

The Orient.

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ROBERT COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Commencement exercises, marking ceremonially the close of the fifty-first year of the college, were held Tuesday, June 16, at four o'clock. As usual, the occasion was most simple and informal. His Excellency, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador of the United States of America, presided, assisted by President C. F. Gates. Chief among our guests were His Excellency, Sir Louis Mallet, Ambassador of Great Britain, and representatives of the Turkish and Greek governments.

The Dean of the College, Prof. Henry B. Dewing, led the procession of seniors to their seats in the right transept of the chapel. He was followed by fourteen candidates for degrees, dressed in ordinary suits of black. Eight were presented to receive the degree of A. B.; and six, that of B. S. A simple program consisting of four orations and music, rendered artistically by an orchestra under Herr Braun's direction, preceded the formal conferring of degrees. The oration in English was delivered by Tzvetko Stoyanoff on "Morality in Business;" that in French, by Nicholas Kaltchoglou on "*Le conflit entre la société et l'individu.*" Of the native languages Greek was represented in a speech by Alexander Michaelides, who spoke on "The Criterion of the Worth of Man;" and Bulgarian, in one by Ivan Kidoff on "Education in Conformity with Nature." An oration in Armenian prepared by Samuel Tarpinian was not delivered, owing to bereavement in the speaker's family. No Turkish address appeared on the program since there was no Turkish candidate for a degree in this year's class. The conferring of degrees was accompanied by two brief but impressive addresses by Mr. Morgenthau and Dr. Gates.

The college has thus formally taken leave of a class which, although greatly reduced in numbers by the national calamities of the last few years, will long be held in pleasant memory for their simple dignity, good conduct, and high scholarly attainments. We feel sure that they will represent us worthily wherever their lot is cast, and we wish them all happiness in the life of service for which their course has fitted them.

After the exercises refreshments were served to all the guests of the college on the Terrace. An exhibition of paintings, drawings, and photographs was open for inspection in Henrietta Washburn Hall.

In the evening the Alumni Association tendered a sumptuous banquet to the faculty and members of the graduating

class in the dining-room of Anderson Hall. Prof. Panaretoff, president of the Association, acted as toast-master. At the close of the dinner he felicitously introduced speakers representing the various points of view of the diners. Dr. Gates spoke for the Administration, Prof. van Millingen for the Faculty, and Mr. Kaltchoglou for the Class of 1914. In each case a member of the Association proposed the toast. Although the occasion was prepared for at short notice, it proved to be one of the most pleasing in the history of the Association and one of the most auspicious as well, for the dominant note in the speeches and in the conversation was that of new and great opportunities for the Alumni Association. We hope sincerely that the splendid spirit shown on this occasion may result in the quickening of this sluggish organization into a stronger force for good to the college. Never has the support of our Alumni been more essential than at present. May we not feel confident that from now on they will do for Robert College what Alumni the world over are doing for the advancement and encouragement of their *alma matres*.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached on the preceding Sunday to a large audience by Dr. Gates, who in a carefully elaborated address sought to give expression to the various aspirations of a well-balanced intellect. We regret that lack of space makes it impossible to print the sermon in full, for it could not be treated adequately in a summary.

E. B. W.

THE GRECO-TURKISH STRAIN.

The note handed on Friday the 12th to the Grand Vizier by the Hellenic Minister, which by the European press of a certain section was called an ultimatum, referred at some length to previous efforts on the part of the Greek government to call the attention of the Ottoman Government to the possible bad consequences of any continuation of repressive measures against Greeks such as those in the Aivaluk and Edremid region; and after recounting a mass of facts about Greek emigration, it ended with these words: — "By order of my Government I protest most energetically before Your Highness, and I have the honor to declare that the Royal Government declines all responsibility for the consequences that such a situation may entail if it is not promptly ended and if the authorities do not effectively aid the afflicted Greeks to meet their urgent needs and regain their homes and recover possession of their seized property."

In its reply, a copy of which was handed to each Embassy in Constantinople, the Sublime Porte denies the truth

of the deeds alleged by Greece regarding the situation of the Greeks of Turkey. It does not deny the occurrence of certain regrettable incidents, but says these have been due to the incoming of thousands upon thousands of persons who, forced to quit the territories occupied by the Balkan States have come to settle in Turkey. The Note says the natural good will and kindness of the Anatolian population is so well known that the accusations made cannot possibly be true. Besides, as soon as the Ottoman Government heard of the events complained of, it did all it could to remedy the situation. Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, visited Adrianople, Chatalja, Chorlou, and then Brousa. Everywhere his visits have created a situation of which no complaint can longer be made. His Excellency is now in the Aidin Vilayet, where, thanks to his energy and activity, the population has been quieted and all conflict avoided. What more could the Imperial Government do for the good of the people? All the same, in its anxiety to have its allegations certified, the Sublime Porte asks to have a delegate from each Embassy accompany Talaat Bey on his trip. And on the other hand the Imperial Government expresses the desire that another delegate from each Embassy might be sent into Macedonia to take note of the situation of the Moslems of that region, and thus be able to decide whether it is Turkey or another who is the real culprit in the excesses which have aroused public indignation.

