

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 27

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

THE BALKAN DISPUTE.

Apparently little progress has been made during the past week by the Balkan Allies in their attempt to divide the spoils of War. The newspapers continue to speak of the situation as very critical, although the consensus of opinion seems to be that Russia and Great Britain will finally succeed in bringing enough pressure to bear to force arbitration. Meanwhile occasional fighting takes place between the Bulgarian and Servian armies. On Wednesday of last week the fighting was very severe in the region of Zletovo. However, while these skirmishes continue to take place and to cause great alarm and annoyance they seem to be no part of the program of the respective governments, but merely conflicts between the forces in these regions. The danger is that, before negotiations are completed, something will happen that will force hostilities on a larger scale. The latest reports have it that the Servian Government has voted to accept Russia's offer to arbitrate on the basis of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty and that Mr. Daneff has actually left Sofia for St. Petersburg. If these reports are correct, and there is every reason to believe that they are, the end of this phase of the dispute may be in sight.

Outwardly, the relations between Greece and Bulgaria remain practically as they were a week ago. No fighting has taken place between the two forces, but arrests of Bulgarians by the Greeks at Salonika have caused great irritation. The cause of these arrests is not clear. The hope is that Greece and Bulgaria will consent to turn their affairs over to the Great Powers to settle.

Critical as the situation in the Balkans may be, the dangers of a general conflict between the respective armies are lessened by the space of one week, and while delay may still be dangerous it is not likely to result in open warfare.

HOW TO ATTRACT MORE PEOPLE TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This is a vital question for every church. Why do not the present generation, specially the adults, care for S. S. and Bible study as their fathers did? Is there any plan or systematic effort to bring them in? Is there any improvement since 40 years ago in our Sunday Schools?

In any work the measure of success depends upon the zeal and power of the workers. But zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse. If any thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

First of all, the workers ought to be attracted by the Sunday School, so that they may attract others, or may be an attractive power. A cold and slow Sunday School teacher kills the work. Let every Sunday School teacher work by the following rule: "I must have attractive power that I may draw pupils toward me. I must have magnetism that will hold the pupils to me. I must have enthusiasm that will fire my pupils with zeal for work. I must be able to sink myself from sight: to transfer attention from myself to my lesson, the Bible and God. If I have these personal elements in my teaching I shall get pupils and hold them, if I have not such elements, I must cultivate them."

To this end every teacher ought to be a consecrated Christian. If he loves God, than he is a lover of the Bible, if he loves the Bible he must know it. He will thus be able to explain, prove and illustrate it to his pupils, and gain his scholars' respect and confidence. He ought also to love his scholars, and know and learn their names, houses, and circumstances. Formerly the child was forgotten; the central idea was the lesson material. Now the scholar is the center, and the lesson must be adapted to the pupil.

The art of securing attention is the second attractive power of the Sunday School. Ignorance of this is failure in the work.

How may we secure and cultivate attractive power and magnetism and enthusiasm?

The art of securing attention is the condition of knowledge. Without attention nothing can be learned. Mental growth, perception and memory depend upon attention. Teaching power is determined by the power to secure and hold attention. Without this neither ability, nor scholarship can do any thing. But attention cannot be secured by claiming it, nor by urging its importance, nor by force or bribes. The teacher must be careful to learn the law of teaching—how to teach, as much as he ought to know his text book, the Bible, and the child whom he is to teach. With this, the scholar must actively co-operate, according to the law of association, step by step and in various ways and repeating the lesson in new forms.

Interest is the mother of attention. First the teacher must have something good to present, then he must know how to present it in a suitable manner. Interest is mental heat: heat the iron and a few strokes do the work. He who cannot create a deep interest cannot attract the attention and therefore cannot teach. The immediate aim of instruction is to secure interest, because it makes the work attractive and removes drudgery from the school.

If it is the immediate aim of instruction, how can it be

secured? In brief: Interest begets interest; interest accompanies natural mental growth and is secured by calling attention to the novel that is similar to the familiar.

Imitation is another word which has new value in pedagogy. The child imitates; common people also imitate as does the child; every person imitates more or less. But the pupil imitates that which interests him. Emerson wrote to his daughter in college "It matters little what your studies are, it all depends on who is your teacher."

