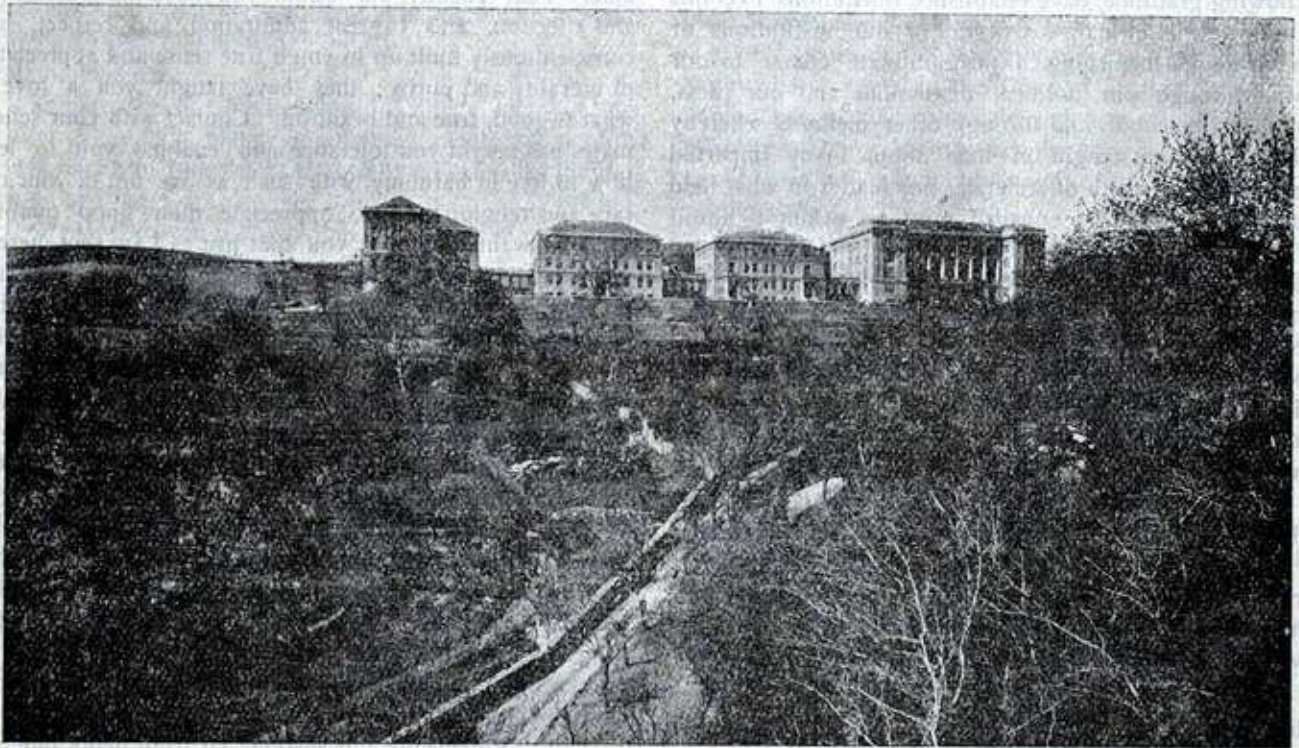


The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 24

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16, 1915.

Price, One Piastre



CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU HONORED.

Friday, June 11th, was the great day for the American College for Girls at Arnaoutkey. The class of 1915, consisting of seven Bulgarians, six Armenians, two Turks, two Greeks, one Albanian and one American, completed its course of study and was ushered out into the world. Eight of these young ladies had already received their diplomas, as told in our issue of two weeks ago. The remaining eleven, in academic garb, filed in with the faculty and Ambassador Morgenthau and took their places on the platform, the orchestra playing a Weber march. After the Ottoman imperial march had been played, His Excellency the Ambassador delivered the following address:—

Again I have the extreme pleasure and great privilege of being with you at your Commencement Exercises; this time no longer a mere stranger who represents the American Government, but an honorary member of the graduating class and a friend of this College and the American Colony in Constantinople.

I deeply regret that not all the members of our class are with us at this farewell meeting. But I know that they are with us to-day in spirit, just as your other honorary Member, our dear Miss Borden is, although she is thousands of miles away.

