

The Orient.

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Price, One Piastre

WASHBURN MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Sunday afternoon, March 21st, was so stormy that many who would otherwise have been present at the memorial service for Dr. Washburn were kept away. Yet the Robert College chapel was well filled, and a large number of the former friends of the late president were there. Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau were also present, and representatives of the Bulgarian, Armenian and Greek communities, many alumni and former students and others. The large portrait of Dr. Washburn on the wall was surrounded with a magnificent laurel wreath, symbol of his triumphant entry into the new life. Beautiful sprays of bridal-wreath were placed beneath, and on the platform.

The service began with an organ voluntary, Beethoven's funeral march. After the Gloria and a prayer and reading by President Gates, a quartet composed of Mrs. Barnum, Miss Smith, Mr. Way and Mr. Mann sang very sweetly Spohr's "Blest are the departed." Four addresses followed, by those who had known and worked with Dr. Washburn.

Professor Hagopos Djedjizian, who was a member of the first class to graduate from the college, and taught there during the whole of Dr. Washburn's administration, was the first speaker. Though he had expected to speak in English, owing to the presence of so many Armenians who did not understand English, he used Armenian. He said:—

We have lost a great American citizen who gave his life for the peoples of this country. When America was first discovered, there was a prevailing belief in the existence somewhere there of a fountain of youth, whose waters would restore vigor and renew the youth. This legend was not true; but from America have come these men who have renewed the youth and life of the old and decadent peoples of this land. Of these men Dr. Washburn was one, and perhaps the greatest of all. He gave his life to give us life, as would that fabled fountain of youth. Such men were Robert and Haman and others who gave their lives and their money for the same object. God be praised for such men. The best thing about Dr. Washburn was that he did not seek his own, but saw the possibilities of these fallen peoples and had faith in them; even in their darkest days he had no doubts for them, he knew their future was bright. He believed these races could be educated, even when others did not, and he quietly went on towards his ideal, which others could not see. As when Columbus sailed on westward to discover the land he felt sure was there, even when his comrades would not believe in it, till he finally succeeded, so Dr.

Washburn was confident of success. He often said to me: "This college is founded on prayer and faith, and is on a sure foundation. It is sure to succeed." Blessed are those who thus found their efforts on a firm faith in God.

Professor L. ELIOU said:—

What was Dr. Washburn's chief character, as a man and as an educator?

Perhaps those who knew him best remember him chiefly as an able teacher, an admirable President, a genuine friend, a large mind, a beautiful heart:— these, perhaps, were the essential characteristics of him whose death we are here to commemorate.

But above all, he was a genuine Christian man and educator. To this fact is due his large and beneficial influence.

He was a religious man, *living his religion*. One could not very well distinguish between his religious belief and his life. He *experienced* religion. His family life was the fruit of his religious belief and was in turn a rich and inexhaustible source of religious experiences. With his unusual common sense and appreciation of realities, he found in his own soul and in that of people around him, especially in that of Mrs. Washburn, rich realities, of which he could not doubt, and on these intellectual, esthetic, moral and religious realities he built, as a philosopher, his belief in Him who came to be to us the great exemplar in those qualities, the great Master and Initiator in the mystery of loving service of man to man.

Having lived and experienced religion he taught it in an experimental way, proving his arguments by his own life. His student audiences could easily see that his teaching was the natural outcome of his own personal religion animated by his love of the individual student.

Dr. Washburn wished that every student should acquire all those intellectual and moral qualities and practical abilities which would enable him to meet his responsibilities in life. He tried to become acquainted as early as possible with every new student and not only made every possible effort to help students in getting the best intellectual and moral education, but deeply appreciated every effort made by his associates to improve, by personal contact, the individual student, to elevate him and thus prevent the necessity of punishment, especially the severest one of expulsion, which he used to consider as a failure of the teachers, including himself.

But Dr. Washburn's interest in the individual extended also to the family and the community to which he belonged. And here we come to a point, which is very characteristic

Dr. Washburn. He was the creator of a new form of missionary work, which aims primarily to suit itself to the needs of the people among whom the work is done. In accordance with this principle and with his natural sense of fairness and justice he was able to see and to recognize every good quality and every possibility existing in the communities of this country and hence in individuals belonging to these communities. Any degree of faith, virtue or heroism exhibited in any of the Eastern Churches he was ready to recognize and proclaim.

It is true, that he was not blind to the weak points in the life of those Churches, but he was convinced that good example set to them in kindness, fairness, love, and humility will go much further in helping them to improve, than unkind attacks.

In this way he was one of those Christians, who are preparing the way for brotherly feelings, for mutual respect, for peace and cooperation of the different Christian Churches for the fulfilment of their great mission in the world.

