

The Orient.

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THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

5th session, May 27th. At the opening of the afternoon, the President reported having conveyed to His Majesty the Address of the Chamber, and transmitted to the Chamber the salutations of the Sultan. A minute was passed requesting the President to express to the Ottoman Government and to the German Embassy its condolences for the death of the soldier and three marines who heroically sacrificed their lives fighting the fire at the Tash Kushla barracks. The elections of ten new deputies were ratified. The provisional measure according three-twelfths of the proposed budget for the months of March, April and May, was passed, as there was nothing else to do about it. Fourteen other provisional measures were also ratified in quick succession, without debate: — those referring to time allowance for recruits of certain classes, exemption from military service for *miiftis*, amnesty for those accused of political crimes with the exception of those responsible for the military reverses of the late war, or those who have aided the enemies of the State, amnesty for the inhabitants of the islands now occupied by Italy, certain tax exemptions for the people of Adrianople and Chatalja districts, the special tax of 100% on goods from the Balkan States during the war, a pension of 30 piastres a month to the families of certain classes of soldiers now left without any support, etc. It was also agreed that the monthly pension of 30 piastres be continued to families of soldiers who have disappeared, until their fate is known.

6th Session, May 28th. The session lasted but a little over half an hour; for the business consisted merely of the ratification of some dozen or so provisional measures relating to the late wars and whose value in the nature of the case ceased with the war, or which were a direct consequence thereof. These came under the urgency clause, and were quickly dealt with. They concern the extra tariff of 100% put on imports from Italy during the Italian war, and other special taxes or exemptions from taxation due to the wars; also exemptions in favor of water filters imported for the use of pilgrims to Mecca, and in favor of grain for needy villagers of the Adrianople Vilayet. A clause exempting from customs duties the products of quarries and sand-pits when destined for public works, was also passed. Two other similar measures were temporarily withdrawn for further study.

7th session, May 30th. Half an hour was enough to complete the day's work. The death of Ali Riza Bey,

Deputy for Mardin, was announced, and suitable action taken thereon. The election of nine more deputies was ratified. The presiding officer, Hüssein Djahid Bey, announced that the budget for the financial year 1330 (1914–1915) had been presented, and that printed copies would be distributed to all deputies. The financial commission is expected to complete its examination of the budget within a fortnight and then the Minister of Finance will make his statement regarding it. The docket called for the bill for the encouragement of industry; but on the demand of Ali Djenani Bey of Aleppo, seconded by Vartkes Effendi and Mr. Haralambides, the bill was referred to the finance commission, by whom it had not yet been examined. Thus a check was put on hasty legislation, which is a good precedent. The budget for 1330 indicates probable expenses of Lt. 34,007,619.87, as against receipts of Lt. 31,921,963.82, thus foreseeing a deficit of Lt. 2,086,456.

8th session, June 1st. Some sixteen more elections were ratified, among them curiously enough that of the second vice-president of the Chamber Hüssein Djahid Bey, who had presided the day before. In connection with a vote of appreciation to the aviators who had finished the flight to Cairo, the Chamber passed a resolution that they would as a Chamber purchase and present to the Government an aeroplane. The order of the day called for the discussion of the bill for constructing state roads from Diarbekir to Bitlis, from Erzroum to Keghi and Harpout, and from Erzroum to Rizé, as well as certain roads in the region of Serai in Thrace. This called out piteous pleas for better roads in many other sections, and caustic criticism of the methods by which the state roads were constructed or rather destroyed. The bills were finally voted; also one for the remission of back taxes due from the inhabitants of Tripoli in Africa! The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the bill for the encouragement of industry. This grants certain exemptions to new factories; and the remarks of the deputies were on the whole favorable. Some wished to accord like concessions to small workshops also, but the tendency seems to be to encourage rather the large concerns. One member proposed to restrict such facilities to factories employing no foreign specialists; but the Chamber refused to shut out these very necessary persons, as the country can ill afford to do without them yet.

It is announced that His Majesty the Sultan will go tomorrow to Yildiz Palace to spend the summer.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Since March 13th when Bitlis was placed under military control, the city has witnessed unusual sights. First, men, women and children filled the streets in their excitement, then their places were taken by soldiers and policemen. A few days later, April 2nd, in a battle between the government and the Kourds, we saw the former gain an easy victory. Since then we have watched groups of soldiers bring captive Kourds to prison. This morning, however, the most gruesome and effective sight awaited the crowds that gathered in the markets. In the dead of night, eleven Kourds, found guilty of having taken a prominent part in the recent uprising, were hanged in conspicuous places in the centre of the city. Their bodies, clothed in white, but with their faces exposed, remained on the scaffolds until nearly noon. Around each one's neck hung a *firman* in a wooden frame. These *firman*s were decrees of death and are said to have been signed by the Sultan. Hundreds saw the horrible sight, some out of morbid curiosity, others because their way to their shops led them past the scene, while not a few were desirous of seeing the Kourds get their just deserts because of past heinous crimes.