We have gathered together to wish you godspeed and receive your farewells. As each year the nightingales come with their cheery, deep-chested notes to announce the awakening of Spring, so do the young graduates full of optimism and hope salute us at their graduating exercises; and what a pleasure it is to watch the various flocks leave their nests and fly out into the world to disseminate the knowledge, morality and wisdom that they have acquired at the different institutions of learning.

Although I realize and highly appreciate the pleasant and cordial personal relations existing between you and myself yet I know that you expect me to speak as the Ambassador of the greatest university in the world; for what else is the United States than a university attended by members of every nation, who have come there to benefit by the extraordinary physical, intellectual, commercial and political opportunities. This gathering is principally

interested in the intellectual side. It is wonderful when one thinks that within a short period we have developed in America as great an educational system as exists anywhere, and that we have not only enabled everyone to obtain a free, elementary education, but also put it within the reach of many to secure a higher education. Furthermore, we have not been contented with giving these opportunities to our citizens alone but, in the fulness of our hearts and in overflowing gratitude, have established institutions like this in Turkey and elsewhere. Outside of our institutions of learning we are furnishing a post-graduate course to our citizens through our political discussions and our press, through night-schools and through other methods whereby workmen are even taught at their shops. Any impartial observer of the growth of America, no matter in what field of endeavor he has been engaged, must be willing to admit that the greatest service has been rendered by our educational institutions, and they have particularly benefited those who found with us those unlimited opportunities and that freedom from the oppression from which they had sought to escape. And what a solace it has been to them that they could gratify their desire for more light. They have deemed all other comforts and acquisitions secondary. No matter from what country they came, they appreciated education, and almost ravenously devoured its benefits. If you could see some of our schools in active session attended by three to four thousand children, and see them every morning saluting the American flag with intense patriotic enthusiasm, it would give you some idea of the effects of universal free education in America.

Such of you as know the American character, can realize with what satisfaction and intense pleasure the development of our educational system was fostered by every section of the country. But being a popular Government, and the demand for primary education being so enormous, it was not permissible nor safe for those entrusted with the management of public funds to devote much of it to higher education. It has therefore become the privilege and duty of the prosperous class to found, endow and encourage our large universities. And the pride of individuals and natural rivalry between different cities and states has greatly accelerated the development of our great institutions. Fortunately, many of our College Presidents have been as successful and famous as solicitors for their institutions as they have been as educators. The head of your College is happily a striking example. I absolutely believe that the great success and prosperity of America is largely due to two causes: its wonderful natural resources, and the intelligence of its people developed through education.

I have no doubt that the members of the Class of 1915, who have enjoyed so abundantly the blessings of a sound education at this fountain of learning, will carry with them, deeply impressed in their minds, the thought of the importance and value of education; and that they will do all in their power to diffuse more light in their various circles and further the cause of civilization, always remembering

the fact that the spread of education in society largely depends upon women, who are the first natural teachers of the human race.

Young ladies of the graduating class, you are like a parting guest on the doorsteps of this home; and it is really difficult to find something to say to you that will make a lasting impression on you, especially as you have received such good advice during the years you have spent here. Your Faculty, for whom you have the greatest love and affection, and I great admiration and respect, have conscientiously built up in you a true sense and appreciation of morality and purity; they have taught you a love for what is good, true and beautiful. Contact with your school-mates has taught you tolerance and enabled you to learn how to live in harmony with such as are not of your own race and religion and to appreciate their good qualities. But I do want to remind you that just as I am sent here to represent the highest ideals of my country and to render all the service I can to everybody, you will always have to bear in mind that you are the Ambassadors of this Institution to your various homes and communities, and you must represent the best and the noblest that there is in your Alma Mater. Do not allow yourselves to be drawn into the vortex of pleasure and sin. Stand aloof and keep practicing and developing self-control.

