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PREPARATORY COMMENCEMENT AT ARNAOUTKEUY.

The commencement of the Preparatory Department of Constantinople College took place Wednesday, June 5. The class of 1915 numbered seventeen but unfortunately the three Bulgarian girls had been obliged to return to their homes. Of those who remained, six were Armenians, four were Greeks, three were Turks, and one an Israelite. Five others, on account of illness, lacked only one subject in order to be graduated. These also expect to enter college in September.

The graduating exercises were held out of doors under the shade of the great plane tree. It was a perfect day and the beauty of the natural surroundings added much to the pleasure of the guests. A temporary platform was built which had behind it a charming view of the stone pines outlined against the blue Bosphorus and the more distant hills. On one side sat the Director, Dr. Murray, with Dr. Patrick and Consul General Ravndal, while on the other arranged in a semi-circle was the class in their dainty white frocks. Ambassador Morgenthau was prevented at the last moment from attending.

The program was composed of vocal and instrumental music and recitations by the girls. The printed program looked long and might have frightened the audience at first, but the exercises lasted less than an hour. While all the class took some part, the selections were brief and no one felt fatigued.

Miss Taylor certainly gets splendid results in music from the girls. The choruses were remarkable when one realizes that the singers were the class and not girls selected for their good voices. Some of these same girls could not carry a tune when they entered the school.

Dr. Murray was very happy in his choice of the selections. There was no attempt at elocutionary effects but the ease and naturalness of delivery coupled with the clear enunciation and the excellent pronunciation of the English were remarked upon favorably by many of the audience. The program was planned that people might see something of the results of the every day training which the school gives. It was no attempt to show off the few with exceptional ability.

After the recitations were over, Dr. Murray presented the diplomas of the Preparatory Department to the members of the class, and President Patrick spoke to them of the welcome awaiting them when they should enter the College in the fall. After a prayer by Dr. Murray, the school song, "Arnaoutkeuy," closed the exercises.

GEDIK PASHA COMMENCEMENT.

The close of this year's work at the Gedik Pasha school marked the completion of twenty-five years of missionary service for Miss Anna B. Jones, the indefatigable head of the school. She had not desired any recognition of this quarter century milestone, but the fact was noted by her friends, and a well-deserved tribute to her faithful and efficient labors was paid her. Since she came out in 1890, Miss Jones has had an uninterrupted connection with this school, of which she has been the principal for the past years.

The day was as rare and perfect as June can bring, and the outdoor exercises were most successful. The graduating class numbered eight, four boys and four girls; and of these three were Armenians, three Greeks, and two Turks. Each gave a recitation, the languages being English, French, Turkish, Armenian and Greek. There were also songs in these five languages, and musical numbers on violin and piano. The accompaniments were played most acceptably by Mme Sadik, mother of one of the graduates. Another of the class, Ida Nakkashian, is the daughter of the late Miss Ida Mellinger who before her marriage was a missionary of the Board at Ourfa and Smyrna.

The garden with its pines and its flowers made a fairy background for the platform; and the shady courtyard gave the audience ample and comfortable seating capacity. Owing to the efficient assistance of the city authorities, there was less noise from the street than at some previous times; and altogether the exercises gave unusual pleasure to the friends of the school.

Ambassador Morgenthau, in his well-known spirit of deep and genuine interest in all the American institutions in the country, presided, and gave the certificates to the graduates, with a few words of appropriate counsel. Before offering the closing prayer, Rev. H. K. Krikorian called attention

to the fact that this was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of Miss Jones's work for the school, and at his request all the former pupils of the school rose to testify to their appreciation of their principal.

At the close of the outdoor exercises, there was a reception for the class and some friends in the school building, while for the rest of the audience there was a very enjoyable exhibition of kindergarten and primary drill in the courtyard, under the direction of the Greek and Armenian teachers.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday at Aru Bournou there was a feeble exchange of artillery and infantry fire. Toward noon at Sed-el-Bahr the attack of the enemy against our left wing failed because of our fire, and the enemy was compelled to take refuge in their trenches with great loss. This morning the attack by the enemy along the whole of our front was also repulsed. Our Asiatic coast batteries today again bombarded successfully the destroyers, mine sweepers, artillery, soldiers, depots and hangars of the enemy, and destroyed one of their aeroplanes and damaged another. The enemy dropped more than 30 bombs from their aeroplanes on the batteries, but without doing any damage."

