

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 23

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THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of May 31st says:—

"The attempted attack of yesterday by the enemy at Aru Bournou against our right wing was repulsed with losses. The enemy left about a hundred dead; besides this a large number of dead bodies were seen in the ravines. The enemy, in the hope of reconquering part of the trenches that they were obliged to abandon the other day at the centre, yesterday at eight in the evening attempted a surprise attack on those trenches, but were driven back to their former positions, leaving before the trenches some dead, and some rifles and bombs. In the Sed-el-Bahr section yesterday there was merely an exchange of infantry and artillery fire."

The despatch of June 1st says:—

"During the night before last, the troops forming part of our left wing by a surprise attack captured the trenches that the enemy had fortified in front of Sed-el-Bahr, where they had used a great quantity of material; these trenches, which were constantly protected by the effective fire of the enemy's ships, were completely destroyed. Our Asiatic batteries yesterday, without being exposed to the reply of the enemy's ships, effectively bombarded the enemy's positions at Sed-el-Bahr. At Aru Bournou there was no important action yesterday.

"In consequence of the artillery fire opened on a small French cruiser the day before yesterday ashore on the coast south of Smyrna, opposite Koush Adasi (south of Ephesus), a fire broke out on board this ship, which was later refloated and towed away by two of the enemy's torpedo-boats that came to its help.

"The French cruiser 'Ernest Renan' yesterday bombarded the German Consulate at Haifa, one of our open harbors.

"During the night of May 28th, one of our detachments seized a small English boat at Adji Geul, in the Suez Canal and destroyed the engines and boilers of the boat. One of our detachments opened an effective fire against one of the enemy's transports that was going through the Canal at night; this boat replied only feebly to our fire."

The despatch of the 5th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, the enemy in the Sed-el-Bahr section, relying on the reinforcements they have received these last few days, has been attacking seriously since yesterday noon. They were repulsed and driven successfully away, thanks to our counter attacks. Five mitrailleuses have thus far been captured from the enemy. The fighting continues

today very favorably for us. Our Asiatic coast batteries bombard effectively every time they find a favorable position, the enemy's attacking columns, their artillery and their ships that show themselves. A shell struck the French armed cruiser 'Bruix.' In the Aru Bournou section there has been no important action.

"On May 17th (old style), a German submarine torpedoed and sank a hostile ship after nightfall near the island of Bozbaba (Stratios), south of Lemnos. The type of this ship could not be accurately determined.

"During the night of the 21st to the 22nd (old style), as a result of an explosion that was heard between the islands of Keussten and Hekim, in front of Smyrna, a French mine-sweeper, the 'Casablanca,' sank. Its pieces were thrown up on shore at Smyrna."

The despatch of the 6th says:—

"In the Sed-el-Bahr region the violent battle that commenced on the 4th at noon along the whole front in a most determined fashion, first by the attack of the enemy, lasted nearly two days; It has ended, thank God, in success for us as a result of the counter-attacks undertaken this morning at daybreak by our right wing, and as a result of the very great energy and most devoted courage shown by our officers and soldiers. The enemy was thrown back in confusion to their former positions after losing very heavily. From yesterday to this morning, seventeen mitrailleuses and a large quantity of arms and war materials have been captured from the enemy. The adversary, having been repulsed in their fruitless attacks first against our left wing, tried next to charge with all their force against our right wing, but was compelled at last to retire, finding it impossible to continue longer their desperate attacks because of our counter-attacks this morning.

"During the night last night the enemy at Aru Bournou made a desperate attack by throwing bombs at our right wing, but was repelled in like manner with loss to themselves."

The despatch of the 7th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, at Aru Bournou our artillery yesterday destroyed the position that the enemy had arranged for throwing bombs, and the trenches near that position. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy, who, in spite of all the efforts they put forth for two days to attack us, had been again driven back to their positions after a disastrous defeat, has under the resulting depression attempted no further action till now, nor shown any activity. Yesterday our Asiatic batteries successfully bombarded the defeated troops of the enemy in the vicinity of Sed-el-Bahr and their artillery positions; they silenced one hostile battery.

