

The Orient.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, GALATA.

AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR.

The American National Red Cross is the only neutral branch of the International Red Cross which has undertaken work in Turkey during the present war. The Ottoman Red Crescent and the German Red Cross are working chiefly at the front but it has fallen to the American Red Cross to spread its activities over a broad field and through the American mission hospitals it is at present ministering to

sick and wounded soldiers in various cities reaching from Constantinople to Van and, by means of the Beirut Chapter, in the Arabic-speaking part of the Empire as well.

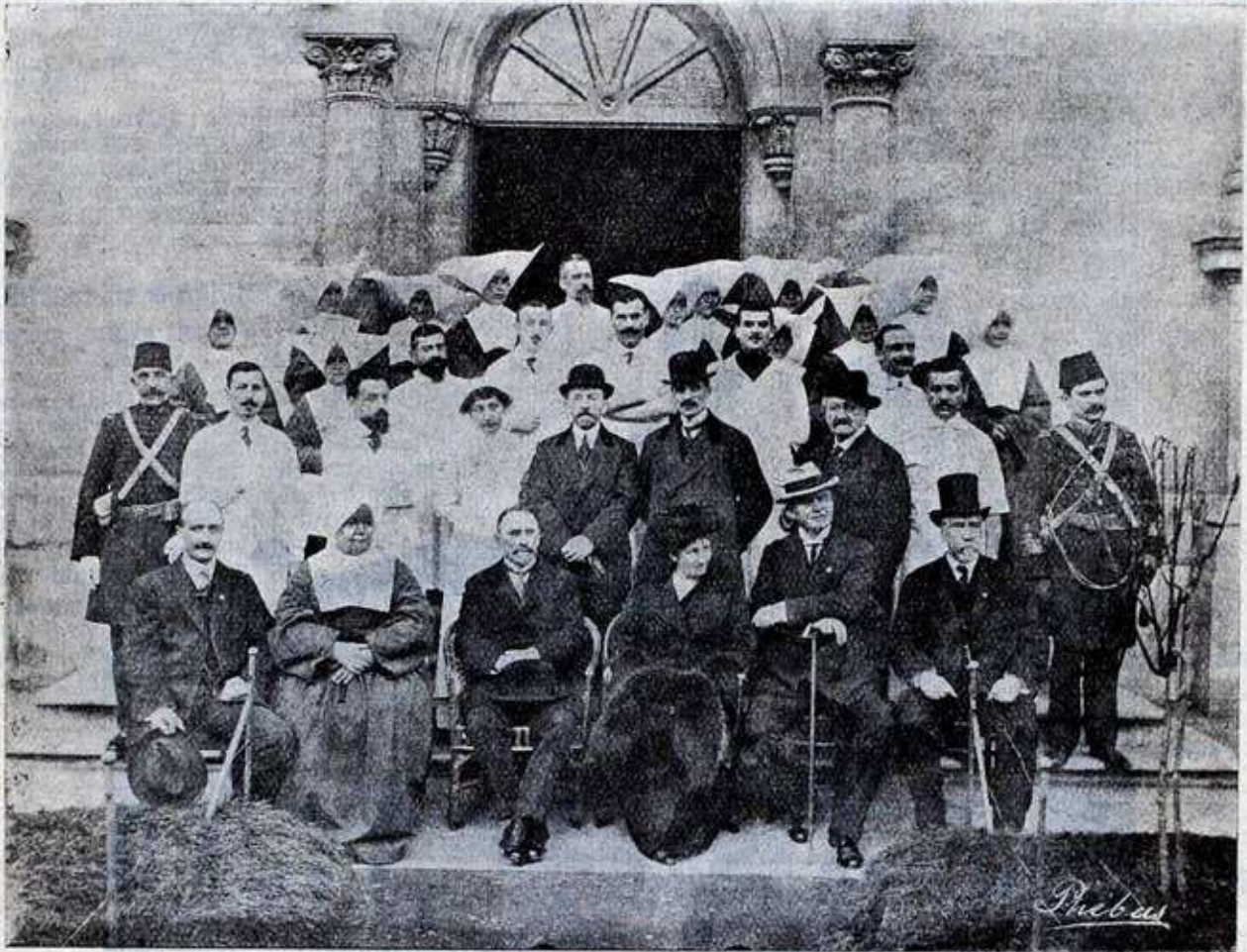
The Constantinople Chapter commenced its work in the latter part of November by taking charge of the British and French hospitals in this city. By a special agreement between the Ottoman authorities and the American Ambassador these two fine hospitals were allotted to us for the care of soldiers giving us 150 beds available in the Capital. Soon afterwards we likewise arranged to put the American mission hospitals at Konia, Cesarea, Marsovan, Erzroum,

Sivas, Harpout, Aintab, Latakia, Adana, Mersin, Mardin, Diarbekir and Van at the disposal of the Government for similar purposes, thus making the very substantial total of 1000 beds in 15 well manned and equipped hospitals which we have offered for the care of sick and wounded soldiers without cost to the Government.

