

# The Orient.

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BALKAN MISSION.

(Ex-European Turkey Mission's 42nd Meeting).

*Held at Samokov, Bulgaria, Apr. 16-25, 1914.*

The oldest member of the Mission present at this meeting told the writer that it was the most extraordinary in his memory. At the last meeting in 1912—none having been held in '13 because of the disturbed conditions—we had delegates from Bulgaria and Turkey. This year we had delegates from Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Albania, but none from Turkey. We had to face the question of undertaking the evangelization of Greece and Servia, as well as another of great importance which will be mentioned further on.

Naturally the reports of the Stations and institutions were of thrilling interest, as they covered two of the most eventful years of modern times, in which occurred two wars vitally affecting every branch of our labor. At times voices broke and tears came at the recital of some great deed, or of the ruin of some cherished enterprise wrought by war. The meeting also was pervaded with tender thoughts of our two veteran workers, Doctors Marsh and Haskell, gone to their reward within the past eight months.

The general impression produced was that great opportunities are before us in all the Balkan States if only the means and the reinforcements can be found to take advantage of them. Mr. Erickson's "whirlwind campaign" for funds and recruits for Albania, and the impression made by the self-denying relief work of the Kennedys on the people themselves, certainly make the mission outlook bright in that country. It was shown that by the shifting of peoples there are new Bulgarian Protestant refugees, offering new openings for work at hitherto unoccupied points in Bulgarian Macedonia and Thrace; while Greek Protestant families from Thrace, Bulgaria, Asia Minor and Old Greece are settled in over ten cities and villages of Grecian Macedonia, making ten preaching points available. The number of pupils in Monastir schools has jumped from about 50 to over 180, and the attitude of the Servian Government towards our work has been more favorable than we had feared it might be, thus far.

In view of the still unsettled conditions, and of the fact that the Mission anticipates the visit of a deputation from the American Board in early autumn, the policy of the meeting was to "make haste slowly." No radical action such as opening new stations was undertaken. For convenience of administration the Board was asked to recognize Sofia as a

separate station, two of our families already being located there. Heretofore it has been a branch of Samokov station. We also advised the Board to make Albania a separate Mission, as it is obvious that under the new conditions the missionaries located in the other States cannot act intelligently on affairs in "Shkiparia." For the present, at least, our Servian station, Monastir, and our Greek station, Salonica, will remain connected with our Bulgarian stations under the name of the Balkan Mission.

We urged that a new family, preferably one from Turkey, already using the Greek language, be located at Salonica for the Greek work. Meanwhile Dr. House and Rev. W. C. Cooper will remain there to develop the Agricultural and Industrial Institute under the new conditions, and to conserve the existing work. It was voted to remove Rev. Edward B. Haskell to Philippopolis, where there is a great field with many wide-open doors, which Mr. Woodruff is left to work alone since the departure of Dr. Marsh. Mr. Haskell will probably reach his new station about July 1st. This removal is the only shifting of our present force.

A new family to take up the Servian language and work is asked for Monastir. Also a lady for the Girls' Boarding School. In the redistribution of territory it was quite naturally decided to place under Monastir all that part of Salonica field now in New Servia, and under Salonica that part of Monastir field now in New Greece. Salonica retains for the present that part of New Bulgaria West of the Strouma (Strymon), viz., Stroumitza and Petritch districts. That part of Bulgarian Macedonia East of the Strouma goes to Samokov-Sofia, viz., Melnik, Nevrokop, Djoumai Baala and Razlog. That portion of Thrace allotted by treaties to Bulgaria is placed under Philippopolis, and it was voted that "we consider Adrianople and all of present European Turkey as belonging to Constantinople Station of the Western Turkey Mission." Space forbids reciting the reasons for asking a colleague for Mr. Holway (Sofia) in evangelistic work and for Mr. Ostrander (Samokov) in the Collegiate and Theological Institute, as well as for a lady for Bible work in Philippopolis field, four ladies for the Girls' Gymnasium at Samokov, and a kindergartner for Sofia.

By far the most delicate and difficult matter handled at this meeting remains to be mentioned. It was a matter which threatened to disrupt the Mission and divide the native churches in Bulgaria. It caused the sending up of an unusual volume of prayer both before and during the sessions. So wonderfully was prayer answered in the result as to strengthen the faith of us all and send us forth heartened to "expect great things from God and attempt great things for God" in



the coming year. Besides strengthening his faith in God, it makes the writer proud of the Balkan Mission, proud to be connected with as fine a group of men and women as walk this planet!

Briefly stated the case was this. One of the recent appointees to the Mission, coming with the "new theology" in his system, had found himself in an uncongenial environment in our conservative midst. Friction arose, uneasiness was spread among the native churches by hearsay reports of our friend's heresy, and he concluded that he could best serve his Lord by resigning. Several of us who do not all agree with his views felt that a very damaging impression would be made upon educated Bulgarians by his withdrawal, as they would attribute it to intolerance even though it was voluntary. Some of us agree with his main positions. Some felt that he better go.

The discussions of this matter occupied many hours of the meeting, one session lasting from eight P. M. till 12:30 midnight. While opposing views were expressed with the utmost frankness not a single innuendo or insinuation of wrong motives was indulged in. One side proposed a letter to the native churches, and the other a letter to the Board, each of which was voluntarily withdrawn when it was seen that it would not serve the interests of the Kingdom of God. Majority votes were passed asking the withdrawal of the resignation, without changing the decision of the resigned.

