

The Orient.

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THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

An Ottoman Agency telegram from Rome claimed to have news from Egypt according to which the Bedouin were again attacking the Suez Canal, and in one encounter the Indian troops were alleged to have had 250 wounded.

On the 25th the General Staff sent out the following communication:— "Because of the bad weather, military operations in the Caucasus have been suspended on both sides. The enemy whom we repulsed from one part of our front and obliged them to beat a retreat, are occupied with fortifying the new positions which they were able to hold."

The despatch of this morning says that all is quiet along the Caucasian front; and adds that on the 23rd the British cruiser "Dervis" tried to disembark soldiers in the vicinity of Alexandretta, but that these were forced to retire under the Turkish fire leaving seven dead. The name is evidently a mistake, perhaps for "Doris."

RAILROAD FROM ANGORA TO SIVAS.

On January 17th the ground was broken for the extension of the railroad from Angora toward Sivas. It was an impressive ceremony, according to reports published here. The Governor-general of the Angora vilayet, Mazhar Bey, was present, also Halil Redjai Bey, commander *ad interim* of the army corps stationed there, Lieut.-Col. Osman Bey, the *ülema* Süleiman Effendi, and the other notables of the province. Prayers were said, and the first sod was turned by the Vali.

This railroad will open up a most important and promising section of the northern centre of Asia Minor, including the fertile Bozouk Plain, and the mining regions of Denek Madeni and Ak Daglı Madeni, as well as the environs of Yozghad and Sivas. It will make it much easier for the archaeologist and the traveler to reach the ancient Hittite cities at Boghaz Keny and Euyük, which will be not far from the line of the railroad; and it will bring Sivas within three days of the Capital.

THE GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

The past week has afforded more of a sensational quality than we have had for many weeks. The naval battle off Heligoland, the concentration of troops against Serbia, the advance of the Russians to the borders of Transylvania, and the rumored intention of Roumania to go into the fight, all have their bearing on the final result. The aviators too have

kept people guessing, as the Germans flew over Cromer and Sherringham, on the north coast of Norfolk, and the British dropped bombs on Ghent and Zeebrugge.

On the western battle-front, the French have been attacking still, but, according to the German telegrams, aside from gaining some trenches southeast and southwest of Berry-au-Bac, they have accomplished nothing and have lost many men. Northwest of Arras, too, the Germans took a trench from the Allies, only to give it up again a day or two later. The Germans have expelled all foreigners from Alsace; and Prince Eitel Friedrich has arrived there to assume command of the operations around Sennheim and Mülhausen. The French have been persistently attacking Hartmannsweilerkopf, north of Sennheim, but the Germans still hold it. Soissons is said to be enduring bombardment.

Over on the northeastern front, the Russians have been attacking again near Lötzen and Gumbinnen, but are reported repulsed with great loss. In Poland there has been much artillery fighting. The Germans won a small battle east of Lipno, and the Russian attack near Przasnys was repulsed, as also those near Borzimow and Opozno. Near Plock, things seem to betoken an imminent struggle, for there the Germans are concentrating with a view to crossing the Vistula. The German lines extend from near Plock to the region of Szechanow.

A railway line has been opened from Ostrowo, in Silesia, to Lodz; so that now a person can ride on German rails from Lodz to Lille.

An Ottoman Agency telegram from Berlin tells of a new German gun which, if stationed at Calais, could not only bombard Dover, but sweep the British coast for a distance of nine kilometres.

General von Falkenhayn has at his own request been relieved of the post of Minister of War, and remains simply Chief of the General Staff, while Lieut. General Wild von Hohenborn becomes Minister of War. The Austrian Heir Apparent Archduke Charles Francis Joseph has been visiting Berlin and seeing the Empress; and the new Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, von Burian, has been to see the Kaiser at the army headquarters.

There is practically no news from Galicia, save that the Austrians are bombarding their own city of Tarnow, which is in Russian hands. The Russians are reported to be entrenching themselves in the Ung valley, in northern Hungary. In Bukovina they have advanced as far as Jakobery and Kirlibaba, near the Transylvanian border, but were there stopped by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Over toward Serbia, there has been a great concentra-

tion of Austrian and German troops, which occupied all the Hungarian railway lines for some time, blocking the Predeal route from Roumania for passenger traffic. There are now reported to be ten army corps ready for the coming attack on Servia, four of which are German and six Austrian. Among the German troops that have gone there are the famous "Death's Head Hussars" who are said to be at Orsova.

