

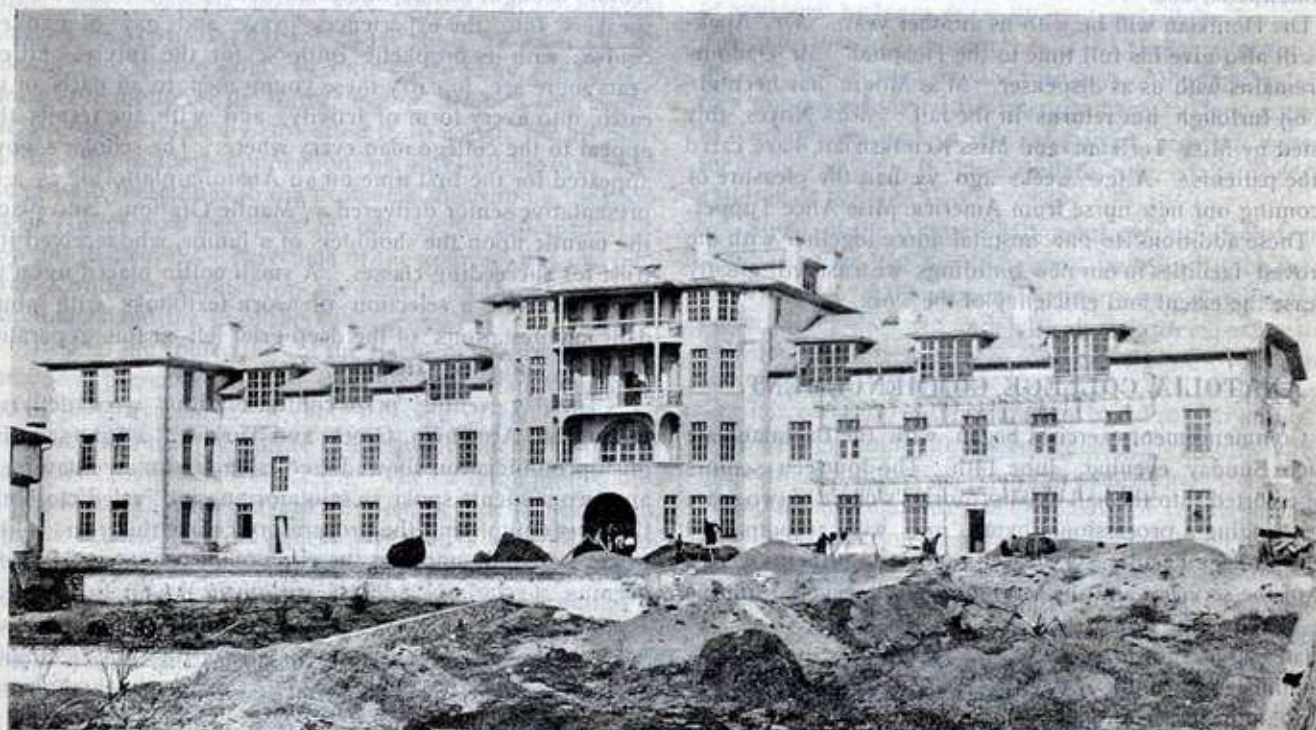
Anatolia Number.

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 27

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8, 1914.

Price, One Piastre



ANATOLIA HOSPITAL.

We are happy to give to the readers of the *Orient* a picture of our new Hospital which is now nearing completion after a building period lasting three and one half years. The construction of a modern up-to-date hospital in the interior of Asia Minor presents difficulties, which can scarcely be imagined by one who knows little of the perplexing problems involved.

The work of building was begun in the Spring of 1911. The second winter saw the roof completed, while the third year was spent in the installation of the heating and sanitary apparatus and finishing of the inside plastering and wood-work.

There are three buildings in the group: the Towle Memorial building, the dispensary building, and the kitchen and laundry block. The main building consists of three stories with a small suite in the center of the building on the fourth floor. The first story has two well lighted operating-rooms, offices, laboratory, X-ray room, and special wards. The sec-

ond floor is entirely for men while the third floor is for women and children. Turkish baths are on the second and third floors. The corridors, diet kitchen, operating-rooms, baths etc. have tile floorings, most of the general and private wards have oak floorings.

The dispensary building contains waiting rooms, consulting rooms, and drug-rooms, on the floor above is a suite for a physician's family.

In the kitchen and laundry block there will be a steam laundry with a drying room in addition to the ordinary kitchen and laundry conveniences. On the second floor are rooms for nurses and helpers.

Our dream is at last being realized and it is hoped that the present cramped quarters may be abandoned this summer and the new buildings actually occupied. The hospital is situated just north of the College compound, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It has a most beautiful location, and will be supplied with an abundance of fresh air coming from the Anatolian mountains, while a wealth of oriental sunshine floods the wide windows and broad balconies.

The building is built of brick faced with white plaster; the corners and the trimmings of the doors and windows are of cut-stone. Asbestos-cement tiles have been used for the roof. Large water reservoirs at the top of the building will provide power for the laundry, pumps, and electric dynamo. We are very happy to announce that friends in America have promised us a much needed X-ray apparatus. The Hospital will be heated with steam.

