

The Orient.

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JUBILEE OF ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The exercises in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Anatolia Girls' School, at Marsovan, were most successfully carried out on June 17th and 18th, in a great tent erected for the purpose just outside Fritcher Hall. The tent accommodated a thousand people, and was well filled with friends, including a gratifying number of the alumnae. The Principal of the school, Miss C. R. Willard, presided, and the exercises of Wednesday morning were begun at ten o'clock with a semi-chorus, "O Come into the Leafy Wood," followed by a prayer by President White of Anatolia College. After a piano solo by Miss Bertha Morley, — a Beethoven sonata, — the anniversary address was delivered in Turkish by Rev. H. K. Krikorian, editor of the *Rahnuma*. He said in part: —

"If we compare the condition of women today with that of the women of fifty years ago, we shall see a great change, in clothing, homes, the intelligence of the children and the higher ideals. In this great change the American ladies have had a large share, through their efforts in school training for

our girls. We therefore thank those still engaged in this work and remember with deep gratitude those who have sacrificed their lives in this noble enterprise.

"This Jubilee is however not merely to celebrate the past, but to form new ideals for the future. Let us here resolve, in the light and experience of the past and in the consciousness of the present, to live now ideally what we hope to live in the future really.

"This land is providentially at the beginning of a great epoch in its history. We have been badly defeated, but are not annihilated; our defeat and loss are but to shake us awake. And this great giant is awakening to a new national, religious, social and economic life. At this crisis we must note two things: 1) We must distinguish the two meanings of Nationalism. There is blood nationality and country nationality; and we must cultivate both, otherwise we shall not succeed. 2) Another thing is the problem of woman. The man problem involves army, trade, foreign relations, capitulations, etc. But unless the woman problem is solved along with the man problem, the country cannot be saved. Whether you regard woman "the better half," as the English say, or the "lesser half," unless you save the whole you cannot

save the part. Woman suffers under great disadvantages: oppressed, regarded as merely made for man's comfort, delicate and perforce under the protection of man. In this country she has had special disadvantages; she has been exposed to all sorts of disgrace. The question now is, how to save her. We must first adopt two fundamental principles: 1. Woman is equal to man. 2. Their circle of usefulness is different. In personal worth and dignity man and woman are equal. Give to woman her dignity and worth. They are equal in intellectual and moral capacity, and in rank. One is not the servant of the other; they are coordinate, each the supplement of the other. But each has his or her own circle of usefulness and fitness. We must therefore educate woman for her work as thoroughly as we do man for his.

"Our Western sisters are here among us as models of progress for us. But the European woman may be a model to us, but not an ideal. Behind her is a history different from our own. We must follow them but not imitate them. The development of the Eastern woman must be from the inside, not from outside, an internal and spontaneous development.

"Let us then tell woman that she is an end in herself, — that she does not exist simply for man or even for society. Give her moral and religious ideals, that she may keep her dignity. Tell her that she has wonderful capacities, mental, moral and æsthetic; that she has a work in life, for herself, her home, her nation, and God's Kingdom. Tell her too that she is not an isolated individual, she has a part in national life, and a share in it which no man can undertake.

"Let home life and school life be arranged to emphasize this. Let clubs and societies be organized, and public spirit encouraged. Let women realize the import and greatness of their task, and apply themselves to it heartily. We hope this school will continue to do its utmost for the elevation of the women of this land."

The semi-chorus gave another piece, "The Gypsies," and then Miss Prapion Gureghian, who has been connected with the school since its inception, read a carefully prepared history of the school, in Armenian. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, who in 1861 were working in the city, felt the need of a school for girls, and called Miss Anna Felician from the Haskey school and began an afternoon school, where were gathered girls and women from ten years old up to 35; some of the pupils bringing their babies in cradles to the school as well as their books. In 1863 Miss Ann Eliza Fritcher came out from America, and after spending a year in Harpout, began the boarding school in Marsovan, with eight pupils, five of whom were boarders, two of the latter from the city of Marsovan. The boarders were taken in free, the day pupils paying 15 piastres a year. After two months there were 20 pupils; in 1891 there were over a hundred, and now there are 260. Owing to the lack of schools in other towns, many came from far away. At the start the teaching of English and of music were forbidden by the Board; and even hand-work was under the ban as a lesson until 1880. Much attention was paid to the religious life of the pupils, and all the graduates were strong religious workers. In 1881, English was begun as a

