

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 32

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Only an approximation to the truth is possible for a paper issued in such an isolated place as Constantinople; for the telegrams received are so contradictory as to cause one to hesitate whether to believe anything. It is therefore with considerable diffidence that we attempt any description of the progress of the war during the past week.

England and Belgium have joined France in making war on Germany; and an expeditionary force of approximately 100,000 British troops was at last accounts being landed in Belgium to menace the German right flank. This is the result of the invasion of Belgium by Germany, who declares that she had information that if she did not move first, France was planning to invade her territory through Belgium. Some 120,000 German troops have attacked the city of Liège; and the result is variously reported. German telegrams claimed on Aug. 6th that the city was in their hands; but French dispatches of the 8th denied this and said the city still holding out. Another German telegram of the 9th asserted that the city had now fallen. This again is denied from French sources, which assert that the city was still holding out on the 10th. In any case fighting near that city must be very severe. The French announce that their troops have crossed the German frontier from Belfort, near the Swiss boundary, and having taken Altkirch by a bayonet charge, have captured Mülhausen, the Germans retiring to Neu Breisach, near Colmar. This capture the Germans also officially deny. The French despatch says it took place on the 8th.

Persistent reports are heard of a naval battle in the North Sea between the British and German fleets, somewhere near the Dogger Bank, or near the north of Scotland, or near the mouth of the Humber. One telegram, afterward contradicted, said six British and seventeen German ships had been sunk. Another records the sinking of one British ship and the escape of a scout cruiser. Another specifies the cruiser "Amphion" as the vessel sunk. Whatever may be the facts about this naval engagement, England seems to have remained mistress of the North Sea, else she could not have begun transporting her army across to Belgium.

In the Mediterranean, the whereabouts and fate of the German battle-cruiser "Goeben" and the small cruiser "Breslau" have agitated many minds. The "Goeben" was reported sunk by French torpedo-boats, either outside the Dardanelles or off the Algerian coasts or outside of Gibraltar; later she rose from the deep and appeared off Messina, again off

Taranto, and again at Brindisi. And now we are officially told that both "Goeben" and "Breslau" have been purchased by Turkey for the sum of 80,000,000 marks, and are joining the Ottoman fleet. They were reported as coaling at Nagara yesterday and are expected in the Bosphorus today. They have been re-named "Yavouz Sultan Selim" and "Midilli."

There was tremendous consternation and excitement when it was announced that Great Britain had seized both "Sultan Osman" and "Reshadie," the battleships building for Turkey in the British shipyards. We quote elsewhere extracts from the Turkish papers showing how they feel about it. It is also claimed that she has seized two destroyers that Turkey was about to purchase but we have no further information as to these units.

As for the Austro-Servian contest, all that seems certain is that Austria has not made the progress she had expected to make, and apparently has not yet succeeded in capturing even Belgrade. The Servians on the other hand appear to have crossed the Austrian border into Bosnia at several points, but only to be driven back. The Montenegrins likewise have crossed into Herzegovina and attacked Trebinje, and have occupied Spizza, on the Adriatic; while the Austrian fleet has been bombarding the Montenegrin port of Antivari. An Italian agency telegram says the Austrians have evacuated Vishegrad, in Bosnia on the Drina near the boundary of the Sandjak. It is said that Austria intends to prosecute her campaign rather against Russia, and is concentrating most of her army near the Galician frontier, and that the Austrian and German troops have already effected a junction in Russian territory not far from Cracow, occupying the town of Miechow.

Russian cavalry detachments have made raids into Prussian territory near Eydkuhnen, towards Königsberg, but apparently without permanent results. A German telegram announces that the Russians have destroyed their Finnish port of Hangö, apparently to prevent its falling into German hands.

Sweden and Norway have declared their absolute neutrality in this war. As for the other neutral states, Portugal seems in danger of being drawn in on the side of England; but Italy bravely sticks to her declaration and will not mobilize. Bulgaria also has not yet mobilized; but Greece and Roumania are in a fever of preparation, though still asserting their intention to keep out of it. Egypt has also declared herself neutral.

Mobilisation goes on at a swift pace in Turkey. Quite a large number of men have paid the exemption tax of Lt. 43 (\$189.20), and the military authorities are glad of

this money. It is beyond the province of any newspaper to divulge the movements of the troops or speak of their strength. Naturally the conscription has affected business very much, and several firms have had to close their doors, while others still give employment to a few men. Even the municipal street-cleaning department has been interfered with, and piles of refuse lie in the streets, a menace to public health. If cholera does not break out here this summer, we should thank the kind Providence that watches over the likes of us.