During the year 1913 the clinic patients numbered 3186. Patients treated in the Hospital, 921. Operations requiring an anæsthetic, 880.

Dr. Donikian will be with us another year. Dr. Apekian will also give his full time to the Hospital. Mr. Dadourian remains with us as dispenser. Miss Moore has been absent on furlough but returns in the fall. Miss Noyes, ably assisted by Miss Torikian and Miss Keniksizian, have cared for the patients. A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of welcoming our new nurse from America, Miss Alice Tupper.

These additions to our hospital force together with the improved facilities in our new buildings we trust will greatly increase the extent and efficiency of the work.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement exercises began with the Baccalaureate service Sunday evening, June 14th. The fourteen seniors were escorted into the hall by Miss Morley's choir of two score voices singing a processional hymn, and were accompanied by the College Faculty. Two well rendered anthems were a part of the service, and the sermon was preached from the text "Even as the Son of man came, not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." A Mohammedan who sincerely aims to serve his people can enter into the spirit of this text as does a Christian.

Monday afternoon Field Day exercises, deferred from Saturday because of rain, were held, and the students gave a good account of themselves in seventeen events. A new quarter mile track has been graded nearly to a level, a straight-away of 100 yards laid out along one side, and a foot ball field placed within. Field and track events have aroused a good degree

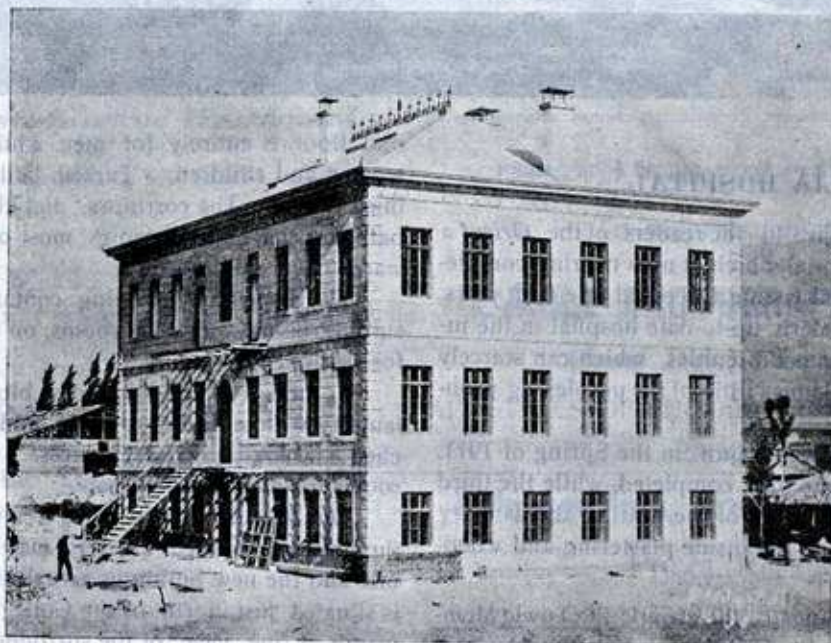
of enthusiasm during the year, and out-door basket ball has been very popular. Our director of physical culture is yet to arrive, but Mr. James and Mr. Compton, with other tutors, have done much to supply the deficiency. Five "Honor A" prizes were among the awards, each signifying that Anatolia thus honored a student who had broken the former records of the institution in Athletics.

Examinations covered usual working hours from Monday to Thursday, but each evening brought exercises of a different nature. Monday evening a Class Day program of the seniors brought out an interested house, who went with the speakers into the experiences grave and gay of a college course, with its prophetic outlook for the future. Fifteen years more are to carry these young men to all parts of the earth, into every form of activity, and with the results that appeal to the college man every where. The scholar's gown appeared for the first time on an Anatolia platform, as a representative senior delivered a "Mantle Oration," and placed the mantle upon the shoulders of a junior, who received it in trust for succeeding classes. A small coffin placed upon the stage received a selection of worn textbooks with abundant manifestations of the deep grief felt at this separation from old and tried friends.

Tuesday evening prize contest orations were delivered in English, Armenian, Greek, and Turkish; a contest in English pronunciation showed creditable freshman attainment, and two students spoke as salutatorian and valedictorian of the class completing the preparatory course this year. Other prizes were announced at the close of the program. Thursday evening a scholarly address was given by Sir Edwin Peais

under the auspices of the Archaeological Club, the theme being, "The Archaeology of Asia Minor as shown in the Constantinople Museum." The speaker handled his subject as a master, and brought vividly before the eye many of the long succession of events that have been witnessed by the soil of this land, and whose records were laid up in its bosom, to be brought to light again by the men of our own generation.

The graduation exercises were held on Friday, June 18th, with a characteristic Anatolia audience present, large, intelligent, appreciative, attentive. The invocation was offered by Prof. Krikorian,



LIBRARY-MUSEUM BUILDING.

the able editor of the *Rahnüma*. Two orations were delivered; the salutatory, by Mr. Anesti G. Sarrafoghlu, and the valedictory by Mr. Edward G. Shirinian, whose father was an evangelical pastor. The third in class rank and the winner of the first prize for his graduating thesis was Mr. Nouredin H. Pehliwanzade, the first Turk to receive the Anatolia College diploma.

