The Orient.

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NEGLECT NOT THE GIFT THAT IS IN THEE.

[Address by Rev. ROBERT CHAMBERS, D.D., *to the students of Robert College.]*

I am here to speak to you about the teaching profession. "To profess" is "to declare openly." What you profess is the thing you stand for before the world; it is the expression of yourself in the midst of your fellowmen.

Every man who is worthy to be called a man stands for something in the world,— for a principle, a truth, a service by which the community he moves in becomes richer and stronger, and is thus helped to realize itself.

In a secondary sense a profession is a means of living. Through the material body the soul establishes contact with the external world. Through his profession the man impresses his personality upon the activities of the community. To do so at his best the man must have a sane, sound, vigorous body. His profession owes him a proper living. But that is secondary, not primary, a means, not the end.

I do not therefore propose to speak to men who are seeking primarily to ensure themselves a living, much less riches, but to men who are seeking the best way to impress upon the community the highest thing they stand for, thus to contribute efficiently to human progress.

It is not worth while wasting breath on any other kind of man.

The teacher has always held his place among men as, par excellence, an unworldly man. He has been idealized. Next to "mother" and "father" the word spoken with most reverence by the child and with most appreciation by the man is the word "teacher." The teacher is not classed according to the rules of wealth and poverty; threadbare garments detract nothing from his dignity; his place among the gods is assured by the affection and respect with which men regard his office.

Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales describes him as threadbare but not so worldly as to seek office; devoted to philosophy and not to rich attire; having little gold, but finding appreciative friends; devoted to books and learning, studying much and speaking wisely, always regarding words as sacred things to clothe truth in;

"Resonant with moral power was his speech
"And gladly would he learn and gladly teach."

(*a*) Now I wish first, to emphasize the importance and opportunity of the teaching profession;

(*b*) then to touch upon the aims of the profession;

(*c*) after that to dwell briefly on the qualifications necessary in a teacher;

(*d*) and finally to exhibit some of the rewards the profession promises.

I. The teaching profession receives its importance from the constitution of the human mind. Man's destiny is to achieve his immortality in realizing himself. As a writer expresses it, he must become moralized. He must learn to take himself seriously and he must be taken seriously by the universe, in all its forces and operations. After God the outstanding fact in the nature of things is the human personality including the will.

The man and the methods that are to conduct each oncoming generation of human units to their place and work in the universe must be accorded an importance which can be measured only by the tremendous stake of human realization.

The farmer remains a mere plaything of the wind in his own fields, the industrial world belches itself forth in anarchy and impotence, the machinery of government jolts along to its own destruction, the king struts forth a fool in cap and bells, and the whole social structure reveals itself a false and evanescent thing, except as the true basis for manhood has been discovered, and a righteous and permanent opportunity for human efficiency unfolded before the energies of men.

This evolution of manliness and the discovery of the opportunity for human efficiency follow upon right training, and their heralds are the faithful members of the teaching profession.

Among the members of the profession are to be included of course, all from the kindergartner to the university specialist who, by the arts, sciences, and humanities, have a share in shaping the human creature — body, mind, and soul — for his pivotal place in the world of action and accomplishment.

The Mayor of a great American city said, in his inaugural address, "I am strongly of the feeling that to no class of people do we owe so much as to our teachers. No other profession calls for greater nobility of character, greater patience, and more unselfish service." Thus the young man of high ideals, who is seeking a profession in which he may make the most of himself and do the most for others, may find it among the ranks of those who are moulding individuals and peoples into world builders.

II. Now let me dwell with somewhat more detail upon the aims of the profession.

These I regard as twofold, — 1st to furnish a basis for manhood by reenforcing the will, & 2nd to discover the means of efficient activity; in other words, 1. The basic prepara-

tion of human character; 2. The proper equipment of men for active participation in the world's work.

The worker must be prepared and he must be set at work in circumstances which will ensure successful accomplishment. At these ends the teaching profession aims.

1. Of infinite importance is the development of character. "The divine flowers of the human heart"—love, fearlessness, serenity, patience, the spirit of service, reverence, faith—must be brought to fruitage. The native faculties of the soul give us life's meaning and purpose and must be afforded their natural development.

The teacher's aim is not to force into an arbitrary mould the budding powers, but with a faultless and sympathetic intuition to lead the young mind to self-knowledge and to the ambitions of humanity's perfect stature.

This involves not only the mental and spiritual faculties, but also a physical evolution which will make the body clean, sound, symmetrical, and vigorous, so as to be equal to the functions required of it by the properly trained soul.