Reports from the front tell of active work in Van, Erzroum, Sivas and Konia. Writing from Van before Christmas Dr. Ussher describes the conditions in his field as calling for liberal aid. There was great suffering already

Dr. Stapleton wrote from Erzroum asking for equipment for 200 beds as conditions were most urgent.

In Constantinople, as above mentioned, the British and French hospitals were secured for Red Cross work. A large sign reading AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL was placed over the entrance of each and the American flag flies from the mast of each on Sundays and holidays. These two hospitals are well-known to all who know Constantinople but the accompanying photographs showing "Old Glory" flying at the masthead reveal them passing



STAFF OF AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, TAXIM.

Front row, left to right: Dr. W. M. POST; the MOTHER-SUPERIOR; Hon. HENRY MORGENTHAU; Mrs. MORGENTHAU; Hon. G. BIE RAVNDAL, Mr. W. W. PEET.

among the families of the soldiers, which must be increasing with the advance of winter. He had trained a small ambulance corps in transporting sick and wounded and was already receiving the latter into his hospital. He described many of the wounded as at first being brought in on rude ox carts or, what was worse, tied to the back of oxen which were driven along and often the unfortunate patient would have slipped from the position in which he had first been tied, and would be almost dragged along the ground.

through an interesting phase of their history. At present I am acting as Director of both hospitals, but my work is simplified by the fact that almost the whole staff of both hospitals remain on duty. Dr. Mc Clean and his assistant together with the regular staff of nurses remain at the British hospital. Both hospitals are finely equipped and up to date, and as not only the apparatus but also the personnel of the hospitals come under our direction free of charge the initial expense has been very small. Robert College



AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, TAXIM.

has loaned us 50 bedsteads and mattresses, and the Government 30 bedsteads with bedding, to provide for the unusual number of patients that we wish to be prepared for. The ladies' committee of the Red Cross, with Mrs. Morgenthau as chairman, have done fine work in making sheets, pillow-covers and patients' clothing. The two hospitals have allowed us to utilize their supplies of fuel, soap, drugs, dressings, etc, without asking for reimbursement. This is a happy arrangement as it allows us to carry on the work much more cheaply than if we had to stock the hospitals ourselves and also relieves us of great expense.

The first plan having failed we next offered to take in sick soldiers from the garrisons and soon had both our hospitals full, 100 soldiers in the French and 40 in the British. The cases thus far sent to us have been mostly surgical, suffering from rupture and other chronic complaints, and we have had a number of medical cases also, several of these cases of malnutrition. Some seen utterly unfit for work of any kind, as for instance one who had not a tooth in his head, others who had eye diseases and others who were mentally deficient. We have had far more applications for admission than we could accept; during the last 6 weeks we

have treated some 165 soldiers. We have been busy operating at both hospitals, having sometimes as many as 10 operations a day. As the conditions facing convalescents upon their return to the garrisons are very far from ideal we are keeping our patients for a longer time than is usually the case, the average stay being about 25 days. The buildings are kept warm and the soldiers are comfortable and happy with plenty of good food to eat, and quite loath to return to the garrisons when the time comes to leave. As there seems no likelihood at present of wounded being brought into Constantinople and as present conditions may continue unchanged for a considerable time we have decided recently to cut down the number of beds in use at the two hospitals to 60, and save our funds for later contingencies. The work accomplished thus far in Constantinople, while costing in the aggregate about Lt. 750.00 has really been done very cheaply, for as there has been no expense for rent or salaries and very little for apparatus, drugs and surgical supplies, the average cost to the Red Cross per patient has been not more than 17 piastres a day, everything included, a small expenditure in view of the increased cost of living in time of war.

W. M. POST.

(We append a note just received from Beirût regarding the activity of the Beirût Chapter of the American Red Cross.)

Dr. Ward expects to leave this week on the Red Cross Medical Mission with the Ottoman Army. Mr. Doolittle of the Mission accompanies the party as associate director and general manager. There will be about twenty-five doctors, nurses and students. They expect at the present time to be located a day's march south of Beersheba, although this is not yet definitely settled.

