

# The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 28

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9, 1912.

Price, One Piastre

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**24th Session** (July 2). The Albanian deputies who had asked for explanations about the situation in Albania from the Minister of the Interior complained that no answer had yet been given. The President promised to have a day appointed soon.

The 3rd article of the addition to the military penal code was accepted.

Then came the presentation of the Budget for 1328 by the Finance Minister Djavid Bey. He explained why the expenses of administration had risen to more than 36 million £tq. but pointed out that the receipts of the government were increasing in the same ratio. He then went into detail in regard to the various items of the Budget, comparing them with previous budgets and giving reasons for decrease or increase. Receipts were dealt with in the same way. The Public Debt amounts to 115 million £tq. A loan of 20-30 million liras will soon be sought in Europe. Turkey's credit is good.

The grand vezir urged the Chamber to approve this budget as quickly as possible.

In the debate which was begun the points emphasized were the poverty of the people, the lack of security in Albania and elsewhere, and the necessity of railroads. Hassan Fehmi (Sinope) made a fiery appeal to the conscience of Europe against the Capitulations, the great cause of Ottoman woes.

**25th Session** (July 3). The President warned the deputies that the Senate might reject or modify the proposed changes in the Constitution, hence every one of them should be on hand to discuss the matter again in case of need. Resuming the discussion of the budget, Ali Ghalib Bey (Caesarea) delivered a long speech during which most of the deputies left the room. On the whole the orator approved the conclusions of Djavid Bey. He urged the government to assume a less provocative attitude both in internal and foreign affairs. At present discontent was being suppressed by force, but this is a poor way. A conciliatory attitude would remove the cause of the discontent. The government should abandon its isolation and seek alliances.

Djavid Bey, replying to criticisms, said every effort was being made to ensure security in the land. The fiscal system cannot be changed suddenly. The number of officials cannot be reduced before a general reorganization of each department. As to the Capitulations, the only way to remove them was by gaining the confidence of foreigners through reform of the courts.

The consideration of the particular items of the budget was begun. 31 items referring to the Public Debt, involving an expense of 8½ million £tq. were approved. The method of procedure may interest some of our readers. Imagine it repeated after the reading of each article.

President (to secretary)

"Does any one wish to speak, sir?"

(Silence).

President. "Let those who approve raise their hands."

A score or two of hands are raised.

President. "Sir, it is approved by a large majority. Next!"

**26th Session** (July 4). A long debate was indulged in on the question of printing the details of the budget for the deputies. Some insisted that all the minute details should be printed; others held that the general totals under each head were sufficient. It was decided to proceed with the debate on the budget, on condition that the secretary should give any details asked for in addition to the printed budget in the hands of the deputies.

The items covering pensions were voted. The Minister pointed out that a few Italians were on the pension list. In case they had while in the service of the state contributed a part of their salaries towards the pension fund the grants will be continued.

**27th Session** (July 6). The Minister of Agriculture in answer to a question, gave a lengthy account of the working of the Agricultural Bank. If more money were appropriated for the work of the bank its usefulness could be greatly increased on the lines of similar banks in other lands.

The Minister of the Interior sent word that owing to indisposition he would not be able to appear and give his answer in regard to Albania until Monday.

Returning to the budget, the part pertaining to the Ministry of Finance was approved, after Djavid Bey had answered numerous questions. There was a long discussion over the financial inspectors, some deputies regarding them as unnecessary and dishonest.

**28th Session** (July 8). The Minister of the Interior appeared, to give the information required about the situation in Albania. He described the military operations undertaken to ensure or restore order and showed that they had been successful. He claimed that the discontent was confined to a small number of interested people led by men who failed to secure election to Parliament, and that the demands they made were only intended to conceal their real object, which was the overthrow of the present government and their own election to power. A heated debate followed in which the



Albanian delegates insisted that the Albanians had real grievances which should be redressed. Among these are the presence of 80,000 soldiers in their midst, disarmament of Moslem Albanians only, refusal to allow the Albanian language in Latin characters in the schools, insecurity, unfulfilled promises, unfinished public works, lack of schools. Shahin Bey asked for a commission to visit Albania in order to ascertain the demands of the people. The Minister of the Interior, in his reply, pointed out that a commission could not visit Albania now on account of military operations.