Thus any worthy school-system has as its first aim to provide for the untrammeled development of those facilities and qualities the possession of which places the human creature at the head of creation and gives him the right, and puts upon him the duty, to "increase and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it."

We must have intelligent, conscientious, thoroughly responsible fathers and mothers; we must have citizens with a sense of devotion to duty, efficient in all the walks of life, with idealism for the performance of even the humblest duties, with broad love, charity towards, and sympathy for all mankind; we must have leaders "of vision, of big personality, unconquerable idealism and generous manliness; the ideal of service must come to so permeate both public and private life that it shall be considered discreditable for any man, be he farmer, merchant, lawyer, banker, business man, teacher, priest, or any in any walk of life, to seek to do business where the profits are greatest, and not where people need most the service he can render."

The privilege of leadership in providing the world with this "honest man, the noblest work of God" belongs to the teaching profession.

2. And in addition to the humanities, the teaching profession aims at so forwarding the sciences and arts, and developing the mechanical skill of the man, that there shall be abundant opportunity and incentive for the employment, under the most favorable circumstances and with the assurance of continuous usefulness and the crown of ultimate success, every impulse of energy that God has endowed man with. For God has given man a hand as well as a brain, force as well as vision.

And the true man or woman must not only be furnished with the knowledge of his own powers, but must be trained in the use of them, and must have at hand the mechanical devices necessary to enable him to make himself a successful worker.

Our technical schools must give him skill and furnish him with tools.

Carlyle, speaking of the disadvantages under which the poet Burns labored for lack of educational facilities in his youth, says, "A dwarf behind his steam engine may remove mountains; but no dwarf will hew them down with a pick-axe; and he must be a Titan that hurls them abroad with his arms."

Our world produces few Titans. The ordinary human being needs his steam engine, and it is his right. Our technical schools, forming an essential part of our educational system, must not only give skill to the hand and accuracy to the eye, but must also show to the coming worker how he may multiply his native force a thousand fold by subjecting nature's laws and forces to his bidding.

Truth expressed in words is veracity in life in true men and women. The aim of the teacher is to get truth—eternal, vitalizing truth, world-regenerating truth—expressed in the lives of succeeding generations of men and women.

III. Leading qualifications of a teacher.

An educational expert has said, "The teacher must be a man of vision, of sound body, of trained intellect, and of exalted character."

1. He must be a man of vision. It often happens that one begins the career of a teacher as a stepping stone to something "higher;" or one may simply be led by circumstances and yield himself up to follow the line of least resistance. Some might feel like asserting that in practical life that is true of the majority of those in the teaching profession today. It is all the same true that no one can be a successful or a worthy teacher to whom the "vision" has not come. He must get the vision of the fact or truth he is leading the young mind to grasp. He must feel that the knowledge he has and that he is imparting to the pupil is not a mere mechanical thing. It is a living, pulsating thing that has its roots in eternity and its relations with all being. The alphabet must be to him a master-key that unlocks the treasures of thought, while the multiplication table shines on the face of heaven and martials the stars in their courses.

His vision includes the opening intellectual and physical life of the young souls he is teaching. We watch with rapture the opening buds and spreading blossoms of the trees; we are intensely interested in the precipitation of crystals from a solution, the wearing away of mountains, the formation of fruitful plains, the attractions of chromosomes, the bisection of cells, the evolution and growth of living forms; but we wonder and worship before the opening mentality and spiritual life of a child. It is desecration for one who has not thus learned to worship to set himself up as a teacher. It is a comfort to know that "their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." God in His infinite mercy has saved millions of youth from the blundering handiwork of incompetent teachers.

We certainly should

"Have reason to lament
"What man has made of man"

were it not that the

"Wisdom and spirit of the universe"

the soul that is "the eternity of thought" does, from the "first dawn of childhood," intertwine, and not in vain,

"The passions that build up our human soul."

The teacher of vision does not find drudgery and unsupportable monotony even in the constant repetition of the primary lessons. He is not dealing with lessons but with a soul. The infinite variety of physical feature that he sees in the faces of his pupils, he finds also in their mental texture and this gives zest to the unfolding of an age-old fact or formula to a mind just opening its wonder-eyes to behold it.

