

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 18

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

BAALBEK CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual conference of the Missionary Educational Union in Syria and Palestine was held in Baalbek during three days of the Easter vacation, April 15th to 17th inclusive. In issuing the call for the conference, the Executive Committee had called attention to the strong desire expressed by many members of the union, that this conference should be a time of "deeper spiritual fellowship and of waiting upon God, in addition to the discussion of the special problems of the work." This led to the choice of Baalbek where all the conference could be housed under one roof and where the feeling of common aim could be strengthened, as casual acquaintance should give way to more familiar friendship.

Undoubtedly the place of meeting contributed largely to the realization of this hope. Fully fifty delegates and visitors were accommodated in the Grand New Hotel, which thus became the headquarters of the conference. Arbeed Bros. deserve warm commendation for the care they exercised over the physical welfare of their guests. Fifteen societies, representing Irish, Scotch, English, American and Danish missionary boards, and a dozen denominations had delegates present. But even with such a divergence of national and denominational allegiance, the outstanding features of the conference were recognized by all to be the homely feeling of family life which prevailed, and the presence of the Spirit in power, to direct the thoughts of all towards personal consecration, and purpose more really to live Christ daily. The last official session of the conference was a devotional service Friday afternoon. The last actual session was a social evening in the hotel for the delegates remaining, followed by simple family prayers.

And yet the conference was intensely practical as well. A year before a deputation had been appointed to visit the Boys' Secondary Schools in Syria and Palestine, to investigate all matters pertaining to this phase of missionary education. This delegation visited fifteen schools, and their report and recommendations became the basis for most of the discussion and action of the conference. During this present school year there are 1837 boys in secondary schools in this country, 1190 of them being boarders. Of the number, about 500 are non-Christian, including approximately 200 Moslem, 150 Druze, and 150 Jewish students.

As the report of the deputation was read, a summary was in the hands of delegates. It is reproduced here to give some idea of the nature and thoroughness of the investigation, and of the recommendations made.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

Object of the Deputation. Names of the schools visited. Number of scholars. Object of school attendance.

RECOMMENDATIONS: -

- (i.) Encouragement of inter-visitation.
- (ii.) More attention to records of scholars.

I. Religious Education.

Proportion of non-Christians. (1) Bible Teaching - Great variance in curricula. Principles: (a) Instruction in vernacular. (b) Bible as text-book. (c) Course to cover most of the Bible. Choice of teachers. (2) Compulsory meetings (3) Voluntary societies - Y.M.C.A. recommended. (4) Personal influence. (5) Special evangelistic efforts.

II. Teaching Force.

Statistics: - Preparation, average salaries, length of service. Points raised by teachers: (i) Salaries - desired increase. (ii) Provision for the future - suggestions: (a) automatic saving, with Mission. (b) Insurance. (c) Scale of salaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS: -

- (i.) Aim at permanence.
- (ii.) Increase responsibility.
- (iii.) Show preference for trained men.

III. Educational.

A. Curriculum overloaded with language. Science, art and history neglected. Comparative Table. Standard of French.

B. Text-books (in 3 or 4 languages).

RECOMMENDATION: -

A bureau of information.

C. Proportions of Instruction and Study - English and American methods.

D. Relative importance of English and Arabic. Method of procuring spoken English.

RECOMMENDATION: -

A united policy.

E. Preparatory Form. Six forms almost inevitable and adopted in many schools.

RECOMMENDATION: —

Agreement as to conditions of entrance.

F. Conditions of passing forms. Statistics. Fixed percentage not ideal.

G. Manual work, hobbies, libraries. Very small effort at present.

RECOMMENDATION: —

Collection of information.

H. Union Examination. 1. Advantages—responsibility removed from the individual. Division of labor. Stops migration, keeps common aim in view.

2. Feasibility. Method of examining. Cost. Subjects: English, Arabic, Mathematics, French, Geography.

3 Steps to be taken.

IV. Physical.

Games played. Basketball recommended for economy of space. Drill only needs attention. Walks. Extra fees for games. Bathing, rising and retiring. Physical Examination. Sickrooms needed. Overcrowding. Furniture supplied by school. Inspection.

Household.

Bills of fare—list of dishes. Distinction at table. Discipline of Dining Room. Waiting at table. Furniture of the Dining Room. Cost per pupil. Aim at sufficiency without luxury.

V. Business Relationships.

Fees—statistics. Aim at self-support. Scholarship service. Assistance of teachers and employees. Method of exacting regular payment. Rebates. Extra fees. Day scholars. Pocket money.

RECOMMENDATION: —

A united policy.

The complete report of this deputation is to be published, and can be secured from the secretary of the Union, Mrs. C. A. Dana, American Press, Beirût, for a sum not to exceed five piastres, including postage.