You are now entering the great school; the school of life. Do not think that the little knowledge you have acquired entitles you to treat slightly those that possess less of it or to forget to properly venerate and appreciate the virtues of those whose characters are just as strong and pure, though founded on world wisdom. Remember the words of the poet who said:

- Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
- Have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
- In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
- Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
- Knowledge a rude, unprofitable mass,
- The mere materials with which wisdom builds,
- Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
- Does but encumber whom it seems t'enrich.
- Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much:
- Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

You have stored knowledge, you must now seek wisdom. Do not hesitate to draw on every possible source. Many of you will find great help at home; and if you wish to have your knowledge appreciated there, you must give due credit and honor to the wisdom and experience of your parents.

My last wish for you is that you may be happy through life. And true happiness is secured through faithful performance of ever increasing duties and the successful chase after more work and more chances to do kind acts. If your hearts are ready for it, you need not seek long; you will find opportunities to serve that will almost engulf you; your eyes will see and your souls will feel the needs of those around you.

I have absolute and unlimited confidence in your future success.

Two exquisite orchestral pieces intervened, and then Dr. Wallace, Dean of the College, presented the members of the class to President Patrick for the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Hearty applause greeted each one as she received her diploma. At the close of this customary ceremony, came the special and unusual part of the program. Mr. Peet, who is a trustee of the College, stepped forward and spoke:—

Madame President,

The Trustees of Constantinople College have decided to offer to the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador of the United States of America at the Sublime Porte, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Morgenthau is a distinguished citizen of our Republic. Though born abroad he went to America at an early age, early enough to catch the spirit of America and to gain that development which America gives to those who enter heartily into her growing life and expanding problems.

He made good use of those privileges which our country offers to all young men, in schools, in business and in contact with our public men. In legal, banking and business circles he took a commanding position in his early manhood. By force of will, untiring energy, perseverance and pluck, he won for himself a place and a name of high repute.

The wisest man under Divine inspiration has said "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." Brought by his abilities to the inner circle of the advisers and promoters of the presidential campaign in 1912, Mr. Morgenthau contributed very materially towards the elevation of his friend Mr. Wilson to the Presidential office. As the intimate friend of the President he was appointed in 1913 to the post of Ambassador at the Sublime Porte.

No words of mine are needed to describe to one conversant with life and events in Constantinople during the last year and a half, the measure of success which has characterized his work here, where he has sometimes been spoken of as the "Great Elchi." Called by the circumstances of the times to have the care of the subjects of five governments whose diplomatic relations with this government have been severed in consequence of the war now existing, he has to a most remarkable degree satisfied the demands of the situation, convincing both the officials at the Porte and his wards as well, of his honesty of purpose and his fidelity to the trusts committed to him.

Mr. Morgenthau, during his residence in Constantinople has ever been a staunch friend of the College, untiring in his efforts in its behalf.

The Trustees offer this degree with great pleasure, both as an expression of their acknowledgement of his attainments, as a student, a successful man of affairs, and a diplomatist, and of their own indebtedness for his timely and efficient support in a very important crisis in the history of the College.

May I not quote here, as fitting our Ambassador, these lines:—

Statesman, — yet friend to truth : of soul sincere,
In action faithful, — and in honor clear !
Who broke no promises, — served no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.

Our beloved Ambassador, who is an LL.B. of Columbia University, stood in his academic cap and gown while President Patrick said:—

"By virtue of the authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts vested in the Board of Trustees of Constantinople College and by them delegated to me, I confer upon Honorable Henry Morgenthau the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and admit him to all of its rights, honors and privileges."

The purple hood of the doctorate was placed over his shoulders amid heartiest cheering by the entire audience.

Dr. Patrick announced the receipt of a cable from Hon. Charles R. Crane, the President of the Board of Trustees,—"Affectionate greetings to the College and to Dr. Morgenthau." A cable was announced from Miss Caroline Borden, an honored member of the Board of Trustees and an honorary member of the class of 1915.

Dr. Patrick also reported that the prize offered by Mrs. Bowen for the best essay by a member of the Senior or Junior class on John Ruskin had been won by Miss Natalie Sevrides, of the Junior class.

The exercises closed with a prayer by Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D. D., and the singing of the college hymn. The President's reception followed in the marble hall below.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 8th says:

"At the Dardanelles front yesterday no important action took place. At Aru Bournou the observation post of the enemy was destroyed yesterday morning by our artillery fire. Our Asiatic batteries at the strait yesterday also bombarded successfully the enemy's artillery, camps and transport vessels on the Sed-el-Bahr side. A fire broke out on board one of the transports that was hit by our shells. The vessel keeled over to one side and sank; frightened by the effect of our fire, the other transports precipitately weighed anchor and withdrew."