In the money market there is a slight ease compared with the strain of last week. The Government has authorized the Ottoman Bank to issue banknotes of one lira and half a lira; and these are expected still further to relieve the situation. The banks still take advantage of the moratorium, but money circulates a little more than it did. Prices are not quite so panicky as they were. The Government has been active in preventing and punishing speculators, especially in bread and kerosene. Steamer lines are much hampered, and there has been practically no foreign mail come in for a week till yesterday when a very little arrived.

STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following figures for the armies of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Germany and France.

The peace strength of the Austrian army was in 1913 390,299 men and non-commissioned officers and 34,009 officers.

In addition there is a Landwehr in Austria and a Honved in Hungary, who number about 30,000 men each in the annual contingent. Altogether, including the special troops in Tyrol and Vorarlberg as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, further, the non-commissioned officers who re-engage, the total peace strength of the armed forces of the Dual Monarchy reaches about 500,000 men and officers. When mobilised the army obtains about 900,000 reservists, making a total of about 1,400,000 men.

The Russian army consists of 30 army corps in Europe and in Asia. The annual contingent amounts to 400,000 men. The peace strength of the Russian Army amounts in the summer months to about 1,400,000, officers included, and in the period between October and April to 1,800,000. In time of war, however, no fewer than seven annual contingents of reservists are added for the active army, and the latter's strength is raised to about 5,600,000 nominal. Not all the army corps, however, can be utilised for immediate action, but only those that are located in the vicinity of the German and Austrian frontiers. These would include the 11th, 15th, 19th, 14th, and 23rd Army Corps located in the Warsaw military district, and the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Army Corps of the Wilna military district, and at least the 9th and 12th Army Corps of the Kieff military district. The details of the army organisation are kept secret in Russia.

The German army has 21 army corps stationed between

the Russian and the French frontier as follows:—On the Russian frontier the First Army Corps at Königsberg, the 20th at Allenstein, 5th at Posen, 6th at Breslau, and 14th at Danzig. On the French frontier, the 9th at Cologne, the 15th at Frankfurt, 14th at Karlsruhe, 10th at Stuttgart, 16th at Strasburg, 17th at Metz, and 21st at Saarbrücken. The remaining units are to be found in the interior within easy access to either frontier. The annual contingent is now about 330,000. The total peace strength of the army according to the last Law ought to amount to 860,000, including non-commissioned officers, officers, Volunteers, &c. The total war strength would amount to about 4,370,000 men.

France has at present likewise 21 army corps, numbering theoretically in 1913 after the last Army Law 617,000 men and 31,600 officers. The term of military service is three years, each annual contingent amounting to about 200,000 men net. Their main distribution on the German frontier is as follows:—The 6th at Chalons, 21st at Epense, 20th at Nancy, 7th at Besançon supported by the 5th at Orleans, 8th at Bourges, and 3rd at Rouen. In time of war the first line is made up of six annual contingents, and reaches a strength of some 1,200,000. The total strength of the army on war footing reaches 3,600,000.

CENSORSHIP REESTABLISHED.

The military authorities have announced that dailies and telegraphic correspondence will hereafter be carefully watched, and the following points safeguarded:—1) No daily and no telegraphic agency shall be allowed to reappear under another name. 2) Supplements and extra editions are forbidden. 3) The dailies appearing in Constantinople must send for examination a copy to the censorship bureau established in Stamboul; the morning papers between 9 p. m. and midnight, and the afternoon papers between noon and 3 p. m. The paper shall be printed only after such a copy has been countersigned by the censors. The publication of any matter cut out by the censor will entail the suppression of the daily and the referring of the editor to the court-martial. 4) Agencies shall insert no telegram that does not come from abroad or has not been censored. 5) All telegrams either domestic or foreign must be in either Turkish, Arabic or French.

The themes liable to censorship are:—all information as to the army or navy; all information as to the internal or foreign politics of this country, foreign diplomats and consuls, the financial and commercial situation in this country, the movements of Ottoman or foreign merchant vessels, the sanitary situation of the army or the country; all such news as may excite people, in the country or abroad, such as railroad or steamer accidents, or fires, etc.; telegrams between merchants telling the current prices of food stuffs or combustibles must be certified to in writing by the local authorities; and unsigned, abbreviated or code telegrams are forbidden.

THE "SULTAN OSMAN" SEIZED BY ENGLAND.

An official communication from the Press Bureau states that "While the dreadnaught 'Sultan Osman,' under construction at the Armstrong works was to have been delivered on Sept. 30th, thanks to the efforts of the Government the builders had consented to deliver it on Aug. 1st, though it involved giving up part of the trials of the ship and two of its cannon; and this on account of the troubles caused by the political situation and the suspicious symptoms that appeared. It had even been decided to pay over the last installment of the price of the ship, or Lt. 700,000, on the date named and to hoist the Ottoman flag at the same time. But half an hour before the hour fixed for the raising of the Ottoman flag the English Government sent a note to the Armstrong firm to say that no warship under construction in English yards, for whatever country it might be, should for any reason be allowed to leave the city (*sic*) of Tyne or the English coast, and that prohibitive measures had been taken to this effect.

