

The Orient.

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DEATH OF MRS. HERMAN N. BARNUM.

On Sunday, May 9th, Mrs. Herman N. Barnum of Harpout suddenly and quietly passed away at the Garden just outside the city, in the home of her daughter Mrs. Henry H. Riggs. She had been poorly for some weeks, but had latterly been better, and though very frail had been taking part in the Sunday morning family singing when the attack came which ended her life within less than an hour. Dr. Ruth Parmelee was present, but nothing could be done to restore her. The funeral was held the next day, at the Girls' High School hall and the body was laid away near those of her husband and her little ones.

Mrs. Mary E. Goodell Barnum passed her eightieth birthday only a few days before the end, on April 27th. She was the daughter of Dr. William Goodell, the first missionary of the American Board to Constantinople, was born in Constantinople, and was married to Rev. H. N. Barnum in July, 1860, and went with him to Harpout, which became her home for the rest of her life. Dr. Barnum died almost exactly five years before her, — May 19th, 1910. Just as he was at the time of his death the senior missionary of the Board in Turkey, Mrs. Barnum was at the time of her death the senior missionary of the Board in this Empire. Her end was, as she had often wished, "one clear call," without lingering suffering. Miss Riggs writes: "All the city is in mourning, for she was truly a mother to them all, especially to the poor and suffering. They all came to her in their time of need and went away with new courage and generally something substantial to help them to bear their trials. She was a benediction to us all the time, and we shall always be better men and women for the beautiful influence she had over us. She lived out the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians as perfectly as any one could; and especially true of her is the last clause of the fifth verse, 'thinketh no evil,' for as long as I have known her I do not think I ever heard her speak a word against a single person."

ITALY ENTERS THE WAR.

On Sunday, May 23rd, the Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, handed to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy's declaration of war on the Dual Monarchy. The general mobilization of all Italy's forces on land and sea was simultaneously ordered. Germany immediately declared herself at war with Italy, who

had thus broken her treaty with Germany, and ordered Prince von Bülow, her Ambassador at Rome, to quit the Italian capital with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio.

The Salandra Cabinet was given on Thursday last a vote of confidence in the Chamber, of 407 to 74, granting the Cabinet plenary powers in case of war with Austria. All the provinces on the Austrian frontiers and along the Adriatic have been put under martial law, and all the fortresses declared in a state of resistance. It is reported that the Triple Entente has promised Italy, in return for her aid in the war, the Tyrol up to the Brenner Pass, Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia down to the Narenta, and the recognition of the paramount interests of Italy in southern Albania, and a rectification of the Tripoli-Tunis frontier. Austria had offered to cede to Italy that part of the Tyrol occupied by Italians, and the west bank of the Isonzo River, and to make Trieste a free city, and give up all claims in Albania; but this Italy did not consider enough.

The German Government has requested the Swiss federal council to undertake the protection of German interests in Italy; and the Italian Government has in turn asked Switzerland to protect Italian interests in Germany. The neutral Republic has accepted both these requests.

It is reported that Italy has agreed to send 300,000 troops to the Champagne district to help the French.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 17th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, yesterday at Aru Bournou there was no important action; only a feeble infantry and artillery fire was exchanged. The fire of our batteries injured a small hostile transport that withdrew after those who were in it had leaped into the boats. In the south, in the vicinity of Sed-el-Bahr, our troops of the right wing retook from the enemy a summit which was 200 metres in front of them.

"Yesterday a French cruiser disembarked sixty soldiers at the harbor of Sarssale, west of Mekri, on the coast south of Smyrna; every single one of these soldiers fled toward their boat upon the return fire of our guards. There were likewise disembarked under the protection of another cruiser at the Sofat landing, west of Feneke, more than a hundred of the enemy's soldiers, who lost ten killed and wounded by the attack of our troops that hurried there from the vicinity. The rest of these soldiers were able to flee completely toward the cruiser mentioned, in steamboats.

"During the night of the 2nd of May (old style) two hostile cruisers were cruising before the Smyrna forts; as a result of the injury to the bow of one of them by the fire of our batteries, the two cruisers withdrew."