Sir Edwin Pears, who has been called the first British citizen of Constantinople, was the guest of honor, and the speaker of the occasion by invitation of the senior class. His subject was, "Various Ideals and Methods of Educational Culture, with special reference to the study of local Conditions." The speaker contrasted the English and the German ideals, the motto of the former being *Multum non multa*; the aim of the latter, by education to fit a man for his place in life. Stimulating application of an Englishman's ideals along both these lines to the problems confronting the peoples of Turkey now were pointed out by the author of "Turkey and its People." A résumé of the address was given by Prof. Xenides in Turkish for the benefit of those who did not understand the English.

Besides the conferring of the Bachelor degrees, certificates were presented to those students who had completed the preparatory course. A cable message of goodwill from Dr. Tracy was read. His title of President Emeritus will date from this Commencement season. Then a large photograph of Mr. Sarkis G. Telfeyan was unveiled by Hovhannes Iskian, a pupil related on both sides to members of the Telfeyan family. The President made also a brief statement of the main features of the life of Mr. Telfeyan, whose bequest of Ten Thousand dollars, the income to be used for the education of Armenian students, is the latest large gift made to the institution. The Reception in the evening brought together in a social way visiting guests and many friends.

Early in the year the new Library-Museum building was put into use, much to the advantage of the work of this year. The construction of a new building for the Home for younger boys and a house for the Getchell family was taken in hand next, and work has so far progressed that there is good hope of entering these buildings September first. The College meets with a great loss in Mrs. Smith's departure. Her service as Matron may be realized from the fact that practically all the years of her missionary life she has used the same desk, has had a different key for every drawer, and has never lost one of these keys.

G. E. WHITE

MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The year just closed has been significant for the Seminary at two points. In the first place it has completed fifty years of history and service for the Seminary in Marsovan. The Seminary and the Anatolia Girls' School were founded in the same year and both institutions have this year celebrated their jubilees.

For the Theological Seminary, the jubilee took the form of "Seminary Sunday," on June 21st. Dr. F. W. Macallum,

as the non-resident trustee, was present with us for some days on trustee business, and preached the Anniversary Sermon to a crowded audience of 700 persons. Following the sermon, the Communion service was held in conjunction with the annual Ministers' Conference which had convened on the preceding day.

The Alumni service at two o'clock in the afternoon was impressive in its spirit and message. Some one member from most of the classes that have graduated, was present to speak for his class. Following these personal messages were a series of messages by letter from different parts of the Turkish Empire and from foreign countries. As chairman of the meeting, Dr. White then invited members of the families of pastors who have finished their service here, to stand a moment in their places, and in response, from here and there over the hall, a woman in black quietly rose, alone or with her children at her side.

Some of the Alumni had made promise in their letters of gifts toward the new Seminary building, to be paid before the close of the present calendar year. The list of these subscriptions was read and, with an unexpected expression of devotion and interest, these were rapidly added to from the audience.

The presence of Dr. Macallum and Prof. Krikorian gave large strength and enthusiasm to us all. At the same time we reminded ourselves, through the fitting words of Dr. Macallum in the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Friday afternoon, that one member of that body is no longer with us. Mr. Holbrook of Sivas was the other non-resident member of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary, and recurring incidents continue to remind us of the Mission's seeming loss in his death. Our outlook on life and eternity does not permit us to call it a permanent loss.

In the second place, the year just closed has been significant for the Seminary in the progress it has made possible at certain fundamental points. One of these is the course of study. We have stiffened up a good deal all round. Two hours of additional work have been added for each semester, making a total addition of sixteen semester hours for the courses as a whole. Some courses previously offered have been enlarged, and some new courses are now offered for the first time.

Real gain has been made in the grade of scholarship. The award of Merit scholarships requires that each student be consistently graded in his daily work and in examinations, and the awards made at the close of this year indicate sound, steady work throughout the year.

The largest gain probably appears in connection with the organization of the course of study, as it is announced in the recently published catalogue. The year in which each course will be given, together with the paragraph description of the course and, in each case, the instructor who is responsible for it, will enable prospective students to plan intelligently for their work in the Seminary. A copy of the catalogue will be mailed to any address where it will be of service. Inquiries for further information may be addressed to any member of the Faculty.

The move which looks to a larger degree of independence between the Seminary and the College is doubtless to be counted as a gain. Two institutions in close proximity and relationship to each other are certain to be mutually serviceable. But it is also true that such co-operation can be most really helpful only when each maintains its own integrity.

Questions bearing on the Seminary and its larger future are before us. The granting of degrees; the provision of an additional year of study to be done, preferably in residence but which may be done on the basis of examinations, by pastors in their work; the possible extension of the Ministers' Conference to give time for thorough and intelligent introduction to such courses of study; the question of co-operation in the conduct of the Seminary, — these and others call for wise and prayerful consideration on the part of us all as a Mission.

E. P.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MARSOVAN.

I visited Marsovan in connection with the services commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Seminary. Being one of the Trustees of the institution appointed by the Mission, every facility was given me to look into the present condition and future prospects of the Seminary. The result of my investigations is the conviction that plans have been formed and to a certain extent already put into operation which will ensure a future usefulness commensurate with the good services of the past.

