting with the old associations, there comes to the heart of all friends of the College a lively hope that the more spacious accommodations on the European shores of the Bosphorus will inaugurate a new era of prosperity for the institution.

THE GRAND VIZIER ASSASSINATED.

While our last issue was in the press, a most tragic scene was being enacted not far from the Bible House. Gen. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, the Grand Vizier and Minister of War, having concluded his duties at the War Office or Seraskerat, entered his automobile with his aides, Lieut. Ibrahim Bey and Capt. Eshref Bey, while his valet seated himself by the chauffeur. The auto was on its way from the square of the Sultan Bayazid mosque, commonly known among foreigners as the pigeon mosque, towards the Sublime Porte; and had reached the point where the street leading from the Grand Bazaar to Gedik Pasha crosses the Divan Yolou, or tramway street, when a funeral procession brought the car to a halt. Just then three or four men who were in another motor-car sprang toward that of the Grand Vizier and fired some ten or a dozen shots at Shevket Pasha. Four of these took effect on him, while another ended the life of Ibrahim Bey. The auto was immediately driven at full speed to the War Office and three physicians summoned to the still breathing general, but in a short time life was extinct. Meanwhile the auto containing all but one of the assassins had made off at top speed in the direction of Eyoub. The one who was left behind was soon caught, and proved to be one Topal Tewfik. A little later the automobile was found and identified in Pera, and another man arrested who is supposed to belong to the band. On Friday three more of the supposed assassins were

captured in a house in Pera after a fight in which two or three officers were wounded, one fatally. Several other persons have also been arrested, among them the son of Kiamil Pasha, Gen. Cherkez Süleiman Pasha, and many others in high circles.

Martial law was immediately made more stringent, the patrols all over the city strengthened, and all persons forbidden to be on the streets from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. The city has consequently been remarkably quiet ever since, and the authorities hope to prevent any further breach of public order. Within the last three days these restrictions have been removed.



The funeral of the late Grand Vizier was held with much pomp and ceremony on Thursday. A great cortège, with many detachments of troops and marines and gendarmes, with nearly all the high civil and military functionaries, and two sons of His Majesty the Sultan, formed at the War Office. Among those present were also many senators and deputies, the military attachés of the foreign embassies, Admiral Lympus Pasha, the directors of the principal banks, and many others. A thousand or more students from the University and other lyceums were drawn up along the route of the procession. The coffin was borne slowly along to the mosque

of St. Sophia, where special prayers were said, and at about 1 P. M. the procession started on down towards the Sirkedji landing, *hodjas*, dervishes and *dedes* chanting verses from Koran. The casket and part of the procession were transferred to Kabatash by sea, while the troops and most of the crowd went across the bridge. Past Tash Kishla and the Taxim, the body of the dead general was taken along the road made famous by his liberating army four years ago, to the Hill of Liberty at Shishli, where the interment took place. All the foreign ambassadors were present, with their first dragomans and military attachés, the commanders of the foreign warships, and a detachment of fifty marines of each nationality. After prayers by the Sheikh-ül-Islam and other high religious functionaries, the two coffins of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha and his aide-de-camp were lowered into graves side by side very near the Monument to the heroes of liberty.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Prospects of peace are again brighter, thanks to the vigorous action of the Tsar Nicholas II. Following the words of solemn warning by King George V. to the peace delegates as they were about to leave London for their homes, the Tsar has sent a message to Servia and Bulgaria counselling them in no ambiguous phrases to keep the peace, and declaring that whoever brought on a war between the two Slavic states would prove inimical to Russia as well. He also offered to arbitrate as between them; and both Servia and Bulgaria have already in principle accepted this mediation. It seems likely now that representatives of the four Balkan Allies may meet at St. Petersburg for the further discussion of their problems.

These courageous and weighty words of Emperor Nicholas have met with warm approval very generally over Europe; and in connection with the vigorous advice of Sir Edward Grey and of King George they demonstrate the practical value of open speech as over against the graveyard secrecy of the ordinary type of European diplomacy. They also show how effective individual leadership is, in comparison with the ponderous progress or dead inertia of the far-famed Concert of Europe. Only one slight rumble of discontent has been heard, and that not officially uttered. Austria is represented as not satisfied, since opposition to Servia had been supposed to drive Bulgaria to a *rapprochement* with Austria; and now Russia, her old enemy, appears to have checkmated Austria by this conciliatory attitude and Austria is again left out in the cold.