Among those who were hanged was Said Ali who had the reputation of being the worst of the worst and the cruelest of the cruelest Kourds. He had been captured on the 13th of April in a village of the Khizan district and on the same day brought to prison. Said Ali had inherited from his father, Sheikh Jeleddin who fought in the Russo-Turkish war, vast fields and large sums of money. Although at the time of his death Said Ali was only forty years old he had to his credit thousands of liras in gold besides six houses, 3,200 goats and sheep, 200 mules and 100 horses. He lived in a great stone house, which, with its surroundings formed a *ziaret*, a kind of shrine frequented by many travellers. Here he lived in splendor in the midst of mirrored walls, carved ceilings, rugs and antiques. He had only four wives, not many for a man in his position, but he kept 200 servants. They did his bidding, whether it was to attend to his fields, watch over his great herds or put to death some unoffending Armenian. Said Ali should have lived centuries ago so that he could have had his place in the "Arabian Nights." He was a bold chief whose power caused the people to fear and tremble. He was a master robber who filled his coffers with gold and silver. Vast hordes of beings, half human, half animal, were subject to his tyranny. And just as the unjust kings, the cruel chiefs and wicked enchanters of ancient stories, met the death they always deserved, so Said Ali met the fate which was awaiting him. Tonight, he and his accomplices lie in dishonored graves. There were no wails as the bodies were lowered, and there was no weird chanting heard as is usually the case when a great Moslem dies in this part of the world. Instead, mounted soldiers rode through the city silently commanding order. Perfect quiet reigned. At the same time men sat in their shops in awful silence. Some were grieved because they were brother Kourds of the dead.

Others were mutely terrified because of what the government had dared to do to their great leaders. All were subdued and sickened in body and spirit because their sheikhs, their chiefs and mollahs had brought grief to them and their religion.

Among the other Kourdish victims was Shehabeddin, a sheikh whom the Kourds honored and worshiped. His very presence filled the atmosphere with a kind of sacredness, they said. They considered him so holy that they bowed and knelt before him. They had seen him, "with their own eyes," ascend to heaven from the midst of soldiers who were leading him to prison. And shortly after when the soldiers fell weeping to the ground, because their prisoner had escaped, they had seen him descend from the sky. He had come back to them when he saw that the soldiers had fallen. In his great anxiety for them he had given himself up again so that they might not be punished. He could, of course, at any time, rise up from the crowds that held him. Such are the stories we hear and such are the superstitions of a people so ignorant one can hardly believe they have brains, let alone minds. It was Shehabeddin whom the Kourds were to have made king after "Turkistan" and "Haiastan" had been destroyed and this whole country had become Kourdistan.

The remaining nine who were hanged were Mehmet Shirin, a brother of Shehabeddin, Fagha Khalil, one of Said Ali's most clever associates, Mollah Mouhieddin, Hodja Heiro, Hodja Babir, Ali Agha, a former servant of Sultan Abdul Hamid's, Abdul Medjid, a noted robber, Gindi Agha and Khourshid Agha.

Selim Mollah has been taking refuge in the Russian Consulate since April 2nd. On every side of the building are soldiers ready to capture him if he tries to escape. He is an old man whose doom is sealed. When told this morning about the fate of his fellow Kourds, he hung his head and folded his hands, but said nothing.

When one realizes that the recent events in Bitlis have been due largely to the ignorance of the Kourds, the sadness of the situation is felt. Men in ignorance and superstition bring disaster not only to those about them, but often they themselves are brought to ruination or death. Let there be Light in these darkened places!

Bitlis, May 6, 1914.

M. D. U.

DINNER ON THE "CORCOVADO."

The new line of the Hamburg-America S. S. Company was formally introduced to the public in Constantinople while the first steamer of that line to inaugurate the direct service between Near Eastern ports and New York was in this harbor, last week. A company of a hundred sat down to a sumptuous banquet last Wednesday evening in the grand saloon of the ship, as guests of the Company. Among these guests were Hon. Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador; Süleiman Effendi el Bustani, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Osgan Effendi, Minister of Posts, Tele-

graphs and Telephones; two of the Directors of the Hamburg-America Company, and other high personages. Among the Americans present, besides the Ambassador, were Consul-General Ravndal; Vice-Consul-General Heizer; Dr. and Mrs. Bowen of the Bible Society; Mr. and Mrs. Peet of the American Mission; Captain Macauley of the "Scorpion"; Mr. Tarler, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Mr. R. R. Kendall of Arnaoutkeuy; Mr. Wolff, representing the U. S. Steel Corporation, and others. The menu, which was a most excellent one, was interspersed with speeches, one of the Directors of the Company acting as toastmaster. After explaining why the starting of this line from America to Turkey was not going to injure German trade by promoting American trade, he proposed the health of the Kaiser, which was drunk with a hearty goodwill by all standing. His Excellency Süleiman Effendi el Bustani made a felicitous address in English, referring to the three nations vitally interested in this momentous enterprise, — Germany, America and the Ottoman Empire. The German Ambassador, being prevented from coming, sent his secretary to represent him; and he spoke very heartily, congratulating the Company on what they were doing toward developing trade the world around. The American Ambassador spoke most tactfully about the cooperation between America and Germany in this extension of trade; he referred to the work the American missionaries were doing in raising the level of society here through their educational and other institutions, and so creating a demand for foreign goods and facilitating commerce; and he spoke of the beneficent results of international commercial relations. There were two or three other speeches, all being in German except those of Süleiman Effendi and Mr. Morgenthau.

