

The Orient.

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DEATH OF MISS CHARLOTTE ELY.

News has been received from Mr. Knapp at Bitlis in a telegram dated July 11th of the death of Miss Charlotte Ely, aged seventy-seven, who had been connected with Bitlis station for the past forty-seven years. It is only a little over two years since her younger sister, Miss Mary A.C. Ely, passed to her reward, on June 2nd, 1913, at Beirut. Miss Charlotte Ely was at the time of her death the senior missionary of the Eastern Turkey mission, although Dr. Andrus of Mardin preceded her to this country by a few weeks, in 1868. The Misses Ely came out together, leaving America in July, 1868, and proceeding to Bitlis where they took charge of what soon developed into the Mt. Holyoke School of that place. Their persistence, energy, consecration and skill have resulted in the transformation of the lives of many women in that region, who now rise up to call them blessed. The sisters were not often separated, though Miss Charlotte Ely spent the winter of 1880-81 at Van to help in the school there, while her sister stayed in Bitlis. It was one of the unavoidable trials of life that they should have been separated when the younger sister passed away, two years ago. We are grieved to learn that at the time of Miss Ely's death, Miss Myrtle Shane was very ill with fever. Miss McLaren is also there, and in good health.

TIMES OF BLESSING IN SMYRNA.

Times of stress and strain are certainly hard to bear, but on the other hand they often bring the birthday of what is best and deepest into our hearts and lives. The school year 1914-15, begun in uncertainty whether we would be allowed to accomplish our tasks, will remain unforgettable to the members of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of the International College and the American Collegiate Institute. During the year more than ever before the young hearts were feeling after God whose keeping power was realized from day to day, while the world around was at war and while the roar of it came even to our own gates. When He put it into the minds of some to plan for a joint convention of the two Associations, the thought was hailed with gladness and earnest preparations began.

For three days, from June 25th to 27th, about 80 young people met in the airy library of the College at Paradise to

talk over methods and ways and means to meet the real needs of the students by the Associations. For three days they listened to the plea of Christ for fully surrendered lives, dominated by Him, lived in the consciousness of Him. The joy and the power of sacrifice and surrender of personal will was set forth and the duty of overcoming and standing fast for God's truth and His righteousness.

No outside speakers could reach us, the familiar voices of different members of faculty of the two institutions voiced the message. The students of both institutions led the devotional parts of each meeting with grace and sweet simplicity and directness, and it was they who in the open discussions surprised us by their clear and practical opinions, the frankness of their wishes and the spirituality of their ideals.

Other most enjoyable features of the days' programmes were the Bible classes that met in smaller groups under shady trees and on cool verandas of the professors' houses. The Fulness of Christ: The Need of Prayer; The Social Message of Christ; The Sources of our Faith, were the topics studied.

The sunset meetings on the wide campus with God's eternal hills round about as silent witnesses of the divine unchangeableness, stand out in the memory with a beauty and a pathos all their own.

There was no weariness, only regret was expressed repeatedly that the conference did not last longer.

God alone knows the real results; yet what we have seen and heard of the work of His grace in those young hearts fills us with joy and reproaches us with the smallness of our faith and expectancy.

Student volunteer cards were signed and lives were dedicated and others were changed. One young man had come to the conference from curiosity and motives meaner than that. At the end of the first day, he said to a fellow student: "Well, I think I know what all this is about. They want to make us Protestants." At the end of the second day he remarked: "No, it is not to make us Protestants, this is something greater." The night after the convention he walked up and down the campus in the moonlight until long past midnight and early in the morning he came to his teacher's house and said: "Mr. H., I have come to the turning point in my life and I have decided I will live it with God and for God and humanity."

Another young man whose life had been far from being

what it should have been, testified by saying: "My idea before this conference had been that even if two missionaries should keep on shouting into my ears all the time, it would have no effect. But I am here to tell you that my heart is changed, I have surrendered to Christ and to Him I henceforth belong."