The deputation was continued for the following year as well, and charged to secure information from and make recommendations for girls' schools, in much the same way. They were also charged to go into the matter of union examinations in greater detail, and to prepare a scheme which, if adopted at the next conference, would enable the plan to go into effect during that same school year.

The discussion of the first part of the report aroused great interest and some considerable divergence of opinion. A committee is to be appointed by the executive committee to

make definite recommendations along this line, and if possible to prepare a suggestive curriculum for Bible study.

Other committees were appointed:

1. To devise a system of record blanks, suitable both for students and for graduates and former students.

2. To collect information and make recommendations as to text-books.

3. To recommend a system of savings or insurance for teachers.

4. To suggest methods for introducing or making more efficient, libraries, manual departments, and free time hobbies.

The conference also took action endorsing the Boy Scout Movement, and the manual to be published by the Syria and Palestine Boy Scout Association.

Another action worthy of note was the organization of the Christian Brotherhood of Syria, whose purpose is to federate existing Christian associations in boys' secondary schools, to introduce them into others, to arrange summer conferences for students, and to work with the international Y.M.C.A. movement, through Mr. E. O. Jacob, Secretary for Turkey.

The next conference of the union is to be held during the next Easter vacation, by vote, and it is hoped it may be very largely such a conference as the one of this year.

G. H. S.

UNION AND PROGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS.

The General Council of the Committee of Union and Progress met on Monday under the presidency of Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, who is the general representative of the Committee. The principle of having the program of the Chamber of Deputies determined beforehand was accepted, and the Council approved the following program for the approaching Parliamentary session: 1) The provisional laws as to supplementary credits and other financial appropriations. 2) The budget. 3) Amendments to the Constitution. 4) The following provisional measures: a. The landed property law; b. the general provincial administration law; c. the penal code; d. the civil and penal procedure; e. law about justices of the peace; f. about notaries; g. about the encouragement of arts and crafts; h. primary instruction law; i. enlistment law; j. judicial organization of the Adrianople vilayet; k. expropriation law. 5) Other provisional laws.

It was decided that Parliament must complete this program during this session. Probably other topics also be added. This meeting accepted in addition the principle that important questions shall be discussed in private sessions before being brought to the Chamber, so that special and needful explanations may be then made and the time of the Chamber be saved by the avoiding of trivial discussion. It is believed that the program outlined may thus be carried out.

CORNERSTONE LAID AT TARSUS.

April 30, 1914.

On April 24th the corner-stone for the new Protestant Church in Tarsus was laid. A large number of the congregation, many friends of the church, as well as several Moslem city officials, were present.

Rev. Stepan Tomassian, pastor of the church, presided at the services. Rev. Hampartsoum Geuvkalaijian in a short address rejoiced that the need he had felt 28 years ago when he first came to Tarsus would now be satisfied, in the erection of this new church edifice. The Kaimakam expressed his joy at being present, and hoped also to witness the dedication of the completed building. He gave assurance of his assistance, if the church should require it.

The firman for the building, given by His Majesty the Sultan, was read by Prof. Simon Kùpelian of the College, and was greeted with hearty cheers for the Padishah.

It is to Dr. Chambers of Adana that the church is largely indebted for securing the necessary funds for beginning. The rickety old house that has so long served the church was in sight; and as he pointed out that the congregation would soon move from the old to the new building, he urged that there be also a progress in our spiritual life.

The Gregorian priest, Der Yeghishé, spoke of the Protestant Church as the daughter of the Gregorian Church. There ought, therefore, to be no differences, since "mother and daughter should work together." Dr. Christie, who has been the staunch supporter of the church for 35 years, closed the service with a few apt words of appreciation of the work of the church and of Dr. Chambers. He dwelt also on the interdependence of the Family, the Church, and the secular Government.

That the corner-stone has been laid does not mean that the foundations are finished, — on the contrary it is but the beginning. In digging the trench a solid stone wall, evidently the foundation of an ancient city wall, was uncovered. The huge stones of which it is made were carefully hauled out, and will be used for the church building. At the bottom of this trench 35 feet below the surface of the soil, the corner-stone with its documents was placed.

Monday, April 27th, was made eventful by the arrival of Ambassador Morgenthau and his party. Into the four hours' stay were crowded a visit to the city officials, a trip around Tarsus, and a reception at the College. A meeting was held at which the Ambassador addressed the students. The hearty applause which greeted him showed how thoroughly the faculty and students enjoyed his speech. The Kaimakam and Mr. Schmavonian also gave short addresses. The party hastened away in the afternoon for Adana. The purpose of Mr. Morgenthau in his extended tour is most praiseworthy, — to establish friendly personal relations with as many as possible of the Americans and their institutions in this Empire. We hope the precedent will be followed.