### SMYRNA HAPPENINGS.

This week has witnessed the Closing Exercises of the Collegiate Institute for Girls, and the departure of some of the teachers for their summer outing.

Miss Mills has left, on furlough, to spend a year in America. And Miss Robertson, having come for only one year, as a temporary supply, has started also, on her way back to America. The other ladies will be away, some in Switzerland, and some in Constantinople, hoping to escape the continuous heat of Smyrna summer, which must be debilitating.

The Closing Exercises of the Institute took place on Wednesday evening, June 26th, in the Assembly Hall of the International College. The young ladies of the school were seated on the platform, with the graduating class of fifteen in the front row; and they gave us some very good singing. Of the graduating class, ten were of the Institute, and five, of the Teachers' Training Class.

These fifteen young ladies gave various parts; essays, recitations, or music, and did great credit to their training by Rev. W. H. Brett, English chaplain, and gave much pleasure to the audience. One very pleasant feature was some piano music by Miss Rosalind Mac Lachlan, just returned from Germany, whose playing received a well-merited encore.

Dr. Edward Riggs presented their diplomas to the class with a short address, on the opportunities for influence and for heroism, which are placed before the women of Turkey, today. After a song by the graduating class, Dr. Riggs offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.

As this year is the Dickens' Centenary, one group of recitations was extracts from his various works, very creditably rendered.

On Thursday a cable was received from Boston, "Proceed," so that the purchase of the property can take place on the first of July when the option expires. We feel very grateful for this good news and also for the fact that the Institute has been placed on the list of the Higher Educational Institutions. This, we feel, will facilitate the raising of money for buildings as the Board is already asking for \$40,000 for an Administration Building and \$12,000 for Teachers' buildings.

Any one who sees the school in its present cramped and noisy quarters, feels at once the crying need for a change; and we trust the needed funds may be found speedily, from some source.

S. D. R.

### THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON AT SIVAS.

The closing days of the school year in Sivas have been notable for many reasons. Not only have the various programs and events of Commencement week been of unusual excellence and smoothness of performance, but the whole atmosphere has been full of rejoicing and hope for the future. After a hard busy winter in which our inadequate quarters down in the city have seemed to be crowded just a little beyond the bursting point, it has been a constant source of joy to us to watch the progress in preparations for the buildings which are so soon to rise on Hektar Hill overlooking the city and all the green sweep of the Sivas plain. The purchase of a much-needed corner of land, the building of a huge lime-kiln to burn stone for the building, and the ever-growing pile of building-stone brought daily by the cart-loads from the quarries, and last of all the arrival and erection of the American wind-mill to pump our abundant supply of pure, cold, mountain-spring water: all these waiting expectantly the long-deferred arrival of the imperial firman to build. The erection of that wind-mill was a great event, and ever since then the smart thing for the thousands of Sunday afternoon strollers from the city has been to promenade in the grounds of our Campus, gaze in open-mouthed astonishment at the shining wheel spinning merrily in the wind, and drink copiously of the "college water." It is quite like Central Park or Norumbega at home to see these sauntering picnicing crowds, only as good missionaries it disturbs our Puritan consciences a bit to realize that quite innocently and helplessly we are running the most popular Sunday amusement resort in town!

I am afraid the people here have had a more optimistic faith in the future of this Normal School than we have, for ever since the purchase of our new field and the talk of new buildings we have been popularly known as the "college," and since this pure, clear water proved the salvation of hundreds of families during the cholera scourge of last summer the "college water" has been famous all over town. We, realizing the long years of patient toil it has taken to build the school up to its present standard, and the difficulty of getting its rank as a college recognized had hardly dared to hope that this step could be taken for a few years at least. It was then all the greater joy to us to receive recently from the Prudential Committee a vote placing us on the Higher Educational list and bidding us become at once the Sivas Teachers' College. The grade of the school has been steadily rising during the last few years, so that with the addition of this full year more of advanced study which we have already planned for next year we are now practically within one year of the full four years' college course. With this recognition by the Board, the insistent demand of the people here that we make it a college, and with the return to us in the fall of three of our experienced teachers after years of graduate study in European and American universities it seems as though we are indeed in a position to make this school a strong



Teachers' College provided we receive adequate financial backing.

