

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 29

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

31st session, July 12th. The budget of the department of Justice was under discussion, and the members took the chance to complain of many things. One was regarding the foreign assessors in the mixed courts, who were characterized as Janizaries. A deputy from Baghdad complained that Arabic was not allowed in the courts there, while it was the language of the people. To the complaint that judges were frequently deposed, the Minister, Ibrahim Bey, said that during the past year 6 magistrates had been pensioned, 128 had been transferred, 139 had resigned, 42 had been considered as having resigned since they did not proceed to the posts assigned to them, and only 126 had been dismissed or placed on trial. It seems that the expenses of sending students abroad for study come under this budget; and there was much complaint, not because the amount assigned for the purpose had been cut down from 500,000 piastres to 350,000, but because any students were sent abroad at all, since no benefit was apparent from the scheme. But the majority thought otherwise.

32nd session, July 13th. The budget of Marine gave a grand chance for patriotic oratory, and also for violent criticism. A deputy compared the danger of a foreign invasion to the deluge, and warned his fellow-countrymen to build arks, as Noah did, for safety. The most interesting moment was when a deputy complained of the appropriation asked for *hodjas* and *tekkes*, which had no relation to the navy. He was misunderstood by several, who thought at first he was a non-Moslem, and were much excited at the insult to their religion, till they found the speaker was a *hodja* from Baghdad! The whole budget was finally voted. A bill providing for the regulation of the government of the Djibal region of Yemen through the celebrated Imam Yahya, was passed. The first reading was accorded to the budget for the Ministry of Interior, which includes the sum of Lt. 10,000 for a census of the empire, and Lt. 15,000 for constructing new prisons. The budget of the Sheikh-ül-Islamate introduced a heated debate on methods of Moslem theological instruction; but the whole budget was easily passed. Lt. 40,000 were voted for the salaries, expenses etc., of the two Inspectors-General of the Armenian provinces and their staffs. The discussion of the Public Security budget was begun, and adjourned. During the session the imperial order was announced, prolonging the parliamentary session ten days, till July 22nd.

33rd session, July 14th. The budget of Public

Security, or the Police, was passed through with little opposition, save that one section was sent back to the committee for revision. That of Public Instruction raised much discussion, both as to standards of education in the higher schools and as to the utility of sending students abroad; and the meagreness of the amount set apart for education was emphasized. A comparison was drawn with Roumania, which spends annually seven million liras for education, as compared with the paltry half-million here proposed. The Minister of Public Instruction announced that more attention was to be given for some years to the teaching of French, English and German in the university and the lyceums, so that the students might profit by visits from foreign professors.

In the Senate on this day Mr. Georgiades, Senator, was reprimanded, and suspended for three consecutive sittings, for having spoken of a certain provisional law in a disrespectful way, this being deemed an insult to the Senate.

34th session, July 15th. The budgets of Public Instruction and of the Real Estate Office (*Defter Hakkani*) were passed. In connection with the former it was explained that the loan of Lt. 600,000 authorized by a provisional law, was to be used for the construction of school buildings, which task would be committed to a foreign firm, at least for the ones to be built in Constantinople. Many propositions for added sums for new schools were rejected; but a Van deputy secured an increase of Lt. 1500 so as to send 50 Kourdish students to the normal school in Van and thus get ahead of Hoff Bey, who would surely demand that some such thing be done for the poor neglected Kourds. There was much criticism of the operations of the Real Estate Office; and Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, acknowledged that it needed reform, but declared that this would take several years, even with the foreign specialist they were engaging for the purpose, for whose salary and expenses the Chamber thereupon voted a supplementary grant of Lt. 2,557.

35th session, July 16th. The gendarmerie, war and agriculture budgets were on the docket. On the gendarmerie list there are 43,200 men; and the amount required to keep them is Lt. 2,213,453. The guarding of the palace of Beylerbey, where the ex-Sultan is confined, is now entrusted to this department instead of to the army. When the military budget came up, Enver Pasha, Minister of War, addressed the Chamber and asked for their approval in his plans for a reorganized and rejuvenated army, with which he hoped the nation might get revenge for the dark days they had traversed. Inspired by these patriotic words, the Chamber voted the whole budget of Lt. 5,990,000 without discussion.

However, notice was given that an extraordinary credit of another Lt. 5,000,000 would be demanded, "to complete the armaments with a view to being ready against all eventualities." As for the budget of the Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, Mines and Forests, the very name suggests the difficulty. The Department is overloaded with duties of such a miscellaneous nature that agriculture gets a very poor show. Consequently in a country so prevalently agricultural, there are many discontented. The Under-Secretary of the department acknowledged that of the 397,000 liras allotted to it, only 90,000 go to agriculture.

36th session, July 17th. Continuing to debate on the agriculture budget, many deputies proposed amendments curtailing the expenses, but the only one that passed was one abolishing the statistical bureau and reducing the amounts for payment of certain other functionaries. The Minister, Süleiman Effendi el-Bustani, made a statement of his achievements and desires, which was favorably received. So many speeches were made that the President called the attention of the House to the fact that each minute spent in the Chamber cost the State two liras. Finally the members got worn out and the budget was passed. That of the Evkaf followed and was quickly disposed of. The receipts and expenditures of this department are managed separately from the rest of the budget.