P. E. N.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

The yacht bringing Mrs. John S. Kennedy and Dr. Schaffler of the trustees, arrived yesterday, May 5th. With them is the celebrated preacher, Dr. Jowett, who will probably fill the college pulpit on Sunday morning. Dr. Schaffler will address the College in the evening. We hope to have our guests with us for at least a week.

Press reports from America make it appear that Mr. Dorizas' (R. C. '07) previous record as a world athlete is somewhat dimmed before his latest achievement of winning the intercollegiate heavyweight wrestling championship in 87 seconds, in which time he threw two men. A Philadelphia paper publishes the following summary: "The entire wrestling career of 'Mike' Dorizas, of the University of Pennsylvania, including seven dual meets, and his victory in the heavyweight class in the Intercollegiate championships (in all, the defeat of nine men) consists in exactly, fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds of competition!"

It is gratifying further to learn that he has maintained also a reputation for high scholarship, clean sport, and Christian leadership. He has responded as eagerly to calls upon him for addresses before Y.M.C.A. and other religious organizations, as to athletic challenges. The crowning tribute paid to Mr. Dorizas, showing the high position he holds in the best society of the Quaker capital, was that from Mr. Anthony J. Drexel-Biddle, who introduced him at his own home to a large company of sportsmen with the words: "He is a champion wrestler. But he is more than that: he is a great leader in Christian work." Then referring to Mr. Dorizas' unhappy encounter with a wrestler from Annapolis, in which the latter losing his temper, struck Mr. Dorizas in the face, Mr. Drexel-Biddle asked, "Do you know what Mr. Dorizas did?" He replied to his opponent with a verse of Scripture. He turned the other cheek to his blows, and then conquered him on the mat." We are proud to send so good a missionary home to Americans.

Wednesday, April 29th, the College Community and friends enjoyed Mrs. Manning's hospitality at a second evening of chamber music. The program will be repeated publicly in Long Hall, Wednesday, May 13th.

On Monday evening, May 4th, the College Club met in Long Hall to enjoy a timely and instructive address by Prof. Estes on the structure of the new organ, illustrated by the tones of the instrument and by a specimen piece of organ mechanism furnished by the physics department.

On Tuesday evening a treat to lovers of poetry and song was given by a quartet — Mrs. Binns, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Way, and Mr. Kalchoglou — under the direction of Dr. Fisher. They sang Mme. Lehmann's *Persian Garden*, Dr. Fisher accompanying.

A son, Muhamet Metin, was born on Thursday last to Feridoun Bey, Turkish instructor at the college.

E. B. W.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The events I wish to chronicle in this letter group themselves in pairs; two notable lectures, two delightful concerts, and two athletic events of interest, which came all of them near the close of the winter session.

Mr. C. A. Dana, Manager of the American Press, and former instructor in the School of Commerce, delivered a most interesting lecture before the Beirût Literary Society in Post Hall, to which the public was invited. His subject was, "The New Staff Route Home." Finishing his term of service at the College he and two other teachers went home by the India, China, Philippines, Japan route. The lecture was profusely illustrated with beautiful slides, made from Mr. Dana's own photographs.

And then came the lecture by Professor E. C. Moore, of Harvard, on "The East and the West." So closely did his ideas coincide with what we are trying to do here that one of the faculty jokingly suggested to the President that he must have written out the lecture for him and he wondered that Dr. Moore had had time to commit it so well!

The Athletic Associations organized a concert of local talent, and it was good, if it does have the word "local" qualifying it. The proceeds were in aid of the athletic team's trip to Jerusalem. It was the first concert in Robert West Hall, and the acoustic properties of the auditorium were as perfect for music as for speaking. There was a large audience and a delighted one.

And the first evening of the Easter vacation the Homer Society, the Greek literary society, gave a most enjoyable concert in the same hall. There was a large audience, many of the consuls-general, and other notables of the city, and seemingly most of the Greek colony. Mr. Bellos, a noted Greek tenor of Alexandria, came up especially from Egypt and his finished and remarkable voice gave great pleasure. And he responded to one number with no less than seven encores! The other numbers were greatly appreciated and the Homer society is to be congratulated on organizing a concert of such a high class of music.