voluntary lesson for which an extra charge was made of a piastre a week; but the next year it was put into the regular curriculum. Music was introduced in 1886. Owing to difficulties of travel, the absence of all carriage roads etc., most of the girls spent their summer vacations at the school or in families in the town, or else went out on religious work in villages. The dress of the pupils was simple and made by themselves out of homespun cloth. All wore *yazmas* or handkerchiefs over their heads till 1890. In the early days sewing-machines were unknown; the first one brought by Mrs. Leonard into the town was a great wonder. But in 1903 sewing-machines were introduced into the school, and in 1910 a regular department of dressmaking was begun. When the school was young, all the girls ate at a low round table in the kitchen, out of a common dish, with wooden spoons, the other utensils being of copper. But when the school moved into a new building, Miss Anna, who was in charge of the housekeeping department, introduced gradually many improvements in the arrangements. At first there were no Greek girls at all; the first to come had to take all her studies through the medium of Armenian. But in 1884 a Greek department was begun, which soon had many girls. There have been in all since the beginning three American Principals; 24 American lady teachers; 33 Armenians; 20 Greeks; beside this 15 Armenian and 4 Greek teachers from the College have helped. The school has sent forth 276 graduates, of whom all but 30 are still living. Fifty years ago there were eight girls in a low, dark room; now there are 260, of five nationalities, with higher courses, better clothing, far better accommodations, better care, ample gardens and grounds, and on the road to still better things.

Following the History, the song written by Miss A. B. Caldwell, "Anatolia Forever," was rendered by the whole school.

Then Miss Merrill of Chicago voiced the greeting of the Woman's Board of Missions on this historic occasion. She referred to her first interest in Turkey, in connection with a visit by Dr. J. K. Greene to her home when she was a little girl; and spoke in a cordial, friendly way of the character and self-sacrifice of the women in America who had worked for this school, and of their expectations for it as a place for the formation of character.

Mrs. Arousiag Iskian, of the class of '94, gave a Message from the Alumnæ, in which she expressed their gratitude to the school and their teachers, and announced that the alumnæ are raising the sum of fifty liras as a Jubilee gift to the school. She then presented on behalf of the alumnæ a large portrait of Miss Anna Felician to the school, and this was the signal for quite a demonstration in honor of "Pampish Anna," whose history is so interwoven with that of the institution. Mrs. Iskian also presented to Miss Prapion from the alumnæ two rugs; and to Miss Willard a loving-cup; and these also met with hearty approval from the assembly.

After the semi-chorus had rendered a song by Barnby, Professor Hagopian on behalf of the school made a response to the greetings of the Woman's Board and referred to the fact that that organization was also preparing to observe its

jubilee, and was to raise a fund for its educational institutions the world around. He believed it would be most appropriate if this assembly had some share in this fund. An offering was taken on the spot, resulting in some forty liras as a gift from the friends of Anatolia Girls' School. The semi-chorus then sang again, and then the whole gathering joined in singing a Jubilee Hymn, written by Rev. C. C. Tracy, D. D., to the tune "America." The exercises of the morning were closed with the benediction by Rev. F. W. Macallum, D. D.

In the afternoon, the various classes received their friends in the rooms of Fritcher Hall. And in the evening, a jubilee dinner was given by the school to all alumnae present and their friends, after which an Alumnae Association was formed and a constitution adopted and officers elected. Miss Kuludjian read the report of the committee previously appointed on such an organization, and Miss Barsamian read the names of the alumnae. Mrs. Getchell, who for a dozen years taught in the school, presented a Memorial of those who had died; and the Association was formally launched, the exercises closing with prayer by Miss Gage, former Principal of the school.

Thursday, June 18th, was devoted to two conferences, on the two questions of most vital interest to women in Turkey today. About 45 of the alumnae were present at both sessions.

The morning session was in charge of Miss Willard, the subject being Schools. She quickly put the alumnae back into the atmosphere of school girls by the opening devotional service, her subject being "a life purpose and a purposeful life." She reminded them of the purposeful life of their Master and then, speaking of the inevitable discouragements, urged them again to "set their faces" toward a goal from which nothing could turn them. She then spoke of the importance of education and the opportunity for women's influence not only as teachers in the school-room but in the community.

In the discussion in regard to what women should be responsible for, the work of the Armenian women's Educational Society with head quarters in Constantinople, was appreciatively spoken of, and the fact that in many cities women's committees were taking entire charge of the girls schools recognized as suggestive.

Miss M. I. Ward then spoke on the equipment and program. She used as examples the two primary schools in Marsovan over which she has supervision. The Gypsy school and Chai Mahalé School for poor children. The matter of program was especially stressed. She read a typical program which had been worked out in the Educational Association in Marsovan, providing for a school of four classes and showing how every child at every moment of the day could and should have definite work to do with sufficient variety to hold interest, all bearing on the subject in hand.