37th session, July 18th. A provisional measure by which the administration of the Hedjaz Railroad is transferred to the Department of the Evkaf, was carried. Oskan Effendi, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, then presented the budget of his department with a statement of the reforms introduced during his term of office, including daily service of mails with distant cities like Baghdad and Diarbekir; the introduction of motor-bus service for mails in the capital and its probable extension to the Samsoun-Sivas, Konia-Caesarea-Sivas, Aleppo-Baghdad and other lines; the lowering of telegraphic rates and the increase in receipts for the Ministry, as well as the loyal response met with on the part of the personnel of the service. His speech was well received, and despite certain complaints as to officials having been discharged, the budget was passed as presented.

38th session, July 19th. The Chamber reconsidered its action of two days before, and restored to the Ministry of Agriculture its statistical bureau. A bill granting a life pension of Lt. 62 1/2 per month to the widow of the late Mahmoud Shevket Pasha was passed. The salaries of two judicial inspectors, to be attached to the service of the Inspectors-General of the eastern provinces, were voted. The budget of the Foreign Affairs Ministry was passed, with an added Lt. 4,500 for traveling expenses. While the budget of the Department of Public Health was being discussed, the Grand Vizier and Sheikh-ül-Islam entered with the whole cabinet, to present their

CABINET PROGRAM

and ask for a vote of confidence. Talaat Bey read the ministerial program which took over half an hour to read. It reviewed the events of the past year, since in June 1913 the present Cabinet took up the reins. The whole exposé

was of what had been done, and on this basis they asked for a vote of confidence, not on the basis of any promises for the future. After referring to the decision of the Kiamil Pasha Cabinet to submit to the counsels of Europe and give up the fight, the declaration went on to describe eloquently the advance of the army under the lead of the present cabinet and the retaking of Adrianople. It then spoke of the treaties concluded with the surrounding nations, the important new laws passed, the revision of the civil and penal codes, new steps in education of girls; and finally the reorganization of army and navy by the securing of German and British officers, and the new military law by which every man in the country is to serve, but only two years instead of three. At the close of the discussion which followed, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence by 213 to 1, and proceeded to the order of the day. It was decided to hold night sessions as well, so as to finish all necessary business by Wednesday,—today. At seven o'clock therefore a recess was taken and the night session began at 9:20 and continued till 12:10. The budget of the Ministry of Public Works, comprising Lt. 556,823, was passed; and then Salah Djimdjoz Bey presented a motion calling for the impeachment of the members of the former cabinets of Moukhtar Pasha and Kiamil Pasha, on eight specified charges. The motion was referred to the fourth bureau for discussion.

On Wednesday the 22nd instead of adjourning, the Chamber listened to the Imperial *Iradé* summoning them to sit for two weeks longer, to end up the business committed to them. They therefore took a recess till Saturday only.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

[We gladly give herewith entire the account of this gathering sent us by our Turkey delegates.]

A conference of the World's Young Women's Christian Association has been held every four years since 1898. The fifth quadrennial conference, which took place in Stockholm from the 10th to the 18th of last June, was a revelation of the breadth and depth of the movement and promised a future of continued growth. Eight hundred delegates from twenty-five countries were present, among whom were several native representatives from the Far East. A most interesting series of addresses was given on "The Unfolding of the True Plan for Women in God's Purpose for the World." The speakers were of many nationalities, and the addresses were delivered in one of the three languages—English, French and German—followed usually by summaries in the two other languages, and occasionally by translations into Swedish. The unity of spirit which dominated the conference was felt most deeply at the services of intercession.

Not less interesting and helpful than the formal meetings were the social hours, which, thanks to the generosity and to the excellent planning of the Swedish hostesses of the conference, were frequent and delightful. Several receptions were given to the entire body of delegates, and every day

visits to places of interest and excursions were arranged. The two delegates from Turkey who were present were Mrs. G. Bie Ravndal and Miss Anna Welles. A fuller account and one or two of the principal addresses of the conference will be published in the October number of the *Association Quarterly*.

The following extract, translated from *Svenska Morgenbladet* (Swedish Morning Post), describes one or two of the initial social gatherings in connection with the conference.

"Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden had graciously invited all the delegates and members of the Y. W. C. A. World's Conference to a Garden Party in the "Logaarden." The Conference held a short session on Wednesday afternoon in the Blasieholm Church which was tastily decorated with flags and potted plants.

"Miss Reynolds, presiding officer for the day, welcomed the delegates to this 5th World's Conference of the Y. W. C. A. She expressed the hope that the motto, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts," might be a living reality to the members of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Reynolds then closed with a short prayer. After Miss Stevenson had made some announcements, the time had come for the delegates to leave for the Palace. The weather was everything that could be desired. The park with its masses of lilacs, its playing fountains and the glittering waters of the sea in the background, was gradually filled with the 600 delegates in more or less elegant toilettes.

"The music soon announced the arrival of the royal host and hostess, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess with their party. Prince and Princess Bernadotte and daughters had arrived earlier. The more prominent members of the Conference were then introduced to the royal host and hostess.

"While the bounteous and delicious refreshments are being served, we will make a short tour among the delegates of 25 different countries.

"The first person we meet is the Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave President of the Conference, and there is Miss Spencer, the Gen. Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., also Misses Stevenson and Knight. Everywhere you meet Secretaries, mostly English and American, stationed in various places all over the world.

"A very interesting and happy person is the little Miss Chun, National Physical Director from Shanghai; she looks so picturesque in her native dress. She told us in a natural and lively way her introduction to the Crown Princess and their conversation.

"Another pretty representative of her race is Miss Watanabe from Tokio, dressed in a hand painted silk costume with wonderfully wide sleeves.