Thus the teacher of vision is supported by an unconquerable idealism, illuminating the duty performed and gilding the humblest task or most primary lesson with the halo of a lively sympathy and a divine prevision. He knows that the very first steps are equally wonderful and important with the crowning ones. The process of photographing a distant star is interesting. The sensitive plate is exposed for a time with apparently no result. The first rays of light are so attenuated that your eye detects no trace whatever of their influence. After one minute, five minutes, nine minutes of exposure you look in vain for the image of the star. But the tenth minute bursts upon you with the glorious revelation of twinkling beauty. The image began to be formed with the first tiny touch of the invisible ray. The gradual accumulation of rays upon the plate brought the distant star into vulgar visibility, but the trained scientist saw it from the beginning, and regarded the first tiny, invisible impression with an enthusiasm not one whit less than that with which he greeted the visible image.

The kindergartner is as truly in the line of nature's prophets as is the university specialist.

2. He must be a man of sound body. I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God and the highest good of your pupils, that you present your bodies upon the altar of your service, a living sacrifice, pure, clean, symmetrical, well-cared-for, well-exercised, untiring, fittingly clothed, a model to your pupils and a thing revered by the angels. A weakly, slovenly, foppish, or degenerate man must not be trusted with the care of others.

(To be concluded.)

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Two new Trustees have been recently added to the Board of Constantinople College – Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Professor William Adams Brown, Ph. D., D.D.

Mrs. Blaine is a member of the McCormick family in Chicago and is one of the leading philanthropists of that city, where she has been prominent in different forms of social service. She was for some years a member of the Board of Education of Chicago.

Professor William Adams Brown Ph. D., D.D., is of Union Theological Seminary, Roosevelt professor of systematic theology since 1898 and author of a number of books on different subjects.

May 8, 1915.

THE GENERAL WAR.

The Germans during the past week attacked vigorously in the region of Ypres and drove the British and French back considerable distance toward that town. On the 9th the Anglo-French army with strong reinforcements made an attack on the German lines between Lille and Arras, but were successful only in the region between Carency and Neuville.

In the region of Flirey and Pont-à-Mousson, the French have attacked in force, taking part of a German trench north of Flirey. The German attacks in the woods of Ailly and west of Combres have resulted in the capture of many French prisoners. In the Vosges district, the French attacks on Steinabruck have been repulsed.

In the northeastern battlefields, the Germans have continued to drive the Russians back and have captured Libau and are pressing on northeast of Kowno. The Russsians are attacking constantly southwest of Kalvarya, south of Augustowo, and northeast of Suwalki and Lomzha, as well as on the Pilica river in Poland.

The success of the Germans and Austrians in western Galicia has proved quite complete; they have driven the Russian third army back until they have retaken Tarnow, Jaslo, the Dukla Pass and the Lupkow Pass, and have practically driven the Russians out of Hungary. More than 80,000 prisoners are reported as taken till now.

On the sea, in addition to the sinking of the Cunard liner "Lusitania," mentioned elsewhere, the Germans report the sinking of the British destroyers "Recruit" and "Maori," the former by a submarine, and the latter by a mine near the Belgian coast.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 3rd says:–

"Today the enemy, in order to extend the confined area they are occupying in the vicinity of Aru Bournou, tried another advance movement with their left wing; but by our counter-attacks the enemy were thrown with great losses into some very rocky valleys and then hurled back towards the shore. During this period a conflagration started by the fire of our artillery broke out on board one of their transports; the other transports that were beside this one hastily withdrew. Yesterday the battleship "Agamemnon," which was trying to fire indirectly on Boulair, was struck by four of our shells; thereupon the battleship, unable to keep on firing longer, retired.

"As a result of the fight that took place between our gendarmes and an officer and seven soldiers of the enemy who had disembarked on an uninhabited island facing Bodroum, in the Aegean Sea, the latter were killed.

"No important event has taken place at the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 4th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, the enemy, in order to replace the losses sustained by their left wing in the vicinity of Aru Bournou and to overcome the difficulties in which they find themselves, tried this morning to disembark troops under the protection of the fleet on the shore near Kaba Tepe, south of Aru Bournou. The enemy's troops were wholly driven back into their boats.

"Last night, despite the fire opened from three directions by their fleet the enemy were driven from their intrenchments as the result of an attack by our troops against Sed-el-Bahr; when day broke, the enemy, thanks to the protection of a continuous and furious fire from the fleet, were able to to save their troops from the danger of being thrown into the sea. In this encounter we captured three more mitrailleuses with their ammunition, and used these today against the enemy.

"The Russian fleet this forenoon bombarded for a half hour without result the open and undefended village of Iné Ada, and then retired."