The week previous to the College Field Day was held the Second Inter-School Field Day on the College Athletic Field. While the students were fraternizing with former pupils of their schools, the masters met, adopted a constitution, and elected new officers. Mr. Stuart Jessup of Sidon was elected President, Mr. C. G. Naish of Brummana Vice President, and Mr. Munson, Syrian Protestant College, Secretary-Treasurer. Seven schools participated. All had early-lunch in the College refectory, and the games began at 1.30. Many of the events were closely contested, and several inter-school records were lowered. It was soon seen that the contest was between the Brummana School and the Second Form of the Preparatory Department. Brummana winning the relay race gave them the banner by 1½ points. The Football game between the Church of Scotland School and Schweifat was keenly contested and won by the latter, one

goal to none. The Sidon School requested to play the Preparatory Team in Basket Ball. They did not know what they were asking, for this Preparatory Team was one of the strongest in the College, and the match was a one-sided one, and the Sidon boys learned some Basket Ball. The Sidon Drill Team gave a remarkable exhibition of drill under the direction of Mr. Nakhleh Khuri. At the close of the games President Bliss congratulated the victors and cheered the vanquished, and Mrs. Bliss presented the banner and trophies. Points given were 5, 3, 2, and 1 for first, second, third, and fourth places respectively. Points won by each School were: Brummana, 37½; S. P. C. Preparatory Second Form, 36; Suk-el-Gharb 21½; Schweifat 13, Tripoli 5, Gerard Institute 1, Church of Scotland School 0.

The Annual Field Day took place on April 4th in glorious weather. One of the largest and most interesting companies of spectators ever seen filled the Grand Stand. The Governor-General of Lebanon, and most of the Consuls-General of Beirût were present on the special Grand Stand as guests of the College President. The College Band under the leadership of Mr. Fagerstrom, played inspiring music during the afternoon. Three S. P. C. records were broken, viz., Half Mile Run, A. Abaza, 2 min. 10¼ sec.; Mile Run, Ughbagabar lowered his own record to 4 min. 52½ sec.; the Relay Race, lowered by the Preparatory Department to 3 min. 20 sec. One record was equalled by Mohaffil, the Hundred Yards Dash, 10¾ sec. An intermission of 30 minutes in Scout Land gave an exhibition of actual scouting by 106 Boy Scouts of the Junior School of the Preparatory Department. They gave an exhibition of stalking, Maize Tag, demonstration by patrols of First Aid to the injured, Signalling, Knot Craft, Camp Cooking, Gardening, Bandaging and Carrying the Injured, Tracking, Tent Pitching, Camp Loom in Bed, Bridge Building, Scaling a 12-foot wall. It was more distracting to watch them than a three ring circus. Mr. Agne, the Scoutmaster, as well as the Boy Scouts, deserve the hearty applause they received. The Championship Basket Ball Match was won by the Medical Team from the Preparatory, and the Football Match was won after a re-play by the Collegiate Department from the Preparatory, by a score of 1 to 0. H. A. Cumberbatch, Esq., British Consul-General, was the Referee, and Honorable W. Stanley Hollis, Esq., American Consul-General, distributed the Prizes.

W. B. A.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- May 8, 1810, Mrs. Daniel Ladd, Cyprus, Brousa, Constantinople and Smyrna, born.
- > > 1816, American Bible Society organized.
 - > 9, 1913, Thirtieth anniversary, Adabazar Y.M.C.A.
 - > 10, 1903, President Howard S. Bliss, D.D., inaugurated, at S. P. C.
 - > 11, 1887, Ion Keith Falconer died at Aden, Arabia.
 - > 13, 1890, Rev. Henry Marden, Aintab and Marash, died.

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, educational, political, economic and other interests of the Ottoman Empire and the Near East.

Subscription Price :-

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum.

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7.50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAY 6, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

The steam roller of the political machine is being greased up, to facilitate speeding when Parliament shall meet. By the help of these thoughtful measures of the Committee of Union and Progress it is hoped that all unnecessary delays in the handling of the Empire's business may be avoided. It is well to have such minor details regarding what shall and what shall not be done by the representatives of the Nation arranged in advance, for much needless waste of valuable time is obviated when the majority knows clearly in advance what the Government wishes done. And as for the Opposition, it is so slight as to be a negligible quantity in considering the interests of the party in power. We expect to see the country's business railroaded through at very gratifying speed.

Such a trip as that from which we now welcome back our Ambassador, is one well calculated to vastly increase his efficiency in his position. Too often in past administrations has just this personal touch been sadly lacking, and as a result some particular situation has not been clearly understood. Mr. Morgenthau has now seen American interests in Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor, under a wide range of local circumstances, and has conferred with representatives from still other places. He understands the conditions as probably no other American diplomat ever did, and possibly as well as any representative of any power. The conception and execution of this voyage of discovery shows the sincere desire of His Excellency to deal as intelligently as possible with the problems that may come before him; and we heartily congratulate the United States on his broad-minded and far-sighted policy.