On the other hand, Austria and Italy seem to be united in opposing the claims of Greece in southern Albania, and their attitude may outweigh the tendency of France to grant more territory to Greece. The problem of the Greco-Albanian frontier has not yet been solved, and the ambassadors of the Powers are hard at work on it.

Servia has indicated her desire to avoid complicating the situation by abstaining thus far from declaring the annexation of the disputed territories which she occupies. Part of

these regions were, by the terms of the treaty with Bulgaria, to belong to Bulgaria, and part were to be submitted to the arbitration of the Tsar.

Dr. Daneff has succeeded in forming a ministry for Bulgaria; and the resignation of Mr. Geshoff appears to have been rather an act of protest against the attitude of Greece and Servia than a result of any disagreement between the Premier and the King. Mr. Geshoff has since his resignation been the recipient of the highest honor in the gift of King Ferdinand, the insignia of the Order of Saints Cyril and Methodius. He is said to be the first and only Bulgarian to have been given this decoration.

The governments of Greece and Servia have proposed to the Bulgarian government that three-fourths of the troops be demobilized immediately on both sides; and this will probably be done. It is understood that the representatives of the Powers have advised the Ottoman Government as well as the Allies to take such a step. The present Cabinet crisis in Turkey, however, has delayed any measures toward immediate demobilization on her part.

PRINCE SAID HALIM PASHA APPOINTED GRAND VIZIER.

His Majesty the Sultan has promoted to the post of Grand Vizier Prince Mehmed Said Halim Pasha, who has held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the cabinet since January last. The Sheikh-ül-Islam, Mehmed Essad Effendi, is retained, and the new cabinet has been tentatively constructed as follows:—

President of Council of State	Halil Bey.
Foreign Affairs	The Grand Vizier
Justice	Ibrahim Bey.
War	Izzet Pasha.
Marine	Chürük Soulou Mahmoud Pasha
Finance	Rifaat Bey.
Interior	Talaat Bey.
Public Works	Osman Nizami Pasha.
Public Instruction	Shükri Bey.
Commerce and Agriculture	Süleiman el Bustani Effendi.
Evkaf	Hairi Bey
Posts and Telegraphs	Oskan Effendi.

It will be seen that this is again a purely Unionist Cabinet. The Union and Progress party appear to be more firmly in the saddle now than for a long time, and this in spite of many enemies. How the new cabinet will work is a problem, the solution of which we must patiently await.

A serious effort was made to secure Rifaat Pasha for the portfolio of foreign affairs, but he would not be persuaded. Prince Said Halim Pasha therefore retains that post together with his duties as Grand Vizier. Halil Bey and Talaat Bey come back into the cabinet again, and Gen. Izzet Pasha ought to make a good Minister of War. Osman Nizami Pasha and Süleiman Effendi el-Bustani, the other new men, are good additions.

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, \$ 1.60 or 6 shillings or 7 1/2 francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1 1/2 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 18, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Three assassinations in six months is a pretty black record for any country. Nazim Pasha, Niazi Bey, Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, — why were they sacrificed? And one cannot avoid the feeling that if the blow of Jan. 23rd which took off the first of the three had only not taken place, the other murders would not have followed. Murder is bad enough at any time; but its baneful consequences are more disastrous when it adds confusion and sorrow to a country already sorely smitten by a disastrous war. The Empire needs quiet and peace; and the villain who bathes his hands in the blood of any leader sins against his country as well as against his own soul. Whatever one may think of the policy or the wisdom of the late Grand Vizier, no one can justify this brutal crime against him; and as the public mind naturally turns to the events of April, 1909, in connection with his name, his loss will always naturally be thought of as that of a true patriot and a most remarkable military leader.