Thank God, there are others who have felt this convention to be a turning point in their lives and they have learned the secret of Christ's personal touch. They are all scattered this summer and the future lies all unknown before them, but it will not be for self they will live but it is:

"I'll go where Thou wouldst I should go, dear Lord,

Over mountain, or plain, or sea;

I'll say what Thou wouldst I should say, dear Lord,

I'll be what Thou wouldst I should be."

NOTE: A more complete article on this convention is being published in the *Association Quarterly*.

P.

BITS FROM BULGARIA.

Dr. Haskell writes, July 8th, from Philippopolis:—

"The departure of the Holways and Miss Abbott for America leaves Mr. Ostrander to run the newly recognized Boys' School without an American associate and Mr. Markham to run the Girls' School. It also leaves the whole evangelistic work of southern Bulgaria, old and new territories, on the shoulders of Mr. Woodruff and me. Our mission is reduced to the least common denominator in the matter of men, beyond all doubt. We greatly need an automobile to reach the Stroumitza and the Razlog districts, where good macadam roads will be completed this season. There previously was such a road from Djoumai Baala to Petrich, and I suppose the road metal is now being put on the one from Petrich to Stroumitza. The same on the one from Djoumai to Razlog, and from Razlog towards Ludjene and Saram Bey station. Also in our regular work about Bulgaria an auto could be used to great advantage. If we had cash I think we could buy a good enough second-hand machine in the country to meet our needs. May the cash soon be forthcoming!

"The recognition of the Boys' School is a great triumph; I think it is more due to the efforts of L. D. Woodruff than to any other single individual. He has been indefatigable in agitating, visiting dignitaries, etc. It is hoped that the recognition of the school will make it far more useful to Bulgaria, as the youth who graduates from it will have a diploma admitting to the Sofia University or to official appointments, and will be under less temptation to go abroad. The question of the theological training for the Evangelical pastorate is not yet solved. The course of one year heretofore given when there were candidates is intolerably inadequate to the intellectual development of the country. The only way a young Bulgarian can now get a real preparation for the ministry is by going abroad, which is a costly process requiring heroic struggles and devotion for those of slender means."

THE YEAR IN SALONICA.

The chief item of new work this past year has been the starting of a day school in the city of Salonica. Last fall in looking over the situation we were confronted with items like these. A lot of children, especially Bulgarian children, of school age but not in any school or likely to be, an idle teacher, and another employed only half time, a vacant room or two in the mission house, and, strangely enough, some money in the treasury to pay teachers' salaries. We lacked governmental permission, but with the efficient cooperation of Consul Kehl we secured this, through it was almost Christmas before it came. Putting all these elements together we began a little school which has proved very popular among the parents and children, and enrolled 45 pupils. English and Greek are the languages used, and, though some of the children in December know neither the one nor the other, we were astonished to find them speaking and understanding quite a little of both at the closing exercises last Saturday. The exercises were held in the open air in the presence of about a hundred visitors.

The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute closed on June 12, the exercises being attended by an unusually large number of people from the city. Our acting consul, Mr. Thompson, gave the diplomas. Owing to the inability of members of the class to reach the school this year there were but two members to be graduated. The attendance, however, is slowly getting back to what it was before the war. We already have applications for next year from Greeks, Serbians, Albanians, and Bulgarians. The financial problems of the school looked dark last fall and winter, but the Lord is rewarding faith and prayer by sending in towards the end some goodly sums.

The school has also been favored this year by the gift of an excellent pumping plant with kerosene engine of four horse power, which, being on wheels, can be used for all sorts of work about the farm. The donor of this is Mr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York City, and all the work of installation has been done without money or price by Mr. Richard Baxter, formerly at Smyrna. This skillful engineer has also fixed up the old pumping plant and done a lot of other necessary things about the institution.