Last January the Turkish army of occupation at Adrianople numbered about 300,000 men. Today only a small fraction of this army remains there. The rest have been and

are being scattered about Asia Minor, to strengthen the garrisons in various towns and fortresses. One reason for this is obvious: having come into very friendly relations with Bulgaria, Turkey is not forced to keep on her northern frontier such a large body of fighting men. To feed and maintain such an army was a big problem, with so little farming land surrounding; for Adrianople according to the new map is deprived of most of her tributary fields and farms to the north and west. But is there another reason? Has the War Department a purpose in scattering this big force, instead of of keeping it in a single place? It is altogether probable that such concentration in time of peace might give rise to seditious attempts by designing men with the object of raising difficulties for the government in the army; whereas with the soldiers scattered through the country, such sowing of dissension will be much less easy. We give no credence to the rumor that this move is the prelude to a military dictatorship and is carried out for the sake of having a force ready at all points to stifle any opposition to such a step. Constitutional government will not yield so easily to any autocratic attempt, and no schemer of this type has yet shown his hand. Unless the new Parliament utterly fails of its object, and proves entirely unmanageable, there is no reason to anticipate any move for a change of régime. This distribution of the army is in response to the call of a sound military policy rather than the scheme of any ambitious trickster.

Roman Catholics celebrate the month on which we have entered as the "month of Mary," and consider it as especially consecrated to the Virgin. But it is an error to suppose that the name was derived from that of Mary. The latter is a Hebrew name whereas the month was called *Maius* by Romans long before they knew anything about the mother of our Lord. Ovid, in his "Fasti," suggests three derivations for the name, — from *majestas*, *majores* and *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, to whom the Romans were accustomed to sacrifice on the first of this month. Probably this last is the true derivation of the name. But the chief interest of the month of May to Constantinopolitans is that it is the most beautiful and the most ideal month of the year for our city. The shores of the incomparable Bosphorus don their most charming dress; the new greens of the deciduous trees mingling with the darker shades of the cypress and the stone pine, the judas trees in their magenta robes, still blushing for shame that the traitor should have chosen just this tree on which to hang himself, and the lovely wistaria clinging to the walls of countless *konaks* and *yalis*, with multiflora and bridal-wreath and fleur-de-lis and many more flowers shedding their perfume from the gardens. And from the groves and shady cemeteries, at all hours of day and night, the rippling, flute-like, enchanting notes of the nightingale compel the passerby to stop, look and listen. How anyone in ordinary health could think of the nightingale's music as mournful or complaining, is hard to comprehend. It is the most joyous, happy song that bubbles out with infinite variety, as if the modest little gray singer were unable to repress his sense of the be-

wildering beauties and joys of glorious spring. Whoever has spent the month of May on the shores of the Bosphorus once in his life, and is now far away from its charm, turns with a twinge of homesickness to the memory of that delightful season, and registers a vow that if possible he will go back again to see and hear once more the enchantment of this spot.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS IN BROUSA.

Brousa, Turkey, April 6, 1914.

In past years we have had, in addition to our regular women's prayer meeting mothers' meetings occasionally but we have not had many from outside of our own Protestant community. This last August when our new pastor came we rejoiced in that he had an efficient wife who could help us in all such undertakings. She revived the mothers' meetings, holding them once a month. At first we had them at the different houses but finally we decided to have them at my house with the hope that we might get in some of our Gregorian friends. This proved a success. After the meetings we also served tea and cake thus giving opportunity for conversation. As many as sixty had come to my house. This month the subject of our meeting was to be the School and Home, so we decided to have it in the school.

In one of the *Primary Education* numbers the suggestion was made to have the children write the invitations for anything of this kind. I found the idea worked well, for the children took several days to write the invitations and so began to talk about it at home. The Armenian children wrote it in Armenian and the Turkish children in Turkish. The day before the meeting we gave them the invitations to take home.

At quarter of three the mothers began to come. We had the children of the Kindergarten, the Primary, both Turkish and Armenian, and the first Preparatory seated at one side of the room. At a few minutes after three we began our exercises.

After welcoming the mothers, — between seventy-five and eighty had come, — I told them that our Kindergarten teacher would tell them something about the Kindergarten. There were some eight or nine Turkish mothers present, for which we were very glad. For their sake as well as that of the majority of the Armenians who speak Turkish instead of their own language, the talks were all in Turkish. The Kindergarten teacher's talk was afterwards followed by a few games and songs by the children. The latter were then dismissed and we continued our program. Miss Parsons gave us a talk on the Relation of the School to the child. I supposed that she would speak in English and have our Turkish teacher translate it. She decided, however, it was a good chance to make her first attempt at using the Turkish language. She had prepared her paper with the help of the teacher and then she read it herself. We were all surprised to see what advance she had made in the language. After her talk our pastor's wife gave us a talk on the Relation of the Home to the School.