A telegram of the 18th said that the Austrians at Cattaro and the fleet there had been bombarding the Montenegrins on Mt. Lovcen and Grahovo, and had later attacked by land with 50,000 soldiers, but that the result was not yet known. No further news has come from that point.

From Africa comes news that the British troops of the Union have complete control of both sides of the Orange River again, but that there are still German soldiers in the Kalahari region north of the river.

An Agence Ottomane telegram from Berlin quotes a London despatch to the effect that the German roving cruiser "Karlsruhe" had sunk eleven merchant ships of the enemy. It is also reported that she had laid in provisions in the island of Haiti.

On the morning of the 24th there occurred a great battle in the North Sea between squadrons of the German and British navies. On the German side were the battle cruisers "Seydlitz," "Derfflinger," "Moltke," and "Blücher," with four smaller cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo craft. On the British side were five battle cruisers, the "Lion," "Tiger," "New Zealand," "Princess Royal," and "Indomitable," and several smaller cruisers and twenty-five destroyers. The fight lasted three hours, till the British ceased firing when about seventy miles west-north-west of Heligoland, and withdrew. The "Blücher" was sunk, but all the other German units succeeded in reaching their harbors. The British report says that two others were seriously damaged.

The details regarding the German cruisers engaged are as follows:—

Name	Tons	Guns	Speed	Date
Seydlitz	25,000	10 11-in	26 ½	1913
Derfflinger	28,000	8 12-in	28	1914
Moltke	23,000	10 11-in	28	1909
Blücher	15,500	12 8.2-in	25	1906

For the British battle-cruisers engaged the details are:—

Name	Tons	Guns	Speed	Date
Lion	27,000	10 13 ½-in	28	1912
Tiger	28,000	8 13 ½-in	28	1914
Princess Royal	27,000	10 13 ½-in	28	1913
New Zealand	19,000	8 12-in	25	1913
Indomitable	17,250	8 12-in	25	1909

Although the Italian *Messaggero* published an interview of an editor with the Roumanian Minister to St. Petersburg while the latter was in Rome, in which the Minister is said to have stated that he could affirm that Roumania would declare war during the first fortnight in March, this interview was later denied, and as an explanation it was said that probably the person interviewed was another man of the same name, a Roumanian deputy.

WILL ROUMANIA ENTER THE WAR?

The *Tanin* has an editorial on the relations of Roumania toward the two sides of the present war, in which the Turkish daily says it cannot assert whether Roumanian statesmen have or have not made the declarations that have been attributed to them, according to which Roumania would enter the general war after a month and a half with a force of 600,000 men, to fight on the side of the Triple Entente. In any case, it says, the Russian propaganda which has been trying to influence Roumanian public opinion to consider the realization of her national aspirations, has not failed to have its effect. An atmosphere has been created in Roumania full of hostile sentiments toward Austro-Hungary and consequently toward her allies. Even though the statesmen who are in power are, says the *Tanin*, in a position to realize that what is held up as the accomplishment of the national ideal will be but the beginning of the subjugation of Roumania, yet it must not be forgotten that public opinion in the long run does influence governments. The Turkish paper cannot understand the utterly senseless effervescence in Roumanian public opinion, which seems so blind as not to see her true interests. If Roumania enters the lists, she may secure the provisional occupation of Transylvania; but if the Triple Entente is finally victorious, then Russia, says the *Tanin*, will assure herself of an irresistible influence in the Balkans; and Roumania, surrounded by Slavic masses, will be condemned to subjugation. The daily therefore hopes that in spite of the influence of the Russian propaganda at Bucharest, the people will at last realize the situation, and understand that it is better to hurl themselves against the Russians and so win certain victory and be sure of a brilliant future, rather than risk all in an uncertain and dangerous war. It is not in the mountainous but happy territory of Transylvania that the national ideal of Roumania can be realized, but rather in the fertile but oppressed fields of Bessarabia. The sooner the Roumanians realize this truth, the sooner they will gain by it, concludes the *Tanin*.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The College and Preparatory Department opened after the holidays on January 21st, with full numbers, indeed with several new students.

Hon. George T. Weitzel of the American Embassy and Mrs. Weitzel are spending some weeks at the College. Mrs. Weitzel sang beautifully at a Concert given by the College Musical Department on Friday evening.