In the midst of our joy and excitement over the new dignity of the "Sivas Teachers' College" came the second piece of good news: word from Constantinople that the firman had been granted. Although it was too late to carry out our hope of laying the corner-stone at Commencement, and the actual firman is not yet in our hands, there seems now to be no obstacle to starting in vigorously with the building operations. The funds for the first building (to be used temporarily both as dormitory and school building) are for the most part in hand, and the Board has granted us the money for the Principal's House. Our Armenian alumni in America have already started a campaign for a future gymnasium, and if the increase in the number of students continues at any thing like the rate of the pressure of the past few years it cannot be many years before other buildings of the future college must begin to rise on its magnificent site outside the city.

With all these happy hopes and ambitions in our hearts it was an added pleasure to have one of the most delightful and successful Commencements in our history. Commencement "events" began with the Senior picnic of the boys, — a delightful three days' outing at the "cool" hot-springs four hours back in the hills, — swimming, tramping, eating with out-of-door appetites, from which they returned in better trim for the stiff week of examinations and class-day preparation than weeks of mid-night oil could have made them. Then followed in rapid succession: the piano and organ recital of the music pupils in the Girls' School, the Kindergarten Exhibition, the little play and reception given by the Junior girls to the Seniors and teachers; and the four great events; Girls' Class Day, Boys' Class Day, Baccalaureate Sunday, and Commencement Day winding up with a rousing alumni meeting in the evening. It would be something of a revelation to some of our American friends whose ideas of the barbaric interior of Turkey are somewhat crude and hazy if they could drop in at our Girls' School Class Day in the prettily decorated study hall and see these "sweet girl graduates" in their dainty white dresses (made by their own hands) standing in a bower of purple wild-flowers reading essays in "high" Armenian. At the Boys' Class Day an enthusiastic crowd of friends jammed into the Chapel listened for three hours while thirteen boys "essayed," prophesied, orated. On this occasion a new school song was produced written by a Junior, and the orchestra showed some of the worthy results of a year's faithful practising. Mr. Partridge's Baccalaureate sermon in Armenian on "Intelligent Goodness" was very practical and helpful.

Commencement day was ideal, and the 1300 or 1400 people who filled the outdoors auditorium of the shady Girls' School yard found it very cool and comfortable. The large chorus of boys and girls, fresh and neat in new Commencement clothes, were banked high up against the flag-draped wall of the building. To the left seated on rugs spread on the ground the women were herded together after the custom of the country, while in the back and right seats were provided for the men, and in the center for representatives of

the Government, Gregorian and Jesuit priests, and various "a la franc" people of importance. The music of both orchestra and choruses was very creditable indeed, the most ambitious number being the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from Tannhauser sung by a full mixed chorus from both schools and with the full orchestra. Prayer was made by an Armenian priest, and greetings were brought by the chairman of the school committee of the national schools. The address, by the Rev. Mihran Kazanjian on "Poverty as a Social Question" was remarkably live and to the point. It showed that he has been a keen student and observer during his recent two years in America, and returned with a vision of the social possibilities of his country. While many of the figures and illustrations were drawn from experience in America, he showed a thorough grasp of the causes and conditions of poverty in Sivas, and his suggestions were sane and practical. It would be well indeed if some of his hearers would adopt in earnest the motto of the graduates which was blazoned in large letters across the front wall, "Live in the Present", stop mourning over past wrongs and sorrows of their nation, or following the wild, socialistic will of the wisp of some of the revolutionary societies, and buckle right down to the plain stern facts which face them in this city of Sivas in this dreadful problem of poverty. In the face of such need it is very encouraging to feel that many at least of the twenty-seven graduates are going out with a new social vision and a sincere earnestness of purpose to serve their nation.