The despatch of the 22nd says:—

"In the Caucasus, our troops operating in the direction of Olti, by undertaking many attacks, have chased successfully eastward the strong right wing of the enemy that was in that region. The day before yesterday as a result of these attacks our troops occupied some important positions of the enemy and captured a great quantity of booty. The prisoners lately taken by us relate that Russians of even 50 years old have been enrolled and armed with Berdenka rifles, and that the new recruits and also the population have risen in several places against the war.

"At the Dardanelles the enemy with the aid of their heavy guns and of the reinforcements they have recently received, made several attacks yesterday on our southern centre at Sed-el-Bahr; but these attacks, which lasted till midnight and after, were again completely repulsed. The enemy, who suffered very bloody losses, were driven back and forced into their former positions. On the 20th one of our batteries in the Aru Bournou group to the north damaged by its effective fire two large hostile transports that were cruising along that part of the shore and compelled them to retire. Yesterday morning our gunners completely destroyed a position for a battery that the enemy were preparing."

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"Our troops working in the direction of Olti, after a hard fight, occupied the mountain called Kara Dag, which is near Kalé Boghazi, two hours from our frontier, and 2,900 metres high. Two hundred cases of ammunition and a great quantity of engineering material was captured from the enemy who fled eastward.

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday at Aru Bournou a hostile torpedo-boat that was going along very near the shore was struck by two shells out of five fired by our artillery, and compelled to steam away. The fight of the 21st, which lasted twenty-four hours and ended in the defeat of the enemy, was as follows: The enemy prepared for attack by an uninterrupted bombardment for five days of our trenches on the left wing at Sed-el-Bahr by their heavy artillery. On the 21st at 5 a.m. they redoubled their heavy artillery fire, making 150 shots in one minute, and then occupied with the help of continual reinforcements a part of our trenches that were a very short distance from the enemy. These trenches were several times taken and retaken by us and by the enemy, till toward evening the enemy held but one single trench of a hundred metres long. During the night following our troops who by their attacks and resistance had demonstrated extraordinary valor during the day, reoccupied this last part of the trenches also by a spirited and impetuous attack and at last drove back the enemy, despite their great sacrifice in men and ammunition, in complete disorder to their former positions. Yesterday the enemy showed no activity; only in the morning and toward evening there was artillery firing at intervals against our left wing."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"In the Caucasus near Kalé Boghazi one of our detachments which was harrying the rear of the enemy, repulsed yesterday morning by a counter-attack their attack, and obliged them to retire in the direction of Kalé Boghazi.

"At the Dardanelles yesterday at Sed-el-Bahr and Aru Bournou there was only a feeble artillery and infantry fire at intervals."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"On the Caucasus front, in the Kale Boghazi regions, the enemy, being obliged to retreat by our successive victories, is exerting all his efforts to save the retreat of his right wing with the help of reinforcements, maintaining himself in his fortified and previously arranged positions.

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou on the 25th a feeble exchange of shots took place. In the afternoon our troops fired at a transport that appeared before Kaba Tepe. One shot struck it astern and another just amidships and set the ship on fire. A hostile torpedo-boat was struck by a shell from the same battery. Another transport that was disembarking ammunition in that region, was also struck by some shells and an explosion took place on board. This ship had to put to sea.

"At Sed-el-Bahr the repeated attacks by the enemy against a part of our trenches at the centre were repulsed with great losses to the enemy. On the left wing there was simply an artillery and infantry combat. Judging by the number of boats that have transported wounded and from the piles of dead that have not yet been entirely removed, the loss of the enemy in the fight of the 21st is estimated at more than 7,000."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"At the Dardanelles at Aru Bournou there was a feeble exchange of bombs and firing. At Sed-el-Bahr although the enemy had directed a violent fire on the trenches on our right wing with their heavy artillery from noon of the 25th, they were unable to secure any result. On the left wing, all the attacks that the enemy tried to make during the night were repelled by our fire. The enemy were compelled to put iron nettings in front of their trenches to protect themselves from our bombs. Our Asiatic coast batteries successfully bombarded the infantry and artillery positions of the enemy at Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of the 28th says:—

