

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 11

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ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

A letter from Prof. Huntington has confirmed the news of Dr. Washburn's death. The College has arranged for a fitting observance of this sad and solemn event. Monday, March 15th, all college exercises were suspended. Next Sunday, March 21st, has been appointed for the memorial service, which will be held at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon in order to make it easier for the alumni and friends of Dr. Washburn living in the city to attend. All who wish to honor his memory are invited to be present. The usual morning service will be omitted. The date of the death is not yet certain, but we know that the burial service took place at the Mt. Vernon Church in Boston at noon of a beautiful day, Thursday, Feb. 18th. It is a satisfaction to know that the Faculty was represented by Prof. Huntington, who went from New York to Boston to attend the service. Further details are still lacking. So great and irreparable a loss cannot be fitly expressed in words, nor is this an appropriate occasion to pay a tribute to so great a life. We hope that THE ORIENT will afford us room for the publication of what shall be spoken in his honor at the memorial service next Sunday.

Last Sunday we had the privilege of welcoming at our evening service, Prof. Reed, Dean of the International College at Smyrna. Prof. Reed gave an absorbing and enlightening address upon student life in Japan, where he served as a teacher in an American college before coming to Turkey.

The repetition of the senior play under the patronage of Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau, drew a large and generous audience. The total of contributions above expenses has amounted to Lt. 52. The College feels itself much honored to be able to render, however unworthily, a small service to assist Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau in their untiring effort for the American Red Cross work of our city.

On Tuesday evening, March 9th, the second student concert under Prof. Estes' direction was held in Long Hall. Excellent as other such concerts have been, this appeared to surpass them all. A large chorus rendered three varied and brilliant selections with great delicacy and ease. Messrs. S. Tevonian and Shefik played groups of piano pieces: the former with much brilliancy, selections calling for considerable technical skill; the latter, with much musical feeling and tonal beauty, familiar and popular pieces by Grieg and Chopin. Mr. Mildeff gave much pleasure with his rich and pure tenor voice. Mr. H. Tevonian played the ever popular *Cavatina* by Raff, simply and with smooth and pleasing tone.

The Sophomore Class Society on Wednesday evening,

March 10th, received and entertained with music, a play, and aesthetic dancing. In all respects the class gave much pleasure to its guests. The play chosen was a Restoration comedy, Vanbrugh's *Relapse*, purged, abbreviated, and slightly remodelled by Sheridan to suit a Drury Lane audience of a century later, and called a "Trip to Scarborough." So unusual is the representation of a Restoration comedy that it is not unlikely that Robert College may boast the distinction of being the only educational institution to make the attempt for at least a century. The experiment was a rare privilege to any interested in the study of literature, and it was a pleasant series of quaint scenes from a remote age to those who viewed it with a less pedantic zeal. The plot, like that of all its contemporaries is trivial and improbable, and its distinction lies in its almost unexcelled portraiture of 17th century society types. Lord Foppington remains, as a noted critic once said, "the best fop that was ever brought on the English stage." It is an honor to welcome him to Robert College. It is no easy matter to portray types that we no longer know or understand, but it is to be said that the boys of the class under Mrs. Morgan's clever management gave the play an astonishingly effective reading. Mr. Garbis, entrusted with the difficult rôle of Foppington, gave it an appropriate air of urbanity; Mr. Shefik as the scheming brother, and Mr. Arditoglou as the outraged father gave life to the plot, and Mr. Inglessis, the fond nurse, and Mr. Papazoglou as the charming ward and daughter, were irresistible visions of domestic innocence and loveliness. It would be pleasant to dwell on the niceties of the long list of characters, but space forbids. We are once more grateful to Mrs. Morgan for her interest in promoting dramatic art among us. The remainder of the entertainment was equally agreeable. There could be little doubt that the participants in the number entitled "An Oriental Dance" were familiar with the manners therein portrayed; there were, perhaps, some in the audience who found them more attractive than those of the 17th century.

