

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 30

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

The *Hilal* gives from Berlin the following résumé of the latest note from the United States to Germany regarding the question of submarine warfare:—

"The government of the United States regrets that the German note is so far from satisfactory and that it does not indicate any means of enforcing the recognized principles of law and humanity. In this affair that forms the subject of serious misunderstanding, the government of the United States is once more ready to take into reasonable consideration the unexpected development of the question of naval warfare, but it cannot abandon the essential rights of its citizens. It is the duty of the belligerents to find some method of accommodating themselves to the new conditions.

"The government of the United States cannot accept the suggestion of the German government regarding the free passage of the ships mentioned in the German note. The government of the United States recognizes perfectly the friendly spirit that instigated this proposal, but such an agreement would imply prejudice to, or even the abandoning of the principle defended by the American government.

"The government of the United States and the German government are contending for the same great objective, namely, the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for this liberty, without any compromise and at any price. It invites the German government to cooperate in this effort, because the government of the United States has the greatest interest in seeing this object realized as between the belligerents themselves, and it holds itself always ready to act as a mutual friend.

"While recognizing the high value that it attaches to the long and continuous friendship that has existed between the United States and the German government, the American government feels obliged meanwhile to insist before the German government in the most formal manner on the necessity of her respecting conscientiously the rights of neutrals in this critical affair. Friendship itself compels the American government to declare to the German government that if the commanders of German ships of war should continue their acts in violation of the rights of neutrals, it would consider this as an absolutely unfriendly act in case American citizens were thereby made to suffer."

GRADUATIONS AT MARSOVAN.

The various commencement exercises in Marsovan were held rather less publicly this year than ever before, but in spite of difficulties twenty-four young men and women, all of unusual promise, received their diplomas in recognition of faithful and thorough work done throughout the different courses pursued.

Of the above, eleven were graduates from the eight years course at the Girls' School. Instead of the usual number of guests who are annually invited to these exercises, only parents and near relatives, including a very few of the most intimate friends, received invitations on this occasion. No printed programs were issued. Members of the class did not appear on the program except in the musical parts. In place of the usual essays and orations given on such occasions, Professor Hagopian was requested to give the address of the day, which he did to an appreciative audience. After the close of the exercises, a short reception was held in the American ladies' parlors for the members of the class and their relatives.

The Anatolia Hospital held its own graduating exercises for the first time, in the new building. One of the main wards on the first floor was transformed into an audience room. The hospital color, blue, was the main feature of the decorations, which were gracefully draped on the different walls and from the ceiling. A temporary platform was erected for the occasion and seats provided for about one hundred guests. Each of the four graduating nurses read an essay in English, carefully prepared, on various phases of the life work of a nurse. One member of the class traced the history of the medical work in Marsovan from its humble beginning when one small room was set apart for the care of the sick students, to the present installation of the plant in the splendid new hospital with its modern equipment and accommodation for more than one hundred patients. At the close of the program light refreshments were served to the friends, at which time the class of efficient and well trained nurses was heartily congratulated for having completed the course of study which had so well fitted them for the great service which they are now ready to render humanity.

Nine young men finished the College course and took their A.B. degrees. At the College the closing exercises were even less public than were those in the other institutions, the

diplomas being given at the close of the last chapel exercises held in connection with the regular work of the year. In many ways the Class of 1915 was the most promising that ever left the institution. Different members of the class throughout their course have been markedly noted for their scholarly ability and sterling Christian character. All are also gentlemen in the truest sense of the word, and the members of the faculty as well as all who have known them intimately during these years of study will miss their presence in the college halls and will follow their future career with the same personal interest that has been manifest during the few short years of student life.

DANA K. GETCHELL.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 19th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday nothing important took place at Aru Bournou. At Sed-el-Bahr at dawn the enemy made an attack with part of their forces on some of our trenches on the left wing. The enemy was lured on into our trenches where they were annihilated with the bayonet; and the few French who escaped death were made prisoners. Our batteries as usual energetically bombarded the enemy's camps at Tekke Bournou and their landing stages. The result of this was a fire that broke out near the camp and could not be extinguished for half an hour, during which time we heard explosions.

"On the Mesopotamian front, the enemy after being defeated at Kalat-el-Nejm have not undertaken any new action. For two days there have been continuous convoys of wounded sent southward in boats."