At the close we served tea and cake, thus giving us an opportunity to talk with the mothers. All seemed much pleased with the meeting and we hope to have another in June. I was especially pleased to think the Turkish mothers came.

ANNIE T. ALLEN.

OPPORTUNITY'S URGENT CALL.

Afion Kara Hissar, April 24, 1914.

Afion Kara Hissar is still on the map of Western Turkey. The stolid castle rock still stands sentinel over the 50,000 souls residing in the city at its base. But the inhabitants are not all *still*. More and more of them are moving and in the right direction. There are more signs of life, religious, mental and moral, than ever before. Last Sabbath, the Oriental Easter, I had the privilege of bringing the Easter message of Hope and Life to a well crowded church, and in the afternoon forty-four communicants partook of the Lord's Supper. Two adults united with the church, one of them being the second young man teacher in the school, Mr. Karakotchian.

The Evangelical School, with its six teachers and its 180 boys and girls, is completing a very successful year. The people are showing an increased interest in the education of their youth as is manifested by the fact that they have given nearly 180 Turkish pounds toward the Budget of the school, an increase on their part of forty pounds over the last year's amount.

Last night the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, of which our Pastor, Rev. Hagop S. Yeranian, is the acting President, gave an entertainment for the benefit of the organization in the Evangelical community's school rooms. About 150 were present and a considerable amount was raised.

Such an open door of opportunity, such a centre for Christian influence in that vast territory, must not be neglected. The way to advance in Mission Work is to *advance*, with faith and hope in God and in the future of His work. The people are still calling for help. The need urges its insistent call upon us. If we remain deaf much longer the very rock itself will cry out for life and salvation to come to the needy city. Men and women and means are needed, but "to him that believeth all things are possible."

AFION KARA HISSAR OCCUPANDA EST.

J. R. B.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS AND THEIR CRITICS.

The Armeno-Turkish *Rahnüma* last week said editorially: —

In the *Azadamard* (Armenian) recently "Adom" has been condemning all the Protestant and Catholic foreign schools as institutions inimical to the national spirit. The writer claims that the missionaries have founded these institutions in order to promote their own religious ideals, and they do not give the desired importance in these schools to Armenian history and civilization; and also asserts that all the Armenian teachers and students in these institutions,

with but few exceptions, are a class that sacrifice nationalism for the sake of personal advantage. In one of these articles the writer has mentioned some of his "proofs" for these claims and accusations. He asserts that a pupil was dropped from one of these schools because he showed such progress in Armenian history and literature; that in another school the authorities forbade the reading of any other books than the *Avedaper* and books published at the Bible House; that in another school the Senior and Junior classes and even the graduates did not know they were Armenians, but thought themselves fellow-citizens of the Americans. A writer who believes such fairy-tales and publishes them as facts, in our opinion proves that he is not fit to carry on a scientific study of the management of such institutions or their teaching of national history, or to criticise the high schools and colleges. If the proofs he has thought fit to publish are so laughable, what about the weakness of those he has not considered wise to publish! It is perfectly evident that he has constructed a large building on a very rotten foundation. It is true that the missionaries have come here to teach religion. And if we can profit by the schools they have founded, as well, this is something for us to be thankful for. It is allowable for us to say in a loving way what more it is that we expect from these institutions, and to criticize them in a suitable way. It seems that "Adom" is ignorant also of the fact that Evangelical Armenians are free to criticize and do actually criticize the missionary institutions both in the meetings of their Unions and on other occasions. Doubtless there are points in our foreign institutions, where improvements are possible. It is then a duty for us to criticize them in an intelligent way, and with a due sense of our own responsibility.

ORIENTAL ODDS AND ENDS.

HASSAN'S MOTHER.

A TURKISH YARN.

In the good old days when the truculent Janizaries bore high-handed rule and dispensed rough-and-ready justice in the Ottoman towns, there lived in a village near Brousa a well-to-do lady with her children. The oldest of these was an unruly boy of twelve, for whom the oft-repeated threat "I'll call the Janizary to beat you" had long since lost its terror, and the lady was in despair of ever reducing him to submission.

One day, after an unusually sharp altercation, the youngster snatched from his mother's hand the switch with which she was trying to instruct him, and began to lay it about her ears in such fashion that she fled from the house determined to carry out the threat that she had so often thoughtlessly made.

Straight to the castle she went, and having composed her hair and clothing she entered the fearsome presence of the Janizary magistrate. "Well, what's the trouble now?" he snarled. Shaking with terror she said, "Sire, it is my disobedient son. His father is with the Padishah, and I had

no one to help me but you." Gathering courage from her grievance she went on, "The whelp has grown more and more insolent; this week the very *jinn* have possessed him, and today he has beaten me from under my own roof."