The despatch of the 18th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, on land there was no change. On sea, the enemy's ships bombarded at intervals from far off and without effect our batteries near the entrance of the Strait. At this time a shell struck the battleship 'Albion.' Our aeroplanes made successful flights over Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of the 19th says:—

"At the Dardanelles there was yesterday no action on land. On the sea, on the 17th our hidden batteries on the shore by their fire obliged the battleship 'Defence' not only to leave its moorings but also to stop the fire that it was directing against our land batteries. On the 18th in the morning, the battleships 'Charles Martel' and 'Henry IV.' and a destroyer opened fire on our infantry positions on the European side, but retired because of the reply of our Asiatic batteries. In the afternoon the battleships 'Implacable' and 'Lord Nelson' tried to open fire in the same way; they were also driven away in like manner. The 'Lord Nelson' fired inaccurately and sent two hundred shells into the sea. Our losses amount altogether to two soldiers wounded."

The despatch of the 20th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday morning the fortified positions of the enemy at Aru Bournou were attacked; thanks to the unimaginable bravery of our troops the end desired in these attacks was almost reached. On the right and left wing the enemy was driven from their advanced positions; at the centre our troops got up to their entrenchments; on the left wing they occupied a part of the enemy's entrenchments and captured two mitrailleuses. In the afternoon the enemy tried, as usual, under the protection of the fire of their ships, counter-attacks against our right wing, but were repulsed with very severe losses. Our aviators rendered signal services during these attacks of ours. In the south, in the Sed-el-Bahr section, the counter-attack of the enemy on the night of the 18th was easily repulsed.

"The enemy's battleships at the entrance of the Strait exchanged their customary fire with our advanced batteries. One shell struck the battleship 'Charlemagne.' At Sed-el-Bahr the camps of the enemy and their artillery positions were effectively bombarded by our coast batteries. The enemy, thanks to the results of our firing, was obliged to modify the position of his artillery.

"There is nothing new and important at the other seats of hostilities."

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, north of Aru Bournou, the attempted attack on our right wing by the enemy at midnight between the 19th and 20th failed before our vigorous reply. Likewise the attacks on our centre and our left wing were repulsed in the same way and with great losses for the enemy, who in their precipitate retreat left about 80 dead in the trenches.

"Yesterday there was no action in this section, only that one of our aviators successfully dropped bombs on the enemy, one of which fell on a large transport. Yesterday morning in the south, at Sed-el-Bahr, the enemy attempted a surprise attack on our left wing, where they had the protection of their ships; but they could not carry this move out successfully and were repulsed by our counter-attack and bayonet assaults. The enemy's ships near the entrance tried by their violent fire to protect and further this fruitless offensive, but our advanced batteries on the Asiatic side successfully bombarded the hostile battleships and, as was observed, two vessels of the 'Majestic' and 'Albion' types were hit several times.

"No important news has arrived from the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 22nd says:—

"Yesterday at the Dardanelles front there was no action on land save a feeble exchange of infantry and artillery fire. While two English battleships were yesterday morning bombarding our infantry positions on the Asiatic and European sides, one of them was struck by two shells from one of our shore batteries; the hit battleship first took refuge in the Bay of Morto and then retired outside the Strait."

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"At the Dardanelles the enemy at Sed-el-Bahr yesterday forenoon for eight hours, up to half-past ten, tried an attack with all their forces, under the protection of prolonged fire of their land batteries and the guns of their fleet. Although they were helped by considerable reinforcements from the rear, this decisive attack of the enemy failed completely because of the counter-attack undertaken with zeal and most devoted ardor by our officers and soldiers, and the enemy was barely able to cling to his positions on the seashore because of the pressure on him. The enemy left more than 2,000 dead on the field in their retreat. One of our units that took part in this fight captured a mitrailleuse from the enemy. During the fight a hostile aeroplane was struck by our fire and fell into the sea. During this battle, which lasted nine hours, we had, thank God, only 420 wounded and 42 killed. Our shore batteries on the Dardanelles did very great damage to the enemy's battleships and their batteries at Sed-el-Bahr which took part in the land fight of yesterday. Four of our shells from one shore battery struck a battleship of the 'Majestic' type, which immediately quit the entrance; it was observed that a battleship that came to replace it, of the 'Vengeance' type, was struck by two shells; in our battery there were six wounded. Yesterday there was no change in the Aru Bournou region.