The despatch of the 5th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front the unfavorable situation of the enemy has not been changed. There is nothing important to note from the other seats of war.

The despatch of the 6th says —

"Yesterday as a result of the attack made by us against the left wing of the enemy at Aru Bournou, a battalion of the enemy was annihilated and part of their strongly fortified protected trenches was taken by us. More than 200 rifles and a mitrailleuse fell into our hands.

"Similarly the action directed last evening by us against Sed-el-Bahr cost the English great losses. We captured at this time three more mitrailleuses with abundance of ammunition. (The number of mitrailleuses we have captured till now amounts to ten.)"

The despatch of the 7th says:—

"The enemy is in his previous situation at Aru Bournou. In the south, in the region of Sed-el-Bahr, the enemy yesterday forenoon wanted to attack us under cover of their ships of war. The battle continued till very late in the afternoon, in our favor; and then the enemy by our counter-attacks was driven back to his previous zone of disembarkation. On the left wing part of our forces advanced till the landing-stage of Sed-el-Bahr and rained bombs on the fleeing enemy.

"In the Azerbaijan district, unimportant encounters have taken place in the region of Dilman between our flying detachments and the Russian forces".

The despatch of the 8th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, the enemy in the vicinity of Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr, in the hope securing a favorable situation and simply to find a pretext for announcing in their official despatches that they are successfully advancing, is constantly attempting to attack under the protection of the fire of their ships. They are repulsed each time with very great losses to their positions and trenches on the shore. Night before last at Aru Bournou a part of our right wing penetrated into the protected trenches of the enemy and captured there nearly a thousand digging instruments, such as spades and pickaxes, and fired from there on the food supplies and the landing stages of the enemy.

"It has been established that the enemy are using dum-dum bullets, and that they are purposely directing their artillery fire on the places where our wounded are gathered, as is proved by the wireless messages that we have intercepted.

"On the Caucasus front, the general situation is unchanged. The attacks of the enemy in the direction of Olti have been repulsed with great loss to them. The situation is developing in our favor.

"Our detachments operating in the Azerbaijan region near Dilman made surprise attacks on the 16th and 18th of April and the days following against the Russians. These surprises caused the enemy important losses. Our detachments continue to fulfil successfully their task in accord with the general plan."

The despatch of the 9th says:

"The fleet makes no further attack on the Dardanelles; only the enemy in the vicinity of Sed-el-Bahr tried yesterday again to renew with the help of large reinforcements their attacks, which were till now fruitless. The result of the battle, which lasted till midnight, was that the enemy were again driven back to the environs of the place where they landed, after suffering great losses.

"We have received no important news from the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 10th says:—

"At Aru Bournou the desperate attacks made four times by the enemy were entirely repulsed by our bayonet assaults. The enemy suffered great losses in these attacks. The forces of the enemy, estimated at about three battalions, were annihilated. It was noted today about noon that they were taking their numerous wounded as fast as they could to their boats. In the south, at Sed-el-Bahr the attack they made from the seashore, helped by the fire of their fleet, was ineffective because of the counter-attacks of our troops."

NOTICES.

A Bazaar under the auspices of the Christian Association of Constantinople College will be given on Saturday, May 15th, at half-past three, on behalf of the poor. Flowers, sweets, lemonade, fancy articles for college students will be offered, as well as fortunes told by skilled palmists. Tea will be served under the shady chestnut trees.

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About sixty girls of the Preparatory Department of Constantinople College will give the operetta "Snow-White" out of doors on Saturday, May 15th, at two-thirty. (In case of rain the performance will be postponed until Monday after noon.) Contributions for the Victrola Fund will be gratefully received at this time. Everyone is invited.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs
Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MAY 12, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

The paper given this week on the importance, aims, qualifications and rewards of the teaching profession will amply repay a careful perusal. Dr. Chambers has here embodied most suggestively and helpfully the many years of his experience as teacher and Principal in this country; and the standard set is high, but none too high.