The despatch of the 20th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday we exploded a subterranean mine at Aru Bournou that was dug from our centre trenches toward the enemy, and thus destroyed the mines being dug against us. On our left wing the enemy sent two strong detachments at our advance guards, but our fire compelled these detachments to flee, leaving on the ground many dead and wounded. At Sed-el-Bahr our artillery dispersed a long column of the enemy on the march, going to relieve their left wing. Among the French prisoners taken on the 18th in our trenches on the left, were several officers badly wounded.

"Our Asiatic batteries last night bombarded the enemy's camp at Tekke Bournou; these same batteries also bombarded this morning the hostile troops in the region of Morto Bay, and later on their landing stages at Tekke Bournou.

"In Mesopotamia, our advance detachments, composed of local volunteers, attacked on the night of the 17th to 18th the enemy's right wing east of Kalat-el-Nejm. In the fight that followed, which lasted four hours, the enemy was forced to retire their right wing. Our artillery sank a ship loaded with provisions. Some Indian Moslem soldiers forcibly enrolled in the enemy's ranks, deserted on the 17th and took

refuge on our side. It has been ascertained that the enemy had about 2000 killed in the battle of Kalat-el-Nejm on July 14th. A part of the detachment of volunteers that we sent out, surprised the enemy's camp and came back after capturing a good quantity of booty."

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday there was nothing worth recording. It was ascertained that the mine we exploded two days ago at Aru Bournou opposite our centre, exploded just under the enemy's mines; as a result, in a space ten metres in diameter the soldiers working in their mines were buried."

The despatch of the 22nd says:—

"At the Dardanelles on the 20th at 9:30 p. m. the enemy after hurling bombs at our left wing at Aru Bournou, tried a bayonet attack that failed under our fire so that they were forced to flee from the trenches. Before morning three such attempts were repulsed with bloody losses to the enemy, who, without any success, fled toward their positions. At Sed-el-Bahr on the afternoon of the 20th the enemy for two hours bombarded our left with no result. During the following night, with the aid of illuminating bombs and the searchlight of a torpedo-boat, they lit up our right wing and bombarded it for a while. In view of the ineffectiveness of this bombardment we decided that any reply on our part would be useless. During the same night, our Koum Kale batteries fired unexpectedly on them, one shell striking the ammunition depot. A fire broke out in consequence, and lasted for two hours and a half, during which there was the sound of great explosions. Yesterday the enemy's camps at Morto Bay and their artillery positions were effectively bombarded. The enemy replied, but ineffectively.

"On the Mesopotamian front the enemy, to cover their defeat, are trying from time to time with small forces to make feints at attack, but these are easily repulsed."

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday at Aru Bournou there were attempts on both sides to destroy each others' trenches by counter-mines. On the right wing our artillery by indirect fire started a conflagration behind the enemy's lines that lasted a long time. On the Sed-el-Bahr side there was a feeble exchange of infantry fire and an intermittent artillery duel. Last night some hostile torpedo-boats came near Kereviz Dere, to bombard our left wing, but were forced to retire by the fire of our Asiatic batteries."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"During the night of the 22nd to 23rd there was at Aru Bournou an intermittent artillery fire. The mine exploded at the centre on the 23rd in order to destroy that of the enemy, gave good results. In the afternoon, while two monitors were ineffectively bombarding our positions on the left wing, one of the shells fired by our artillery in reply struck one of the monitors fairly, and this compelled both of them to steam away. On July 23rd in the forenoon at Sed-el-Bahr an attack on the enemy on a small part of the trenches on our right

was repulsed. The enemy's batteries firing on our trenches on the same side, and against our batteries, were silenced by our counter-fire. Some of the enemy's soldiers that were working on fortifications at the south at Sed-el-Bahr were dispersed by the fire of our Asiatic batteries.

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"At Aru Bournou there were mine combats on both sides. Yesterday our batteries bombarded the wharf at Aru Bournou. In the Sed-el-Bahr region there was as usual a feeble exchange of firing. The mortar batteries of the enemy that were before the left wing and west of Hissarlik were forced by the fire of our artillery to change their position. Later, these same batteries began to fire again, and were by our shots reduced to silence."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"At the Dardanelles today the French submarine "Marrionette" was sunk in the forenoon in the Strait. 31 of the crew were taken prisoners. On the 24th at Aru Bournou some bombs fired from our bomb batteries started a conflagration in the enemy's trenches. On the 25th our gunners destroyed the trench positions of the enemy before our left wing and the wire entanglements before these trenches. It was also ascertained that the effective fire of our gunners in the afternoon inflicted bloody losses in the enemy's lines and on the rear guards.

