

# The Orient.

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## SINKING OF THE MEDJIDIEH.

The Ottoman Bureau of Information furnishes the following account of a survivor regarding the sinking of the cruiser "Medjidieh" which we recorded last week.

The . . . March, at noon, we left Constantinople when the golden rays of the springtime sun were reflected on the verdant shores of the Bosphorus. Our ship cut the blue and limpid waters. We went rapidly. We were on our way to accomplish an important duty. We were desirous of threatening the detested enemy on their very shores, to cause our majestic flag to float in the distant seas, to make our beautiful crescent dominate the seas as in the time of the Barbarossas and the Torghouts.

The sailors who that morning had heard the order of the Captain to get under way for the honor and glory of our beloved country were animated with joy and enthusiasm. What great joy lighted all the faces when that morning the Captain, Nazmi Bey, had told the officers and marines that we were off for the fight which for weeks we had awaited with feverish desire. For we saw here the chance to participate in the war like the rest of our comrades and to prove that the crew of the "Medjidieh" was not lacking in the bravery and devotion which characterize the Ottomans. We were working feverishly. The officers and sailors were making all possible preparations for the patriotic duty which rested upon us.

Now we were waiting for the appearance of the Russians. We were longing to fight them whether by day in the open or by night in the darkness. The "Medjidieh" had been prepared to receive the Russians with frightful cannonade and to bottle them up in their ports. Yes, officers and men were day and night at their posts. Every man was on the lookout for the enemy and straining forward to discover them through the veil of darkness. No one thought of sleeping. The sole desire was: "To get down to work and fire the first shot when the enemy came in sight."

How proud one was to go against the enemy with such a crew! That which makes us truly proud is to see revived in our nation the ancient spirit of Ottoman courage.

It is April 2, towards dawn. The enemy's shores were becoming visible against a dark blue sea. The first golden rays of the sun were lighting the towers and cupolas of the enemy's port. At this moment we were making preparations for the fight which would commence some hours later. Everybody was happy. Every eye was sparkling like fire, watching for the enemy. The idea of sleep never entered the head of anyone. Officers and sailors, all were at their posts. The

coastal waters where we were steaming were very dangerous. The enemy had sown mines everywhere. We were naturally ignorant of the position of those mines. But we could rest quiet, for our torpedo-destroyers ahead of us were sounding the sea and making a road for us. We were advancing and the rising sun with its broad golden rays was lighting the pathway.

It was 6:40 a.m. At last the first fire of our guns was about to salute the ships, houses and hearths of the enemy and prove that the free and majestic flag of the Ottomans floats on the waves of the Black Sea and that, even should our ship be the victim of an accident, no force in the world could expel this sacred flag from these vast seas.

Suddenly an explosion occurs, a detonation which shakes the whole ship. A column of water rises, then bursts. Pieces of iron strike the deck and plunge into the water. What has happened? The ship heels rapidly and the prow begins to sink in the deep sea. An enemy's mine which, because of its special manufacture, had not been seen by our mine-sweeping boats, had hit our majestic and beautiful ship, near the harbor and under the eyes of the sneaking enemy. But is all finished? What is going to happen? And here the spirit of bravery in our crew appears. No alarm, no disquietude is shown. All is done in absolute calm as at manoeuvres and the Captain stands on the bridge and gives orders with the most perfect serenity. No one seizes the life-belts. Not a man thinks of the boats, for the Captain has not yet given the word. Order reigns on board; each one knows that the Captain is thinking of the safety of the crew. The water is rapidly filling the ship. The crew has to come up on deck. Four sailors are at the wheel below. Their situation is extremely critical but they stick to their post. They ask through the speaking tube if they may come up as their comrades have done. This deed is of a heroism which cannot be described. It is a duty to publish the names of these brave men and to cite them as the incarnation of the sentiment of duty. They are: Ashir the son of Ibrahim of Kartal, Ahmed the son of Ahmed of Adalia, Mehmed the son of Moustafa of Ayanjik, and Ismail the son of Youssouf of Brousa. So long as they had had not received the order of their captain they would not quit their perilous posts. The water has already reached the boilers and the engine room. The pumps no longer work for lack of steam. The mat is too little to fill the horrible leak made by the mine.