The deck had been gaily festooned with flags; and after the banquet the orchestra, which had rendered quite an effective program during the dinner, furnished the music for dancing, which was kept up till a rather early hour.

The "Corcovado," named after the famous mountain near Rio de Janeiro, is a fine boat of 10,000 tons, with very comfortable accommodations for a hundred first-cabin passengers. Its broad beam makes it a remarkably steady boat. On this its maiden voyage to New York from the ports of the Levant, every berth is taken. Odessa was the first port of call; and it is to stop also at Piræus, Barcelona and perhaps two other ports. Among the passengers to New York on this trip are Mr. and Mrs. D. Alton Davis of the Y.M.C.A., with their daughter Shirley, and Miss Barnette Miller, Ph.D., formerly of the American College for Girls. Mr. Kendall, the architect, has gone on this steamer to Smyrna. They sailed early Thursday morning.

The sailings of the Hamburg-America line will be once a month for the present, with more frequent boats as the demand increases. The next sailing is the "Pisa" from this city July 2nd; but this a freight boat, with only steerage accommodations.

Monday last the aviator Fazil Bey, in landing at San Stefano after a flight, was the victim of an accident in which he was slightly hurt and his machine completely smashed.

THE LINGUISTIC REVISION OF THE BULGARIAN BIBLE.

To the editor of "The Orient."

Dear Sir: —

Though I have not been requested to do so, yet I think I owe it to the British and Foreign Bible Society to ask permission to make a statement in your columns in regard to the above revision.

My article on the subject, published in *The Orient* early in the year, led to a correspondence between the editorial committee in London and myself which has just been concluded. As a result, I have to say that in my article I anticipated a greater freedom, mainly in one direction, than, it seems, the British and Foreign Bible Society's rules for translators and revisers permit them. The direction I refer to is in connection with phrases and expressions which, though capable of being translated literally into Bulgarian from the original, are yet un-Bulgarian in character when so rendered. It would appear that even carefully prepared rules may be liable to honest misinterpretation. The revisers had believed that the Society's rule as to faithful rendering of the original was truly met when the exact meaning of such phrases or expressions was given in forms agreeable to the modern way of speaking, even though not strictly reproducing the forms of the original. The Society, however, desires, for reasons which it considers of paramount importance, that the utmost literalness in the least consistent with the usages of the Bulgarian language should be maintained; and, of course, the revisers are bound to do their best to meet the Society's expectations.

However, even with this line of bettering the translation (as the revisers regard it) forbidden them, they are finding plenty to do along the other lines indicated in my article. Indeed, if I may be permitted to add this word, they have found another line, which had not suggested itself to them at first, very productive of material for correction, the line, namely, of the aspects of verbs, — their unitive and frequentative aspects. In regard to this they find considerable confusion and inconsistency in the Bible; and they hope to improve the translation in this respect at least to a considerable degree, although the difficulty of the matter may hinder its wholly satisfactory performance.

Yours truly,

Samokov, Bulgaria,
26th May, 1914.

R. THOMSON.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, June 7th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. A. C. Ryan.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. G. H. Huntington.
CONSTAN/PLE COLLEGE, 4 p. m., Baccalaurate Address, President Patrick.

ATTENDANCE AT AMERICAN BOARD HIGH SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

1913-1914.

HIGH SCHOOL		HIGH SCHOOL													Other faiths						
		Total attendance	High School	Intermediate	Primary	Other departments	Boarders	Day scholars	Armenians	Greeks	Turks	Jews	Syrians	Other nations	Protestant	Gregorian	Orthodox	Roman Catholic	Moslem	Hebrew	Other faiths
Adabazar	G.	324	125	122	27	50	123	201	312	3	6	3	—	—	64	247	2	2	6	3	—
Adana	G.	212	62	105	45	—	81	131	188	12	5	4	—	3	76	113	11	—	5	4	3
Aintab	G.	210	186	24	—	—	54	156	206	2	—	—	2	—	153	54	1	2	—	—	—
A. C. I. Smyrna	G.	313	102	98	41	72k	59	254	163	123	4	16	—	7	97	108	86	2	4	16	—
Anatolia	G.	267	54	168	—	45a	125	142	182	78	7	—	—	—	99	92	61	—	7	—	1
Bardizag	B.	6396	165	231	—	—	314	82	390	4	2	—	—	—	49	341	4	—	2	—	—
Bitlis	B.	130	26	41	63	—	30	100	129	—	—	—	1	—	30	99	—	—	—	—	1
Bitlis	G.	101	8	61	32	—	41	60	101	—	—	—	—	—	33	65	—	1	—	—	2
Brousa	G.	211	54	42	61	54k	77	134	157	24	25	1	—	4	51	123	9	2	25	1	—
Erzroum	B.	84	14	—	36	30	22	62	84	—	—	—	—	—	26	58	—	—	—	—	—
Erzroum	G.	160	15	40	65	40k	25	135	155	—	4	—	—	1	30	125	—	—	5	—	—
Gedik Pasha	M.	185	—	89	96	—	—	185	72	35	58	—	—	20	45	41	20	1	78	—	—
Mardin	B.	98	—	—	—	—	30	68	3	—	—	—	—	—	36	3	—	13	8	—	36
Mardin	G.	400	47	—	353	—	22	378	—	—	10	5	385	—	300	—	—	—	10	5	85
Ourfa	G.	278	101	58	77	42	38	240	274	—	—	—	—	4	128	150	—	—	—	—	—
Sivas	G.	756	121	211	314	110b	46	710	736	20	—	—	—	—	37	699	20	—	—	—	—
Talas	B.	159	57	86	16	—	97	62	139	18	1	—	—	1	58	90	10	—	1	—	—
Talas	G.	159	32	98	29	—	83	76	141	17	—	—	—	1	106	51	2	—	—	—	—
Van	B.	510	52	238	220	—	29	481	509	—	1	—	—	—	50	459	—	—	1	—	—
Van	G.	551	41	225	205	80k	6	545	547	4	—	—	—	—	34	517	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		5504	1262	1937	1680	523	1302	4202	4488	340	123	29	460	64	1502	3435	226	23	152	29	128