"The gunboat 'Pelenk-Deria,' built twenty-five years ago, was attacked and sunk this morning by a submarine of the enemy. Although this gunboat used its guns against the submarine up till the moment it disappeared, the fate of the latter is unknown. The crew of the 'Pelenk-Deria' were all saved except a lieutenant and a sailor who were killed."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"During the night of the 22nd to the 23rd, the enemy at Aru Bournou tried to approach our left wing but were re-

pulsed with loss to themselves. On the 23rd in the morning it was observed that a battleship that was before Kaba Tepe had for a moment been rendered helpless; it had been quite severely damaged by our artillery fire, and had been hit by two bombs dropped by one of our aeroplanes. It was then towed away by five warships that came to its aid. Yesterday there was no action at Aru Bournou or in the Sed-el-Bahr region.

"It has been ascertained that the losses of the enemy during the battle of the 22nd at Sed-el-Bahr amount to more than 4,000, counting both killed and wounded.

"Yesterday the enemy's ships opened a feeble and ineffective fire at our infantry posted on both sides of the entrance to the Dardanelles. One of our advanced batteries destroyed the cannons of a hostile battery at Sed-el-Bahr."

THE GENERAL WAR.

Overshadowing all else in the news of the past week is the declaration of war by Italy against Austria-Hungary on Sunday last. We deal with this more fully in another place.

The German-Austrian campaign against the Russians in Galicia has gone still farther east, and after taking Jaroslau the Allies have pushed the Russians entirely east of the San River, and have captured Sieniawa and Noudorf. The Russians have made counter-attacks near the upper Dniester, but have been repulsed, and have been dislodged from their main position north of Sambor. North of Kolomea and in Bukovina, east of Czernowitz, the Russians are attacking fiercely, but have lost many prisoners. They are trying to cross the Pruth River near Boyan. In southern Poland there is hard fighting between the Pilica and the upper reaches of the Vistula.

In the region between the borders of East Prussia and the Windau River, the heavy Russian attacks are reported repulsed by the Germans near Szawle. South of the Niemen the Russians are reported beaten at Pilzviski, Syntowly and Szaki, while still making a stand at Sulki.

On the wester battlefront, the British have been attacking near Neuve Chapelle, and the French north of Ypres, east of the Canal, as well as near Ablain and Neuville, between La Bassée and Arras; in most of these cases the attacks failed. The French have also been attacking with large reinforcements near Ailly and Givenchy and in the Bois-le-Pretre, but are said to have been thrown back.

Admiral von Essen, commanding the Russian Baltic fleet, died of an inflammation of the lungs on May 21st at Reval.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives the following figures of the prisoners at present in Germany and Austro-Hungary:—Russians, 1,017,000; French, 254,000; British, 24,000; Belgians, 14,000; and Servians, 15,008, or a total of well over a million and a quarter.

STATEMENT BY TALAAT BEY.

The *Tanin* gives the following statement by the Minister of Interior to the correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*:—

"I ought to say first of all that it was with great satisfaction that we took part in this war, with Austria-Hungary and Germany. I assure you that a firm attitude in favor of this alliance is felt here, because all our mortal enemies are united in the opposite group.

"The war we are carrying on will strengthen the alliance and will establish still firmer bonds between its members. This is no mere pleasant but insignificant talk. You will see how rapidly we shall move, after the war, to put ourselves in every respect on an equality with our allies.

"You have known Constantinople before, and the progress made in our capital since you last saw it astonishes you. We are now only at the beginning. Come back in two years, and you shall see what great improvements will already have been realized. The greatest obstacles to our progress were the Capitulations, which have now been abolished. Henceforth the Ottoman Empire can freely move its limbs.