We wish to call attention to another aspect of the situation, which in our view is well worth the careful investigation of those interested in securing the best kind of men as teachers and raising the profession to the rank it deserves. This deals rather with the preparation of the community for the teacher. The highest grade of teacher will be secured only by the community that appreciates such, and is ready to assume its share of the responsibility. In other words, a teacher of the kind portrayed in Dr. Chambers's article must have a sympathetic atmosphere, and must have tools to work with. When a teacher finds after a year's faithful work that a clique in the community is succeeding in having him or her ousted, not through any failure of the teacher, but in order to put in the vacancy some personal friend, it kills the right sort of ambition and deadens the good influence of teachers in general. And there is every reason to believe that the teaching profession in general is underpaid, and this not alone in this land. In order to keep up with the progress of pedagogy as well as of his particular branch of science, a teacher needs a constant supply of new books, as well as the best magazines on the subject. This requires a larger salary than is at present the lot of most teachers. At the same time it is true perhaps in the majority of places in this country that the cost of living has increased faster than have the salaries of teachers; and perhaps the average income of others in the community is far above that of the teacher; and yet he is supposed to be a leader in dress, personal appearance, and above all in intellectual matters. The point is, that the community that wishes a really good school must make up its mind that additional provision for the teacher's salary is one of the necessary expenses that absolutely must be met. Many of the Protestant communities are small and weak, and have been aided to a certain extent from abroad in maintaining a good school. But they must recognize that this is a temporary measure; and it will be a glad day for them when they are courageous enough to undertake the whole burden of a really first-class school by themselves. How this can be done in these days is the problem. Any suggestions toward the solution of it will be gratefully received.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE NOTES.

On Saturday, April 3rd, His Excellency Djemal Pasha, Commander of the Fourth Army, paid a visit to Beirût in order to review the troops of Beirût and vicinity. He arrived in the city in the morning and left the same evening; but, although his program was a very crowded one, he spent an hour of his precious time in visiting the College. He was accompanied by the Governor General of Beirût, Bekir Sami Bey, by Dr. Ali Ghalib Bey, the Surgeon General of the Fourth Army, by Fouad Bey and by several others of his staff. Mukhtar Effendi Beihûm, the President of Beirût municipality, and several members of the City Council were also present.

His Excellency was met at the steps of West Hall by the President and the professors. He greeted Dr. Ward as an old friend and stated that he was warmly indebted to the American Red Cross Medical Mission (of which Dr. Ward was the director) for the excellent services which it had rendered to the sick and wounded soldiers. He stated that he had already informed his colleagues in the Cabinet at Constantinople of his satisfaction with this work.

As the distinguished party entered the building, the spacious Common room, which was appropriately decorated with the Turkish and American flags and with the Red Crescent and Red Cross flags hanging side by side, presented a very attractive appearance in the afternoon light. The first person here to greet His Excellency was the venerable President Emeritus, who received from Djemal Pasha a warm greeting in return.

After refreshments had been served His Excellency thoroughly inspected the Post Hall Museums and the Childrens' and Women's Pavilions of the College Hospital. The wards of the Children's Pavilion seemed to attract especially His Excellency's attention and he petted and talked with a number of the little patients for some time. One little incident is too good not to go down on record. Several of the Red Cross Expedition's tents were set up in the hospital grounds after having been cleaned and repaired, and some of the children had been allowed to play in them. Mrs. Dale, the Superintendent, had remarked to them that she supposed they were soldiers of Dr. Ward's. "La! askar es Sultan," (No! The Sultan's soldiers.) The little incident was told to Djemal Pasha, and quick as a flash he said. "Take me to that boy. I want to see him;" and he singled him out for especial favor.

W. B. A.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Last Friday, May 7th, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Cunard Liner "Lusitania" was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk not far from the Irish coast, as it was nearing Queenstown on a trip from New York. There were on board, as far as has been ascertained, 290 first-class passengers, 662 second-class, and 361 third-class, and a crew of 665 persons. The total number is variously given from 1920 to 2130; and of these 685 are reported as saved. According to the stories of survivors, the submarine was seen about a thousand yards away, but almost immediately a torpedo struck the big liner on the bow, and shortly after it another took effect. Of the officers of the steamer, only Captain Turner is reported saved. Twenty life-boats were launched, and the survivors seem to have got away in these. Several were injured and a score or more have died from their injuries. Mr. William R. Hearst, of the New York *Journal* and other papers, is mentioned as among the passengers. As for the cargo, the Wolff Agency of Berlin says there were on board 5400 cases of ammunition; while a Milli Agency telegram from Berlin says there were on board four million pounds' worth of gold in ingots, and the whole cargo was worth eleven millions; also that it was carrying some submarines from America in parts. The same agency asserts that the "Lusitania" carried ten 5-inch guns, and was an auxiliary cruiser. We are further told that the German Embassy in Washington had published in the chief American dailies on April 27th a warning to everybody that whoever took passage on the big British transatlantic liners did so at their own risk; but that the public laughed at this warning.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

The *Milli* Agency sends out the following communication:—

"The allies, in order to weaken the bad impression produced abroad and to calm the excitement and panic caused in their respective countries by the recent failure of their operations against the Dardanelles, do not hesitate to send out information invented out of whole cloth, and even go so far as to publish such falsehoods in their official communications. The fact is, that it is becoming daily more clear that the attempts of the enemy to disembark, which have gone on since April 25th, have definitely failed before the heroic defence of our troops.

