

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 20

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 11th say :—

"At the Dardanelles the enemy made no attack by sea. On land, as a result of the attacks they made yesterday and which were repulsed with very great losses, the enemy could today undertake no serious action.

"Yesterday (Monday) morning the Russian fleet, composed of five battleships, two cruisers and twelve destroyers and some transports, approached the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus and wished to renew the demonstrations it has made once or twice unsuccessfully against the Strait and to bombard the rocks in that vicinity. While it was preparing to bombard, it was surprised by the violent fire opened against it by our armed cruiser "Yavouz" which hurried to meet it. Immediately the whole Russian fleet precipitately and in great disorder started in the direction of Sebastopol. The battleship at the head of the fleet was severely damaged by the shells of the "Yavouz." The fleet could not escape the uninterrupted fire of the "Yavouz" till they took refuge in the fortified and mined port of Sebastopol."

The despatch of the 12th says :—

"At the Dardanelles there has been no serious action; only a feeble infantry and artillery fire continues. A part of our batteries directed their fire at Aru Bournou on the enemy's rear and their landing stages. It was observed that because of the effect of this artillery fire a feeble detachment of the enemy fled in disorder to their landing stages. The day before yesterday the British battleship 'Implacable,' as it was ineffectively bombarding our batteries near the entry of the strait on the Anatolian side, was struck by four of our shells and withdrew.

"On the Caucasus front in the region of Olti, the attacks made for several days by superior forces of the enemy against our advance-guards were completely repulsed; by their counter-attacks our troops captured from the enemy some heights overlooking the vicinity."

The despatch of the 13th says :—

"At the Dardanelles there has been no important action on land. This forenoon part of our fleet attacked an English battleship in the harbor of Morto near the entrance of the Strait; this battleship sank immediately, after being struck in three places: near the captain's bridge, amidships, and at the stern.

"At the other seats of war there is no essential change."

The despatch of the 14th says :—

"At the Dardanelles, the enemy encamped at Aru Bournou on the Gallipoli peninsula is unable to venture out of their intrenchments, despite the reinforcements they have received; and the evidences of activity that they try to show at certain points fail because of our effective reply. In the south, in the Sed-el-Bahr vicinity, the enemy hold their old positions and are quiet. One of our airships has successfully thrown bombs on their camp. The reinforcements, estimated at two battalions, which the enemy had brought up to fill up their vacancies, were dispersed by the murderous fire of the batteries that we brought up.

"The ship sunk yesterday morning in Morto Bay is the English battleship 'Goliath'; the majority of the complement of this ship were drowned. This victory was won by our destroyer 'Mouavenet-i-millié.' This unit of our fleet, which, after successfully accomplishing its mission, returned unhurt, was vigorously pursued by several hostile destroyers, but the latter were compelled to retire because of the effective fire of our coast batteries. Three detonations made by explosions among the torpedo-boats were heard during their retreat. Our Asiatic coast batteries are effectively bombarding the landing stages and camps of the enemy at Sed-el-Bahr. Our batteries started a great fire yesterday in that region. The battleship 'Charles Martel,' which on the 11th was firing ineffectively on the batteries mentioned, was twice touched by our shells.

"The French cruiser 'Jeanne d'Arc' tried to disembark soldiers at Feneke, west of the harbor of Adalia; but we fired on them and the soldiers fled with loss and the cruiser itself withdrew a few moments later."

The despatch of the 15th says :—

"Yesterday there was no important action at the Dardanelles. The day before yesterday some hostile battleships opened an unsuccessful fire against our advance batteries which were effectively annoying the positions and camps of the enemy at Sed-el-Bahr; later two of them, the 'Majestic' and 'Albion,' tried to enter the Strait, but were driven away each time by our return fire.

The despatch of the 16th says :—

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou, the repeated surprise attacks undertaken yesterday toward morning against our left wing by about three battalions of the enemy with sappers and miners, were each time repulsed with loss; the enemy were driven back to their main positions by the counter-attacks of part of our troops. We have counted as many as three hundred corpses of the enemy in front of their posi-

tions. The losses of the adversary in these attacks are estimated at 1,500. We captured more than two hundred rifles and a large quantity of war material. Our losses are very small in comparison with those of the enemy. Our batteries near the entrance of the Strait were yesterday again bombarded ineffectively by the hostile ships; despite this, these batteries violently bombarded the positions of the enemy at Sed-el-Bahr. Three shells struck the British battleship 'Vengeance.' Our aeroplanes successfully dropped bombs on the enemy at Sed-el-Bahr.