Finally brother R. H. Markham—whose name should be mentioned in order to give him the credit due—settled the controversy centered about himself by a very noble act of self-denial. In view of Mr. Ostrander's imperative need of an American associate in the Coll. and Theol. Inst., he offered to accept the position of instructor, without missionary appointment or vote, until the summer of 1916. On motion of his leading opponent the offer was "gratefully accepted" by unanimous vote. So instead of being overtaken by division and disaster we have come out with increased respect and love for one another, and heightened assurance of God's presence and guidance. Our closing devotional hour had for its subject Eph. 3:20-21.

The need of all the Balkan States for mission work has been abundantly demonstrated by their conduct in the past two years. It remains to be seen whether the churches at home are willing to supply the means and forces necessary to accomplish that which our Mission is eager to undertake. Meantime, as a Thessalonian of almost twenty years standing, the writer is constrained to ask, which of the stations in Turkey is going to spare a Greek-speaking missionary to take immediate advantage of the new openings in New Greece?

*Salonica, May 16, 1914.*

E. B. H.

The receipts from the Galata-Pera tunnel during 1913 were 1,058,697 francs, or an increase of fr. 172,921 over those of 1912. The receipts from the trolley lines all over the city are reported in liras; and are as follows: January, 1914, Lt. 7,940; February, 10,560; March, 15,598; April, 17,627.

## THE ALBANIAN UNREST.

When on Wednesday last the papers here told of the arrest of Essad Pasha Toptani, the Albanian Minister of War, and his being conducted on to the Austrian warship "Szigetvar" in Durazzo harbor, it was quite a shock to the Constantinople public. But it seems the relations between the Mpret of Albania and his war lord had been growing tense, till finally the Prince felt obliged to ask for the resignation of his erratic but fiery minister. This move was answered by the partisans of Essad Pasha opening fire on the royal palace. There was nothing to do then but to secure the person of Essad, and a pitched battle began between the forces of Essad Pasha and the gendarmerie. After a short time, seeing that further resistance was useless, and hearing that the Italian Major Moltedo had been made Commander of the Albanian army, Essad surrendered to the latter. He and his wife were immediately sent on board the Austrian warship, and his correspondence seized. A large amount of incriminating evidence is said to have been discovered there.

Essad Pasha is reported to have been contriving a reactionary movement against the Prince. Some papers claim that this is an effort on the part of Turkey to get back its power. This seems very unlikely. Others more reasonably indicate that it is a Moslem effort; but to represent it as a reaction of the northern tribes against a Christian Prince is not probably correct. As soon as word came that Essad Pasha was threatening the Prince, quite a representation of Albanians came to the Prince to avow their readiness to fight in his behalf.

Turkhan Pasha, head of the cabinet, was away at the time of this *coup*, and he has been summoned back. A new cabinet under the leadership of Mufid Bey, who was Minister of foreign affairs in the provisional Government, was talked of.

But the exile of Essad Pasha appears to have stirred up his partisans more than ever; and the reactionaries attacked Durazzo with such violence that the Prince and his family were in danger. In the battle between the gendarmes under their foreign officers and the insurgents, four Dutch officers were made prisoners. The Prince thereupon took his family on board the Italian warship "Misurata," for safety, going back soon to the shore to parley with the insurgents. Most of the foreigners in Durazzo are said to have fled to foreign ships in the harbor. The next day the Prince and all the Royal family returned to their palace, after an encouraging conversation with the insurgents.

Another man who has been arrested in connection with this movement is Arif Hikmet Bey, formerly known here in Constantinople as the editor of an Albanian paper. He is reported to have been organizing such a movement for some months past, in the Dibre district.

The Powers are consulting about the need for immediate foreign intervention as the only method of preventing further complications and anarchy.

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* says of this crisis:—

"Not having lost their staunch religious faith, the Al-



banians could not bear to have a Christian sovereign placed at the head of their nation, or to have their habits and customs changed. They have seized every chance to show their discontent. Especially Northern Albania has never obeyed the Durazzo government, nor accepted the taxes imposed by it. The report that the Ottoman flag still flies in the northern region of Struga and that the people are there governed in the name of the Caliph confirms this. More than 10,000 Moslem gendarmes who do not wish to obey the Prince of Wied are gathered in this region. A large part of the gendarmes of the Prince are deserting in small groups to join these. All this is enough to show the spirit of the North. In view of this natural discontent of the Moslem Albanians, who form the majority of the population of the new state, it is easy, up to a certain point, to understand the causes and the bearing of the present revolt and of the march on Durazzo at a time when an agreement inimical to the interests of Albania was on the point of being concluded with the grasping and aggressive Greeks regarding the most important part of Epirus.

"The Ottoman Government is busy with the application of reforms, and other vital internal questions; and it therefore has never a thought of concerning itself with Albania, with whom she has no longer the least bond of union, at a time when our Government is concentrating all its efforts on the success of its great work. All pretensions of this sort are lies invented with a purpose.