Professor A. DER HAGOPIAN said:—

Whatever we may say in our attempt to present Dr. Washburn as he has impressed himself upon us will be regarded as inadequate by all those who have at any time come under the spell of his grand personality. Dr. Washburn was all that, they will say, but he was surely much more.

The fact is that it is not easy; it is almost impossible for many of us here present to give any utterance to the deep stirrings within our souls on this solemn occasion. We rather crave to remain in silent meditation, to turn quietly our thoughts to him whom we have learned to trust, to love, to revere, to think of the precious privilege of having lived so close to him so many years, of the manifold unspeakable blessings that have flowed from his life into our lives, and to lift up our hearts in humble adoration and deep gratitude to the One who is the author of every such character, the giver of every such good and perfect gift.

It has been my good fortune to begin to know Dr. Washburn when I was still an inexperienced boy coming from a country town to seek entrance into Robert College, the fame of which had reached even our ears, and after my graduation to work under him as a teacher during many eventful years and thus to be thrown into all sorts of relations with him. How he appeared to us as we saw him going in and out day after day is all I shall attempt to say. The plain facts of such a life I believe carry their own commentary with them.

Dr. Washburn was in the prime of his life when I first saw him. It was not possible to be ushered into his presence without at once receiving a profound and lasting impression. His imposing figure, his keen, brilliant look, his grave dignity combined with evident kindness, his winsome manners, his gracious smile, the whole the reflexion of a great and good soul,— you felt that you had unconsciously come under the spell of a peculiar power, you were before a man who no doubt was made to exert a signal influence over others, who had the gift and the mission of exercising a salutary authority, the submission to which, far from being irksome,

became the more willing, the more joyous, the more you came to know the man. Dr. Washburn had the rare power of winning the implicit trust, the sympathy, the love of those under him to such an extent that to serve him, to carry out his orders, was more than a duty, it was a pleasure.

What perhaps characterized him more than anything else was his remarkable many-sidedness, the happy, harmonious combination of many most distinguished qualities, which seldom are found together. This was the fact with which one was struck more and more as one saw more of him; and all the details of his life are only so many illustrations of it.

The only son of a successful business man, he had left his home with all its prospects of a prosperous business life and had come here to devote himself to the good of the peoples in this country. His conviction was that the most effective, the most beneficial way of serving the communities here was to secure for their youth the benefits of a thorough Christian education. It was this conviction that made Robert College the supreme object of his life work and made him one of the most prominent and most fruitful educators of the world.

He was certainly a wonderful teacher. Whatever was the subject he undertook to teach, — and they were many, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Commercial Law, International Law, Book Keeping, English etc. — he handled it all with singular ability. He had the tact of making every thing clear, interesting, impressive. Each recitation hour was of supreme importance as if momentous issues depended upon it. Each individual student before him was intimately known to him and each one treated according to his peculiar need. The faithful but timorous student saw on his face an encouraging smile, but he had no patience whatever with superficiality, conceit and indolence.

He was exacting but not more for others than for himself. He was subject to severe headaches for years, and it was not uncommon to see him clinging to his chair in the class room or in his office attending to the details of his work without betraying any sign of impatience and restlessness, when his flushed cheeks plainly showed what intense suffering he was struggling against with an extraordinary will power.

Dr. Washburn had the reputation of being very strict in discipline. He would certainly not hesitate to resort to severest measures when the general good order or the reformation of the individual required it. But he did it all with a heart overflowing with sympathy; every body knew that he did it in love, not in anger. Every body was convinced of the justice and reasonableness of the punishment inflicted and the sufferer himself almost always came out of the ordeal, not with bitter feelings, but subdued and chastened. He had once to dismiss a bright but exceedingly mischievous student and I remember very well how with tears in his eyes he gazed at him from the window of my room while he was passing out of the college gates for the last time. Teachers and students felt that they had a personal friend in him, and he took a personal interest in them all.

Dr. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, in whose praise it is sufficient to say that she was the worthy daughter of Dr. Hamlin and the worthy helpmate and counsellor of Dr. Washburn, lived in Hamlin Hall for many years in constant and close contact with the student body, and when this long strenuous life proved injurious to his health and he had to retire into a house of his own, he greatly regretted the necessity and often declared that the happiest and most profitable days of his life were those spent within the walls of the college building.

We were a much smaller community then, smaller number of teachers and students and the work of the college was not so regularly divided and apportioned as it necessarily was subsequently, and we have seen Dr. Washburn engaged in all kinds of work. We have seen him as the treasurer, the dean, the librarian, the surveillant, the college physician, the college nurse, the steward, etc., in addition to his classes and his duties as president. Nothing that could in any way contribute to the welfare of the students and the interests of the institution was considered as drudgery and beneath his dignity. And whatever he did, he did it with scrupulous attention to the minutest details. He hated to leave to chance anything that could be foreseen, and if he was to err at all, he always preferred to err on the safe side.

