

Commencement Number

The Orient.

June 22, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 10

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

96th Session (May 24). A vizierial letter with reference to the debts of the deposed Sultan was referred to the Committee on Finance. The discussion of the Census Bill was taken up and a resolution signed by 159 persons was read, to the effect that those who settle in a new place and are legally registered there shall, after five years, be recognized as residents with full rights. A heated discussion, twice interrupted by recesses, followed. It proved impossible to put the question to vote.

97th Session (May 25). Two vizierial letters with reference to the Moslem (*Sheri*) Courts and reforms in the Hedjaz were referred to Committees. The discussion of the previous day was resumed. First the Grand Vizier explained that he was informed by the Minister of the Interior that the law of 1293 (1877) for the election of Deputies had been passed by the House, but not by the Senate, and therefore was not final and that it would require two years time to amend it. In any case, he added, whatever the solution of the question of residence in the Census Bill, it would have no effect on the law for the election of Deputies. Then an amendment changing the conditional term of five years' residence to three was put to vote and passed by 143 against 52 votes. Examination of the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior was resumed and the remaining 5-17 sections were passed with several additions in favor of prisoners, provincial hospitals, the Adana orphans, and benevolent institutions. At the request of the Minister the following sums were voted, 120,000 ps. for the Governor of Bagdad, 152,000 ps. for the Military Tribunal expenses, and 25,600 ps. for the province of Kosova. During the discussion the Grand Vizier stated that the condition of Armenians returning to Turkey had been taken into consideration and that a bill for the solution of the question of lands wrested from them under the old regime was being prepared.

98th Session (May 26). A resolution was read and passed to the effect that the 20,000 liras apportioned for the use of students in the Mohammedan religious schools be disbursed under the superintendence of the *Evkaf* (religious foundations) department and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Several additional sums asked by the Minister of the Interior were also voted. The interpolation of the Minister of the Interior was next in order. He explained the matter as follows. (See 93^d Session). Was the letter in question taken from the post office or not? Fresh advices from the Governor of Erzroum confirmed his opinion, previously expressed, that it had not

been taken from the post office, but for the present he should not state how the letter came into the Governor's hands. Moreover this is the case of a personal right which pertains to Suleiman Soudi (the Deputy to whom the letter was addressed). If he wishes, he can bring suit against the Governor and oblige him to reveal the way in which he obtained possession of the letter. If this explanation should be considered sufficient, the Minister said he was ready to remain on the Cabinet, otherwise not. A warm debate took place in which it was asserted that the course of the Minister had not been correct, since the opening of a letter constituted an offense against law and involves the violation of three kinds of rights, personal, public, and political, represented by the plaintiff, the Military Tribunal, and the Chamber of Deputies. At the afternoon session Vartgess Effendi declared that neither the Minister nor the Governor was at fault. The whole affair, turned on Hussein Pasha (a Koordish chief) who is notorious for his misdeeds and was obliged to flee to Persia were he did not cease his efforts to stir up the people. Suleiman Soudi's letter had been circulated in all parts of the province of Erzroom and finally some one showed it to the Governor. The person who did this is worthy of appreciation and the Government is to be blamed only for not publishing the letter. The fact that the writer of the letter had not brought suit against the Governor was in itself evidence of his own guilt. The letter was then read. In it the writer (Soudi) complains of the silence and inactivity of the Tribes (Koordish) and urges that by disquieting and frequent telegrams they express their determination to emigrate in a body so that he (the writer) may be able to make representations to the proper authorities. The writer, Suleiman Soudi, replied that he had not had any communication with Hussein Pasha, and that the tribes had been emigrating because of their dissatisfaction with the Governor; moreover that he had had no communication with the Tribes. Then the leader of the Union and Progress Party proposed that the discussion be closed, and a vote of confidence, 31 to 141, was passed in favor of the Minister of the Interior.