"Thus an embargo has been placed on the 'Sultan Osman,' which the English Government has seized. This method of procedure being entirely contrary to international law, the Imperial Ottoman Government has immediately protested energetically before the English Cabinet through the imperial embassy in London. The English Government has replied that the interests of the country compelled them to take this administrative measure. No other reply has been forthcoming than that England will repay the price of this ship to the Imperial Government. The announcement has therefore been made once more to the English Government that his procedure has offended the Imperial Government to the highest degree. The ministry of marine has in its turn sent a protest to the Armstrong firm."

On this subject the *Tanin* of August 7th says editorially:—

"The dreadnaught 'Sultan Osman I,' which the nation has so impatiently been awaiting, is not coming after all! This news, which for a week past has been rumored from mouth to mouth, from ear to ear, has produced a profound impression and an indescribable bitterness on the population of Constantinople. Nobody could have imagined any obstacle to the arrival of this warship, and no one understands the motive of this seizure. The 'Sultan Osman' was the beginning of a powerful fleet whose projected formation was to serve to protect the Ottoman coasts, which are thousands of miles long. It was a force acquired at very great sacrifice.

"Yes, the present situation may lead England to take extraordinary administrative measures; but should she not also think of the needs of the country which has consented to make such sacrifices to secure this unit? Nobody can imagine that the English fleet needed the Turkish battleship 'Sultan Osman.' And in the second place, ought England, who possesses millions of faithful Moslem subjects, to deprive Turkey at such a grave historic moment of a great force of which the latter is in such need to defend herself? If Eng-

land had not done this deed, she would have proved herself a still greater State, as morally noble as she is materially strong. She has seized the 'Sultan Osman' without taking into consideration the bad impression which this measure will produce not only in Turkey but also on all Moslems.

"Our duty today is to be grieved at this *coup*; and our duty for tomorrow is to succeed in doing our own work for ourselves."

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* has an article by the Deputy You-nous Nadi Bey, which says:—

"It is true that this is not the first time we meet such unjust acts based on force. As we see it, England has by this act lowered herself to the lowest degree of defeat before the general war has even begun. For a contract given by a nation having nothing to do with the war, to English shipbuilders, has been destroyed by a decision altogether incompatible with the honor and prestige of the English Government.

The motives which impel nations are sentiments and ideas. The blow that England is striking at the Ottoman world, and also at the Mussulman world, will raise great currents like the great currents of the oceans. No Englishman should doubt but that these currents will one day result in drowning the Englishmen on their island.

The news that England has seized our dreadnaught will be greeted certainly in all the Turkish and Mussulman world with great emotion and sadness. This act will be eternally execrated by Turkish and Mussulman history. Yes, England had not the least right on her side, to justify this act of pure piracy. This abject act was committed on August first. Our decision to mobilize and the declaration of our neutrality came the next day. What then is the excuse that England can offer to explain the embargo put on our ship? It seems that the hostility to Moslems which England was trying to hide is taking its own free course.

It is truly astonishing and strange that a country like England, which possesses millions of Moslem subjects, should adopt a policy so openly hostile to the Moslems. The English Government has declared that it will repay us the value of our ship. Had she said she would not repay us, the infamy of the act would be still clearer. In the first place, the amount that this unit has cost us is not less than five and one-half million liras. While we can hardly doubt that this sum will be returned to us as indemnity, yet it is clear that this material indemnity cannot compensate for the moral injury done us. To seize, just as it was about to leave the port, a ship to which was attached the heart of a whole nation, yea, of the whole Islamic world, is an act of piracy so iniquitous that we are really powerless to find words to express the indignation and anger excited by this act, and which will never cease.

We turn to our co-religionists and say to them: The seizure of our ship by England is a catastrophe that has befallen us even before we enter the war. But these calamities cannot take away our self-confidence. For the greatest evil that can come to us is despair.

The *Ikdam* says editorially:—

The seizure of the Dreadnaught that was to us of exceptional importance will certainly produce a very painful impression not alone in Ottoman circles but in the whole Moslem world. We did not expect this from England, which has always shown such just and noble sentiments. It is impossible not to qualify such an act as unjust. But there is still time to repair this injustice. If in consequence of the last step taken by the Imperial Government, England relinquishes the "Sultan Osman," she will prove to the eyes of the Mussulman world her sentiments of equity and justice.

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SMYRNA

1913 - 1914.

The Institute has had a prosperous year with an enrollment of 314; 102 of these are in the Collegiate Department, 99 in the Preparatory, and 113 in the primary and kindergarten. 59 were boarders. 164 were Armenians, 123 Greeks, 16 Jewesses, 4 Turks, and 7 of other nationalities. As to religion, 97 come from Protestant homes; 109 from Gregorian, 86 from Greek Orthodox and two from Catholic homes; 16 are of the Jewish faith, and 4 are Mohammedans.