E. B. W.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

On the western front, the British have captured the village of Nieuwe Capelle, and a height south of Ypres. They have also been bombarding again the region of Westende. On the other hand the Germans are reported as bombarding Nieuport with their big 42-centimetre guns. New German troops are being brought into Flanders, apparently for a strong forward movement there.

The French offensive in Champagne is reported as defi-

nately stopped after several days' desperate fighting. The official German report says the enemy was six times superior in numbers; and although the Germans lost heavily, the losses of the Allies must have been at least three times as great and must reach 45,000 men. The French, who had succeeded at some points in penetrating the German lines, were finally thrown back from those positions. Since then there has been further fighting there, but the French have not been able to advance. The French are said to be using a new form of poisonous hand-grenade and an explosive bullet.

On the eastern front, the Russian forces appear to have been driven back from the region east and south of Augustowo toward Grodno, with heavy loss. The Germans also announce successes northeast of Lomzha, northwest of Ostrolenka, northwest and west of Przasnysz and north of Rawa.

Farther south the Austrians report capturing many thousand Russians south of Gorlice and in the Carpathians, where at various points there has been fierce fighting amid the snows.

The German submarine U 12 has been sunk by the British destroyer "Ariel;" ten of the crew of 28 were rescued. The German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" has arrived at Newport News, Va., for repairs after a most successful raid, bringing in 350 persons taken off from seven vessels sunk. It is said to have gone into dock for a week's repairs under the supervision of the United States naval authorities.

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

The General Staff reported on the 9th:—

1. "Today three hostile battleships bombarded at intervals ineffectively our infantry intrenchments near the Sed-el-Bahr forts. Some mine-sweepers that had tried to approach our mine-field under cover of the fog, were driven away by the fire of our batteries.

2. "The day before yesterday, profiting by the absence of our light squadron which was exploring the Russian coasts, the Russian fleet bombarded the ports of Kilimli, Zongouldak, Kozlou and Eregli. At Zongouldak the French Hospital, in the French quarter, with 15 houses in that region, were burned; in the harbor the Greek steamer "Taxiarchæ" was sunk. A hostile torpedo-boat that tried to get near the harbor was injured by our batteries and withdrew. At Eregli 50 old wooden houses in the Greek quarter were burned by the explosion of the shells; the director of the Russian Navigation Company, who was a Greek, was wounded and his wife and two children killed. In the harbor the "Principessa Giovanna," flying the Italian flag, and the "Neva," "Heybeli Ada," and "Persia" were sunk but their crews were saved. As a result of the bombardment which lasted 6 hours, in these four places there were seven slightly wounded among soldiers and civilians."

The report of the 10th was:—

"On the Caucasus front an attack of the enemy on one

of our detachments near Artvin was successfully repulsed, and we took from the Russians a certain number of prisoners and a mitrailleuse.

"The attack of March 7th by the enemy on the heights of Balukli, west of Artvin, was entirely repulsed and the intrenchments that had been in possession of the Russians were occupied by our men. In this fight the enemy lost over 150 men, of whom at least one was an officer.

"Today two hostile battleships feebly and at long intervals bombarded our Koum Kale and Sed-el-Bahr positions.

"On the night of March 8th at Smyrna a mine gatherer that tried to approach the mine-field, struck a mine and sank. Yesterday the enemy's fleet ineffectively bombarded the Smyrna forts for an hour. A hydroaeroplane flying toward our forts was forced by the fire of our special anti-aeroplane batteries to retire."

The report of the 11th was:—

"No news has reached us from the Caucasus front.

"Last night several mine-sweepers under the protection of a cruiser and some torpedo-boats tried to approach the mine-field at the Dardanelles; some of the mine-sweepers were sunk by the violent fire of our batteries, at which the rest were forced to withdraw. Today no attempt has thus far been made by the two cruisers and few torpedo-boats left by the enemy in front of the Straits.

"In the Aegean Sea a transport and two warships belonging to the enemy were torpedoed by our warships."