Mrs. Filoritza Ozanian spoke in English most interestingly of the great opportunity a teacher has to set standards on all sides of life in the city in which she works. Miss Aghavni Kuludjian, teacher in the Ipranosian Girls' High School,

Amasia, then read an excellent paper in Armenian on the moral and religious training of the ordinary public school. Miss Arshalouis Der Kaloustian read a valuable English paper on Defective Children and what can be done for them in common schools. Miss Der Kaloustian is head teacher of the Deaf School in Marsovan and illustrated her paper most interestingly by showing what had been accomplished in her own school room. Miss Frances C. Gage then spoke on the primary school. She said that after fifteen years' absence from the country she returned to find very little worthy improvement in primary teaching, though in all other lines great improvement was seen. The four great powers of childhood, — power for physical growth, memory, imagination and appreciation of beauty, which is the beginning of religion, — were presented and the duty of the primary school to provide for development on all these lines emphasized and explained. She felt that the schools were at present extravagant in the use of money because, with poor equipment and badly arranged programs, more teachers were necessary than is usual in well ordered primary schools.

The afternoon program under Miss Gage's charge was really a Y.W.C.A. afternoon. The women were eager over each subject, for all were feeling that the problems of a woman's life were increasing so rapidly in complexity that their best thought was needed on the subject. A general forum on the problems of home life was planned. Rapid questions were asked as to what were the hard things to decide about a girl's home life in these days, and the right of every girl to amusement and to work was soon concluded. The value of the right kind of a woman's society and the danger of the wrong kind was thoroughly presented. Questionable amusements, relations between young men and young women, and good trades for girls were all most wholesomely discussed. It would have surprised people in the occidental world to discover how similar the problems of the oriental family have become in these recent years and how wisely these women were able to face them.

Miss Andromache Mouradidou read an excellent Turkish paper on The Girl in School, her purpose in going, her friends, her lessons, her relations with her teachers and her plans for future work.

Miss Willard spoke for the girl at work in Turkey, as she had found her on a recent journey, what the Y.W.C.A. could do for her, and how the women of the country must help in avoiding dangers.

Mrs. Arshalouis Kasabbashian of Amasia read an interesting Armenian paper on A Girl's Religious Life in these days. She spoke of the need of consecrated lives and the danger that seemed to threaten the simple Christian experience of former years. She spoke from the churches' standpoint to educated women of the community and pleaded for sacrificing service.

The consecration service at the end brought all together in a pledge for service and united prayer for wisdom and guidance. All felt that they should be better able to be faithful to their school day ideals in the light of their wo-

manhood experiences because of this day of frank talk and thought together.

In the evening the school grand-daughters, or the daughters of the alumnae, entertained their mothers and others with a series of tableaux, in South Hall. The alumnae also attended the lecture by Sir Edwin Pears before the Archaeological Club.

On Friday evening the College gave a joint reception for the alumni and alumnae; and on Saturday evening the alumnae gave a dinner in honor of Miss Gage, with speeches of appreciation and plenty of reminiscences.

Thus was brought to a close a most inspiring and helpful celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Girls' Boarding School.

COMMENCEMENT AT GEDIK PASHA.

The closing exercises at the Gedik Pasha school were held as usual in the court of the school, which is now cement paved. The skies kindly veiled the hot sun with clouds, and a light breeze made the climate refreshing rather than otherwise. Friday afternoon last was the time, and the graduating class numbered three, — two boys and a girl; two Turks and an Armenian. The Armenian youth spoke a declamation in his native tongue, while the Turkish lad and lass both spoke in English. There were several musical numbers on the program; two for the piano, a duet and a trio; and in addition Miss Ada Binns, formerly a teacher in the school, sang three sweet pieces, with Mr. Fletcher of Robert College accompanying, and Mr. van Bommel of the Y.M.C.A. sang Schumann's *Die Beiden Grenadiere*. Unfortunately Miss Carrie Lee, who was to have played twice, was prevented by illness from attending. Rev. H. K. Krikorian, who with Miss Jones, the three members of the class and Dr. Riza Tewfik, sat on the platform, offered the opening prayer, in Turkish. The main feature of the program was an address by our philosopher friend, Dr. Riza, who, in a happy vein, spoke of the good work this school was doing in pointing the way to progress, in training the children to a life of peace with each other, in teaching the mutual interdependence of all, and in representing the ideal of brotherly love, on the foundation of a moral and manly life. He congratulated the students on their freedom and their great and unusual opportunities.

In presenting the certificates to the class that now goes out, Miss Jones drew their attention to unselfishness as the keynote of the best life, and charged them to go forth to give to others what they had there learned. Various sections of the school sang during the afternoon songs in Armenian, English and Greek.