99th Session (May 28). The Bill with reference to the Reserves, as amended by the Senate, was forwarded to the Military Committee. A letter signed by the 16 Moslem Members of the Cretan Assembly was read, then a resolution, signed by 200 Ottoman Deputies, urging the Grand Vizier to give detailed information, without delay, as to what course the Cabinet intends to take in the Cretan matter. After several Deputies had spoken with great patriotic fervor the Grand Vizier replied that all which had been said and might be said had but one meaning, namely not to hand over Crete,

a part of the Fatherland, to a foreign Government. No one differs on this point he said. After giving a brief review of the case of Crete, he assured the Deputies that the Cabinet was constantly on the watch and would do its duty. The Bill for the construction of a double-track railway to San Stefano from the Sirkedji Station was sent to a Committee. Then the Budget of the Council of State amounting to 3,303,000 ps. was voted. The Budget of the Clericals (Moslem) was returned to the Committee. The Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was accepted *in toto* with several important additions.

100th Session (May 30). The question of the removal of the two Deputies of Amara (Arabia) who have been absent without permission for five months was put on the docket. A list was read of those bills which ought to be passed at this sitting of Parliament, if possible. The Budget of the Department of the Judiciary was examined and passed. The 4th section represents 288,600 for the salaries of the religious heads of Communities.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Record of the Weather Bureau for the week June 11 - 18.

(Records of pressure, maximum and minimum temperature, humidity and rainfall are taken daily at 8 a. m.)

Average pressure.	29.64 inches.
Maximum > (June 13)	29.732 >
Minimum > (> 11)	29.54 >
Average temperature.	74.90 F.
Maximum > (June 14)	91.5 >
Minimum > (> 17)	60.2 >
Average humidity.	80. 0/0
Maximum > (June 12)	90. >
Minimum > (> 15)	65.5 >
Rainfall.	.61 inches.

On Friday, June 10, the Student Government Association elected the following officers for the year 1910 - 11;

President ANKA PIRONKOVA,
Vice President . . . STEFCA OBRESHKOVA,
Secretary BERDJOUHI HAROUTOUNIAN,
 Executive Board-Ephronia Krikorian, Hermine Adjarian,
 Phrosso Eliou, Renee Honegger, Marie Zgourev.

The closing exercises of the Preparatory School were held in the Chapel at 3 p.m., Friday, June 10. The programme included selections by the Chorus, piano solos, and recitations in English, French, German, Turkish, Armenian, Greek, and Bulgarian. The sub-collegiate certificate was received by Sophie Altijoglou, Marica Basmadjieva, Mannig Bedrossian, Archalouise Djenazian, Araxie Gueuzumian, and Zlatka Markova.

The announcement was made that the Preparatory School would reopen in September at Arnautkeuy in the Yali and the house of Musurus Pasha adjoining it. After the exercises there was an exhibition of drawing, sewing, and map-work.

The annual Class Day exercises were held Saturday afternoon in the garden of the Tchiamkonak, (the house former-

ly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Allen). After the Faculty and guests were seated, the students marched in by classes, singing the College Hymn. The Seniors wore their caps and gowns, and each class displayed its colors by some distinctive touch, a cap, a sash, or a garland.

When all had taken their places and the Senior Class Song had been sung, Miss Shahnazar read the Class History, wittily tracing the development of the Class of 1910 from the almost Prehistoric Age of their entrance into the Preparatory School, (when they counted some boys in their number), down to the Glorious Present, when they are graduating, "the largest class in the history of of the College."

When the flowered curtains were drawn aside, the Tchiamkonak porch was revealed transformed into the the interior of an Irish peasant's cottage, with the family and the parish priest sitting at their evening meal. Those who have read Mr. W. B. Yeats' play "The Land of Hearts Desire" know how sympathetically and vividly the young Irish poet has represented the simple, affectionate home life of the peasants in the far away days when they entertained fairy visitors. No higher praise can be given to Miss Petrides, Miss Afker, Miss Alexanian, Miss Bakirdjieva, Miss Ilieva and Miss Thomson than to say that they had caught the spirit of the play and were able to interpret to the full the tender, half-mystical natures of the characters whom they represented.

The exercises ended with the Junior song of farewell to the Seniors, and the singing of "Alma Mater" by the entire college.

The Baccalaureate service was held in the Chapel at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dr. Patrick, the President of the College, giving the sermon.