"A stately and dignified lady is evidently the Indian doctor from Bombay, Dr. Karmarkar, in her red gold-embroidered robe. Her serious and intelligent look gives one a strong impression of the cultured woman of the East.

"Our trip has taken some time and our royal host and hostess are departing, this is of course the sign of leave taking for every one. The beautiful garden is soon quiet once more, but the occasion will always remain a happy memory with every delegate."

The Swedish Y. W. C. A. had arranged a most successful reception for the delegates in the hall of the Free Masons on Wednesday evening. The young lady students acted as ushers. About 8 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive and promptly at 8 the Crown Princess came.

The program opened with a couple of very well rendered songs by a chorus of ladies. Miss Anna Roos greeted the guests and bade them welcome to Sweden and to the Conference. Then followed several speeches on the various branches of woman's work, interspersed with delightful songs.

After the official part of the program the delegates were invited to the large hall downstairs where a fine supper was served, and where "old friendships were renewed and new friends were made."

The kind ladies gave us later several songs which were not on the program, but which were nevertheless very much appreciated.

The Swedes are known to be hospitable, and our experiences in Stockholm fully showed us the truth of this. Every thought had been given for our comfort and pleasure. Such delightful excursions and visits to the various places of interest had been arranged, and our smiling, patient and never tiring guides were always there ready to help and direct us.

COMMENCEMENT DAYS AT SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The play of Julius Caesar on June 13 in West Hall was the fourth dramatic production of the Students' Union. It was given under the direction of the Department of English. New scenery was designed and painted by the students under the direction of Professor Nelson and Mr. Hoffman. Ninety-six new costumes were prepared under the direction of Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Dodge. They were in remarkably fine taste and correct to classic models. The parts were well sustained, that of Brutus by Mr. Bushrui of Persia, that of Caesar by Mr. Terzian, and that of Antony by Mr. Tin being particularly well sustained. The populace acted their parts with individual responsibility and were more like people and less suggestive of the conventional stage mob than we have seen in many a production. The Auditorium in West Hall was filled to overflow. The College Band played in the rotunda during the intermission.

President Bliss' Baccalaureate Sermon was preached from the text "And the Truth shall make you free." The Anglo-American community on that Sunday worshipped at the College.

Again West Hall was filled to overflowing to attend the Graduating Exercises of the Nurses' Training School, when five young nurses, trim in their blue uniforms and white aprons and caps, received their diplomas after three years of service. Dr. William Van Dyck delivered a witty address in Arabic, and Dr. Webster gave earnest and practical counsel in an address in English.

Wednesday was the great day of the year. All the morning busy and tasteful hands were decorating elaborately

Assembly Hall. At 1 o'clock the Alumni and members of the graduating classes sat down to a bountiful collation in the great Common Room of West Hall, about 200 in all. Among the after-dinner speeches was one by Professor Porter who retires from the Chair of History and Psychology, to be succeeded next year by Professor Nelson Ph. D., who now holds the Chair of English. Professor Porter's speech was reminiscent of the growth of the College, from the days of small things to the eve of its assuming its status of a University. At 4 o'clock the long procession formed in the rotunda of West Hall, led by the Grand Marshal, followed by two cavasses of the American Consulate in their gorgeous uniforms and silver-headed staves, each bearing an armful of the coveted diplomas. Then followed the Consul General, the Vice Consul, Dr. Mazhar Pasha and his Colleagues of the Imperial Commission, the Director of the Military Hospital, Rev. Dr. William Jessup who read the Scriptures and offered the Prayer at the Exercises; then the Alumni followed by the graduating classes of the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Pedagogy, School of Commerce, School of Pharmacy, and School of Medicine (there was no graduating class in the School of Dentistry this year); then the Faculty in the inverse order of their seniority, the President and venerable President Emeritus closing the line. More than 100 persons were present in Assembly Hall. The speeches were concise and interesting: "Heroism in Medicine" by Mr. Kalbian B. A., of the School of Medicine, "The Rôle of Analytical Chemistry" by Mr. Baroody of the School of Pharmacy, "The Merchant of To-day" by Mr. Hilal of the School of Commerce, "Unity of Social Progress" by Mr. Atiyeh of the School of Arts and Sciences. The College Band played the March for the procession, and during the exercises the College Orchestra rendered selections. One of the pleasant features in the exercises was the Ottoman National Hymn sung by a choir of students under the direction of Mr. Wedi Sabra, the composer of the Hymn and a former student of the College. After the Commencement Exercises the Seniors of the School of Arts and Sciences dedicated a cedar tree near College Hall; and the Imperial Commission, Medical Faculty and the students of the Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy were photographed in a group. That afternoon 3 received the Advanced Normal Certificate, 26 received the degree of B. A., 9 that of Bachelor of Commerce, 13 became Masters of Pharmacy, and 35 Doctors were graduated. The classes in the Arts and Medicine are by far the largest that have yet graduated.

On Wednesday evening a most delightful Reception was held in the Common Room of West Hall. Members of the Graduating Classes, their friends, the College Community and guests from the Anglo-American Community in the city made a fitting crown to the exercises of a full and very enjoyable day.

W. B. A.

H. R. H. the Khedive of Egypt arrived today from Europe by the Roumanian steamer, and will spend a fortnight or so at his palace at Chiboukli.

SIDON SIFTINGS.