"On May 1st (old style) a hydroaeroplane which flew from the French warship 'Victor Hugo,' cruising in the gulf of Akaba, was injured by our fire which made it fall into the sea. The aviator was brought on board the warship by a motorboat. The next day a skiff from this same ship, full of soldiers, tried to come ashore, but had to go back to the ship after losing five killed and wounded by our fire. The 'Victor Hugo' then disappeared from the gulf."

"There is nothing important worth noticing from the other seats of war."

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING IN MARDIN.

A pleasant break in the monotony of school life occurred in the graduation of the Kindergarten Training Class on Friday, April 16th. There were four members in the class, three of them graduates of the High School and the fourth completes her course this year. A large class of Kindergartners had graduated six years before but only one of them remains in the work.

Some of the towns and cities near us had been observing the work in Mardin and were anxious for a similar opportunity.

Miss Graf during her stay in America visited a number of Kindergartens in St. Louis and other cities. She felt however that the work as it was carried on in Germany was more suitable to the needs of the Mardin field and so planned to spend some weeks in a Training School in Berlin. On her arrival in Switzerland she found excellent opportunities in Zurich where she attended the Training Classes in connection with the Kindergarten at the Polytechnicum.

She changed her plans and turned her steps to the Deaconesses' Training School for Kindergartners in Neuen-dettelsau, Germany.

She found it very helpful and has used a number of the text-books used there.

The class has had a two years course with the following subjects: Gifts, Occupations, Mother Play, Stories, Games, Singing, Care of Children and Hygiene, Drawing, Nature Studies, Program Work, History of Education, Church History, Science of Education, Psychology.

The subjects chosen for graduating essays were: Some Duties in Child Training; Mother Play Book; Importance of Play in the Training of a Child; Life of Froebel.

On Wednesday evening the Kindergartners shared the honors of a banquet with a number of the pastors from the field who were present in Mardin at the time.

We all entered into the enjoyment of the occasion and found it a very busy happy week. R. B. N.

NEGLECT NOT THE GIFT THAT IS IN THEE.

[Address by Rev. ROBERT CHAMBERS, D.D., to the students of Robert College.]

(Concluded)

A sound body, a pure soul, and clean speech are the fit companions of each other, and combine to form a proper leadership for the young.

3. He must be a man of trained intellect.

A great educationist says that the four educational processes of a trained mind are: accurate observation; the correct reading of things observed; the faculty of drawing correct inferences from recorded observations; the power of expressing one's thoughts clearly, concisely, and cogently.

Of all men the teacher of others must be exacting with himself in these particulars. How many superficial observers and flabby thinkers owe their mental faultiness to the careless inaccuracies of their teachers!

Carelessness, insincerity, prejudice, obliquity of judgment, obstinate prepossessions, disingenuousness must be utterly weeded out of our mental make-up ere we can be counted fit to teach others.

4. Above all the teacher must be a man of exalted character, for

"How empty learning, and how vain is art,
"But as it mends the life and guides the heart!"

The chief element in an exalted character is the settled and fervid conviction that the universe is on his side. No one can enter with abandon into a task concerning whose worthiness and hopefulness he has any doubt. "And that means," as a great educator expresses it, "that we must have back of our service the great religious convictions of the love of God and the worth of men."

I do not insist that the teacher should be a "religious" man according to the ordinary denominational or national use of that term; I do not insist even that he should be required to assent to any formula of words with reference to the existence and attributes of a personal God; but I do insist that to be a man worthy of his position he must have an abiding faith in essential righteousness, truth, and love as dominating everlastingly the scheme of things and sanctioned from a source which transcends, governs, purifies, and reinforces the human will.

The great scientist, Huxley, makes education to consist in the struggle of human life to realize itself by finding out its true relation to all creation, and by training the affections and will into loving acceptance of that relation.