Among the unusual events of the year was a malicious and slanderous attack on the school by a teacher of the Gregorian school, in the Armenian daily paper. The charges made were so serious and so utterly false, that the Faculty decided to punish the guilty parties if possible. The American Consul-General thought this could be done by court-martial. The Archbishop and the members of the Armenian National Council, hearing of the measures to be taken, asked on what terms they might be allowed to settle the matter, with the result that the author of the slanderous article was discharged from his position on the editor's staff and as teacher in the Armenian Girls' School; a statement of the utter falsity of the charges made was published over the signatures of the author and editor, and the paper was suspended for one week. This had a very wholesome effect on the press generally. The School is grateful for the prompt and sympathetic assistance rendered by the American Consul-General and Vice-Consul-General.

The visit of Miss Gage and Miss Willard in March was a real blessing to the religious life of the school. A Young Women's Christian Association was then organized instead of the Senior C. E. Society, and a number of young women took a decided stand for Christ and Christian service for the first time. The Association has started off splendidly, having an active membership of 45, and an associate membership of 27. Next year it will undertake the direction of the Sunday School work and the Junior Christian Endeavor Society as well as the regular work of the Association.

The sale of a part of the College property adjoining the Preparatory Building of the Institute has deprived the lower grades of a playground, and the erection of a large building for theatrical and moving picture shows has shut off light and made our building more than ever undesirable for

school purposes. The Woman's Board has now raised all the money for the beautiful new site secured two years ago, and is now seeking funds for the new buildings.

The parents of four of the boarding students have lost everything in the recent troubles in Aivali and Phokia and are now homeless on the islands. Because of the troubles all around Smyrna, and the fear of war breaking out immediately, students were permitted to leave as soon as examinations finished, and the Commencement exercises, which were to have been held with those of the International College, were given up. Diplomas will be granted to seventeen young women, 7 from the Collegiate and 10 from the Normal Department.

In the Normal Department there will be next year both a teachers' training class and a kindergarten training class. Graduates of other Mission schools wishing to join either of these classes will be received for two-thirds the regular charge for boarding students. In the teachers' training class this year were graduates of the Sivas, Caesarea, Marash and Adana Mission schools.

M. B. M.

(From the report submitted to the last Annual Meeting of the Mission.)

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Aug. 13, 1818, C. V. A. Van Dyck, Syria, born.
- 1913, Rev. Charles H. Holbrook, Sivas, shot.
- 13-18, 1901, Brummana Conference of Christian Workers.
- 14, 1809, John F. Lanneau, Syria, born.
- 1860, Nicholas I. became Prince of Montenegro.
- 1890, Rev. Edward Aiken, Syria, died.
- 15, 1804, Simeon H. Calhoun, Syria, born.
- 16, 1804, Mrs. T. P. Johnston, Brousa and Trebizond, born.
- 17, 1823, William Bird, Abeih and Deir-el-Komr, born.
- 1901, Mrs. Sarah McNair Wood, Constantinople, died.
- 18, 1830, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born.
- 19, 1805, Philander O. Powers, Brousa, Trebizond, Kessab, etc., born.
- 1864, Rev. E. M. Dodd, Salonica, Smyrna and Marsovan, died.
- 1908, Mrs. G. B. Nutting, Ourfa, died.
- 1914, Kadir Gedjesi, or Night of Power.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Aug. 16th, 1914.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 8:45 p. m. Mr. O. E. Pence.
- UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. R. Chambers, D.D.
- SCUTARI, An English service is held in the afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Protestant chapel.

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, educational, political, economic and other interests of the Ottoman Empire and the Near East.

Subscription Price :-

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum.

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7.50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. AUGUST 12, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

One of the results of the present conflict throughout Europe is to make very problematic the holding of the proposed All-Turkey Conference next March. This long-expected gathering seems to be fated. Every time it is pushed to the front, either cholera or war breaks out, to cause its adjournment. Originally projected for 1911, it has latterly been thought fitting to call it for the early part of March; and commissions have been appointed and had begun work, looking toward a thorough investigation of the following nine topics: Occupation of the field; Evangelization; the Protestant Church; Theological Seminaries; Colleges and High Schools; Literature; Medical Work; the Training of Missionaries; and Cooperation as between missionary bodies. Probably these commissions will still keep at work and collect their material and systematize it, in the hope that the Conference may still be held at the time chosen. That seems the logical way to act, even though nobody can tell that Europe will by that time have tired of the war. Even if the Conference cannot then be held, the material amassed will be of great use, and may more easily be kept up to date when once in orderly shape. But it seems hardly probable that the hope of Dr. Barton and a deputation from the American Board being able to go through Turkey, visiting the principal mission stations before the Conference, can be realized. Thus far we are in blissful ignorance of the present state of transatlantic travel; but it must be badly disorganized, and one can scarcely expect these messengers of peace and good will to choose this time for such an extensive trip in the interior of Turkey.