A course of study has been prepared on the lines followed by the most up-to-date seminaries in America. When arrangements are completed to include Hebrew and N. T. Greek, students will find in Marsovan opportunities for study equal to what is offered in the best seminaries elsewhere, and splendid preparation for work in this country.

The faculty are devoting much time and energy to the strengthening of the course and to its efficient carrying out in actual practise. The present strong faculty is to be increased next year by the addition of a young Armenian professor who has enjoyed the advantages of special theological training in America.

Plans are well under way for the erection of a separate building for the use of the Seminary. This and the raising of the standard of admission and instruction will give the Seminary again the leading position it occupied years ago as the most advanced school in the noble Anatolian group of institutions. The friends of the institution have every reason to rejoice in the prospects of its continued and enlarged usefulness.

F. W. MACALLUM.

Mr. Lewis Heck of the American Consulate-General in this city and Miss Dorothy Thayer Tompkins were married on June 30th at the Church of the Resurrection in Brussels, Belgium. The reception was afterwards held at Chateau Linkebeek, the country house of Madam Curt Muser. Mr. and Mrs. Heck are expected in Constantinople about the end of next week.

COMMENCEMENT AT SALONICA.

On the thirteenth of June occurred the annual commencement exercises of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Situated at that desirable center over which four nations have been pouring out their life blood, it is not strange that the school has passed through some critical times. Last year the school term was finished, tho two weeks later than usual, but before commencement could be held we had to hurry our students to their homes by a special students' train and before those living at the greatest distances could scarcely reach the shelter of their paternal roofs, the terrible storm of June 30 broke full upon us.

We are thankful this year for peace throughout the school term, and for a good degree of freedom granted on the part of our new rulers. Owing to unsettled conditions only thirty-five boys were able to reach the school last fall. With these we enjoyed a pleasant school year though not without difficulties.

Nine young men constituted the graduating class. Some of them for years past have had no other home except the school, summer and winter. They now leave both home and alma mater at one stroke. Wherever they wander, we are confident the Christian nurture received in their home-school will ever follow and influence their career.

All the graduates read essays in English, which we felt was doing well considering that English has been the official language of the school for only one year. The singing of the two school hymns, "Thessalonica" and "Levavi Oculos" added to the interest of the occasion.

The Hon. John E. Kehl, American Consul, was present and presented the diplomas with appropriate words, expressing deep appreciation of the efficient work of Dr. House and his helpers, and urging the boys to live by the ideals learned in their alma mater. The Greek and American flags were contrasted, beautifully draped together over the platform.

A goodly number of visitors were present. These were served with refreshments on the shady terrace and departed leaving their best wishes for the success of this, perhaps the youngest of American institutions which are uplifting the Orient.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

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

Miss N. A. COLE, American Mission, Trebizond.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 8, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

We greatly regret the strike in the printing office which has so delayed our issue. It has now been happily adjusted and all goes well.

There will not be found anywhere in the world, we are convinced, an equal body of Americans more loyal and patriotic than those residing in Turkey. This year an unusual number from other parts of the country were at Constantinople on the glorious Fourth, and helped to swell the numbers at Ambassador Morgenthau's reception in the afternoon at his summer residence at Yeniköy. The fireworks of the more youthful members in the evening were of the safe and sane variety, and we hear of no cases of lockjaw resulting. Perhaps there were no very large number of spread-eagle orations delivered; but true patriotism does not depend on that. There was deep gratitude in all hearts for the blessing of God on our country all through these years, and for the noble stand she is taking among the nations of the world today; and a sense of responsibility for the opportunities opening before Americans in this country.

Not far from the centre of the region called Anatolia, lies Merzifoun, or Marsovan, a town of about 25,000 to 30,000 souls, on a fertile plain surrounded by mountains. On the northern edge of this town has grown up within the past half-century the group of institutions now known as the Anatolia group. Seldom if ever has such a collection of separate institutions had so prosperous a career, or attained such measure of success by overcoming equal difficulties. As two of these celebrate this year their semi-centennial, it is fitting that we dedicate this number of THE ORIENT to this galaxy. While the Theological Seminary has not officially adopted the name "Anatolia," and is in no sense a branch or department of the College, the latter has grown so unex-

pectedly as to overshadow the older and higher institution, of which it was an outgrowth. And now, with its splendid new building, and its rapidly growing influence, the Hospital is taking a very prominent position; while the latest addition, — the King School for the Deaf, — is attracting favorable attention to its work of mercy. As we look back over the half-century of history, such names as those of Messrs. Smith, Leonard and Assadourian, Drs. Riggs, Herrick and Tracy, Misses Fritcher, Washburn, Smith, King, Gage and others, besides those now connected with the school, remind us that some plant, others water, and still others gather the harvest. Financial and political crises have assailed the institutions, which, but for the wisdom and indomitable perseverance of these leaders, would have closed their doors in consequence. The arrest of professors and students, the prohibition of free travel for those coming to the schools, the destruction by fire of the Girls' School building and attempts to burn others, — through such trials did they go under the Hamidian régime. Nor are the days of baseless suspicion and jealous opposition yet ended. But in the midst of all its difficulties the motto of the College, "Morning Cometh," has ever cheered its faculty and students, managers and friends. And the winning of the sympathy and friendship of Moslem neighbors by the medical department has been a notable feature of the past fifteen years. We are probably safe in challenging any hospital in America to show as successful a record under as adverse conditions and with as small an outlay of dollars, or to point to as remarkable a proportion of cures, as the hospital under Dr. Marden's skilful management.