The report of the 12th says:—

"It has been ascertained that the official report of yesterday concerning the doings of our warships in the Aegean have been falsely interpreted. The publications of the newspapers, aside from the official despatch, on the details of this action, are not true.

"For three days the enemy has made no serious attack on the Dardanelles. The attempt of the enemy on the night before last to find the mines in the Strait, as reported yesterday, completely failed, the result being this: Seven mine-sweepers protected by a cruiser and some torpedo-craft approached the mine-field, but the fire of our light batteries damaged the cruiser and sank two of the mine-sweepers; a third of these struck a mine and sank."

The report of the 14th says:—

"Today a hostile battleship bombarded at long intervals Sed-el-Bahr and Koum Kale without result. Last night the enemy tried again to approach the mine-field with their light vessels but were driven away by our batteries with several of the ships injured."

The report of the 15th says:—

"Yesterday about noon a hostile aeroplane tried to fly over the Strait but was forced by our fire to withdraw. Toward evening of the same day a battleship from a distance opened an ineffective fire on the heights near the entrance to the Dardanelles; but one of the shells fired in return struck it and it immediately withdrew. Today the enemy's ships have not been seen before the entrance of the Strait."

FUNERAL OF REV. GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D.

In our issue of February 24th, the date of Dr. Washburn's death was wrongly given as Feb. 17th. It now appears that it occurred on the 15th; he died after a short illness of pneumonia, contracted from exposure in an automobile; and the funeral was held at Mount Vernon Church, Boston, on Thursday, the 18th, at noon. It was a beautiful day, and many friends gathered to pay their last tribute to the great educator, among them several who had known him in Turkey. Dr. H. S. Jelalian of Boston, as representing the Armenian friends of that vicinity, read the following paper at the service:—

"And the children of Israel wept for Moses." These are the pregnant words in which the sacred writer describes the expression of sorrow felt by the children of Israel for the passing away of their great leader, lawgiver and prophet. Likewise we today assemble here in this sacred edifice to give expression to our deep sense of gratitude for the noble life and services of one who lived among us and labored for us for over half a century. We thank God for the labors among us of the Hamlin and Washburn families. These two men, Cyrus Hamlin and George Washburn, have been our benefactors in more senses than one. They gave us bread when we were hungry, they gave us medicine when we were sick, they gave us a magnificent institution of learning when we were ignorant, and above all, they conjointly with their associates in the field gave us the Gospel of Jesus Christ when in the fulness of time as a nation we began to feel thirsty for righteousness. To be sure, we had had the Gospel for 16 centuries, but it was a closed book for the common people. I am ready to proclaim on this solemn occasion the solemn fact that if the American Board had not done anything else for the various peoples of the Turkish Empire, but had just sent Cyrus Hamlin and George Washburn to labor among us as they did, the supporting churches of the Board at home would have been amply repaid for their sacrifices. We are more than glad to give this testimony at a time when some people in our churches in America seem to be doubtful concerning the usefulness of foreign missions.

If you ask me as to where I would look for a convincing evidence for the greatness of George Washburn's life, I would instinctively point to his great personality. He was great, because his personality was great. Those of us who were fortunate enough to come under the beneficent influence of his inspiring personality here or over there, always felt that we were in the presence of a great man.

But what was the peculiarity of his greatness? He combined in his charming personality to a high degree intellectual aristocracy with social democracy. He knew the world and understood the politics of Europe as few men have understood it, but he never allowed the privileges of his exalted position in a monarchical country to interfere with the free expression of his sturdy American manhood. He was

an American in an Oriental environment. Twice the President of the United States offered him the position of American Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, but he declined it. He was an ambassador of peace from the Christian people of America to the peoples of Turkey, who needed light and education. For thirty years during his presidency of the college he was a connecting link between the highest and the best in the Anglo-Saxon world and the Levant. While in frequent correspondence with such exalted personages as William E. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain on the one hand, he was in daily contact with the humble folk who needed his ministrations in Turkey on the other. Could a man do any more or any better for the various peoples of another country? Now that he has rested from his labors, we affectionately bid him farewell saying, Adieu Father Washburn, Adieu, "till we meet again."