The Red Cross is doing very valuable work in Beirût in the line of relief work and providing employment. Owing to the limitation of funds it is impossible to do all that is desired, but many are being helped. No family in which there is an able bodied man is assisted unless the man is willing to work. The women also are being put to work as far as possible. The city government is cooperating with the Red Cross in the cleaning of the streets, the government furnishing the tools and carts, while the Red Cross pays for the labor. They are employing about 75 men per day and could profitably triple that number in a few days and still be employing only those who are in actual need or distress. Many are turned away daily for lack of sufficient funds to employ them. We are paying only about half of the regular rate of wages for the labor and this in itself acts as a test of the neediness of the applicant. As it is, it is practically impossible to give work to any one man for more than three days in the week. However, a good beginning has been made and we hope that this good and useful work may be continued.

GEO. B. STEWART, JR.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 9th, the Senior Class entertained the faculty and friends at their last annual reception. The aptitude of the class for dramatics, as attested by a long series of successes in the past, made the event one of considerable interest. They had chosen Robertson's "David Garrick," because of its great possibilities as an acting play, and worked it up with more than usual care. Since the realistic qualities of the work allowed no boy-lady grotesqueness, the class invited Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Fisher, and Miss Dewing to assume the three feminine rôles. All went well until Mr. Metsis, owing to a sad loss in the death of his father, was obliged to drop out, threatening the abandonment of the performance. Rather than disappoint the class, Prof. Watson undertook the rôle, permitting the play to be given as announced. A large audience saw the play, and expressed themselves most enthusiastically upon its effect. It is perhaps safe to say that no play of similar merit has been given at Robert College with such finished and experienced acting. The ladies added greatly to the effect by their admirable playing in rôles that were both difficult and thankless. What made the success of the play possible, however, was the splendid spirit and careful study of the students, who played

their parts throughout with remarkable finish and artistry. Mrs. H. H. Barnum sang for the first time before a college audience, thus honoring the class and giving great pleasure to its guests. The class is to be most heartily congratulated upon its last and greatest social success.

On Thursday evening, Dr. Gates completed at the prayer meeting his series of four studies in the Gospels. His sermon on Sunday was an embodiment of his results and conclusions. Making all allowance for the differences in the Gospel accounts, and reviewing as well the results of careful philological and historical study of the books by eminent scholars, Dr. Gates found in the Gospel narratives a consistent and supremely beautiful portrait of Jesus, the Christ, sent of God for the salvation of mankind, and he set it before his hearers with that clear spiritual sympathy and simple, graceful diction for which he is widely noted.

On Saturday afternoon, our kind Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, and Mrs. Morgenthau honored the College with an invitation to the Cinema of the Petits Champs. All the students including the preparatory classes were invited and attended in large numbers. Max Linder, the famous cinema comedian, made a fitting end to the varied program, and gave unmistakable delight to the spirited but admirably behaved audience. After the show, the Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau with great courtesy and generosity entertained the upper classes of the college with the faculty and ladies at the embassy, where an elaborate collation with tea was elegantly served. The students showed their gratitude by singing native Bulgarian and Armenian songs with a spirit that left no doubt in any one's mind that the Ambassador and his kind lady had won their hearts.

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Estes gave the third of his series of organ recitals. Perhaps no previous program has so completely exhibited the variety and power of this superb Dodge organ, which gains added effectiveness from the perfect acoustics of Long Hall. The largest audience that has yet attended filled the hall uncomfortably. Although the vast audience was most attentive and appreciative, it was unavoidable that there should be more or less disturbance and uneasiness that often marred the spirit if not the effect of the beautiful program. Mr. Estes was at his best, and rendered each number with fine technical finish and tonal beauty. The work of the College choir gave no less satisfaction and artistic delight than the organ numbers. Perhaps never before has a student chorus sung at the College with more beauty or artistry, as was felt especially in the unaccompanied Beethoven Jubilate. Mr. Tripos, of the Junior class, whose beautiful voice has given us much pleasure on other occasions, quite outdid himself in a song by Stainer. In every respect the Vespers were an occasion for congratulation.

On Monday evening, Prof. Watson gave the second of his series of public readings, from "Romeo and Juliet."

E. B. W.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

Testimony is becoming cumulative regarding the efficiency of the School of Missions at Hartford. Both from those in attendance and from qualified observers of the success of those who have studied there, we hear high praise of the training and facilities offered. The quotation in another column will show the opinion of one who has been in this country and knows of what he speaks. It is certainly a blessing to those who are detained in America this year, to have such a training school to attend. And we doubt not it will increase in efficiency and power with the experience of years.