Thus came to its close a year signal in the history of the school because of great difficulties overcome and many trying things bravely met, in connection with the repairs and additions to the building, going on during the session. Despite them all, the year has been one of good health and a large measure of prosperity. Those in charge breathe easier, now that it is over, and look forward to a much happier year beginning in the fall.

SMYRNA NOTES.

Miss Annie E. Pinneo is planning to spend next year in America. Part of the year will be spent in a well deserved rest, the other part in study. After her year at home she will return to Turkey to resume her work in the American Collegiate Institute.

The Commencement Exercises of the American Collegiate Institute were given up because of the unsettled political condition in the city and in the villages surrounding the city. Before this final decision it had been arranged that the commencement of the International College and that of the Collegiate Institute should be held together in the auditorium of the former at Paradise. Plans were beginning to assume a very tangible form, when because of the uncertain conditions, it was decided not to have the exercises. There were seventeen girls to receive diplomas this year, seven from the Collegiate department, and ten from the teacher training department.

The families of four Greek girls in the American Collegiate Institute were driven from their homes by the Turks during the recent outbreaks of Turks against Greeks. They were all compelled to flee for their lives, and were not able to save any of their possessions.

The American Collegiate Institute will open for registration September twenty-eighth. In addition to the regular work there will be the class for teacher training work and a class for kindergarten training work.

Smyrna, Turkey,
June 20, 1914.

GLADYS R. STEPHENSON

H. M. S. INFLEXIBLE.

The British dreadnaught cruiser "Inflexible," bringing Admiral Sir Archibald Milne on a visit to His Majesty the Sultan, arrived in the Bosphorus off Funduklu on Friday morning last. The Admiral immediately went up in a launch to Therapia to lunch with the British Ambassador. On Saturday afternoon Admiral Milne was received by the Sultan, to whom he was the bearer of an autograph letter from King George. In the evening the Ambassador gave a gala dinner at the Embassy in honor of the visiting Admiral; and the next evening the Sultan entertained him at dinner at the Palace.

The "Inflexible" is 534 feet long and has a tonnage of 17,250, and a speed of 25 knots. She carries eight 12-inch guns, and 14 lesser calibre guns. She presents a unique appearance because of her three unequally placed and dissimilar funnels. She was launched in 1907.

Saturday there was an all-day cricket match at Geuk-Sou, when the officers on the cruiser played the Constantinopolitans, and were beaten by seven wickets; and on Monday afternoon there were athletic sports at Kadikeny, the marines taking part in the contests. The "Inflexible" leaves this evening.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 1, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

The world mourns at the work of an assassin, whoever be the victim. For murder is foul and vile, especially when that weapon is directed against kings and those in high places. The Austro-Hungarian people deplores today the loss of the heir to the throne; and while the aged emperor is still vigorous, such a blow must be especially terrible to him. Such men as the late Heir Presumptive may be very unpopular, and persons of impulsive nature may think they do their race a service by ridding the world of such; but society is so constituted that this blow was struck not only at an individual, but against the social organism. Particularly despicable is he who strikes down so estimable a woman as the late Duchess. It is but natural that all the nations should unite in sending messages of sympathy to the Emperor Francis Joseph; and we would join in the expression of horror at the crime.

Anatolia Girls' School is open to congratulation on the success of their Jubilee exercises. We hope to have for our next issue the accounts of the Jubilee of Marsovan Theological Seminary, as also several more Commencement exercises, some of which are already in hand and are held over for lack of room. It becomes increasingly apparent that foreign schools have such a hold on the affections of the people because of the high grade of work done and their success in forming strong characters, that no amount of opposition on the part of short-sighted "patriots" can keep away students from them. The foreign schools have always delighted to see the opening and growth of successful native schools, and have done all they could to help such to a splendid life. But the function of the foreign school has not become obsolete, nor will it for many years to come. Several have recently passed the fiftieth milestone and probably they will be permitted to pass their hundredth also, with increasing usefulness to the many races of the Empire.

On Friday of this week two great bodies assemble for important meetings, the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society of London, for its diamond Jubilee, and the Western Turkey Mission in its annual meeting at Constantinople. The former organization, which in 1854 began under the name of the Turkish Missions Aid Society, holds its sixtieth anniversary in King George's Hall, the Central Y.M.C.A. building, on Tottenham Court Road, London, with afternoon and evening sessions. Among their speakers are Rev. D. N. Furnadjieff president of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, and Rev. F. G. Coan, D.D., of Persia, Rev. Harrington Lees, M. A., Rev. J. W. Ewing, D.D., Rev. H. E. Lewis, and Sir William Ramsay, LL. D. The chair will be occupied by such men as Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E., and Lord Kinnaird. A squad of boys from Spurgeon's Orphanage is expected to give an exhibition. The work of this Society has been so intimately connected with the missionary story of Asia Minor that it is unfortunate that as far as heard from till now, no representative of the present force of workers in that section has found it possible to be present. As for the meeting of the Western Turkey Mission, this is but one of three Missions of the American Board in the Ottoman Empire. The Central Mission has already begun its annual meeting, at Marash; and the Eastern Mission convenes at Harpout July 20th. Let prayer be made continually of the Church for these gatherings, that they may each be productive of great good in the history of the Kingdom.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Constantinople College mourns the death of two of its former teachers during the year. Miss Nora Silley, of the class of '97, who taught at the College for several years after graduating, died suddenly of heart disease on June 21st. She had come with other alumnae to the college on Dedication Day, and rejoiced in its new buildings and great beauty. No one realized that she was ill until suddenly she went out of this life, leaving a place in many hearts that it will be hard to fill.