"As for the recent acts of Essad Pasha, we believe they must not be given too great importance. Essad Pasha is a man who always leans toward the strongest side. Since the strength this time is with the majority of the population, that is, the Moslem Albanians, very possibly he may have wished to side with them. It is not for us to approve or disapprove of any act of Essad Pasha. What saddens us is to see the Albanian Moslems killing each other without rhyme or reason. We pray that the Almighty may pacify these unfortunates."

### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**3rd Session, May 19th.** An afternoon session was held, at which some twenty more deputies had their elections confirmed. The requisite two-thirds majority having thus been reached, the Chamber proceeded to elect its permanent officers. Halil Bey, of Menteshë, who was President of the previous Chamber, and has since been President of the Council of State, was elected by 180 votes to one for Nedjmeddin Mollah. The election for Vice-President resulted in the choice of Emir Ali Pasha of Damascus as first Vice-President, and Hüssein Djahid Bey of Constantinople, former editor of the *Tanin*, as second. Ferhad Bey of Karasi, Bedî-el-Moayed Bey of Damascus, Haidar Bey of Sarukhan, and Stepan Effendi Tchiradjian of Arghana, a Protestant, were elected secretaries, and Riza Bey, Kiazim Bey and Salah Djimdjoz Bey, questors.

On the conclusion of the balloting, the newly elected President took the platform and delivered his inaugural ad-

dress. He recalled the manner in which the previous Chamber had been closed, a proceeding which he characterized as being contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. The period following this act he described as one of anarchy and a general overturning of national institutions. In recounting the simultaneous attack of the four enemies which resulted in the loss of Roumelia, he denied that this was due to lack of ideals and inspiration in the army. Referring to the glorious past of Ottoman military history, and to the sweep of the Ottoman arms from Seuyüd to the gates of Vienna, he refused to believe that the same spirit was now lacking. Their defeat he said was due to an accident; and the nation must always remember the lost provinces, — Salonica, the cradle of liberty, Monastir, Kossovo, Shkodra, Yanina, and all Roumelia; and future generations must be trained up to remember that these places must be rescued from their conquerors. In conclusion the President called on all the Deputies to obey the Imperial behest and do their patriotic duty as legislators. The speech was received with loud applause, and the Chamber adjourned till Saturday.

**4th session, May 23rd.** A communication from the Grand Vizier announced that there were 542 provisional measures passed during the 21 months when there was no Parliament, which were herewith referred to the Chamber for ratification. Of these some 162 are supplementary credits assigned to the various departments, and these will be examined by the commission concerned. Of the rest the Government demands immediate and preferential action on 18, because of their special importance. Of these, six refer to real estate transactions, and others to modifications in the penal code, laws of procedure, the special situation in the Adrianople Vilayet; also the administration of the vilayets, primary education, and the military service law. There was vigorous opposition to applying the urgency clause; for this cuts off all debate after a single reading. But despite the danger of superficial action in this method, the majority, influenced by a speech of Hüssein Djahid Bey, voted the urgency clause. The resignations of Ahmed Mahir Effendi (Kastemoni) and Münir Bey (Chorum) were accepted, they having since their election been appointed to positions in the Department of the Evkaf. Then the Reply to the Speech from the Throne was read, and without comment or discussion was voted *in toto*. This document, as a party document, full of rancor against the political opponents of the Union and Progress Party, and uncompromising in its attitude toward the islands question, shows what may be expected from this Parliament in the way of non-partisan legislation. It emphasizes the illegality of the way the previous Chamber was dismissed, and the unpatriotic acts of the other party. It promises all in the power of the Chamber toward securing a powerful fleet, which, it says, is indispensable for the safety of the country. It promises to secure the desired equilibrium as between the executive and the legislative and to discuss rapidly the other laws placed before the Chamber. The whole address thus breathes much the same spirit as the Speech itself; and we expect very little delay in the carrying out of the desired



measures, with a Chamber so markedly in accord with the sentiments of the Cabinet.

The Senate at its session on Monday heard the proposed amendments to the Constitution, Articles 7, 35, 43 and 73, and with scarcely any debate, and without an opposing vote, passed the amendments in toto. The import of these changes is to make it possible for the Sultan to dissolve the Chamber without consulting the Senate, in case of persistent disagreement between the Chamber and the Cabinet. Also in case of a Chamber called together after a dissolution, the session is called a special one, and shall last two months and the regular four-years' term of the Parliament shall not be considered as beginning with this, but as beginning the following November with the regular session. Article 73 is to be stricken out, as superfluous.

The Senate also listened to the Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and approved of this as read. This Address of the Senate is calmer and more dignified than that passed by the Chamber. It practically approves of everything in the Speech, adding simply the conviction of the Senate that the construction of the Angora-Sivas railroad is of the greatest importance. It also mentions the amending of the Constitution as already passed by the Senate. Mavroyeni Bey and Aristides Pasha wished to have added a reference to the disturbed state of Thrace, but this was refused.