The attractive power of the Sunday School depends on the interesting power of the teacher. What is interesting is imitated. Where there is interest the educational machinery runs smoothly.

The Sunday School equipment is another power to draw more people. In this line we have nothing: I shall merely name our needs. Suitable buildings for Sunday Schools and class rooms; music; black boards and their use; maps and map modeling, pictures and picture making, lesson books and helps for teachers, Sunday School papers, and some book for the direction of teachers. We have nothing in this line save one or two poor things. Then we need Sunday School unions, conventions, superintendents, general secretaries, and many other things.

Is not our country a Bible land? Yet in Sunday School equipment we are a failure! But "Take along with you holy earnestness, for earnestness alone - makes life eternity." (Goethe.)

Adapazar, June 17, 1913.

G. B. ADANALIAN.

A GREEK SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Throughout the Evangelical Christian world the preaching of the Word of God has a large place in the church worship of the household of faith. The sermon is an echoing trumpet, the voice of God publicly calling the world to faith in Christ; it is the official work of the church through the living voice of its workers. In the sermon are developed various topics concerning the teaching of Christ, or rather concerning Christ himself, and some are called, others reproved and others uplifted and gladdened.

But the Sunday School lesson has a special place in the church, especially today, when many who bear the name of Christ confess and outwardly accept the truths and principles of Christianity, but few there be who make up the true church as truly interested followers of the faith in Christ.

In the Sunday school all classes of Christians gather for free conversation and all sorts of questions and various answers. In the Sunday school lessons we have Biblical passages, biographies of Biblical characters good and bad, and incidents related by the way. The Sunday school lesson has not a formal churchly character, but serves a freer and more practical purpose, allowing digressions from the subject according to the persons present at the lesson.

In the Sunday school lessons there is no rigid line between speaker and listener, but often the teachers and the

taught are on the same plane and the teachers are taught and the pupils frequently teach.

Besides in these lessons those present have greater freedom. Mouths that are always closed, even those of Christians who in the prayer-meetings are as dumb as fishes, in the Sunday school are unconsciously loosed from their bonds and opened because of their interest.

Therefore the Sunday school lessons have for the evangelizing of the masses both within and without the church for practical Christian teaching a more important place than the sermon.

From what we read and hear we see that in free Christian countries great attention is paid to the Sunday schools. Unfortunately in Turkey this church service is formal and restrained, and very many Sunday schools carry on their work in a hap-hazard way, without plan or method. We have neither trained organizers nor suitable teachers, - except in certain churches where there are the teachers of higher Missionary educational institutions; nor have we even lesson helps.

We ourselves carry on our Sunday school regularly as follows: - After the prayer, a hymn and the reading of the lesson passage we separate into classes where under the lead of teachers from among the brethren a half hour is spent in the study of the lesson, in which nearly everybody takes part then all classes meet and after the hymn there is a chance given for questions, with answers from the desk; and lastly there are some general practical teachings drawn out by the pastor. And this seems to be for us the only practical method, on account of our lack both of suitable places for separate accommodations and of suitable teachers.

By this method something is accomplished, yet far less than is the purpose of the Sunday school. But for the organizing of a school with better results I have long felt the need of the following things:

- 1) A suitable, i. e., spacious, building with sufficient rooms.
- 2) The attendants should be divided according to age, ability and development into separate classes.
- 3) Lesson-books suited to both higher and lower classes.
- 4) An organizer and superintendent specially trained and in touch with the World's Sunday school work. This may seem extravagance in the present state of our churches; but in any case tolerably well-trained teachers are an absolute necessity.
- 5) Proper care should be taken that wherever possible the Sunday schools in all local churches and in general have an international character. At present this is very difficult, because of the blind fanaticism and exclusiveness of the so-called Orthodox Greek Church and especially of its clergy. Still by our published Sunday school lesson helps and by the whole work of the Sunday schools let us show that the aim we have is the general line of salvation from ruin according to the general principles of the Gospel and of faith in Christ as universally acknowledged by all churches.

Ordou, June 7, 1913.