We are also confident that the success of this enterprise will rather hasten than delay the inauguration of a Training School for missionaries in this country. If a year in Hartford, under a qualified teacher of Turkish or Arabic or Armenian gives an incipient missionary such a valuable start, it stands to reason that a year in Constantinople or Marash or Sivas or elsewhere in this land, under an equally competent teacher, where the student is in the atmosphere of the language, and is drinking in with every breath the spirit of the people, will be of far greater use to him. Of course this institution should be not merely a language school, but a place for training of every needed sort; and its equipment must be thorough and complete. But there cannot be a reasonable doubt that it will pay in the end. Since the problem was so ably dealt with and presented by Commission V. at the Edinburgh Conference in 1910 there have been started such schools in Tokyo, Nanking, Poona, Lucknow, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cairo and elsewhere, and they have abundantly proven their usefulness. The Central Turkey Mission has taken strong ground favoring the opening of such a school for the study of Turkish and for general preparation at Marash; and we believe this should be urgently pushed and another one started also at Constantinople, as soon as circumstances permit.

Sometimes it is a difficult thing to speak through the press about the abuse of privilege, because the persons one intends to reach will not read what is written. It will do no harm, however, for us all to consider the matter, and help one another to correct such abuses. We do not speak of the uninvited guests who come to the receptions given by the classes at Robert College to their friends, and thus complicate the problem of providing refreshments for those who are invited. Our problem is a bigger one. Last Sunday a most excellent Vesper Organ Recital was given at Robert College. The program was truly devotional in character; the religious, inspiring and helpful quality of both vocal and instrumental numbers, and the eminently appropriate service would have been a joy to all, had it not been for this abuse of privilege of which we speak. There were a number of persons present who had not the devotional spirit in a superlative degree, who conversed in such loud tones in between the numbers as to disturb the worship of others, and who capped the climax by attempting to start applause at the close of the service. Fortunately this last was nipped in the bud. We trust, however, that all who have the good name of the institution at heart, including all the students, will cooperate in preventing the recurrence of such noise. They can do this by tactfully suggesting to all who are notified of the next Vesper Service, that it is a *service*, and not a show, and that reverence is the only suitable attitude of any who wish to attend. They can further do this by earnestly striving at the time of the service to prevent any conversation between the pieces on the program. It is nearly as inappropriate to engage in such conversation as it would be between the parts of a Sunday morning service; and the devotional and helpful character of the recitals can be maintained in no other way.

THE GREAT WAR.

The past week has seen no very startling changes, east or west, unless it be the driving of the Russians back in Bukovina, where the Austrians have reoccupied Suczawa, Radautz and Sereth and other points toward Czernowitz. A great raid by British aviators over the region of Bruges, Zeebrugge and Ostend was successfully carried out by 34 aeroplanes, all of which returned safely to England. The celebrated Grahame White fell into the sea, but was rescued by a French ship. German aeroplanes flew over Verdun and dropped a hundred or so bombs into that fortress. An Austrian machine is also reported as flying over Pozarevatch, in Servia, east of Semendria.

In Alsace, on the 9th the Germans were reported as bombarding Thann again, and on the 14th the French were reported as driven back in the valley of the Lauch, which is ten miles north of Thann. In the Argonne and near Souain and Massiges, fighting went on with no very decisive results.

In East Prussia the Germans drove back the Russian attack north of Tilsit, and east of the Masurian Lakes, where they have taken during the past few days 26,000 prisoners.

The Russians were reported as advancing from Lomzha, and German troops had been sent against them. The Germans have reoccupied Sierpe, and were advancing east of the Skrwa river toward Plock.

The Austrians are said to have driven the Russians out of Hungary, so that the latter hold only the Dukla Pass. The Russian losses in Bukovina are put at 29,000 prisoners.

A Vienna telegram to the Constantinople agency says that the Japanese cruiser "Azuma," stated to be of 9,000 tons, is stranded on the coasts of Mexico.

A MANIFESTO FROM THE SULTAN.

To my children in Egypt:—

You all know how England has entered Egypt and by what perfidious measures she has secured the administration of the country.

I have constantly been pained to see you suffering under the tyranny of this power, and I have been awaiting the propitious moment to stop it.

I give thanks to the Omnipotent for having granted me the happy chance to send one of my imperial armies to deliver your beautiful country, which is a Moslem inheritance.

I am sure that, with the aid of God, our imperial army will succeed in ridding you of the influence and interference of foreigners and in giving you back your autonomy and your liberties.

I am persuaded that the patriotism of my children in Egypt will lead them to take part, with all the zeal of which they are capable, in this war of emancipation. Our help is from God and victory is near. MEHMED RESHAD.

DEATH OF DR. F. T. MOORE.