"Yesterday morning two hostile cruisers, after having ineffectively bombarded Ayanos, south of Dikili, opposite Mitylene, sent into that harbor a steamboat full of soldiers, to try to gather up the rowboats that were there; the steamboat ran aground while it was trying to avoid the fire opened against it from the shore. The cruisers, after taking on board the soldiers that were in this steamboat by means of other boats, sank it by their own fire and then withdrew."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The past week has been marked by the great German-Austrian successes in Galicia, in the capture of the cities of Strij and Przemysl, on May 31st and June 3rd respectively. The Bavarian troops distinguished themselves in these battles bearing the brunt of the attack in both cases. 12,000 soldiers and 60 officers were captured at Strij, and a large force at Przemysl also, although the Russians had practically evacuated that famous fortress. The Austrian and German forces have advanced eastward from these towns till they are now reported near Mosciska, one-third of the way toward Lemberg, and on the banks of the Dniester east of Strij, and north of Kalusz. The Russians are making desperate attempts to hold on to the San River north of Jaroslaw, and are attacking the Austrians near the Pruth, where the Russian army has been driven back toward the river.

Up in the northeast, the Russians have been driven back considerably by the Germans in the region east of Libau, toward the Windau, which stream is reported crossed at one point by the Germans. From there south and across the Niemen the German advance appears to continue, despite Russian counter-attacks.

Over on the western battlefront, there has been much hand-to-hand fighting in the region between Arras and La Bassée, where the French have been attacking near Souchez and Neuville and between Arras and Albert. The Germans repulsed most of these attacks, and are reported to have retaken most of the trenches lost to the French. The British had taken some German positions east of Givenchy, but were driven out again. The Germans are said to have captured the castle of Hooge, east of Ypres. Over in the region of the Argonne as well as in the Bois-le-Pretre, in the Pont-à-Mousson district, the Germans have repelled many French assaults, and have retaken most of the trenches lost a few days previously to the French. They have also been bombarding the French positions in the Champagne and north of Verdun. In the vicinity of Metzeral, in Alsace, a skirmish is reported. The British aviators have been throwing bombs on Ostend, and the Germans on Calais, and on Saint Clement near Luneville.

As for the Italo-Austrian campaign, the Italians have been bombarding the Tyrolese frontier towns of Folgeria and Lavarone, and have made attacks in the valleys of the Giudicaria and the Adige. They were driven from two hills east of the Kreuzberg Pass, in the Tyrol. In Carinthia, there has

been sharp fighting near Karfreit, and Tolmein, and on the slopes of Mt. Krn, as well as near Misurina and Gradisca; and the bombardment of the Austrian positions along the Adriatic section has become more furious. So far the Italians have not made any great advance into Austrian territory. The Italian dirigible that flew over Pola is said to have dropped four bombs that took effect, but the results are described as insignificant.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Y.M.C.A.

The first week in May ends the fiscal and official year of the Y.M.C.A., but the meetings continue until the end of the college year. On May 6th the association inducted its new officers for the coming year and took account of stock, so to speak, for the past year. It has been a notable year in the history of the association for it has been the first of its occupancy of its superb new home in West Hall, which is the center and dynamo of the social life of the whole university.

The electing committee reported that Prof. R. B. Reed had been reelected president for next year, Dr. Sami Haddad vice president, Mr. George Shweiri, treasurer, School of Commerce '16, and Mr. S. Rasi, secretary, School of Commerce, '16, and Mr. Paul Munson, president of the Christian Brotherhood, which is the Y.M.C.A. branch in the Preparatory Department, and of course Rev. Bayard Dodge remains the general secretary of the association as well as director of West Hall.