Of the spiritual results of these institutions, we shall learn the story when the books are opened on high. Yet they are becoming increasingly apparent here and now. Such strong moral and spiritual forces as are being brought to bear on the youth in these schools and on the convalescents in the hospital must inevitably raise the tone of the whole region, and be a powerful factor in bringing in the era of true righteousness.

JUBILEE OF ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The exercises in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Anatolia Girls' School, at Marsovan, were most successfully carried out on June 17th and 18th, in a great tent erected for the purpose just outside Fritcher Hall. The tent accommodated a thousand people, and was well filled with friends, including a gratifying number of the alumnae. The Principal of the school, Miss C. R. Willard, presided, and the exercises of Wednesday morning were begun at ten o'clock with a semi-chorus, "O Come into the Leafy Wood," followed by a prayer by President White of Anatolia College. After a piano solo by Miss Bertha Morley, — a Beethoven sonata, — the anniversary address was delivered in Turkish by Rev. H. K. Krikorian, editor of the *Rahnuma*. He said in part :—

"If we compare the condition of women today with that

of the women of fifty years ago, we shall see a great change, in clothing, homes, the intelligence of the children and the higher ideals. In this great change the American ladies have had a large share, through their efforts in school training for our girls. We therefore thank those still engaged in this work and remember with deep gratitude those who have sacrificed their lives in this noble enterprise.

"This Jubilee is however not merely to celebrate the past, but to form new ideals for the future. Let us here resolve, in the light and experience of the past and in the consciousness of the present, to live now ideally what we hope to live in the future really.

"This land is providentially at the beginning of a great epoch in its history. We have been badly defeated, but are not annihilated; our defeat and loss are but to shake us awake. And this great giant is awakening to a new national, religious, social and economic life. At this crisis we must note two things: 1) We must distinguish the two meanings of Nationalism. There is blood nationality and country nationality; and we must cultivate both, otherwise we shall not succeed. 2) Another thing is the problem of woman. The man problem involves army, trade, foreign relations, capitulations, etc. But unless the woman problem is solved along with the man problem the country cannot be saved. Whether you regard woman "the better half," as the English say, or the "lesser half," unless you save the whole you cannot save the part. Woman suffers under great disadvantages: oppressed, regarded as merely made for man's comfort, delicate and perforce under the protection of man. In this country she has had special disadvantages; she has been exposed to all sorts of disgrace. The question now is, how to save her. We must first adopt two fundamental principles: 1. Woman is equal to man. 2. Their circle of usefulness is different. In personal worth and dignity man and woman are equal. Give to woman her dignity and worth. They are equal in intellectual and moral capacity, and in rank. One is not the servant of the other; they are coordinate, each the supplement of the other. But each has his or her own circle of usefulness and fitness. We must therefore educate woman for her work as thoroughly as we do man for his.

"Our Western sisters are here among us as models of progress for us. But the European woman may be a model to us, but not an ideal. Behind her is a history different from our own. We must follow them but not imitate them. The development of the Eastern woman must be from the inside, not from outside, an internal and spontaneous development.

"Let us then tell woman that she is an end in herself, — that she does not exist simply for man or even for society. Give her moral and religious ideals, that she may keep her dignity. Tell her that she has wonderful capacities, mental, moral and æsthetic; that she has a work in life, for herself, her home, her nation, and God's Kingdom. Tell her too that she is not an isolated individual, she has a part in national life, and a share in it which no man can undertake.

"Let home life and school life be arranged to emphasize this. Let clubs and societies be organized, and public spirit

encouraged. Let women realize the import and greatness of their task, and apply themselves to it heartily. We hope this school will continue to do its utmost for the elevation of the women of this land."