C. H. HOLBROOK.

## ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

Commencement at Anatolia College began on Sunday the 16th with the Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. C. C. Tracy given to the graduating classes of both the College and Girls' School. The thought of the sermon centered around the text from Isaiah 52:1 "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem." It was a challenge to wide-open eyed attention, and a call for moral strength, and for beauty of character.

Tuesday evening, the 18th, was given up to the Commencement Concert and Half-Jubilee celebration.

The music of the evening was given by the College Orchestra, the Chorus of mixed voices, and the Male Choir. Most of the vocal music was chosen for its bearing upon the theme of the quarter-century celebration.

Prof. Daghljan's splendid work has never been more apparent, nor showed better results than in the work of the orchestra on this occasion. Truly the Anatolian Institutions are to be congratulated for their great progress in musical lines.

The Alumni Association lecture on Thursday evening was given by Rev. Mr. Frew of Constantinople on "Holman Hunt." The lecture was a delightful one and thoroughly interesting, made especially so by the personal element supplied through Mr. Frew's acquaintance with the man himself as well as his work.



The exercises of Commencement were held on Friday, June 21st at 9: A.M. in the college assembly hall. It was well filled with friends of the class and college, and many officials from the city. The governor of the city and the Mutesarif of this region occupied places on the platform with Pres. Tracy and Rev. Mr. Frew, the speaker of the day.

Mr. Frew's address was a great treat to all who heard it and made us think of our own American college Commencements. He began by an appreciation of the place and work of this college which he felt free to make as a non-American. With the equipment thus given the graduate of Anatolia College, he called attention to the splendid opportunities awaiting any young man in this country and counselled strongly against going to other lands to find freedom of achievement.

Together with this opportunity, he pointed out the great fundamental need of this country, the need for reverence. This reverence finds expression in reverence to God and reverence for men, without which no effort in this country can be successful. "You need hero-worship," said Mr. Frew, and in illustration cited names of many great Englishmen whose example has meant so much to the English people. The late Mr. W. T. Stead with whom Mr. Frew has enjoyed personal acquaintance, was held up as an example of the man whose life blesses all the world, a man of great reverence for God and deep faith in his fellow men. He commended the example of these Britons to the young men of Turkey for study and emulation.

After Mr. Frew's address, the Mutesarif and Kaimakam spoke in Turkish in appreciation of Anatolia and of the need of learning in the Empire. The Mutesarif significantly said that there is no politics in the work of the Americans here.

After the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class of five, Dr. White awarded the prizes won in the various contests as follows:—

Senior prize in philosophy	Egyptiades
Junior " " Chemistry	Soteriades
" " Turkish orations	Kebabjian
" " English	Sarkissian R.
" " Armenian	
" " Greek	(Kypriannides H. Terzopoulos
Soph. " History	Evstathiades
" " Mathematics	Chakijian
Fresh. " English Pronon.	Demetraeopoulos S.

The weather during all of the week was ideally cool.

L. V. CADY.

### COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT TALAS.

Sunday afternoon the week opened with the Baccalaureate sermon, preached by the Armenian Bishop of Cesarea. The sermon was on the text: "See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time" . . . (Eph. 5:15, 16.), and the hall was crowded to overflowing, with those who had come to hear our honored guest, and to

see the graduates, six boys and two girls, as they listened to the excellent advice given them as they start out in life.

The Bishop was entertained at Mr. Irwin's home, and proved himself delightful company, occupying the seat of honor by the roadside and in the grounds Monday morning, when the Boys' School held its first Field Day.

The weather was beautiful, and crowds of people lined the road at the top of the hill, where the races were held. These were, the fifty-yard dash, the hundred-yard dash, the quarter-mile run—all of which were won by a single member of the sophomore class—a small boys' race, an obstacle race, and a three-legged race. Then the crowd adjourned to the school-grounds, where they found seats around the sides of an open square to watch the performances on trapeze, rings and parallel bars. Then came the broad jump and the shot-put. The likeness to an American field-day was carried out by the appearance on the scene of a vendor of squash-seeds, and a snow-man, who cried their wares lustily, and apparently made a small fortune off the crowd. The Field-Day closed with an exhibition of military drill in which the boys carried themselves most creditably. Certainly this is an institution to become permanent, its good effects are already apparent.