As a measure of protest against the treatment of his flock, the Greek Patriarch three weeks ago ordered the closing of all Greek churches and schools in the Ottoman Empire in token of mourning. The Russian Ambassador, M. de Giers, offered to mediate between the Patriarchate and the Porte so as to secure the reopening of the churches and schools. The Patriarch declared that this would be possible on six conditions, (1) the restoration of the Greek emigrants to their own home; (2) the return to them of their property, (3) their indemnification for their losses, (4) the stopping of the anti-Greek boycott and the release of those imprisoned in connection with it, (5) guarantees as to the future, and (6) the appointing of a mixed commission to supervise the restoration of emigrated Greeks to their homes.

An official communication to the Smyrna press calls attention to the fact that both Greek and Turkish newspapers published there have been printing articles calculated to stir up race prejudice, and declares that any paper publishing such an article in the future will be prosecuted.

All Greek steamers had cleared out of Constantinople harbor, and it is stated that none remain in the Black Sea either. Evidently Greece intended to run no risk of again having a lot of her steamers seized by Turkey in the event of hostilities breaking out. Greek steamers have again begun to arrive here.

Acting on the suggestion of the Ottoman Government, the foreign Embassies have sent to the Smyrna region a dragoman each, to make investigations and report on the state of affairs to their respective governments. This step has produced a very favorable impression everywhere. Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the American Embassy, is also

now at Smyrna; and the French Embassy has sent its despatch boat "Jeanne Blanche" around the Marmora to inspect conditions there.

The Smyrna authorities, in consequence of the rumors of an impending attack there, have again mined the approaches to the harbor, and incoming and outgoing steamers must follow a pilot tug as during war times.

On Monday the Greek Minister, Mr. Panas, had an interview with the Grand Vizier, which is described as most cordial.

The attempt on the part of Greece to purchase the American battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi," of the vintage of 1905, has thus far been no more successful than that of Turkey to secure the same vessels some time ago.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

13th session, June 11th. A communication from the Minister of War was read, thanking the Chamber for their decision to buy an aeroplane for the army, and stating that the approximate cost would be Lt. 1,700. The Chamber passed the provisional budget for the month of May, also that of the Ministry of the Evkaf for the first half of the current financial year. Some eighteen provisional laws were ratified, mainly pertaining to financial adjustments that have already gone into effect. Several of them refer to loans to the State Treasury by the Agricultural Bank. The bill for judicial reorganization of the province of Adrianople was passed, with a clause added to authorize the Government to extend its application to other provinces as it appeared necessary. A bill to provide for the destruction of locusts was presented and discussed at some length, and six articles sent back to the Committee for revision.

14th session, June 13th. In spite of urgent efforts of some deputies to secure an exemption from tax for private telephone lines between points where no public service existed, the telephone tax law passed its second reading unchanged. An amendment to the penal code was discussed, by which prosecution for blows or wounds which cause an illness of less than ten days' duration is to be instituted only on the demand of the victim; but the bill did not reach a vote. Another amendment to the same code, providing for imprisonment of three to fifteen years in a fortress for anyone guilty of inciting by publications, public discourses or otherwise the forces of army or navy to acts contrary to military discipline, was passed; also one providing two months to two years of imprisonment and a fine of five to fifty liras for similar incitement of the public or of one class against another. A number of minor provisional laws were ratified, among them one permitting the issue of passavants (passports) good for fifteen days gratis to those living near the frontiers of the Empire who cross the border frequently in pursuit of their business.

15th session, June 15th. Ten or a dozen bills were presented and favorably acted on, changing the status of towns or districts; for instance, Casarea is to be changed

from a *sanjak* to an independent *mütesarrifate*; Menteshé is likewise altered; Aintab is raised from a *kaza* to a *sanjak* of the third class; the village of Tadvan near Bitlis is made a *nahié* of the first class. A bill exempting the residences of the members of the imperial family from the real estate tax roused urgent protests from Djemil Effendi of Baghdad, but was passed by a large majority. The bill for the suppression of the fractional copper currency and of the silver piastre and half-piastre pieces on and after March 14, 1915 (March 1, 1331), was passed. Thereafter only the nickel currency will be accepted for coins under two piastres. Another bill was approved authorising the ministry of Finance to experiment for five years with various ways of collecting the tithes, the present system being eminently unsatisfactory. The provisional law about military requisitions was approved in spite of severe criticism.