Some idea of the activities of the association may be gathered merely from the names of the various committees, which, for the first time, have been composed entirely of students, but with Mr. Dodge as advisory member. There were eleven committees the past year, namely; Membership; Bible Study, Religious Meetings, Social, Library, West Hall House, with sub-committees on Games and Ushering, Missionary, Finance, Ras Beirût Boys' School, Teaching College Servants, Hospital Visitation, Red Cross Relief, Hygiene Lecture Course to the Boy Scouts, Sûq-ul-Gharb Student Conference.

Just a word from a few of these committees must suffice to indicate the work done. The active membership has consisted of 147 students, not counting the members of the teaching force, and 33 more were enrolled in the Brotherhood, making a total of 180 students. The Brotherhood under Mr. Billman's presidency maintained a morning watch, Bible reading and short prayers for ten minutes every morning on rising.

Bible Study committee reported 15 classes; Religious Meetings, that there had been 8 departmental meetings and the other Friday evenings of the year had been devoted to general meetings for the whole university. The Library Committee reported that the Association's library and Librarian's report was no longer the annual joke, but that the obsolete, worn-out books had been replaced by a large selection of

choice books of a wide range of reading, that they were in a fine room in West Hall and were constantly used. Four very active organizations are under the oversight of the House committee, roller skating, chess, billiards and bowling and a glee club. The Missionary committee reported on the contributions for foreign work and the Finance committee an unusual amount of money given to charitable relief. The Ras Beirut Boys' School has had financial help from the association as well as from the College Sunday School and the association has also given help in teaching. Much more earnest progress in the teaching of the College servants than ever before was reported. Hospital Visitation and reading to the patients was maintained throughout the year with great satisfaction to the patients. The Red Cross Relief Work committee has been of inestimable value to the workers,—the students didn't say this; others have, and it should be recorded. A slight indication of the amount of work they have done is the answer to 5,117 calls during the past six months. Medical students conducted with satisfaction the First Aid and Hygiene course to the Boy Scouts. The spiritual uplift of the Sûq-ul-Gharb conference of last summer was emphasized.

A large number of the faculty and their families and friends from the Syria mission were present to hear these reports. After adjournment the company gathered in the beautiful and spacious common room and spent an hour in social intercourse with entertaining stories from Mr. Jurjus Khuri, whose well never runs dry, and closing with earnest words of commendation and encouragement for even better work next year from President Bliss. And then we all sang "Alma Mater."

W. B. A.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Last Friday evening, Safié Hanum, who has just completed her third year work in the Department of Biology, gave a lecture upon Weismann and Weismannism. Her presentation of this well-known theory of heredity was clear, forceful and enthusiastic and was given with genuine scholarly appreciation. Safié Hanum is a member of the junior class and is planning to study medicine in America after her graduation. After the lecture there was an exhibit of a series of twenty-one chick embryos which have been beautifully mounted by the members of Course III, in Biology, under the direction of Miss Lyon.

The three Art History classes held an exhibition of their work on Saturday, June 5th. Each student has prepared a book of notes and illustrations, making sketches of architectural features, ground plans of buildings, and maps—and having small photographs to illustrate the notes on sculpture and painting. The guests who examined these books were full of praise for the painstaking and thorough work done and the real beauty of some of the illustrations.

In the General Literature class every student is required to make an original translation into English of some poem

or short work from her nation's literature. Copies of these translations from Albanian, from Ancient and Modern Armenian, and from Bulgarian were also on exhibition at the same time with the art books.

The class in Comparative Religion presented a series of excellent essays, each embodying some phase of the year's study, as Sacrifice; Prayer; Fetichism; Missionary Enterprise; Mohammedans; Christian Reformers; Buddhism, and Judaism.