Every teacher should have grasped more or less the significance of life and have attained to an all-controlling desire and effort to place himself in right relations with the universe of things and men. He should be able to teach the most elementary subjects under the conviction that he has a human spirit before him which needs a key to life's locked-up stores, which are infinite. The interest to him of a problem in arithmetic or with reference to the derivation of a word lies not in the subject under discussion but in the mental awakening of the pupil. All true awakening of the mind produces not only knowledge but virtue. The teacher who has both and is able to impart both is the true teacher.

Essential features of this exalted character are ready sympathy, evenness of temper, a personality which inspires reverence, confidence and loyalty in the pupil, and which shows by face and feature and every act that it is to him joy and life to help the pupil forward.

Let me add here a list of eight tests of a teacher. This list is given in an important educational publication:—

- (a) Attendance of pupils
- (b) Discipline in the school
- (c) Tidiness of pupils and school room
- (d) Interest of the pupils
- (e) Acquaintance with the pupils' character and environment
- (f) Interest in outside activities
- (g) Accuracy in keeping records and in making reports
- (h) Teaching ability.

And this leads me to add that the school teacher is a social worker. He is a man with broad social and human sympathies. He lives not only in the classroom but also in the community. Especially in the primary and intermediate grades he works not only for the child but for the child's home.

The child often comes from a home where the life is irregular, the meals poor and neglected, discipline wanting, ideals low. The child is too often sacrificed to the poverty or exigencies of the home.

The teacher must never fail to regard himself as one of the means for correcting and elevating social conditions in the home and through the home.

One has said, "No age ever believed more than our own in education, in the ethical, in life. No age ever demanded more imperiously the best that education, ethical living, and the richest experiences of life can give." Let me add that no age ever demanded more imperiously that the trainers of our children, the leaders of thought in our communities, the directors of the arts and sciences among us, the men whose profession stands for progress, skill and character among men in every land and every walk of life should be men among men, furnished to every good work, representatives of scholarship and character.

With all this we must be careful not to underestimate the difficulties to be met with and the obstacles to be over-

come. This is a practical world and we must see to it that its conditions are met with wise precautions. One of our philosophers speaks of "passing from the easy and careless to the sober and strenuous mood." No one has a remotest chance to reach true manhood who sets himself to find the road that is easy and free from obstacles. He must develop the sober and strenuous mood in order to make himself worth while in this work-a-day world. As Carlyle says, his life is a success, not when he has reached victory, but when he has attained to the consciousness of battle. When he has come to grips with his life work he has there and then entered upon the high road to accomplishment of something worth while.

IV. Shall we now give a few moments to the contemplation of some of the rewards offered by the teaching profession.

1. The lowest of these rewards is a living, coupled with chances of promotion.

A young man, a Robert College graduate, who had become deeply interested in the study of biology, consulted a Cambridge professor of biology as to the prospects of that branch of science and the opportunities likely to open up before one devoting himself to it as a life work. The professor highly commended the young man's enthusiasm and his choice of a life work, but intimated that a biological enthusiast without private means would find it necessary to provide himself in some other way with a means of livelihood. That young man's enthusiasm and devotion increase, to the utter exclusion of anxious thought as to whether it may be penury or abundance that awaits him in the pathway of his choice. May Divine Providence save the profession from all such as would enter it for a living! Two things should decide the man,—the call of his inner life, and the opportunity to do useful work. But I presume it will be found that on an average the competent and faithful teacher is as sure of a respectable living as he would be if he entered any other profession. Besides that it is quite worth while living on crusts in a good cause. Many a disappointed grasper at fortune would gladly give his accumulated fortune for the chance of doing that.

As to opportunities of promotion:—There are many prizes in this profession. In fact every position it offers may be made a prize. The one imperious demand is, "Keep yourself persistently at your best," not for the sake of the higher position, but for the sake of the work itself. Let the higher position seek you. If you have kept yourself at your best it will find you ready; if you have failed to keep yourself at your best you deserve no promotion.

2. A much higher reward which this profession offers is the appreciation and gratitude of those you have taught. To witness the growth of love and generous human instincts in your pupils; to have the consciousness that you have become part of the soul-life of men, the contemplation of whose good and useful careers makes your heart glow with an exhilarating pride; to have a man who is doing a man's

work in the world point you out to his companion and say ; "that teacher made a man of me, taught me the meaning of life, started me on the way to manly living, and helped me to see how I might strive to prove myself worthy of the sun that shines upon me" — surely this is a reward which the gods might envy you the enjoyment of.