At the spring meeting of the American Mission in Syria, a vote was passed to the effect that a Life of Christ should be published in Arabic, as soon as the manuscript could be prepared. Dr. George A. Ford of Sidon station has undertaken to write the book, and is already at work. It is hoped the book will serve the double purpose of meeting the strong present demand for a Life of Christ suitable for general reading, and that it will also be suitable for a textbook for the higher classes in the Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools, where Arabic is the language. It may be decided, however, to try to meet the two demands separately, with a Life of Christ, and a separate brief outline, with suitable questions, after the general plan of the Blakeslee Series of Graded Lessons in the Bible.

The graduating class of the Sidon Seminary, and the next highest class, entertained the graduating class of Gerard Institute for boys, with the teachers of both schools, one evening during the closing weeks of school. This is the first time the students of the two schools have ever met in any joint social way of this sort, and the innovation was undertaken with some misgiving. However no single unpleasant feature marked the evening's program, (unless it be the fact that the girls won most all the victories in the games and contests!) and everyone rejoiced in the innovation.

During the winter months Mrs. Jessup and Mrs. Scherer, assisted by a number of the Protestant ladies of Sidon, conducted a most interesting Bible and sewing class for Moslem women. The plan followed was to invite the women to come to the class on Friday afternoon, to sew. Each woman who came was given a piece of cloth large enough to make herself a garment of some sort, which was to be her own, after she had attended a fixed number of meetings. During the meeting, the women were taught Bible verses and hymns, and listened to the telling of different Bible stories. So many women came that the room where the meeting was held became too small, and a second class had to be formed, when the first closed its period of weeks, from those women who had attended the first series of meetings without receiving cloth.

Two excellent meetings have been conducted recently by two societies of the Boys' School, with the Girls' School as invited guests. One was by the Missionary Society, the other by the Morning Star Society. The first was held on Sunday afternoon, and Dr. Ford presided. This society holds monthly meetings, at which papers are read on missions in different lands. The money raised during the year is given by vote of the society to some Syrian work, or to some needy work in other lands. The second was held at sunset on a Friday evening, and Mr. Helu, assistant principal of Gerard, presided. Four-part chorus singing by the boys, a number of Arabic airs and words, and music by a quartette consisting of Mrs. Jessup of Sidon, and Miss Huffnagel, Mr. Hudson and Mr. Smurthwaite of Beirut, were special features. The entire program was excellent.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price :-

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum.

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7.50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 22, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

Relations between Turkey and Greece are more normal than they have been; but still reports of injustice and terrorism come to us from the Smyrna region. Things might be far better if the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were universally respected.

Tomorrow the country celebrates the sixth anniversary of the return of Constitutional Government. May it be a joyous celebration, and may each year as it passes bring fresh reason to all Ottomans to rejoice in the Providence that rescued them from the tyranny of Hamid and his coterie, and placed them among the free and sovereign nations of the world.

With all due respect to the worthy Deputies who have the honor of the country at heart, we believe that the summoning for trial today of the Cabinets of Ghazi Moukhtar Pasha and Kiamil Pasha will not benefit the country at all. One reason is the length of time that has elapsed since these cabinets were in power. Marshal Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha came into office July 21st, 1912, and resigned at the outbreak of war in the Balkans, October 30th, after three months of service. Kiamil Pasha succeeded, and his cabinet was in power till the *coup d'état* of Jan. 23rd, 1913, or nearly three months. What great benefit will come of reviving the painful memories of those days a year and a half later? But the weightier reason for calling this a useless step is that several of the persons connected with those cabinets, and especially the two perhaps most responsible for the situation on January 23rd, 1913, are beyond the reach of any earthly tribunal. These are of course the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and the Minister of War, Nazim Pasha. Most of the accusations have to do with the military measures taken or not taken during those six months. What justice will there be in bringing to trial on these charges those whose only connection with them

was their sitting in the same cabinet with the Minister of War and the Grand Vizier? Furthermore, what the country needs is not a settlement of the blame for the past, even were this possible, so much as measures for the future prosperity of the land. It would be far better to spend the same amount of energy in efforts that will heal wounds instead of opening up old scars.

TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Younous Nadi Bey, deputy for Aidin, writes in the *Tasfiri Efkiar* :-

The foreign policy of Turkey is necessarily of two sorts, that followed toward the great Powers and that observed as regards her small neighbors. The Sublime Porte, as it has publicly declared, bases its relations with the great Powers on the principle of a mutual understanding. Since Jan. 23rd 1913, when the Mahmoud Shevket Pasha cabinet came into power, the Government has adopted in its relations with the great Powers a new and frank policy of a kind to put an end to all rivalries and schemings. From that day the Sublime Porte has not departed from this attitude. The late Mahmoud Shevket Pasha had understood that our greatest misfortune came from our being forever in the clash of the rivalries of the great Powers. He therefore proposed to regulate all the questions pending with the European cabinets with the object of doing away with these antagonisms and so being able to cultivate good relations with all the foreign powers. This is the substance of the policy inaugurated then, which continues to be ours today. Thanks to this policy the fuss about the German military mission did not last long; and the question of the railroads to be built in the Black Sea region has been regulated by granting these concessions to the French. The approaching solution of the questions connected with the Baghdad railroad will be likewise due to this policy. And thanks to it we are on the way toward the suppression of the capitulations. The mission to Livadia served as an occasion for these two countries (Russia and Turkey) to become convinced that this same policy is such as to render trustworthy our relations with our Russian neighbors, and to facilitate still closer relations. This is what our Government means when it says that our relations with the Powers are animated by a spirit of mutual understanding.