* Statistics for last year.

a. Kindergarten, 18; Dressmaking, 15; King School for Deaf, 12.

b. Kindergarten, 60; Bible R. Pupils, 30; Greek School, 20.

c. Bithynia High School, 282; Favre Boys' Home, 114.

k. Kindergarten.

Again we present a table showing attendance at the High and Boarding Schools of the American Board in Turkey, for the current year. In two cases the figures are those of last year, since the report for this year has failed to reach us.

A comparison with the table given last year shows a gratifying growth, in spite of the unfavorable circumstances of the times. When taxes are higher than ever, and when emigration has decimated some regions, and in a year of such financial uncertainty, for our institution to show an increase of 820 in total attendance, is a fact worth pondering. In this year's list the Sivas Teachers College is left out, having already been given in its proper place among the Colleges. On the other hand the American Collegiate Institute is included, as it does not claim to be a college. This substitution entails a loss of 80, so that actually the gain in the other institutions is 900. The value of a Christian training is being appreciated more and more. And in view of the increasingly hostile attitude of Moslems toward everything Christian as a result of the Balkan wars, it is most interesting to notice that the Moslems in attendance show an increase of 42% as

compared with last year. The number has grown from 107 to 152; and in one school they constitute the largest religious element.

By the inclusion of the Institute at Smyrna, the number of Greeks in these schools is brought up from 210 to 340; but even without this addition their number is larger than last year. This is also true of the Jews, who rise from ten to 29.

Next year we shall probably have to transfer the Van Boys' School to the College list, which will further be increased by the inclusion of the Jenanian College at Konia, which has been granted a charter by the Regents of the State of New York.

Professor Flinders Petrie has made a rich discovery in a pyramid sixty miles south of Cairo. He dates the pyramid in 3,400 B. C., and the find includes armlets, necklaces, pendants and vases of priceless archaeological value.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 3, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

Next week we hope to give a full account of the dedication exercises at the new home of Constantinople College at Arnaoutkeuy, which are being held today.

There is a touch of sadness in the progress of civilization when it wipes out old established Oriental features. One shrinks at the thought of visiting Jerusalem and Nazareth and Bethlehem by rail, or riding around the Holy City and by Golgotha in a trolley car. So too, the passing of the caique on the Bosphorus and the substitution of the motor launch is a sacrifice of the æsthetic on the altar of the practical. But when it comes to lighting the mosques by electricity, what can one say? During the nights of Ramazan, the myriads of little olive oil lamps that hung so airily above the worshipers, shedding the dimmest of religious lights through the mosque, with those others in mysterious pattern that traced a sacred symbol or a name or a ship in lines of light between the minarets outside,—these, we are told, are doomed. Before the next Ramazan begins the mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror is to be equipped with electric lights; and by next February all the great mosques in the capital will follow suit. The change, we are assured, is in the interests of economy; for according to the local papers, the annual bill for olive oil for the one Mosque of the Conqueror has been 400 liras, while after the initial expense for installation, amounting to twice that sum, the annual expense for electric lighting will be but a paltry seventy-five. The other consoling feature is that the form of the old lamps is to be accurately preserved and as far as possible the same arrangement will be kept. But even in old Turkey, such progress is inevitable. We must grit our teeth and bear it.

Not long ago the quay at Boyadjikeuy on the Bosphorus needed repairing, as quays on the Bosphorus will, and the

work was confided to supposably competent builders. A resident passing by noticed that the work had begun but heavy stones were being put on an exceedingly faulty foundation. On his remonstrating with the architect, the latter drew him closer and whispered: "My dear man, we contracted to build the quay, not to meddle with the foundations." Six months later, a huge piece of the new quay, representing a value of several hundred liras, fell away into the water.