The semi-chorus gave another piece, "The Gypsies," and then Miss Prapion Gureghian, who has been connected with the school since its inception, read a carefully prepared history of the school, in Armenian. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, who in 1861 were working in the city, felt the need of a school for girls, and called Miss Anna Felician from the Haskeney school and began an afternoon school, where were gathered girls and women from ten years old up to 35; some of the pupils bringing their babies in cradles to the school as well as their books. In 1863 Miss Ann Eliza Fritcher came out from America, and after spending a year in Harpout, began the boarding school in Marsovan, with eight pupils, five of whom were boarders, two of the latter from the city of Marsovan. The boarders were taken in free, the day pupils paying 15 piastres a year. After two months there were 20 pupils; in 1891 there were over a hundred, and now there are 260. Owing to the lack of schools in other towns, many came from far away. At the start the teaching of English and of music were forbidden by the Board; and even hand-work was under the ban as a lesson until 1880. Much attention was paid to the religious life of the pupils, and all the graduates were strong religious workers. In 1881, English was begun as a voluntary lesson for which an extra charge was made of a piastre a week; but the next year it was put into the regular curriculum. Music was introduced in 1886. Owing to difficulties of travel, the absence of all carriage roads etc., most of the girls spent their summer vacations at the school or in families in the town, or else went out on religious work in villages. The dress of the pupils was simple and made by themselves out of homespun cloth. All wore *yazmas* or handkerchiefs over their heads till 1890. In the early days sewing-machines were unknown; the first one brought by Mrs. Leonard into the town was a great wonder. But in 1903 sewing-machines were introduced into the school, and in 1910 a regular department of dressmaking was begun. When the school was young, all the girls ate at a low round table in the kitchen, out of a common dish, with wooden spoons, the other utensils being of copper. But when the school moved into a new building, Miss Anna, who was in charge of the housekeeping department, introduced gradually many improvements in the arrangements. At first there were no Greek girls at all; the first to come had to take all her studies through the medium of Armenian. But in 1884 a Greek department was begun, which soon had many girls. There have been in all since the beginning three American Principals; 24 American lady teachers; 33 Armenians; 20 Greeks; beside this 15 Armenian and 4 Greek teachers from the College have helped. The school has sent forth 276 graduates, of whom all but 30 are still living. Fifty years ago there were eight girls in a low, dark room; now there are 260, of five nationalities, with higher courses, better clothing, far better accommodations, better care, ample gardens and grounds, and on the road to still better things.

Following the History, the song written by Miss A. B. Caldwell, "Anatolia Forever," was rendered by the whole school.

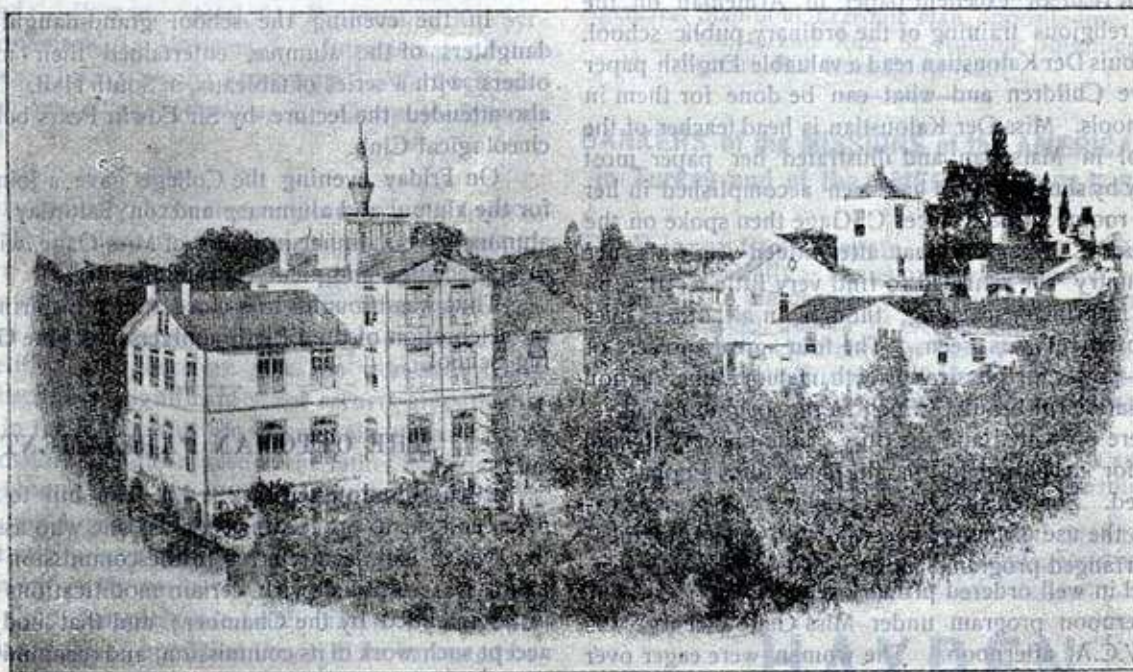
Then Miss Merrill of Chicago voiced the greeting of the Woman's Board of Missions on this historic occasion. She referred to her first interest in Turkey, in connection with a visit by Dr. J. K. Greene to her home when she was a little girl; and spoke in a cordial, friendly way of the character and self-sacrifice of the women in America who had worked for this school, and of their expectations for it as a place for the formation of character.

Mrs. Arousiag Iskian, of the class of '94, gave a Message from the Alumnae, in which she expressed their gratitude to the school and their teachers, and announced that the alumnae are raising the sum of fifty liras as a Jubilee gift to the school. She then presented on behalf of the alumnae a large

Tracy, D. D., to the tune "America." The exercises of the morning were closed with the benediction by Rev. F. W. Macallum, D. D.

In the afternoon, the various classes received their friends in the rooms of Fritcher Hall. And in the evening, a jubilee dinner was given by the school to all alumnae present and their friends, after which an Alumnae Association was formed and a constitution adopted and officers elected. Miss Kuludjian read the report of the committee previously appointed on such an organization, and Miss Barsamian read the names of the alumnae. Mrs. Getchell, who for a dozen years taught in the school, presented a Memorial of those who had died; and the Association was formally launched, the exercises closing with prayer by Miss Gage, former Principal of the school.