The Vesper Service by the College choir at Christmas time, consisting of carols with a historical interest, is to be repeated by special request next Sunday at 4.30 P. M.

THE SITUATION IN THE CAUCASUS.

The *Tanin* calls in question the accuracy of the Russian official reports of the fighting along the Caucasian frontier, and says:—

"The Russians, who have been daily announcing new victories, and who, as they averred, were putting to flight the Ottoman army in each of these victories, have always found before them the Ottoman army, and were not in the least confused by having to acknowledge this. How is it that the Ottoman army, which the Russians have defeated and put to flight more than once, according to their reports, is still on Russian territory where it is valiantly fighting against superior forces of the enemy and forcing them to retreat? That is a question that perhaps nobody dares ask in Russia; and it is probably in the hope of avoiding it that they publish such official reports. To realize the true character of these Russian communications, we must keep in view the following points:—

"A short time ago our offensive toward Olti and Sarukamush had placed the Russians in a truly difficult position. They then availed themselves of the help of the railway line they had there, to concentrate large forces and stop our offensive action. Once they were rescued from that bad situation, thanks to the arrival of reinforcements, they assumed the offensive. At a certain moment, as usually happens in wars, the efforts they were making to turn our left flank, in the course of their attack, seemed to have been crowned with success. To please the public, which had had no news of victories for a long time, and without waiting for the final result, the Russian general staff eagerly announced the thing as an accomplished fact, and solemnly proclaimed the victory won by the Russians and the tremendous losses inflicted on us. And yet, two days later, the enemy's headquarters sent out the announcement that the Ottoman army had assumed the offensive and was resisting them.

"These contradictory reports show that what took place in Poland was repeated in the Caucasus. Just as the Russians, who had been beaten by the Germans and had lost thousands of prisoners, believed that they had won, and announced a victory, they have now in like manner proclaimed their hopes as realized in the Caucasus, where it is equally untrue that they have won any success. It is true sometimes in similar cases army headquarters have made a mistake; but they should not publish their surmises till they have secured in some decisive way the result they hope for. The victories that the Russians so loudly announce in Europe are all of of them imaginary successes, but this has not prevented the exchange of congratulatory telegrams between the Russian and French commanders-in-chief.

"However, in view of the dangerous position in which our offensive had placed them, the Russians had received very strong reinforcements, and this prevented our profiting to a greater extent by our first offensive. Nevertheless our heroic army, with a bravery worthy of all praise, resisted the

counter-offensive of the numerically superior enemy. Our men had sworn to frustrate all the moves and attacks of the enemy, both by a vigorous resistance and by swift manoeuvres. This attack was violent and continued for several days. The Russians most persistently operated to try to envelope our left flank in the region east of Olti. But the courage and ability of our troops counteracted all their efforts. Despite the extremely violent attacks and the immensely superior forces of the Russians our army showed a vigor most praiseworthy, thanks to which it has not abandoned the ground it gained during the first attack; it has only executed some movements to the rear, necessitated here and there by tactical considerations, and not affecting the whole front.

"The losses of the Russians during these battles are frightful. We may say, on the basis of absolutely certain information we have received, that the losses of the Russians since the beginning of the war are at least double those of our army. It is these losses that have doomed to failure the impetuous attacks of the numerically superior enemy and have obliged them to retire before our counter-offensive. This result constitutes for our army a great victory, for which we may congratulate it."

THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the passing away of William Gottlieb Schauffler, who for forty years was at work in this city for the evangelization of its peoples. Few persons with so unpromising a beginning have risen to such positions of usefulness as did Dr. Schauffler. Born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, August 22nd, 1798, he was taken with his father and many others to Odessa in Russia when six years old. He could there obtain very little education, save as he read and studied by himself. He thus learned a great deal about history, poetry, French and German; but his master passion was music, and he excelled in flute-playing. At fourteen he was set to his father's trade as turner; and until he was twenty-two he had no other thought than to follow his own pleasure, which meant giving much time to the theatre and music. About that time he was wonderfully influenced by the visit to Odessa of a Catholic priest named Lindl, who preached remarkable sermons. Young Schauffler determined to give himself to Christ, and to lay aside all that interfered with this resolution. Soon he decided to become a missionary; and after visiting Constantinople, he embarked from Smyrna for Boston with but one dollar in his pocket. It was at the urgency of Dr. Jonas King that he had decided to go to Andover Theological Seminary; and he was there most kindly received, remaining five years and studying sometimes sixteen hours a day. Despite his lack of early schooling, his facility in the acquisition of languages stood him in good stead, and he writes:—"Aside from the study of Greek and Hebrew, and general classical reading, I studied the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Rabbinic,