## ORIENTAL ODDS AND ENDS.

### TURKISH MONEY.

Turkish money has the advantage of being on the decimal system, — with modifications. The standard coin of today is the lira, a gold piece worth \$ 4.40, or 18 s. 2 d. This is divided into 100 piastres, and the piastre is equal to 40 paras. When accounts are kept in any wholesale way, it is almost invariably in gold currency. It is when one dips into the silver currency that the fun begins. Then it depends on where you live; for the system in various parts of the country is so different that it is like belonging to different countries. In Constantinople, the gold lira is usually equal to 108 silver piastres, in trade. But here again, there is quite a range of possibilities. If you buy a ticket on the Bosphorus steamers, it is 102½, as it also is at the postoffice; and in certain kinds of trade, it is 109. So too, the medjidie, which is 20 piastres (82 cents) ordinarily, becomes 19 when dealing with the post or telegraph office. In many parts of the interior of the country, the lira is uniformly 102½, and the medjidie 19. But Smyrna and Beirût have systems all their own, utterly unlike this and utterly unlike each other. In Smyrna in ordinary trade the lira goes for 178 to 182, depending on the weather and other unknown data; and the medjidie is called 33¼ piastres; but when dealing in manufactures, the lira is 135¼; and in the opium trade, which centres in Smyrna, the lira is only 125 piastres. The only reason why in Smyrna people do not get nervous prostration

when trying to make financial calculations is that they have learned to keep cool and wait till tomorrow for the quotient or the remainder. The Beirût system makes the lira 124 piastres 25 paras, so that the medjidie works out to 23 piastres and 5 or 10 paras, depending on the generosity of the other fellow.

One might think from this exposé that it would pay to take liras to Smyrna or Beirût and get them changed there; but the fact is, the variation is merely a matter of nomenclature, and you actually get no more for your money nor make any better bargains in the one place than in the other. For after calling the medjidie 33¼, in Smyrna they refuse to go farther with piastres, and in place of the two-piastre piece they call it an *oktaraki*, or a *sekizlik*, — the modern Greek and Turkish equivalents of the old Spanish "pieces-of-eight." And the innocent little piastre-piece has to submit there to the name *tessaraki*, or *deurtlük*, — referring of course to the eight coppers or ten-para pieces which make up the former, and the four coppers, or *met*s, (*metaliks*) in what we usually call a piastre-piece.

Formerly there was in use in Turkey possibly the smallest coin ever made anywhere, called an asper (Greek: *aspron* = white), of the value of one-third of a para. (One para = one mill.) This coin is so thin and light that it will float on water. But the smallest coin now used is the five-para piece, or one-half cent. In some places the ancient copper coinage of the reign of Abdul Aziz passes current at about one-fourth its face value, the ten-para piece being accepted for 2½ paras; but these coins do not pass at the capital.

Coins in general circulation now are:—

Nickel:— 5, 10, 20, and 40 paras.

Copper:— 5, 10, and 20 paras, each of two varieties.

Copper-and-silver:— 50 and 100 paras.

Silver:— 20 paras, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.

Gold:— ¼, ½, 1, 2½, and 5 liras.

There is also a paper currency of 5, 50 and 100 lira bank notes

## CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- May 28, 1881, Mrs. Mary F. Bliss Chambers, Erzroum, died.  
 > 29, 1453, Constantinople captured by the Turks.  
 > > 1914, Moslem feast of *Leilet-el-Reghaib*.  
 > 30, 1809, Henry Martyn reached Persia.  
 > > 1841, Rev. S.W. Hebard, Beirût, died.  
 > > 1876, Abdul Aziz dethroned; Mourad V. made Sultan.  
 > > 1914, Decoration Day.  
 > 31, 1914, Pentecost, or Whitsunday.  
 June 1, 1796, Josiah Brewer, Smyrna and Constantinople, born.  
 > 2, 1835, Pope Pius X. born.  
 > 3, 1850, Azariah Smith, M.D., Erzroum and Aintab, died.  
 > > 1865, King George V. of England born.



## THE ORIENT

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MAY 27, 1914.

## EDITORIAL.

It is clear as daylight what is the matter with Albania today. Albania is a fiat state; it was brought into being by the will of the Powers, who ought therefore to have endowed the new State with the necessary police and military equipment so that she might live. Instead they culpably left her alone, and she has fallen ill. The microbes of revolution are fighting hard with the red corpuscles of the internationally officered gendarmerie; but the patient ought to have been strengthened before this fever set in. In so young a victim, the fever is dangerous and might easily prove fatal. And the blame is with the so-called Powers, whose power apparently consists in abstaining from leaping at each others' throats. To bring a principality into existence and then leave it neglected, a prey to convulsions and plottings, is criminal. Europe cannot be exonerated. And she may have to pay a heavy penalty later.

Our readers will all be interested in the account in this issue of the Annual Meeting of the Balkan Mission. This name for what used to be called the European Turkey Mission, was we believe suggested by the ORIENT in December, 1912, but lo! so fast do things move in the effete East, that this name too is proving too narrow for our friends in the Balkans, and they are driven to a division of territory by which the Albanian work will form a separate Mission. The Lord of all the earth will not allow the present disturbances in Albania to interfere seriously with the progress of His work there; and we foresee days of wonderful encouragement in that land. And the steps taken by our brethren in the Balkan Mission should make for the strengthening of all departments of their work. Their problems are not all solved, but they have shown a fine spirit in beginning to get at a solution for them.

In Turkey the American Board has three missions trying

to raise the spiritual and moral level of the peoples of the one country. The Balkan Mission on the other hand is the one organization for three separate countries, if not four; and in the complexity of their problem they have the admiration and sympathy of all their colleagues in this Empire.