Dr. Washburn was a most impressive public speaker. He preached often and he gave a Bible lesson to the whole school every Sunday afternoon.

Every one of his sermons was a master work, clear, practical, emphatic, noble, spiritual through and through, not a shadow of sectarianism; broad, charitable, affectionate, having always in view the essence, the spirit, not the form or the letter.

Every winter we had a course of public lectures and Dr. Washburn was invariably the one to open the course. His lectures were great events in the college. His subjects were philosophical, social, political.

We knew that his mind was very quick and active, but how he could manage to find time to do so much reading and so much writing in the midst of the turmoil of his work and especially in the midst of a thousand and one most annoying interruptions has always been a matter of wonder to us.

I cannot help mentioning in this connection another fact which has made an especial impression upon me. Dr. Washburn was a progressive, a modern man all his life long. To the end he followed with lively, youthful, unflinching interest all that was going on in all departments of thought, religious, philosophical, literary, educational, social; and he was ready to abandon any opinion, however long cherished, and adopt new points of view even at that time of life when any such change is distasteful, and especially for a man of strong opinions like himself.

Those were the formative years of the College. When I first came here, only the two upper classes existed in regular form, the others were in process of formation; the ruling principles which were the same as now were set in

motion and were taking form gradually. What at the beginning was pronounced by some experts a Utopia, was now a reality; young men from different races and different churches were living and studying side by side not only in peace but in most friendly relationship. The College was fast gaining the full confidence of all communities. By and by new buildings began to rise on our ground. It was evident that God had raised friends whose munificence made the growth of the College possible.

While Dr. Washburn will always be remembered in connection with Robert College, his activity and influence were not confined within the walls of the College. He followed with genuine sympathy and keenest interest the various phases of the life of the different communities in these parts of the world. In spite of his having lived abroad so long, Dr. Washburn was a good patriotic American; but that did not prevent him from identifying himself with the peoples of this country and feeling for them as if they were his own people. He had access to the most important papers and periodicals in England and America; he had the ear and the confidence of men in most eminent position and he used his unique advantages with great wisdom and solicitude for the benefit of the peoples in the East. And who could possibly measure the extent of the beneficial influence thus quietly exerted? No wonder that these different nationalities considered him as their good friend and now hasten to pay a sincere tribute of gratitude to his hallowed memory. His Holiness the Armenian Patriarch, who is represented here today, has already paid such a tribute in his own name and the name of his people. The president of the Armenian National Assembly in an extraordinary sitting four days ago officially announced to the house the sad news of Dr. Washburn's death and spoke of him as the true friend of the Armenian nation in critical times.

One evening many years ago in a teachers' gathering in Mrs. Washburn's parlor the conversation turned on the nature of the fear of death. Dr. Washburn did not take part in the conversation. Mrs. Washburn turned to him and asked his opinion on this question. "I have no opinion, dear," he replied; "I do not know what the fear of death is. I have never experienced it."

If we ventured at all to lift the edge of the veil and have a look into the sanctuary of Dr. Washburn's inner life, nothing I believe would enable us to get a glimpse of it better than that casual remark. Dr. Washburn lived in constant and close communion with God, in the full sight of the invisible, in the fullest realization of eternal realities.

One of his favorite texts was this, — and I can hear him now repeating it with his clear, attractive voice: — "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." Dr. Washburn now enjoys the immediate presence of his God with whom he walked humbly all his days here below. We thank God for him.

On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birthday 12 years ago Dr. Washburn gave a short account

of his early life in a sermon which he concluded with these words of the poet:—

I know the night is near at hand,
The mists lie low on hill and bay,
The autumn leaves are dewless, dry;
But I have had the day!

Yes, I have had, dear Lord, the day.
When at thy call I have the night,
Brief be the twilight as I pass
From light to dark, from dark to light!

Dr. GATES spoke as follows:—

"The path of the righteous is as a dawning light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Prov. IV. 18.

It is not the path that shineth but the life that walks that path. The righteous man is the man that is right with God and his fellowmen.

I should like to have you get clearly in mind the picture which this verse from the Proverbs suggests to our minds. We see before us a path coming down towards us from a long way off. Back there in the distance it is only lighted by the first rays of the dawning sun, but the light grows brighter and brighter all the way, until all the glory and the radiance of the noon-day sun falls upon the path as it approaches us. That is the picture which the Proverb gives us of the life of the righteous man, and this picture has been in my mind continually since I heard of Dr. Washburn's death. His path has reached the noon-day splendor of the full-orbed day. Do not think of his death as the sunset of his life, it is the noon-day, and it will always be noonday for him hereafter for there is no night there where he has gone.