"At Aru Bournou, on the night of the 26th there was a light exchange of infantry fire and of bombs. On the morning of the 27th the surprise firing of our artillery and infantry was crowned with success; it destroyed some protected trenches and caused disorder in the enemy's camp. A dense smoke was seen to rise from that camp, and later on there were signs of a conflagration. At Sed-el-Bahr there was slight firing and the exchange of bombs continued. From time to time the enemy made a useless expenditure of ammunition in trying to destroy our trenches. The hostile aviators threw bombs on the village of Yeni Shehir, but without result. Our Asiatic batteries continued to bombard successfully the enemy's artillery at Sed-el-Bahr."

LEMBERG.

Considerable historical interest centres about the city of Lemberg, that has so dramatic a recent record. It was founded in 1259 by the Ruthenian Prince Daniel for his son Leo, who moved his residence here from Halicz in 1270. In 1340 Casimir the Great of Poland captured the city, and gave it the Magdeburg rights; and for almost two hundred years the public records were kept in German. In 1412 it became the see of a Roman Catholic archbishopric, and from 1432 till 1772 it was the capital of the Polish province of Reussen. During the whole period of Polish supremacy it was a most important city, and after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks it greatly developed its trade with the East. In 1648 and 1655 it was besieged by the Cossacks, and in 1672 by the Turks. Charles XII. of Sweden captured it in 1704, only to lose it five years later, when it reverted to the Poles. Since the partition of Poland it has been under Austrian domination.

In population, Lemberg has been the fourth city of the Austrian Empire, coming after Vienna, Prague and Trieste. It had in 1900 159,618 inhabitants, of whom 80% were Poles, many of them Jews. It is on the banks of the Peltew river, in a valley surrounded by hills. It is composed of the inner town and four suburbs. The inner town was formerly fortified, but in 1811 the fortifications were transformed into pleasure grounds. The Roman Catholic cathedral is in Gothic style, and was finished in 1480. The Greek cathedral is three centuries younger, and is in the Basilica style. The

oldest of the three cathedrals is the Armenian, built in 1437, in the Byzantine style. There is also a Dominican church, modeled after St. Peter's at Rome, and a Greek St. Nicholas church, built in 1292. The town hall, in the middle of a square, has a tower 250 feet high. There are also many other notable public and private buildings; the streets are broad and well paved, and the public gardens are fine. The University was organized in 1784, and since 1871 the language of instruction has been Polish. In 1901 there were 2060 students in attendance, and 110 lecturers. There are several gymnasia besides. In the National Institute is a valuable library of books and manuscripts regarding Polish history and literature; valuable scientific collections, and collections of natural history and ethnography. Industrially and commercially Lemberg is the chief city of Galicia; there are manufactures of machinery and iron-ware, matches, naphtha, chocolate, leather, etc.

It was on September 4th last that the Russians entered Lemberg, having begun their Galician campaign late in August; so that the city has been in the hands of the Russians for nine months and eighteen days.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

In Galicia, the German and Austrian troops under Generals von Mackensen, von Linsingen and Boehm and Ermolli have pushed the Russians still farther back, capturing the city of Lemberg on the 22nd, and Halisz on the Dniester on June 26th. They have taken besides the town of Chodorow, northwest of Halisz and are near Zolkiew, north of Lemberg. Farther northwest, the Russians have been cleared out of the angle of the San and the Vistula, and in Poland the allied forces have captured from the Russians the towns of Ostrowiec and Sandomierz.

In northern Poland, the Russian attacks on the Germans north of Przasznysz and near the Omoulew river are reported to have failed. The village of Kopaczyska, near the Omoulew, was occupied by the Germans, who later withdrew from it.

In the northeast section, the Russian attacks near Kurschany, on the Windaw river, were repulsed and the Germans took 100 prisoners there.