P. PHILADELPHUS.



TABLE OF ATTENDANCE AT AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS, 1912-1913.

INSTITUTION	Attendance	High School	Preparatory	Other departments	Armenians	Greeks	Turks	Jews	Other nations	Boarders	Day pupils	Protestant	Gregorian	Orthodox	Moslem	Hebrew	Other faiths
Adabazar G.	311	120	121	70 ^a	307	2	-	2	-	120	191	77	230	2	-	2	-
Aintab G.	205	187	18	-	198	2	2	-	3	60	145	172	30	1	2	-	-
Anatolia ¹ G.	253	53	150	50	174	76	1	-	2	100	153	105	94	53	1	-	-
Bithynia ² B.	350 ^b	142	208	-	347	2	2	-	-	274	76	57	288	2	2	-	1
Bitlis B.	117	31	41	45 ^a	117	-	-	-	-	34	83	30	87	-	-	-	-
Brousa G.	178	29	45	104	150	11	12	3	2	62	116	57	102	4	12	3	-
Erzroum B.	84	14	36	30	84	-	-	-	-	22	62	26	58	-	-	-	-
Erzroum G.	134	-	89	45 ^a	132	-	2	-	-	17	117	30	102	-	2	-	-
Gedik Pasha ³ B. & G.	188	-	-	-	78	42	69	-	21 ^c	3	185	40	47	31	78	-	1
Mardin B.	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6	-	-	-	41 ^d
Mardin G.	400	47	353	-	-	-	10	5	385 ^e	22	378 ^f	300	-	-	10	5	85 ^e
Sivas Teachers' C. B.	376	136	240	-	369	7	-	-	-	52	316	100	269	7	-	-	-
Sivas G.	726	116	500	110	702	24	-	-	-	39	687	200	510	16	-	-	-
Talas B.	151	19	132	-	126	24	-	-	1	80	71	57	80	14	-	-	-
Talas G.	148	28	82	38	128	20	-	-	-	73	75	89	54	5	-	-	-
Van B.	451	45	406	-	451	-	-	-	-	17	437	71	380	-	-	-	-
Van G.	534	37	425	72 ^a	534	-	-	-	-	5	529	40	494	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4684	1004	2846	564	3896	210	98	10	414	980	3621	1482	3321	105	107	10	128

* Statistics for last year. a Kindergarten. d Catholics 23, Syrians 16, Chal-deans 2.
¹ In Marsovan. b Includes 100 boys in Favre Home of whom 12 are in High School. e Syrians.
² In Bardizag. c Albanians 14, Persians 7. f Of whom 25 in High School.
³ In Constantinople.

The accompanying table of attendance is admittedly very imperfect. Owing to the state of the country, it has been impossible to secure figures from all places. Thus the girls' schools at Adana, Bitlis and Hadjin are omitted for lack of statistics, and perhaps others. In some cases the figures given are only approximate, as for example the numbers of Protestants and Gregorians, for not all schools attempt to keep these records. We hope to present a similar table from year to year, as the statistics we recently gave regarding Colleges have met with a favorable reception. And in this connection we bespeak the cooperation of all in charge of these educational institutions, that this set of facts may next year be given early in the year.

Meagre as these records are, they furnish food for reflection. The American High Schools are now educating nearly five thousand boys and girls, about seventeen hundred being boys. Of these, over a thousand are in higher grades, most of them presumably preparing for college. More than five-sixths of all these are Armenians; only in Marsovan and Constantinople do we find a considerable proportion of other races, except that in Mardin nearly all are Syrians. About one-fourth are boarders, but in Bithynia and Talas Boys' schools the majority are boarders. In the Aintab, Mardin and Talas

Girls' Schools, there is a preponderance of Protestants, while in the Marsovan Girls' school there is a plurality but not a majority.

It should be noted also that the Sivas Teachers' College having during the past year attained the rank of a college, really belongs in the statistical table of colleges. Also that Adabazar Girls' High School is strictly speaking not an American institution, in spite of its American principal and her associates, for it is financed and managed by a local board of Armenian Trustees, connected with the Evangelical community there. We are also in receipt of news that the Van Boys' School is to be raised to the rank of a college.