Hebrew-German, Persian, Turkish and Spanish; and in order to be somewhat prepared for going to Africa, I extracted and wrote out pretty fully the Ethiopic and Coptic grammars. For some years I read the Syriac New Testament and Psalms for my education, instead of the German or the English text."

Mr. Schaffler was ordained as a missionary of the American Board November 14th, 1831, and sailed for Europe for further special preparation for work among the Jews of Turkey. He studied Arabic and Persian with De Sacy and Turkish with Prof. Kieffer in Paris, and then came on to Constantinople via Odessa, arriving July 31st, 1832. Here he preached in German, English, Spanish and Turkish, and his burning love for souls was manifest to all. But his great work was literary, and consisted mainly in the translating of the Scriptures first into Hebrew-Spanish, the language of a large part of the Jews of the city, and later into Arabo-Turkish. For the printing of the former, he spent nearly three years in Vienna superintending the work, and finally had the pleasure of presenting, in a private interview, a copy of this Bible to the Emperor. He was very active preaching all this time, as well, with visible results. For his scholarly work on the Turkish translation, he was honored by the University of Halle with the degree of D. D., also by Wittenberg with that of Ph. D.

Dr. Hamlin, his associate and close personal friend, relates the following incident of Dr. Schaffler, regarding a call he once made on the Russian Ambassador, M. Boutineff. The latter, who was no friend of American missionary enterprise, said: "I might as well tell you now, Mr. Schaffler, that the Emperor of Russia, who is my master, will never allow Protestantism to set its foot in Turkey." With a most courteous bow, Dr. Schaffler replied: "Your Excellency, the Kingdom of Christ, who is my Master, will never ask the Emperor of all the Russias where it may set its foot."

In 1862 he resigned from the American Board, and continued laboring in Constantinople under the direction of the two great Bible Societies till 1874. He had married in 1834 Miss Mary Reynolds, a missionary teacher in Smyrna; and their eldest son, Dr. Henry A. Schaffler, after locating in Constantinople for some time, was then in Brünn, Moravia. Dr. and Mrs. Schaffler spent three years with him there, and then returned to America in 1877, to live with their two younger sons. Here he passed away on January 26th, 1883, in his eighty-fifth year.

Aside from the Biblical work mentioned, Dr. Schaffler published an ancient Spanish version of the Old Testament, revised by himself, a popular translation of the Psalms into Spanish, a grammar of the Hebrew language in Spanish, a Hebrew-Spanish lexicon of the Bible, and a volume on "Meditations on the Last Days of Christ," in English. Princeton College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws; and for his remarkable services to the Germans of Constantinople, the King of Prussia gave him a decoration.

PUBLIC READINGS AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Professor Watson announces the following readings, to take place during the ensuing two months in Henrietta Washburn Hall, Robert College:—

- February 1.** The Merchant of Venice.
February 15. Romeo and Juliet.
March 1. Enoch Arden.
 (Dr. Fisher will play Richard Strauss's incidental music.)
March 15. The Necessary Evil.
 (This is a modern morality play by Charles Rann Kennedy. Ladies are not expected to attend.)

The readings will begin promptly at 8:20 p. m. The door will be closed during the reading.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The correspondent of the Italian *Corriere della Sera* sends a despatch from Cairo to his paper, which is quoted in the *Moniteur Oriental* of this city. He says:—

"Many Egyptians are preparing to leave Egypt, where the situation does not seem to be very certain.

"It is asserted that an Arab presented himself at Ismailia to General Maxwell, commanding the English troops. This Arab was the bearer of a letter from Djemal Pasha, addressed to the English general. Djemal Pasha invited General Maxwell to suspend the work of fortifying the Suez Canal and accept battle in the region of Mount Sinai, or else retire into the interior of Egypt and there await the attack of the Ottoman troops, with the purpose of not compromising the neutrality and freedom of navigation of the Canal. General Maxwell is said to have refused to reply to the letter from Djemal Pasha, and to have given urgent orders for the hastening of the defensive works on the Canal.