16th Session, June 16th. The bill fixing the budget of the Ottoman Navigation Company for the months of June and July was adopted; also a provisional measure abrogating the tobacco monopoly for Yemen and Assir in Arabia; also the exemption from taxation of the papers of Moslem refugees in connection with their installation in Turkey. A bill concerning the employment of watchmen in the country districts to guard the fields, and a similar one regarding city watchmen, and their method of payment, were both passed under the urgency clause. A bill adding to the war budget the salary of the expert attached to the aviation service was passed.

17th Session, June 18th. In proposing the renewal for one year, or until June 25, 1915, of the commercial treaty with Germany, the Government representative explained that the increase of the customs dues from 8% to 11% had been agreed to by Germany for a period of seven years, terminating this year; and that without this extension the dues would fall back to 8%. He further stated that the governments of Austria, Italy and France have agreed to the further increase from 11% to 15%, and that negotiations were going on with Russia, England and Germany on the subject. The renewal was voted. An animated discussion ensued on the proposed additions to the criminal code concerning violations of the press law. These measures tend to the prompter hearing of cases against newspapers; and to some deputies they seem to show a lack of proper respect to the Press, and to place violations of the press laws on a level of greater criminality than other transgressions. Of the ten sections of the proposed amendment, seven were approved, the other three being rejected as unnecessary.

18th session, June 20th. The main discussion of the day was on the question of changing the *Mülkié* school, or Civil Service College, into a boarding institution. Various and surprising objections were made against the scheme, some objecting that there were too many functionaries already and the school ought to furnish no more; others that a boarding school became a hotbed of immorality; others that the cost of such an institution was prohibitive, and would tend to raise up officials only from among the rich. The objection of Zohrab Effendi, that the 262,000 piastres

extra needed for its maintenance would add 50% to the already too large appropriations for that school, was answered by the statement that the increased expense would be entirely met from the pupils. Finally a compromise was reached,— for the scheme had staunch supporters as well,— by arranging for both boarders and day scholars. The charge for boarders will be Lt. 40.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SELLAR. AN APPRECIATION.

Mr. William Sellar was born in London on the 10th of January 1828, and when quite a young man in the early fifties took up work in the city in connection with the London Missionary Society. At the end of the year 1853 he was requested to proceed to the Cameroons to join the Mission there, but while making preparations for the voyage, war was declared in February 1854 between Russia and Great Britain. He then received intimation that a change of plans had been made, someone else having been appointed to go to the west coast of Africa, and he was asked to go to the Crimea.

In June 1854 Mr. Sellar sailed from Liverpool for Constantinople on the S. S. "Teneriffe" of the Burns & McIver line. A number of officers on the way to the Crimea had taken passage on the same vessel, thus giving him the opportunity of forming their acquaintance. This proved a great help to him later on when he began his work amongst the Allied forces, British, French, Turkish and Sardinians, to whom he rendered valuable service. During the war he made twelve trips between the Crimea and Constantinople; he witnessed many of the important engagements, notably the Battles of Balaclava and Inkermann, and the siege of Sevastopol. In later years he gave thrilling accounts of all that had come under his notice.

In July 1855 he was laid low with enteric fever and was taken on board the troopship "Balaclava," placed under the care of a doctor and when sufficiently recovered sent to England to regain his strength.

In the beginning of 1856 he was back in Constantinople and did further work among the soldiers and sailors in the Selimié barracks, and the Haidar Pasha hospital where he often met and aided Miss Florence Nightingale in her great work.

In connection with the Russo-Turkish war the following incident related in the *Constantinople Messenger* of Sept. 4, 1878, is of interest:— "When the Russian prisoners of war were first brought to Constantinople, their condition was most pitiable. At that time every department of the Turkish military service was overdone with work, and the military stores were insufficient to meet the demands made on them for hospital and battle-field. Under these circumstances it was almost inevitable that but insufficient attention could be paid to the wants of the Russian prisoners. In December last Mr. William Sellar, of the Bible Society, first visited the men, and found them for the most part in a very deplorable state. Although Mr. Sellar's business was to offer Scriptures

to the men, he felt it his duty to call attention to their condition and endeavor to improve it. With the help of Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador in Constantinople, and of Lord Radstock in St. Petersburg, he was able to relieve the most pressing wants of the men. In the meantime he called the attention of the Seraskierate to the state of the captives, and procuring the cooperation of Halet Pasha, of the Selimié Barracks, and of Aziz Bey, of the Dari-Shoura, Mr. Sellar in the course of a month contributed materially to lift the 500 prisoners out of intolerable wretchedness into something like comfort. When the Grand Duke Nicholas took up his headquarters at San Stefano, he expressed his appreciation of these benevolent efforts for the Czar's soldiers, and on Wednesday last Mr. Sellar was further honored by receiving from St. Petersburg a valuable diamond ring as a token of Imperial acknowledgement and thanks."