The work done by the three drawing classes during the second semester is on exhibition in the Studio. The students have worked very enthusiastically in spite of the handicap of lack of materials ordered from America and delayed on account of the war. The elementary class has drawn flowers and still-life in pencil and crayon; and has used conventionalized flower motifs in simple design exercises. The intermediate class has carried design further, designing book-covers and planning decorative pages for calendars, etc. The students have made still-life studies in charcoal and in water color throughout the year; charcoal studies from casts were made during the first semester. The advanced class has studied landscape and figure composition. The students in this course have designed book-plates for themselves. All three classes have enjoyed sketching from the pose. Willing models have been found among the students, and even the beginners have attacked the difficult problems of the human figure with interest. During the spring term the classes have had lessons in out-of-door sketching. Our campus with its wide views and picturesque corners challenges all art students to use its wealth of material.

A NEW PROVISIONAL LAW.

The Official Government organ publishes the following provisional law concerning those who, while the country is at war, may try to interfere with the activity of the authorities:

Art. 1. During the war, army, corps and division commanders and their lieutenants, as well as commanders of independent groups, are authorized to deal immediately and in the most drastic way by military force and to completely check all opposition, armed attack or resistance, of any form whatever, on the part of the population with a view to hindering the execution of the orders of the government or of measures adopted by it regarding national defence or public order.

Art. 2. The commanders of the army, of independent army corps and of divisions may, in case of military necessity and in case they suspect espionage or treason, send away, either individually or in mass, the inhabitants of villages and towns, and instal them in other places.

Art. 3. This law shall go into effect from the date of publication.

BROUSA NOTES.

The last week of May gave us two very interesting days. One was a school "Bairam," held at the Brousa Race Course, just outside the city. The place was admirably adapted for the occasion, the central field being used for the exhibitions and sports, while on one side pavilions were erected, with seats for the Vali, the Me 'arif Müdiri and other officials, and on the other side there were pavilions for the ladies and school children, the rest of the space outside the ring being open but packed with spectators, some thousands in all. Invitations had been sent to the different schools of the city to take part in the events; and we were invited to gather at the Sultanié school at ten o'clock, on May 21st. Buffalo carts decorated with branches and greens were provided for the kindergarten children, while older pupils were to march in a procession. There were also carriages for teachers and children. A request had been made that each pupil carry a small Turkish flag. As the race course is about an hour's walk from the city, the early start was made, though the exercises were to begin at 12:30. The day was a success in every way, — weather perfect, preparations well made, and everything admirably carried out. There were 21 numbers on the program: first music by a band, then a review of the boys of the military school, then the kindergarten drills, exercises, etc. It was in this number that we were invited to take part; and our little children in green and yellow dresses trimmed with daisies, with a little drill with flower chains and stars and crescents, carried on while singing two Turkish kindergarten songs, gained much applause. A little Austrian girl carrying the American flag, and the other children with Turkish flags, showed our united purpose in general educational work in the country. The Turkish kindergarten children did excellent work, with songs, games, and May-pole exercises. The fact that the work of three of these schools was directed by our graduates, gave us much pleasure; for as our school furnishes teachers for the schools about us, it is fulfilling one of its most important purposes. The children of the Armenian school gave a fine gymnastic drill. Other numbers on the program were Swedish gymnastics by the boys of the Sultanié school, a bicycle race, vaulting, pole vaulting, races, a football game, etc. Everything was well done; and as this is the first time such an event has taken place in Brousa, the Me 'arif Müdiri and the other officials who planned and carried out the work, are to be warmly congratulated on its success.

The second interesting day applied only to our upper school. This was the visit of the Me 'arif Müdiri and his examination of our work. We invited him to take the Director's seat on the platform; and we had all the teachers and pupils assemble in the study hall, that it might save time and facilitate arrangements. Then, giving the Müdir our program of lessons, we called upon various classes. The Müdir himself asked all the questions, and desired the pupils to answer in Turkish. Classes in Turkish reading and dictation, Geo-

graphy, General History, Geometry, Algebra, were called on. As our pupils are in the main Ottoman subjects and will reside in this country, it is evidently a good thing to accustom our pupils to the use of the Turkish language, and to reciting in Turkish. The Müdir examined the classes in French also, and expressed himself as very much pleased with the scholarship of the girls. He urged them to make the most of their opportunities, and to cultivate also the love of country.