The Janizary wasted no time on inquiries. "Here Süleiman," he said to one of his beturbaned henchmen, "go with this woman and drag her son to my feet."

Before she reached the door the woman wretchedly repented having appealed to this monster, but the clank of the guardsman's scimitar at her heels reminded her that there was no escape, she must turn her poor boy over to him. "Drag him to my feet!" "What will the fierce Janizary do to him? Kick him? trample him under foot? Oh my poor boy! my poor boy! is this the *kismet* that Allah has decreed for the first-born son of Moustafa? Alas! Alas!" But the heavy tread behind drove her ruthlessly on.

A youth came strolling down the street; as he came nearer she saw it was her wealthy neighbor's son, Hassan. Lightening could not have been more sudden nor more illuminating than the idea that turned despair into relief. Turning to her grim companion she said,—"There's the scoundrel." The unsuspecting Hassan came on, and was too astonished for words when the Janizaries Agha seized him by the collar, cuffed him smartly, and ordered him to march before him to the castle. "You come too," was the order, and the woman followed, wildly trying to imagine a possible sequel to her hastily inspired plot. As he marched Hassan regained his wits, but the Agha was not the one to argue with. "Who is this veiled lady? and what possible accusation will she bring against me?" was his mental query as he was ushered into the presence of the Janizary. "Here is the boy who beat his mother," reported the Agha.

"You ungrateful pup! is that the way you treat your mother?" roared the magistrate, "disobey and annoy and even beat her?" "Sir, there is some mistake, my mother is dead," protested the astonished Hassan. "You fiend!" said the Janizary with rising wrath. "Yes, she would be dead if you had your way; but here she stands before you, and the Janizary is not the one to be deaf to the appeal of a defenceless woman. You beat your mother; that is enough. Here! forty lashes."

After the terrible flailing, Hassan stood again before the haughty magistrate, outwardly smarting, and inwardly boiling with indignation. "Sir, I do not know this woman, she is not my mother and I never beat her. My mother died seven years ago."

"What!" The Janizary looked at him keenly, but was not convinced that a mistake had been made. "You deny your own mother! You have your forty lashes for beating your mother. Now for denying her you shall show the whole village that you repent. Take your mother in your arms and carry her home. Go!"

Hassan saw clearly that further argument was vain. "Perhaps there is wisdom in this also," he thought, and picking up the swathed bundle that claimed to be his mother he sullenly strode out of the castle.

Outside the gate his passenger had had enough of the game, and was struggling to get free, but Hassan was firm. Just then he met his chum, Ahmed, who stared thunderstruck at the struggling woman in Hassan's arms. "Well, Hassan, what does this mean? Who is that woman you are carrying off?" he asked. "She is my mother," was the determined reply. "Your mother! are you crazy? your mother is dead these seven years." "You go make the Janizary believe that, if you can," said Hassan doggedly, "All I know is that this is my mother, and I am going to carry her home!"

H. H. R.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Miss Barnette Miller, Ph. D., returned from her trip to Samarkhand and Bokhara on Thursday last.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Morgenthau arrived on the "Scorpion" last Saturday morning from their trip to Syria and Palestine.

The *Tanin* says His Imperial Highness Prince Djemaled-din Effendi, cousin of His Majesty, is to enter the German army and Princes Abdurrahim, Abdul-Djelil, and Fouad will be sent to the German military academy at Berlin.

The Ottoman Government has ordered another dreadnaught from Messrs. Armstrong, to be called the "Fatih" (Conqueror). The vessel is to be completed in 21 months.

The mother of the Khedive of Egypt arrived Monday from Alexandria and is at her summer residence in Bebek.

More than the required two-thirds of the Deputies have arrived in the city, and there seems now no reason why the Chamber should not be opened as proposed on May first old style, or Thursday of next week.

Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, starts on Saturday for Bucharest, to make a return visit to the Roumanian officials, returning on Wednesday in time for the opening of Parliament.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador had a narrow escape from serious injury when the auto in which he was riding ran into the sidewalk opposite the Cooperative in Galata last Sunday and was upset. He escaped with slight bruises, while his cavass was somewhat more injured.

The bazaar of the Vlanga Church on Saturday and Monday last cleared over a hundred liras for the church fund.

The Prince and Princess of Orleans, uncle and aunt of the King of Spain, made a stay of a few days in this city the past week, leaving Monday by rail for Paris.

A Frenchman, M. de Goys, has been engaged by the Ottoman Government as director of the aviation service, and is already here to take up his new duties.

Mr. F. Douglas-Watson, Director of the Telephone Company, left last Wednesday on a visit to England.