Monday afternoon came the program of music and recitations in the new hall of the Girls' School, which again was crowded to overflowing. The program was really an exhibition of the music-work, all the pupils taking part. It is hoped that the interest aroused among those present may help to hasten the appearance of our new piano, one-half of the money for which has been already secured through the Alumnae Association.

This Association held its meeting Tuesday morning, and Tuesday afternoon came the prize speaking at the Boys' School. There were declamations in English, Greek, Armenian and Turkish with songs by the boys' choir and an instrumental trio by their embryo orchestra.

Wednesday forenoon was given over to a teachers' meeting which included an exhibition of the work of the Primary school in connection with the Girls' School. In the afternoon was the reception given to the graduates and their friends. This was held on the lawn of the Irwin house, and over two hundred people were present. The commencement exercises were held as usual Thursday morning in the great tent in the tennis-court, and over a thousand people were there and on the terrace of the Girls' School where one could have a good view and a cooler seat. An excellent program was presented.

The final event was the organizing of an Alumni Association at the Boys' School whose meeting will hereafter be one of the regular features of the week.

The students left earlier than usual, the last starting off this morning, and now quiet reigns on the two compounds—until the opening of school, September eleventh.

Talas, June 24, 1912,

A. S. D.



## THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

**Terms:** Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7 1/2 francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1 1/2 piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq. Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 9, 1912.

## EDITORIAL.

At its last annual meeting, the Western Turkey Mission felt the need of devoting more time to systematic devotional exercises, in order to counteract the temptation to exclusive attention to business, to the neglect of the spiritual life. A committee was appointed to study the problem of arranging for such a course of devotional periods at the next annual meeting as shall be uplifting, cumulative and inspiring, so as to make these occasions seasons of spiritual growth. This was a step in the right direction. Is it not eminently fitting that every such conference of Christian workers contribute to the growth in grace, as well as in wisdom, of each attendant? It may not be too late to suggest to the members of the other missions, that they too lay more emphasis on the element of communion with the Master. If the gatherings of these missions are already of a more uplifting nature than those of the Western, they are to be felicitated. But the best of us are yet far from perfect, and each succeeding meeting should be better than any before.

The question of securing the aid of some well-known speaker from abroad for such devotional meetings is really of secondary importance. Should just the right kind of a leader chance to be at the time in the vicinity, doubtless such a visit would in itself be a helpful uplift. But the essential element is rather the previous expectant waiting upon God on the part of all who come up to the feast. They who expect great things from God are the ones to attempt great things with God and for God, rather than those who are awaiting great results from any man.

A large proportion of our workers in this country are engaged in educational work. It is therefore fitting that in any such devotional services, as well as during these vacation weeks, special attention and study be devoted to the problem of the deeper aim and object of this educational system. Are our schools and especially our colleges making the spiritual impression on the students that might reasonably be expected of them? If not, wherein lies the lack? And how may the coming year be made to count more in laying deep the foundations of strong manly and womanly Christian character? These are worthy themes for prayerful thought.

## LECTURES AT MARASH

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

One new feature of the year just closed at Marash Theological Seminary has been the public lecture course. The object of this course was to bring to the serious attention of the students of the seminary subjects closely connected with the work of the year in the classroom but for one reason or another lying outside its routine. While primarily intended for the seminary students, at many of the lectures students and teachers from the Central Turkey Girls' College, located adjacent to the seminary in Marash, and friends from the city have swelled the average attendance well nigh to the capacity of the newly finished chapel.

During the year a course of twenty-two lectures has been delivered by the following persons: Prof. John Garstang of the Institute of Archaeology of Liverpool, Rev. Garabed Haroutunian of the seminary faculty, Yeghia Effendi Behesnilian of Marash, Rev. Asadour Yeghoyan of Ourfa, Rev. F. H. Leslie, and President John E. Merrill of Central Turkey College of Aintab.

Prof. Garstang was engaged for a few months in the Fall in archaeological excavation work at Sakje Geuzu, twelve hours southwest of Marash, the site of one of the many Hittite principalities hereabouts. Marash itself was one of the most important of these. Prof. Garstang gave in his lecture an outline of the history of the Hittites and touched upon many points of local interest, using to some extent as illustrations stones which are to be seen in Marash. His recent book "The Land of the Hittites" (Constable 1910) brings the subject up to date in a very interesting way.