One cannot but feel sympathy for the Ottoman nation in the seizure of their two battleships "Sultan Osman" and "Reshadié" by Great Britain, the former on the very eve of its final delivery to the Ottoman officials, and just before the time appointed for raising the star and crescent flag over her.

The money necessary for the purchase of these units represented a great deal of self-denial and this on the part of the rank and file of the populace, in small contributions from a great many. And the nation was looking most eagerly for the day when they should welcome the great dreadnaughts that were to ensure Turkey's supremacy in Aegean waters. It is not at all surprising that there should be a violent outburst of indignation at what seems like an arbitrary and high-handed act on the part of a nation heretofore regarded as Turkey's friend and naval patron.

It must however be remembered that every shipbuilding concern in the British Isles, in order to be allowed to construct any vessels for foreign governments at all, is obliged to stipulate with the British Government that, in case of hostilities breaking out between Great Britain and any other power, all vessels under construction shall be delivered over to the British authorities. The Ottoman Government knew this at the time the contracts were placed for the construction of these new battleships. We are assured on the best possible authority that a clause specifying this stipulation is usually included in a contract with any foreign power for a ship of war. It is a recognized principle of international law that a nation has the right to prevent a warship leaving her shipyards for another power in time of war; for such a unit might easily become immediately a part of a hostile fleet; and until the final payment has been made, she is not the property of the nation for whom she is being built, but of the country where she is being built. It was therefore clearly within the legal rights of Great Britain to take possession of these two battleships, and yet we are sorry for the Turks. These are two of the world's most powerful dreadnaughts; and their possession was deemed by Great Britain essential in the titanic struggle into which she has plunged with her German rival. Losses are bound to come to both sides; and the side that has most ships and material in reserve is likely to come out best in the end. While we do not approve of the language of the Turkish press regarding this affair, we sympathize with them in their bitter disappointment.

ARMENIAN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE AT BARDIZAG.

The Armenian Teachers' Union was organized at Constantinople two years ago, for the purpose of elevating the intellectual and moral as well as the financial condition of Armenian teachers all over Turkey, by opening branches in all the chief cities of the Empire where Armenians have educational work. The immediate aim and task of the Union has been to hold conferences and to publish pedagogical periodicals and books, etc. It was decided by the Central Committee to hold a summer course of lectures at Bardizag beginning July 28th and lasting a fortnight. The program included many well-known pedagogists, scientists and historians who had been invited to lecture,—specialists who had received their training in Germany, America and England.

Some scores of teachers, ladies and gentlemen, from different parts of the Empire, from Cilicia, Erzroum, Sivas, from in and around Constantinople, gathered together in the hospitable buildings of the Bithynia High School to enjoy the refreshment of a good vacation as well as to increase their knowledge of education by hearing the fine lectures.

Miss Baidzar Dayan, a graduate and former teacher at the American College for Girls at Scutari, and now the founder and principal of the Armenian Girls' High School at Scutari, represented the Central Committee. Her presence among the teachers contributed much to their profit and enjoyment, so wisely did she manage the program, lead the debates and many useful discussions, and intersperse jokes and digressions.

The topics of the lectures were up to date and very interesting; they treated of education, teaching, pedagogy, school hygiene, and the teachers' character and life; and these were explained and discussed with great care and earnestness. Professor A. Khachadourian, of the Central College, Galata, took as his subject "Education in Theory." It was a fine lecture for the Armenian teachers; so very thoroughly did he explain with historical illustrations the idea and the value of education and its applications. He especially emphasized the value of religious teaching to children, and showed the great and lasting importance of the pious and devotional spirit that can be cultivated among children only by such teaching. In order that our children may be pure in mind and heart, we must guide them towards God, their pure and holy Creator and Father. "This," he said, "is one of the great and immediate essentials of a fine education." He closed his lecture with an earnest appeal to teachers and parents for character-building among children. It was indeed surprising to hear such ideas from a teacher who belongs to one of our extreme parties. We hope his words will have a good influence in changing the minds of those who have very superficial thoughts about religion.

Professor Galajikian, of Cornell University, who is spending his vacation here and who takes the chair of Physics next year at Robert College in place of Dr. Manning, lectured on "How to Teach Physics." I believe the teachers had seldom heard such a scientific lecture. Professor A. der Hagopian of Robert College, gave three lectures on "The Philosophic Systems." He carried us with him in deepening interest and curiosity through the devious philosophic paths of the search for truth; and he especially explained very carefully the system of Scepticism, its rise and growth, pointing out the service and the mischief it has brought to mankind, and how it can never satisfy the human soul. He pointed out the defect of Armenian young men and their teachers, in their blind admiration and following of the great thinkers, without noticing the weakness of their lives. I believe his lectures cleared up many puzzled minds, and refreshed their belief in the God-given power of human reason.