THE YOUNGER CHILDREN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Our field of labor is not any easier than another field. The same questions confront us, that you meet with. If any experience of ours will help you, may it be to God's glory.

It is inspiring on Sunday to listen to two hundred children's voices singing so enthusiastically though not always in perfect time or tune, that you feel you must join with them.

We have twenty-two teachers, who work harmoniously together. Our superintendent is an earnest Christian. He feels the work is the Lord's, thus instilling this fact into his co-workers. It keeps a right atmosphere. Perfection has not been reached, but we are on the road.

How do we meet the lack of teachers? Just this way. Until lately this has been our cry. We were in great need, and saw something must be done. Our faithful superintendent asked the teachers one Sunday to make this a special subject for prayer that we might be led to ask the right ones, and that hearts would be touched to volunteer. Three weeks passed before our prayer was answered, then two Armenian soldiers asked if they might have classes. At once classes were given them. They seem to be very earnest. We pray God they may be a great blessing. Our need has been supplied.

Lately we have introduced a new system in our Sunday School for studying the lesson. Slips are prepared containing the lesson subject, golden text, and three or more questions bearing on the topic, for written answers.

These questions are given to all children above eight years of age. They are given to them one week before the lesson. They bring them in, with the answers written on the back. The children that bring them in eight consecutive Sundays answered correctly, receive a card or a book. The class that has the greatest number of children that have answered the questions correctly has a banner put in their class. This banner is made of blue cambric and on it is worked in Armenian, "Let us go to the House of the Lord." Another one is given for good behavior, it is made of the same material but pink; worked on it is "Thy word is a light unto my feet." The children are looking forward to Sunday two weeks when the committee of three teachers give the results from the papers. These papers are hektographed by the secretary of the Sunday School. Each Sunday the papers are collected and given to the committee.

On a black board is placed a drawing to illustrate the lesson. The teachers take turns in explaining this to the whole Sunday School.

We are introducing an idea to the children that they think of others not as fortunate as themselves. A small bank shaped like Noah's ark is placed on a table in front of the children, they are asked to bring in what they earn and put it in the bank, and this they think is great fun. It was promised by some one that whatever was given in ten weeks would be duplicated. Easter Sunday the bank was opened. Seventy-six piastres were gathered and it is now under consideration to send this money to China or Japan and thus awaken missionary interest.

Another plan just started is to have all classes graded. An infant department three to seven years old, intermediate eight to sixteen years, young men's Bible class sixteen to twenty-five. All classes are numbered.

The children like to march. "Onward Christian Soldiers" has been learned and in call to their number they walk out quietly singing.

Collection boxes for each class, and record books are planned for next year. Each child can earn his own Bible by learning the Lord's prayer, ten commandments, and a Psalm. This we encourage them to do.

This is not the only Sunday School that is held. In the afternoon there is an adult class.

Our only bait for catching fish, big and little, is making the gospel so attractive, that the hungry heart will find its need.

Van

ELIZABETH HENRIETTA USSHER.

COMMENCEMENT AT TALAS.

Commencement week was June 15-20, all through we were favored with clear, cool weather that greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the different programs. Sunday morning, at ten o'clock the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Mr. Wingate to the ten graduates: four girls (three Armenian, one Greek) and six boys (all Armenians). Monday came Alumnae Meeting at the Girls' School, where the announcement that the Piano Fund was near enough its completion to war-ordering the piano caused great joy. In the afternoon a program of music and recitations was given by the girls in the study hall of the new building; and then at other times in the week the guests were much interested in examining the fancy work, maps, herbaria, and note books of the girls.

Tuesday morning came the Alumni Meeting at Boys' School with its decision to raise money for orchestra instruments.

At the Girls' School at the same time, was the Primary School program, and in the afternoon came the boys' Prize Speaking.

Wednesday morning was Field Day at the Boys' School where the races, jumping and other regulation exercises were followed by a military drill, very well carried out. The crowd was a large and enthusiastic one.

Wednesday afternoon about two hundred people were present at the reception given for the graduating classes. The Irwin's lawn which has now for three years been used for this reception, is a delightful place to entertain a large crowd people, and many of were loth to go.