Thursday, June 18th, was devoted to two conferences, on



portrait of Miss Anna Felician to the school, and this was the signal for quite a demonstration in honor of "Pamphish Anna," whose history is so interwoven with that of the institution. Mrs. Iskian also presented to Miss Prapion from the alumnae two rugs; and to Miss Willard a loving-cup; and these also met with hearty approval from the assembly.

After the semi-chorus had rendered a song by Barnby, Professor Hagopian on behalf of the school made a response to the greetings of the Woman's Board and referred to the fact that that organization was also preparing to observe its jubilee, and was to raise a fund for its educational institutions the world around. He believed it would be most appropriate if this assembly had some share in this fund. An offering was taken on the spot, resulting in some forty liras as a gift from the friends of Anatolia Girls' School. The semi-chorus then sang again, and then the whole gathering joined in singing a Jubilee Hymn, written by Rev. C. C.

the two questions of most vital interest to women in Turkey today. About 45 of the alumnae were present at both sessions.

The morning session was in charge of Miss Willard, the subject being Schools. She quickly put the alumnae back into the atmosphere of school girls by the opening devotional service, her subject being "a life purpose and a purposeful life." She reminded them of the purposeful life of their Master and then, speaking of the inevitable discouragements, urged them again to "set their faces" toward a goal from which nothing could turn them. She then spoke of the importance of education and the opportunity for women's influence not only as teachers in the school-room but in the community.

In the discussion in regard to what women should be responsible for, the work of the Armenian women's Educational Society with head quarters in Constantinople, was ap-

preciatively spoken of, and the fact that in many cities women's committees were taking entire charge of the girls schools recognized as suggestive.

Miss M. I. Ward then spoke on the equipment and program. She used as examples the two primary schools in Marsovan over which she has supervision. The Gypsy school and Chai Mahalé School for poor children. The matter of program was especially stressed. She read a typical program which had been worked out in the Educational Association in Marsovan, providing for a school of four classes and showing how every child at every moment of the day could and should have definite work to do with sufficient variety to hold interest, all bearing on the subject in hand.

Mrs. Filoritz Ozanian spoke in English most interestingly of the great opportunity a teacher has to set standards on all sides of life in the city in which she works. Miss Aghavni Kuludjian, teacher in the Ipranosian Girls' High School, Amasia, then read an excellent paper in Armenian on the moral and religious training of the ordinary public school. Miss Arshalouis Der Kaloustian read a valuable English paper on Defective Children and what can be done for them in common schools. Miss Der Kaloustian is head teacher of the Deaf School in Marsovan and illustrated her paper most interestingly by showing what had been accomplished in her own school room. Miss Frances C. Gage then spoke on the primary school. She said that after fifteen years' absence from the country she returned to find very little worthy improvement in primary teaching, though in all other lines great improvement was seen. The four great powers of childhood, — power for physical growth, memory, imagination and appreciation of beauty, which is the beginning of religion, — were presented and the duty of the primary school to provide for development on all these lines emphasized and explained. She felt that the schools were at present extravagant in the use of money because, with poor equipment and badly arranged programs, more teachers were necessary than is usual in well ordered primary schools.

The afternoon program under Miss Gage's charge was really a Y.W.C.A. afternoon. The women were eager over each subject, for all were feeling that the problems of a woman's life were increasing so rapidly in complexity that their best thought was needed on the subject. A general forum on the problems of home life was planned. Rapid questions were asked as to what were the hard things to decide about a girl's home life in these days, and the right of every girl to amusement and to work was soon concluded. The value of the right kind of a woman's society and the danger of the wrong kind was thoroughly presented. Questionable amusements, relations between young men and young women, and good trades for girls were all most wholesomely discussed. It would have surprised people in the occidental world to discover how similar the problems of the oriental family have become in these recent years and how wisely these women were able to face them.

Miss Andromache Mouradidou read an excellent Turkish paper on The Girl in School, her purpose in going, her friends, her lessons, her relations with her teachers and her plans for future work.

Miss Willard spoke for the girl at work in Turkey, as she had found her on a recent journey, what the Y.W.C.A. could do for her, and how the women of the country must help in avoiding dangers.

Mrs. Arshalouis Kasabbashian of Amasia read an interesting Armenian paper on A Girl's Religious Life in these days. She spoke of the need of consecrated lives and the danger that seemed to threaten the simple Christian experience of former years. She spoke from the churches' standpoint to educated women of the community and pleaded for sacrificing service.

The consecration service at the end brought all together in a pledge for service and united prayer for wisdom and guidance. All felt that they should be better able to be faithful to their school day ideals in the light of their womanhood experiences because of this day of frank talk and thought together.

In the evening the school grand-daughters, or the daughters of the alumnae, entertained their mothers and others with a series of tableaux, in South Hall. The alumnae also attended the lecture by Sir Edwin Pears before the Archaeological Club.

On Friday evening the College gave a joint reception for the alumni and alumnae; and on Saturday evening the alumnae gave a dinner in honor of Miss Gage, with speeches of appreciation and plenty of reminiscences.