At last the Captain orders the boats into the water and the life-belts distributed. This is done in the greatest calm without the least alarm or haste. The brave marines are satisfied that the Captain and officers are looking out for



everything. The torpedo-destroyers rush to rescue the crew of our ship which is sinking. But still no one is in a hurry to abandon the ship. The sailors are lined up on deck with their officers; all have put on life-belts. Sailors near the Captain make signals to the destroyers. The men at the wireless telegraph keep up their work until the electric current gives out. The ship leans more and more on its side. The cannon are partly under water. There is no more hope of saving the ship. At this moment the Captain gives the order to leave the ship. The order is executed without alarm. The boats fill with sailors, reach the destroyers and come back for others. All the objects and important instruments of the ship are lowered into the boats and saved. Those which cannot be saved are destroyed. The Captain has no life-belt. A sailor offers him his. We notice many other such acts of devotion which are worthy to be recorded. The saving of the crew is effected with the greatest order and with the most perfect composure. The commanders of the destroyers wonder at the order and calm which reigns in our well-beloved and haplessly wrecked ship. Yes, this order and calm which underwent the most terrible test were founded on the confidence which the sailors placed in their Captain and officers. The Captain was the last to leave the ship, after having made sure that no one was left on board. He wished to stay there and not leave his well-beloved ship. But he left it unwillingly, yielding to the entreaties of his officers. The prow was entirely under water. The stern was still out. It was necessary to prevent the enemy from refloating the ship. A torpedo-destroyer fired a torpedo at the damaged ship. It was a wise measure. Immediately a column of water arose and the ship disappeared.

The fatherland is proud of this valiant and beloved ship which sunk with such honor and glory.

### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The past week has seen heavy fighting in Flanders, where some positions have been taken and retaken several times by the two sides. But the main scene of hostilities in the west has been between the Meuse and the Moselle, north and east of Verdun and between there and Pont-à-Mousson. The French here have attacked with great vigor, and have lost heavily. They also undertook an attack southwest of Chateau Salins, but lost 103 prisoners.

On the eastern front, the Russian attacks south of Kalvaria and east of Augustowo are reported as foiled, while the Germans made an attack east of Mariampol and captured 1350 prisoners and 4 mitrailleuses. The Russians are said to have been throwing at the Germans northeast of Lomzha bombs which develop asphyxiating gases.

The desperate struggle in the Carpathians has continued all the week; the Austrians have been reinforced by several German army corps, and east of the Uzsok Pass the Russians have not been able to cross the mountains. In the valleys of the Ondawa and Laborcza they appear not to be making any considerable progress.

A communication from the German naval department says that the German submarine U 29 has failed to return to port, and must be considered as lost. A Wolff Agency telegram states that owing to the ignoble treatment given to the crews of the German submarines U 8 and U 12 by the British, the Germans would be obliged to make reprisals on the British prisoners.

The Servians are reported to have been bombarding Orsova, the Austrians retaliating by bombarding Belgrade again. Similarly French or British aviators have dropped bombs on Müllheim, and the Germans in return have dropped bombs on Nancy and Rheims.

### ATTEMPT ON HUSSEIN KIAMIL.

Last week an attempt was made at Cairo by an Egyptian from Mansourah to shoot Hussein Kiamil, who has been appointed by the British as successor to the Khedive of Egypt. This attempt failed, the ball going wide, and the man being arrested before he could carry out his design.

All the Turkish papers comment at some length on this incident. The *Tasfiri Efkiar* says:—"The national and military effervescence of the Moslem population in Egypt, the brilliant evidences of which we gratefully see, will sooner or later inflict the just punishment on this usurper, and the penalty of the Sheriat will inevitably be applied." This refers to the *felva* recommending his killing.