"In the Sed-el-Bahr section, an infantry fire and an intermittent artillery fire kept up. The enemy continue to use projectiles that spread asphyxiating gases. On the left wing of the same section, yesterday forenoon one of our reconnoitering columns was sent forward and attacked the enemy's trenches and occupied a portion of these, attacking the defenders with the bayonet and taking 40 rifles, a lot of ammunition and a bag of hand grenades. Yesterday evening our coast batteries effectively bombarded the enemy's lines near Sed-el-Bahr and their camps. The enemy's reply to this firing produced no loss. Later on, some hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Halil Pasha hospital, although this flew most prominently the distinctive emblems of the Red Crescent."

AN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL IN TURKEY.

SOME NOTES ON THE BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL.

At the College Conference at Smyrna last year, it was suggested that exchanges of professors be made between the various institutions, and that even College presidents might profit by temporary residence at other institutions. Owing to circumstances, rather than to a definite adoption of this plan, it has been possible for one of the delegates to that Conference to spend the last two months of the school year at the Bithynia High School. The absence of the Principal and the necessity of the visitor's taking a degree of responsibility far beyond anything the Conference plan contemplated, whatever the effect on the school, have surely given

the visitor an insight into the institution more comprehensive than would otherwise have been possible.

The Bithynia High School is older than several of the American Colleges in Turkey, having been established in 1879. In point of equipment, with four large buildings and two residences, it compares favorably with some of its more pretentious sisters; and in course of study it stands unquestionably next to the colleges. For some years it has been recognized by the Turkish government as of *Idadieh* grade, and its graduates were, until examinations began to be required of all candidates, admitted on certificate to the Imperial University. The present curriculum covers seven years, three preparatory and four high school. While the English and French languages have not been given as much attention as in some other schools, the courses in the languages of the country, in mathematics, and general subjects, compare favorably with those given in corresponding classes in the colleges.

The High School is situated on a healthful hillside in the Armenian village of Bardizag or Bakhtchedjik, just across the bay from Izmid, sixty miles from Constantinople, at the head of a beautiful arm of the Marmora. Its buildings can be seen, particularly when the evening sun falls on them, by travellers on the Anatolian Railway. The students are in a decidedly country atmosphere, as the school is so largely cut off from outside influences. Tourists never come except to visit the school, and whatever the students get, must be from the institution itself. The location of the school, too, has largely determined its character; up to the present time it has been patronized chiefly by Armenians. But its constituency is geographically wide, students come from many parts of Turkey, from Bulgaria, Persia and Abyssinia.

The location in the country, too, has made it possible for the High School to accept students at a rate considerably lower than that charged by the colleges in the coast cities. Not until last year did the rate for board and tuition reach twenty liras, as compared with fifty in Constantinople and thirty five in Smyrna. Consequently a large number of students, particularly from the capital, find it possible to attend this school, although the higher rates in the city colleges would be prohibitive.

In general the American Colleges in Turkey, following the leadership of Robert College with its numerous nationalities, have offered suitable courses for the students of all the leading nationalities of their respective localities. They have all rather gloried in the breadth of their constituencies. The Bithynia High School, however, has taken the other policy. Although within easy reach of cosmopolitan Constantinople, it has so far offered no elective subjects, but required all its students to take the same course.

While the broader policy is undoubtedly wise for the colleges, no one could know the school at Bardizag intimately without seeing that a single required course has its own advantages. From the standpoint of the student, the advantage of having the general exercises, the singing, and most of the subjects taught in the language he will eventually use, is not

inconsiderable. Perhaps no feature of the school has contributed more to its success than its constant emphasis upon the Turkish language, a thorough knowledge of which is required of all students. True, the student does not get the training in English he would if all these were in the English language, but he can later make up any deficiency if he attends one of the colleges. And from the standpoint of administration, a single course policy is in the interests of simplicity and economy. We must always remember that internationalism and cosmopolitanism in our colleges is a very expensive educational policy with its demand for complete courses in many more languages than any one student can possibly elect.