J. L. J.

BACCALAUREATE AT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Last Sunday the Baccalaureate address before the class of 1915 at the American College for Girls was delivered by Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal, a goodly number of friends being present as well. President Patrick presided, and read as the lesson from the Epistles the famous thirteenth of First Corinthians, which Mr. Ravndal took as the basis of his address. He analysed the three virtues, — faith, hope and love, — defining faith as the profound conviction that the God of our fathers still rules, and that the universe is still ruled by Him, and that nothing is by chance. This gives us confidence. As in a time of great turmoil in nature, a storm is nature purifying herself, so in the history of human events, civilization is at times in travail; but on every such occasion the world makes some great progress. Subordinate your ideas and views to those of God, and you can feel confident that all will be well. Hope is a most valuable asset, through which one may spread cheerfulness abroad; it shines out like the evening star after a stormy day. Love is self-sacrifice, and is the only way to happiness. Humility is the first step toward getting the faculty of loving. We should recognize our own unworthiness, through penitence and prayer.

The quintessence of these three sublime ideals is the subordination of our will to God's will. To get these virtues we must recognize our own unworthiness. We should render service, but this should not be for personal aggrandizement; the motive must be purified.

President Patrick addressed a few words to the graduating class, urging them to hold fast to the unseen side of life, and to keep their ideals, their optimism and their faith in God absolute.

An anthem by the choir, and a trio for violin, 'cello and piano by Mr. and Mrs. Larsen and Miss Silliman, were the special musical numbers.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, June 13th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Baccalaureate Sermon,
President Gates.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 9, 1915.

ROUMANIAN POLITICS.

The *Tanin* gives the following as coming from Bucharest by way of Sofia :-

"The news given out in Bucharest as to an accord between Italy and the Triple Entente evoked great astonishment on the part of Mr. Bratiano. The opposition in Bucharest expressed their regret that Roumania had not concluded her deliberations with the Triple Entente in like manner by an agreement similar to that of Italy. When public expression had been given to this regret, the Cabinet made a statement of its point of view.

"In a note sent fifteen days ago to Mr. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Roumanian Cabinet had demanded that that Power concede to Roumania a frontier that would include the whole of the Banate (of Temesvar), up to the Danube and the Theiss, and Bukovina up to the Pruth. On the 5th of May (old style) Russia made known her reply to the demands made by Mr. Bratiano. Basing her viewpoint on the principle of nationalities, the Russian Government observed that it was essential to cede to Servia the western portion of the Banate, in consideration of the fact that it was inhabited by a large proportion of Serbs; and it added that because a part of Bukovina was inhabited by Ruthenians it should remain to Russia.

"On this same occasion Sazonoff proposed to Roumania the following frontier: it was to include the cession of more than half of the Banate to Servia, with the city of Temesvar, and was to give northern Bukovina to Russia up to the river Suceava. This Russian counter-proposition caused great astonishment among the Opposition at Bucharest. The Government made known that this Russian proposition could not be taken as the basis for discussion between the two countries, and that their first demands formed an irreducible minimum from which it was absolutely impossible to subtract anything.

"Since the Triple Entente, on all the theatres of war, is always struggling with defeat, it does not hesitate to consent to all sorts of sacrifices on the part of others, and makes all sorts of chimerical promises, and sometimes false ones, which may drag out the war as long as possible, or may serve as a pretext for deceiving public opinion in the capitals of the Triple Entente, and these have as their purpose to make new factors intervene on the battlefield.

"The Sofia papers record the formidable sums that the Triple Entente, and especially Russia, have expended since the beginning of the war, to work up public opinion in Roumania and to profit by the troubles arising in consequence; and they say that the intrigues of France and England are contributing to the same purpose. In any case, events will show to what extent these errors and intrigues may be fertile in results."

MRS. MARY E. BARNUM.