The *Tanin* says:—"We regret that the blow struck by an avenging hand did not succeed. And yet even the noise of the shot, and the fact that a young Moslem was ready to fire it, have their importance. For this meritorious act is of the greatest import as proving how great is the indignation caused by the usurpation by Hussein Kiamil among Egyptian patriots. Seduced by English gold, this man has decided to perpetuate the tyranny of the English in Egypt. The Moslem world will therefore be glad to learn that this man, whose extermination has been proclaimed by the Khalif as a sacred duty, has served as a target for an avenging bullet. All the Moslems of the world most heartily felicitate this young hero, who will probably perish as a martyr under the torture that the English will inflict on him; and his name will henceforth be in the list of these who have been sacrificed for the cause of Islam."

The *Ikdam* says:—"It proves that the hour has at last struck for the extermination of this usurper whose murder has been prescribed by order of the *Sheri* as a religious obligation; and that this duty has even attained the character of an accomplished fact. The attempt at Cairo shows moreover that the effervescence in Egypt has reached its height, which presages a tragic end for the English in that country. Every attack on Hussein Kiamil, who is considered as a criminal because of his sedition against the religion and against the Commander of the Faithful, is at the same time a blow at the English, the greatest enemies of Islam. These blows greatly weaken English influence, and produce the very best impression in the Moslem world."



## EARLY MISSIONARY WORK IN BROUSA.

The first mention of Brousa in the *Missionary Herald* is found in a letter written by Dr. Goodell, the pioneer missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, only a year after he established his residence at the capital. The letter describes a visit which he made to Brousa and some other places. He says: "Our party consisted of Commodore Porter (the American Minister) and myself, his kavass and servant, and the *surijy* (postilion). The last-mentioned rode in front, leading also the baggage horse, which carried our beds and provisions; next followed the kavass, then ourselves, and last of all the servant. This was the order necessary to be observed on entering, leaving or passing through a city or village; but in the open country we had of course independence enough to consult our own convenience." They went in May, 1832, and visited on the way Nicomedia and Iznik, the Nicæa where the third Ecumenical Council was held. Dr. Goodell writes: "I think that both Nicomedia and Brousa are eligible places, and more particularly the latter, for the residence. . . . of such as can labor with a wisely directed and an untiring zeal to promote the well-being of their fellow-creatures."

This letter led to the designation to Brousa of Rev. Benjamin Schneider and Rev. Thomas P. Johnston, two newly appointed missionaries, and they sailed for Smyrna in Dec. 1833. A son of Mr. Schneider and two sons of Mr. Johnston all of them brilliant men, were college contemporaries and one of the Johnston boys a classmate, of the writer of this article. Two of the three perished in the American civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston however did not come to Brousa, but were sent on their arrival at Constantinople to open missionary work at Trebizond. The Schneiders remained at Constantinople until July 1834, studying Turkish, and then removed to Brousa where they were joined the following February by Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Powers.

Soon after this a school for Armenian boys was opened, which had a hopeful beginning with an attendance of 70 pupils; but after a few months it was suppressed owing to opposition encountered. The hostility shown was trying to the missionaries; but before 1837 they had distributed more than a thousand Bibles and Testaments and a still larger number of school books. Some of these were collected and burned by ecclesiastics who considered them harmful, but others remained in the homes of those who had received them, and gradually wrought their work of enlightenment. Perhaps the distribution of God's Word was the most important work of those earlier years, and the persons who continued to read it were more surely and wisely led in the way of truth than they could have been led in any other way. And the pure life, the patience and the friendly attitude of the missionaries had an influence with the few who ventured to maintain relations with them, though no Protestant church was organized till July, 1848, after the Schneider and Powers families had left the field, and just 14 years from the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Schneider. These

good people went to Aintab, where a blessed work of grace soon began, and the visit of Dr. and Mrs. Schneider was prolonged into a residence of twenty years. Perhaps no one else had so important a part in laying the foundation of what has proved the strongest and most influential Evangelical work in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers had removed from Brousa to Trebizond in 1845, but two years before that Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Ladd had reached Brousa; and it was Mr. Ladd who formed the church in 1848 with seven members. The Schneider, Powers and Ladd families labored there respectively 14, 10 and 8 years; and then from 1851 on, for about twelve years no missionary resided in Brousa.