THE SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

The following special instructions have been published regarding the method of saluting the Ottoman flag when it passes with the troops:—

1. The salute is given standing and facing the flag. When the flag is within ten paces from passers-by, they must stop, stand at attention, perfectly still, the hands at the sides of the legs. While the flag is going the distance of the ten paces, they must follow it with their eyes, turning the head gradually, and with the right hand above the right eyebrow where they must keep it till the flag is three paces past, with the eyes always on the flag. They must then turn and lower the hand. Bowing, or moving the left hand, while making the *temennah*, is not allowed.

2. If one is walking and approaches a stationary regimental flag, one must face the flag when at a distance of six paces, make the salute, and keep the right hand above the right eyebrow till opposite the flag, always with the eyes on the flag; then turn and lower the hand.

3. A furled flag is not to be saluted.

4. When passing in a carriage or motor-car, if one meets a regimental flag either moving or at rest, he must sit up straight, not leaning back, and as in Art. 1, the vehicle meanwhile slowing down.

5. If on horseback, one must slow down to a walk and face the flag and salute.

6. Trolleys and autobuses must also slow down and the passengers therein must salute, rising when possible. Chauffeurs, motormen and persons on bicycles are allowed to merely turn their heads toward the flag, so as to avoid accidents.

NOTICE.

A sacred concert will be given at the Armenian Evangelical Church, Ainali Tcheshmè, Pera, on Friday, March 26th, at 3 p. m. Maestro Vittorio Radeaglia, M. and Mme Laghos and others will take part. Admission, 20 piastres.

THE DANGERS OF ASIA.

The *Sabah* thinks that the policy of the European nations concerning Asia is a root of the present difficulties. It says:—

"The Triple Entente in this question pursues a policy of invasion and conquest. The protectorate that England has established over Egypt is a beginning. We may also cite as proofs of the same the much-heralded intention of Russia regarding the Dardanelles, and the publications of the English and French press on the subject of Asiatic Turkey. The spirit of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 about Persia as well as their policy in Afghanistan proves that the Triple Entente proposes to change the principle of 'Asia for the Asiatics,' and make it 'Asia for the Europeans.' The notes sent during the last few weeks by Japan, an ally of the Triple Entente, to the Chinese government leave no doubt as to the intentions of the Tokio government. But Japan will find drawn up against her new policy not only the European powers but also the United States. The very significant preparations of the American fleet and the initiative taken by former President Roosevelt for the formation of a volunteer army are so many notices served on Japan. If Japan makes one more move, she will find herself face to face with the Americans, who are not fond of confining their politics to paper documents. The powers of the Triple Entente from time to time have defended in Europe the principle of preserving the nationalities; but in Asia they do not pay the least attention to this principle. On the contrary the diplomats and press of the Triple Alliance insist on respecting the rights of the Asiatic nations. Germany and Austria have promised to assure the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and also our sovereignty in Egypt and Cyprus. The Austro-German press applauds the idea of a Turkish-Persian-Afghan alliance. The articles published on this subject show to what extent the Triple Alliance wishes to defend the rights and territorial integrity of this country. Germany limits her policy to economic questions. Such a policy is compatible with the rights of the Asiatic nations to existence, independence, civilization and progress; and this brings about a community of interests between the Triple Alliance and the Asiatic powers. The policy followed by the two groups of powers explains the reason for the profound hatred that the Asiatic nations feel against the powers of the Triple Entente."

GREEK AFFAIRS.