Evangelistic work has necessarily been limited, because the only touring missionary does not yet know the Greek language. However, he is making some progress, and has made some recent tours among the Greeks. We count at least nine villages and cities where we have one or more Greek Protestant families, which may prove foundation stones for future churches if we are permitted to continue work, and the Lord bless the sowing. The work is new, and consequently slow and difficult. May the Lord lend His help. Besides keeping up the regular Bulgarian services in the city we had last winter three weeks of special meetings with excellent attendance and interest. The Greek services in the city have been better attended throughout the year, and we have added an evening service with good results.

W. C. COOPER,

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 13th says:—

"On the Caucasus front, in the Aras River section, in the fights of the past week with the cavalry detachments of infantry reinforcements, which resulted in the retreat of the enemy, the losses of our adversaries in killed and wounded are estimated at 2,000. On the line of their retreat we have counted until now 600 dead.

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou yesterday afternoon the enemy, after sending a hot fire of artillery and infantry tried to push against our right wing a part of their troops that threw bombs. All these efforts failed under our fire and resulted in the retreat of the enemy. On the left wing similar efforts were easily repulsed. The flight of the enemy on this side was quick, and those that could not save themselves were thrown into the ravines. Finally our troops gathered on the field of battle an enormous quantity of rifles and ammunition and war materials. At Sed-el-Bahr the same afternoon the enemy by the help of the intense fire of a part of their naval guns, attacked both our wings, right and left. Three attacks on our right wing were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. On the left wing the battle kept on till evening without result in the form of a trench fight. On this wing we took two mitrailleuses from the enemy. Although the enemy have fired more than 60,000 shells and have suffered enormous losses, they have not yet obtained the end they desire."

The despatch of the 14th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, the night before last our reconnaissance parties on the right wing at Aru Bournou took from the enemy some boxes full of bomb moulds. On this wing the detachments of the enemy that tried to get near our trenches were repulsed. On the left wing, the enemy, fearing a surprise attack, made use till morning of illuminating bombs, firing in the air a constant musketry.

"In the south, at Sed-el-Bahr, there was a feeble artillery firing along the whole front. At 4 p. m. the enemy after sharp artillery firing made many assaults on our left wing that were repulsed by counter-attacks with the bayonet, causing them bloody losses. Besides this, the enemy who had the day before reached our trenches and remained there, were by these attacks dislodged from their positions and thrown back on their former positions. 14 British soldiers that had not succeeded in fleeing, were made prisoners. On the 29th and 30th (old style) our Asiatic coast batteries took a very effective part in the fighting at Sed-el-Bahr. Two of the enemy's destroyers that were bombarding our right wing, having crept up to near the Kereviz ravine, fled from the entrance of the strait because of the accurate fire of our batteries. Yesterday forenoon one of the torpedo-boats that ordinarily cruise in the Gulf of Saros came very near the shore and was hit by two shells from our artillery, as a result of which it retired behind the Saros islands, and left the gulf by night.

"On the Mesopotamian side, during the night of the 10th to 11th, a hostile motor-boat that tried to approach one

of the dams on the Euphrates west of Korna, was repulsed by the fire of the garrison. On the morning of the 11th the enemy, helped by their guards along the shore of the river, tried to make an attack on land; but before the energetic resistance of our troops, they were beaten and fled in disorder. Although the losses sustained by the enemy in these engagements have not been established, they are supposed to be severe."

The despatch of the 15th says:—

"At the Dardanelles on July 14th at Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr sections, aside from a feeble exchange of infantry fire, there was no other movement worth noticing. A transport and a torpedo-boat that tried to approach the shore at Aru Bournou were forced to retire by the fire of our artillery; aside from this, of two lighters that were roving about in this region, one was sunk and the other burned.