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Sir William and Lady Ramsay have been the guests of the College for the last week and have added by their presence greatly to the happiness of all its inmates.

On Tuesday afternoon the Fifteen Piastre Meeting was held in the Maze — the time when the students bring the money they have earned during the year for the College Settlement work in Chalgara, and when they read their poems telling how they earned their fifteen piastres. The wreath of bay which forms the prize for the best poem was won by Miss Abadjian of the Sophomore Class.

On Wednesday afternoon there was an exhibition of note books of the art history classes in the new Museum room of the College, and a formal opening of the Museum. Also the painting and drawing classes held an exhibition of their work in the Studio, which was most pleasing and creditable. Both exhibitions received high praise from the visitors.

On Friday the College was honored by most distinguished guests. A lunch was given to Rustem Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to Washington; His Excellency the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, Sir William and Lady Ramsay, and President Gates were the other guests. After lunch the students gathered in the Assembly Hall and listened to addresses from the distinguished guests.

Ambassador Morgenthau, with a felicitous little speech, introduced H. E. Rustem Bey, who spoke in most excellent English, and with sincerity and conviction, of certain points he hoped to see emphasized in the education here, namely hygiene and patriotism. His remark that he was going to represent a country, backward, it is true, but *not* decadent, elicited heartiest applause. President Patrick then introduced the distinguished Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, who spoke earnestly on the subject of Peace. Sir William Ramsay then gave a charming address telling us that we were met on a most notable occasion, to say farewell to H. E. Rustem Bey who was going to America to represent this land in which we live, and this Imperial city, the city of Empire through ages of history, and at the same time he represented a young and new government and a people full of hope and promise in their struggle for development. Sir William voiced the good wishes of the audience to the departing ambassador. Dr. Patrick then repeated these good wishes and thanked the speakers, expressing the College's special indebtedness to the kindness of Hon. Mr. Morgenthau.

Sir William and Lady Ramsay left on Monday on their way to Sardis and Antioch in Pisidia.

I. F. D.



## ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

In college life spring means base-ball and track-meets. We are at the height of the College spring; three field days are to be run off within two weeks! — one for the Theodorus Hall boys, one for the Intermediates, and one for the upper-classmen. It may be simpler for our friends if we call them our pygmies, our men, and our giants. The pygmy day has come and gone with a charm wholly its own. Little arms and legs struggled with becoming ferocity to win for their owners the admiring glances of a real pygmy queen seated in awful state with maids-of-honor beneath a canopy of fairy-like construction. This gentle queen, — Miss Dorothy Post she is called among ordinary mortals, — had the honor to see broken before her very eyes the great pygmy record in the High Jump. Before it was 4 ft. 7 in.; but Marghetitch, '19 has raised it an inch. One other record that had looked pretty high to the pygmies, Guendovitch's 38 ft. 1 in. in the Hop, Step, and Jump, was equaled by Staikoff, '20.

Needless to say, the affair was a great social success. The daintiest of pygmy ladies in the latest Parisian fashions ate *dondourma* on the grand stand and cast envious glances at the queen as she pinned the shining medals on the heroes' breasts.

The Theodorus Hall records, — and where could pygmies be found under fourteen years of age to do better? — now stand as follows: 100 yds. Dash, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec., Sfaellos; Pole Vault, 8 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., Kokinotis; Discus (3.3 lbs.) 98 ft. 10 in., Nicolaides; High Jump, 4 ft. 8 in., Marghetitch; Shot Put (12 lbs.) 37 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., Kokinotis; Broad Jump, 17 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., Moustapha; Quarter Mile, 60 $\frac{3}{4}$  seconds, Arditchoglou; Stone Throw, (8 lbs.) 51 ft., Stoyanoff; Hop, Step, and Jump, 38 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., Guendovitch and Staikoff; Half Mile, 2 min. 26 sec., Kokinotis.

On Wednesday next (May 27) the first separate meet for Intermediate boys will prove to be of even greater interest, so our athletes believe. It may be harder, perhaps, to find intermediate ladies to fill the grand stands! Let no one, however, young or old, miss *the great event of the year, the Annual Field Day of the College, May 30, at 2:15, P. M.* As usual a small admission fee of 10, 5 and 3 piastres will be charged to help defray the cost of prizes, etc. Our Physical Director, Mr. Weiffenbach, has this year given more of his splendid energy than ever in preparing for these events. A thoroughly successful Field Day is assured.

Our interests at this time, however, have not been wholly out-of-doors. On May 13 and May 20 Dr. and Mrs. Manning, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Larsen and Messrs. Braun and Ellinger, repeated for the students in Long Hall the two programs of chamber music which the community had already enjoyed at Mrs. Manning's "at homes." We are profoundly grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Manning for the opportunity to hear each year what by the genuinely musical has ever been considered one of the highest forms of musical composition.

Never have we been more notably honored by our visitors than this season. In Dr. Geil the honor was paid us by a great explorer, in Dr. Grenfell by a great missionary, in Prof.