The Commencement address at Scutari by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard was a notable illustration of how an invincible optimism overrides logic. Not content with one "best thing in the world," he marshalled such a bewildering and attractive galaxy of them as called forth the admiration and eager sympathy of his hearers. It is indeed the intellectual and the spiritual, the intangible, the "things that are not" that constitute the really best things. But when one is on the lookout for mercies and blessings, he soon finds his cup so running over that he is moved to say with Stevenson: —

The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

And when we have found this true, the best thing in the world is to go out, as Professor Hart has done, and tell others so as well. The essence of happiness lies in sharing the best things with others. The problem is, not whether we have a right to tell others of what we have found to be the best thing in the world, but whether we can in any way justify

ourselves if we do *not* tell them. Herein is the secret of Christianity and of philanthropy. The best things are improved and multiplied by being shared.

The last issue of the *Congregationalist* contains a paragraph about an "escaped Minnesota convert," who came back to serve out the rest of his sentence carrying his Bible in one hand. Whether or not this was a printer's error for "convict," it has started up a train of thought concerning a lot of other "escaped converts" who have not yet returned, and whom the church in this country needs to hunt up. Were we to compare the total number of additions to the churches of the land with the death-rate, there would be found a considerable leakage somewhere. What has become of these persons who have united with the evangelical churches of the Ottoman Empire and are now unaccounted for? Many of them doubtless have gone to America or Egypt or elsewhere while others have left the villages or towns where they belong for the temptations of the Capital. Have the pastors followed them up to the best of their ability? Does the clerk of the church know their present addresses? Have they been given letters of recommendation to the church or Y. M. C. A. where they have gone? And have they since been followed up to see whether they are in safe church connections again in their new homes? The churches of the Capital are always glad to hear from the other towns as to any young man or woman who comes up hither to earn a living, that they may seek out such a one and help him or her to congenial surroundings. What a sad chapter might be written about the "escaped converts" who did not return, but went away farther and farther from everything good and finally lost their hold on God.

Every pastor and every friend of such persons as leave their home associations for the temptations of a large city or a strange land, has a duty toward these, to bring them in touch with good surroundings as soon as possible, that there may be fewer wrecks along our shores, and more power conserved for the Church. We hear of many youths who are fleeing the country to escape military service. One wonders whether there are also those who flee towards Tarshish because they do not wish to go as the Lord has told them to Nineveh. While our Evangelical churches here are crying out for more preachers, there is a constant stream of Christian young men leaving the land, and the problem of how to recruit the ministry is becoming more acute. How can we impress these capable young men with the fact that Nineveh is within the Ottoman Empire, and is in desperate need of preachers of righteousness? If anyone has wisdom on this topic, let us hear it for the common good.

President Schurman of Cornell University, who is now acting as American Minister to Greece and Montenegro, arrived in this city last week Tuesday, and after spending Sunday in Brousa, returned here Monday and left yesterday by Roumanian steamer for Bucharest.

MAHMOUD SHEVKET PASHA.

The late Grand Vizier was a native of Baghdad, having been born there some 57 years ago. His primary schooling was in Baghdad; and in 1875, when about twenty years old, he entered the military school at Pancaldi, in the Capital, from which he graduated with the rank of staff captain. He was sent to Crete, but returned the next year as instructor in the military school, and was attached to the staff of Gen. von der Goltz Pasha. Later he was sent to Germany to supervise the receiving of a consignment of arms; and about his time was made lieutenant-colonel. He used German and French as well as Arabic and Turkish. In 1894 he was sent to France on another military mission, and on his return became brigadier-general. He was afterwards for a year in Arabia, and in 1905 he was made Lieut.-General and appointed Vali of Kossovo. He held this post at the proclamation of the constitution. A few months later he was placed in command of the 3rd Army Corps, with headquarters at Salonica; and it was in this capacity that he started, on the outbreak of the counter-revolution in April, 1909, for Constantinople at the head of the Army of Liberation. His remarkable capacity as a military leader was shown then to the whole world, and evoked much enthusiasm. In the cabinet of Hakki Pasha he was given the portfolio of war, which he held under successive cabinets till July 9th of last year, when he resigned and was made Senator. On Jan. 23rd, the revolution which ended the Kiamil Pasha government and cost the life of Gen. Nazim Pasha, brought Marshal Mahmoud Shevket Pasha into power as Grand Vizier and Minister of War. Less than five months later, his career ended.