"English aviators have been experimenting of late with a new bomb which can explode even on the sand. It appears that the Turks possess eight aeroplanes, also several metallic bridges that may be taken to pieces, and small metal boats.

"The English troops on the Cyrenaic frontier (toward Tripoli) fear an attack by the Senoussi."

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 31st, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 5 p. m. Rev. Rev. Robert Frew.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D.
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Member of the Faculty.
 4:30 p. m., Vesper Service Concert by College Choir.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

We respectfully urge those of our American subscribers who have not already settled their accounts for 1914 to send the amount due us to the care of Frank H. Wiggin, Esq., Treasurer of the American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., who will forward it to us. Likewise your subscriptions for 1915 will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged if sent in the same way.

From all sides come testimonials as to the wisdom of the step taken by the Constantinople Branch of the American Red Cross, in urging the American Hospitals throughout the country to place their accommodations at the disposal of the Ottoman army. We trust that some way may be found to ensure the continuance of the support of such a generous enterprise by the Red Cross. Many and varied are the calls on the American Red Cross in these days; and the response of the great American people to the urgent call from Belgium has been gratifying. May we not hope that the tremendous need of help for this empire may find a like generous response? The needed implements, in the shape of hospitals ready to hand, and competent physicians in charge, are already here; all that is needed now is the funds for continuing the work already begun. A small amount of money will go farther here, for these reasons, than in many a region. The peoples of this country recognize in America the friend of the suffering, and they realize that there is absolutely no political motive back of such disinterested enterprise. May the United States always retain the good opinion of these peoples.

WHY TURKEY ENTERED THE GENERAL WAR.
FROM THE TURKISH POINT OF VIEW.

In order to understand the real reasons of the Turkish entrance into the general war, we must hear from the Turkish sources, which satisfactorily illumine the enquirer. I therefore give here extracts from Turkish papers which I have read since the outbreak of war.

Yousouf Bey Akchoura, a Tatar Caucasian Turk, teacher, social organizer, editor of the periodical *Turk-Yourdou*, and founder of "Turk-Odjaghu," a very active Turkish club directly devoted to the elevation of the Turkish race, gave a remarkable conference on the subject on November 6, 1914, when he said: "As a reader of history, I cannot remember any war so just and so right as this present war of Islam and the Osmanlis against the Triple Entente. While the belligerents declare that they are fighting for the principle of national freedom and for national independence, and for the realization of this principle are ready to shed their blood, we too defend this same principle, fighting for the freedom of the Turkish race and of Islam, and for them we sacrifice our lives." — *Turk-Yourdou*, No. 73.

Agha Oghlou Ahmed, another prominent thinker, writer, lecturer, and editor of the daily *Terjeman*, is also a Caucasian Tatar Turk by birth. He studied seven years in Paris and Oxford. He lectures and writes very easily in the Russian, French, Turkish and Tatar languages. On this topic he writes:

"The Turkish expeditionary army invading on the west carries the message of salvation and life to the Moslems living in those western regions; and that on the eastern side carries the same message to the Turks and Moslems there. 'Moslems must not be slaves, and must not be under alien subjection,' is our motto." — *Terjeman*, Nov. 30.

The very popular poet, Mehmed Emin Bey, after the general war began published a collection of his poems under the title "Awake, oh Turk!" He says: "Awake, oh Turk, from thy sleep; the day of salvation has come; to save the Turks from calamity, to bring them again to safety, is a blessed task for everybody."

Kok Alep, another poet and writer, social worker, and editor of *Islam Medjmouasi*, or The Moslem Periodical, writes in a similar strain:

Halidé Edib Hanum, the famous Turkish woman writer, thinker and novelist, a graduate of the American College for Girls, writes in the *Tanin* of Nov. 28, under the title of "A War of Salvation," "This war was an absolute necessity, only that it might have come thirty years later instead of today. I have known this from my childhood, for I knew the revengeful spirit of my race. I remember the stories told by our Circassian servant when I was a child, how vividly he related to us the oppression and blameworthy and brutal deeds of the 'Moskoffs' against our brethren in Russia, and how eagerly the latter awaited the coming of the army of the Caliphate."

A severe earthquake is reported in the province of Asturias, in northwestern Spain, which destroyed eighteen villages, with considerable loss of life.