"Here is the actual result gained by the disembarking operations of the allies:— A mass of the enemy hemmed in between perpendicular rocks, with their eyes toward their fleet, under the protection of which they try sometimes to take a few steps in advance; each one of these feeble attempts to advance is immediately transformed by the irresistible attack of our troops into a bloody rout.

"The attacks of the allies have had another result, namely to leave in our hands eight mitrailleuses with all their accessories and ammunition, as well as a large number of rifles and a great quantity of ammunition and war supplies, the whole of which may be considered as an important loss for the enemy. We do not mention the losses in men sustained by the disembarking force.

"England and France, in order to hide from their peoples the difficulties they have encountered in the operation of landing, the success of which they had anticipated and published in advance, with all their customary arrogance, and in order to hide the losses they have sustained, officially announce that their troops are progressing steadily and successfully. If one stops to consider that the disembarkation began a week ago, the allies ought by this time, according to the news they themselves give, to be at Tekir Dagh (Rodosto), while in reality they are still driven back to the waves of the sea, which frequently serves as a grave for their soldiers.

"Although the despatches from London have preserved some dignity, the Havas Agency unhesitatingly and with an audacity equaled only by the reverses suffered by the landing troops, announced that the latter have already occupied the city of Gallipoli. We are convinced that in a short time, thanks to the valor of our heroic soldiers who will compel the enemy to go back where they came from, all the success attained by the allied troops will be limited to the lies that they have published in their official despatches."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The record of deaths for the city during the week ending May 1st showed 267 deaths, of which 38 from tuberculosis, 18 from measles, and 1 from typhoid. The previous week showed 281 deaths, of which 50 from tuberculosis, 13 from measles, and 3 from typhoid.

—

Constantinople College has undertaken to make five hundred garments for the wounded soldiers through the Red Crescent.

—

Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, arrived on Monday of this week from his trip to various cities of Europe. He was granted an audience with His Majesty on the same day.

—

The gold medal of the *Imtiaz* has been granted to Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, for his patriotic activity.

—

The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross has received a consignment of about $10,000 worth of Red Cross supplies, a generous portion of which has been turned over to the Red Crescent for its use.

THE PROVINCES

Recent word from Aintab, Kessab and the region around tells of deep religious interest in the Protestant churches there and much true spiritual life.

The survivors of the celebrated German cruiser "Emden" have arrived at Damascus, where the population gave them a great welcome.

NOTES.

Mr. George T. Weitzel, who for the past few months has been on special service in the American Embassy here, left with Mrs. Weitzel yesterday returning to the United States. With them went Mr. Hallett Johnson, till now Third Secretary of the Embassy.

—

Commander James P. Morton, who has been head of the Post-Graduate Department at the Annapolis Naval Academy, has arrived here to take command of the Embassy despatch-boat "Scorpion" in place of the late Captain Bricker. Commander Morton is a native of Tennessee and has been nearly twenty-four years in the service.

—

Mr. and Mrs. (Alice Bewer) Daghlian of Aintab announce the arrival of Philip Daghlian on April 25th. The young man weighs nine pounds.

—

Mr. Arthur Washburn, grandson of the late President Washburn, has been appointed a tutor in Robert College, and expects to come out this summer.

OTHER LANDS.

The elections for the new Greek Chamber are announced for May 31st old style, and the date for the opening of the Chamber, July 7th.

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A letter announces the death of Mrs. George H. Washburn, daughter-in-law of the late President Washburn, at Boston after a long illness.

—

A compromise has been arranged between China and Japan, and there seems a likelihood of the continuation of friendly relations.

—

The return of Mr. Venizelos to Greece from his visit to Egypt is announced in a Vienna despatch.

—

A severe cold wave is reported at Easter time in all the region from Boston to Chicago. Many had to plough their way through deep drifts to the Easter services, and spring bonnets were delayed in appearance.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, May 16th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Mr. E. O. Jacob.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m. Hon. Henry Morgenthau.

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