The final event of the week, Commencement itself, was held Thursday morning. Talas is unique in owning a tent which is used for this occasion, and this year a new place was found for it, in the garden beyond the new building of the Girls' School. A terrace makes a natural platform where all the students and teachers could sit, and the lower garden being almost square, made a fine audience room for the thousand people that attended the exercises.

Everyone was loud in the praises of the new place, and consequently enjoyed the program more than ever.

Altogether the week was felt to be a most successful one, and the vacation just begun all the more enjoyable.

THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

Terms: Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.60 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JULY 2, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Editor of *The Orient* will be absent from the Capital for three weeks fulfilling two or more duties. In the meantime *The Orient* will be edited by that indefinite "Committee" against all your "kicks" may be registered.

To a young missionary approaching the end of his second year on the field, the matter of "Language Study" or "Knowledge of Vernacular" is a vital subject. Such a person is at the place where he is supposed to know the language fairly well, because he is supposed to have had two years of study in the vernacular. In fact many such persons are only beginning to get hold of the new language and not a few of them wonder if they will ever be able to use it effectively. Being unable to judge myself, I may be privileged to repeat what I have heard, viz., that few of our missionaries in Turkey use the vernacular really well. If this statement is true it is a serious matter, for, as someone has said, to be short in the vernacular, is to be short in all of one's missionary work. Regardless of the actual situation, I venture to make a few suggestions.

First of all new missionaries are supposed to have the first two years free for language study. This does not mean that every moment is to be devoted to such study, but that the language is to receive first place in one's activities. From reports it appears that this principle is reversed in actual practice and other work receives first attention and language study is forced into the background. Now if one makes inquiry about this matter he will nearly always be told of special circumstances in that particular station that made it imperative that the new missionary should give his main attention to other things than the language. Many times the new missionary is perfectly willing to accept such conditions and hope that later he may make up for the loss of these first years. Whatever the reasons may be, the facts remain the same and most missionaries are forced to study the language at "odd times." This is manifestly unfair to the missionary, the mission and to the work of the Kingdom of God. From

past history and present indications, the situation will not be much improved until certain changes are made in the plan for language study. I venture to make the following suggestions.

Instead of the present plan of having each new missionary go directly to the station to which he has been appointed, to study privately under a tutor, it would be better to have a language school established to which every person coming to Turkey for missionary service should go for nine months or a year. The management of this school would be under the control of a board, or committee, chosen from the three missions in Asia Minor. A definite course of study, including phonetics, should be offered under first class instructors. As a preventative against too much language study, as well as for their own intrinsic value, courses should be given in the history of the country, especially in the history of the various institutions connected with the government and the religious life of the country. Such an arrangement would guarantee each new missionary at least nine months or one year of definite and regular study before he could become involved in the regular work of the station to which he is designated for permanent service. The second year could then be given to part work along regular lines while spending some time on the language. Some such plan would certainly be more efficient than the present more or less indefinite arrangement wherein the new missionary is left largely to himself in the matter of language study.

Doubtless many objections to the above scheme will arise in the minds of many as soon as they read it. One will object to the plan because of the cost; another because of the extreme need of reinforcements to begin at once; a third will say that the new missionary ought to be at his station getting acquainted with the situation; while a fourth may object on the grounds that others have learned the language under the old system and they cannot see why the new missionaries of the present cannot do the same. Without attempting to answer the above objections separately in this article, suffice it to say that if the present plan is not as efficient as the situation demands, and if some new plan can be found which will be more efficient, ought it not to be adopted and put into operation, if at all possible, regardless of any, or all of the above objections?

A. C. R.

THE CAPITULATIONS IN EGYPT.

"The term Capitulations covers a series of international agreements by which Western States impose, and Eastern States accept, the principle that the subjects of the former, while resident within the territory of the latter, shall enjoy special privilege. Of these privileges the most important today is the right of immunity from local jurisdiction and the inviolability from search or entrance of a civilized foreigner's house except with the assent of the representative of the foreigner's state. The word capitulations practically expresses today the want of confidence that the West has for Eastern ideas of justice, — and, as a rule, they are resented as such by the Eastern community. It may be ad-

mitted that they do, in fact, form an infringement of the principle of sovereignty as defined by international jurists, and that occasionally they lead to gross miscarriages of justice. They are to be defended simply on the ground of sheer necessity.