Too much of what is now going on in this empire in the way of readjustment to the new conditions is very like that quay. The Government has apparently embarked on a policy of substituting a Moslem population for the mixed one in the regions between the Capital and the Bulgarian frontier. Thousands of Greek and Bulgarian families have been induced by one means or another to migrate, leaving not only their houses but even their furnishings and cattle to be appropriated by incoming Moslem refugees from Macedonia or Albania. But how about the foundations of this new structure? Are these new inhabitants going to be better citizens of the country than those so summarily ejected? Eyewitnesses tell us that many of those now brought in are utterly incapable of making good use of the facilities offered them: they are eating and drinking what they find ready for them, but are taking no steps to ensure their future by tilling the soil or preparing for the next year. Their new abodes are in many cases those partially wrecked during the war times. These they do not repair, preferring to live in ruins rather than spend their little hoard in improving their houses. For who can assure them that they will be there next year? In some cases these are the persons who were helped over into Asia Minor and are now sent back again. Will they be told once more to move? In Monday's daily papers was an official communication from the Vilayet of Constantinople to say that numbers of *mouhadjirs* installed in farms near Makrikeuy, on the western outskirts of the city, had failed as yet to take up their farms or work them; and these were given twenty days to do so, otherwise the farms would be turned over to others. Why this situation? Are the foundations rotten?

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- June 4, 1876, Sultan Abdul Aziz assassinated.
- 5, 1832, Rev. H. G. O. Dwight reached Const/ople.
 - > 1914, Annual Prize Speaking, Robert College.
 - 6, 1870, Rev. Jasper N. Ball, Cæsarea, Yozgat and Adrianople, died.
 - > 1898, Last Ottoman troops left Thessaly.
 - > 1912, Dr. Wilson A. Farnsworth, Cæsarea, died.
 - 7, 1914, Baccalaureate Sunday, Arnaoutkeuy.
 - 8, 1875, Miss Maria B. Poole, Harpout, born.
 - > 1867, Emperor Franz Josef I. crowned King of Hungary.
 - 9, 1831, William Goodell reached Constantinople.
 - > 1881, Miss Julia A. Rappleye, Constantinople and Brousa, died.
 - 10, 1914, Commencement Exercises, Const/ople College.

BEIRUT NOTES.

Ambassador Morgenthau on his departure from Beirut put a handful of gold pieces in the hand of President Bliss for an Athletic Cup or any other suitable memorial the College authorities might see fit to use it for. The Athletic Committee has proposed that it be devoted to a Basket Ball Cup, and the Faculty has ratified the proposal and it will be known as the Ambassador's Basket Ball Cup. The Trophy Cups now contested for are The Field Day, Football, Basket Ball, Hockey, and Water Sports Cups; besides there is a handsome bronze and oak Trophy Shield for the Championship class leagues in Football and Basketball.

The Faculty group consisting of the Faculty and Instructors and Administrative force of the University, over 80 faces, was recently taken on the steps of Robert H. West Hall. Modesty forbids us to say what a fine-looking group of people it is.

The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on May 15th when we listened to the Reports of the various Committees on the work done in the past year. One new departure certainly deserves mention, and that is a night school for the boy basket hamals of the city. Volunteers from the Medical students have conducted the night school. Radiopticon lectures and other forms of entertainment have also interested and entertained the boys.

Professor Brown, the retiring President, handed over the gavel to Professor Reed, the new President. Mr. Billman is the incoming President of the Christian Brotherhood, the branch in the Preparatory Department. After the Meeting a pleasant social hour with refreshments and music was spent in the great Common Room. It has been an exceedingly interesting year, with more departmental meetings than ever before and the enrollment in the Association has exceeded that of any past year.

College customs are an evolution. A new one has started and is taking root, that is, since Easter Vacation students gather on the steps of West Hall and for half an hour after supper sing College Songs.

Professor Crawford delivered his second lecture on Buddhism on May 16th in West Hall.

On Wednesday the 13th of May the garden of Marquand House, the President's residence, presented a very festive scene. Trees were decorated with flags and bunting, little tables were scattered all about, not to mention a well of ice-cold lemonade, over which fair Rebecca presided. The children of the Faculty School were quick and assiduous in their attention as waiters. The Tennis court was in constant use at a fee of half a bishlik* a game. The proceeds from the

sale of cakes and ice cream and candy and lemonade and Tennis amounted to \$110 for the treasury of the Beirut Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Syrian Mission held their Semi-Annual Meeting in the middle of May. Rev. Dr. Hoskins resigned the presidency of the Beirut Theological Seminary and Rev. Dr. William Jessup of Zahleh has been appointed to succeed him and in the autumn will remove to Beirut. Rev. Mr. Freidinger and his bride, for he expects to be married to Miss March early in September, will take his place in Zahleh. Rev. Mr. Green-slade of Sidon will replace Mr. Freidinger in the Suk-el-Gharb Boys' High School.

Rev. Mr. James Nicol and family sailed for America early in May on their furlough, and Rev. Dr. Nelson of Homs is filling his place in Tripoli.

Miss Margaret MacIlvary, daughter of Professor Mac Ilvary of Wisconsin University, and niece of Mrs. Dana, has come to Beirut to assist Mr. Dana in the work at the American Press. The Syrian Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa welcomes Miss MacIlvary to its membership as the only lady member of the Society.