Work has at length begun on the repair of the Sublime Porte, which was burned early in February of 1911.

The Turkish women's paper *Kadunlar Dünyası*, which had been suppressed, has been authorized to resume publication.

The Ottoman Government has ceded to the Armstrong-Vickers group the entire reorganization and management of the dockyard and naval arsenal at Constantinople, authority to build and manage a naval dockyard at Izmid and to purchase the repairing works at Stenia.

THE PROVINCES

As forecast in our issue of April 15th, the choice of the Imperial Government for the posts of Inspectors-General for the Armenian Provinces has fallen upon M. Hoff, a Norwegian, and M. Westenek, a Dutchman. The newly chosen Inspectors arrived here Sunday by train, and were met by the representative of the Grand Vizier.

The Ottoman aviators Salim Bey and Kemal Bey, who have undertaken to complete the sadly interrupted air-voyage from Jerusalem to Cairo, have arrived in safety at El Arish, on the Syro-Egyptian frontier.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

Miss Cole of Trebizond will open a Training class for Kindergarten teachers on Sep. 14th. Only full pay scholars, and those who know English well, need apply. For particulars address

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Rahmi Bey, Vali of Smyrna, and Abdul Halik Bey, Vali of Bitlis, have been granted the grand cordon of the Order of the Medjidié.

Reports from Bandurma and Balukesir indicate that owing to the stringency of the boycott against them numerous Armenian and Greek tradesmen are emigrating to various points outside the Empire.

Consul W. W. Masterson, who has been stationed at Harpout since 1908, has been promoted to Durban, Natal.

NOTES.

Mrs. Prof. Ormiston of Robert College returned from America last Saturday.

Mrs. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna, with Mrs. H. Roswell Bates of New York, and Mrs. Charles Rhodes of Buffalo, arrived here from Smyrna last Wednesday via Afion Kara Hissar, and left on their return to Smyrna on Saturday, going by Khedivial steamer. They were guests while here at Gedik Pasha. They have also visited Sardis and Ephesus with Mr. Harlow.

Mrs. Edward Riggs of Marsovan arrived in this city Thursday last for a brief visit.

Mr. V. D. Tompkins of Robert College announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Dorothy Thayer Tompkins, to Mr. Lewis Heck, of the American Consulate of this city, who has for some time been in Kara Hissar Sharki and Sivas in connection with the Holbrook murder trial.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers, who left Bardizag nearly two years ago, returned from America on Friday last, arriving by train from Berlin. They were met by some of their missionary colleagues as well as by an enthusiastic body of alumni of Bithynia High School, who gave them a reception breakfast. Dr. and Mrs. Chambers will take up their residence at Scutari.

Treasurer Peet arrived last evening in splendid health from his trip south. Leaving the Ambassador's party at Adana, he returned overland through the Cilician Gates and via Konia.

OTHER LANDS.

The Duke of Argyll, uncle of the King of England, died last Sunday. He married H. R. H. Louise, sister of the late King Edward VII.

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The United States has expressed its formal consent to the appointment of Alfred Rustem Bey as Ottoman Ambassador at Washington. Rustem Bey was formerly Minister at Cettigne.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has received the first decoration conferred by the new ruler of Albania, the order of the Albanian Eagle. He has also been decorated by the Khedive of Egypt with the grand cordon of the Osmanié.

Eyoub Khan, who in 1880 defeated the British force sent against him at Maiwand, Afghanistan, died recently in Lahore, India.

A British steamer near Hong Kong has been attacked and burned by pirates and 180 of the passengers lost, 158 being rescued.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has succeeded in his expedition through a hitherto unknown region of the western part of Brazil, and has arrived in safety at Manaus, at the junction of the Rio Negro and the Amazon.

The Epirote autonomists under Zographos appear to have degenerated into insurgent bands, which are doing a lot of harm but are no longer fully under his control. They recently took the town of Kolonia, and drove the Albanians back toward Kortcha; but the latter have rallied and are successfully taking the offensive against the insurgents.

A telegram from Kazerun, Persia, says a detachment of gendarmerie lost nine killed and twelve wounded in an encounter with robbers on the Shiraz road.

M. Paul Revoil, late Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in this city, died last week in France. He had been French Resident in Tunis, Minister to Morocco, Governor of Algeria, and Ambassador to Switzerland.

The researches of Dr. C. W. Wallace, of the Univ. of Nebraska, in London have resulted in the discovery of many valuable documents about the site of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre.

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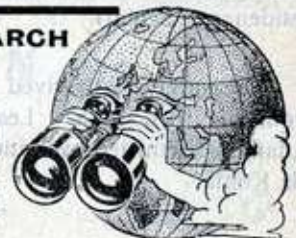
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