Rev. Garabed Haroutunian took up in a series of four very interesting lectures the subject of the Theology of the Armenian Church. After sketching the early ecclesiastical history, he treated the main doctrines of the Christian faith as set forth in the writings of some of the most noted fathers of the Gregorian Church, Gregory the Illuminator, Mesrob, Sahag, Gregory of Nareg, Nerses Shunorhali, etc. The ancient hymns of the church were used also as a source. The recent book of the ex-Patriarch Ormanian "The National Church of Armenia" (Haitz Yeghghetsi) was reviewed at some length. Striking facts to be noted in connection with this subject are the necessity of becoming familiar with the theology of many individual fathers in order to form a fair impression of the genius of Armenian thought, and the lack of any modern development of theological thought within this church.

Rev. Asadour Yeghoyan was invited to set forth comprehensively and systematically in a series of six lectures his views concerning the Second Coming of Christ, a doctrine which forms for him the center of Christian faith and practice. No one who listens to pastor Yeghoyan can fail to be deeply impressed with his earnest sincerity and warm evangelistic fervor. He has spent many months during the last two years as an evangelist among the churches of Central Turkey. It would be too much to say, perhaps, that his exposi-



tion of his subject carried conviction to the minds of all his hearers but he was listened to with sustained interest and attention.

The sociological point of view from which the teaching of Jesus and the Bible generally are being so industriously examined in our day was ably set forth and illustrated in two lectures by Rev. F. H. Leslie, a new recruit of the Mission who has spent four months of the year in Marash studying the Turkish language. Mr. Leslie is a man of varied experience and talents in commercial as well as in religious matters. The first lecture presented "The Sociological Attitude of Jesus," the second took up by way of detailed illustration Jesus' sociological teaching in the parables of the talents and the pounds. It was greatly to be regretted that Mr. Leslie was unable to deliver two proposed lectures on Poverty and The Christian Attitude toward Backward Government.

Probably no one in Cilicia and perhaps in all Turkey has studied Armenian history, especially the earlier periods, with greater scientific care than Yeghia Effendi Behesnilian. A graduate of Central Turkey College, after several years of experience as a teacher in Marash Academy, he spent a year in study in Germany, previous to undertaking work in connection with the schools of the large German orphanage in Marash. He gave in a series of four very carefully prepared lectures the history of the Armenian nation in outline from its earliest discoverable beginnings until the middle of the third century A.D. He sees no sufficient reasons for identifying the Armenians with the Hittites, nor with the Urartians. As witnessed by Herodotus they probably migrated at an early period from Aryan Phrygia, settling in Armenia proper at the beginning of the seventh century B.C.

The subject to which President Merrill addressed himself in five lectures was especially opportune just at this stage of study on the part of the seminary students, "Some Phases of Christian Experience." After setting forth in his first lecture the philosophical point of view from which Christian experience may most properly be examined, he went on in later lectures to treat of the relation between the spiritual life and the body, and the relation between the spiritual life and the mind. The last two lectures were given up to very helpful discussion of certain problems which fall under the general subject of the relation between the spiritual life and the mind, such problems as the Christian philosophy of education, guidance by the Holy Spirit, the use of the Bible as a book of prophetic, historical and interpretative witness to Christ, what is revelation, and vital theology. The great value of these lectures consisted in the forceful and convincing presentation and rich illustration of a point of view on the one hand true to the creative facts of Christian experience and on the other fundamentally important in its bearing upon the missionary problem in Turkey.

F. F. G.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Riggs spent a few days in the city on their way from Smyrna to Marsovan where they will spend the summer.

## COMMENCEMENT DAYS AT SAMOKOV.

"An excellent programme excellently carried out," was the general verdict pronounced as the large audience dispersed on the evening of Tuesday the 25th June after the concluding exercises of the American Boy's Gymnasium. Mr. Ostrander, the Director, who presided, may well be congratulated alike on the excellent work done during the year, under circumstances somewhat trying, and on the smoothness of the year's working, as well as on the very successful evening that brought the session to a close.