Harpout station was permanently occupied in 1857, and Mrs. Barnum joined it in 1860. From that time until 1896, a period of 36 years, the same three families continued to labor there, a fact probably unparalleled in the history of the American Board. The special gifts of each of the six members of the station contributed to the important results with which the Master blessed their labors.

The death of Mrs. Barnum, following that of her husband after an interval of almost exactly five years, removes from Harpout the last of this original body of workers, though two others still survive, each of whom is nearing the end of the ninth decade of life. And Mrs. Barnum was one of at least ten missionaries of the Board in Turkey, who have completed more than 50 years of labor here, and this number does not include those in Syria, who began their work under the Board, nor those in Bulgaria, which has ceased to be a part of the empire.

Mrs. Barnum was one of those choice spirits, to be associated with whom in the close intimacy of missionary fellowship is one of the rich privileges of our calling. Hers was a character of wonderful sweetness. She was a model wife and mother, and she was earnest and faithful in the discharge of her missionary duties, while she was free from self assertion, and from those infelicities of character or utterance by which others are wounded. I am confident that those who knew her best could hardly imagine a particular in which they would wish her other than she was, or could believe that she ever gave one just cause for offence or pain. She won the hearts of all who knew her.

Her character had gained added beauty in the furnace of affliction. Of her nine children six died in childhood. When I joined the station, nearly 48 years ago, she had lost her first two children, and the third, a healthy and beautiful boy of three years, died a few months later. He laughed while eating an almond, a piece of the fruit descended to the lungs, and a day or two later he died of strangulation. The

scene at his death was one of the most impressive as revealing the Christian spirit of the agonized parents.

Mrs. Barnum's visits to America were few. Born into the family of Dr. Goodell, the first missionary of the Board stationed at Constantinople, it was in this empire that nearly the whole of her life was spent. One of her visits to America was made in 1870, when her aged mother was very feeble. Mrs. Goodell lived to welcome her daughter and to enjoy one day with her, and was then suddenly called to the Heavenly Home. From her last visit to America Mrs. Barnum returned in May, 1912. She had found the westward journey very wearying and dreaded the return, but mother and daughter could not be separated, and she would not keep her son-in-law and daughter from their work in Harpout. It was our privilege to entertain her here while at the capital, and she remained quietly with us preparing herself by rest for the fatigues of the overland journey.

And we are glad that she returned. No other place could be so much like home to her as Harpout, and now her body rests beside those of her husband and children. And not only missionary associates and friends, but hundreds of native Christians also thank God for her residence there and for the blessed influence which flowed into their lives from her life of loving service.

HENRY S. BARNUM

THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

The July number of this Christian Association magazine comes out a little ahead of time, that it may reach the students before they start for their summer holidays; and as is most fitting, the number is devoted largely to the right method of employing a vacation. Especially bearing on that point are the papers by President C. F. Gates, D. D., of Robert College, on Summer Changes that Renew Life; by Professor C. L. Lewis on Summer Reading; by Professor E. J. Fisher, Ph. D., on devotional Bible study, entitled Summering on the Heights. The paper by Secretary O. E. Pence of the Robert College Y.M.C.A. on the Correlated Plan of Voluntary Bible, Mission and Social Studies, is suggestive in helping to form plans for the work of the next scholastic year. Miss Eleanor I. Burns, Sc. D., of Constantinople College, has embodied in her contribution the results of the course in Efficiency she conducted the past winter. A most valuable article written for the Quarterly is that by Ahmed Emin Bey, Ph. D., the first of the honor students whom the Ottoman Government sent to American Universities, and who now holds the chair of Sociology in the Imperial Ottoman University. He writes of State Education in Turkey. We look forward to other promised articles by the same writer. The address by Dr. Robert Chambers, former Principal of Bithynia High School, on Teaching, delivered before the students of Robert College, is given in full. Another valuable address here found is that entitled What Manner of Man is This? by Dr. T. R. Glover of

Cambridge, which made a profound impression at the Northfield Conference last year. The news from the Associations all over the Empire, as well as from those in other parts of the world, is well edited and encouraging.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The duty on imports into this country has been raised for the duration of the war to 30% ad valorem in place of the former 15%.