"In the Mesopotamian region, the night before last, the surprise detachments that had been sent in advance of our left wing from Muntefik successfully accomplished their mission. The surprise attack developed into a battle that lasted from midnight till the next afternoon; and despite the violent artillery fire from the gunboats, the enemy was repulsed along the whole front with bloody losses. 500 dead were counted that the enemy had been unable to take away, in the region of the date-palms; among this number were two English officers. Besides, the enemy filled with dead and wounded two boats that made their escape. Our losses, thank God, were only one lieutenant and five soldiers killed and 21 soldiers wounded. It is worth noting that in this battle the heavy artillery of the enemy fired 300 shells against a single point of our positions and only succeeded in slightly wounding one of our soldiers."

The despatch of the 16th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday at Aru Bournou the enemy was able only with difficulty to put out the fire started by our bombs in their trenches. In the afternoon a British cruiser with four funnels came before Kaba Tepe under the protection of torpedo-boats and mine-sweepers; it retired again after having for some time uselessly bombarded our positions from afar, helped by the indications from a captive balloon attached to a special aeroplane vessel. On the Sed-el-Bahr side the enemy's artillery fired for nearly an hour at our right wing, with no result; for two days the enemy has been continuously transferring their wounded by lighters and steamboats to two large and two smaller hospital ships, that went off westward. The night before last the destroyers that approached Kereviz Dere were driven off by the fire of our coast artillery. Yesterday at 11 a. m. we observed that ships bearing the distinctive marks of hospital ships were being used by the enemy for the transport of troops and for disembarking them.

"In Mesopotamia, the enemy who according to the official report of yesterday was successfully repulsed on June 30th (old style) from the region of Kalat-el-Nedjm, west of Korna, after receiving reinforcements began the night before last at 10 o'clock to attack our positions on both sides of the

Euphrates. The fight continued with extreme violence till the next day at 2 p. m., and ended in the defeat of the enemy, who had been especially badly used on our right wing, and who fled in confusion. The enemy embarked soldiers, cannon and mitrailleuses on a quantity of boats that could navigate the canals of the Euphrates called Hour, located west of Kalat-el-Nejm, and got near the rear of our right wing which they tried to surround; but our troops and the volunteers that compose this wing, by their resistance entirely foiled the attack of this column and threw it back in confusion to the Hour; those of the English who could not embark saved themselves by throwing their arms and two mitrailleuses into the water. In this fight the enemy had more than a thousand killed and wounded. Among the killed is the English commander, Mager, and two other officers. Two boats, 200 rifles and bayonets, a large quantity of ammunition and digging tools and some officers' field-glasses were captured."

The despatch of the 17th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday at Aru Bournou on both sides there was an exchange of fire and on the right wing from time to time a prolonged throwing of bombs. On the Sed-el-Bahr side before our right wing the enemy by the use of illuminating bombs kept up till morning an endless fire of infantry and mitrailleuses. The night before, our Asiatic batteries made a surprise attack on Tekke Bournou, Sed-el-Bahr and the camp near Morto harbor. The conflagration started by our shells at Tekke Bournou kept up till morning. From time to time the noise of explosions was heard. The same batteries again yesterday bombarded the enemy's camp near Sed-el-Bahr, and produced such great disorder that Tekke Bournou was for a time abandoned by every human being.

"In Mesopotamia, on the 14th at three o'clock, after the end of the battle in the vicinity of Kalat-el-Nejm, the enemy with the very small force that was left to them, tried to assault our left wing, but was successfully repulsed. From later news it appears that in the battle of July 4th a lieutenant-colonel of artillery was killed, and in that of the 14th four boats loaded with ammunition and food were sunk. On our left wing, at the foot of a hill conquered by a single company, the enemy left 200 dead."

The despatch of the 18th says:—

"At the Dardanelles and at the other scenes of war nothing worthy of mention took place yesterday."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

July 14th being the national holiday of the French they tried to do something worth while to celebrate; but they seem to have been successful only in taking part of a line of trenches in the vicinity of Souchez, north of Arras. In the Argonne district the Germans on that day and the next captured about a thousand metres of trenches from the French and took 7,000 soldiers and over 100 officers prisoners. Still farther east, in the region of the heights east of the Meuse, the French have regained some positions they had lost to the Germans;

they have also been attacking vigorously near Embermenil, east of Luneville.