"Today we are strong, stronger than we have ever been. Search among us and see if you can find a single person who is not convinced of our victory and that of our allies. You can see for yourself how calm we are, while the enemy is attacking the Dardanelles. We have no fear that the enemy can come here. The best proof is that from the commencement of hostilities we have contented ourselves with sending away, of the French who were here, only those we suspected. The rest are in Constantinople at their usual business. At the present time our army is in excellent shape. You have the best proof of this in the very course of the military operations. The ideas and feelings that exist today in the army are absolutely different from those of the past. The equipment of our army is very good and its food is excellent. Nobody has any idea abroad of the abundance of food stuffs we have at our disposal. The war can last indefinitely. In Turkey even the poorest will not be without food. You may not know it, but the Vilayet of Konia alone can furnish all the cereals needed in Constantinople. We possess 400 millions of kilos of cereals. As this stock is many times as much as is needed for our army, we can fearlessly give the surplus to others. When the Ottoman Empire went into the struggle the conditions were not so favorable. But the present situation of Turkey shows that she is able to conquer all difficulties. And as I have told you, we shall be victorious!"

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, May 30, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 5:30 p. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. F. W. Macallum, D.D.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m. Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

One of the inestimable advantages of the situation of the Syrian Protestant College on Ras Beirut is its proximity to the sea. The department of zoology greatly appreciates this in collecting material for the study of marine zoology; and the whole university revels in it for the bathing and swimming opportunities it affords. No thin fresh water, this; but good wholesome brine. Few realize that at Beirut one may swim with pleasure in the Mediterranean all the year round. True, it is colder and more tonic and bracing in the winter and the air nips during the dressing quarter hour, and in summer the water is warm to the point of deliciousness, and one must beware the sun on back and head until late in the day.

Swimming regularly begins for the students after the Easter vacation. Then the foot-ball, basket-ball and hockey seasons are over. Base ball and cricket claim the attention of an increasing number of students, but they get their dips in the morning.

Directly after chapel, at 4:30 every afternoon, the resident students go to the sea, always under the charge of an instructor, and as many as 300 may be seen swimming at the same time.

All students are urged to learn to swim and are encouraged in every way to acquire the art. A few years ago the champion swimmer of the university came from Yabrūd, a village in an oasis of the Syrian desert! This year there are three classes for beginners, one of medical and commerce students and two of arts students. In addition to these, instruction is given regularly to two Life Saving classes, one from the upper departments and one from the preparatory department. Over a dozen in each class are taking this training.

In June each year a Saturday afternoon is given up to Water Sports, consisting of races, dives and other swimming competitions and ending with a championship game of water polo. Some of the "dreamers" on the faculty see visions of a "navy" with a boat for each department and a regatta to end Water Sports Day. Stranger things than that have happened at the S. P. C.

Some people smiled when the plans for West Hall were seen to include in the third story a roller skating rink. The smiles now are not at the rink, nor are they smiles of derision but smiles of pleasure and the smiles are in the rink itself, and they break forth into ringing, joyous laughter. There is a difference!

Certain evenings are set apart for skating; one evening the Staff have the floor and another the West Hall Skating Club makes the merry round and invites the faculty and other friends to see the fun.

On Friday evening April 30th the club gave one of its most successful skating parties. There were many guests and spectators. The college orchestra furnished the music, there was general skating, games, a tug-of-war, an exhibition of fancy stunts on rollers by Mr. Keye, and a general good time. Indeed, so enjoyable was it that one felt the janitor's watch

must be wrong when at ten minutes before ten o'clock came the electric lights' three long warning winks that it was time to unbuckle and go home. On such evenings we forget for a little time that there is war and trouble in the world.

It was an Arabia evening on Saturday the first of May, and the evening was "a double header," too. Mr. Anis Khuri, master of Arabic in the Preparatory Department, and an Arabic poet of felicity and charm, delivered a lecture in English before a large audience in the auditorium of West Hall on "A History of Arabic Poetry," tracing its development from the earliest models to its present development. He was listened to with close attention.

Then the lights were switched off and the electricity was turned into the stereopticon and Prof. Patch showed a series of unique slides made from the pictures he took several years ago when he went down the Hejaz railway on the Imperial Commission to study and test the water along that route. The Nabatean rock tombs and other sculptures at Medain Salih and Petra were shown, as well as views of the country and Arabs along the line.