It must not be assumed, however, that this policy has limited the Bithynia High School simply to the languages of the country. The course in English covers seven full years, and when the effect of the recent strengthening of this course in the lower grades appears in the higher classes, the graduates will make a very creditable showing compared with graduates of other American schools where there are more American teachers. In addition to this, and the very full course in Turkish already spoken of, the students are required to have a good knowledge of Armenian and French.

A study of the curriculum confirms the principal's firm belief that too much is being attempted in the time allotted. In addition to the four languages, courses are required in a wide variety of subjects, such as Psychology, Christian Ethics, Law, Physiology, Botany, Bookkeeping, Commercial Geography, etc. In this respect the curriculum reminds one of the typical American Academy or High School of a quarter of a century ago. For the most efficient work, the number of years must be increased, or a number of subjects dropped.

The former policy would eventually lead to adding the Bithynia School to the list of colleges. The latter will limit its scope, but make it able to continue as probably the strongest and best of the American High Schools in the region. It would seem that its largest service to the country would lie along the latter direction, of offering not more than a seven year course, and limiting itself to the languages and the fundamental work in general branches, leaving to the better endowed colleges already established, the expensive work of instructing in the higher branches. There are many students who cannot afford, and who do not need the degree of education represented by the full college course. The needs of these have always been kept in mind at Bardizag, and must continue to be, thus modifying the course of study from what the demand of more preparation for college might seem to require.

There are several very commendable features of the High School which cannot but impress a visitor. The strong and loyal body of teachers, containing representatives of the best product of our American Colleges, would be a credit to any institution. Several of them have given long years to the school. The loyalty of the alumni is also a credit to themselves and to their alma mater. The place of music in the school is large and significant. Music is not simply an ac-

complishment for the fortunate, but the joy of every student. Every class has its instruction, every boy learns to read music and loves to sing. At no other school has the ministry of music been more helpful; a preparation for a life of appreciation as well as for a life of knowledge.

The Bithynia High School stands as a tribute to the broad vision and unwearied energy of the Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D., who almost single handed, developed it through twenty five years, from small beginnings, to strength and dignity. Since Dr. Chambers' retirement three years ago, it has been directed by the Rev. James P. McNaughton, who has developed and strengthened the work, and proved a wise and gifted successor to an unusual leader. No one could have come intimately into the life of the school during these days, without feeling the dignity and worth of the accomplishment of these two men; without being stimulated by their ideals and accomplishment; and without being inspired by their example to better service in the cause of Christian education in Turkey.

Bardizag, July 7, 1915.

C. A. R.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE.

As announced in our issue of last week, on Monday evening, July 19th, Prince Ernst von Hohenlohe-Langeburg reached Constantinople, coming to take up provisionally the duties of German Ambassador while Baron von Wangenheim goes to Nauheim to take a cure. The Prince was accompanied by the new military attaché, Herr von Lossow. He was met at the Sirkedji Station by Mehmed Ali Bey, aide-de-camp of the Sultan; Essad Bey, secretary of the Grand Vizier, Bedri Bey, Prefect of Police; Aziz Bey, assistant director of public safety; delegates from the War Department, and by the staffs of the German Embassy and Consulate. The railroad station was gaily decked out with the colors of the two countries, and the Prince was given a demonstration by the crowd outside the station as well.

Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg on Tuesday called on the Grand Vizier and presented his credentials. And on Thursday morning Baron von Wangenheim left by the morning train for Germany. Representatives of the other embassies were at the station to see him off, including Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the American Embassy. The Baron in passing through Sofia was received in audience by King Ferdinand, and had an interview with Premier Radoslavoff as well.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, August 1, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Mr. Luther R. Fowle.

It is hoped that Dr. Howard S. Bliss will conduct a religious service at Constantinople College on Sunday, August 1st., at 5 p.m., which the public will be cordially invited to attend.