Within the last few weeks two cases have occurred in which the Capitulations have been used as the justification for a drastic procedure in Egypt which would perhaps have been impossible in any European country except in the remnant still left of Turkey, or in Albania. Alexander Adamovitch, a Russian subject and a 'sea-lawyer' of an inconvenient type and ability, was arrested in Alexandria for political offences committed in Constantinople against Russian maritime interests. He protested to Great Britain against the action of his Consul, but Sir Edward Grey found himself unable to interfere; he was deported to his own country, and will no doubt there receive whatever punishment is applicable to his conduct under the Russian code. The second case arose out of the first. Upon Adamovitch was found a paper containing a list of names, including that of a political refugee in Egypt, named Youritzyn. This man had only a few days before received a full pardon from the Tsar, and was preparing to sail for Russia, when he returned home one day to find his entire house searched from roof to cellar, and every paper he possessed ransacked by the police, at the instigation of the Russian Consul.

In itself the latter case would have caused little comment, as the Consul was probably within his legal rights. But the fact that this domiciliary inquisition arose directly out of the arrest of Adamovitch, and took place immediately after the grant of a full pardon by the Tsar, drew a good deal of unfavorable attention to the matter in Cairo.

In his recent report Lord Kitchener makes a reference both to the Capitulations and to the modified form of them which is represented by the Mixed Tribunals. He could hardly have chosen a better subject to illustrate the practical difficulty caused by the cumbersome invidious procedure necessitated by the Capitulations than the fact that all efforts to stamp out the White Slave traffic are impeded by the extra-territorial privileges enjoyed by foreigners. At present adequate police action is practically impossible. The spread of the seditious movement that so fluttered the dovescotes of Cairo and Ramleh; the immunity of the procurer; the frequent petty meannesses of the low-class foreigner at the cost of the small Egyptian tradesman; and the lack of control of the gutter Press, are all due, directly or indirectly, to the maintenance of the Capitulations in their present form.

"They were originally directed against the inability of the Mohammedan code to recognize any but the most elementary rights of non-Moslems. Today they shield from justice, as commonly accepted by civilized Europe, the outcast who deserves and receives no mercy in the very countries which in the past have refused to admit any variation of their rights under the Capitulations. Egypt herself clamours for the removal of the humiliation."

—Daily Telegraph.

LETTER OF THANKS.

Constantinople, June 25th, 1913.

Madam:

At the final meeting of Lady Lowther's War Relief Fund a resolution was passed that a letter should be addressed to you in which should be conveyed the warm appreciation and thanks of the Committee for the generous and unselfish co-operation of American ladies and gentlemen in this city and elsewhere with the work of this Fund.

It gives me great pleasure to convey this resolution to you and I trust that through you it may be made known to all those Americans who have so kindly assisted in the work of relief throughout the winter.

I have the honor to be, Madam; yours very truly,

(Signed) ALICE LOWTHER.

Her Excellency,

Mrs. ROCKHILL,

American Embassy, Pera.

Lady Lowther's War Relief Fund.

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduating exercises of the school were held on Tuesday, June 17th, a class of twenty-five young men receiving diplomas, and leaving the institution. On Sunday morning an earnest sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Schmavonian who had been invited to come down to Bardizag for the occasion. He won the hearts of the young men by his address on Sunday, as well as by his sympathy with them and the effective speeches delivered at the Alumni banquet and other social gatherings.

On Monday afternoon a reception was given for teachers, Alumni and graduates. The occasion was greatly enjoyed as it gave an opportunity for old friends to meet one another and new friendships to be formed. Monday evening annual prize declamations were given. Fifteen contestants, three from each of the five lower classes, gave their selections in a praise-worthy manner. One out of each class received honorable mention at the Commencement exercises. Tuesday morning was given up to the Alumni, who to the number of fifteen, had come to Bardizag to hold their semi-annual meeting. Their presence added much to the interest of the Commencement season. At 2 p. m. the graduating exercises were held, Chambers Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity with relatives, friends, students and guests.