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* of the 12th says editorially:—

The cabinet crisis that arose in Greece on the withdrawal of Venizelos still continues. Zaimis, seeing after twenty-four hours that he could not form a cabinet, declined the burden of responsibility placed upon him by the king. The same responsibility was placed in succession on two other persons after him. But the fact that no one of these had ever held any position of trust was proof before hand

that they could not undertake successfully a post of such weight and difficulty. And in fact, after trying for twenty-four hours each, they informed the king that they could do nothing. So that Greece is still in the midst of a great struggle. There are all sorts of rumors as to what is taking place in Athens in this interval; for instance, the papers announced that Venizelos was going to Crete; and two days later that as he was going out in his automobile, the crowd gathered around and stopped his car, shouting "Long live the Hellenic Republic!" and "Long live Venizelos, President of the Hellenic Republic!" Unfortunately just at this crisis the telegraphic cables have been broken by a storm that has arisen in the Balkans, and we can get no clear news of the internal state of Greece, nor verify the rumors we hear. But in any case there can be no doubt that Athens and perhaps the whole of Greece is going through a very unhealthy moral crisis. Men like Venizelos who are greedy of success and position do not easily resign the place they have secured. To make a great rumpus and to disturb the public peace are necessities of their character.

To try to stir up the feelings of the deputies against the king by saying in the Chamber: "I resign because the policy I have been pursuing is not approved by the king," shows what sort of a deceiver of the people he is. The incident of the automobile is the more probable as it matches so well his character. A man of such character, so greatly loved by the people, it may well be understood would oppose with all his power the formation of a new government, and would put all sorts of difficulties in the way of the carrying out of the policy of the king. The failure of the persons called upon to form a new cabinet may be thus explained. The majority both of the people and of the deputies are on the side of Venizelos, and any new government will find itself faced by very great difficulties.

Then how can they get out of this trouble? The only way is by shutting up the Chamber and establishing a military government. The King of Greece must either place Venizelos again in power, or he must crush the forces on which this man relies, namely the Chamber and the people.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The Theta Alpha Society celebrated President Patrick's birthday on Wednesday evening by the presentation of a farce called "The Marriage of the Professor" written some years ago by Dr. Patrick. This play was most excellently acted by the members of the Society with the able assistance of Dr. Ellis, and was a complete surprise, not only to Dr. Patrick, but also to the whole College (except the Theta Alpha Society), so well had they kept the secret through all the preceding weeks of rehearsal.

It was also under the auspices of this same society that the College enjoyed on Saturday evening, the great privilege of hearing one of Professor Watson's wonderful Shakespeare Readings. He read "The Merchant of Venice" in our Assembly Hall, to the joy and profit of the whole College and Preparatory Department.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MARCH 17, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

At last confirmation by letter has come of the death of ex-President George Washburn of Robert College, and simultaneously news of the funeral in Boston. Dr. Washburn's work was done, and none can regret his home-going. The evening of his life was lightened by his residence in peace and quiet in the home of his son; and with the labor of his long life ended, the call was, we doubt not, a welcome one to him. Yet our hearts go out in sympathy to our beloved Mrs. Washburn, whose loneliness is none the less real because of her confident assurance of the life beyond.

Probably more than a thousand different students came under the personal influence of Dr. Washburn during his connection with Robert College. These were of many nationalities and classes; and each bore away the impression of having had to do with a truly great heart. Naturally he was nearer to some than to others, and especially intimate with the graduates; but his influence was too deep to be confined to a few. Over fifty American instructors who were associated with him for a longer or shorter period also thank God for the impress of his life and character on their lives. His calm and judicious temperament, his strong sense of justice, his prevailing optimism, and his quiet trust in God were all helpful and inspiring. For the period during which he presided over the destinies of the College, he was just the right sort of a man for the helm. His memory will long be a blessing to the institution, and to the whole body of those who knew him.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross, postponed from October 31st, 1914, will be held at the Embassy on March 23rd at 11 o'clock. The presence of all members of the Chapter is earnestly desired.

AN EARLY MISSIONARY'S VISIT
TO GREEK ISLANDS.

(See THE ORIENT of Feb. 10, 1915, p. 48.)

HYDRA.

Sept. 20, 1833. We left Syra last evening about sunset and arrived at Hydra in twenty-two hours. By the aid of a gentleman to whom we had a letter of introduction we obtained almost immediately a room where we can remain for a few days.