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. JULY 28, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

Two anniversaries mark the week now under review, the one the anniversary of a most happy event, the other the anniversary of the most unhappy event the world has recently known. On July 23rd, — the "On Temmouz" of the Turks, — was celebrated the seventh anniversary of the establishment of constitutional government in the Ottoman Empire. Naturally the present war conditions prevented it from being celebrated the way it would have been, had affairs been otherwise. But the world still looks back to July 23rd, 1908, with astonishment and admiration for the way in which a people secured for themselves a constitution and a representative government, without the shedding of blood, from one of the most despotic monarchs that ever terrorized his subjects.

The other date that compels attention is that of today. Just a year ago, July 28th, 1914, the Austro-Servian war broke out, which so speedily and tragically drew into its irresistible vortex nearly the whole of Europe. One year of war, — and what a struggle! If, as quoted in a recent issue, the losses on all sides outside the Ottoman Empire till March 1st amounted in killed, wounded and prisoners to over eight millions, we are probably within the limit of truth when we place the probable losses till July 28th, or during the first year, at over thirteen millions, perhaps as much as fourteen millions. And of this total, probably between three and four millions are dead. What a holocaust! And according to the *Zeit* of Vienna, the debts contracted by all the great powers till now on account of the war amount to seventy milliards of kronen, or approximately \$14,000,000,000. Think of the financial burden on the taxpayers! And how long will it continue? How much more of the best blood of Europe must be shed ere the Moloch of modern greed is satiated? Will nothing avail except the annihilation of one side or the other? Cannot some method be found of securing an agreement to

cease fighting? The world can ill afford to lose all its strong young men; the next twenty years will be full enough of sorrow and difficulty without additional sacrifice. The prayers of all true Christians should go up to the Father of all, that in His own way this terrible slaughter may be ended.

U. S. S. TENNESSEE AT BEIRUT.

The good ship "Tennessee" and her charming and accomplished captain and genial, sympathetic officers, and jolly, hearty crew sailed for home June 24th with a "homing pennant" 600 feet long streaming from her main mast. It was of silk and is said to have cost \$500. Surely the men rejoiced to hoist it, for who isn't glad to go home?

The battleship carried to Alexandria Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard and family and Miss Uline of Bitlis, Miss Mattoon of Harpout, Mrs. Emrich and 3 boys from Mardin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, bride and groom, recently married at Alexandria, and Mr. and Mrs. Bishop of the Standard Oil agency at the same place. From the Beirut circle went Mrs. Ward and her 4 little ones, Miss Gates of the Faculty School, Miss Burtnet of the College Hospitals, Miss Amy March, who has been teaching in Tripoli two years, and who will be married on her arrival in Philadelphia, Miss Alice Piazza, clerk in the American consulate, John West and Leonard and David Moore, proceeding to America to complete their education, and the following four who have finished their tutorship at the College, Messrs. Agne, McCann, Billman and McLean. In addition to these returning home most of the tutors also sailed to spend the summer in Switzerland. Besides these American citizens there were four or five hundred Greeks and Italians taking passage to Egypt; and one should not omit the distinguished company of the consuls, Dr. and Mrs. Tosti, the Italian consul general and his wife, and the Dutch, the Greek and the Bulgarian consuls-general, and Mr. Naville, the director of the Imperial Ottoman bank at Beirut.

To those of us who remain the battleship was an impressive sight as she slowly, very slowly, steamed past the city and then stopped some minutes in front of the College. "Far, far above the waters Of the deep blue sea," it was a last look for many and there must have arisen memories of hard and fruitful work for the residents and of glorious games and sports on the campus for the blue jackets. Never has a ship left with us such pleasant memories as the "Tennessee," and never has a captain visited us who won all hearts as did Captain Decker. "The finest captain I ever served under," said one of his officers and no one doubts it. Shortly before the ship left us Captain Decker addressed the students at the Sunday evening service in West Hall, and it was a memorable address, clear, straightforward, earnest and impressive. So packed full of valuable thought was it that some of us remarked that he had used up material for three or four ordinary sermons. He said his excuse, if one were needed for addressing them, — he a man trained in the art of war, — was that he might warn them of pitfalls he had fall-

len into, and that he loved young men and always wished to give them a helping hand, that he had a son and he proposed to give them some of the advice he had given to his own boy.

The U. S. navy should be proud of Captain Decker. We all are, out here in the Levant. On reaching Alexandria his passengers gave him a complimentary dinner and presented him with a handsome silver salver.

The "Des Moines" and the "Chester" have replaced the "North Carolina" and "Tennessee" in Syrian waters.