With deep sorrow we record the death of Frank T. Moore, M.D., Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, on January 13th. His illness was brief, although he had not been in the best of health for some time. Dr. Moore had been associated with the College for more than twenty years, and occupied a large and important place in the life of the institution. For many years he acted as secretary of the Faculty, and was estimated as one of its wisest counsellors. The great loss both to the community individually and to the College as an institution was expressed by one friend who said, "No man is indispensable, but this loss is irreparable."

Dr. Moore in September, 1897, married Miss Ethel Jessup, daughter of Dr. Henry H. Jessup, who survives him with five children, the eldest a boy about fifteen. Dr. Moore was a native of Bridgeton, N. J., and a graduate of Princeton University and the U. of P. Medical School.

Mr. George A. Schreiner, a representative of the Associated Press of America, is spending a few days in this city.

TALAS TATTLES.

Even the "oldest inhabitant" has to search his memory diligently to find traces of such a winter as we are experiencing. Truth to tell it is not winter but spring. Think of trees—or to be accurate a tree—in leaf in January in a place of the latitude and altitude of Talas. But such is the case.

The mildness of the winter has been a great boon to the poor, making expenditure for fuel almost unnecessary. There is some fear that the open winter may be followed by a dry summer, but we are permitted to hope that it may not be so.

Whether it is because of the salubriousness of its climate or not, Cesarea has this year developed into a most popular(?) winter resort. It has Palm Beach beaten in the variety of its visitors, nearly every nation having one or more representatives. Hotel accommodation is at a premium and bids fair to be held by the present clients for some time to come. The catering to this large number of outsiders is being done by the missionaries and entails the expenditure of considerable time and strength, but seems to be acceptable to most of them.

Last fall we feared that we might run short of work but we are finding it far otherwise. Our regular institutional work is much ahead of what we expected and the exceptional conditions under which we live this year, have brought to the fore other forms of effort that call for the expenditure of much time and energy and the exercise of certain Christian graces.

Club work in Talas has been booming this year, thanks largely to Mr. Hagop Keishian, who spent 19 years in America and who is doing his country a real service through his efforts in the Club. The attendance at the Sunday services is limited only by our accommodation. A Christmas entertainment for the Sunday School, composed of recitations, music and tableaux from the life of Jesus, had to be repeated to accommodate those who wished to attend. General gymnastic training has been a feature, the pupils of our Boys' Boarding School attending at the club for this purpose. Last Saturday evening, under the patronage and at the request of the Tahrirat Müdiri, the club rendered a program of music, stereopticon pictures and gymnastics in Cesarea in aid of the funds of the Red Crescent. The performance was well received and netted over Lt. 50. We have received requests to repeat the performance again in Cesarea to the women and here in Talas under the auspices of the Turkish Rüşdi school. H. M. I.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Feb. 21st, 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, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The municipal government has established a petroleum depot in each municipal district, and the sale of petroleum in tins is taken over by the authorities. Grocers or retail dealers may sell only by the oke. The price per 2 tins is fifty piastres gold, with 2 piastres extra for the box if bought. The populace is assured that there is a sufficient quantity of petroleum for the city.

An official despatch of the Ottoman Government says:— "The Hellenic Legation declared that their naval attaché, Mr. Kriezis, had been the victim of an attack on the part of a civil agent, and formulated certain demands. Considering the good relations existing between the two states and in view of the rules of international courtesy in force in such cases, the Imperial Government had accepted these demands, and had informed the Minister of Greece of its acceptance. In spite of the agreement reached in this regard, the Hellenic Minister left the day before yesterday (Sunday)."

THE PROVINCES

The remarkable weather conditions seem to be general throughout the country. From Talas we hear that it is just like spring; buds are swelling and they fear some damage to crops. On the other hand the open weather is a great boon to the poor.

A note from Smyrna to the local papers here says that the schools belonging to the Powers at war with Turkey were closed on February 6th by order of the Government. The teaching force of these schools, having been expelled from Ottoman territory, were leaving on Friday the 12th, by Italian steamer.

Despatches from Trebizond state that the American steamer "Washington" was sunk by Russian warships in the harbor of that city, and the warships then also bombarded the city. Dr. Crawford telegraphs that the American mission there is not hurt.

NOTES.

Our sympathies go out to Professor Charles Anderson of Robert College in the news of the death of his brother Joseph, who a few years ago visited Constantinople.

Dr. E. P. Case of Erzroum is reported ill with typhus fever, but fortunately the attack seems to be a light one. Mrs. Case and Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have also been ill. The presence of Dr. Clark, Mrs. Sewny, Miss Zenger and Miss Graffam is a Godsend.

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