21. Called in company with Mr. King on the venerable Admiral Miaulis. He received us very politely and conversed freely respecting the state and prospects of the country. The present population of this island he estimates at 15,000. Hydra has suffered exceedingly in consequence of the diversion of its commerce. One evidence of this is the low price of rent. Houses which, were they in Athens, would rent for twenty or twenty-five dollars a month, here rent for *one*, although the population of this city is nearly three times as great as that of Athens.⁽¹⁾ There is something remarkable in the fact of the inhabitants of Hydra being compelled to flee from their comfortable abodes for want of the means of subsistence; that in a country exceedingly destitute of houses that place which contains the best houses should be deserted by its inhabitants. It is explained however by the two following circumstances. These beautiful houses have escaped the desolations of war, partly on account of the natural strength of the island, and partly because of the well-known bravery of its inhabitants. Many of them are now deserted because of the diminution of commerce. The greater part of the large vessels of the Hydriots were destroyed during the war. In consequence of this, the extensive carrying trade which they formerly had, is now in the hands of others. Deprived of their commerce they are compelled to seek a livelihood elsewhere, for this island, naturally a barren rock, does not within itself afford the means of subsistence to its inhabitants.

In the afternoon we visited two private schools, both on the plan of mutual instruction. One of them contains only about twenty scholars, the other nearly sixty. A number of scholars in the latter appeared to have made very commendable progress, considering the great deficiency of books. Both the teachers stated that they have for a long time received little or no wages. They continue in their employment, in the hope of receiving assistance before long from Government. We engaged to furnish them with the most necessary books.

22. Both the abovementioned teachers called, and we supplied them with testaments, school books and tracts. One of them remained while we had reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

⁽¹⁾ The population of Athens was estimated in 1812 at 12,000, but in 1833 it had fallen to about 5,000; in 1871 it was 48,000; and in 1907 (without Piræus), 167,479.

SPETSÆ.

23. Left Hydra about noon and arrived at this place in three hours. We were kindly received by Mr. Orloff, to whom we had a letter of introduction from Hydra. Mr. Orloff introduced us to the Abbot of the monastery who entertained us hospitably and invited us to remain with him during our stay in Spetsæ.

24. In the morning we visited the schools. These are four in number, constituting probably a better supply than is enjoyed by most towns of the same size in Greece. One of these is a school of Ancient Greek and contains forty scholars. One is on the system of mutual instruction, with about seventy scholars. The other two are taught according to the old system; viz. by the exclusive use of the Psalter and church books in Ancient Greek. To one of these, as well as to the Lancasterian school, we gave books. The teacher of the other professed himself very desirous of using our books, but said that the *parents* would not consent. The *Oeconomus* (or principal priest of the island), who accompanied us, very promptly replied to this teacher, saying that "the teacher should guide the parents in respect to the books to be used by their children, and not, for the sake of pleasing them, adopt a system which he himself confessed was a bad one." He afterward gave it as his opinion that the teacher had said those things merely as a covert to his own prejudices.

We were happy to find both the Abbot and the *Oeconomus* very friendly to us and our cause. The latter gave us a letter of introduction to the Abbot of the monastery of Cranidi.

This is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated in Argolis, nearly opposite Spetsæ, but at an hour's distance from the nearest harbor. As it lay on our route and would occasion us very little delay to visit it, we determined to do so. As soon therefore as we could supply the numbers of Spetsiotes who called on us to obtain testaments, school-books and tracts (which was not till about half past one o'clock p. m.) we went on board our *caïque*, and at five o'clock reached the north harbor of Cranidi, which is called Killada. The monastery is near the harbor. We were kindly received by the Abbot and also by the collector of customs for the port, who invited us to occupy a room in his house.

CRANIDI.