W. B. A.

THE GENERAL WAR.

In the campaign against the British and French in Flanders and western France this past week, the Germans have approximately held their own. The British blew up some trenches near Ypres, and occupied the indentations thus formed, while several French attacks near Souchez are reported repulsed. In the Argonne region, the Germans claim to have made some progress, while in Alsace and the Vosges Mountains, the struggle has come to no decisive issue. The French are attacking vigorously north and west of Münster. Near Metzeral the Germans destroyed a French position and then retired from the place.

Over on the northeastern front, the Germans are still driving the Russians toward Mitau and Riga, and have reached Poniewitz, 60 kilometres east of Szawle. Between Mariampol and Kowno the Russians have retreated to the Niemen; and while the Russians still hold out near Suwalki, Augustowo and Ossowitz, the Germans have pierced their lines of defence on the Narew River, and taken Pultusk, north of Warsaw, and crossed the river between there and Ostrolenka and are advancing toward the Bug; they are closing in on the fortresses of Nowo Georgiewsz and Warsaw, and are reported as only thirty kilometres from the latter toward the north, and twenty-five kilometres from it on the south. They with the Austrians have driven the Russians back to the Vistula river through Radom to the vicinity of Ivangorod and Koziwnica; while south of those points, the allied forces are driving the Russians eastward toward the Bug River north of Hrubieszow. From there along the Bug and the Złota Lipa, the situation is unchanged, apparently, save that the Russians have been attacking strongly near Zaleszczyki, on the Dniester.

The Italian campaign does not appear to have made any great progress either way this week. Near Schludersbach and Monte Piano, in the region of Cortina, the Italian attacks have been mainly repulsed, though the Austrians gave up one position near the former. In the Isonzo valley and on the Doberdo plateau, the fighting has been intense, but the Austrians seem to be resisting desperately. Most of the fighting has been near Straussina, Radipuglia and Vermeigliano, and at the Gorice bridge. The sinking of the "Giuseppe Garibaldi," noted last week, took place in the course of an attack by the Italian fleet on the Dalmatian coasts near Ragusa-Vecchia, north of Cattaro, when eight cruisers and twelve torpedo-boats were engaged. On the 23rd, an Austrian fleet

of cruisers bombarded the Italian shores near Ortona and Chieti, doing considerable damage to the railroad along the coast.

IN THE BALKANS.

From Sofia the Milli Agency learns the following:—

"Word comes from Bucharest that the Roumanian Minister of war has forbidden by telegraphic order the granting of leave to any officers of the regular army or of the reserves. This order causes general worry. Military circles consider that Roumania is on the eve of action.

"A minister has stated to an editor of the *Kambana* that events have changed these last few days to the advantage of Bulgaria. It only remains now for the latter to take action, which will soon be done. Bulgaria will go to war, not in the interests of others, but to realize her own ideal; she will act just as soon as her mobilization is done; for she cannot remain mobilized a long time. The political situation of Bulgaria is decided; nothing remains but to await the result of certain great battles that are in progress on the chief seats of war, after which the supreme hour for Bulgaria will have struck."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Majesty the Sultan has so far recovered his health that he is able to walk about his room and rest in an arm-chair. The Council of the Greek Hospitals of this city has offered an arm-chair to the Sultan for his convalescence; and this so touched him that he has made a gift of twenty liras to the Greek hospitals.

A provisional law just published authorises the ministry of war to expropriate for the use of the Ottoman Navigation Company the docks and property of the Stenia Dock Company.

Civil physicians of Ottoman nationality over 45 years of age now in Constantinople, who have not yet been called to army service have now been summoned to the military health department.

THE PROVINCES

Prince Youssouf Izzeddin, the Heir Presumptive, reached the Dardanelles on Monday of last week, and was received with high military honors. He spent two days there, visiting all the sections of the battle front and encouraging the soldiers and their officers. Returning thence, he went to Adrianople, reaching there on Thursday last. On Friday, the national fête day, there was a grand military review, followed in the evening by a banquet in honor of the Prince. His Imperial Highness arrived at the Capital on his return on Saturday afternoon by special train.