It had been expected that Dr. Borden Parker Bowne of Boston, President of the Board of Trustees, would visit the College at this Commencement season, but death came to him suddenly, shortly before the date on which he had planned to sail for Constantinople. Dr. Patrick spoke of Dr. Bowne's position in the philosophical world and emphasized the value of his conception of "Personalism" as a motive force in the development of every individual life. All of the great economic and social problems of the world can be solved only by men and women of powerful, well-developed personalities. In conclusion, she said to the graduating class, "You of this year's graduating class represent strong, trained personalities, belonging to five different nationalities. You have great possibilities before you of usefulness and happiness, and we cannot fix any bounds to what one life may accomplish.

"I have a friend who once had a wonderful dream. He had lost both a daughter and a grand-daughter many years before and he dreamed that he died and was with them in the other life. He found them joyful and happy and glad to welcome him, but they seemed to be working with great diligence. They took him to a place where there were many other beings, but all were working in full, happy expenditure of abounding strength. 'What are you doing?', he asked them. 'We are trying to make the will of God done in the earth,'

they answered. 'O,' he said sadly, 'that is impossible, — just look at the earth, drunkenness, corruption, poverty, suffering, injustice, disease — can you make the will of God to be done there?' 'Come with us,' they said, 'and we will show you what can be done,' and they took him to many other planets where the will of God did reign. All was happiness, there were no social evils of any kind, no war, no corruption in political life, no individual sin or suffering, and no bearing of burdens in unalleviated drudgery. 'See,' they said, 'this is what may be done.' And in our world it may also be done. There may be a perfect form of society, without sin. The will of God may be complete on earth as in heaven, but the kingdom of God must come through the personalities of living people, 'for the kingdom of God is within you'.

"It has been in the power of your personalities that your influence has been felt in our College. This influence has naturally differed some what in the different years of your college course according to the degree of development of spirit which you possessed. As a class your influence has been a very strong one for good and will be greatly missed next year. That it may increase in depth and power each year of your lives is our earnest wish.

We give you then to-day this large commission; to help to establish the kingdom of God upon earth through the power of that kingdom in your own souls."

Tuesday afternoon, June 14th, the Chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends of the College who had come to its Twenty — First Annual Commencement.

At half past three, the academic procession entered the Chapel led Dr. Patrick, H. E. Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador of the United States of America, H. E. Mehemmed Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, Mrs. Straus, and the Rev. Henry Barnum D. D.

After the speakers, the Faculty, and the Seniors were seated on the platform, Dr. Patrick spoke a few well chosen words of welcome to the large audience and referred again to the disappointment which the College felt at not being able to have Dr. Bowne there to confer the degrees. She then, on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the fourteen graduates, Nevert Afker, Vartanoush Alexanian, Mara Anguelova, Yevpime Antreassian, Veselina Bakirdjjeva, Marie Beneva, Esther Demchevsky, Nedejda Gouloumanova, Nazly Halid, Zdravka Ilieva, Helena Petridou, Nevenka Raicova, Shnorig Shahnazar, and Gladys Thomson.

Mr. Straus, the presiding officer of the day, made a short speech introducing H. E. Mehemmed Djavid Bey. In this address, Mr. Straus expressed his warm interest in and sympathy with the work which the College is doing, and he emphasized strongly the need which every progressive nation must have for educated women, whether they are to serve the State in their own homes or in more conspicuous positions. In referring to Djavid Bey, Mr. Straus said that he was not only the youngest minister of finance in the world, but that he was an orator of such force and brilliancy that he had listened to him spell-bound, even when he could not understand a word of what he was saying.

His Excellency spoke, in Turkish, for nearly an hour on the Economic Force of the United States. The detailed knowledge which he showed of economic conditions in the United States and of the financial policies of some of her leading statesmen of the past and of the present filled his hearers with surprise and admiration. He expressed his conviction that the rapid progress which that country had made was due to the equality of rights and opportunities possessed by rich and poor alike. He had many words of praise for the way the United States had handled the problems arising from her rapid growth and expansion, but he had only condemnation for her high protective tariff, which he believed to be the cause of the evils connected with the Trusts.

At the conclusion of this eloquent address, Dr. Barnum offered prayer, and the exercises closed with the singing of the College Hymn.

After the exercises, Dr. Patrick, the Faculty and the graduates received their friends informally in the garden, where refreshments were served.