The despatch of the 9th says:—

"At Aru Bournou two attacks undertaken by the enemy on the night of the 7th against our right wing were easily repulsed with great losses for the enemy. Yesterday a feeble and intermittent exchange of artillery and infantry fire continued."

The despatch of the 10th says:—

"Yesterday there was no important change at the Dardanelles. Our Asiatic batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's infantry at Sed-el-Bahr, as well as their artillery positions, and reduced one battery of howitzers to silence.

The losses of the enemy during the last battle at Sed-el-Bahr are estimated at more than 15,000. The enemy has not yet been able to remove the greater part of their dead whom they left on the battlefield during our counter-attack which drove them back to their former positions.

The despatch of the 11th says:—

"On the Caucasus front a column of the enemy that wished to advance in the direction of Olti was driven back by the counter-attack of our troops in that region; some important positions were taken from the enemy.

"Last night during the operations of our light squadron in the Black Sea, our cruiser 'Midilli' attacked the two large new Russian destroyers of the 'Bez Pokovni' type, sank one and damaged the other by the fire of its guns.

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday afternoon at Sed-el-Bahr a company and a half of the enemy, leaving their trenches, tried to attack us, but were decimated by our fire and compelled to take refuge in their trenches. Our artillery blew up a depot of ammunition belonging to the enemy in those parts."

The despatch of the 12th says:—

"In the Caucasus the Russians who had been repulsed on the 9th by our counter-attacks as they were advancing in the direction of Olti, lost in that encounter nearly 1000 men. We took two officers and a certain number of men prisoners.

"At the Dardanelles, the enemy encamped at Aru Bournou who tried after midnight on the morning of the 10th to attack our right wing, were repulsed with great loss to them. The attempts made the same night at Sed-el-Bahr by a part of the enemy to approach our left wing were fruitless because of our fire. On the morning of the 11th we destroyed a mitrailleuse which was protecting the flight of the enemy on that wing, and we saw a part of the enemy's troops leave their trenches to flee still farther away. Yesterday an intermittent fire kept up at Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr; our Asiatic coast batteries on the 10th bombarded at Sed-el-Bahr the enemy's transports, camp and landing-stage. The fire of these batteries against the enemy's artillery west of Hissarlik was very effective."

The despatch of the 13th says:—

"At the Dardanelles on the night of the 11th the enemy who tried several times at Sed-el-Bahr to attack our right wing, were driven back to their former positions with heavy loss. Yesterday morning the enemy's artillery wasted a great quantity of projectiles at Aru Bournou without any effect. Our Asiatic coast batteries yesterday successfully bombarded the enemy's positions."

NOTICE

FOR SALE:—eight tents with fly, 8 ft. by 8 ft. 5 in., property of the American Red Cross, used a few weeks only. Cost price, Lt. 13.00; selling price, Lt. 6.50. Apply to W. W. Peet, Treasurer, Bible House, Stamboul.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GEDIK PASHA.

On Friday afternoon June 4th in the play ground and garden of the American School at Gedik Pasha, the 6th grade English class of Miss Sherman, assisted by the piano pupils of Mlle Mercenier gave a pleasant entertainment to the other grades of the school and to some of their friends. By special request some of Miss Holeman's Band of Mercy boys repeated a dialogue which they had given a few weeks previously before the school. By their spirited representation they showed the sin of hunting birds for sport. The poems and the fairy story of the "Sleeping Princess," which Miss Sherman had skillfully dramatized, were all in the text book which they had used in their English composition class, so the program was a public examination of their year's work.

Old gowns of rich silk and robes embroidered with gold, that had been used on grand occasions, were brought forth from the children's homes and an ingenious boy of the class made a spinning wheel and other things. The boys and girls threw themselves into their several parts with such naturalness that altogether the little play gave a great deal of pleasure to their friends and reflected much credit on their teacher. It was a perfect June day and the lilies and bright geraniums of the garden were just in their prime.