The righteous man is the man who makes right choices, — the choices which God indicates. Dr. Washburn was that kind of a man. His early life shows that he was not seeking his own selfish interests but he was trying to do what God would have him do, and hence God ordered his life. He was a God-made man, not a self-made man.

His first visit to Constantinople was in 1856 while he was a student in Andover Theological Seminary. He did not then like this city and he made haste to leave it, changing his steamer ticket so as to get away earlier than he had planned. On the steamer by which he took passage was Henrietta Loraine Hamlin, who later became his wife and who exercised a determining influence upon his future life work and shared it so fully and efficiently.

Upon finishing his Seminary course Mr. Washburn came to Constantinople and became Treasurer of the Missions of the American Board in Turkey. This was not a position which would appeal to the ambition of a self-seeking man, who had just fitted himself to preach the Gospel, but it offered an opportunity for usefulness, it was a work that needed to be done and he accepted it as his task. But that work brought him opportunities for usefulness which he had not anticipated. He became the medium through whom the negotiations for permission to build this College were carried on. These negotiations brought him into contact with the

American Legation and the British Embassy and gave him a practical knowledge regarding such negotiations which was of lifelong value. He also taught some classes in the College.

In 1868 he left Constantinople not expecting to return and he began to seek new opportunities of usefulness. A church was offered to him in Chicago, but he had plans for Christian work in New York. What he wanted was to do good. In the midst of his deliberation came a call to him to go back to Constantinople and take charge of the work of the College while Dr. Hamlin was busy putting up the buildings. There was in this call no indication that it was to be a life work, it was just something that needed to be done at that time and he went. The path was indicated to him by God's providence and that path continued to widen and brighten from that time on. Step by step he was led from task to task in a growing work which he had not chosen for himself but God had chosen it for him.

Self-effacement was a prominent characteristic in Dr. Washburn's life, but not an ascetic self-effacement, it was only forgetting self in his task, in his desire to help others. I cannot better express to you this trait of his character than by reading to you the words written by Dr. Matteosian who was for many years the College physician and friend of Dr. and Mrs. Washburn.

"It is more than half a century that I have known Dr. Washburn as a gentleman of high education, but it is since 1865 that my relations began to become more intimate with him. He was then the acting pastor of the Union Church in Pera where I established my residence as a Doctor of Medicine. I knew him better as my relations became more and more intimate with him, and I found him to be a man of comprehensive mind, of lofty ideas in regard to religious, scientific, and social questions, without neglecting to give close attention to details connected with each one of them. He was a man of duty, he was ready to discharge every duty that Providence placed on him. As a pastor he proved himself to be a good preacher and watched over the welfare of his flock as closely as possible. I know individual cases where with his almost daily visits he comforted patients, even in contagious cases. I also know individual cases where he was a good leader and a kind comforter to persons who were striving to live a Godly life.

"I want to say a few words about my personal experiences with him during my 20 years' services as the visiting physician of the College. Dr. Washburn had great concern for the health of the inmates of the college. As soon as any one was taken sick word came to me, often by telegram, and all that was necessary was done for the cure and comfort of patients. He was a great observer and a vivid describer. He once sent me an urgent call to which I responded promptly. One of the students had a sickness which he said he had never seen in his life and which made him anxious. He described the symptoms of the affection and its short course after an insignificant beginning. It was hardly necessary to see the patient in order to make a correct diagnosis; and in fact on examining him I only confirmed what diagnoses I was able to make by his correct information.

The case was a serious one, all was done to save him, and the student recovered. No son was watched over with more concern by his father than that student was watched by Dr. Washburn.

"Dr. Washburn himself was one of the most docile patients that I have treated. He obeyed orders both for diet and for treatment with a child's simplicity and confidence, and when Providentially he had to take care of others, he was one of the best nurses that I have seen.

"Once Mrs. Washburn and one of the professors were infected by a poor child to whom they were doing a kindly favor, they were simultaneously taken down with scarlet fever which is a very dangerous and infectious disease. The whole burden was on Dr. Washburn's hands. He had to run from one room to the other to nurse the two patients night and day. Besides myself, the attending physician, he had no other visitor and the dumb waiter was his only means of communication with other parts of the College. Besides the care of diet and treatment which he carried out to the letter, the means to be employed to prevent contagion were carried out under his directions. The patients recovered and nobody in the College was infected with the disease.

"Another case was that of a teacher who had a severe attack of typhoid fever in asthenic form. He was taken care of by Dr. Washburn who by close and constant watch and by wisely administering the instructed treatment, helped him to tide over the critical stage of the malady.

"The life of Dr. Washburn was a useful one in the true sense of the word. He was blessed with a partner of life whose aim has always been to do good to all she can and as much as she can. So their united lives have been useful in many directions."