Thus was brought to a close a most inspiring and helpful celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Girls' Boarding School.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

20th Session, June 23rd. The bill to modify the penal code as to proceedings against one who assaulted anyone, which had been referred to the commission for amendment, was returned with certain modifications other than those intended by the Chamber; and that body refused to accept such work of its commission, and recommitted the bill. A provisional measure by which the collecting of the revenues from *vakuf* lands is committed to the department of the Evkaf instead of the Ministry of Finance, to which it had of late been entrusted, was passed. Certain light modifications were made in the bill regarding legal prosecutions for violations of the press law, and the bill was sent to the Senate. A proposal was made as to the patent tax and the method of estimating it; but in default of a quorum, the motion could not be put.

21st Session, June 24th. The budget of the Ottoman Navigation Company (formerly the Mahsouse) for March, April and May was presented as calling for a grant of 100,600 liras, and this was voted. A supplementary bill calling for authorization to spend 22,000 liras for erecting a factory or shipyard, was tabled to allow of the attendance of the Minister of War. The Chamber agreed unanimously to repeat the budget of 1327 for the year 1328 for the sanitary administration of the Hedjaz. The bill providing that

for the estimation of the patent tax the basis shall be the value of the buildings occupied, and shall be reckoned as 8% on the value of mills, factories, workshops and dwellings and 6% on other property, was adopted. The session lasted less than an hour.

MARDIN SCHOOLS.

Since printing the record of attendance at High Schools a few weeks ago, we have received from Mardin the following facts about the Girls' Schools there: High School, total attendance, 100: high school department, 40; Preparatory, 20; Industrial, 40; boarders, 31; dayscholars, 59; Protestants, 50; Syrians, 30; Catholics, 18; Moslems, 2. Kindergarten, total attendance, 72; Protestants, 35; Catholics, 23; Syrians, 14. Schools connected with the mission but not on the compound:— Primary: total, 61; Protestants, 30; Syrians, 20; Armenians, 6; Moslems, 5. Intermediate: total, 39, Protestants, 31; Syrians, 5; Armenians, 3. Ward schools: total, 88; Syrians, 81; Protestants, 7. Grand total in all schools: 360.

Miss Fenega adds, May 18th:—

"The lace industry has come very much to the front in Mardin, so that besides the department in the Girls' High School, there are two lace schools belonging to the station: the Catholics have a big work, and two or three Syrian parties have large lace industries. These numerous lace schools make competition and therefore give the women a better wage; and becoming significant wage earners gives them a better place in the family and life in general; but as soon as a girl can possibly handle a needle the father is anxious to have her begin work, so I fear it will tend to prevent the girls from making much progress in academic work.

"We continue to have rain. The farmers would be pleased to have no more as the barley in the plain is ready to be harvested. Crop prospects are better than they have been for many years and it is hoped that they will be harvested before the grasshoppers can do much damage. Barley now sells for 5 piastres the wolchuck (17 pounds) and wheat for 13 piastres. This has been a great year for truffles and in their season the poor people just about lived on them."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Ambassador Morgenthau's Fourth of July reception was greatly enjoyed by the Americans in the city and by many of other nationalities who came to offer their congratulations on the national holiday. The garden of the summer residence at Yenikeuy was most tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Morgenthau were tireless in their attentions to their many guests.

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Ramazan is unofficially scheduled to begin on the 24th, the day after the national holiday. But we await the *ilam* of the *Cadi*.

NOTES.

Mr. Charles W. Fowle, formerly connected with the American Embassy here, is now working in the foreign department of the Bethlehem Steel Co. of South Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs. Fowle is in greatly improved health.

Miss Florence D. Short, of De Queen, Ark., has been engaged for a three-year term of service as stenographer and secretary at Central Turkey College, Aintab. She has for some time past been assisting Rev. H. S. Bradley, of Worcester, Mass.

Miss Mary E. Cole, who comes out to join her sister in Trebizond Station, sails from Boston for Liverpool July 28th in the S. S. "Cymric." Miss Katherine Hazelline starts for Van from New York August 8th, by the Patras route, on the "Martha Washington;" and Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Ackerman, also for Van, leave Boston for Liverpool August 1st by the "Devonian."

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., LL. D., and Mrs. Barton start on their deputation to Turkey Sept. 5th, sailing from Boston for London on the "Minnehaha."

Miss Annie A. Phelps, of Cleveland, O., who some time ago spent two years at Marsovan and one at Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, has been secured as matron of Anatolia College, Marsovan, for a term of five years, and sails July 3rd from New York for Southampton on the "St. Louis," on her way to her post.

OTHER LANDS.

Mrs. G. Bates, who for the past four years has been superintendent of the Auburndale Missionary Home, has found it necessary to take a little period of rest, and will not return to the post. Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Skinner of Colebrook, N. H., will take up the charge of the Home about the middle of July.

Considerable change has been necessitated in the interior arrangements of the foreign department in the American Board Rooms in the Congregational House, Boston, by the addition of several stories to the building of the Athenæum library, shutting off the light on that side.

We regret to hear that Mrs. G. E. White of Marsovan had the misfortune on July 26th of a fall by which she broke her right leg between knee and ankle. At last report she was doing as well as could be expected.

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