Miss Gwen Griffiths died in her brother's home in America in February last. Our college has much reason to be grateful to her for her excellent teaching in physics, and for the strong and effective work she did as registrar the last year she was here. She taught in Scutari for seven years, from 1900 to 1907. She left in the middle of the latter year, and had been more or less of an invalid ever since.

I. F. D.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, July 5th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. R. Chambers, D.D.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Ernest Pye.

MRS. CATHERINE J. PARSONS.

On June 4th, Mrs. Catherine J. Parsons completed her earthly life at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Riggs, in Oberlin, Ohio. She was in her ninety-second year, and had longed to go, so that it was a glad release, as well as a painless one. She was ill but four days, following a cold on the lungs. Her grave is by the side of those of her parents, a brother, and a sister.

Catherine Jennings was born in Derby, Conn., August 30th, 1822, and when sixteen years old came to Oberlin, Ohio, where she entered the College, graduating in 1844. She was married to Rev. Justin W. Parsons on Dec. 11th, 1849, and the following April they sailed for Turkey, reaching Salonica in July, 1850. They labored here among the Jews for three years with Mr. Dodd, and then spent three years in Smyrna. In April 1856 they moved to Baghtchedjik, or Bardizag, where for two years more they were all alone, and felt the strain of this so much that Mrs. Parsons returned on furlough to America quite broken in health. She came back in 1859, and Dr. and Mrs. Greene joined them, residing at Nicomedia. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons made another visit to the homeland in 1874. In 1880 Mr. Parsons was shot and killed near Bardizag by nomad Yürüks. It was not the first time he had been in danger. Three years before he and Mrs. Parsons had been robbed by a Circassian, and he then wrote: "He might easily have shot me from behind a tree, and would have been tempted to do so had I been armed. I was not disappointed. I only wonder that I have escaped so long." After her husband's death Mrs. Parsons stayed on in Bardizag, with the exception of five years in Adabazar, till in 1897 she retired from service and made her home in Ohio.

Dr. Greene, who was away from Oberlin at the time of her death, writes of her:—"From the beginning I greatly admired her energy and devotion. She labored indefatigably for the women of Bardizag, and was one of the real founders of the Evangelical church of that town. Whatever success has attended the evangelical work in the Nicomedia field is largely due to her loving devotion."

Her four children survive her, Mrs. Electa C. Riggs and Miss Elizabeth Parsons in America, Mrs. Louisa Abbey in China, and Mr. Fred J. Parsons in France.

PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX IN BULGARIA.

A Bulgarian pastor on his recent trip to the north visited the village of Voivodovo, fifteen kilometres south of Rahovo on the Danube. Much might be written about this interesting place; but I confine myself to that which has tempted me to mention it here. In previous communications I have referred to the tolerance of the Bulgarian people, leading them to grant a religious liberty quite unknown in the other Balkan States, and even in some of the great countries. Voivodovo is one of the many proofs of this. About a score

of years ago certain Lutheran Bohemians and Slovacs living in Hungary began to feel that they could no longer endure the persecuting conditions imposed on residents in that land. After enquiring in many directions and learning that Bulgaria offered by far the most hopeful refuge, they sent some of their number to reconnoitre and, if well pleased, to negotiate with the government for a grant of land. As a result, fifteen years ago fifty families of them migrated and settled on a tract known then as "the famished plain." Now it is known as "the satiated plain;" and in the midst of its fertility stands their beautiful village of Voivodovo. Now the families number eighty-five. The liberality of the government was further shown in its offering to build their school house for them; but the immigrants gratefully declined to be nursed. The satisfaction of these strangers with their adopted fatherland was shown in the late war, when they sent a contingent of thirty men to the front. Of these, eight were killed or died, and eighteen were wounded. It was these men, known in their regiment as "the praying squad," and profoundly respected by their officers, who were the first to respond to the call for volunteers to cut the barbed wires stretched by the Turks round certain of the Adrianople fortifications. And it sounds like a page from Scotch Covenanting story to hear how, after earnest prayer, they advanced to the perilous task, when a driving rain came on so mistily thick that it completely hid them and enabled them to do their work uninjured.