I cannot conclude what I have to say in regard to Dr. Washburn without opening to you a chapter in my own history hitherto unread, but which reveals most clearly the fact in Dr. Washburn's life which I am trying to bring out, namely that he chose to do what he believed was right in God's sight, and it was God who promoted him because he trusted in Him; he did not seek promotion for himself. It was in 1901 that Dr. Washburn first proposed to me that I should come to Robert College to succeed him. The proposition did not at first commend itself to me, I did not believe that it was the place for me, and I was reluctant to change my work. Then Dr. Washburn ceased to press the matter but he said: "I will leave with you only one point to think over: This College must not lose its religious, its Christian character. How can a new man coming out from America, without knowledge of the country, hold it true to its original aim?" From the time that I came to the conclusion that this constituted a call of God to me, Dr. Washburn never ceased to strive to place himself in the background and me in the foreground. It was arranged that I should come to Robert College as Vice-President and be associated with him for a season until I became better acquainted with the work, but when I arrived here in 1903 it was to find that he had already resigned and had caused me to be appointed

President, because he thought that I would better get into the work in that way. I need not tell you that it was not an easy thing for him to lay down the work into which he had put his life and to accept the second place while a new and untried man carried on the work. Many a man would have made difficulties for his successor, but he made my task easy and sustained and upheld me in every way possible. It seemed to me that he adopted in regard to me the words of John the Baptist: "He must increase but I must decrease."

I have said enough to show you that the life of Dr. Washburn was indeed the path of the righteous, the path of a man who was earnestly striving to do God's will. Success came to him. He was a wide reader and full of accurate information which made him sought out for expositions of the national questions of Europe and the East.

Honors came to him. He became the means of conferring great blessings upon whole peoples. His influence entered into the lives of hundreds of men who have gone out from the College. He gained the esteem, reverence and love of many who have never been his pupils and he was honored and loved during his last days in America as he had been here in our midst. This was the shining of the path. "An honored life, a peaceful end, and heaven to crown it all."

There are many Scriptural sayings which find their exemplification in this life we are considering: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." "I will set him on high because he hath known my name," but preeminently the one I quoted at the beginning: "The path of the righteous is as a dawning light which shineth more and more into the full noon-day."

Young men of Robert College, if Dr. Washburn could speak to us himself today with his stately form, his kindly face, his impressive diction, as he used to speak from this pulpit, day after day, and week after week, he could say nothing more helpful, more convincing, than what his life is saying to us as we pass it in review: Seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not. Leave God to order all your ways and make his paths your choice, so shall your lives gain their highest usefulness and you yourselves reach your highest development.

The service closed most appropriately with Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," sung by the quartet, and a simple prayer by the chairman.

DROWNING OF CAPTAIN BRICKER.

Last week we announced the coming of Lieut. Commander W. F. Bricker as captain of the U. S. S. "Scorpion." He arrived in fact on Tuesday last, Captain McCauley leaving the next day. It is now our sad duty to record the tragic end of the new Commander, on Saturday night last, only four days after his arrival. Commander Bricker had been at Arnaoutkey in the afternoon, attending the concert at Constantinople College, and making the acquaintance of the Americans there. Returning to Pera, he took dinner with Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the Embassy, at the residence of Captain Williams. Shortly before midnight he

set out to return in company with Lieut. Babbitt, First Officer of the "Scorpion," and three of the crew, to his ship. A severe south wind had been blowing for two days, and was at that time a veritable gale. But the boat sent ashore from the despatch-boat for them reached the Sali Bazar quay in safety, and the five men started for the steamer. The wild sea however capsized the little craft when some twenty or twenty-five yards off shore, and the men were thrown into the waves. Lieut. Babbitt, who is a strong swimmer, struck out for the "Scorpion," and reached it in safety. A second boat put out from the ship on hearing the cries of the men, but was able to rescue only one of the other five. Apparently Captain Bricker had been hurled by a big wave against the overturned boat and knocked senseless. His body was soon found near the shore. The bodies of the three sailors, two of whom were colored men, were not recovered. The names of the three were Dowell, Ford and Leverings.

The funeral service was held on Tuesday morning at the American Embassy.

It was in charge of Rev. Dr. Gates, assisted by Rev. Mr. Frew. The Robert College choir and a quartet from Hissar sang appropriate hymns. Representatives were present from the Ottoman Government, the army and the navy, with a naval and military guard of honor; also some of the ambassadors and representatives from the other diplomatic missions; and practically the whole American colony. Beautiful floral tributes were piled high on the casket, which after the service was taken to the Ferikeuy cemetery. The hearse was preceded by a squad of the marines from the "Scorpion," with the Commander's pennant draped in black and the American flag flying. A Turkish military band led the way playing Chopin's funeral march. At the cemetery Dr. Gates offered prayer, after which bugler Hoffman blew "taps," and the marine squad fired the last salute.