The work was a discouraging one, and as early as 1841 "The Committee began to think it time for the preachers of the Gospel stationed at Brousa to retire from that city on account of the protracted and obstinate refusal of the people to hear." To work on faithfully and earnestly in such circumstances requires a deeper consecration, a stronger faith and a higher type of heroism than to work where the harvest is abundant and quickly follows the sowing. It is grand to work where "a great door and effectual is opened, and there are many adversaries." It is a grander exhibition of character to work on when a sense of duty calls to a position where the adversaries are many and the door long remains closed.

A study of those early days impresses us with the immense change which 80 years have brought. The violent opposition, the severe persecution and the intense hatred encountered by the first Protestants are things of the past, and must seem almost incredible to many, both Gregorians and Protestants, of the present generation. This change is owing partly to the recognition and protection of the Protestants as a separate community by the government, but still more to a clearer understanding of what evangelical Christianity is. The decades which have passed since those early and trying days have shown that the new church relation has brought no diminution of national feeling or of readiness to labor and make sacrifices for the good of the nation. A friendly feeling, and in some regions a cordial cooperation in educational and other matters, have taken the place of the former hostile feeling. This is ground for thankfulness. The evangelical leaven is still a little lump, and its office we believe is not to destroy or weaken the national church, but rather by its example and by its friendly relation to aid that church to gain such an additional spiritual vigor and zeal as will fit it more fully for the important work committed to it.

From 1851 till 1862 Brousa was without a resident missionary, save that Mr. H. N. Barnum, who was designated to Harpout, spent a winter there studying Turkish. In 1862 Dr. and Mrs. Greene were transferred thither from Nicomedia, and remained until 1868 when they visited America. The Brousa church, which numbered 19 members when Mr. Crane left in 1850, had grown to 40 members by 1862, and the whole number of Protestants registered in the Brousa



field was 262. This number by 1865 was increased to 444, through the blessing bestowed upon the vigorous labors of Dr. Greene and his native co-laborers. On their return from America the Greens were located in Constantinople, where a little later Dr. Greene became the editor of the missionary periodicals. Rev. and Mrs. Sanford Richardson labored in Brousa from 1867 to 1879, and Dr. and Mrs. Schneider gave their most useful assistance to the work by returning to spend there four years from 1868 to 1872.

In 1880 Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin removed from Constantinople to Brousa and had charge of the work for a much longer period than any of their predecessors. For a portion of the time they had as associates Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford. Several years ago Mr. Baldwin wrote an interesting sketch of Brousa station, which has helped us in the preparation of this article.

Though our main purpose has been to tell the story of the first years of missionary work in Brousa, we must not close without saying something about the Boarding School for Girls located there. Miss Ursula Clarke came to Brousa in November, 1868, and about a year later opened a school for girls; and the next year there were seven pupils, two of whom continued their studies in the school at Marsovan. In 1873 Miss Clarke was transferred to Manissa and the school was continued by the people. In 1876 Miss Julia A. Rappleye left the Home School at Scutari and established a school for Greek girls in Brousa, but in 1881 she returned to America and died a few months after her arrival. Miss Olive N. Twichell succeeded her, and was joined in 1882 by Mrs. Fannie M. Newell. They remained till 1886, when they were called to take charge of the work at Gedik Pasha, Constantinople. Since then the American teachers connected with the school have been Miss Phebe L. Cull, Miss Helen L. Wells, Miss Florence E. Griswold, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Miss Sophia S. Holt, Miss Harriet G. Powers, and those now in charge of the school, Miss Jeannie L. Jillson, Miss Annie T. Allen and Miss Edith F. Parsons. The school building has been enlarged, additional ground has been secured, and last year the number of pupils was much larger than any previous year. This year, owing to existing conditions, the number is much reduced, but with the reestablishment of peace we trust that the school will have increased prosperity and usefulness.