At the close of the war he resumed work for the British & Foreign Bible Society, first in their premises at Tahta Kaleh and then in the present building of the American Bible Society where he continued until his retirement in 1897.

An incident which occurred at the Tahta Kaleh offices of the Society, may be of interest. The Turkish government having decided that the work of the Society should be stopped, some officials accompanied by the police appeared on the scene, and informed Mr. Sellar that by order of the government the building was to be closed, requesting all that were present to come out, so that they could seal the door. Mr. Sellar indignantly refused to acquiesce in their demand and seating himself and putting his feet across the doorway told them that they would have to move him first by force. This so dismayed the officials, for Mr. Sellar was not a man of mean dimensions, that after a little parleying they departed and from that day to this the doors of the Society have remained open to all.

In 1856 he came to Bebek and took up his residence with the family of the writer's father, the late Mr. James Binns Senior, and remained with them until his marriage in 1865.

There are very few people living today who can remember Mr. Sellar in the prime of his life. He took the greatest interest, and a very active part, in all that concerned the British and American communities which at that time were insignificant. He was one of the small band who organized the church and drew up its constitution and he was one of the leading lights in that church, ever ready to give his services, and for many years he conducted worship when it was impossible to find anyone to fill the pulpit. He also took an active part in the Sunday School and the local Missionary Society, and even in his declining years, if health permitted he was always ready to preside at the annual meeting of the Missionary Society, upon which occasions he would often give most interesting reminiscences of his experiences of his mission work.

His friendship was worth having: staunch and true to the core, his counsel was sought by many, and in time of sickness and distress his time and help were always given ungrudgingly. There was no ostentation displayed in anything he undertook, but in a quiet way he accomplished

more in his lifetime than many in prominent positions. An earnest consistent Christian of the old type, generous and affectionate, his was an example to be followed. His name will live in the hearts of all those who came into close contact with him, and who were privileged to call him a friend. Those who knew him best will miss him most.

Mr. Sellar was the last survivor of the small band who founded the British and American colony at Bebek, amongst them being Drs. Hamlin, Schauffler, Thomson, Washburn, E. and I. Bliss, Messrs. J. Binns Senior, John Seager and William and Thomas Swan.

In recognition of the services rendered to the colony by the late Mr. Sellar a presentation was made to him some years ago, which took the form of a silver tray, a testimonial and an illuminated address, bearing the signatures of all the residents at the time.

L. G. B.

FAVRE BOYS' HOME.

DEAR ORIENT:—

Before breaking up for the well-deserved vacation, the boys gave a very successful entertainment in Chambers Hall, Mr. McNaughton in the Chair. It was a real pleasure to have Dr. and Mrs. Chambers once more in the midst of their family, which has grown so much during their absence.

The English recitations and songs were especially appreciated, the enunciation being so clear and true. As usual the most rapturous applause was accorded to the Primary Class who performed a Cantata which gave proof of long weeks of careful preparation on the part of their teacher. The success of the day was when the four smallest boys, adorned with many-colored butterfly wings, fluttered in and out among their companions, followed by four buzzing brown bees. As, unhappily, Miss Yeranian's health obliges her to give up teaching for a time, her pupils presented her with a small travelling clock. We much regret the necessity of her leaving. On another evening we presented to the most successful students in our highest class certificates entitling them to enter the Freshman Class in the High School. On each occasion Dr. Chambers gave us one of his encouraging, fatherly addresses, rousing us all to more hopeful effort. We thankfully record a year of steady work, with a good tone kept up by the boys and increased loyalty to the Home to which they owe so much. They dispersed with the hope expressed in their favorite Scout chorus,

"And upon the well-known hills we shall meet our friends again,
I our own beloved Favre Boys' Home."

S. N.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, June 21st, 1914.

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

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

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

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JUNE 24, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

The strain in relations between Greece and Turkey has seemed somewhat easier the past few days. But we have been very near the breaking point. It was confidently affirmed that the Dardanelles were very shortly to be closed; also that the only possible means of preventing war from commencing would be for Europe to establish a strict blockade of the harbor of Piræus and bottle in the ardent Greek fleet. The dragomans of the foreign powers have now gone to Smyrna, and will in a short time make their report of conditions as they were allowed to see them. Will this report agree with the testimony of unofficial observers on the spot, or will it be colored to suit the interests of either of the Governments involved? The Ottoman Government has requested these men to be sent there; will it offer them every facility for learning the naked truth? The Turkish papers are emphasizing the Government's declaration to the Hellenic Government, that the matter of emigration is purely an internal question, with which no foreign power has any business to meddle. But we believe under the circumstances this position is untenable. The consequences may become international; and the world has a right to learn from impartial sources the actual facts on both sides. Turkey has taken the right step in courting an investigation; and we trust it will be a thorough and searching one. But the difficulty exists not alone in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna; complaints reach us of injustice to Greeks in Samsoun, in Brousa and vicinity, in Erdek near Bandurma, and elsewhere. This does not look like the misdirected zeal of a few local officials. If the lines lead higher up, let the representatives of the foreign powers not shrink from carrying the investigation as far as justice requires. Evidently gross injustice has been done. Turkey says the fault is with Greece for their treatment of Moslems in Macedonia. Greece denies this. Let the truth be known.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The Annual Contest for the Angell prize medal was held on May 19th. There were eight contestants and the orations were much superior to those of previous years. The medal was awarded to Ismail Hakki, and the second prize of a book was given to Eleftherios Voudopoulos.