Shevket Pasha had been decorated with the grand cordon of the *Osmanié*, the grand cordon of the *Medjidié* set in brilliants, the silver and gold medals of the *Imtiaz*, the gold medal of the *Liakat*, the Arts medal, and the Thessalian war medal (1897); also the grand cordons of the orders of the Crown of Italy, of the Iron Crown of Austria, and of St. Sava of Servia.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Smyrna, June 12th, 1913.

The close of the College year is always marked with concerts, dramatic exhibitions and the presentation of medals. This year these events have crowded themselves into the space of about one week so that Assembly Hall has resounded to the harmonious melodies of the pipe organ and the trained voices, as well as to the less harmonious clapping of hands and shouts of congratulation.

On the morning of May 30th solid silver medals were presented to the Junior and Senior Association Football Teams. These teams have won three fine trophies during the year — the two championship cups offered by the Pan-Ionian League and the Senior Championship Cup offered by the Smyrna Schools' Football Association.

On the evening of the same day a concert was given under the auspices of the Students' Choral Union and under the direction of Rev. W. H. Brett. The Union gave some twelve glees and part songs and these were much appreciated by the audience. Solos and recitations made up the rest of the program.

The annual oratorical contest for the Angell Prize Medal was held on June 4th. There were nine contestants and their orations made an interesting and illustrative exposition of the objects of the American Humane Society. The medal was won by Souren Tashjian. The second in rank was Michael Costakis, who was presented with a fine book.

The Greek Literary Society, "Homeros," presented its annual drama on June 5th. This year the "Ekabe" or "Hecuba" of Euripides was given and an audience of some five hundred people warmly applauded the students. A number of young ladies from the Collegiate Institute assisted the College boys in acting the drama. The Greek Metropolitan, Abp. Chrysostom, honored the Society by his presence and the heads of the two large Greek Gynnasiums of the city also attended the exhibition.

C. W. L.

CRAMPED QUARTERS FOR GIRLS.

Probably other High Schools in Turkey have been through or are going through experiences similar to the following, told with reference to the Girls' High School at Sivas, in a leaflet just issued by Sivas Station: —

"Hitherto we have been seriously cramped by lack of room. Our study-hall, into which by filling every available part we have crowded a hundred sixteen girls, is used also for a Sabbath school, and for services and lectures for the students. Our only other building, intended primarily for a missionary residence, not only contains class rooms, a Greek primary school, a kindergarten of some sixty youngsters, the pedagogy library, and a room for weekly teachers' meetings, the Y. M. C. A., lace-making industry by which many poor women eke out a living, and music department, but also a boarding school of forty-five girls, two Armenian teachers and one American teacher, the latter having also the station treasury. It takes both ingenuity and patience to avoid trying conflicts. The girls sleep on the floor in class rooms as well as the dormitory, and even in zero weather must wash at the fountain.

"With what hope and longing do we look forward to our new building. Our plan is for a long building with a wing at each end. The wings are to be thirty-six by fifty-four feet and the portion between, fifty-four by twenty-four. One wing is to contain, on the main floor, the study hall, to seat one hundred fifty girls. In the other wing is to be the flat for the American ladies, and the boarding school, reading-room and library, while class rooms and a teachers' room are in the middle part. In the basement, level with the ground in front but five feet under ground in the back, are kitchens, dining and store rooms in one wing; model-school, common-room, wash-room and laundry in the other, while

between are practice-rooms and additional class rooms and if necessary teachers' rooms and dormitories. Over the boarding-school wing will be an attic, but as the study-hall must be higher than ordinary rooms, it throws the attic into the second story on that side.

"Our present quarters will then be available for the middle and primary schools, now cramped into a hired house, with a very poor play ground. If the fund be promptly raised, and we can have our new building next year, it will indeed be a year of Jubilee for the American Girls' School in Sivas."

FAVRE BOYS' HOME, BARDIZAG.

The closing exercises of the Favre Boys' Home were held on Wednesday June 11th, in Chambers Hall. There was a large turn-out of interested friends. The Hall was charmingly decorated with the large golden flowers of St. Johnswort and daisies, the recitations, songs and the First class song service all bore on the season's subjects, — spring, flowers and nature's joys. The chair was taken by Rev. J. P. McNaughton and great enthusiasm was shown. In the Senior class there were 6 certificates granted which qualified for entering the High School as freshmen. The "Soldiers' march" by the Kindergarten class called forth tremendous applause, the precision of the movements and careful singing doing great credit to the training by Miss Yeranian. The Kennedy Technical School was represented by Mr. Hume, who in a few words showed how the powers of observation and neatness of hand were cultivated by the classes conducted there. After exhibiting some of the best models, made entirely by the boys, the specimens were handed to the makers as prizes. The singing of the whole school was very pleasing, the "Scout Song" and the Armenian hymn on springtime, being particularly good. The short Hantess was opened and closed with prayer, and we separated with thankful feelings for the blessing which had been granted to the year's work and a strong hope for the future.