W. B. A.

AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK.

During the past four years the American Red Cross has sent many thousands of dollars to Turkey and the Near East for relief to the poor and needy. Much of the work of distributing this aid and caring for sick and wounded has been carried on under the auspices of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross. At present this organization is conducting work in several of the American Mission hospitals in Asia Minor and in two large hospitals in the Capital. The Beirut Chapter of the American Red Cross has loaned the Constantinople Chapter a unit for work in the Capital while the war lasts. An additional physician and surgeon is on his way from America to take up Red Cross work in this city. Several thousand dollars' worth of Red Cross supplies have recently arrived in Constantinople and more have been ordered. Many Americans in the Capital and elsewhere are helping in the great work of this great organization.

Every American citizen living in Turkey or the Near East should do something to further the work of this worthy American enterprise. You can help by sending, without delay, at least the equivalent of one dollar, to Mr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, American Bible House, Constantinople. This dollar will pay your membership dues and your subscription to "The American Red Cross Monthly Magazine" for one year. All American citizens living in Turkey or the Near East may become members. Let no one hesitate! ACT AT ONCE!

By imperial iradé, Hikmet Bey has been definitely appointed to the post of director-general of the Press Bureau; and Kiazim Bey has been made his adjunct.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAY 26, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

Yesterday was the fiftieth birthday of John R. Mott, and THE ORIENT wishes along with his many other friends to extend to him the congratulations and good wishes of the day. For many years Dr. Mott has had a true and deep interest in this Empire; and his two visits here, in 1896 and 1911, have done much to help and encourage Christian workers here in their efforts for the good of the land and all its peoples. Since his graduation from Cornell in 1888, the name of John R. Mott has been most closely connected with the work of the student Christian movements of the world; for he has been successively student secretary of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A., and chairman of the executive committee of the Student Volunteer Movement, and general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation. His refusal of the Ambassadorship to China shows the estimate he has of the importance of the positions to which God has called him; and thousands in all parts of the world give praise to God for the blessings that have come to them through this servant of his. May the good Lord grant him many years more of opportunity for the same kind of faithful, energetic, fruitful service. When one has reached the place where his advice and counsel in international affairs is sought and valued, the whole world unites in the prayer that the benefit of his experience and wisdom may long be enjoyed by the Church of Christ.

THE FIRSTFRUITS OF MAY.

Under this title, the *Ikdam* says editorially :-

These Entente people for the last six months have been making all sorts of promises about spring. They would do thus and so, hang this one, cut up that one, mow down the other one; and they have continually been making fair promises and boasting great things from high places to every

body, especially to the general public in their own countries who were very much in need of consolation in their defeats. The spring projects of these people were very grand: as soon as the weather opened up, England was to send to France millions of troops; then with their allies they would take up positions against the Germans and make violent attacks on them; within two weeks, or three at the most, they would cut through the line of battle of the Germans; Alsace-Lorraine on the one side and Belgium on the other should be entirely freed; the Germans would receive such terrible blows that before June they would be suing for peace, for they would be beaten by land and by sea. At the same time the Russians would be well on their way towards Berlin.

As for Austro-Hungary, that country would be cut to pieces by June; and because of the advance of the Russians toward Vienna, the Hungarians would secede and try to form a little state under the agis of Russia. Transylvania and Bukovina would also secede; Servia would have occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina, — in short, the name of Austro-Hungary would have been wiped off the map. As regards Turkey, the Allies were to be in Constantinople before May came, and the armies of Russia were to have made great progress in Anatolia. In brief, the visions of the enemy for spring were those of an insane man; for at the very time when they thought them up and boastfully announced them in their papers, they were being humiliatingly defeated. While the English papers were writing on the one hand of Lord Kitchener as about to gather millions of men, on the other hand they could not help writing about the way their young men are debilitated by games and drink, the workingmen are going on strike, the Irish are showing ominous signs, uprisings are breaking out in India, and the inhabitants of Canada and Australia are beginning to complain against England. Coming to the French, they are in worse shape than their allies; they are sharpening their teeth in deep indignation against the English; they have a hundred thousand times repented ever having gone into the war; indeed the public mind has been so wearied that now everyone in France thinks not of success and victory but of peace being made as soon as possible.