Central Turkey College, Aintab, which has begun its higher or university ('Ali) course with a class of 17 the past year, plans to offer next year in the second year of the higher course (senior class) the following new courses:—History of Education, Educational Psychology and Child Development, Methodology, Calculus, Mechanical Drawing, Latin, German (second year) and French (fifth year). Graduates of colleges or students with adequate preparation can take the work of the junior and senior classes in any specialized course in a single year. The students the past year were divided as follows: education 5, medical preparatory 3, mining engineering preparatory 3 and general course 6.

Another section of the Baghdad Railroad was formally opened on July 23rd; it reaches eastward to Ras-el-Ain, one hundred miles east of Djerablis (Carchemish) on the Euphrates, and fifty miles southwest of Mardin.

NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers of Scutari, Dr. and Mrs. Macallum of Gedik Pasha and their daughter Frances, Mrs. Ryan and her two children, also of Gedik Pasha, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight and Miss Dorothy Wingate of Talas, and Mrs. E. O. Jacob of the Y. M. C. A. with her mother-in-law and her baby, left Constantinople last Thursday morning for Dede Aghadj; Dr. and Mrs. Macallum and Frances are on their way to Switzerland, and the rest on their way to America.

Mr. J. Wylie Brown of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, and Miss Anna Welles were married on July 15th at Eagle's Mere, Pa.

We hear with regret of the death at Alexandria on June 23rd of Rev. Thomas J. Finney, D.D., of the American United Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Finney had been a missionary of this mission for thirty-three years.

Rev. Ernest C. Partridge and family arrived here from Sivas on Saturday last on their way to America.

A telegram from Athens indicates that Dr. B. V. D. Post and family, Mrs. G. E. White and daughter and their party take steamer thence for America on Saturday next.

OTHER LANDS.

Hakki Pasha, former Grand Vizier, has been nominated Turkish Ambassador at Berlin.

The opening of the newly elected Greek Chamber has, it is announced, been postponed till August 16th.

Five thousand workmen at the Bayonne, N. J., docks of the Standard Oil Co. are reported to have gone out on strike.

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH OF TRAINED MEN

with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions. May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?



We give you thorough training at reasonable fees in Complete Electrical Engineering. Electrician's Course. Short Electrical Course. Electrical Light and Power. Electric Railways (special). Mechanical Engineering. Mechanical Drawing. Sanitary Engineering, etc.

All Correspondence in English language only. Official Agent—K. H. SCHEKERYAN (Dept. 70), Scherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul. Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.



THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT Of the American Board in Turkey Issues books in the various languages of the country.

Among the books most urgently needed in Turkey today are good, up-to-date Commentaries on the books of the Bible, an Introduction to the Old and New Testament, a Church History, Missionary and other Biographies, Stories for Children, and Devotional Books.

Positive, interesting, evangelical tracts are in great demand. A gift of \$10 will pay for 2000 copies of an eight page tract. Help is urgently solicited. We desire to have the names of friends who are interested in providing Good Literature for Turkey.

Send all your gifts to

F. H. WIGGIN,

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

OR

W. W. PEET,

Bible House, Constantinople

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Paid-up Capital: 130,000,000 Kronen.

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office: — Vienna I. Schottenring.

With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

Branches in Austria: Agram, Aussig, Bielitz-Biala, Bozen, Brünn, Budapest, Budweis, Czernowitz, Friede-Mistek, Graz, Innsbruck, Jaegerndorf, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Krakau, Lemberg, Marienbad, Meran, Oest, Nowosielitza, Pardubitz, Pilsen, Prag, Prossnitz, Przemysl, St. Polten, Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwickau.

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.

Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.

Agencies: Stamboul, Erzroum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office.

Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.

Scutari, Rue Karadja Ahmed.

BANKERS of the MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD in Turkey and of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The **Wiener Bank-Verein** carries on all Banking operations, especially: Loans on current account and against deposits of merchandise, deeds or stocks. Bills discounted. Issues checks, letters of credit, and telegraphic money orders on the chief cities in Turkey and abroad. Collections of bills in Turkey and abroad at especially advantageous rates. Stocks and Shares, coins and other precious objects bought and sold.

The **Wiener Bank-Verein** has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying 3 1/2 % interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.

Private Safes for rent at the Galata and Stamboul offices, securing perfect safety at very advantageous rates.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

Office hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

« ذی اوربنت » فنتجائیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.