25. This morning we rode, in company with our host, the collector, to Cranidi. It is situated, like most of the older towns and cities in Greece, on a hill, and commands an extensive view of the islands and the plains around covered with vineyards. We found only one school of mutual instruction. This is taught by a Cretan female, and contains not far from sixty scholars. We were pleased with its appearance. There are four or five other schools, with about fifty scholars each, but they are taught on the old system. We visited only one of them. The teacher expressed a desire to receive some of our books. In consequence of this we

left a number of books, for the use of the two schools which we had visited, in the hands of the Demogerontes, requesting them to see that the books are employed for the use of these schools, which they promised to do.

In company with the Demogerontes, visited the public school-house. It is a large and commodious building, and contained, in the time of the late President Capo d'Istria, a flourishing Lancasterian school. The Demogerontes are desirous of reestablishing the school as soon as a suitable teacher can be obtained. We promised to aid by the contribution of books as soon as we should be informed by the Demogerontes that the school is recognized. We observed with much pleasure a pile of testaments lying on the table in the school-house. They had undoubtedly been used in the school.

About noon we embarked for Napoli, where we arrived in a little less than four hours.

(From the Journal of Rev. ELIAS RIGGS, D.D.)

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, March 21, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Luther R. Fowle.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 2:30 p. m., Service in memory of the late President Washburn.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Miss Eleanor I. Burns.

NOTICE.

A concert will be given by the Constantinople College Glee Club on Charter Day, March 20th, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The budget of the Constantinople Vilayet for the ensuing year shows a probable deficit of 11,878,517 piastres; and the general council of the Vilayet is studying means of covering this deficit.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has had a number of facsimiles of the Imperial seal, or *toughra*, printed on heavy paper, to be hung in a conspicuous place in all the schools.

Sunday last was March first, old style, and the first day of the financial year of the Ottomans, 1331.

Mr. Lewis Einstein, who from 1906 to 1909 was Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, and after serving as Secretary of the Embassy at Peking was American

Minister at Costa Rica, has arrived here to assist the Ambassador for a time.

Lieut. Commander Edward McCauley, who has commanded the U. S. S. "Scorpion" for the past two years, has been relieved and promoted, and will leave shortly for America. His place will be taken by Lieut. Commander William F. Bricker, who has been acting as naval attaché at the American Embassy in Paris.

THE PROVINCES

A telegram has been received from Professor Zenop Bezjian of Aintab, accepting the position of Civil Representative of the Protestant community, to which he was recently elected. It is hoped that he may arrive in Constantinople possibly next month.

NOTES.

The latest news from Mrs. Atkinson of Harpout is that she is holding her own, and there seem to be no complications.

Mr. Oscar S. Heizer left the capital last Thursday for his new post at Trebizond, going via Angora and Marsovan.

Rev. Cass Arthur Reed left last week Tuesday on his return to Smyrna via Afion Kara Hissar.

Miss Alice M. Bedell, sister of the registrar of Robert College, who has been visiting in Roumeli Hissar for some months, left March 3rd on her return via Dede Agadj to the United States.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Welles, who acted as Y. W. C. A. Secretary in Constantinople last year and the year before, and Mr. J. Wylie Brown, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

OTHER LANDS.

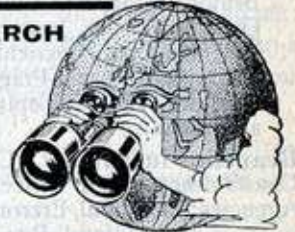
Fire broke out on board the French transatlantic liner "La Touraine" at sea, not far from the Irish coast. All the passengers are reported by a later despatch as safe, and the steamer has reached Havre.

Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn-writer, died at her home in Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 12th. Had she lived till March 24th, she would have been 95 years old. She wrote 8,000 hymns. She was married in 1852 to Mr. Alexander Van Alstyne, who died in 1902.

A new Greek cabinet has been formed, headed by Mr. Gounaris, of Patras, Prime Minister and Minister of War. It includes Mr. Zographos, of Epirote fame, who was born in Constantinople, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The cabinet made a declaration of their determination to persevere absolute neutrality.

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