As for Russia, that immense government is becoming subdued and ruined under the blows of the Germans and Austrians. While their armies are being defeated, the internal condition of the country is growing rapidly worse. Yet shamelessly stamping about like saucy children, they cry "Just wait till spring, and we'll show our enemies!" They take it out in talking such nonsense. And now spring has come; and like the lover in the Persian story who was disappointed in meeting his love and postponed the meeting indefinitely, it seems that our enemies will postpone their victory till spring of next year. For the firstfruits that spring has ripened are as sweet and pleasant to us as they are bitter and poisonous to them, — so poisonous that they are dragging them off to death. What good has it done for the English to send their millions of soldiers, even though Lord Kitchener himself has also gone to the seat of war? On the contrary they have lost the

Ypres Canal. Dunkerque has become the target of the German guns. Very important English positions have been taken by the Germans. In the west the Allies are being beaten; they are retreating, leaving prisoners, cannon and ammunition. On the sea, the German submarines, and in the air the German airships are constantly striking blows at the English.

On the eastern front, whether in the East Prussia region or in the Carpathians and Galicia, the victories that are being gained are terribly shaking the Russians. Especially does the Galicia victory seem to be a decisive one. According to the telegrams of last evening that victory was most complete; the number of the prisoners has risen to 115,000, and the booty is beyond all calculations. The most important places have been taken back from the Russians. The city of Tarnow is in the hands of the Austrians. We shall hear the rest of the story of this victory later. But we may already say that henceforth there is very little chance for the Russians to be able to stay inside of the Austrian borders. The victory of today helps very much in bringing in the results tomorrow.

As for ourselves, by the grace of God our heroic defenders have succeeded in dealing terrible blows to the enemy in every part of the Gallipoli peninsula. Each day of spring that passes brings our enemies defeats that discourage them. In any case we are hopeful that the early fruits that ripen after this will be still more poisonous for the enemy.

"SNOW-WHITE" AT ARNAOUTKEUY.

On Saturday May 15th, the girls of the Preparatory Department at Arnaoutkeuy rendered the operetta "Snow-White" under the direction of Miss Rowe and Miss Taylor. It was a most successful occasion, and the girls did their parts with remarkable ease and naturalness. Two of the principal actresses were obliged by illness to drop out at the last moment; but those who substituted for them did remarkably well under the circumstances. The day was bright and warm, and the out-door setting under the trees was ideal. No pains had been spared to make the costumes effective; and a poppy dance by some of the smaller girls was particularly pretty. The honors of the day in the line of acting were carried off by the young lady who took the part of Podgiö; but all did well. The offering made at the time for the victrola which the school hopes to purchase brought in over a dozen liras.

KENNEDY BOYS' HOME.

A new building for the Home, — the lodging and boarding place for the younger Preparatory students in Anatolia College, — was begun many months ago, and then left unfinished, by stress of circumstances. The funds for it had been given by Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York, and it is called by her name. Little by little, during the winter, work has been resumed and carried on, partly as a means of support

to many who had nowhere else to look for their daily bread. At last, it is practically finished, as well as the Principals house adjoining it. One month ago, Mr. Getchell and family moved into the new house; and a fortnight later, the boys were moved into the Home. It was a time of great rejoicing and enthusiasm. Not only the Home boys, but the College students, also, were eager to help carry things over to the new places, and rendered heroic service in the moving.

Of course it took some time to get every thing settled into place; but last Friday and Saturday afternoons saw a more or less formal opening of the establishment. The dedication to God's service had already been made, at the time of the laying of the corner stone. But this was the introduction of the buildings to those of our friends who were most interested. On Friday afternoon, all the College students below the Senior Class were invited to inspect both houses, and were treated to simple refreshments, and to music by the College Band. On Saturday afternoon the professors and teachers of both schools, the missionaries, nurses and dispensers, and many friends from the city, — ladies and gentlemen, — were invited, first to inspect the buildings, and afterwards partake of refreshments at the Home, and then gather in Mr. Getchell's house, for music and speeches. The music consisted of some very sweet singing of several songs, by the small boys. The College Band had already played several pieces, as the guests moved about. When the Senior Class first arrived, before entering the buildings, and again when inside of the Home, they greeted the occasion by the singing of "Home Sweet Home," which was so highly appreciated, that by special request they repeated it at the close of the exercises.