Last fall the College received large, framed photographs of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall and Dr. Bowne, the Presidents of the Boards of Trustees since the granting of the new charter, and of Miss Helen Gould, whose interest in the College is proved by her gift of the money for the new Administration Building. And now at this Commencement season, the College has received a fourth portrait, that of Miss Caroline Borden of Boston, who has been either a director or a trustee for the past thirty-six years, and whose deep, co-operating sympathy with the work of the institution has been shown in innumerable ways.

ROBERT COLLEGE

The Annual Field Day on June 4th was one of the most successful athletic meets ever held. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Weiffenbach, the gymnasium director, and four students, had carefully planned all the details, so that the whole affair went off smoothly. Perhaps the most interesting event was the Mile Run, in which Zotos, '10, the holder of the college record, was hard pushed by Papazian, '13, who finally won in an exciting finish, breaking the college record by 2 2/5 seconds. The record in the Hop, Hop and Jump was also broken by Christodoroff, '14. At the Handicap Meet on May 21, a new record of 16 2/5 seconds in the 110 Yard Hurdle was made by Volonassis, '10.

The present college record in athletic events, with the name of the holder and the year when made, is as follows:

Discus, 129 ft. DORIZAS, 1906.
 16 lb. Shot Put, 41 ft. 10 1/2 inches, DORIZAS, 1906.
 Stone Throw, 64 ft. 9 1/2 inches, DORIZAS, 1906.
 Broad Jump, 20 ft. 9 1/2 inches, KASSEROFF, 1905.
 Hop, Hop and Jump, 45 ft. 1/2 inch, CHRISTODOROFF, 1905.
 High Jump, 5 ft. 7 1/2 inches, MOURMOURIS, 1905.
 Pole Vault, 10 ft. 3 1/2 inches, DORIZAS, 1905.

100 Yard Dash, 10 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds, PASCALIDES, 1907
 110 Yard Hurdle, 16 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds, VOLONASIS, 1910
 Quarter Mile, 55 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds, PASCALIDES, 1908
 Half Mile, 2 min. 14 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds, ZOTOS, 1909
 Mile, 5 min. 1 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds, PAPAZIAN, 1910

The third annual Field Day of the Theodorus Hall, or Junior students, i.e. boys not over 15 years of age, was held on Saturday, June 10, and was equally successful and interesting. New records were made in every event except the Shot Put and the Quarter Mile, and the Pole Vault surpassed the height jumped at the Senior meet the week before by one inch.

The Junior records are as follows:

Discus, 98 ft. 10 inches, NICOLAIDES, 1910
 Shot Put (3 okes), 39 ft. 9 inches, PAPAZOGLU, 1909
 Stone Throw, 51 ft. 9 inches, STOVANOFF, 1910
 Broad Jump, 17 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, MOUSTAPHA ASSIM, 1910
 Hop, Hop and Jump, 37 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, IVANOFF, 1910
 High Jump, 4 ft. 7 inches, KOKINOTIS, 1910
 Pole Vault, 8 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, KOKINOTIS, 1910
 100 Yard Dash, 11 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds, Sfaelos, 1910
 Quarter Mile, 1 min. 2 seconds, MARIETLIS, 1909
 Half Mile, 2 min. 26 seconds, KOKINOTIS, 1910

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Gates on Sunday, June 12. Miss Vivian Edwards sang a solo from St. Paul, "Hear Ye, Israel."

The commencement exercises of Wednesday, June 15, completed the forty-seventh year in the life of the college. They were well attended, and exceptionally interesting and successful. The graduating class numbered 28, the largest in the history of the college. The first eight of these in order of rank are Messers Cremides, Stoyanoff, Harissiadis, Gondeff, Roussos, Diamantides, Valleras and Garabedian. Four orations, in Bulgarian, French, Armenian and English, were delivered, the subjects being "Thirty years of Bulgarian Independence," "Military Service in Turkey," "The Growth of Consciousness," and "Beethoven." On account of the illness of Mr. Cremedis the Greek oration was omitted.

The address by His Excellency, the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, who, as American Ambassador, presided, was listened to with deep interest, and called forth a warm response from the hearts of all present, especially from the American colony. He set forth clearly and sympathetically the real motives which have led to the establishment of American institutions in Turkey. In his own words, "American interests in this country are purely humanitarian and spiritual. No territory is wanted; there is no political goal. Our one object is to endeavor to bring here to Turkey some of the elements which are making America great." At the head of these he placed the education of young men and women. He made special reference to the great need for the new School of Engineering which is to be established with part of Mr. Kennedy's gift to the college.