Noisy curious street boys made it difficult for the children to be heard but the pretty pictures of the different groups and the acting made words scarcely necessary.

As a notice had been issued in the newspapers that certain plays were prohibited the outline of the program was presented to the chief of police. He graciously gave permission for the entertainment and so telephoned to our nearest police station.

It has been a most fortunate thing for the Gedik Pasha School that Miss Sherman has been detained in Constantinople this year. The Board and her own station may have the satisfaction of knowing that her talents were well utilized and much appreciated.

The boys and girls have given earnest attention to their lessons which have continued uninterruptedly all through the year. The mild winter and cool spring, the good health and cheerful cooperation of the teachers have made easier the nervous strain which such a state of the world naturally brings, so it is with deep gratitude to God that we look back upon the past school year. We hope to close June 24 with the graduating exercises of the eight pupils of the 8th grade class.

A. B. J.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, June 20th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D. D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D.

THE ORIENT

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

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

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 16, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

The honorary degree conferred last Friday on the Hon' Henry Morgenthau by Constantinople College was eminently appropriate. By his complete grasp, not of the technicalities merely but of the essential and fundamental principles of jurisprudence and international law, and of their righteous application, our distinguished Ambassador has surprised even his friends, and has won the hearty admiration of his colleagues and of the Government to which he is accredited. Never before has an American Ambassador to the Sublime Porte had such onerous responsibilities to carry, and never has a representative of the United States earned such high esteem by his signal efficiency. One secret of this is the motto he has apparently chosen for himself, — that of Service. He is always happiest when serving the interests, first of his fellow-citizens and through them those of his country, and then of any one in need of whatever assistance he can offer. And in so doing, Dr. Morgenthau has placed in his debt all Americans in this Empire, as well as many non-Americans. The hood of the Doctorate of Laws never fell on worthier shoulders; and THE ORIENT desires to tender its modest congratulations both to the Ambassador and to the College.

SUPPLYING AND BEAUTIFYING
CONSTANTINOPLE

The *Tanin* has secured an interview with the efficient Prefect of the City, Ismet Bey, on the steps to be taken for the provisioning of the city as well as for its beautifying. Ismet Bey expressed the utmost confidence in the security of the city's supply of bread and other edibles, and urged that nobody be anxious, but rather go quietly on with simply ordinary habits of procuring food. He spoke in similar tone as to the supply of petroleum, which he said was abundant if only people would not try to get several times as much as

they needed at a time. As for firewood and charcoal, the Prefect declared that the city authorities had taken measures to secure the necessary quantity of these combustibles, so that there need be no apprehension as to them for the coming winter; that the city was to get a supply and sell it to private persons, not only with no gain, but even at a loss, so that the needy might get it at a low price.

In the line of proposed embellishment of the Capital, Ismet Bey expressed himself as anxious in the first place to see to the payment of the expenses of expropriation, so that the city should have no debts for the property acquired. He indicated the program of enterprises to be undertaken by the city as follows:

1. Widening of the Alemdar Avenue as far as Salkim Seyyüd quarter, and the opening to view of the old Seraglio Point inner wall by tearing down the buildings that hide it.

2. Tearing down of the shops hiding the Kara Moustafa Pasha Medresé, on the Divan Yolou.

3. Removal of the encumbrances around the Suleimanié Mosque, and the arranging of the space thus obtained, and the cutting of an avenue from the Karakeuy Bridge to this mosque.

4. Tearing down of the *charshi* or market-place of the engravers, which hides the most beautiful part of the Bayazid Mosque. But on the other hand, in order to preserve to the country this engraver's art, which is of especial importance to it, means have been assured to secure for these persons a place where they may carry on their trade; they are to be installed in the stone shops on the street leading to the Grand Bazar.

5. Till now there has been no shore road worthy the name on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus between Scutari and Beicos. Within about two weeks work will begin on the construction of such a road; this will begin at Beicos. At Anadol Hissar the road will go along the ruins of the castle and come out at a pretty bridge across the stream. Thus the castle ruins will be freed from the cluster of buildings that now hide it.