The pall-bearers were the eight chief petty officers;—Hardy, Dowdle, Lahondere, Williamson, Douglass, Manion, Langworthy and Lodge. The accompanying squad was composed of Earle, Hayes, Henderson, O'Dell, Froondhoff, Broschk, Fox, Altman, Dickerhoof, Palms, Miller, Garris, Boehmer, Weltner, Denight, Gaiser, Korn, Eklof.

Captain Bricker was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Jan. 18, 1879, and entered the navy in 1896. In October, 1913, he was appointed Lieutenant Commander, and previous to his arrival here had been naval attaché at Paris. He was a young officer of more than usual promise, and the American navy is the poorer for his loss. During his very brief stay here he had already won the hearts of all the crew of the stationnaire. Captain Bricker was never married.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, March 28, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, (Vacation).

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The official communication of the 16th says:—

"Today the enemy's fleet has made no attack against the Straits, the entrance to which was guarded by some ships."

On the 17th the General Staff says:—

"Nothing worth recording has happened today at the various seats of war."

The bulletin of the 18th was:—

"A part of our fleet bombarded and burned this forenoon the naval shipyards and the station of the torpedo-boats west of Theodosia, which is on the south coast of the Crimean peninsula, on the Black Sea.

"This forenoon the enemy's fleet opened a furious fire on our batteries at the Straits. We are successfully replying. At two p.m. the French battleship "Bouvet" was sunk near the entrance."

A later despatch says:—

"The hostile fleet, composed of sixteen battleships, four of them French, three cruisers and many destroyers, opened fire at 11:30 a.m. today on our batteries. Eight battleships continued to bombard at long intervals till 6 p.m., when they ceased fire and withdrew. Besides the French battleship 'Bouvet' a hostile torpedo-boat was sunk. A British battleship of the 'Irresistible' type, seriously damaged, listed heavily to port, so that her cannon seemed to be under water, and finally remained immovable. Another British battleship, the 'Africa,' was similarly damaged and was able to retire slowly with a heavy list. It is impossible to determine the damage done by our shells, many of which struck other warships. This severe battle, lasting seven hours, has ended in victory for our forts. Expect for two uninhabited barracks and parts of some trenches that were slightly injured, we had no losses."

On the 19th the despatch was:—

"Complete calm reigns today at the Dardanelles. The English battleships of the 'Irresistible' and 'Africa' types that were reported severely damaged, were sunk during the night by the fire of our batteries, near the entrance to the Straits. Our aviators observed that another hostile ship, severely damaged, was towed towards Tenedos. Despite the severity of yesterday's bombardment, the material losses of our forts are very slight. All our batteries are ready for action and in condition to fire. As for our loss in men, it is absolutely insignificant. Yesterday's attack cost the enemy, aside from one of their torpedo-boats sunk and others damaged, three ships of the latest model, of 45,000 tons, with 100 cannon and 2,500 men."

NOTE:—The "Bouvet" is listed as of 12,205 tons, completed in 1898, with two 12-inch, two 10.8-inch, eight 5.5-inch and eight 4-inch guns.

The "Irresistible" and "Africa" are described in another column. They were completed in 1902 and 1906 respectively.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MARCH 24, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

We depend on our readers in the various parts of the country to keep us supplied with news from their regions, as to the growth of religious, educational, medical, institutional and philanthropic effort in their vicinity. It would be a great pleasure to publish more of such news, if every body were not so occupied with other affairs as to neglect their privileges in this direction. Even if your station has not designated you as a special correspondent, do not hesitate to write us. If you prefer to have your letter or article come out unsigned, a word will ensure the respecting of your modesty. But remember that others are as eager to hear from your corner as you are to hear from theirs. Let this paper be to a greater extent what it was originally intended to be, — a medium for the interchange of information and ideas as to all branches of Christian work.

The occurrence of the big anniversaries of the two American colleges at Constantinople within the same week draws renewed attention to these institutions. Charter Day at Constantinople College and Founder's Day at Robert College were celebrated this year with perhaps a trifle less of eclat than in some previous years, yet the days were noteworthy in the history of the colleges. A large volume would be easily filled with the good things that have been said in public on such occasions in the past. But after all, the real life of these centres of learning and their true worth cannot be judged by anniversaries, but must be seen through their every-day achievements. Do they always bear in mind the high purposes of their founders, and keep undimmed the lamp of true Christian education and the standards of loyalty to our Master which characterized the wish of their first laborers? These are the questions the answers to which will show to what extent they are carrying out the desire of their founders and the purpose of their charters. And these questions will

be answered, not by any public utterance, but by the effect on the lives of the young people studying there as shown by their character and subsequent career. What a responsibility this throws on those who are responsible for the training of those lives!