As for the Balkan States, although the Bulgarians understand the value of the friendship of the Ottoman Empire, the Turco-Bulgarian treaty of commerce is not yet concluded. And eight tenths of the difficulties come from the Bulgarians. And since we shall have quite an influence on the course of events that may occur in the Peninsula, Servia ought not to neglect the Ottoman world, even though she has no common boundary with Turkey. As for Greece, we have good indications that she has begun to appreciate the necessity of conforming to the demands of logic. Let us hope that this logical policy may at last occupy the place it should.

WESTERN TURKEY ANNUAL MEETING.

The newly acquired school property at Gedik Pasha, Stamboul, was the scene of the sessions of the annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission this year. For the first time, at least in the experience of any present at the meeting, the gathering was held in Constantinople in summer; and nobody suffered from the heat as much as had been expected. About twenty members of the Mission from outside the capital were present, besides several others for a short time each. The Constantinople members were all present, and quite a number of corresponding members also. Dr. Macallum was the chairman, and the annual sermon was given by Mr. Ryan, while Dr. Chambers and Mr. Elmer officiated at the Lord's Supper. As the meeting assembled on the same day with the golden jubilee of the B. L. M. A. S. in London, appropriate greetings were sent by wire to that body. The meeting had the opportunity besides of being present in a body at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Protestant church at Gedik Pasha, which building has since then made rapid progress. After a full opening day on July 3rd, the Fourth was piously observed as a holiday, the assembly responding gladly to the invitation of Ambassador Morgenthau to a garden party at the Embassy headquarters in Yenikeuy. By strict and methodical sticking to business beginning again Monday morning the 6th, the meeting was able to adjourn Friday evening the 10th, after accomplishing a creditable amount of very important business. Treasurer Peet had to leave before the sessions were over, so as to attend the plenary meeting of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in London. The meeting profited greatly by the presence in its sessions of the Secretaries of the Y. M. and Y.W.C.A., Mr. Jacob and Miss Gage, who contributed no little to the discussion of big subjects.

The reports from the stations were on the whole encouraging, despite the unusually trying political conditions of the past year, especially in the western part of the field. The mission looks forward with gratitude to welcoming within a few months the largest force of recruits that has come to it in many a year. A baker's dozen of new workers are indicated, some of them to each one of the stations. Yet so great are the openings for workers that the mission called in addition for sixteen more immediately.

One of the new departures urged by the meeting was the appointment of an educational secretary for the Mission, who shall give his entire time to developing kindergarten, primary and secondary education within its bounds. It also urged the speedy appointment of a Sunday School Secretary for Turkey, which step has already been authorised by the World's Committee. A third important request was for the establishment in Constantinople of a training school for all new missionaries of the Board coming to Turkey, where they may study whatever language they are to use, and also the history and development of missions, the history and doctrines of the Orthodox and Gregorian churches and of

Islam, the geography and customs of Turkey, and any other useful branches in preparation for their life work. In emphasizing the opening for literary work among Moslems, the meeting urged the Board to find and send here an associate for the men in the publication work, who shall know both Turkish and Arabic well.

Two other important topics engaged the attention of the meeting for some time each, — the coming All-Turkey Conference, which is now pretty well settled on for early in March of 1915, to take place in Constantinople, and the relation of the mission to the native Evangelical bodies. In connection with the former, a list of commissions to study up special phases of work in this empire in preparation for the Conference, was approved. In regard to the latter topic, the Mission reaffirmed its conviction of the vital importance of the maintenance of a strong, growing Evangelical church in this country, and of the need of active evangelization as a means for the growth of this church; and a committee of six missionaries was appointed to get into closer touch with the native Evangelical Unions of which in this field there are three, and study the means needed for more effective cooperation as between mission and church.

The Commission on Education, and especially one member, Miss Pohl, has been active in preparing a model course of study for primary schools in this country; and this course was put in the hands of the Publication Committee to print if feasible; and Miss Pohl was requested to prepare similar model courses in drawing, music, English and gymnastics, also for publication.

Memorial resolutions were adopted regarding the six members of the mission who have passed to their reward since the last Annual Meeting, — two on the field and four in America. These were Rev. C. H. Holbrook, Mrs. H. S. Barnum, Mrs. W. A. Farnsworth, Miss F. E. Washburn, Mrs. S. Richardson, and Mrs. J. W. Parsons.

The Mission looks forward to a probably brief annual meeting next year, to be held in connection with the proposed All-Turkey Conference, very likely immediately following that gathering.

CHARLES T. RIGGS,
Mission Secretary.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- July 23, 1905, Mrs. Annie Tracy Riggs, Harpout, died.
- • 1908, Constitutional Government proclaimed at Salonica.
- • 1911, Great fires in Constantinople.
- 24, 1893, Mrs. George C. Hurter, Beirut, died.
- • 1908, Ab'ul Hamid accepts constitutional government.
- • 1914, Ramazan begins.
- 25, 1862, Mrs. W. W. Merriam, Philippopolis, died.
- 28, 1880, Rev. J. W. Parsons, Bardizag, murdered.
- • 1901, Rev. A. L. Long, D.D., Robert College, died.

JUBILEE OF THE B. L. M. A. S.

The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society, on July 3rd in London, was most successful. The sessions afternoon and evening were inspiring and encouraging. The jubilee meetings were held in the Central Y. M. C. A., King George's Hall, and Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E., presided in the afternoon and Lord Kinnaid in the evening. A motion, made by Rev. Harrington C. Lees, M. A., and seconded by Rev. Harold Cooper, who was present on his way out to join the Caesarea station of our mission, was carried to his effect: "That recognizing the good hand of the Lord resting upon the various enterprises of the Bible Land Missions' Aid Society during the sixty years of its existence, and realizing the present exceptional and extraordinary opportunities for fresh and wider service, this meeting fully approves of an immediate advance being made, and resolves to launch at once a Diamond Jubilee Thanksgiving Fund of £ 5,000, to be used in carrying out this advance." The gathering took hold of this enterprize so practically that £ 700 was pledged that afternoon, and more in the evening.