This series of quotations might be prolonged; but these are sufficient to show us the reasons why Turkey entered the general war. It is a very shallow view of it to think that the Turkish government went into it hastily or was driven into the war. This war is not represented as only defensive, but also as a war of deliverance.

As to the question why Turkey preferred the Triple Alliance, all the Turks are so conscious of this preference that it needs no proving. They believe the one side had planned to "divide the inheritance," while the other was and still is satisfied with merely financial compensation. This view is best expressed by Yousouf Akchoura, whose recent lecture on Turko-Magyar Historical Relations will soon appear in book form.

BENJAMIN BEDROSSIAN.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

15th session, Jan. 23rd. The Chamber met at 2:20 and adjourned at four. The budget of the imperial sanitary administration was passed, which indicates receipts of Lt. 129,895 and expenditures of Lt. 122,212. Among other bills passed was one granting an extra Lt. 11,286 to the ministry of finance for the purchase of metal for the coining of nickel currency; another exempting from the Hedjaz Railroad tax certain papers of the soldiers on service as well as the pension papers of soldiers' families; another giving an extra Lt. 3,200 to the Public Debt budget for the current year; and others granting additional sums of Lt. 3,000 and Lt. 3,500 respectively to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for aid in repatriating Ottoman subjects, and for traveling expenses. A bill was also passed exempting from the Hedjaz tax the medals for bravery to be given to soldiers. Some objection was made to the bill introduced by the deputies from Diarbekir, to excuse the inhabitants of that city who were burned out in the late fire there, from the payment of land taxes during 1330 and 1331 (1914 and 1915); but in the end not only was this passed, but a rider as well, giving a like immunity to similar sufferers in the town of Tosia, in the Kastemoni Vilayet.

THE PROTESTANT CHANCERY.

Last Wednesday forenoon the voters of the Protestant community of Constantinople met in the Bible House chapel, and chose electors to represent the capital in the election shortly to be held for Civil Head of the Protestant community. The franchise was limited to residents of Constantinople who are either here or elsewhere recognized as belonging to the Protestant community. The ten gentlemen selected as electors of the second degree were the following: Rev. A. B. Schmayonian; Rev. H. A. Djedjizian; Dikran Effendi Barsamian, M. P. for Sivas; Dr. Dikran Tabibian; and Messrs. Otto Djiladjian, Yervant Mardigian, Boghos Yervantian, Hovagim Fermanian, Vahan Matteosian, and Thomas Toumadjan. The Cilicia Evangelical Union

had selected as its representatives or electors Rev. H. K. Krikorian and Dr. A. Nakkashian; and the Syrian Evangelical community, Hourri Effendi, M. P. for Syria. The representatives of the Central, Bithynia, Harpout and Greek Evangelical Unions are still to be designated.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Captain Williams, U. S. N., is making a good recovery in the American Red Cross Hospital at the Taxim from an operation for appendicitis, performed by Dr. Wilfred M. Post.

The feast of *Mevlud*, or the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed, will be celebrated tomorrow, the mosques being illuminated tonight since that is according to the Moslem way of reckoning the night belonging to tomorrow, the 12th of Rebi-ul-Evvel.

Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and General von der Goltz Pasha were present last Friday at the ceremony of Selamlık, and were afterwards received in audience by His Majesty.

A gala entertainment was given on Monday evening at the Petits Champs theatre for the benefit of the Ottoman Red Crescent. After a program of instrumental and vocal selections, a historical drama by Djelal Essad Bey was performed by Turkish and Armenian actors. The soirée was under the high patronage of His Imperial Highness the Heir Apparent, and under the presidency of the Grand Vizier.

THE PROVINCES

The bridge over the Arda river, between Adrianople and Moustafa Pasha, which had been temporarily repaired, was again destroyed by a flood on January 24th, so that the railway service is suspended for the time being. An arrangement is being made to transfer passengers across the river, and it is hoped the trains may again begin to run within a fortnight.

The Grand Chelebi of the Mevlevi or Whirling Dervishes is reported as on his way back from a trip to Syria, and shortly after his arrival at his home in Konia, he will start for the Capital.

OTHER LANDS.

Two carloads of gold, valued at 25,000,000 marks, are said to be on their way, accompanied by twelve Germans, through Roumania and Bulgaria to Turkey.

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