Over in the west, the British and French attacks near Neuville and Souchez were driven back and most of the positions previously taken by them were retaken by the Germans. There has been fighting in the Argonne region, where the Germans captured a trench and three mitrailleuses. On the heights east of Verdun, the Germans have almost completely driven the French from the trenches captured lately by the latter. The French attacks east of Luneville were repulsed. In the Vosges region and in Alsace the fortunes of the battle have varied. The Germans are reported to have transferred their position to the east side of the Fecht river, east of Sondernach, and also to have captured an important hill near Ban de Sapt.

The Italian attacks near Monfalcone and at the Görz bridge, as well as on the edge of the Komen plateau are said



SCENE OF RECENT RUSSIAN REVERSES.

to have failed; and they have made no progress in the Tyrolean Alps.

Poor hapless Albania is coming to the front again, as the Servians and the Montenegrins are both reported to be invading that territory. The Servians are said to have taken Durazzo, while the Montenegrins under General Vukotitch have entered both Shkodra and San Giovanni di Medua. Some of the Albanians are stated to have sworn allegiance to King Nicholas.

On the sea, a German submarine in the North Sea on the 20th torpedoed the British armored cruiser "Roxburgh," of 10,850 tons, but the latter was able to proceed without assistance, not being seriously hurt. On the 26th an Austrian submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian torpedo-boat in the northern Adriatic.

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, who has been for some time suffering from calculus, was operated on last Thursday, by the celebrated specialist Dr. Israel, who had come from Germany for the purpose, assisted by Doctors Orkhan Bey and Papa Bey. Drs. Hairy Pasha, chief physician to His Majesty, Suleiman Nouman Pasha, chief of the sanitary service in the army, Akil Moukhtar Bey, Hadji Ahmed Bey, Refik Bey and Taptas Effendi were also present watching the symptoms of the illustrious patient and recording their observations. The operation took about three quarters of an hour, and was reported as eminently successful. Since that time the daily bulletins have indicated steady improvement in His Majesty's condition. On Sunday he was able to smoke one cigarette.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY NOTICE.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau will be at home to the American colony on Monday, July 5th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on board the U. S. S. "Scorpion," in celebration of the national Independence Day.

EDITORIAL.

It is a year last Monday since the murder of the Crown Prince of Austria occurred at Serajevo, which proved to be the spark that set the whole of Europe on fire. It is eleven months since the war began, and nine since the Ottoman Empire became involved. What a terrible series of consequences from that one murder. Such a crime is bad enough at any time; but when it takes off a member of a reigning house, it is doubly awful. And in this case the results have been beyond all calculation. Though no exact statistics are available, it will be safe to say that the total losses in killed, wounded and prisoners on all the theatres of war have amounted to over five millions of human beings. It is an awful toll! And the end is not yet in sight. No one of the contending nations is yet exhausted. On land and sea, in the air and under the sea, the gigantic strife keeps up; and nobody can say how long it will continue. One thing is certain, and that is, that such a visitation must drive every right-minded person to his knees in humility and prayer for divine forgiveness. Had humanity been what it should, and had selfishness and greed and hate not controlled the human heart, this punishment might have been avoided. Let us all humbly confess our failure to live and act as the God and Father of us all would have desired. For there is none blameless. It may be the Lord will have mercy on us and shorten the day of our affliction.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Turkish papers give a translation of the following proclamation, addressed to the population of Irak (Mesopotamia) by the lately arrived commander of the troops at Baghdad and vicinity:—

In the name of God the merciful, to the population of Irak and vicinity!

The blessing of God be upon you and on all who follow the good way.

By the grace of the Omnipotent I am now commencing to fulfil my duties. Our Padishah and the Khalif of the Mussulmans, by his imperial *iradé* has conferred upon me full powers to rid the blessed land of Irak from the presence of the execrable enemy, which is a disgrace. It must first of all be observed that each one will be judged according to his acts. To determine the quality and worth of people there is in my opinion no other way. You must know that it can in no wise be tolerated for the enemies to invade any part of Moslem lands; for this is a great calamity for the Moslems, especially for those of Irak.