H. S. BARNUM.

## ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSUS.

March 29, 1915.

Sunday, March 14th, was the 26th anniversary of the founding of St. Paul's College. The occasion was celebrated by a service on Sunday morning, at which Rev. Samuel Melkonian, one of the members of the first graduating class, presided.

In the absence of President Christie Mrs. Christie told of the meaning of Founder's Day and of a few of the struggles and trials which the school has passed through.

For 22 years she has labored with her husband, unceasingly and unweariedly, in the building up of the school and her words came with double force. As we celebrate the founding of the school we cannot but express all honor to those who have had so much to do in the building up of St. Paul's College, — President and Mrs. Christie.

Prof. Aram Baghdikian spoke of the great need for educational development in Turkey. It is significant to note that more graduates have entered the professions of teaching and preaching than any of the other professions. St. Paul's College has labored hard to fill this great need.

Rev. Samuel Melkonian told more in detail of the early days. Now we are often prone to be dissatisfied with the present unfinished buildings and small equipment, and to long for greater expansion, but when we realize from what small beginnings the school has grown, it helps us to be thankful. The first school was but a little house in a garden, with schoolrooms, kitchen, dormitory all in one. In fact, it was not much more than a *Prayer*. But thanks to God, that Prayer has grown. Founder's Day gave us a chance to look back over years of eventful history, as well as to look into the future with its hopes and prospects.

The winter has been marked by three innovations, namely, a Night School, Boy Scout Work, and a Student Volunteer Band. The College Y.M.C.A., seeing the need of the young men in the city, organized a night school and gave lessons two evenings in the week, upper classmen volunteering their services as teachers. The plan has worked very successfully.

Under the leadership of Mr. Nute, Boy Scout work is in full swing. At first two Academy classes were required to take Scouting as a regular lesson. It soon became so popular that a voluntary Leader's class of some 20 Juniors and Seniors was organized. Next year it is hoped to develop the work even more.

Last year at the Y.M.C.A. Conference in Syria, many students formed a life purpose of service in this country. Since then a Student Volunteer organization for the College men of the Orient has been formed. Students wishing to be members sign the following Declaration: "It is my purpose in the spirit of Christ make religious work in my own country the main object of my life." Eight students joined the Tarsus Student Volunteer Band at the first call, and since then two more have been added. The Band would like to know if there are any similar groups in the other colleges, and if so would like to correspond with them.

The custom of having Friday morning lectures by the various members of the faculty has been continued this year. The subjects have been varied, e. g. "The Panama Canal," "Life of St. Paul," "Freedom of the Will in Religious Matters," "Formation of Character," "Influence," "Mathematics in God's Work." We are grateful to Dr. Cyril Haas of Adana for a series of four lectures on "Problems of College Men."

A telegram from Naples states that President Christie expects to arrive in Tarsus April 7th.

P. E. N.



## THE ORIENT

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 14, 1915.

## EDITORIAL.

The month of April is a noteworthy one in the annals of this country. It was in April that the unhappy reign of Abdul Hamid ended and Sultan Mehmed Reshad came to the throne; it was in April that the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross was organized; it was in April that the World's Student Christian Federation held its conference in Constantinople; it was in April that the City Workers' Conference here and the Syrian Students' Conference at Baalbek were held; April is the month wherein were born such missionaries as Drs. Schaufli, H. J. Van Lennep, H. H. Jessup, Herrick, Parsons and Greene, Mrs. William Goodell, Miss Shattuck, — to mention only the more prominent ones; — and it was in April that THE ORIENT began its career. The function of such a periodical is in part to chronicle the current history of missionary and other enterprises in the Ottoman Empire; but it has a far wider field. It should serve also as an exchange for the comparison of views on topics of vital importance in the development of the country; it ought to be a medium of communication between the various institutions in the empire. And we believe that to a gratifying extent it has fulfilled this function in its five years of activity. It owes a debt of gratitude to all who have cooperated in the task of making it what it should be, — and they are many. And it looks for a further career of still greater usefulness, with an increasing staff of regular and occasional contributors who may make THE ORIENT still more indispensable to those interested in the development of this land.