Rev. Demeter N. Furnadjieff, President of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, voiced the greetings of its Bulgarian friends to the Society on its diamond jubilee, and spoke especially of what it had done in Macedonia and Bulgaria. After tea, some Eastern costumes and characteristic scenes, including a Palestine village, were exhibited; and music was furnished by the boys of the Stockwell Orphanage. Miss Hodges of North Africa and Mr. Charles Walker of Syria gave short addresses.

In the evening Sir William Ramsay, LL. D., D. C. L., who had just arrived from Constantinople, was the chief speaker. To quote the account given by *The Life of Faith*: "This, he said, was the 35th year that his wife and he had been traveling in Asia Minor. What he saw of the American Missions there — which were homes and havens of rest to the traveler in many wild parts of the country, — had converted him into an enthusiastic admirer of missionaries and Mission work. They were creating an educated middle class in the East. Such a class constituted the real strength of a country; but it was precisely what was wanting in Asiatic lands. Such an educated middle class could not be produced except on a religious basis. Throughout Asia the attempt to divorce intellectual education from religious was foredoomed to failure, owing to the character of the peoples. The American missionaries, Sir William declared, had done more to make the regeneration of that great series of countries which composed the Ottoman Empire, which were now breaking up into their constituent parts, than all the Ambassadors of Europe. The work of the missionaries was permanent because it was absolutely unselfish. Speaking again of religion, he said there was only one religion which consciously and deliberately aimed at bringing together the peoples of the whole world on a standard of peace in their relations with one another, and that was Christianity. We

owed a debt to Asia Minor, the speaker reminded us. In the first place in the early centuries of Christian history it was the true centre of Christianity. In the second place the renewed study in recent years of the surroundings and circumstances of Christianity in Asia Minor had produced a marked change in the views which scholars took in regard to the New Testament. It was now safe for any scholar to champion the credibility of the Acts. This was due to the discoveries made in excavating the land."

Rev. F. G. Coan, D. D., of Persia told some thrilling and pathetic stories of work in that country. Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett, Secretary of the Society, said it was carrying on work in thirty missions; and that more than half their money came from Scotland, whose people loved the Bible and Bible lands.

THE NEXT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On August 21 the moon's shadow will traverse the continent of Europe from north to south. The shadow will be first perceived on the western shores of Norway, a little south of the Arctic Circle. Then, after crossing the Scandinavian peninsula and the Baltic Sea, it touches Russian soil near Riga, and continuing a southern course, passes near the large towns of Minsk and Kieff. The central line crosses the Crimea and the Black Sea, reaching land again near Trebizond, and pursues a course towards the Persian Gulf. The shadow therefore has a long land course, passing over a track of occupied country fairly easy of access from our parts, and presents a very favourable opportunity for observing a total eclipse of the sun. It occurs, too, at a time of year that tempts tourists abroad, especially to the North of Europe, where the phenomenon can be well seen, and where the meteorological conditions are not likely to be more adverse than in other places.

We are not yet informed how many of our Ottoman institutions are to study this phenomenon for themselves, but probably some will take the opportunity to send representatives to Trebizond or elsewhere to make observations. Three British expeditions at least are scheduled to take in this eclipse: a contingent from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich goes to Minsk, Russia, to secure large-scale photographs of the corona and of the spectrum of its ultra-violet region, using a quartz spectroscope for the latter purpose. Another expedition at Kieff hopes to secure photographs of the spectrum of the chromosphere before and after totality. Still a third, sent by the British Solar Physics Observatory, will be in the Crimea, taking photographs of the corona. An Italian scientific expedition will also go to the Crimea. Quite a number of scientists have signified their intention of going to Trebizond for similar purposes.

In Constantinople the eclipse will be partial, but will obscure about .865 of the diameter of the sun. It is due to begin at 1:47 p. m., reach its maximum at 2:58, and end at 4:07.

CONCERT GIVEN BY THE HOSPITAL AT VAN.

In a land of "hantesses" a really practical and helpful one is a refreshing rarity. Such an entertainment was the hantess given June 5th by the American Hospital of Van under the patronage of the Governor-General, Tahsin Bey. The program included vocal music, piano, clarinet and angelus music, addresses in Armenian, Turkish and English, and exhibitions of First-Aid in cases of hemorrhage, fainting, asphyxiation, broken leg, etc., also various forms of litter, bandage and chair, and methods of carrying.

The nurses, both men and women, performed their parts exceedingly well, arousing the audience to astonishment and admiration, especially when one woman swiftly and deftly bandaged a wounded hand, another coolly extinguished the blaze "when a woman's garments caught fire," and a third swung a man taller than herself to her shoulder and easily walked off the stage with her burden.

Dr. Ussher related an experience which showed that the demonstration of "how to treat a faint" supplied a much-needed lesson. He had been called at night to a patient who had fainted and found her propped up near an open window (in winter) and her family had been pouring water over her for two hours.

The music was very good and thoroughly appreciated. The selections ranged "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," so there was something to suit every taste.