3. Then there is the multiplication of your personality in the lives of those who have come under your instruction and influence. If you have a thought, an idea, a moral endowment, a quality of life that will help the toning up of human society, what stimulation there is in the thought that through the thousands of lives your soul has touched in the intimate association of teacher and pupil your contribution to humanity's uplifting is increased a thousand fold.

You have the opportunity of multiplying yourself in many lines of life. You inspire young men to follow you with right ideals in the same profession ; you promote social reforms through the men you have prepared as leaders in the community ; you influence the course of legislation and help to build up nations by means of the citizens into whose minds, while they were yet plastic, you have instilled true ideals of human liberty, mutual rights, and world-brotherhood. To adapt some words of Byron:—

They never fail who strive

In a great cause: Though years
Elapse, they but augment the deep and sweeping
[thoughts

Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.

4. But no doubt you will feel that the crowning reward for yourself is the possession of a lifelong enthusiasm, an ideal towards which you always work and whose sublimity forever beckons you on. This is the best gift life has to offer. Without it life is humdrum or meaningless ; with it life is one grand song, having indeed its higher and lower notes, its intervals of sadness and of stormy battering at heaven's gates, but a song that the eternally useful and beautiful in the human soul has set to heaven's measure. Wordsworth has expressed it in his lines "To a Skylark." The song of the lark in the high heavens glorifies the poet's plodding, every-day round of duty with the sanction of unconquerable hope :

"I have walked through wildernesses dreary,
"And today my heart is weary ;
"Had I now the wings of a Faery,
"Up to thee would I fly.
"There is madness about thee, and joy divine
"In that song of thine ;
"Lift me, guide me high and high
"To thy banqueting-place in the sky.
"Alas! my journey rugged and uneven,
"Through prickly moors or dusty ways must wind ;
"But hearing thee, or others of thy kind,
"As full of gladness and as free of heaven,
"I, with my fate contented, will plod on,
"And hope for higher raptures, when life's day is done."

THE ORIENT

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

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MAY 19, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

By error a sentence in the first part of Dr. Chambers's address in last week's issue gave a wrong impression. In the second column of page 130 the sentence beginning " Truth expressed in words " should continue— "is veracity ; in life, is true men and women." And this sentence should have been in quotation marks.

NOTES FROM INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE SMYRNA

On Friday morning, May 7th, Professor Lawrence gave the fourth address to the student body in the series being given this year on the subject "Important P's." The series is as follows; Purity, Patriotism, Purpose, Preparation, and Personality. Professor Lawrence spoke on "Preparation" and gave a most helpful address in which he encouraged the students to prepare themselves for future usefulness by reading the best books, especially the lives of noble and great men. The next address will be by Dr. MacLachlan on the subject of "Personality."

The Young Men's Christian Association elected officers for the coming year at their Annual Meeting in the Y.M.C.A. room on Friday evening. The following officers were elected; President, George Michelides; Vice-president, Savas Arghyriades; Secretary, Nazaret Hekimian; Treasurer, Basil Giras; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Kegham Der Sarkissian. The reports of the outgoing cabinet were read and accepted. These reports show a year of progress in the life of the Association and determination to advance next year.

During the winter the members of the faculty families have met each week for a discussion group and for prayer. The subject taken up has been "The Manhood of the Master." The basis for these discussions has been Harry Fosdick's little book on this subject.

The Arrow Patrol had a banquet last week in the Scout Room in honor of their winning the championship shield offered by the Scout-master of the Troop, Mr. Harlow. There were several speeches and Mr. Harlow presented the patrol with a bronze shield inscribed with the scout emblems and with the record of the patrol victories.

At present the college is very much engaged in base ball. The Scouts have just concluded an exciting series between the patrols which was won by the Arrows. Now a combined Scout team is to play the college team for the Base Ball Cup offered by Mr. Birge. Six games are to be played. On any afternoon this month an American who happened to stray on our campus would surely think that he had strolled into some American town. Such words as "pretty sacrifice," "now for a two bagger," "out on first," "the pitcher's got a glass arm," etc., charming the ear on all sides. Base Ball is a good healthy game and it has come to stay in this college. It is an ideal game for Turkey where the climate is just right for Base Ball and we advise any colleges or schools that do not play this game to send for a few balls, bats, and gloves. We are most anxious for the day when International College can meet S. P. C. and Robert College on the diamond.