For two years, since their old building was sold, the accommodations and circumstances of these younger boys in College have been very unsatisfactory, and every one congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, and the boys themselves, on the fine new building, and the resumption of Home life. There is room for fifty boys, with sunny dormitories, study hall, dining room, etc. Also there is ample play ground, where the day-scholars of their own age join them in basket ball, foot ball, and other games.

S. D. R.
Marsovan, May 12, 1915

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The remains of the late Captain Bricker of the U. S. S. "Scorpion," escorted by Paymaster Byrne and four marines of the crew, and by Mr. Judelsohn from the Embassy, were taken last week to Dede Aghadj, to be transported thence on the American naval fuel ship "Vulcan" to the United States. The four marines go all the way to America, the other gentlemen returning here from Dede Aghadj.

The department of police sends out the following notice: —

"The necessity under which, by reason of the present military situation, travelers wishing to leave Ottoman territory and go abroad are obliged to provide themselves with a *vesika* in addition to their passports, since it is due to the desirability of making inquiry as to the object of the journey and as to the person making it, it is hereby brought to the attention of those interested that hereafter, with a view to carrying on these inquiries under favorable conditions, the police stations are authorised, in case a *vesika* is demanded, to delay as much as forty-eight hours the making out of the necessary papers as to the inquiry."

The 49 survivors of the famous German cruiser "Emden" arrived in Constantinople last Sunday, and were received at the Haidar Pasha railroad station by Admiral Suchon Pasha, and on their arrival at the Seraglio Point by the first aide-de-camp of His Majesty the Sultan, several of the Ministers, the German ambassador, the prefect of the city, and other notables, and escorted in triumph to the Ministry of Marine at Kassim Pasha.

THE PROVINCES

Much attention is being paid in the vilayets to the collection of the eggs of the locust. In the Kassaba region, 45,951 okes have been gathered; in the Nazli region, 117,662 okes, in the region of Sparta and Bourdour, 351,801 okes.

NOTES.

Dr. Edwin St. John Ward of Beirut arrived in this city last Friday with a Red Cross unit, composed in addition of Miss Van Zandt and Miss Nightingale, American nurses, three Ottoman nurses and a Persian orderly. This American Red Cross unit will work here.

The marriage of Mrs. Mary Phelps Christie Rogers and Mr. William Laubach Nute took place at St. Paul's College, Tarsus, on April 29th.

Dr. and Mrs. Marcellus Bowen have heard by telegram of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ferguson on Saturday, May 15th.

OTHER LANDS.

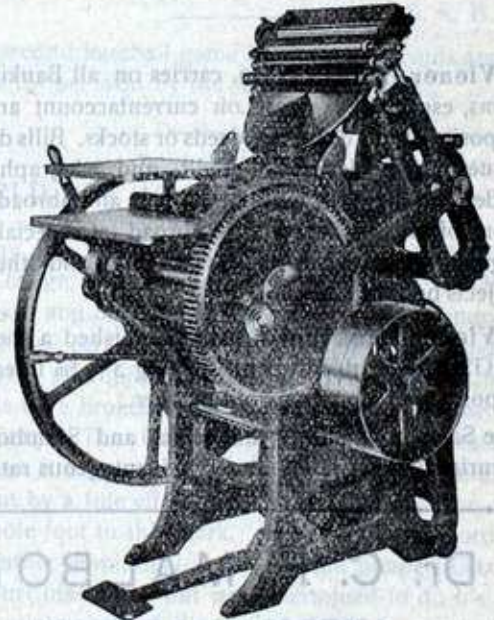
A coalition cabinet is being formed in England, again under the premiership of Mr. Asquith.

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