Undoubtedly the English and their friends wish to get possession of the Holy Places of Islam, of the sacred tomb of the Prophet, the holy land of Irak, where are the tombs of the martyrs and the seat of the Islamic Khalifate and to trample under their soiled feet these sacred places. Our enemies are helping each other to put into execution their base intentions and to make it impossible for the Islamic government to exist. The enemies of the religion and of the State have dared to show their faces because they have seen apparent divisions among the Mohammedans. This should be the most powerful motive to rouse us up. Consequently I declare that in view of the present situation the moment has come for all Moslems to unite indissolubly, for you must become possessed of the idea that this war, which people are trying to represent as a crafty artifice, is in reality the conspiracy of a part of the western powers against Islam.

Brothers in religion! I invite you to form a compact body to preserve our national honor, our holy religion and all that we hold sacred, from catastrophe. I am absolutely certain that all the faithful and all believers will respond to this appeal; and I humbly pray the Omnipotent to bless this union and this alliance, and to permit us to reap its fruits.

At the same time I remind you that I am determined to inflict the most exemplary punishment on those in whom is proven the least sign of treason. You must always have in your heart these declarations, which guarantee public safety, and you must conform to them in your acts and thoughts. I charge the functionaries of all ranks, the ulemas, the sheikhs and chiefs of Irak to explain and announce these orders to the people. Without any doubt the faithful who seek resolutely to obtain the divine assistance, will soon achieve success.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT ADABAZAR.

We are very glad to be able to report the successful termination of our year's work. Last Saturday we emptied our school building for the use of the sick, but the officers were very kind in postponing their work until our girls had left.

Wednesday's program went on at the church as usual, with a full house more orderly and attentive than I have ever seen here before. All the officers in the city (twenty) were present, and one addressed the graduating class. They all listened and applauded heartily, and some say it was the best commencement we have ever had,—referring no doubt to the quiet order and the number of distinguished guests.

Our girls went home yesterday, all but four who remain with us perhaps this summer. As soon as they had gone an officer came with his men to clean the other building. He was very nice and polite, and the men were very quiet, so we felt at perfect liberty to walk around the garden as usual. We also provided them with sixty beds and some other little things.

If every one continues to be as courteous as at present, we shall enjoy staying where we are this summer.

S. S. H.

THE SACRED CARAVAN STARTS.

On Monday last the customary ceremony in connection with the starting of the "Sürré," or treasure sent each year to Mecca and Medina by His Majesty the Sultan, took place shortly after noon. The caravan left Yildiz Palace in the presence of the ministers, the grand master of ceremonies, and high functionaries of the Department of the Evkaf. The *muezzins* of His Majesty and other religious officials chanted prayers as usual. The camel that is to carry the presents destined for Mecca, after making the customary three rounds, was placed in charge of the *Sürré Emîni*, or officer of the treasure, who is also the bearer of an imperial firman to the Emir of Mecca.

On the occasion of this ceremony, money gifts were distributed to the poor.

Policemen and gendarmes led the way, and the procession wound down the hill to Beshiktash and went across by ferry from Kabatash to Scutari; a salute being fired as it embarked.

At Scutari the caravan was received by the *mutesarrif* and other high officials of both sanjak and municipality, and was escorted to tents specially arranged for the purpose, where prayers were said for the success of the Ottoman arms and for the speedy recovery of His Imperial Majesty.

CLAREMONT MISSIONARY HOME.

A Home for missionary children has been founded at Claremont, California, on a site which was in the main donated by Mrs. Helen G. Renwick. The town is not far from Los Angeles, is twelve hundred feet above sea level, and is

the site of Pomona College. There are no saloons within many miles. The circular sent out by Rev. W. C. Merritt, the secretary, says:—"Our climate here is so favorable, the advantages at Claremont are so many and so fine, it has seemed that many parents would be glad to send their children here when leaving home for their education. It is the plan and purpose of the Home Board to here erect and maintain a standard that will meet the desires of parents who must thus part with their children. We have already secured the services of the one woman known to the executive committee most desirable for Matron. We have also secured a very desirable temporary Home pending the building of our own, and we shall surround the lives of those intrusted to us with the best home influences possible. Some of the finest mothers of Claremont are on our Executive Committee which is in direct charge of the administration of the Home. In the matter of charges we have not yet reached a final decision. They cannot go below \$3.00 per week; it may be necessary, under present prices of foods, to make them \$3.50, but they will be as low as possible for such care as we shall give. We request an early notice from any wishing to place their children with us. Correspondence is solicited with any desiring further information. Our first cottage for families will be erected this summer."