Against the Russians along the Windau river, the Germans have been quite successful, and appear to have taken the town of Windau and to have defeated the Russians northeast of Kurschany. Along the line north of Warsaw, the Germans have progressed, and have taken the town of Przasznysz for the second time, where the Russians have long resisted. The Germans have now reached the Narew River between Ostrolenka and Nowogeorgiewsk. South of Warsaw, too, the Russians seem to be retreating, between the Pilica and the Vistula; the Germans and Austrians have taken several points near Sokal, and east of the Vistula the town of Krasnostaw has fallen into German hands. Along the line of the Bug River, the Russians are resisting stubbornly, and there seems to be no change in southern Galicia nor in Bukowina.

The Italian-Austrian campaign moves slowly. The Italian attacks in the Dolomite region, not far from Cortina, toward Rufiedo and Schluderbach, are reported as repulsed. They were also said to have failed in an attack between Strausina and Polazzo, and their attack on the Doberdo plateau did not succeed. So also a further attack on Col di Lana.

On Sunday morning last, the Italian cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi," of 7,000 tons, was sunk off Ragusa by an Austrian submarine. This ship was constructed in 1897, and carried about 556 men.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSUS.

The school year at St. Paul's College was fittingly closed by the commencement exercises, held in Stickler Hall on the afternoon of June 16th. All of the ten Seniors had prepared essays, but only five were chosen to speak. President Christie presided and distributed the diplomas. The Prize Speaking contest was held on the same afternoon; just after the program the audience gathered around the gymnastic apparatus on the campus and was treated to a short, snappy gymnastic exhibition under the direction of Mr. Nilson.

The week before the commencement was given over for examinations. The Public Instruction Department in Adana sent as its representative, Ahmed Bey, who thoroughly examined the Seniors in all the studies they had had during the year. Ahmed Bey's praise of the ability of the class was flattering to the students as well as the faculty, and we are proud of the new addition to the ranks of St. Paul's alumni.

One can not close the work of the year without an expression of gratitude to the government officials, without whose friendliness and interest the school year could not have been completed so well.

P. E. N.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, July 25, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 21, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

The theory recently elaborated at some length by Professor Ellsworth Huntington, formerly of Harpout, now of Yale University, as to the effect of climate on civilization, finds a corroborative response in the experience of residents of this part of the world. Comparatively great changes of temperature, not so much as between summer and winter, but as between successive days or weeks, certainly does conduce to greater activity, both mental and physical; and the dulling effects of a continuous run of the same sort of weather are soon apparent. When, as during the past two weeks at the Capital, the mercury stays almost all day for days together in the eighties and does not go below seventy even at night, and especially when the humidity is also high, there is not much energy to spare, and life drags on at a low level. Ambition seems to be moribund, to almost as great a degree as it is with the Esquimaux of the frozen North, whose monotony consists in unrelieved cold.

Yet after all, is not such a strain a test of character, intended to make people show their superiority to climatic conditions by spurring themselves on to the duty of the hour, despite the feelings of lassitude induced by the weather? A great deal depends then on the will power, on the ability to go on one's nerve, confident that the desired change will come, the rainstorm will refresh the ground, and the mercury will drop, and that then we shall rejoice that so much was done even under hard conditions. Summer is the lazy time, and we naturally think of it as a season of vacation; yet a century ago, in many of our colleges and higher schools the long vacation came in the winter, and the summer term was one of steady work. And there were giants in those days, too. Intellectual work is fully as exhausting as physical, in warm weather; yet the tendency to relax may be overcome when it becomes necessary. And while we do not dispute

the general truth of the argument alluded to, and believe in a change of scene and climate as beneficial in the summer, we also hold that those who cannot avail themselves of such a change may still do good solid work in spite of the heat, if they will only make up their minds to it.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