Mr. Straus's words to the graduating class were appropriate and strong. "The college has taught you how to climb and has placed the ladder for you, but you have got to do

the climbing yourselves. The great need under the free government of Turkey to day is an enlightened public sentiment. It is your duty to recognize this, and to bring your education and character together to the service of this enlightenment. It is easy to find fault, but to grasp at a great truth and to hold it so as to bless, - that is true patriotism."

President Gates, in his closing words to the outgoing class, expressed the pleasure which everyone connected with the college has felt at the spirit of sympathy and responsiveness which the Seniors have shown during the year. His especial message to them was this, "Be good citizens." "Seventeen of you graduates to day live in Turkey, and the question for you to ask and settle is not, will the Turkish government be equal to its great task? but, - will the *people* be equal to their task?"

The note of hopefulness in the new conditions in Turkey, and of the necessity for strong, educated citizenship for the uplift of the land prevailed most gratifyingly throughout all the exercises of the day.

The excellent music furnished by the Braun String Quartet, the attractiveness of the platform decorations, and the beauty of the weather conditions, made a fitting setting for an unusually acceptable series of Commencement Exercises.

MACEDONIA.

THESSALONICA INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute on June 11 was an occasion of much interest. This is one of the youngest of our missionary institutions, having made a beginning with ten boys in 1904, but it is already making itself known and felt thruout Macedonia. Fifty-one boys were under instruction during the year just closed and others are pressing for admission.

Altho the Farm is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the city limits a large number came through the heat, in carriages and on foot to attend the exercises. Among these were the American Consul, Mr. George Horton, the British Consul-General, Mr. H. H. Lamb, the Bulgarian Consul General, Mr. Shopoff, and several teachers from the Bulgarian Gymnazia including the Principal of the Girl's Gymnazium.

The exercises were in Bulgarian and English and there were also recitations in Turkish, Greek, and Servian. Some of the departments of industry taught in the school were represented by English declamations, the stage being prepared for each with appropriate scenery. Longfellow's "The Builders," Whittier's "Shoemakers" and John Burroughs "The Farmer's Life" were thus rendered by students in those respective departments. The musical parts won praise, especially the numbers rendered by the mandolin-guitar orchestra. Mr. K. M. Izeff, Principal of the Bulgarian Department, deserves much commendation for his efficient training of the boys.

The boys themselves prepared one number of special interest. The scene represented typical village life in Mace-

donia. There was the flowing spring and the watercarrier with her earthen jug. A group of village men were seated in Turkish fashion and listening to tales of wonder from the philosopher of the party. A shepherd lad rendered music with his pipe and a chorus of the villagers was heard in the distance. The scene ended by the group joining in the dance.

The exercises indoors were followed by drill and bar work by the athletic association, which won especial praise from the guests, who watched the work from the terrace when they were being served with light refreshments.

CORINNA SHATTUCK.

While Miss Shattuck was on her way to the United States the pastor of the Protestant Armenian Church in the Urfa, the Rev. Asadour Yeghoyan, wrote an article in regard to her work which was published in the *Avedaper*. He mentions a pathetic incident in connection with her departure. She begged that the people would not come out on the road, as several thousands would have done, to bid her goodbye. She said he was too weak and could not bear the parting. Her wish was respected, there by adding another proof that in the city of Urfa her slightest wish was law. What wonders does love accomplish.

From Mr. Yeghoyan's article we select the following:

1. **Her work life.** It was truly a wonderful thing to see this frail bodied woman at work. I estimate that she did the work of two or three men. For five years I have known her and I have never seen her for a single hour reclining at ease, but always on a chair, at a desk, or moving here and there, frequently almost exhausted, but always working cheerfully and swiftly. She was *punctual* to a wonderful degree and could never bear to put off the work to be done. *She kept her promises.* It seemed natural for her to remember to do things at the right time and one could always trust her word. She was a *woman of strong principles.* She was independent, but not harsh. She had learned to combine mercy and truth. *Discretion* was another of her characteristics. She never neglected to take into consideration the small things and made it a point to look at matters on all sides. *She worked swiftly* "Slow but sure" is good, but Miss Shattuck generally succeeded in working fast and sure. An orphanage for boys and girls, other schools, a school for the blind, various industries for the poor, the churches, were in her care: Armenians, Turks, Koords, Arabs came to her in regard to business, educational and spiritual matters. She never refused them and always gave satisfaction. It was impossible for one so busy not to make any mistakes but she was able to say "I made a mistake," and was willing to make amends.