Dr. Hovsep der Stepanian, of the Bithynia High School,

spoke on "Hygiene in Schools." and his refreshing speech was greeted with cheers. The subject of Mr. Dzalian was "How to Teach History;" and that of Mr. Alojian, "Discipline;" Mr. Sheramian spoke on Geography; and there were other lectures also.

Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton invited the teachers one afternoon to tea at their house, and we had a very enjoyable time. On Sunday the English-speaking teachers attended vesper service in their home.

Bardizag.

BENJAMIN BEDROSIAN.

THE NAVIES CONTRASTED.

The *Stamboul* gives the following facts about the relative strength of the fleets of the warring powers:—

Battleships	British	60	German	36
	French	25	Austrian	15
	Russian	4		
	Triple Entente	89	Alliance	51
Battle cruisers	British	10	German	5
Armored cruisers	British	34	German	9
	French	19	Austrian	2
	Russian	6		
	Entente	69	Alliance	16
Cruisers	British	62	German	35
	French	9	Austrian	6
	Russian	6		
		77		41
Destroyers	British	222	German	140
	French	83	Austrian	18
	Russian	90		
		395		158
Torpedo craft	British	59	German	47
	French	118	Austrian	44
	Russian	12		
		189		91
Submarines	British	79	German	27
	French	72	Austrian	8
	Russian	14		
		165		35

The papers record the arrest of several persons accused of having sold oil or bread or other provisions at an exorbitant price. They were referred to the court-martial.

SHATTUCK MEMORIAL HALL.

Miss Corinna Shattuck, who saved more than three hundred people from death in Ourfa during the massacre of Armenians in 1895, was one of the world's great heroines, and as deserving of honor as Grace Darling or Florence Nightingale. When but a poor orphan girl she became ambitious to work as a foreign missionary, and educating herself for that service she was sent to Asiatic Turkey immediately after her graduation from the State Normal School at Framingham, Mass., in 1873. Seven years of hard work in Adana, Aintab and several smaller cities so injured her health that she was obliged to return to America for four years, at the end of which time she felt so much stronger that she pleaded with the Foreign Missionary Board to send her back to Turkey, and so impressed was the Board with her earnestness and ability, that her request was granted, although one of her lungs was then almost useless from tuberculosis, and physicians told her that she had but five years more to live. "Then I wish to spend those five years laboring for my Master in Turkey," was her heroic reply, and she returned to Turkey to serve, not for five years only, but for twenty-seven years. Seven years she taught in Marash College for Girls before going to Ourfa where her greatest work was done.

In 1892 Miss Shattuck took charge of the American Mission at Ourfa, and she had just gotten the work well re-organized when, three years later, occurred that terrible massacre in which six thousand of Ourfa's best, most prominent and capable citizens were slain, and which left several hundred orphans and 1,500 widows dependent upon the Mission for support. With wonderful resourcefulness, Miss Shattuck provided for the immediate needs of these helpless people and then organized industrial work whereby the widows were enabled to support themselves, and industrial schools to train the orphans to become self-supporting. In the number of professional men — ministers, teachers and doctors — who came from her orphanage, it was one of the most successful in Turkey, while her industrial school has developed into an institution of such efficiency and importance that the orphanage, of which it was at first but an auxiliary, is now little more than a boarding department for the industrial school.

In 1902, Miss Shattuck established a School for the Blind, which has become a great blessing to the many poor blind children in Turkey, and being the pioneer institution of its kind in this part of the country, has led to the establishment of, and provided the teachers for, other schools for the blind in Adana, Aintab, Hadjin and Marash.

Though a constantly suffering invalid, Miss Shattuck never thought of nor spared herself, but remained faithfully at her post until within a few weeks of her death, which occurred May 22, 1910.

The best way in which to honor the memory of this noble woman is to build a memorial that will be useful in the development of the work which was so dear to her.

The work of building SHATTUCK MEMORIAL HALL, to be used for religious and educational purposes in connection with the missionary institutions and the schools of the Armenian Evangelical community in Ourfa, is now well under way. The Armenian Evangelical community has given a fine site for the Hall and the sum of \$2,200 is in hand for its erection. But as the building will cost not less than \$3,500 we find it necessary to appeal, not only to Miss Shattuck's personal friends, but to all others also who believe in the practical Christian mission work to which she gave her life, to aid this enterprise as generously as possible. All contributions will be most gratefully received and duly acknowledged, and a picture of the building, when completed, will be sent to each contributor.

Contributions may be sent to

Mr. F. H. WIGGIN, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Mr. W. W. PEET, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey.
Rev. F. H. LESLIE, American Mission, Ourfa, Asiatic Turkey.