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL.

A summary of the year just closing cannot be better expressed than by quoting a line from Rendel Harris,—"Look with wonder at that which is behind you."

At the Christmas and Easter vacations more boys than usual went to their homes, and returned on time to take up the studies of the new term. Fewer boys have dropped out during the year, hardly any have had serious illness to take them away from lessons. A marked spirit of earnestness and diligence has been manifest and standards have been high. Sympathy and helpfulness have shown themselves among the boys. This took the form of a generous contribution from the various classes for the poor of the village. Money and clothing were collected. Members of the senior class whose circumstances were unfortunate found their class-mates ready to stand by them in a manly way.

Bardizag boys are noted for their hearty singing, especially at the Sunday evening vesper service. This year a spirit of song seems to have seized every one, and the woods and campus have re-echoed as well as the halls. Every night the big dormitories in Pierce Hall, where the boarders, more than a hundred in number, prepare for bed have resounded from end to end. One group high in an upper corner, would start a song, to be answered by voices down below or on the other side, until every one seemed to be singing. This went on until the last bell rang, when every voice suddenly hushed and a dead silence fell.

The coming to Bardizag of Prof. Cass A. Reed of the International College of Smyrna, at a time when a strong guiding hand was most necessary, is the last and most signal

proof that the year has been one on which we shall look back with thankfulness. The members of the teaching staff have responded loyally as added responsibilities have fallen upon them.

The management of the sixty boys in the Boys' Home department has been efficiently carried on by Miss Mary Maillefer.

Twenty members of the graduating class took their diplomas on June 14. Rev. Mr. Hovivian of Nicomedia delivered the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 13th.

R. G. McN.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL

At a meeting of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, held at the Embassy last week Wednesday, it was announced that the Government of the United States had so modified its regulations as to allow of diplomatic and consular officers holding offices in the Red Cross. Thereupon the Chairman and Secretary elected last March, Messrs. Gunkel and Ryan, handed in their resignations, and Ambassador Morgenthau was reelected Chairman of the Chapter, and Consul-General Ravndal Secretary. Mr. Gunkel was made a member of the Executive Committee. The report given of the activities of the Chapter was very encouraging.

The German equipage of the battle cruiser "Yavouz Sultan Selim" (ex-"Goeben") have collected by subscription the sum of 130 liras for the benefit of their wounded Turkish comrades.

Mr. Kolousheff, Bulgarian Minister to the Sublime Porte, who had been on a brief visit to Sofia, returned to Constantinople last week Thursday.

Halil Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies, returned on Friday last from a visit to several of the central European cities.

The Armeno-Turkish weekly *Rahnüma* has been closed for three months by the censorship for having overstepped the regulations.

THE PROVINCES

The *Tasfiri Efkâr* announces that all the post and telegraph stations throughout the country have received telegraphic orders to efface all inscriptions or notices in the French language, and to use in future no language but Turkish. This measure has already been carried into effect in the post and telegraphic offices of this city as well as in respect to the shops.

Sunday, June 13th, the annual sermon at Central Turkey College was delivered by President Merrill before the students and the alumni. On Wednesday afternoon was the prize speaking contest with about two hundred guests, aside from the students. There were no graduation exercises this spring, as there has been no senior class. In athletics, a series of contests on different days were held as a substitute for Field Day; several new records resulted, among them the 100 yards in 10 3/5 seconds. The two and four mile races were also very successful.

A concert organized at Eski Shehir by the officials and others netted two hundred liras for the Red Crescent Society. The people of Eski Shehir have also contributed 40,000 pieces of underclothing to the Red Crescent.

NOTES.

After spending two years at Central Turkey College, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hill left Aintab June 15th.

Rev. and Mrs. J. P. McNaughton and Miss Janet McNaughton, who has been teaching in Constantinople College Preparatory Department, left yesterday morning for Dede Aghadj on their way to America.

OTHER LANDS.

President Wilson has definitely nominated Mr. Robert Lansing as Secretary of State in place of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Lansing has heretofore been Counsellor to the Department of State.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, July 4th, 1915.

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 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
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