Moore by one of America's greatest scholars and theologians, in Mrs. Kennedy's party, by our best friends and well-wishers, the trustees; in Dr. Jowett, by one of the greatest preachers of the Anglo Saxon world; and in Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of the Leland Stanford University, we have just welcomed one of the most eminent of that small class that America has ever numbered among its "first citizens" — our college presidents. The honor is all the greater, because he assures us that he came to Constantinople from Salonica especially to visit Robert College. Other speakers have talked to us about subjects: Dr. Jordan lives his three absorbing interests, — biology, eugenics, and peace. In two lectures, — one on Thursday to the students, treating of the evils of war, and one on Saturday afternoon to the community dealing with eugenics, — he has taken us into the very heart of his great personality, and we are all both wiser and better for this intensely personal experience.

One other visit has been a rare pleasure — both timely and significant. Our ever thoughtful Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, we have to thank for this privilege in addition to the many favors he has done us before. He could not let the Turkish Ambassador to Washington, Rustem Bey, depart for America without bringing him to see our American colleges at Arnautkeuy and Hissar. In his gracious and informal way he therefore planned a descent upon us at our monthly rhetoricals last Friday. Our speakers were appropriately awe-stricken; and there was knee-shaking and stammering more than usual. On the whole, however, they did themselves and the College much credit; at any rate, they made a favorable impression on our honored guests, who found in the pieces spoken texts for two most happy addresses. In introducing Rustem Bey, Mr. Morgenthau expressed the hope that he would return to America with a due sense of the great service that our countrymen were freely and gladly rendering to his. The Turkish Ambassador said that he was a practical man and believed that business was the rock-bed of civilization. Turkey above all needed business development and he knew no better teachers than England and America, the two acknowledged leaders in commercial progress. Then reverting to Mr. Morgenthau's plea for making culture general in the empire, he urged our students not to forget the women of their countries: with them, he believed, the cultural hopes of a nation rested. Let our boys see to it that their mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters, were better for the education they as students were receiving by the generosity of Americans. Although Rustem Bey assured us that this was only the second speech he had ever delivered, — the first and more terrifying was the one to the girls of our "sister department" in the morning! — his manner was easy and expressive of unmistakable good will. We wish him great happiness in his mission, and we assure him of our genuine gratitude for his visit. He may be sure of a cordial welcome on the part of the American people.

On June 4th an art exhibition of drawings and photographs will be held in Washburn Hall. Prizes are offered for the best photographs of the College. On June 5th the annual prize speaking will take place.

E. B. W.



## TEMPERANCE IN BULGARIA.

I am sure that the readers of the *Orient* will be interested in the work of temperance in Bulgaria.

The annual meeting of the Temperance Union has brought out some interesting items. Twenty-seven temperance societies have been organized in places outside of evangelical influences, and there are fifteen in places where there are Evangelical churches. In twenty-three villages the local authorities have closed the saloons.

Temperance work began in Bulgaria in 1888 when Miss Frances Willard requested Mrs. Zoe Locke to take charge of the work in European Turkey. She founded the first temperance society in 1890 and when the number of societies became sixteen a Union was formed, and after a time a paper was printed.

Demorest of New York had promised a silver medal to the best of eight speakers using the temperance declamation which he had prepared, and a gold medal to the best of eight speakers among those having the silver medal. For these medals more than 16,000 contests had been held. The fourteen contests for the Demorest medal in the American Schools in Samokov not only gained the thirteen silver and one gold medals but also awakened an interest in temperance in the places from which the students had come. Of ten declamations 1,000 copies were printed.

The government favors the temperance work. Though two ministers failed to fulfil their promises to circulate temperance material and the third who followed them declined to do so, yet the Minister of Education opened to me all their records of schools in Bulgaria and in other parts of European Turkey and as far as it was possible a list of all Bulgarian schools was made.

Different-sized packets of temperance tracts have been sent to the schools in Bulgaria *by the government*, and by the post to all parts of European Turkey.

Queen Eleonora has shown an interest in the temperance work. When giving me an audience of about forty minutes to talk about a law for local option she asked that a temperance poster (40 in. by 30 in.) of the Reform Bureau which I had shown her be left with her, and she continued to show an interest in the work.

A poster prepared by Miss Cora Stoddard for the World in Boston represents the various directions and ways by which temperance work has been pressed.

There have been printed in Bulgaria over 700,000 tracts; 5,000 temperance reform posters; 10,000 cards showing the difference in numbers and quality between the children of those who drink and those who do not; 20,000 copies of a leaflet "Slaves (to alcohol) in Bulgaria" 23,000 copies of a poster (40 in. by 30 in.) representing the appearance and words of a drunkard in his downward course; and many other leaflets and personal letters.

As the packets of temperance literature sent out contain-

ed only temperance material the Bulgarian Exarch aided in the circulation of tracts in Constantinople and vicinity and the Bulgarian representatives of the government in Salonica and Monastir helped in their regions. Many thousands of tracts have been given out by different persons in this city (Sofia) and vicinity. Mrs. Marsh at one time took 10,000 and the colporteur once took the same number. Special efforts have been made for giving the tracts to soldiers and once a soldier came for a supply of tracts.

Rev. Mr. Popoff who has been the President of the temperance Union is now in charge of Dr. Bowen's five colporteurs, and he has now taken a supply of tracts and of the poster showing the last steps of a drunkard. So temperance literature will go to many places not reached before. For two years the poster showing the drunkards' downward course, and the poster of the Reform Bureau, together with the supplement of the last three tracts printed were given to every member of the National Assembly; these same things were sent also to about fifty newspapers, and fifty of each of these posters were put up in the streets of this city just after the opening of the National Assembly.