The First Annual Field Day took place on Thursday, May 28th. The day was warm but a large number of spectators came from Smyrna and from the neighboring villages. The events, 16 in number, were run off in good time and the competition in most of them was very keen. The 100 yards was won by Z. Momongos in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.; the 880 yds. in 1 m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. by Grant MacLachlan, and the mile race in 4 m. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. by G. MacLachlan. The records in the other events were very good, considering the limited practice that the students have had.

Among recent appointees to the College for the coming year are Mr. and Mrs. John Kingsley Birge, Mr. Raymond W. Ricketts, and Mr. George Coe Lorbeer, all of whom will join the staff in September. Mr. Birge is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1909. After spending a year in church settlement work in New York City he entered Hartford Seminary from which he was graduated in 1913. In seminary, Mr. Birge became deeply interested in Moslem history and theology, and gave special attention to Arabic and related subjects, with the view of undertaking work in a Moslem country. Mrs. Birge is a sister of Rev. S. R. Harlow, the college Chaplain, and was, previous to her marriage, a Christian worker in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Birge visited Turkey last summer and were so much impressed with the opportunity at the College that they decided to affiliate themselves with the institution permanently. On the completion of a year of graduate work at Hartford along Mr. Birge's chosen line, he and Mrs. Birge will sail in June for France, where they will spend the summer before coming on to Smyrna.

Mr. Raymond W. Ricketts is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and of Union Theological Seminary, and he comes out for one year to take charge of the classes of Professor Reed, who is planning to give his time next year to language study. Mr. Lorbeer is a graduate of Pomona College, where he was also instructor in physical education and a successful athlete in football, track, and basket ball. Mr. Lorbeer will spend the summer at the summer session of the University of California, in further preparation for his duties as director of the gymnasium. Mr. Lorbeer succeeds Mr. Bruce MacLachlan, who returns in the fall to complete his studies in Queen's University. Mr. MacLachlan will be accompanied by his brother, Grant MacLachlan, who will begin his science course at Queen's in the fall.

Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, the College Chaplain, is planning to attend the annual meeting of the Central Turkey Mission at Aintab, as a fraternal delegate of the Western Turkey Mission. He will then proceed to the Lebanon Y.M.C.A. student conference, to which the College will send a delegation.

Rev. J. R. Brewster will also attend this conference. After the conference Messrs. Harlow and Brewster plan to make a visit to the Holy Land.

Professor Reed and Miss Emily McCallum of the Collegiate Institute have been appointed the delegates of the Smyrna station to the annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission in Constantinople.

President McLachlan yielded to the kind solicitations of the Kennedy party and has finished the cruise to Venice. He is expected back in Smyrna again on June 6th.

Smyrna, May 30, 1914.

C. W. L.

BARDIZAG REVISITED.

Dear ORIENT: —

A week's stay at Bardizag in connection with the Commencement exercises of the Bithynia High School and of the Favre Boys' Home there deepened my impression of the genuineness and strength of the work being done there. The general response of the boys to the means used for their advancement is very gratifying. I am sure that the results of the past year's work have left the impression upon the workers that the thousand and one worries that have inevitably tried their souls during the year have served to reveal the strength of that wonderful undercurrent of character-forming influence that holds these institutions to high ideals. Cases of discipline try one's soul but they often do more for a boy's character than months of teaching. During my stay I witnessed one or two cases, the process and outcome of which put in very clear light both the spiritual quality of those in charge and the existence of previous advancement in those disciplined which made it possible for them to get greater benefit that they could otherwise have got from this occasion.

The most helpful elements in the development of the country will always be the young men and young women who have been trained in schools which make character-forming their ideal work.

The twenty-one graduates of the Bithynia High School met a most enthusiastic reception from a large and representative audience. One could feel that the present critical condition of this country occupied the minds of many who felt a thrill of dawning confidence for the future as they thought of this as one of the many groups of earnest souls newly presented to the working forces of the country by the mission schools of the Empire.

The new graduates represented thirteen different centres of population in the Turkish Empire and Bulgaria. The diplomas bore the visé of the Méarif Müdiri of the Province, who, on the platform and in his address, represented the provincial government.