Subscription blanks were distributed with the printed programmes on which were stated the sums that would support a bed for one year, name a bed, a ward, build a tuberculosis pavilion, etc. These were to be filled out and returned at the close of the evening. Aside from the money thus given and also earned by the sale of tickets, the entertainment was well worth while because of its educational value and the increased interest in the work of the hospital.

Van. GRACE H. KNAPP.

TALAS NOTES.

It was a question whether the rain would allow us to carry out our usual commencement plans this year; but it came just at the right times: coming down in torrents just after our out-door affairs were over.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached to a goodly audience by Mr. Wingate, Sunday morning June 14. On Monday came the Alumnæ meeting and dinner at the Girls' School, with the usual program of music and recitations by the girls, in the afternoon. One feature of this program was the presentation of "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella," as dramatised by the girls in their English class work: the former by the second-year, the latter by third-year English girls. Cinderella was translated into Turkish for this occasion, also by the girls, and the team-work shown, — the readiness with which the leading part was given up by an older girl to a smaller one for the better stage-effect, — showed training in other things besides English and dramatic ability.

Tuesday came the Boys' School Alumni meeting, and dinner, and in the afternoon the annual prize speaking. And Wednesday came the great event — Field Day. Bright and early the road at the top of the hill was lined with spectators from near and far. The girls of the Girls' School marched up by clubs, carrying their banners and giving their yells and singing their songs at appropriate intervals. Certainly Field Day has gained a place in Commencement week, and we should not like to go back to the days before its institution.

Wednesday afternoon the friends of the graduates, to the number of three hundred, were "received" on the Irwins' lawn; and the rain held off until the reception, and the cinematograph performance in the evening, — for the benefit of the Alumni Association of the Boys' School, — were safely over. Then it came down all night, but stopped in time to let us have our Commencement exercises in the tent as usual. Nine boys and six girls were graduated, Dr. Hoover presenting the diplomas, and making a most appropriate speech to the graduates.

This year invitations were sent out for a Teachers' Institute, held on Friday, Saturday and Monday after Commencement. From forty-five to sixty attended the meetings. The program included papers on The Teacher's Preparation, The Teacher's Training, The First School Year, Experiments in Physics, Training of the Will, Punishments, and discussions on the study of English, Armenian, Greek, Reading, Geography, History and Arithmetic.

The discussions were lively, the papers interesting and valuable; and the teachers — mostly alumni and alumnæ — enjoyed their opportunity to get together in the old place once more. Teachers from Armenian and Greek schools in Talas and Casarea were present and had part in the program; and the Institute was voted a grand success. Already we are planning for the next one. This was planned and carried out under the auspices of the Talas Teachers' Association, which is now an established part of our work.

Now vacation has settled down upon us, and the clans are scattering for the next few weeks.

Talas, June 22, 1914.

A. S. D.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

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

Miss N. A. COLE, American Mission, Trebizond.

TRAVELING IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.

Smyrna, June 22nd, 1914.

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley," is a famous saying of our Scottish poet Burns, and it seems specially applicable to life under the rule of the Crescent. Miss Brown Tolmie and I left Constantinople to proceed to Marash, but en route we remained at Smyrna for a few days to visit the ruins at Ephesus and Sardis. We have been enjoying the privilege of staying at the American Girls' Collegiate Institute and of making the acquaintance of Miss Emily McCallum, the wise and gracious President of the Institute. Unfortunately we arrived in the midst of troublous days. Massacres of Greeks had been taking place in villages around Smyrna, and many hundreds of Greek refugees, thrust out of their homes, were gathered in the courtyard of the Greek Episcopate. We went and saw the poor people. Family groups rendered homeless and destitute were sitting in the hot glare of the June sun. Men and women with despair written across their faces. The people of Smyrna, Greek and foreign alike, are doing their best to aid them, but it is like a few drops of help in a desert of misery.

Owing to the political unrest and the memories of war, it was not considered advisable to hold the Commencement Exercises at the College, and the pupils are being sent to their homes as quickly as possible. For the same reason Miss Brown Tolmie has sailed for Marseilles en route for Scotland. I am hoping for less troubled times further South, and am taking the Khedivial steamer to day for Mersin.

Adana, 25th.

After a pleasant steamer sail I arrived safely at Mersin and took train for Adana. The section of railroad belonging to the Baghdad Railway Company, is well built and well equipped, with comfortable trains and neat stations. The pace of the train might with comfort be hastened, but what a boon it is to be able to travel by rail. I arrived at Adana to find that all the American friends were absent, either at the Annual Meeting at Aintab, or away enjoying fresh breezes on the mountain slopes. Mr. and Mrs. Terzian are in charge at the American Seminary for Girls, where Mr. Terzian is superintending the building of the large new Seminary. A letter has just been received containing most startling news, Dr. W. Nesbitt Chambers and party on their journey to Aintab via Hadjin and Marash, had been attacked near Geuk-soun, they were robbed of money and a watch, and the Turkish zaptieh was shot and died from the wounds. No further authentic details have been heard, though there are various rumors. I am remaining in Adana for the present, not knowing whether I shall be able to travel onwards to Marash, or whether it will be better to return to Constantinople.

ANNIE C. MARSHALL.

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Paid-up Capital: 130,000,000 Kronen.

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office:— Vienna I. Schottenring.

With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

Branches in Austria: Agram, Aussig, Bielitz-Biala, Bozen, Brünn, Budapest, Budweis, Czernowitz, Friede-Mistek, Graz, Innsbruck, Jaegerndorf, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Krakau, Lemberg, Marienbad, Meran, Oest, Nowosielitza, Pardubitz, Pilsen, Prag, Prossnitz, Przemysl, St. Polten, Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwitau.