May 10, 1915.

S. R. H.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

We are pleased to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Bowen and Mr. and Mrs. Luther Fowle, the first of the Hissar summer colony to come among us this year. Dr. and Mrs. Bowen will occupy Prof. Watson's apartment and Mr. and Mrs. Fowle will live in the house vacated last fall by Mr. Hartley.

Dr. Post has given three lessons in bandaging to a large class of the community who are eager to help, when they shall be needed, in the relief of the wounded. Mr. Way has undertaken the kindly work of collecting flowers which he and small parties of friends distribute among the wounded at the hospitals. The eagerness and gratitude with which they are invariably received is proof enough of the value of such giving.

The final talk in the series of University life addresses, was given by Mr. Gfeller on Student Life in the Swiss Universities.

Last Wednesday afternoon Miss Silliman of Constantinople College gave us the rare pleasure of a program of piano music rendered with that ease and delicacy of technique for which she is justly noted. Especially masterful was her rendition of the Chopin waltz and the Dohnyani Rhapsody. Her performance of a Russian song in a piano setting by Glinka gave great pleasure to the audience.

The fourth and last of Prof. Estes' organ recitals with the assistance of the College choir and Mrs. Barnum, was, like all the preceding, varied and impressive. The audience was kept within the capacity of the hall by the issuance of tickets, and there was less disturbance and irreverence to mar the effect of the music than on any preceding occasion. It was,

as such an occasion should be, an opportunity for those to whom music makes a spiritual appeal, to worship God in the beauty of holiness. The program, which had first been planned for an Easter vesper service, included numbers from the Malling Christus suite, "Gethsemane," "Golgotha," and "Easter Morning." Both organist and instrument responded superbly to the big effects called for in this music. The rest of the numbers were of a more usual organ-like variety, in the last of which, especially, the fine clear technique of the organist was heard at its best. The Choir sang with great finish two choruses and an obligato to an Ave Maria in which Mrs. Barnum sang the solo with beautiful coloring. At the close of this year's vesper services we cannot refrain from expressing once more our sense of deep obligation to Mr. Dodge for the magnificent gift he has made to the College in this powerful instrument. Not only has it added to the beauty and impressiveness of our religious services and hence to the most significant mission of the College, but it has also given us one more means of appeal to the appreciation and gratitude of the city and communities in which we live.

On the Sunday evening of the monthly holidays the American Consul-General, Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, spoke very informally to a large company of students upon reminiscences from his full and varied life, dwelling with much interest upon his experience as a frontiersman in the process of "winning the West." He took occasion, however, to emphasize the life principles which in the first place led him to choose so rugged a mode of living when he might have continued in the easy path of European aristocracy, and which were strongly enforced in his acceptance of them during his struggles in the mountains and on the prairies. These were a sense of the bigness of God and the insignificance of man; a refusal to accept the undemocratic and pessimistic ideals of Europe; an eagerness for activity that led him into a reverence for manual labor and a genuine enjoyment of it; and finally, the realization that in the struggle to establish and maintain a strong character lies not only success but all true happiness.

E. B. W.

THE SHWEIR SUMMER SCHOOL.

The success of the Shweir Summer School last year warrants its continuance. This school is under the direction and instruction of the teaching force of the Syrian Protestant College, and it is planned to meet the needs of three classes of students for whom hitherto there has been no adequate provision.

The purpose of the school is to provide an opportunity for those students, who have failed in their college courses, to make up those courses so as to continue with their classes. The S. P. C. accepts the satisfactory completion of the Summer School courses as making up conditions imposed.

The second category are those students who wish to enter College in the fall but do not feel sufficiently prepared to pass the entrance examinations. Special opportunity will

be given to those who are not thoroughly prepared to enter the Schools of Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Commerce, and Medicine.

There is still another class of students, those who live too far away to go home during the vacation. Such students will find the school a delightful place to spend the summer amid pleasant and congenial surroundings with the added privilege of pursuing some course of study under competent instruction.