When Dr. William Goodell published his remarkable book, "Forty Years in the Turkish Empire," it was a title to attract admiration and attention; for there were very few in any mission field at that time that could have adopted such a title. A glance at the roll of the missionaries of the American Board in the Ottoman Empire, or rather, in what used to be known as the four Turkey missions, will today show that, despite the gaps in the list made by the death of several veterans during the past few years, there are still no less than two dozen living who have rounded out their forty years of missionary service. Some of these are living in this country but no longer on the list of active missionaries; some have retired to America, and still others are yet in the thick of it, serving humanity and serving the Master in the active ranks. Of those in America it cannot be said they are not active; only their efforts are along a parallel channel.

The roll of honor, arranged according to the date of appointment or of leaving America, is as follows. If there are mistakes or omissions, we should very much appreciate corrections and additions.

Name	Appointed	Station
Rev. Orson P. Allen	1855	Harpout
Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D.	1859	Constantinople
Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D.	1859	Samokov, Sofia
Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D.	1859	Constantinople
Mrs. Helen M. Herrick	1860	Constantinople
Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge	1861	Aintab
Rev. Henry T. Perry, D.D.	1866	Sivas
Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin	1867	Brousa
Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin	1867	Brousa
Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D.	1867	Constantinople
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D.	1867	Marsovan
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy	1867	Marsovan
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, D.D.	1868	Mardin
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus	1868	Mardin
Miss Harriet G. Powers	1868	Erzroum, Brousa
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh	1868	Philippopolis
Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs	1869	Marsovan
Rev. George C. Reynolds, M.D.	1869	Van
Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds	1869	Van
Miss Esther T. Mallbie	1870	Samokov
Miss Mary M. Patrick, Ph.D., LL.D.	1871	Constantinople
Rev. John W. Baird	1872	Monastir, Samokov
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird	1870	Monastir, Samokov
Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D.	1874	Mardin

To this list should be added the name of Mrs. George Washburn, who, though officially connected with the American Board only a short time, was the daughter of a missionary, and in every true sense a missionary herself for over forty years.

TALAS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual report of the American school for girls at Talas gives the total enrollment as 121, of whom 54 were in the High School department, 23 in the Intermediate, 26 in the Primary, and 18 in the Kindergarten. The report goes on to say:—

School was opened last fall on September 24th, two weeks later than usual; and that opening day was awaited with great anxiety, for we wondered whether any girls would appear. We had sent out word that our boarders could not be admitted without bringing two-thirds of the year's fee in cash. We had thought of allowing flour to be brought in place of money; but as visions came to us of long lines of donkeys loaded with flour coming up the road, we feared we might be inundated with flour, and so decided that payment must be in money. What was our surprise when we found our number of boarders within the first few days to have reached thirty (our last year's enrollment of boarders was 85), and dayscholars enough to fill our schoolroom.

Our teachers all returned to teach for board in case we could pay no more, and though later we found that we could pay the salaries in full, we were glad of the opportunity of testing the loyalty of teachers and pupils.

Though we began our work with misgivings we have been surprised again and again that difficulties which we anticipated did not materialize, and we have been allowed to work on quietly. The only change required in our school instruction was the very reasonable demand for the teaching of Turkish, which we were already doing, and that the history and geography of Turkey should be taught in the Turkish language. This is not difficult for us here, for Turkish is the common language and all our teachers and pupils are able to use it.

It was thought wise for Miss Burrage and Miss Richmond to drop the work in Caesarea for the year, and they have been in Talas busying themselves in the Girls' School where assistance was necessary because of Miss Orvis's absence, and in general missionary work. Besides work in the school, Miss Richmond has had a school for the missionary children. Miss Burrage has superintended our new kindergarten started this year in connection with the Girls' School. She has spent much time, too, in visiting among the homes of Talas and Caesarea, a most important work which no one has been able to do systematically for several years; and we all wish that Miss Burrage, with her knowledge of the women and their needs, might be free to give all her time to this work.