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.
Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.
Agencies: Stamboul, Erzroum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office.
Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.
Scutari, Rue Kadja Ahmed.

BANKERS of the MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD in Turkey and of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Wiener Bank-Verein carries on all Banking operations, especially: Loans on current account and against deposits of merchandise, deeds or stocks. Bills discounted. Issues checks, letters of credit, and telegraphic money orders on the chief cities in Turkey and abroad. Collections of bills in Turkey and abroad at especially advantageous rates. Stocks and Shares, coins and other precious objects bought and sold.

The Wiener Bank-Verein has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying 3½ % interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.

Private Safes for rent at the Galata and Stamboul offices, securing perfect safety at very advantageous rates.

HAYDEN

479 GRAND' RUE DE PERA 479

CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

TRAVELLING TRUNKS ETC.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS

TAILORING BRANCH

12 Rue Tepé Bachi 12

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

FIRST CLASS

ENGLISH CUTTER

American or English Styles

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Among recent arrivals at the capital were Professors Daghlian, Hagopian and Theocharides of Anatolia College; Professor Nickoley and Messrs. Agne, Smurthwaite, Romig, Billman, Hoffman and Brown of Syrian Protestant College. Most of these were but birds of passage.

Gen. Djemal Pasha, Minister of Marine, returned from his visit in France yesterday morning by the Orient Express. He was met at the station by Gen. Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, Ibrahim Bey, and Osgan Effendi of the Cabinet, and detachments of troops with military bands.

NOTES.

Mrs. Prof. Dewing of Robert College has returned from America, bringing her sister with her for a visit here.

Walter Cary, M. D., a son of Rev. Otis Cary of Japan has been appointed a medical missionary to the Central Turkey Mission, with a view to being associated with Dr. Shepard at Aintab. He is an Amherst graduate of 1909, and took his medical course at the Medical School of Western Reserve University. Mrs. Cary, who comes with him, is a Smith College graduate of 1912. She was a Miss Lattner, and they were married July 6th at Dubuque, Iowa.

OTHER LANDS.

President Poincaré of France reached St. Petersburg on July 20th, on a visit to the Tsar.

Premier Venizelos has left Athens for Brussels, Belgium; and the report is gaining credence that the Grand Vizier will soon go to the same city to have an interview with the Greek Prime Minister on the subject of the Islands.

Secretary D. B. Eddy sailed for Europe on July 17th, expecting somewhat later to visit Turkey as well.

Mr. Johannot, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Sofia, spent the great Bulgarian educational holiday, SS. Cyril and Methodius' day, May 24th, with the American schools at Samokov. On the evening previous he gave one of the lectures in the course on socialism. He spoke twice on the holiday itself, and was present at the banquet on Monday.

Trade **'KEPLER'** Mark

COD LIVER OIL

WITH


MALT EXTRACT

Perfectly pure, easily digested, and of delicious flavour.

Builds up wasted bodies and strengthens weak constitutions.

Assists recovery after illness.

*In bottles of two sizes
All Chemists and Stores*

 **BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.**
LONDON

All Rights Reserved

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

Office hours:—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH
OF TRAINED MEN

with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions. May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?



We give you thorough training at reasonable fees in

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Complete Electrical Engineering. | Electric Railways (special). |
| Electrician's Course. | Mechanical Engineering. |
| Short Electrical Course. | Mechanical Drawing. |
| Electrical Light and Power. | Sanitary Engineering, etc. |

All Correspondence in English language only.

Official Agent:—K. H. SCHEKERYAN
(Dept. 70), Scherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.

Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.





FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLÉ.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarene, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djatessi.

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 9, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Branches:

NOTICE.

Have you received copy of our No. 30 Price List?

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

BAKER'S STORES

Nos. 500 & 370, Grande Rue, Péra
and 76, Rue Yeni Postahané Djaddressi,
Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Our summer hats for children, ladies
and gentlemen have arrived.

Clients can make their purchases at
all times by telephone.

Kindly note our telephone No. at Péra
is No. 382; and at Stamboul, it is No. 290

You can speak direct to the salesman!

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| IVERNIA | (24,789 tons displacement) | August 1st. 1914 |
| CARPATHIA | (23,243 " " ") | " 10th. 1914 |
| SAXONIA | (25,100 " " ") | " 29th. 1914 |
| PANNONIA | (17,490 " " ") | Sept. 10th. 1914 |

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| PANNONIA | (17,490 tons displacement) | July 18th. 1914 |
| IVERNIA | (24,789 " " ") | " 30th. 1914 |
| CARPATHIA | (23,243 " " ") | August 8th. 1914 |
| ULTONIA | (18,036 " " ") | " 22nd. 1914 |

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0

Second Cabin from £10:0:0

in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:0:0

Second " " £13:0:0

Rates from Patras:

First Class, from £15:0:0

Second " " £13:0:0

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchinnili Rihtim Han, Galata,
or Mr. Z. D. S. PAPA ZIAN, Bible House, Stamboul.

Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste
at the cheapest rates.

Baggage Insured from Constantinople at cheapest rates.

ALL Cunard New York-Mediterranean steamers now
call at Patras both *Eastbound* and *Westbound*.

For FIRE

LIFE

& BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

& GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: N. K. PLUMMER.

AGENTS: WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Tchinnili Rihtim Han,

GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

« ذی اوربنت » فنجانجیلر پوقوشی آمریکان خان
مدیر مسئول صموئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.