This year a packet containing the poster showing the drunkard's course, and the leaflet "Slaves (to alcohol) in Bulgaria," and the supplement from the last three tracts, was given April 1st to each member of the National Assembly and April 4th one hundred copies of the first poster were put up in the streets. Putting posters up in the streets led three persons to seek for eight more copies, one man saying that his brother was a drunkard and that he hoped the sight of the poster would cause him to stop drinking.

The temperance cause in Bulgaria has much reason to thank Mr. Nicola Lambreff, a lawyer in Philippopolis. He advertised in the temperance paper that he was ready to aid any village to free itself *legally* from saloons. In a talk at the last annual meeting of the Temperance Union he told his experiences. All the saloon-keepers are angry and some claim pay for the loss of their profits. In one place where the saloons had been legally closed the saloon-keepers wrote to the Minister of Finance and succeeded in having their saloons re-opened. Then Mr. Lambreff wrote a strong letter to the same Minister showing that the saloons were legally closed and for a second time they were closed and remained so. But the temperance cause has met with some disappointments. The secretary of the temperance society in Philippopolis claimed that the ninety members influenced a thousand persons. Another year when asked to pay for some tracts he said: "The editors of the Zornitza and of the temperance paper don't ask pay for the tracts which they print, why should we pay for these?"

We are ready to *pay* for what we value. Temperance material is not now given for less than cost to places where there are temperance societies.

God has seemed to guide in many ways. A life insurance taken out for thirty years matured in 1900. It saved the homes of four families who would have lost them by non-payment of pledges. All sums lent had been paid back



by 1912 and it seemed duty to use the money for temperance work but the fund is nearly exhausted.

This sketch of temperance work is the best I could prepare for the *Orient* after the thirtieth stroke of arterio-sclerosis March 22nd following a stroke of apoplexy in 1909.

*Sofia, May 16th, 1914.*

JAMES F. CLARKE.

### THE CITY OF DIARBEEKIR.

(We are permitted to quote from a personal letter of Rev. H. H. Riggs concerning a recent visit he made to this interesting old city.)

The sights of the city of Diarbekir deserve more than a passing mention. The city is an old one, said to have been first walled in by Justinian. The present walls probably are much later, but they are a fine set of walls that completely surround the city. We took walks around on the top of the city walls, which is possible a good deal of the way around, though there are some breaches. The walls are of varying height and thickness, according to the nature of the country surrounding. The best part of the wall is twelve feet thick and about seventy or eighty feet high, I should judge. It is buttressed by frequent towers, of all sorts and shapes, some of which are very ornate. There has been from time to time talk of tearing down parts of the walls to make room for the city to grow, but fortunately people have found this easier said than done, for the walls are built of better stuff than people use nowadays, and it cost the government some hundreds of liras to tear down enough of the wall to make a new gateway. In the days of the old régime the five gates of the city were locked and guarded every night, but now there are several holes, and one large breach, so that the gates are no longer used for protection. In some places the wall is as thin as four feet, and it takes a steady head to walk along the top of it, when it is at all crumbled away. There are Inscriptions in the wall, in Greek, Latin, Persian and Arabic, but the first two are manifestly fragments that have been built into the walls. At one point the city watercourse passes through the wall, coming along for quite a distance outside the city in a high aqueduct. As we approached the place where it passes through the wall I saw a young man having a dip in the water. When he saw us, he hastily scrambled out and made for cover, which would seem to show that that use of the water supply is not approved of by the powers that be. Another thing, however, that is done by the authorities is to dump straw into the watercourse at that point, and at another time I saw the surface covered with straw that had freshly been dumped there. The purpose of this is to plug up small leaks that may occur in the watercourses in the city. Some of the straw finds its way into the leaks, the rest appears in the fountains a few hours later. I was told that in the time of the old régime it was found that manure was more effective even than straw, but that now the enlightened government would not permit the use of manure. Remarkably advanced hygiene, for Turkey; this is the city supply of drinking water. I might add that, even with these modern pre-

cautions, we felt it necessary to boil the water for our own drinking.

Besides the walls, there are some old buildings, notably the yard of the Oulou Jami, and the Syrian Church. There are other fragments of interest, but not very much. It was interesting to see how many bishops could be found in the city, though only a few of these could be classified as antiques. I called on the Chaldean, the Syrian Catholic, the Armenian Catholic, the Syrian Jacobite, and the Gregorian Armenian,— though I did not see them all. Besides these are clergy of lower grade of the Greek, Greek Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches. I called on the Greek priest, and when he found that I could speak a few words of Greek he almost fell on my neck, and treated me with most distinguished courtesy.