I have referred to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. That Society held its Annual Meeting two weeks ago at Merichleri, a village in the Chirpan district where the first evangelical church was erected in Southern Bulgaria. Of this notable gathering also much might be written; but again I confine myself to one matter—the remarkable display of cordial amity and cooperation towards the evangelicals by their orthodox neighbors. The majority of the many guests were entertained in orthodox homes. One man boasted of having crowded thirty men into his rooms every night. The head-teacher of the national school gave up his own bed to his guests and slept on the floor; and several others did likewise. The old priest, now retired, who about forty-five years ago led the crowd that smashed and burned the first evangelical church built in the village, complained that he had not been asked for a subscription to meet the cost of the enlargement of the present edifice, and volunteered a liberal donation. Many other orthodox people gave their aid. Unprecedentedly large as was the attendance of delegates and evangelical residents, nevertheless the majority of the five or six hundred people who constantly crowded the sessions were orthodox, among them several priests. The exchange of courtesies at the farewell meeting was not only cordial, but profoundly touching. It is interesting to note that the Secretary of the Society, in his report read at the meeting, suggested that it might be better for the country, instead of ascribing its recent disasters to the sins of others, to ascribe them to its own, and instanced as outstanding illustrations the pride induced by the successes of the first war, which led them to take up the uncompromising attitude that caused the

second war; the attempted forcible conversion of the Pomaks; and the excesses committed in Macedonia, if not by the regular army, by the revolutionary bands that cooperated with it.

This Meeting, and the other signs elsewhere, seem to indicate that at last the Bulgarian Orthodox Church is beginning to see, what the Armenian Gregorian Church recognized long ago in Asia Minor, that Protestant missionary work in these lands is not a sordid piece of proselytising, but is an honestly friendly endeavor to bring light and life into churches which their own people acknowledge to be so dead as to be offensive and almost useless. If the hostility with which this endeavor was at first met drove the evangelicals into a separate camp, God would seem to have used this as the best means to provoke the old churches to jealousy and spiritual reform. And in His Own good time, when the whole lump has been leavened, He will bring about a reunion.

The venerable archimandrite resident in this town, to whom I made reference in a previous letter, having completed after thirteen years of labor the MS. of a book designed to be something of a Bible Handbook and Concordance, has just taken the unprecedented step of applying to the Mission press under my charge for the printing of it. So God leads us on.

Samokov, Bulgaria.

R. T.

12th May, 1914.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

19th session, June 22nd. The provisional measure granting a credit of Lt. 223,314 for the Hedjaz Railroad for the months of March, April and May, was approved; also the granting of Lt. 187,880 for June and July to the same road. Further an addition of Lt. 24,326 for the sanitary administration of the Hedjaz district was voted. A provisional law was then submitted regarding the destruction of insect pests. It provides for the fining of cultivators who do not inform the authorities of the appearance of such pests. At the suggestion of Zohrab Effendi, an amendment was added providing that the technical officials who when informed of their appearance do not do their duty in taking measures for their extermination be fined. The *ülema* Hadji Said Effendi attacked the Department of Agriculture vigorously, as utterly useless and as having done nothing for the country thus far. In defense the usual excuse of lack of funds was brought forward. An unsuccessful attempt was made to dispense with the discussion of provisional measures which had already been superseded. The Chamber is determined, it would seem, to hear everything the Government has been doing these past two years. The last measure passed before adjournment was that creating a political section in the prefecture of police of the Capital. The former Prefect, Azmi Bey, explained the utility of such a section, and the bill was passed despite the protest that the new bureau was created merely to provide salaries for new functionaries.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE HUMANE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

OF THE SOCIÉTÉ PROTECTRICE DES ANIMAUX.

Although the efforts of the general society have been impeded this year by the absence of nearly all of its officers, an application has been made to the Grand Vizier for a National Law for the Protection of Animals.

The draft of this law was made by Count Ostrorog, and it was cordially received by the Grand Vizier who promised to do all in his power to secure its passage by Parliament.

A formal application has also been made to the City Council for new municipal laws, and for the recognition of membership cards of the Société Protectrice des Animaux by the police, when appealed to by members to interfere in cases of cruelty.

We have been most fortunate this year in the appointment of Monsieur Dufour as municipal Inspector of Police. This gentleman is much interested in our work, and has begun a vigorous campaign against the destruction of small birds. He has instructed the police to enforce the already existing law, which forbids the snaring and liming of song birds. The day after issuing this order, Monsieur Dufour liberated 145 song birds from the 19 cages which were brought to his office by the police. "And this is not the end," Monsieur Dufour declares.