Four young men were chosen for their scholarship and gave orations in Armenian, French, Turkish and English. The addresses were carefully prepared and finely delivered. Vocal and orchestral music varied the program. Under the able training of Mr. Touradian the program was most successful.

After the diplomas were given by Rev. James McNaughton, speeches were made by several representative men. They elicited hearty applause.

On account of the weather the sports could not come off, but the Alumni banquet on Tuesday evening was a happy ending to a Commencement which will long be remembered.

R. G. McN.

THE BALKAN DISPUTE.

As we go to press things look dark in the Balkans. Although war has not actually been declared the skirmishes of the past week and the strained relations of the present bode little hope for the immediate future. In spite of the desire of the leading Balkan statesmen for peaceful settlement they have thus far been powerless to bring the desired result. Unless more powerful outside pressure is brought to bear it seems likely that Chauvinistic and military influences will thwart the most sincere effort of the wisest Balkan statesmen.

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

College diplomas were granted to fifteen graduates, and preparatory department diplomas to thirteen out of thirty-seven members of the highest preparatory class, in connection with the commencement celebrations at Central Turkey College, Aintab, June 15-19.

The baccalaureate sermon was unique in that it was preached in Armenian and by a member of the faculty of Euphrates College, Professor Vorperian. The service was held in the First church and over a thousand people were in attendance.

At the Field Day games on Monday the new features were music by the college band, and a relay race between runners from the newly organized Gregorian Cilicia Normal School and from the college. Saturday afternoon, also, there was a football game between teams from the two institutions. This is the first time that such competitive games between different schools have been held in Aintab.

The declamation contest on Wednesday was the first public function to be held in the hall of the Andrews Library and Museum. About six hundred people were present. The comfortable seating was in marked contrast to the crowding experienced heretofore each year. The excellent playing of the orchestra excited much favorable comment. A committee was appointed to express to Miss Andrews the gratitude of the friends of the college for the gift of this new building. The committee arranged to cable their appreciation, in addition to sending a formal letter.

The unusual feature of the commencement exercises Thursday morning was an address by H. E. Khouloussi Bey, superintendent of public instruction for the vilayet of Aleppo, in which he traced rapidly and graphically the establishment of the first modern free government in the American colonies. Almost all the prominent officials of the city were present. The alumni address by Prof. G. K. Daghlian, Ph.D., on "Characteristics of the Science of To-day" was full both of thought and of information.

About one hundred alumni and their wives gathered for a very successful and enthusiastic alumni meeting and dinner on Thursday afternoon. The alumni have appointed a committee of five to plan a permanent memorial for Professor

Alexan Bezjian and Professor Levonian. Legacies were announced from the estates of Hagop Agha Babikian of Aintab and of Professor Bezjian, the income of both to be used in aiding needy students. A gift of ten pounds, also, was announced, in memory of Mr. Yakoub Der Krikorian, the first librarian of the college. The gift is from his Bible-School class. The income of the fund, and of future additions, is to be spent annually for new books for the library.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The heat of the past week has reminded citizens of the capital that summer is here.

Although not so numerous or so large, foreign warships continue to lie in the harbor.

Refugees from what was once "European Turkey" continue to arrive in the Capital.

With the dry, hot weather of these summer days have come more serious fires. On Thursday of last week, a large fire that burned for several hours did considerable damage on the eastern edge of Galata. On Monday evening of this week a more serious fire broke out in the vicinity of the Sublime Porte. Forty or fifty houses were burned and the Sublime Porte was seriously threatened. Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, lost his house in this blaze. Fires of less significance have been frequent.

THE PROVINCES.

Reports from the Eastern Provinces continue to give accounts of unsettled conditions. The Government is attempting to deal with the situation.

France has proposed to the other Great Powers of Europe that they proceed to the reforms in the six provinces of Asia Minor by appointing a "High Imperial Commission." This proposition is now being considered by the other Powers.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

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

Visitors from the interior report that conditions of travel have been seriously interfered with by the heavy draft of men and horses for the army.

NOTES.