Miss Phelps too has helped in an important way in the school work. She has had the piano lessons of the more advanced pupils, and the progress they have made makes us feel more than ever the importance of having a trained American teacher of music for our school.

The Y. W. C. A. of the school has continued its work throughout the year. The membership has increased and

regular meetings, devotional, missionary and social, have been held which have been a real help and inspiration during these difficult months. The girls' circles have been active and two new circles have been formed among girls outside of the school. Last summer several eight week circles were formed by the girls in their home neighborhoods, and the girls tried to show the friendly spirit of helpfulness to other girls who could not come to school.

Most of the outstation girls' schools have been open this year, though we could not give the usual help. This has been an opportunity for the people to see what they could do for themselves and we hope that it may be the beginning of a greater independence through self-support among them.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Majesty the Sultan has conferred on Division Commander von Löwenfeld, aide of the Kaiser, the first class of the order of the Osmanié; the first class of the Medjidié on Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein; the second class of the Osmanié on Colonel von Stempel Bey; the second class of the Medjidié on Lieutenant Colonel von Bremen; and other decorations on other German officers.

His Imperial Highness Prince Youssouf Izzeddin, Heir Presumptive to the throne, left on Sunday morning for a visit to the Dardanelles front. Several of the princes, the ministers of the cabinet, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber went to the railway station to salute His Highness, who wore the uniform of a Marshal.

Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is to take the place of Baron von Wangenheim as Germany's diplomatic representative while the latter goes for a cure, stopped in Bucharest and Sofia on his way hither, and was the guest of the royal family in each capital. He arrived here the day before yesterday.

The daily reports regarding the health of His Majesty the Sultan have been uniformly favorable this past week; he is apparently gaining steadily.

The public has been warned that there shall be no firing of pistols or firecrackers on the national holiday, Friday next.

NOTES.

Dr. Bertram V. D. Post and family of Robert College, with Miss McCowen of Smyrna, Miss Ruth Razez of Adabazar and Miss Katherine White of Marsovan, left last Saturday for Dede Aghadj on their way to America. On the same train went Mr. and Mrs. Larsen and Mr. Kunick of Robert College, going to Germany. Mrs. G. E. White of Marsovan left the next morning, expecting to join her daughter at Dede Aghadj, and go on to America.

From Marash, Miss Ainslie has gone to America, sailing from Beirut with the party that left there June 24th. Miss Gordon and Miss Hardy are visiting at Aintab, while Miss Marshall, Miss Salmond, Miss Blakely and Mr. Woodley are in Marash, Mr. Woodley's family being at a vineyard about an hour's distance from the city, whence he comes in every day.

Miss Adelaide S. Dwight and Miss Dorothy Wingate of Talas, and Miss Elvers and Miss Wedel from Erzingian arrived in the Capital on Monday evening, coming by rail from Oulou Kishla.

Miss Abbott of Samokov, Principal of the Girls' School there, has broken down in health and has left for America.

Miss Ilse C. Pohl of Smyrna arrived here from that city on Wednesday last with Miss Frances Macallum and Miss McCowen, having come via Afion Kara Hissar.

A daughter, Mary Louise, was born to Professor and Mrs. C. L. Lewis of Robert College, at Hissar on July 9th.

OTHER LANDS.

A Berlin paper raises the question whether the Union of South Africa, at the close of the war, will be willing to obey England and give back to Germany the colony of German Southwest Africa which she has taken, or whether there may not be trouble between England and the Boers.

The local papers report an extensive strike among the coal miners in Wales and in Monmouth County, England.

A furious storm is reported to have ravaged the southern sections of Russia, doing great damage to crops in the Sebastopol and Caucasus regions.

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