Miss Jessie Glockler has announced her engagement to Rev. Robert C. Byerly, who has just completed his theological studies at Princeton Theological Seminary. Mr. Byerly was three years instructor in the S. P. C. and one year instructor in Gerard Institute at Sidon. The wedding will take place in the late summer in Beirut after which Mr. Byerly will take his bride to the East Persia Mission where they will be stationed at Meshed.

Another engagement has startled Beirut. Miss Theo Jessup, daughter of Rev. Dr. William Jessup of Zahleh, has announced her engagement to Rev. Howard Hannaford, Assistant Pastor of the Church of the Covenant at Washington, D. C. Mr. Hannaford was three years instructor in the School of Commerce of the S. P. C., and Miss Jessup is now a member of the Junior Class at Vassar College.

Miss Elsie Harris of Tripoli announces her engagement to Mr. Schuyler who is under appointment as missionary to India. Mr. Schuyler was formerly an instructor in the Tripoli High School for Boys. He also is scheduled for the coming summer.

The home instinct is strong. Miss Margaret Bliss of the Junior Class at Vassar College, and Mr. Stanley Harris of the Freshman Class at Princeton, will spend their summer visiting their families in Syria. Miss Bliss accompanies Professor Day and his family on their return from a year's furlough in America.

Miss Wiley of the Latakia Mission, whose leg was amputated by Dr. Ward, has convalesced and is about to return to her field of labor.

W. B. A.

(*) The "bishlik" is none other than the old copper five-piastre piece, or *beshtik*, which is almost extinct in Constantinople, where it has latterly passed for 2½ piastres. It is about as large around as a medjidié. [Ed.]

Seven or eight thousand refugees from northern Albania are reported as expected here shortly, who will be sent on and settled in the vilayets of Angora and Sivas.

FIELD DAY AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Despite threatening weather and a few showers, the exercises of the annual Field Day of the Robert College Athletic Association last Saturday were eminently successful, and those in charge have every reason to feel satisfied. The records made in every event were creditable, and four previous records were eclipsed by these progressive youth. As for a brilliant attendance, beginning on the one side with the Queen of the Day, Miss Caroline Lee, and her maids of honor Miss Eveline Thomson and Miss Florence Palmer, and on the other side with Ambassador Morgenthau and the Bulgarian Minister, the vast assembly did full justice to the growing fame of these college athletes. Furthermore the Boy Scouts not only added to the appearance of things with their neat uniforms, but were of real help in maintaining order and being generally useful.

The Freshman class carried off the honors of the day, by winning seven first prizes out of fourteen events, five seconds and three thirds, or a total of 53 points, to 31 for the Sophomores, 14 for the Preparatory, 13 for the Sub-Freshmen, 7 for the Seniors, 6 for the Juniors, and one single point for the Engineering Department.

Of the four new records, two men made each of them two: Datzoff, '16, in the broad jump and the hop, step and jump; and Alatary, '17, in the mile and half-mile runs. The results are herewith given, grouping the events in accord with their character, not as they were run off.

50-yard dash: Lykiardopoulos, '17, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; Christodoroff, '15, Mitakides, '17. 100-yard dash: Lykiardopoulos, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.; Christodoroff, Arslanoglou, Eng. 110-yards Hurdle: Mitakides, '17, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.; Garbis, '17, Kyriakides, '18. Quarter-mile: Mitakides, 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.; Arditchoglou, '17, Karamitros, '19. Half-mile: Alatary, '17, 2 min., 13 sec.; Dourmouhoughlou, '18, Samuelian, '18. Mile: Alatary '17, 4 min. 56 sec.; Samuelian, Dourmouhoughlou. Inter-class relay race: '17 won from '18, 2 min. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. High Jump: Obreshkoff, '14, 5 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Garbis, '17, Inglessis, '17. Broad jump: Datzoff, '16, 21 ft. 5 in.; Lykiardopoulos, MoustafaAssim, '17. Hop, Step and Jump: Datzoff, 45 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Garbis, Nazarian, '18. Pole Vault: Mildeff, '10, 10 ft. 4 in.; Tripas, '16, Obreshkoff. Discus: Melides, '19, 116 ft.; Nicolaidis, '16, Stoyanoff, '14. Shot-put: Melides, 39 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Mildeff, '16, Stangos, '16. Stone-throw: Stangos, 60 ft. 10 in.; Melides, Datzoff.

Mr. Weiffenbach, the Physical Director, is entitled to great credit for the success of the Meet. And he had an admirable set of lieutenants to aid him. One very pleasant feature of the afternoon was the presentation of a cup by the American Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, for the inter-class relay race, the class holding it two years in succession to be the permanent owner of the cup. This cup was won, like the athletic championship, by the Freshmen.

TALAS NOTES.

The departure of Miss Gage and Miss Willard after a visit full of inspiration to us all, puts us in mind that it is some time since Talas has been heard from in the columns of the *Orient*.

Various events this spring are worthy of note.

Mr. Irwin and Mr. Darakjian, the latter a teacher in the Boys' School, attended the meeting of Y.M.C.A. workers in Constantinople, and came back reporting a meeting full of interest and inspiration.