We have distributed 8484 books and leaflets in the vernaculars, besides supplying all the English and American Schools with humane literature in English.

Ten Colleges are this year competing for the Angell Silver Medal offered by the American Humane Education Society for the best original essay, or the best declamation on a humane subject. This includes all the American Colleges in Turkey, one Armenian College and one English school. This is nearly twice the number of medals offered last year.

In six other schools essays have been written for prizes of money or books. The subjects suggested by our Society were, "The Duty of Kindness to Animals," "The Practical Value of Bird Protection," and "What do Humane Societies Accomplish for Civilization?"

Eleven stereopticon lectures have been given in schools. One of these was the first lecture in a Turkish school and the result was gratifying, as the Turkish translation of Mr. Angell's little book "Twelve Lessons on Kindness to Animals," is now used there as a reader.

The excellent book "Our Dumb Animals and How to Treat Them," by Mr. E. K. Whitehead, is used this year as a text book in the Preparatory Department for Robert College, which is the first time Humane Education has formed a part of the regular course of instruction in this College. This book is now being printed in Armenian and will be distributed to the schools next September. In addition to these we have had translated and printed during the year books and leaflets in Greek and Armenian, French, and Turkish.

The Bands of Mercy have grown steadily if not very rapidly. The total number of members in the different Bands is now 4671. We frequently meet school children on the streets of Constantinople who are wearing our Band of Mercy badges.

This year circulars were sent to all the English and American schools asking for the names of graduates from this year's classes who expect to teach. Many answers have already been received. To each one we have sent a package containing instructions for forming Bands of Mercy, and other helpful literature in English, and samples of all our publications in his or her vernacular, and a subscription to "Our Dumb Animals." In this way we hope to spread Humane Education in the vernacular schools throughout the Empire.

The most encouraging thing about our work this year has been the increasing number of Armenian and Greek schools which have taken up Humane Education and many and interesting have been the letters received on this subject.

A few extracts from these letters may interest our friends. One letter says: "Often our President advises all the members to be kind both to men and animals. There is quite a difference in our members now." Another, "Once in a month I am speaking and reading of the use of the animals which are written in the books that you had sent. Last week when I was speaking about the use of birds one of the children got up and said, Oh! Teacher, to our garden come many sparrows and every day I feed them, and they are not afraid of me. They are my friends because I do not throw to them stones like before." This from a village. "I feel that these books are written for a very noble work. Please receive my sincere thanks for the books and for the kindness with which you had remembered this village. I cannot describe my condition in the loneliness of this village. I have no books nor magazines. I am hungry for books and I always read these books word by word myself, to my pupils or sometimes to other people." One Band is planning a Bazar, the proceeds of which will be used to pay the tuition of a child in their school. Another has raised a sum of money for the purchase of an old horse which the boys thought too old and infirm to work any longer. They proposed themselves to buy it and put it out of its misery. Their President writes: "I was quite encouraged to see that the reading of 'Black Beauty' was taking effect."

In Prinkipo and Halki, the prizes for the best donkeys were given and literature distributed. There were fewer donkeys than usual, as many had been taken for the war, but those left were in general in good condition. This year a similar prize will be offered to the cab drivers there.

We have received this year from the general Society a grant of £20. In addition to this we have received a few special donations and small sums from the sale of badges. We could do much more if our funds were greater, but we feel that this year's work has shown real and growing interest in our efforts.

We wish to thank again our first friends, the American Humane Education Society, who have helped us so greatly

and who have responded so unfailingly to all our numerous and varied appeals in the past, for its recent generous donation of humane literature in English, for the Angell Silver Medals, the bound volumes of "Our Dumb Animals," and an unlimited number of subscriptions to that beautiful paper.

We thank also most sincerely the friend who gave us a fine collection of slides and post cards to illustrate our lectures, and the Berliner Thierschutz Verein for its annual donation of calendars.

We are very grateful to Mr. Hosmer of Boston and Mr. Peet of Constantinople for forwarding our literature, to Dr. Constantinou for seeing our Greek book through the press, and to Mr. Djedjizian for attending to all our printing. We wish especially to thank the friends who have helped us at a considerable outlay of time and effort, by giving the lectures in the schools.

To all those who have helped us we tender our sincere thanks, and we beg for their continued interest and assistance in the future.

A. W. MANNING, *Secretary.*

The Treasurer's Report, Feb. 28, 1913, to May 20, 1914, shows receipts from membership fees and donations, sale of books and badges, special donations for prizes, grant from Société Protectrice des Animaux, and balance from last year, of 8271½ piastres; and disbursements for printing, postage, Lectures etc., of 7026½, leaving a balance in hand of 1245 piastres.