The American Colony propose to celebrate the 4th of July, by a dinner that evening, in the Gymnasium, Robert College. It is expected that there will be lannch accomodation, back and forth. All Americans wishing to share in these festivities, and who have not yet signified their wishes, would do well to apply as soon as possible. Expense per person is estimated at not over 20 piasters.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission will be held at Talas beginning July 4th. The Constantinople delegates, Rev. Charles T. Riggs and Miss Mary E. Kinney, accompanied by Miss Bertha V. Morley who is returning, via Talas, to Marsovan, left on Friday morning.

The summer vacation is bringing its usual number of temporary changes in the missionary forces. Mrs. Etta D. Marden and Miss Annie M. Barker of Gedik Pasha will spend the summer in England. Rev. and Mrs. James P. McNaughton of Bardizag and their daughters Misses Janet and Eva, accompanied by Miss Jessie Holeman of Gedik Pasha, will spend their vacation in Switzerland, going first to the World's Sunday School Convention at Zurich.

Most of the professors and teachers in the two American colleges in the city have left for their summer vacation.

The work of repairing the Gedik Pasha property, recently purchased by the Woman's Board, was begun the day after school closed. The plan is to add a story add change the building both inside and outside so as to make it more suitable for school purposes.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Case and baby and the Misses Moore, Caldwell, Ward, Darrow and McCoy of Marsovan arrived in the capital by Austrian steamer on Thursday evening of last week. Dr. and Mrs. Case and baby will spend a few weeks in the city before going to Erzroum where Dr. Case will have charge of the mission hospital. The ladies, excepting Miss Caldwell, who stops at Smyrna, will go to Palestine for a six weeks tour.

OTHER LANDS.

President Poincaré of France is having a busy but very successful visit to England.

The farm laborers of South-West Lancashire England have gone out on a strike that threatens to be "one of the strongest conflicts in modern industrial warfare."



RELIABLE QUININE

'TABLOID' BRAND QUININE

Accurate dosage; ready, easy and pleasant to take. Bottle of 100 doses can be carried in small pocket.

List and supplies of all
Pharmacists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN
SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES
J.F. 429 All Rights Reserved

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE YOST,



in TURKISH

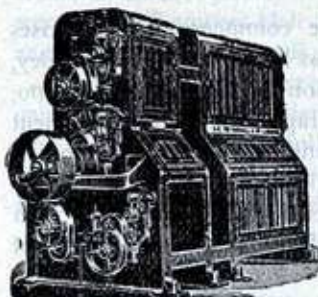
and

all Languages.

DILSIZ ZADE HAN

STAMBOUL.

Agents: EDWARDS & SONS. Constantinople



THE MIDGET MILL.

Make your own Flour

It always pays when

Done on our Midget Mill

Get all particulars from

Edwards & Sons

There is only one

Midget Mill and

It will pay you to

Let us send you

Leaflets and particulars.

Write today to DILSIZ ZADE HAN, Stamboul.



FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

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

Stamboul.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djiatessi.

Branches:

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 9, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

NOTICE.

Have you received copy of
our No. 30 Price List?

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

BAKER'S STORES.

PERA & STAMBOUL.



Sole Agents for **EMERSON & PATRICIAN**
American boots and shoes.

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

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

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

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

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

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

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

Rates from Naples:

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

Rates from Patras:

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

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchihili Rihtim Han, Galata
 Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste
 at the cheapest rates.

WATCH THIS SPACE

For **FIRE**

LIFE

& BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

& GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: **N. K. PLUMMER.**

AGENTS: **WALTER SEAGER & Co.**

Tchihili Rihtim Han,

GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country.

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

Free on application.

	Pages	Price
Redhouse's Lexicon, English-Turkish, cloth	827	80
The same, half bound		95
Redhouse's Lexicon, Turkish-English, cloth	2224	160
The same, half bound		180

These are the only complete English-Turkish and Turkish-English Lexicons.

Send orders to

W. W. PEET,

Bible House, Constantinople.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY.

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

ذی اوربنت ۰ فنجانیلر بوقوشی آمریقان خان
 مدیر مشول صموئیل ق. هاروتیونیان