The work of grace at Aintab is a cause for rejoicing to all who are interested in the spiritual uplift of this country. And let no one think that such a result can appear all of a sudden, without previous labor of a deep and patient type. The harvest is the result of diligent application of pick and shovel and hoe, as well as of the rains and the sunshine. Man's part is no less important than the superhuman, in the providence of God who chooses the weak things of this earth to confound the mighty. The faithful labors of pastors and teachers, of missionaries and other Christian workers, preceded the time of rejoicing and of harvest. Then why do we not see like marvelous results elsewhere? Is there not the same faithful preliminary work? Are not Christ's representatives in other towns and cities equally prayerful and equally zealous? Are the sinners of other cities more hardened? Is the soil baked hard so that the birds of the air steal away all the good seed sown? These are questions that we do not attempt to answer. Our Lord Himself found the people of Nazareth, where He grew up, far less amenable to spiritual effort than the Samaritans, or even than the inhabitants of Capernaum, where He elected to live. Yet the work of the Holy Spirit in Aintab will not fail to be an incentive to Christian workers throughout the country; for it shows that the day of conviction of sin and of true repentance is not past, nor even postponed, and that the present may be a time of wonderful spiritual blessing. And surely there is no time more appropriate for special endeavor in the way of spiritual work than the Easter season now upon us. "For as in Adam all died, so also in Christ shall all be made alive." A promise as wide as this is certainly a challenge to the weak faith of any servant of God.

REVIVAL IN AINTAB.

Aintab is now rejoicing in a quiet but deep work of grace. Last winter there was a general interest in spiritual matters. In the fall, the mobilization and the war deepened the feelings of many. The attendance at the women's prayer-meetings and at the missionary meetings of the two societies, "*Lovers of Christ*" and "*Lovers of Souls*," was very large, and a more serious and spiritual atmosphere was felt in the College than has been the case for years. Probably there were some persons praying that God would grant a special revival this year.

The proofs of such an awakening were seen in the College early in December when first one and then another of the young teachers were converted and later a number of the boarding pupils.

A peculiar feature of this movement has been the emphasis laid on the fact that man's need is not simply a devel-

opment, but a change, not simply moral character but a new birth, and that this change is brought about by the Holy Spirit once for all, thus changing the man into a totally different being. These truths are being confirmed by the testimony of those who have heretofore realized them in their personal experience and of those who are realizing them for the first time now.

The testimony of teachers and students was of assistance in spreading the fire in College and city and was used by God to bring others to repentance. The meetings of the week of Prayer were such that it was necessary to continue them for a second week. Many were converted and many, already Christians, were quickened.

Everyone who is closely acquainted with this movement is sure it is from God. In this way He is building up His work and removing the spiritual coldness and indifference which have prevailed since 1909. To see such an awakening among College students who are preparing for far-reaching usefulness gives us great reason for praising God.

C. T. College
Aintab.

J. E. MERRILL, in
Yeni Eumr

48th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE S. P. C.

The annual report of the Syrian Protestant College to its Board of Trustees for the past College year, 1913-1914, somewhat delayed in printing, has come to hand and furnishes interesting reading. President Bliss is able to record unprecedented additions to the plant of the institution, including the completion and occupation of three new buildings for the Preparatory Department and of West Hall, the home of the College Young Men's Christian Association, and the purchase of two desirable pieces of land. The report also chronicles the resignation of Professor Porter, after forty years of faithful services. Dr. Porter continues however to be connected with the faculty and to act as curator of the Post Hall Museum. Five deaths are recorded, two of trustees, one of a member of the Board of Managers, one of a college steward, and one of an assistant in the Treasurer's office. The attendance at the institution for the year was the largest on record, totalling 970 as compared with 928 the previous year, and 717 ten years earlier. The number in attendance this current year, 1914-1915, is about what it was ten years ago. The report describes in detail the admirable equipment of the Preparatory Department, with its five buildings for over 400 boys, and its flourishing Boy Scout squad. A detailed description is given of the new course in Agricultural Engineering, started this fall in connection with the School of Arts and Sciences, and which leads up to the degree of B. Sc. (which does *not* mean Boy Scout, as recently suggested). Attention is called to the over-crowded condition of the School of Medicine, due to the extraordinary growth in attendance; the first-year class this year numbered more students than were registered in the whole department in 1900. More thorough training is the watchword of the department, and a five-years course is

advocated. Notice is also given that as soon as the status of women doctors is legalized, the College is prepared to make such arrangements in its Medical Department as to admit properly qualified women to the classes in medicine and dentistry. The four-year-old School of Dentistry, which has twice outgrown the quarters originally assigned to it, has most flourishing prospects. The success and increasing circulation of the college journal, *Al Kulliyeh*, published eight times a year, is a subject for congratulation. Report is made of the session of the Summer School at Shweir, Mount Lebanon, which was attended by fifty students for six weeks, a most excellent innovation. The report closes with a most appreciative resume of the charms of West Hall, the Y.M.C.A. building which is described as "a Home of Manners, a Home of Comradeship, a Home of Ideals, a Home of the Highest Friendship, where loneliness was to be dispelled; awkwardness, shyness and callowness were to grow into self-respect and quiet confidence; where religion was not to be taught as a doctrine, but absorbed as a life; where ideals were to be kindled until they glowed with the light and heat and passion of life and burnt into flame; where the humanness as well as the divineness of life was to have its full development."