Shweir is a village on Mt. Lebanon, five hours east of Beirut, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, which gives it a delightful climate. The school occupies the Mission premises, the grounds of which are ample for recreation and games, and the walks and views in the neighborhood of Shweir are among the most beautiful in the Lebanon. All classes are held in the morning, leaving the afternoons free for study and recreation. No classes are held on Saturday and Sunday. At the end of the course written examinations are held.

Among other teachers in attendance on the school the following will conduct courses: Prof. Kurban, Prof. Patch, Prof. Jurdak, Prof. Nelson, M. Wuthier, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Butler, Mr. Munson, Miss Huffnagel, Mr. Willett, Mr. Greene and Mr. Murr.

There is a Boy Scouts camp in connection with the School. The Scouts are encamped near the School grounds but apart from the dormitories. Only boys from 11 to 15 are admitted to the Scouts camp. They will be under the charge of the College Scout Master.

Any inquiries for further detailed information and terms will be answered at once on application to President Howard S. Bliss, Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria.

W. B. A.

THE MISSIONARY SUCCESSION.

Nobody has put in a claim to beating the record of Philippopolis Station as to the number of children in a missionary family. Nine seems to have it at present. But while not aspiring to that record, the Western Turkey Mission calls the bluff on the general term Missionary Succession. The twenty-two families now connected with the Mission can boast fifty-six children, big and little, though six of these families have joined the mission since 1910.

Further, of the missionaries now under appointment in this Mission, at least eleven are children of missionaries, five of these being also grandchildren of members of this Mission. Aside from these, there have been at various times as members of the Mission twelve other children or grandchildren of missionaries, some of whom have joined the invisible army while others are carrying on Christian work in other fields. Five more are now connected with various colleges within the bounds of the Mission, though not under appointment as regular missionaries. At least six others, children of this Mission, are under appointment in other missions in Turkey, and several more have so served for different periods.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Van Bommel, of the Constantinople Y. M. C. A., are rejoicing over the arrival, on Monday morning the 17th, of Irene Van Bommel, who is reported to weigh nine pounds.

Mr. Dorizas, of Robert College fame, now studying at the Univ. of Pa., won the intercollegiate wrestling championship in the unlimited weight class by throwing his two opponents in a total of less than three minutes' wrestling.

THE PROVINCES

The enrolment at the Syrian Protestant College for the year now stands at 892. This is only about 60 less than last year.

Consul-General W. Stanley Hollis of Beirut a few years ago introduced from Lorenzo Marquez, in South Africa, the paw-paw or melon tree. Rev. Dr. Ford has now a grove of the trees that have reached bearing maturity, and he is enjoying the fruit. At least five ways of eating the fruit have been evolved in Syria. One of Dr. Ford's trees bore 45 "melons."

NOTES.

We very much regret to announce the serious illness of Miss Maria Jacobsen, the Danish nurse, at Harpout.

The wedding of Miss Jean Perry, daughter of Rev. Henry T. Perry, D. D., of Sivas, and Mr. Carleton Severance of Salt Lake City, will take place on June 5th. They will make their future home in Salt Lake City.

NOTICES.

The Manning String Quartette with the kind assistance of Mrs. H. H. Barnum will give a recital at Constantinople College on Wednesday, June 2nd, at 4 P. M., for the benefit of the Red Crescent. The public is cordially invited.

The annual College Concert will be given at Constantinople College on Friday, May 28th, at 3 P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend.

OTHER LANDS.

At the funeral of Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale, on April 13th, among the pallbearers were ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President William H. Taft.

In the April number of the *National Geographic Magazine* is an illustrated article on "Bulgaria and its Women," by Miss Hester D. Jenkins, Ph.D., formerly connected with Constantinople College.

The Government of the Portuguese republic is having a hard time to repress a powerful revolt that seems to have its centre in the navy.

King Constantine of Greece is seriously ill with a form of pleurisy.

The Salandra ministry in Italy resigned last week; but after offering the premiership to three other statesmen in turn the King has recalled Signor Salandra.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, May 23rd, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. A. C. Ryan.
- UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Professor E. B. Watson, Ph.D.
- CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

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