At Easter a chorus of teachers and pupils of the two schools, with a few others, gave, under Mrs. Hoover's direction, the larger part of Handel's "Crucifixion." It was the first time such an attempt had been made, and the music was surprisingly good. Not only were the audience delighted, but the educational effect on the singers was something decidedly worth while, and we all hope Mrs. Hoover will undertake to train another chorus when she returns from America.

At the May Communion Service seventeen united with the church: twelve from the Girls' School; three from the Boys' School, one from the Hospital, and one from the congregation outside the institutions.

As for the visit of Miss Gage and Miss Willard—the less than five days were packed with good things. They had hardly arrived last Wednesday afternoon when Miss Gage was carried off to a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. W.C.A., where she spoke of the general work of the Association, and heard reports of our work here.

On Thursday a rally was held at the Girls' School where the different Y.W.C.A. clubs, — six in all — gave their "yells" in greeting to our visitors. Then Miss Willard spoke of the different schools — Turkish, Armenian, Greek and American — that they had visited, and aroused much interest by her description of the work of the King School in Marsovan, where she was taking three new pupils, found on her travels.

Miss Gage then spoke of the meaning of the four letters; Y.W.C.A.: *Youth*, as meaning enthusiasm and energy; *Women*, with their larger opportunities and responsibilities than ever before; *Christian*, as standing for followers of Christ in activity and unselfish giving of one's time and abilities, rather than followers in name and belief alone; and *Association*, with its inspiration in the thought of the many in all nations bonded together for the same purpose.

On Thursday afternoon was a reception where the guests met all the members of the Y.W.C.A.; Thursday night they gave us a very interesting account of their trip, at our station prayer-meeting; Friday, after a talk at the Boys' School they went to Cæsarea for a day of visiting schools — Turkish, Armenian, Greek and our Kindergarten and Primary school.

Saturday, after their return from the city, was given up to visiting, with a "lamb feast" in the hospital garden, and an informal evening at the Hoovers' flat; while Sunday brought a most practical talk to the girls, from Miss Gage, about carrying out the Club idea in the summer among their

neighbors. Miss Willard also led a Sunday School class with the older girls, and so ended our most delightful and helpful visit.

The most immediate and practical result was a collection taken up by the girls and teachers for the King school starting with a sum of twenty-two piastres that one table had taken up in fines for speaking Turkish at mealtimes, and with which they had planned to go on a picnic! But the deeper and more lasting result will show, surely, in many more earnest and helpful Christian lives, as well as a new enthusiasm for all kinds of work, and a new sense of fellowship with students all over Turkey and all over the world.

We are enjoying a visit from Dr. Kennedy, who arrived last Friday to study conditions and methods of medical and surgical work in the hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoover and family, with John Wingate, expect to start in about a month for the United States, while Dorothy Wingate, too, will be leaving us in the fall for Constantinople College.

Commencement and the close of the year's work will be our next event, of which more next month.

Talas, May 20, 1914.

A. S. D.

A MOSLEM'S PRAYER.

Mardin, Turkey in Asia, May 2, 1914.

A copy of a Moslem's prayer which he makes every Sunday, and presents to Miss North, when she goes to the hospital for prayers; this is the fourth one. He has been in the hospital for about two months, and has had a chance to hear a good deal about the way of life, and one would think from reading these that he had really gotten some insight. If we could only believe him! Here is the copy.

"To the honorable lady Miss North, who teaches all her friends: May God make her happy in this world, and in the world to come. Thanks be to Him who created the Firmament, and made the night dark, and the day light, and made the moon and the sun, each to turn in its orbit."

"Who created the Son of man, and honored him, to be the King of all; and to eat from its plants, and told him not to forget the worship of his Creator, and he told him, 'I have not created thee but to worship me, and I shall forgive your sins, and I do not ask anything in return, but I wish you to be happy in this world; and I have sent you prophets to teach my words and my advice. And I am the Creator who gives you all your needs, and who breaks the head of the proud man. And I sent you my prophets to teach you the right way, as it is written in the books, for you to know the straight way, that you may dwell with me in heaven. Do not follow Satan who will lead you to hell.'"

"And I ask Thee for the sake of thy pure prophets, whom thou hast sent, and for the sake of thy books, which thou gavest us, to accept the good which the American missionaries have done in Mardin, by this hospital,

and let all the patients be healed by our Lord Jesus. And let Dr. Thom and Miss North be always in this place.

"He who trusts in his kind God is Mr. Daniel Effen-di, by nature kind and breathing compassion; dear God accept the deeds of love from him and his associates in his hospital; I pray especially for his apothecary Abdul Kareem, and I ask thee to bless him, and his house, and restore health to all his patients. God answer our prayers, for the sake of the Gospel, the Pentateuch, and Psalms, and Koran, and for the sake of the prophets receive our prayers O God, O Helper, Amen and Amen.

One time teacher in Nisibin,

Khalil son of Sayid Essaye."

NEW USES FOR KINDERGARTENS.