GERARD INSTITUTE, SIDON, SYRIA.

The Syria Mission at their spring meeting took action authorizing the last step in the transfer of the work now being carried on in the city of Sidon, under the name of Gerard Institute, to the foothills of Mount Lebanon, about two miles away. The Institute was originally entirely in Sidon, but as its plans enlarged, its quarters became cramped, and part of the work was transferred to the hill. During the past two or three years, Mr. Stuart Jessup, the principal, has been superintending the Institute in three separate localities, with con-

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Miss Cole of Trebizond will open a Training class for Kindergarten teachers on Sept. 14th. Only full pay scholars, and those who know English well, need apply. For particulars address

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siderable loss in finances and in efficiency. In order to make the complete transfer, he and his family will live in rooms in Ramapo Hall, until money can be secured to build a suitable residence.

Gerard Institute is the only school in Syria which requires that every student spend a certain part of each day in a manual department, under a teacher. Three departments, shoe-making, carpentry and tailoring, furnish opportunity for every boy to learn a trade. Though these departments are not conducted to earn money, but entirely for the sake of manual training for the students, they are practically paying their own way. Beulah Home for Orphans, in connection with the Institute, is caring for twenty boys. They are in school part of the day, and part of the day working on the farm of the school, or in the shoe shop.

The Mission at its spring meeting also appointed a special committee to consider the question of again opening the Teacher Training Department of the Institute, and if they feel that the time has come to again carry on this work, to draw up plans and recommendations for its successful execution. At its spring conference, the Missionary Educational Union in Syria and Palestine adopted a resolution calling for a course of Teacher Training in at least one Boys' school, to which boys from various schools could be sent. Such a work has long been a part of the plan of Gerard Institute, and it is hoped that the course can be definitely and successfully opened soon.

EMPIRE NEWS. THE CAPITAL.

Among birthday honors bestowed by King George V. we note the following: - Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum made an Earl; Sir Edgar Vincent, K. C., so long connected with the Ottoman Bank in this city, made a Baron; Dr. William Milligan of Manchester and Mr. Douglas Mawson, Antarctic explorer, knighted. Dr. Clemow, of the British Hospital in this city, is made a C. M. G.; Major Dougherty-Wylie is made a C. B.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, the well-known correspondent, has arrived in this city after visiting the region of Smyrna and Mitylene and Chios.

THE PROVINCES

The British cruiser "Chatham," the Austrian "Szigetvar" and the Italian battleship "Dandolo" have arrived in Smyrna harbor.

A mixed commission of Greeks and Turks has been appointed by the Hellenic and Ottoman Governments to make an estimate of the damage done in the recent Greco-Turkish troubles in the Aidin Vilayet. It is hoped that some basis of settlement may thus be reached.

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The Smyrna authorities have suppressed the French daily *La Réforme*, published there.

NOTES.

Rev. Edward B. Haskell, D.D., and family moved from Salonica to Philippopolis last week Thursday, and their address henceforth is American Mission, Sahat Tere, Philippopolis, Bulgaria.

Rev. Herbert A. Gibbons, Ph. D., formerly at Robert College, has taken up his permanent residence in Paris, where he and his family will be delighted to see any Constantinople friends. Their address can be ascertained from their bankers, Morgan, Harjes and Co., Boulevard Haussmann, 31.

Last Friday President Gates and family, Professor and Mrs. Manning and Miss Hart left by Austrian steamer. Dr. and Mrs. Manning are to be gone for a year on furlough in America, spending the summer first at Cortina, Tyrol.

A daughter, Elizabeth Francis, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Case at Erzroum on June 15th. Weight, 8½ lbs. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Dr. Edward P. Case of Erzroum had a narrow escape from serious injury when on June 8th, on his return from the house of a patient, he was violently thrown from his horse, and suffered a severe concussion of the brain and a scalp wound reaching the bone and requiring four stitches. Providentially no bones were broken, and he made a rapid recovery after a day in bed.

OTHER LANDS.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife were assassinated on Sunday last as they were driving through the city of Serajevo in Bosnia. A young Servian student named Princip fired the fatal shots, and was immediately arrested. Death was almost instantaneous. Earlier in the day another Servian had tried to kill them by throwing a bomb at the carriage; but this attempt was unsuccessful. The Heir-Presumptive was born in 1863, and the Duchess in 1868. The new Heir-Presumptive is the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, nephew of the murdered Archduke, who is 27 years old.

The city of Salem, Mass., has been visited by a destructive fire that is reported to have destroyed half the town and rendered 10,000 persons homeless, the money loss being represented at \$20,000,000.

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