6. While such a road exists on the European shore, it needs improving in the section between Roumeli Hissar and Balta Liman. This will be done this year. In front of the Roumeli Hissar castle the space will be widened by tearing down the guardhouse and the telegraphic station, so that the castle will be freed of obstruction. The neighboring cemetery will be walled in.

Other public works contemplated in the immediate future include the rebuilding of the burned districts in Stamboul, with the construction of an avenue thirty metres wide till the guardhouse at Ak Serai; the making of macadamized roads from Sariyari to Zekeria key, from Shishli to Beuyukderé, and from Zindjirlikouyou to Roumeli Hissar; the enlargement of hospital accommodations and the building of new ones at Eyoub and Fatih; the construction of an insane asylum at Alem Dagh; and so on. If the city authorities are permitted to carry out this program, our capital will be even more than now the most interesting place of residence in the world.

ANNIVERSARY OF FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Last Friday, being May 29th old style, was observed as the anniversary of the capture of Constantinople by Mohammed the Conqueror in 1453. The celebration took the form of a grand procession, after the noon *namaz*, from the mosque of St. Sophia to the mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror. The cortège was about a mile long, and wended its way along the Divan Yolou to the Bayazid Square and thence to Fatih between great crowds of spectators on the sidewalks and occupying the windows along the route. After some police at the head of the procession, came a dozen or more men dressed in the costumes of the Janizaries, most gorgeous in their wondrous turbans and gay robes; one of these carried on a cushion the sword of Mohammed the Conqueror. Then followed a company of the wounded from the Dardanelles, with their arms bandaged and in slings; there were also a large number of white-turbaned *ulema*, squads of infantry and marines, delegations from many of the schools of the city, boy scouts, the representatives of the National Defence organization, and others from the various guilds of tradespeople, each with its banners and many preceded by bands or fife and drum corps.

At the mosque of the Conqueror, there were speeches by several notables, a poem was recited by one of the pupils, and a prayer was offered by Hodja Haroun Effendi. Among those present were the Master of Ceremonies of His Majesty the Sultan and one of his aides-de-camp, the under-secretary of war, the prefect of the city, the prefect of police, the military commandant of the city, and quite a few of the senators and deputies.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The past week has seen severe fighting again in the region between Arras and Lens, with varying results. The last French attacks are reported entirely repulsed. In the dunes northeast of Nieuport, near the North Sea, the Germans repelled the attacks of their foes. In the Champagne district and in the Bois-le-Pretre too, the French attacks failed of their purpose.

In the northeastern theatre of war, the Germans have pushed the Russians still farther back toward Szawle, and on the Dubissa the Russians have tried several heavy counter-attacks, but in vain. There has been renewal of fighting in northern Poland, north of Przasnysz and near Bolimow, where Russian attacks have been repulsed.

In Galicia fighting continues east of Jaroslaw and Przemysl, and west of Mosciska, as well as along the line of the Dniester river. Stanislaw, Tsymenica and Zaleszczyski have fallen into the hands of the Austrians and Germans, and the Russians have lost their last hold on the Pruth river, near Czernowitz, and are said to have been driven back into their own territory.

As for the Italian campaign, aside from small encounters in several parts of the Tyrolese Alps, most of the fighting

has been along the Isonzo river. The Italians have not succeeded in crossing this stream except near Monfa'cone and Karfreit, and near Plava where the Austrians checked their attack. A Vienna telegram of the 10th reports the sinking by the Austrian submarine RM4 of a British cruiser of the "Liverpool" type, off San Giovanni di Medua, on the Albanian coast of the Adriatic. This type is of 4,800 tons, with a speed of 25 knots.

ATTITUDE OF BALKAN STATES.

The *Sabah* comments thus on the probable course of affairs in the Balkan States:—

"The attitude of all the Balkan States (except Servia and Montenegro) has from the beginning of the conflagration furnished material for continual forecasts. Would they remain neutral? Would they take part in the conflict? These questions were asked and discussed and are still being discussed to such an extent that the topic has become tiresome. And yet, since the entry of Italy into the game has not destroyed the equilibrium between the two parties, — or, to be more exact, has not modified the superiority of our group over the opposing group, — the key to the situation, in regard to the final issue of the conflict, seems to be in the hands of the Balkan States. Under these circumstances it may be well to look into the question.