Very pleasing features of the occasion were the cordial words of the Armenian Diocesan, Archbishop Stepanos, delivered, in his absence by an old friend of school, the Vartabed Anania; also the appreciative address of the aged Catholic Father-Superior, who for many years has not once failed

to be present on these occasions; and the ringing call to the new graduates to preserve the high ideals of the school, delivered by the representative of the Alumni Association.

Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton and their co-workers are certainly to be congratulated on the fine results of years of devoted labor.

Favre Boys' Home, several of whose pupils were among those receiving the High School diploma this year, gave to six of their fourth form boys the certificates which entitle them to be received into the Freshman class in the High School next September. The examination papers of these boys showed exceptionally good progress in the studies of the past year and reflect credit on the work of the Home.

The attention given to Scout work in the Home is not only an attractive feature of the work there but, so far as I could judge, is adding an element of real moral strength to the training received in the Home.

The grounds of both the Home and the High School have been improved and their beauty and neatness much added to during the year.

Mrs. Chambers and I greatly enjoyed our week's visit and could but be grateful to God for all that we saw of steady progress in the work to which we had given so many years of our life.

R. CHAMBERS.

SIDON SIFTINGS.

Sidon Station, by the action of the Syria Mission at its spring meeting, is deprived of a member, by the transfer of Rev. W. G. Greenslade to Mount Lebanon, and his appointment to the principalship of the Lebanon School for Boys in Suq-el-Gharb. On account of furloughs and the crippled condition of the station, Mr. Greenslade has been unable to complete his Arabic study during the past year, and at his request he was relieved of all responsibility until he assumes his new duties as principal, that he may complete this necessary preparation.

Rev. George L. Robinson, Ph. D., of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, and Director of the American School of Archæology in Jerusalem during the past year, made a flying trip to Sidon recently to visit old friends. Of course the automobile that day broke down, and instead of having several hours to visit, he had only a little more than one. Rev. Willard Robinson who accompanied him to Sidon, remained until the following day.

The Commencement exercises of the Sidon Seminary for Girls and Gerard Institute will be held on the afternoon of June 25th. Rev. Dr. George A. Ford will speak to the graduates. The sermon to the graduates will be preached on the preceding Sunday. Rev. J. Stewart Crawford of Beirut has been asked to deliver it.

Over one hundred persons were present at a recent communion service in a near-by village where the church numbers only twenty five members. A very poor old man, who had been strongly tempted to renounce his church membership by the offer of the purchase of his house at a high fig-

ure, arose before the communion and confessed his sin publicly, and then took the communion with his brethren.

A number of the girls of Sidon Seminary recently presented publicly a translation in Arabic of Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale." The Assembly room was crowded by a much interested audience, including a group of Moslem women. Sidon is still a very faithful Moslem city, and this occasion is noteworthy as being the first public presentation of a play by girls in Sidon, possibly the first in Syria, and for the presence of the Moslem women. The girls deserve a great deal of credit for the real dramatic power they displayed, and the excellence of their performance.

Dr. and Mrs. Ford have within the past month entertained a number of notable guests at their home, including Mrs. John S. Kennedy and her party, His Excellency the American Ambassador and his party, and more recently the American Consul General from Beirût.

IT IS THE ISLANDS QUESTION.

The *Tasfir-i-Efkiar*, which a few days ago congratulated the gentlemen who tore down and ruined the new municipal street signs because they gave the names of the streets in French also, and not in Turkish alone, and urged people to do the same everywhere, says of the present attitude of Greece:—

"The real object of Greece is to secure a guarantee from Europe for her possession of the Islands. This is the true bearing of the present conflict. But they say that the Greeks are emigrating from Turkey. They say such and such things are happening! If in the life of the Greek Ottoman subjects some unusual things occur, — as a result of the crimes and unbelievable infamies perpetrated on the Moslems of Macedonia, — it is the Ottoman Government alone that has the right to remedy them. The Hellenic Government has no title to interfere in the internal affairs of Ottomanism. Besides the essence of the question, as we have shown, is not the tide of emigration, but the problem of the islands. Greece wants to profit by the chance to add the guarantee of the Powers to her possession of the islands, and so solve the problem definitely in her favor. This is what the Greeks have been working for a long time. Unfortunately for Greece the game has not succeeded, for it would be contrary to the prestige and honor of Europe. As the naval supremacy still belongs to Greece, because our warships have not yet arrived, the Hellenic Government utters cries and threatens us with war. The most she can do is to blockade the Dardanelles, and thus injure European commerce. In the mind of Greece that will be enough; for Europe will thus be forced to interfere and assure her the possession of the islands."