BOOK REVIEW.

Educational Missions. By James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D. Published by the Student Volunteer Movement, New York. 12mo. 268 pp.; illustrations, index. Cloth, 75 cents.

From 1885 to 1893, Dr. Barton was a missionary at Harpout; and while on furlough in America he was the following year elected President of Euphrates College, Harpout. But before he could return to his new post, it became necessary to find a secretary for the American Board, and the choice fell on Dr. Barton. Since then he has been on deputations to Japan, Ceylon, India and China; he has also been elected to the Boards of Trustees of Middlebury College and Hartford Theological Seminary. It may therefore be conceded that it would be hard to find a man better fitted to write on the theme of this volume. Dr. Barton is also a trustee of several institutions in this country. He has for the past thirty years been following carefully the educational developments on mission fields; and his membership in the Continuation Committee has given him additional data for this valuable work.

The book compels careful thought in the reading of it; it is not only packed with information, but the discussion of possible and imminent developments in educational work, as well as of achievements through education, is masterly and stimulating. The author shows how far-reaching have been the national results of the missionary institutions established for the uplift of the youth of the lands; and how the lower schools have inevitably and naturally led up to the higher, till the colleges and universities of today have resulted in spite of the conservative leaders who doubted the wisdom of entering the province of higher education. The chapter on Education of Women is an illuminating one, showing as it does the difficulties overcome and the achievements made in that line, as well as the need for still more effort to train the trainers of youth for the future. A masterly

chapter on Some Present Problems refers to the questions connected with the curriculum and the place of English in the system; the problem of industrial education; the difficulty of Orientalizing the education given by the Missions; the importance of maintaining a high standard of Christian character for the schools; the question of employing short-term tutors; the employment of non-Christian instructors; and the ultimate turning over of schools to entirely native control. Dr. Barton presents a thrilling array of Achievements through Education; and closes the main part of the volume with a cogent appeal to students in Christian lands on the Opportunities and Qualifications of the educational missionary. In the appendices there is much valuable material as to the attendance and the curricula of various mission institutions, though the list is avowedly not a complete one; also a fairly complete bibliography on the subject.

Among the illustrations of institutions in the Near East are those of Robert College, St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, the Girls' School, Marsövan, Assiut College, Egypt, and the Boys' School, Teheran, Persia. Copious marginal references to other books bearing on the topic stimulate one to still wider reading on the subject.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT TALAS.

The work in Talas Hospital the past year has been the most strenuous in the history of the institution. During the fall and spring seasons especially, the capacity of the hospital, which has been increased to 88 beds, was taxed to its utmost. The number of new patients seen during the past 12 months has been 3645; the number of in-patients, 808; the number of surgical operations, 1165.

While mere numbers furnish no criterion by which to judge the work, they indicate an increasing feeling of goodwill and confidence.

Christians and Moslems of all degrees of rank have come to share in the advantages offered by the institution. We feel that this and all similar institutions in this country are having a great influence in removing false prejudice.

A. R. H.

TURKEY'S NEW WARSHIPS.

A profound impression of satisfaction was noticeable in the Turkish population of the Capital when it was known that Turkey had secured from Germany the battle-cruiser "Goeben" and the scout cruiser "Breslau." It is beyond our province here to discuss the merits of this transaction. The first has been re-named "Yavouz Sultan Selim." The title *Yavouz* was given to Selim I., and means "The Grim." The smaller cruiser has been named "Midilli," or "Mitylene," which indicates that the Ottoman authorities still regard that island as part of Ottoman territory.

Both these new acquisitions are already known here, as they formed part of the international squadron in the Bosphorus during the Balkan war. The "Yavouz Sultan Selim"

is of 23,000 tons displacement, and has an indicated speed of 28 knots. It has a primary armament of ten 11-inch guns, placed in five double turrets; also twelve six-inch guns and twelve 3.5-inch guns, and three torpedo tubes. It has strong protective armor, which amidships is seven inches thick. She was commissioned in 1911.

The "Midilli" is a protected scout cruiser, 5,500 tons displacement, with an indicated speed of 26 knots. She has four funnels and is 136 metres long. Her primary battery is of twelve four-inch guns, and she also carries four two-inch guns. She was commissioned in 1911.

MOBILIZATION COMPLETED.

An Imperial Irade appears in the morning papers of today, expressing the satisfaction of His Majesty at the way his children have responded to the call to arms, and stating that inasmuch as sufficient troops have already enrolled, all those who have had no drill at all and are of sufficient age (the age not being specified) may now stay at home, and help bear the burden of home duties of those who have been enlisted. This will be a great relief to a large number of breadwinners who had expected to be taken from their firesides; and we welcome the step as a very wise one.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

By the Italian steamer yesterday morning there left here Mr. Alfred Stocker of the Y. M. C. A. office, going to Switzerland, and Professor Thaumayan, M. P., going to England.