E. L. N.

DON'T DESPAIR.

The *Sabah* says: —

We must energetically combat the despair and the indifference that threaten to seize various classes of our people as a result of the late calamities. We need civic courage and resolution; this can save us; it is such firm resolve and activity in the line of progress as characterized Austria after 1849 and Japan after 1868, that we now need. We must be certain that Turkey can indeed again assume a place worthy of her past. But to reach this goal we must above all labor incessantly, and not oppose progress nor deny its good influence. We have lost very large territories. But we must remember through what sad crises Austria, France and even Spain have passed in turn, all of which we now see prospering. Our damage is only material damage. It is not a judgment of condemnation. Such a judgment comes to those who sleep and do not awake. This view of the case shows us that thoughtful persons who love their country have two duties to perform: — on the one hand to combat despair, and on

the other, to give no place to the indifference which seems to have seized some circles. We can become a prosperous nation. That depends on ourselves. Our good fortune is in our own hands. While we employ all possible activity, we must not despair. If we should fail — which God forbid! — to show such activity, then we must lose all hope. We trust that this danger may be avoided by our awakening from our sleep.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The French daily *Jeune Turc* has been suppressed because of a cartoon adjudged offensive to a friendly sovereign.

A large party of Americans left on Friday last, mainly members of the Constantinople College staff going away for the summer.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Constantinople and Salonica and environs last Saturday. The centre of the disturbance was in Tirnovo, Bulgaria, where considerable damage was done.

We regret to announce the death last week of Mr. Haroutune Costikyan, deacon of the First Evangelical Church of Constantinople, who was well known in Marsovan as well as at the capital, and was an energetic Christian worker.

The British battleship "Zealandia" left this harbor on Monday and has been replaced by the cruiser "Black Prince."

THE PROVINCES.

Another accident occurred two days ago in Smyrna harbor when a sailing-ship struck a mine and was wrecked. Fortunately the captain and crew escaped alive.

The Grand Chelebi of the Bektashi Dervishes, who lives in Konia, is making an extended visit to this city.

Direct steamer communication between Constantinople and Rodosto on the Marmora was last Friday reestablished after an interval of eight months. The Bulgarians are preparing to evacuate the region of Rodosto as soon as possible.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours: — 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy of Kortcha left Monday by Austrian boat for Trieste via Salonica. They expect to attend the Zurich S. S. Convention on their way to America.

Rev. L. F. Ostrander met with rather a severe accident at Samokov on Saturday, June 7th, falling from half way up the ladder in the gymnasium, and striking on the spring-board, which lay beneath him. Most providentially, though he was much shaken and bruised, he sustained no worse injury than the dislocation of his left wrist and the severe spraining of the entire forearm. He is making satisfactory progress, but may be more or less disabled for a long time.

Mr. Carl Compton, of Grinnell, Iowa, has been secured as instructor in Anatolia College, and expects to come to Marsovan this fall. He has been for the past year president of the Y. M. C. A. of Grinnell College.

Miss Isabelle M. Blake of Aintab is to spend a year more in America, in connection with the office of the Woman's Board in Boston, before returning to her work.

Mrs. Dewey and daughter of Mardin left Constantinople last Friday for Venice on their way to Switzerland.

Sir Louis Mallet, of the Foreign Office in London, has been designated as successor to Sir Gerard Lowther as British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Sir Gerard is leaving very soon.

OTHER LANDS.

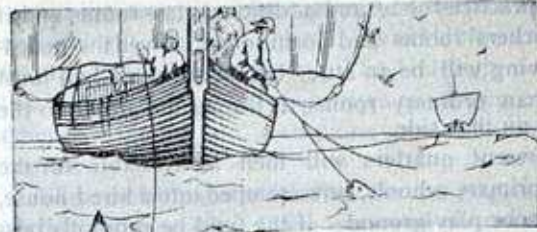
Of the 5,373 vessels passing through the Suez Canal during 1912, 3335 were British, 698 German, 343 Dutch, and the rest scattering.