The Cæsarea Kindergarten Building has been put to various good uses this year. A monthly Mothers' meeting has been appreciated, especially on one occasion when Dr. Hoover spoke to three hundred women on the subject of "Children's Diseases." The "after-session" reminded one Armenian friend of the Bible times when the sick thronged the Master for healing.

A new and helpful feature our Sunday School work has been a monthly Teachers' Meeting for discussion of methods.

In February a "Young Women's Educational Club" was formed by the Talas graduates and missionaries now living in Cæsarea city. It has proved a great success, both in the fortnightly meeting for members, and in the three public meetings. These last were attended by between 200 and 250 men and women, who listened with interest to music and to essays on various Educational topics, given by women. And this in old Cæsarea!

At the last meeting, in May, Mrs. Wingate spoke in Armenian, to a thoroughly appreciative audience, on the subject of "Armenian Folklore."

C. C. R.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The most important event of the week was left out of our news account last time. On Monday evening Dr. and Mrs. Manning and Mr. and Mrs. Larsen and Mr. Braun gave to the Constantinople College the best concert that that institution has ever heard.

Dr. and Mrs. Manning beside giving much noble music to Robert College have thus generously extended their kindness to Arnaoutkeuy and the appreciation of teachers and students was deep and heartfelt.

We also greatly enjoyed a song recital given by the Larsen quartette on last Friday evening.

Two of the Constantinople College Trustees, Mr. George A. Plimpton and Mr. Walter B. Walker, have arrived at Arnaoutkeuy with a party of friends to be present at the Dedication Day and Commencement Exercises.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Denmark has established a legation in Constantinople; and the first Minister appointed to the post is M. Waendel, who was received in solemn audience Monday last by His Majesty the Sultan. Fifty years ago there was a Danish legation here, but latterly the Swedes have been caring for Danish interests.

A Japanese military mission passed through here last week, spending a few days here. It is rumored that the visit is related to a desire of Japan to open a legation at Constantinople.

Four or more newspapers published in Athens have been forbidden entrance into Turkey because of their hostile articles. Ottoman subjects must be kept from being victims of false reports.

Dr. Zeri, physician to the Italian Embassy and member of the international sanitary council, has received the decoration of the *Intiaz*; and Dr. Senni, of the Italian Red Cross the third order of the *Osmanié*.

THE PROVINCES

A Belgian gentleman, M. Lucien Tack, has been carried off by brigands from his farm near Thyra (Firé), between Smyrna and Eudemish. The brigands demand 6,000 liras ransom. The Belgian Minister to the Porte is doing all he can to secure his release.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce and their little boy, and Dr. Ruth A. Parmelee accompanied by her mother, all destined for Harpout, and Miss S. Alice Tupper, going to Marsovan, arrived from Marseilles on Monday morning last by Messageries steamer, and left the next day by the same boat for Samsoun. With them went also Mrs. Edward Riggs, returning to Marsovan.

Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine, of Glen Ridge, N. J., has been appointed by the American Board to the Eastern Turkey Mission, to be located at Van. Miss Hazeltine graduated at Wellesley in 1908, and has since been teaching in Albany, N. Y., and Montclair N. J. By this arrangement it is possible for Miss Razez to remain at Adabazar, to which place she was loaned by Van.

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Dr. Wilfred M. Post and family arrived from Konia last Saturday evening; and Dr. Post sailed yesterday for America to recuperate after his prolonged illness. He is much stronger than a month ago, and is able to take the trip alone. Mrs. Post and the children will spend the summer in Roumeli Hissar.

Secretary D. Brewer Eddy of the American Board expects to visit several of the stations of the Board in Turkey this fall and winter, though not in an official capacity. He expects to be in Syria and Central Turkey in September, in Albania and the Balkans in October, and later in Constantinople and possibly Marsovan. Professor Fred B. Hill of Carleton College expects to be in the party.

OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, the celebrated British aviator, was lost sight of while flying across the English Channel last week, and no trace of him has been found since. He probably sank with his machine.

The giant liner "Vaterland" encountered great difficulties both in entering New York harbor and in leaving there, her great momentum making her unwieldy in the narrow North River. As she left she sank two loaded coal barges and nearly wrecked two big steamers.

Another awful tragedy of the sea has to be recorded this week, — the wreck of the Canadian liner "Empress of Ireland" in the St. Lawrence river, by a collision with a collier, and the consequent loss of 1032 out of 1387 lives on board.

The remains of a balloon, supposed to be that in which Herr Andree in 1897 attempted to cross the North Pole and was never seen again, have been found in an Eastern Siberian forest.

The prospects of the mediation between the United States and Mexico seem brighter this week than last, but the task of the delegates is not yet over.

The Albanian situation is still far from clear. The insurgents are concentrated at Shiak, near Durazzo, and demand either a Moslem Prince or return to the suzerainty of Turkey. It is not known to what extent these demands are the suggestion of outsiders, or how many of the discontented Albanians subscribe to them. The Prince himself has been out to parley with them.

An inadvertence crept into our pages last week when it was stated that Louis Kossuth of Hungary had died. It was his son Francis who died, at the age of 73. The father died twenty years ago. When the father was exiled to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, the son was there with him.



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