Mr. James Perry, a graduate of Bates College, is expected here this fall as Y. M. C. A. Secretary for the Stamboul Branch. He will spend the first year or two in the study of Turkish.

A monument in memory of the Ottoman aviators who perished on the Constantinople-Cairo flight was inaugurated last Monday in the presence of Enver Pasha, Minister of War, in Stamboul, not far from the Mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror.

On Monday last the Greek churches throughout the city were again opened, after remaining closed ten weeks. We understand those in the provinces were also ordered opened again.

The children of Prince William of Albania came here from Durazzo last Monday by the Italian and left the same day by Roumanian, going to be with the Queen of Roumania.

Because of the drafting as soldiers of the scavengers of the city, the municipality has given notice that it will employ anyone who applies, with pay in advance. The streets have not for many years been in such deplorable condition as for the past week.

The Tsar of Russia has conferred on the Ecumenical Patriarch the grand cross of St. Vladimir in brilliants.

A service of thanksgiving was celebrated on Sunday in the Mosque of St. Sophia for the escape of the Khedive of Egypt from the hand of the assassin.

Last Friday the ceremony of the Sacred Mantle was observed with all the usual pomp. His Majesty the Sultan performed his noon devotions at the Dolma Baghtché Mosque, and then crossed the harbor in his yacht, the "Seuyüdü," to Seraglio Point, where he was received by the Prefect of the City. After a brief rest at the Medjidié Kiosk, His Majesty went to the place where the *Khurka-i-Sherif*, or sacred mantle of the Prophet, is kept, and revered the mantle. He distributed to the invited guests the napkins that had been kept with the sacred mantle, and placed a new consignment of napkins in the *bohja*, or bundle, with the mantle, to be there till next year. After the ceremony His Majesty spent some time at the Baghdad Kiosk, and then returned on the yacht to Dolma Baghtché and drove up to Yildiz Palace where he is for the summer.

THE PROVINCES

Consul and Mrs. Masterson have left Mezireh (Harpout) for his new post at Durban, going via Beirut. Just after they had started, the wagon in which an Armenian nurse was accompanying them overturned, and the nurse sustained a compound fracture of the leg. She was brought back to the Hospital, and the broken limb is doing finely.

By the will of the late Mrs. Maria Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup, the Syrian Protestant College receives \$400,000.

The American Vacuum Oil Company has already begun constructing the road from Hebron to their new oilfields in Southern Palestine. The Company's automobiles in the city of Jerusalem attract the attention of the populace as they run through the streets.

A water famine is threatened in Jerusalem. A kerosene tin full of water costs two metaliks (2 cents).

Among the exceptions allowed by the law for military enlistment, "deacons," or singers, of the Greek and other churches are exempted to a limited extent. Eight are ex-

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empted for a Vilayet centre; six for a *Liva*, or Mutesarriflik, four for a *Kaza*, or Kaimakamlik, three for a *Nahié*, or town, and two for a *Karié*, or village. In the Nicomedia region the Gregorian and Protestant church communities have taken advantage of this law, and have secured exemption for the allowed number of singers and Sunday school teachers, who are granted by the authorities classification as "deacons."

NOTES.

A son, Henry Lincoln, was born to Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Dewing of Robert College yesterday morning, Aug. 11th.

Miss I. W. Prime and Mrs. O. A. Thomson of the American College for Girls, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Hussein Effendi and Mr. J. Roman Way of Robert College reached this city Monday by Italian steamer from Venice. The steamer was crowded, with more than 1100 passengers. Countess Wertheim, daughter of Ambassador Morgenthau, with three children, and Captain Macauley of U.S.S. "Scorpion" and Mrs. Macauley were among the number.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Partridge of Sivas are the parents of another son, born July 22nd.

Miss Vina Sherman of Erzroum has gone to Beirut to undergo an operation. She went via Harpout, where she attended the first part of the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission. There were thirty-five in attendance, besides eleven children.

OTHER LANDS.

A serious clash between Irish National Volunteers and British troops occurred in Dublin on July 26th, wherein four were killed and forty or more wounded.

"Sheikh Mubarek, of Kuwait, has been showing his people lately what his feelings are towards the missionaries by entertaining some of them in his early summer camp about eight miles out of town. Everything he had was at their disposal; their tent was pitched next to the Sheikh's and they were driven out from town and back in the Sheikh's brand new French motorcar."

— *Neglected Arabia.*

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* asserts that the American Government has refused to authorize the departure of the battleship "Mississippi," recently purchased by Greece, owing to the outbreak of war in Europe.

An Ottoman Agency telegram from Berlin says the Albanian insurgent troops and those of the Prince of Wied have made up their differences and will march against Servia.

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