The *Terjeman*, which borders also on the yellow type, says:—

"If Greece, even before consolidating her position in the islands, provokes such incidents on the Aegean shores, one may imagine what she will do there after she is definitely established there. She will cook up a thousand troubles against

us by means of the Ottoman Greeks who cease not to work in her interests. Consequently either the islands belong to us, or else with the islands we might as well cede the vilayet of Aidin to Greece. After that, can we stop at Konia? That explains why it is not probable that Turkey will renounce the islands. As for Greece, it would be folly for her to go to war with us on this question. To undertake a new war right after another is for a small country surrounded by enemies nothing short of suicide. But as the Greeks are governed by sentiment rather than by logic, it is very doubtful if the problem can be solved peacefully. In any case it behooves us to be awake as this new crisis comes on."

THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

Beirût, Syria, June, 1914.

Believing that the profession of a Trained Nurse is one which opens large opportunities for usefulness to the young women of the Near East, I take the liberty of sending you some information about our Nurses' Training School, in the hope that you may be able to call the attention of some young women about to graduate from High Schools or those who have already graduated, to this opportunity for preparing themselves for a useful and honorable career.

The School was opened in 1905 in connection with our College Hospitals. These Hospitals are three in number, and contain 132 beds. The course of training covers three years, the first six months being a period of probation. Candidates for the School must have sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to study the text-books of the School and to understand the lectures given by the Doctors of the School of Medicine.

The entrance fee is £2. The nurse must furnish her own uniform and books, but there are no other payments to the School until graduation, when she pays £1 for the certificate. Each pupil receives her board, lodging and laundry free, and in addition after the period of probation she receives in her first year one medjidie a month and for the second and third years two medjodies a month, a sum sufficient to cover all ordinary expenses.

Five of our graduates have become superintendents of hospitals in Aleppo, Adana, Jerusalem, and Beirût. Two of these hospitals are municipal hospitals. The Governor General of Aleppo has recently engaged two nurses for the Government Hospital at Aleppo. Other graduate nurses in private cases are rendering excellent service. A few have married and are carrying into their homes and neighborhoods the lessons of quiet orderliness and prophylactic measures which will mean sweet and wholesome homes.

Further information may be secured from Mrs. Gerald F. Dale, the Superintendent of the College Hospitals.

Yours very truly

HOWARD S. BLISS.

President.

MEDICAL GATHERING IN HARPOUT.

In connection with the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission in Harpout, which takes place in July, the Eastern Turkey Branch of the Medical Missionary Association of Turkey plans to hold its first meeting. It is expected that several doctors from outside the mission may also be in attendance, and that others will send papers to be read. There will be reports from the various hospitals and from individual workers, besides papers on Ordering of Drugs and Hospital Supplies; Medical Work for Women; The Physician as an Evangelist; A Healthful and Economic Standard of Living; Medical Work for Moslems; Hospital Training Schools; The Nurse's Opportunity as a Spiritual Worker, as a Touring Missionary, etc.; Typhoid and Typhus; Homeopathy; and other papers. Some of the sessions will be for the physicians and nurses alone, others for all the missionaries, and at others all English-speaking practitioners will be welcome. A constitution will be adopted and officers for this Branch elected.

GREEK AND TURKISH ATTITUDES COMPARED

The *Tanin* says:—

The affair is now cleared up. The question of emigration is merely a pretext. The politicians in Athens wish to hide behind this affair their real objective. The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that Greece wishes to make war before the arrival of the two dreadnaughts soon to be delivered, which would strengthen the Turkish fleet. This is a very characteristic indication. It explains the activity seen in Hellenic diplomatic circles and in the Greek press. This being so, we herewith make a comparison between the policy of Athens and that of Constantinople.

1. It is very ugly to see Greece deny what is going on in Macedonia and claim that the Moslems are content with the Greek regime, while 250,000 have already fled to Turkey, getting away from that regime.

2. On examining the attitude of the two governments on the emigration question, one must acknowledge that it is we and not the Greeks who should complain. Yet they still try to make out that Greece is the victim and Turkey the aggressor. But what a difference between the tours made by Venizelos and Talaat Bey, both undertaken for the purpose of investigation!

3. The Sublime Porte, while having the right, by virtue of the Treaty of Athens, to busy itself with the lot of the Moslems of Macedonia, shows itself courteous in the matter; while Greece observes an attitude very different.

4. Note the difference in the language of the press of the two countries. One would think the Greek press was swimming in a drain.

Let the civilized world take these points into consideration before judging; and then we will be disposed beforehand to accept its judgment.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

On Monday, June 8th, the Greek Society gave a presentation of "Iphigenia in Aulis." It had been intended to give this in the chestnut grove, where the costumes and dances would have had an appropriate setting. This the rain prevented, but the play was excellently acted in the Assembly Hall.

The Self-Government Association of the College held its annual elections on Saturday, June 6th. An added feeling of responsibility because of new conditions and new privileges made the meeting a particularly solemn and thoughtful one. The officers for the coming year are as follows:— President, Miss Semiha Vahmuk (Turkish); Vice-President, Miss Aglavni Yeghenian (Armenian); executive Committee, Misses Subka Bagarova (Bulgarian), Natalie Sevrides (Greek), Lubov Terzieva (Bulgarian), Anaïd Sarafian (Armenian), and Olga Farkouh (Greek).