The appendices include the reports of the Superintendent of the College Hospitals, the Archæological Museum and the Library. The statistics of the year's work show the extent of the good being done in the hospitals:—Woman's Pavilion, 439 patients; Children's, 234; Eye and Ear, 668; attendance at clinics, Eye and Ear, 6,046; Children's, 1,195; Woman's, 576. Of the in-patients, 1,189 were Syrian, 56 Armenian, 33 German, 20 Greek, 16 Russian, and 27 of other nationalities. In the museum line, a beginning has been made toward a collection illustrative of Biblical Archæology, and of the agricultural and domestic life of Biblical times. To the library over a hundred volumes have been added; and the usefulness of the library is attested by the fact that 666 students and others have drawn over 12,000 books during the year.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The two outstanding facts of the week's war news are the fall of Przemyśl and the sinking of the "Dresden." The fortress of Przemyśl, in Galicia, after gallantly resisting the Russian besieging forces through two sieges, the second lasting four and half months, surrendered on March 22nd, after Genral Kosmanek, the commander, had on the 19th attempted a last sortie. This surrender was necessitated by the giving out of the food supply.

The German cruiser "Dresden," which had escaped from the battle of the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8th, was at last caught near the island of Juan Fernandez, west of the Chilian coast, by the British cruisers "Kent" and "Glasgow" and the auxiliary cruiser "Orama," and sunk, all but 22 of the crew being saved.

Severe fighting has occurred on both eastern and western battlefronts, with varying success. A small force of Rus-

sians occupied Memel, in the extreme northeast corner of East Prussia, but was soon driven out and across the border. The Russians have been attacking fiercely between the Pissek and Orzyc rivers in northern Poland, but have been repulsed. In the Carpathians also there has been much fighting. So also in the Champagne, Argonne and Ypres regions, determined attacks by the French have been stubbornly resisted by the Germans. The German submarine attack on the British coasts has sunk several more merchant steamers. Aeroplanes have also been active on both sides, especially in France and Alsace.

STRENGTH OF THE ATTACKING FLEETS.

The *Tanin* gives some interesting facts and figures regarding the strength of the British and French squadron now attacking the Dardanelles. It says the majority of the units, as well as the more powerful ships, are British, and the French have in fact but three battleships there, one of which is reported sunk in the action of last Thursday. These three were all of one type, differing slightly in size and strength of armament;— the "Suffren," "Bouvet" and "Gaulois;" their tonnage being 12,500, 12,250 and 11,300 respectively, and their main battery of two 305 millimetre guns each. The "Suffren" has a secondary battery of ten 164 mm. guns; the "Bouvet" of two 274 mm. and eight 140 mm and the "Gaulois" of ten 140 mm. guns.

The British vessels are given as the "Queen Elizabeth," "Agamemnon," "Irresistible," "Vengeance," "Cornwallis," "Triumph," "Albion," "Majestic," "Inflexible" and "Lord Nelson." Aside from these the despatches mention the "Africa" and the "Amethyst." Of these the "Queen Elizabeth" is one of the newest and strongest battleships in the British navy if not in the world; it is armed with eight 381 mm-guns (= 15-in.), and is of 28,500 tons. The "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson" are twin boats, constructed in 1908, of 16,500 tons each, and batteries of four 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch guns each. The "Inflexible," which visited Constantinople last year, is a battle cruiser of 17,600 tons with a primary battery of eight 12-inch guns. The "Irresistible" was constructed in 1902, and is of 15,000 tons, with four 12-inch guns. The "Cornwallis," "Albion" and "Vengeance" were built in 1904, 1901 and 1902, and are each of 14,200 tons and each has four 12-inch guns and twelve six-inch. The "Majestic" is of the same size and armament but was built away back in 1895. The "Triumph" was built in 1903, and is of 12,000 tons, with four 10-inch and fourteen 7½-inch guns. The "Africa" was built in 1906, and is of 16,350 tons, and carries four 12-inch and four 9.2-inch guns. The "Amethyst" is a protected cruiser of 3,000 tons, built in 1905 which carries twelve 4-inch guns.

The official communication of Friday last speaks of sixteen battleships, of which four were French, and three cruisers besides many destroyers; so that there are some, in addition to those enumerated above.

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