A German submarine that has been doing active work in the Aegean Sea, arrived in Constantinople harbor last Friday.

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* announces that the ministry of public instruction has just communicated to the bureau of public instruction of the vilayet of Constantinople a decision it has made regarding the inscriptions over the doors or on the fronts of Greek schools, with the request that it be carried into effect. Such inscription, it says, is usually the words: *Elliniki Scholi*, which is taken as equivalent to School of Greece. As this is not considered in conformity with Ottomanism, these words must be erased and the Turkish words *Roum Mektebi*, with the Greek transliteration of the same substituted.

By a new law, scientific and technical establishments for the education of the orphans of soldiers killed in this war are to be founded; and to this end new revenues are to be secured for the expenses of these institutions by taxes on liquors and tobacco, and by the following postal and telegraphic taxes: a) one piastre for each five or fraction thereof on all telegrams costing five piastres or more; b) ten paras added tax per lira or fraction thereof on telegraphic money orders to the interior; c) one piastre additional on each postal money order, letter of declared value, or postal parcel; d) twenty paras on each registered letter or parcel; e) ten paras on each ordinary letter or postcard. This series of taxes is to be levied until March 1st, 1917, old style.

The Turkish daily *Tanin* has begun a French edition, under the name of *Hilal* (=Crescent).

One floor of the hospital at Tash Kishla has been placed in the charge of the American Red Cross; and Drs. Ward, Hoover, Huff and Post are caring for the wounded there.

THE PROVINCES

Eighteen persons were received into church membership in the Evangelical church at Mardin last month, after examination by the church committee.

Mr. Samuel Edelman, American Vice-Consul at Jerusalem, has been transferred to Aleppo in a like capacity.

Herr Professor Schmidt, Counsellor of the Ministry of Public Instruction, has gone to Konia to inspect the educational institutions there and be present at their closing exercises.

The ministry of commerce and agriculture has distributed to the farmers of the vilayet of Adana 5,000 okes of seed corn; and in the Smyrna vilayet 27,400 okes of grain have been distributed to 250 farmers for sowing.

NOTES.

Mrs. Edith Reed Smith, who was for a time connected with the American Board's work in Japan, has been engaged for a three years' term of service at Marsovan as science teacher at Anatolia Girls' School.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy H. Stafford and Mr. Charles H. Riggs who have been secured for the Albanian Mission of the American Board, are going to Salonica for the present.

We are glad to announce that Dr. Raynolds of Van, who has been in a hospital at Norwich, Conn., suffering from erysipelas, is much better and was at last account able to sit up in bed.

The Orient makes tardy though gladsome announcement of the engagement of Mr. Herbert Willett, instructor in the S. P. C., to Miss Clara Hoskins, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Hoskins of the Syria Mission at Beirut. Mr. Willett is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where his father is professor of New Testament literature.

A daughter, Emma Dorothy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Heck, of the American Embassy, on Wednesday last, June 2nd.

OTHER LANDS.

In the city of Detroit, Mich., according to the last estimates, there are 100,000 Poles, 12,000 Italians, 10,000 Magyars, 8,000 Roumanians, 5,000 Syrians, 3,000 Servians, 3,000 Greeks, 1,500 Armenians, 800 Albanians and 800 Turks. Among all these are 3,500 Mohammedans.

Columbia University is to raise ten million dollars in the next five years for a medical institution of the highest rank, to include the Presbyterian Hospital; this is destined to be the greatest centre in America for medical training, hospital service and research work.

Mr. and Mrs. Bristol of Adana and Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Constantinople are leaving America for Europe to study French in preparation for their work in the Y. M. C. A., according to the *Association Quarterly*.

The steamer "Saidieh," of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co., with which Constantinopolitans were familiar, was torpedoed in the North Sea by a German submarine, according to a Constantinople Agency despatch. Those on board were saved except seven of the crew and a stewardess.

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