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, Mr. Radoslavoff, President of the Bulgarian Council of State, in the clearest possible language and with no room for equivocation, traced the line of conduct for his country, showing the necessity of neutrality. Bulgaria is determined to work out for herself her own affairs, without helping anyone and without expecting any help from any.

"After the Austro-German victories in Galicia, the Bucharest press has adopted language which indicates that Roumania will also persist in her neutrality. Besides, these two States are watching each other, for they are rivals. Roumania cannot reconcile herself to the territorial extension of Bulgaria, nor Bulgaria to that of Roumania. When, during the Balkan war, Bulgaria acquired territory in Thrace, Roumania occupied the line from Turtukai to Baltchik, including in the part annexed the city of Silistria. On the other hand Bulgaria would not consent to Roumania's enlargement by the annexation of Bessarabia or of Transylvania, by which she would become a State larger than Bulgaria. The outcry that the Bulgarians are making about the incursion of Serbs into Albania is because of the same considerations. In short, Roumania and Bulgaria seem bound, either voluntarily or by force of their rivalry, to stay neutral.

"There remains Greece. The fall of Venizelos marked the determination of this country also to remain neutral. And the new ministry has several times proclaimed its wish not to swerve from this neutrality. The nomination of Doctors Eiselberg of Vienna and Krauss of Berlin, who had come to Athens to care for the King, as honorary members

of the University of that city shows, in our opinion, the sentiments of the King and of the Government, if not of Hellenic circles in general. The calling in of an Austrian and a German physician is a most significant fact. Even though the Queen of Greece is a sister to the Emperor William, that is not a fact that can diminish the importance of what we have just mentioned. For a government, necessities of a political order are of prior importance to sentimental considerations. And while it would have been easy to honor Doctors Eiselberg and Krauss in various ways, the fact that it was considered best to nominate them members of the University of Athens doubles the importance of their having been called to Greece, and gives the matter a political color. It proves, in any case, the direction that the King, despite the disease that confines him to his bed, intends to give to the foreign policy of Greece."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Messrs. Brandt and Gottlieb, student interpreters, arrived from the United States last week, to be connected with the American Embassy here.

THE PROVINCES

A severe cold snap with snowstorm in the Harpout region early in May appears to have blasted much of the fruit crop there, though grapes and mulberries promise well and the wheat crop seems to be better than at first supposed and grains are cheap.

NOTES.

We are glad to report Miss Jacobsen of Harpout as really on the road to full recovery, after a most anxious time for those who cared for her.

Mr. Owen E. Pence, Secretary of the Robert College Y. M. C. A., left last week for a summer of study in Switzerland. Messrs. Nossek, Breedlove and Hayes of the teaching staff have also left.

Miss Ruth Tavender of Aintab Hospital and Mr. George Wilcox were married at Alexandretta on Monday, May 31st. They are leaving soon for America.

Word has been received of the safe arrival at Beirut of Miss Dora Mattoon of Harpout and Mr. Maynard and family of Bitlis, on their way to America.

OTHER LANDS.

The receipts of the American Board for April were \$32,866.58, or an increase of \$3,897.09 over those of a year ago. The total receipts for the eight months ending April 30th, 1915, were \$393,112.79, which shows an increase of \$27,567.58 over the contributions for the corresponding eight months of the previous fiscal year. There has been a falling off in gifts from individuals and churches, but a goodly increase in legacies and matured conditional gifts.

The state of the King of Greece, who was again dangerously ill last week, is now reported as considerably better, after a second operation.

There seems a good hope of an amicable solution of the American-German difficulty in connection with the sinking of the "Lusitania" in spite of the resignation of Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State.

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country

Among the books most urgently needed in Turkey today are good, up-to-date Commentaries on the books of the Bible, an Introduction to the Old and New Testament, especially designed to meet the needs of Moslem readers, a Church History, Missionary and other Biographies, Stories for Children, and Devotional Books.

Positive, interesting, evangelical tracts are in great demand. A gift of \$10 will pay for 2000 copies of an eight page tract. Help is urgently solicited. We desire to have the names of friends who are interested in providing Good Literature for Turkey.

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