2. **Her social life.** She was companionable and popular but was not weak willed. Rather she seemed to control men and influence them to act rightly and honestly. She was *sympathetic and hospitable.* Many, even of the poor shared her table with her, and others received part of her

own food. She was especially tender with the sick, ministering to them personally, sparing neither pains nor expense to restore them to health. She was *frugal* in all her habits of life . . .

3. **Her religious life.** Under this heading the writer sketches briefly the beauty and depth of her religious life. The Bible was to her a living book and her faith in prayer was childlike and absolute. The needs 'of the hour, her longings for individuals she took to the Throne of Grace with complete confidence. Never was she so happy as when engaged in spiritual work. In regard to her relations with the Armenian people Mr. Yeghoyan says that few Armenians have shed so many tears for their own people as Miss Shattuck. She loved them with a sincere and deep affection. Their sorrows weighed on her and her anxiety for their future pierced her heart. No one will ever be able to tell the greatness of the services she rendered to the Armenians in Urfa during and since the terrible massacre of 1895. The prayer is offered that a worthy successor may be found to fill her place.

EMPIRE NEWS.

The Capital.

The Armenian Mixed Council took up the question of the Yezidees in the Diarbekir region, referred to in the last number, and decided that the task of educating and christianizing a people who are so far removed from the Armenians by race, language, and habits of life, is too great to be undertaken under present conditions. Moreover the Council declares that such an undertaking might invite the suspicion of the Government as to intentions which have never entered the minds of Armenians. When this decision was taken the priest in Diarbekir who has interested himself in behalf of the Yezidees had been cross examined by the authorities and the Sheikh of the Yezidees had been arrested and imprisoned in Diarbekir.

The graduates from the Imperial Medical School this year number about 100. Twenty of these are Armenians. They received the degree of M. D. on June 16.

Negotiations are in progress with the Armstrong Company for the construction of the 18 warships authorized by Parliament. It is said that the Government will ask the Naval Board to prepare an extensive program for the construction of warships during a period of years and that the program will be ready for presentation to Parliament at its next sitting.

The Ottoman Artists and Painters Association held a meeting last Friday to select its *jury*. The Chairman of the association is Prince Abdul Medjid (the son of Sultan Abdul Aziz) who is himself a painter of excellent merit.

According to the local press Ambassador Straus has received instructions from the State Department at Washington to lend the weight of his influence at the Sublime Porte in favor of the Chester scheme of a 2500 kilometer railway from Sivas to Van and the Mediterranean. It is also stated that a group of American Capitalists has offered a loan to the Ottoman Government on favorable terms.

On Sunday June, 19, a very impressive Requiem service for King Edward was held in the Armenian National Church of the Holy Trinity in Pera. The British Ambassador, members of the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished guests were present. From the Patriarch's brief address we select the following paragraph, which gives some idea of the intellectual and moral qualities of Archbishop Tourian as a leader and representative of the Armenian people.

"But, however much the beginning and the end of life excite our concern, they would be of comparative little importance, even if the deep mystery in which they are involved were fully unveiled, unless the interval between those terms of our existence here is marked by illuminating thought, by a holy purpose enthusiastically pursued, and by work upon which is placed the crown of fruitful and splendid success.

Now, this cortege of noble thought, high purpose, and great achievement accompanies a man along the course of life only when his heart beats with universal love for the peoples of the world, when his genius calls into being abundant and soul-satisfying blessings, when his authority attracts a multitude of free independent wills to join in a sublime co-operation. In the presence of such moral grandeur our attention is no longer fixed upon the physiological phenomena which constitute what we call life, but upon life's spiritual character, upon the mighty and imperishable influences which issue from it and perpetuate the good and the true from generation to generation."

THE PROVINCES.