ORIENTAL ODDS AND ENDS.

RECIPT FOR PILAF.

Many of our readers both in this land and in America will be interested and perhaps edified by the receipt for "boiled rice" given recently by the *Christian Endeavor World*, and here reproduced. It seems to be intended to be the same article as *pilaf*, though the Indian black man did not so call it. On a menu somewhere not very long ago, a dish of chicken surrounded by *pilaf* was listed as "pillowed fowl!" The present receipt was quoted as given by a black cook in India.

BOILED RICE. Wash him well. Much wash in cold water; the rice flour make him stick. Water boil already very fast. Throw him in; rice can't burn; water shake him too much. Rub one rice in thumb and finger; if all rub away, him quite done. Put rice in sieve; hot water run away. Pour cup cold water on him; put him back in saucepan; keep him covered near fire fifteen minutes. Then rice all ready. Eat him up.

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.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- June 25, 1825, Mrs. Sarah M. Wood, Constantinople, born.
- » 26, 1911, Sultan Mehmed Reshad returns to Constantinople from his visit in Roumelia.
 - » 27, 1865, Rev. William Goodell, D.D., left Constantinople.
 - » 28, 1894, Miss Maria A. West, Constantinople, Marsovan, Harpout and Smyrna, died.
 - » 29, 1810, A. B. C. F. M. organized.
 - » 30, 1840, Rev. Story Hebard, Beirut, died.
 - » » 1844, Rev. Edward Riggs, D. D., Sivas and Marsovan, born.
- July 1, 1829, Mrs. J. F. Clarke, Philippopolis, born.
- » » 1839, Sultan Mahmoud II. died; Abdul Medjid came to the throne.
 - » » 1846, First Protestant Church in Turkey organized.

NOTICE.

To *Students* in Colleges or High Schools in the Near East, we will send THE ORIENT for TEN WEEKS during the summer, beginning with either this number or that of next week, for FIVE PIASTRES, postage included. Write soon, and take advantage of this offer.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Annual Meeting of the General Committee of Christian Associations of Turkey takes place next Tuesday and Wednesday in this city.

The American Ambassador and family have taken up their summer residence at Yenikeuy.

The mails coming from Europe have been seriously interfered with this past week by torrential rains causing difficulties on the railroads.

Major Taylor, American Military Attaché, who is leaving for America, was received in audience by the Sultan last Thursday.

THE PROVINCES

Azmi Bey, who was Chief of Police of this city and was removed at the request of Russia, has been elected Deputy for Chorum.

In connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Theological Seminary at Marsovan, a very neat and comprehensive catalogue has been issued by the Anatolia Press, giving full information as to the course of study.

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NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Zarafinka Kirova and Mr. Floyd H. Black took place on Friday last, June 19th, at the residence of Professor Panaretoff in Roumeli Hissar, in the presence of nearly a hundred invited guests. The house had been tastefully decorated with flowers and greens, and the refreshments were excellent. Professor Charles Anderson officiated. The bride wore her traveling costume, and shortly after the ceremony the couple left by Austrian steamer for Piræus. The best wishes of their friends of the two colleges and others go with them. They expect to settle in Cambridge, Mass., for the next two years.

Miss Mary E. Kinney of Adabazar started Saturday evening by train for Cherbourg on her way to America on furlough.

Miss Annie T. Marshall and Miss Brown-Tolmie of Scotland left here June 13 on their way to Marash. They will remain at Aintab for the annual meeting of the Central Turkey Mission before going to Marash.

Miss Starr and Miss Beebe of the W. B. M. I. of Chicago, left last week for Samokov.

News has been received of the death on June 4th of Mrs. Catherine J. Parsons, formerly of Bardizag. Further notice next week.

OTHER LANDS.

By defeating the American polo players twice in succession, the visiting English polo team carries back to England the cup which has been in America since 1909.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the veteran war correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who was in many campaigns in the Orient as a correspondent, died June 18th, aged 74. He reported the Balkan war; and his earliest experience in battle was as a volunteer in the American civil war.

Torrential rains in Paris last week caused the subsidence of great sections of pavement, with the death of several persons as a consequence.

The keel of the new battleship to be constructed for Greece at St. Nazaire in France, was laid with due ceremony last week. It is to be of 23,500 tons displacement and have a speed of 20 knots.

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SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " ")	May 21st.	1914
IVERNIA	(24,789 " " " ")	June 8th.	1914

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARPATIA	(23,243 tons displacement)	April 25th.	1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " ")	May 9th.	1914
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " ")	" "	19th. 1914
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " ")	" "	26th. 1914
IVERNIA	(24,789 " " " ")	June 6th.	1914

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