Seven students (of whom one was an Armenian) received the certificate of having passed successfully the examinations at the close of Class III., thus completing the Progymnasium course.

Three students finished with success the studies of Class VII. (at present the highest class); but as two of them decided for one reason or another not to go in for the heavy examination necessary to secure the certificate that the entire Gymnasium course had been completed, only one appeared with an oration and received the diploma. His subject was "Dante."

On this occasion, however, the chief interest centered in four students, who, having taken successfully the studies of the Theological Course, received their further diploma prior to going to various spheres of evangelical labour in Southern Bulgaria and Macedonia. The subjects of their orations were "End and Means" (excused from delivery), "The Power of the Christian Spirit," "Heroes in the Performance of Duty," and "The Unceasing Question." These young theologues presented their subjects in a really impressive way; yet the good appearance that they made was no more than a fitting close to the year of hard work, earnest Christian labour, and fine example and influence that ends their connection with the Institute. Of the four, two are from Macedonia, and will probably work there. Of the two from Southern Bulgaria, one is a Baptist, and will become a Baptist worker. All are earnest, good, capable men, and will, with God's blessing, do fine work.

Rev. D. N. Fournajieff, one of the Trustees appointed by the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, delivered an appropriate address; and Rev. Dr. Marsh, a Mission Trustee, pronounced the benediction.

Five pieces of excellent music were interspersed through the programme; and one of these was so supremely good ("The Worshippers' Hymn" from Wagner's "Tannhauser," sung by a male choir) that the audience forgot they were not at a concert, and insisted on its repetition.

The evening of Wednesday the 26th June saw the closing exercises of the Girls' Boarding School. As usual, a great crowd was attracted, closely packing the Evangelical Church, where the school has for some years been obliged to hold its commencements for want of a sufficient hall of its own. No other place could have held the 440 people that were counted, including those standing at the door.



This year again, as for the last two or three years, there was no graduating class, as the school has not yet seen its way to add the Class VII. to the course. But that made no difference to the interest of the occasion; for the compositions and other work of the girls finishing the Class VI., as well as of others from lower classes who participated in the exercises, were for the most of a high order. Papers on Mary Lyon, A. Dangerous Microbe (that of Lazniess), and Great Books as Great Teachers (*Les Miserables*, *Paradise Lost*, and *Under the Yoke*) were interspersed with declamations in English, French, and Russian, and with six musical pieces, three vocal and three instrumental, the former being particularly sweetly rendered.

Eight girls completed the Class VI., six of them, however, with certain irregularities.

At the close, addresses were made by Dr. Marsh of Philippiopolis and Mr. Fournajieff of Sofia. The latter, who spoke with great impressiveness and real eloquence, holding the great audience in hushed attention for twenty minutes, began with a warm and appreciative and every way worthy tribute to Miss Maltbie, who was for over forty years directress of the school, and practically made it all that it is, but who, in enfeebled health, is now returning to America.

Miss Maltbie's successor in the directorship, Miss Abbott, has been in America in the interests of the school all through the session; and the work has been carried on by Miss A. Baird, with the assistance of Miss M. Haskell. All were able to congratulate Miss Baird very heartily on the good work done during the year both in class work and in the maintenance of the high tone of the school; and as Miss Baird stepped down from her place on the platform to conduct with her baton the various items of vocal music, it was easy to see that to her well-known love of music and ability in conducting was due the excellent way in which the girls acquitted themselves in song.

Samokov.

R. T.

### ANATOLIA GIRLS' COLLEGE.

The graduating exercises of the Anatolia Girls' School took place on Wednesday June 19, at 10: A.M. in the assembly room of Fritcher Hall. The room was very prettily decorated for the occasion in dark green and white.

The address of the morning in Turkish was finely handled by Rev. Moses Dombalian. After presenting the diplomas to the graduating class of eight young ladies, the governor of the city spoke a few words in congratulation of their achievement and the work of the school.

A reception held in South Hall gymnasium in the evening featured largely by music under the charge of Prof. Daghlial, brought a very pleasant commencement to its close.