A telegram from Erzroum reports a disastrous flood at Hassan Kaleh. One hundred and twenty one houses, two *medressehs*, and the fine large mosque of Kassim Pasha were destroyed. On the day of the telegram 65 bodies had been recovered and it is thought the list of fatalities will exceed 100. A large number of cattle also were drowned.

His Majesty the Sultan at once sent 500 liras for distribution among the sufferers.

The Mülhakat of Smyrna estimates that the Government has expended since the 1st of September the sum of 20,000 liras in its efforts to capture the famous brigand Tchakerdjali and his band. To this sum it adds 6000 liras which this remarkable freebooter has secured in spoils during the same period. Recent telegrams indicate that he is being hard pressed by government troops.

In the province of Kosova, Albania, the number of rifles collected by the Government is given as 53,870.

Djemal Bey, the Governor of Adana, has been successful in completing his plans for the agricultural development of his province and in arranging for the construction of certain public works, and returns to his post on Monday.

In Parliamentary and financial circles great satisfaction is felt over the fact that the first two months of the fiscal year showed an excess over the same months of 1909, of revenue amounting to 8 million francs. This fact together with good crop prospects gives the hope of a total excess for the current year of 40 million francs.

PERSONALS.

Miss Jaynes and Miss Platt of Marsovan arrive in the city to-morrow. Miss Jaynes is on her way to America, and Miss Platt plans to spend the summer in Hissar.

Mrs. Catlin and her two daughters arrived from Europe this week. They will spend the summer at Proti with Mr. and Mrs. Peet.

Miss Dwight of the Talas Girls' School and Miss North of the Talas Hospital are expected to arrive next Saturday. The latter will go to America and Miss Dwight will attend the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission at Bardizag.

Mrs. F. W. Maccallum of Marash, accompanied by three of her children passed through Constantinople on June 21 en route for Canada.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnum sailed on Tuesday of this week. They will spend the summer months in Switzerland and return to Constantinople in September.

Rev. J. K. Greene, D. D. sails tomorrow. He will join Mrs. Greene and their son Theodore in Europe. The affection and good wishes of many friends will follow them in their journey toward the home land.

To the Editors of the "Orient":—

A number of persons in Constantinople have recently been the recipients of "chain letters," of which the contents were as follows:—

"An effort is being made to establish a children's ward in a hospital in New South Wales. At present no children can be admitted unless there is a vacancy in the men's or the women's ward. A philanthropic friend has promised that if by a certain date one million used stamps be collected, a sufficient sum of money to furnish a children's ward will be

given. I have kept the chain going and would ask you to do the same. To do this, write three letters just like this. You notice that this is 226, so your letters will be 227, and the next will go on until the number 1000 is reached. The person who gets no. 1000 need not write any more letters and that completes the chain. Afterwards will you send this to— (here follows the address) and enclose 10 or more used stamps. If you will not do so, please write to — and tell her that the chain is broken. This is a small thing to do, but it would involve serious loss in the undertaking should you fail."

It may not be amiss to call attention through your columns to the dangers of this chain letter system, and the advisability of stopping this one immediately. Leaving aside altogether the fact that the letter is silent as to the "certain date" and as to the amount needed for the children's ward in New South Wales, let us stop to think of the magnitude of the letter-writing scheme involved, and see how needless an expense it is. The person who started this "chain" probably numbered her three letters No. 1. Each of the three persons who received these probably wrote three more, membered 2. Each of the nine who received these probably wrote three more, numbered three,— unless,— "O terque quaterque beati!,"— they broke the chain. We need not stop to follow up the awful results till No. 226, but consider them only as far as No. 20. The following table shows the number of letters of each number that were written if— ma'allah!— no breaks occurred in the chain:

No. 1	3
5	243
10	59,049
20	3,486,784,401

or enough on the 20th round to supply two letters to every man, woman and child in the world. Think of the fearful expense involved for postage; and think of the fact that in an unbroken chain, if the request were carried out, less than eleven links would supply the million stamps required. And then pity the New South Wales postoffice, if not the well-meaning but misguided lady who has long ago been swamped by the letters, and let all unite in a mighty effort to break the 226th link in this horrible chain!

Yours most earnestly,
CHARLES T. RIGGS.

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