The first of the challenge matches in polo between England and America was won by the Americans by a score of 5½ to 3, and the second by 4½ to 4¼.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, brother of the ex-Shah, is again attempting to raise a revolution in Persia, but has been defeated and wounded, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg.

In the preliminary contests for the Davis cup, the international tennis trophy now held by Great Britain, Germany defeated France and the United States defeated Australia.

The 25th anniversary of the accession of Kaiser Wilhelm II. was observed with appropriate ceremonies last Sunday throughout the German world.



Makes
Blood,
Bone,
Brain,
Fat and
Muscle

'KEPLER'

(TRADE MARK)

SOLUTION

A delicious digestive
tonic-food for wasted
bodies and weak
constitutions

Sold by
all the
Principal
Pharmacists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

nr 430

ALL
RIGHTS
RESERVED

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE YOST,



in TURKISH

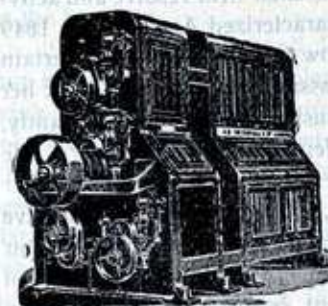
and

all Languages.

DILSIZ ZADE HAN

STAMBOUL.

Agents: EDWARDS & SONS. Constantinople



THE MIDGET MILL.

Make your own Flour

It always pays when

Done on our Midget Mill

Get all particulars from

Edwards & Sons

There is only one

Midget Mill and

It will pay you to

Let us send you

Leaflets and particulars.

Write today to DILSIZ ZADE HAN, Stamboul.



FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

BAKER'S STORES.

PERA & STAMBOUL.



Sole Agents for EMERSON & PATRICIAN
American boots and shoes.

One quality only for Gentlemen at 120 piastres and
one quality only for Ladies at 108 piastres.

We do not mean by this, however, that we sell only one shape for Gentlemen and one shape for Ladies, for we stock all sizes, shapes and varieties for both sexes; but what we DO mean is, that we sell **only one quality** and that we **guarantee** that quality, and we refund our customer's money if any defect due to bad workmanship or to bad leather is found in any of the goods sold by us.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djiatessi.

Branches:

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 5, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Special Parcel Post Department for all the Towns of Turkey. Goods shipped also to Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania.

Price lists in Turkish, French, or English giving full Details, free from the Head Office.

1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

PANNONIA (10,000 tons)	June 1st. 1913
CARPATHIA (13,000 ")	8th. ")
IVERNIA (14,000 ")	21st. ")
SAXONIA (14,000 ")	July 9th. ")
PANNONIA (10,000 ")	24th. ")
CARPATHIA (13,000 ")	31st. ")
IVERNIA (14,000 ")	Aug. 13th. ")

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARPATHIA (13,000 tons)	June 6th. 1913
PANNONIA (10,000 ")	July 22nd. ")
CARPATHIA (13,000 ")	29th. ")

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0
Second Cabin from £10:0:0
in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:0:0
Second " " £13:0:0

Rates from Patras:

First Class, from £15:0:0
Second " " £13:0:0

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchিনি Rihtim Han, Galata.

Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste at the cheapest rates.

WATCH THIS SPACE

For FIRE

LIFE

& BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

& GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: N. K. PLUMMER.

AGENTS: WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Tchinili Rihtim Han,

GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country.

CATALOGUES in English, Armenian and Turkish,
containing 400 Titles,

Free on application.

	Pages	Price
Redhouse's Lexicon, English-Turkish, cloth	827	80
The same, half bound		95
Redhouse's Lexicon, Turkish-English, cloth	2224	160
The same, half bound		180
These are the only complete English-Turkish and Turkish-English Lexicons.		

Send orders to

W. W. PEET,

Bible House, Constantinople.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY.

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

« ذی اوربانت » فنجانجیلر یوقوشی آمریگان خان.

مدیر مسئول صومیل ق. هارونیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.