L. B. CADY.

### THE SENATE.

July 4. The Senators discussed the law forbidding officers and soldiers to have anything to do with politics. The principle was approved and the first article voted with some verbal changes which show, at least, that the matter has received the careful attention of our Conscript Fathers. A proposition was introduced to make it illegal for a Senator to belong to any political party, but this did not meet with the sanction of the Senate.

July 6. As a result of further discussion of the law forbidding the army to mingle in affairs political, it was discovered that the whole law must be revised to meet the views of this august body, so it was referred back to the commission for further elaboration. A question in regard to the condition of the officials of the old régime now in exile aroused some interest. The Minister of War explained that 229 had been condemned by the courts and 150 by administrative sentence 63 of the latter had been pardoned and 124 of the former. Up to the present the Courts Martial had condemned 692 persons, the majority of whom had been pardoned. The clemency with which these officials had been treated was unparalleled in history. The explanations of the Minister were considered sufficient. The session lasted nearly 5 hours.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

On July 4 the second chamberlain Tewfik Bey conveyed the felicitations of His Majesty the Sultan, to the American Ambassador. The Imperial Government also sent its congratulations through an official. In the afternoon a reception took place on the despatch-boat Scorpion.

The *Tanin* is greatly amused by the new Italian Colonial Ministry. "Ten months of war, four handfuls of earth, a Colonial Ministry, a survey of the new colonies! If the Italians only knew the story of Nasreddin Khoja and his three horse shoes, with only the horse lacking!"

#### THE PROVINCES.

It is reported that Imam Yahya has been persecuting the Jews in Yemen. The Jews have always been true to the Turkish government there and have been exempted from taxation. Yahya demanded the taxes for the 40 years the Turks have ruled Yemen. Preparations for a massacre were made, but for the present the Turkish mudir has been able to preserve order.

An imperial edict has been issued sanctioning the construction of electric tramways in Adana.



Several engagements have taken place with the Albanian insurgents. The most important were in the neighborhood of Ipek resulting in the occupation by the Turkish army of all the heights around Yunik, and at Aktche-Hissar where the soldiers dispersed the rebels in disorder.

### NOTES.

Miss Margaret White has been engaged to teach for a year in Marsovan as a substitute for Miss Curtis.

Marsovan has had quite a whirl of activity in the last few weeks. The Armenian and Greek Clubs each held successful field days recently, and both with the Turkish Club have held receptions, bringing to a close their year's work. The activity of these Clubs forms a large part of the life of the Anatolia College students.

Mrs. Smith, Miss Darrow, Miss Caldwell and Miss Noyes and Dr. Tracy of Marsovan have gone to Europe for the summer vacation.

Dr. A. R. Hoover reports strenuous work in the hospital at Talas. His record for the month of May was 603 out-patients and 157 surgical operations. The capacity of the hospital at Talas which was formerly 40 beds has been by crowding stretched to 68. This seems to indicate both a great need which is being supplied by the hospital and a gratifying appreciation of its work.

Miss Annie T. Allen, accompanied by her father, Rev. Orson P. Allen, is booked to sail from New York for Naples on August 8th in the S.S. "Panonia". They will sail from Naples for Constantinople on August 24th. The name of the steamer has not yet been ascertained. Miss Allen is enjoying a few weeks vacation at Minnie's Seaside Rest at Old Orchard.

### OTHER LANDS.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson was chosen Democratic candidate for the Presidency on the 46th ballot.

It is announced that the National Convention of Mr. Roosevelt's new Progressive Party will be held at Chicago about Aug. 1.

The Turkish papers have been very busy surmising the meaning of the meeting between the German Emperor and the Czar at Baltic Port, July 4.

In regard to the war there are rumors that Italy is on the point of pressing forward in Tripoli.

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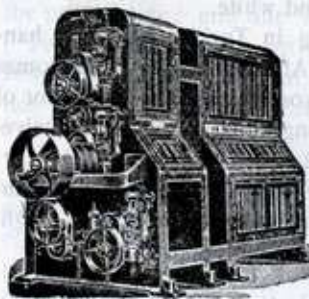
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Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.