Most of the time that we were in Diarbekir, and on the way home, it rained off and on. And one day there was a tremendous storm, which wrought havoc. A little stream trickles past the north wall of the city, but that day it became a wide and raging river, which cut off the Turkish school outside the walls, and they were afraid it would be swept away. So they finally got *kelleks* (rafts made of air-filled skins of animals), and rescued the pupils, as the bridges on that side the city were all overflowed. I went out the next morning to see the sight; the water had subsided so that one of the bridges was passable, though the torrent still raged. Just below the city there is a precipice about a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet high. Over this the torrent plunged into the valley of the Tigris, and the spray rose high before it, making quite an impressive spectacle, in fact a very respectable imitation of Niagara Falls. It is the most impressive cataract I ever saw in Turkey, and I think the largest I ever saw anywhere except Niagara. Most of the population of the city went out to see the wonder that day, and there were immense crowds about. I took my horse and started to go down the road into the valley, so as to get a good photo. But I did not get far before I had to leave my horse behind and clamber down through a great chasm that the flood had carved right across the road. The rocks thus dug out, some of them as big as a barrel, were piled up on another part of the road farther down. It will take the Turkish government some time to make that road passable! The Tigris also was very unusually high, and made quite a fine sight spread out over the entire valley-floor, red and frothy. Much harm was done to crops, several lives were lost, people being caught and swept away by the first torrents. And as we left Diarbekir the following Monday, we met loads of sheep and goat skins, being brought to the city for sale, — all that the poor villagers had left of their drowned sheep. It was reported that a villager found a baby in its cradle floating down the river, alive and well.

### NOTICE.

The Casarea Kindergarten Training class will open as usual on Oct. 1. For further information, write to

MISS FANNIE E. BURRAGE, Casarea.



## ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSUS.

May 8th was Commencement Day at St. Paul's College; and what a busy, successful day it was! From the Gymnastic Exhibition and Senior Orations in the morning, to the Prize-Speaking Contest and the musical recital in the afternoon and evening, all went off well.

For the first time in four years a gymnastic exhibition was held. It consisted of a prize contest on the rings, parallel bars, and horizontal bar; followed by fancy marching, a football game, callisthenic drill and pyramid building. The enthusiasm with which all worked shows how interest in gymnastics and athletics is increasing, not only among the students but among the city people as well.

At 10 A. M. after the invocation by Dr. Chambers of Adana, came the Commencement Exercises, all of the eight graduates delivering orations of their own composition. These were on subjects varying from agriculture, politics, science, aeroplanes, to education, medicine and religion. Of the eight seniors, two plan to study medicine, three will teach, and two will enter business. It is with regret that we note that all three of the men who were expected to enter the theological seminary at Marash have, for the present at least, changed their purpose.

Dr. Christie presided at the service and called upon Rev. Mr. Ashjian of Adana to address the graduating class. Consul Nathan of Mersin, who has lately returned from America, also gave to them a practical and interesting message. The new head of education in Adana favored us with a few remarks. Dr. Christie then gave the diplomas to the eight seniors.

Both programs were made more enjoyable by the musical selections rendered by the choir under Mr. Gaidzakian, and the college orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Nilson.

An informal reception was given by President and Mrs. Christie in the evening at which Mr. Briquet on his cello, accompanied by Miss Zotos of Mersin, delighted us with a program of classical selections.

Although both the College and the Academy Commencements have been held, the regular school work will continue until June 12th.

P. E. N.

EMPIRE NEWS.  
THE CAPITAL.

The northeast corner of the Tash Kushila Barracks, in Pera, was ruined by a severe fire on Friday last, during the course of which a dozen men were injured, four of them fatally. The marines from the German cruiser "Goeben" did valiant work in helping put out the blaze. Five of them were badly injured during their gallant endeavors, and of these three succumbed the next day, and were buried with high honors on Monday.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, left on Sunday by steamer for Greece.

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The German cruiser "Goeben" sailed away Friday night for the Mediterranean.

Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, left last Saturday by Roumanian steamer, in company with Hassan Fehmi Bey and Djambolat Bey, for a visit in Bucharest.

### THE PROVINCES

Messrs. Hoff and Westemenk, Inspectors-General for the Anatolian provinces, after deliberating with the Grand Vizier on the terms of their contracts in the above capacity, have returned to their homes in Europe for a short visit, to arrange their private affairs.

A Paris firm of cinematograph film manufacturers is reported to be negotiating with the Ottoman authorities with a view to reproducing the scenes of the siege of Adrianople. The company, however, wishes to photograph several burning villages also; and has offered to pay all expenses. The Bulgarian government is represented as greatly agitated at the prospect and convinced that a campaign of calumny is in preparation against Bulgaria in this connection.

### NOTES.

Mrs. George E. White of Marsovan and her friend Miss Merrill started on Saturday for Marsovan via Samsoun.

Mrs. W. C. Cooper and her sister, Miss Elma Fröhlich, who nursed in a Greek Red Cross hospital at Salonica during the second Balkan war, have received the decoration of the Red Cross from the Hellenic Government.

### OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt arrived in New York on his return from the Brazilian expedition on May 19th, and went right to his Oyster Bay home.

In a duel between the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza and Mr. Stefan Rakovsky, on May 19th, both were slightly wounded.

Mr. Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, died last Monday. He will be given a national funeral.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, May 24th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:15 p. m. Rev. Robert Frew.  
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.  
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. A. van Millingen, D.D.  
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CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " " " )	" 27th.	1914
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " " )	May 21st.	1914
IVERNIA	(24,789 " " " " )	June 8th.	1914

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARPATHIA	(23,243 tons displacement)	April 25th.	1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " " )	May 9th.	1914
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " " )	" 19th.	1914
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " " )	" 26th.	1914
IVERNIA	(24,789 " " " " )	June 6th.	1914

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