THE ORIENT has also another function, namely to serve as a mirror of Ottoman opinion, by giving translations from the local papers. Such quotations should be taken in this way, and not as expressing the views of the editor himself. They may thus be of great value in helping Occidentals. We have been gratified to receive from several sources testimonials as to the value of this department.

## THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The official despatch of the 6th says:—

"On the Caucasus front the enemy who attacked our vanguards near the frontier east of Ishkhan, were driven over the frontier after a sharp battle that lasted 18 hours. The villages in the vicinity of Parakez and Khosor, south of Taouskerd, in the enemy's territory, we have occupied.

"Yesterday and today there has been no serious attempt of the enemy against the Dardanelles. The day before yesterday more than 300 shells were fired by two hostile battleships against our batteries near the entrance, but without effect. On the other hand various observations made by us showed that a battleship and a torpedoboat were struck by the fire of our batteries."

The despatch of the 8th says:—

"Yesterday a part of the enemy's fleet, for no other purpose than to have done something, after firing some twenty shells at the landing of Dracodina, at Enos, tried to disembark soldiers from two rowboats. Our feeble guards in that region were enough to drive off the enemy, who retired after firing a shot or two at a house near by. No losses were incurred. There is no news from the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 9th says:—

"Nothing of importance has occurred on the Caucasus front, save some slight brushes at our advance posts. At the Dardanelles the situation is unchanged.

"The day before yesterday two hostile cruisers bombarded at intervals the landing-stage at Gaza, on the Syrian coast, and its environs, and somewhat damaged the landing-stage."

## EASTER AT AFION KARA HISSAR.

The Afion Kara Hissar church celebrated Easter this year, with most of its usual activities in spite of the fact that its meetings could not be held in the church building. Instead, an upper room, similar, perhaps, to that where the Lord's supper was instituted, if not "large" and "furnished," was crowded with worshippers for the morning sermon by the missionary, and again for the afternoon communion service, in charge of the pastor. No new members were received, and the baptism of several children who were ready was postponed till the church is re-occupied, but the communion service found the people united, and devoted to the welfare of the church.

The day school, which had begun the year with excellent prospects and an enrollment of 180, has had an unusually long vacation, extending from the middle of December until now so that the children could not provide any part in the Easter exercises. They hope, however, to resume work shortly.

The permanent occupation of Afion Kara Hissar by a missionary family was prominently before the last mission meeting, though no definite action was taken. Circumstances, however, have made it necessary, in spite of the delayed return of Mr. Brewster with his bride, for Smyrna station to



assign to the oversight of this field a missionary who has been in residence since the middle of January. The importance of this field has frequently been pointed out, and the work of the pastor, Rev. Hagop Yeranian, who has completed his twenty-fifth year of service here, has laid strong foundations for successful expansion.

*Afion Kara Hissar, April 6, 1915.*

C. A. R.

## NEW MOSLEM SCHOOL AT JERUSALEM.

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* publishes an interview with Abdel-Aziz Shawish Effendi, the director of the new "Medressé-i-Kulliyeh," a Moslem theological seminary at Jerusalem. This religious enthusiast says this institution was needed to prepare theological instructors who should have not only theological but also scientific and sociological training. He says that one of the chief causes of the decadence has been the enormous difference that exists in the education of the turbaned intellectual leaders, as compared with that of those who wear the simple fez. The former had a training that excluded the sciences that were not religious, and the latter were trained simply to become civil officials. It was necessary to train up a class that could be leaders for the people. A Moslem University has been created by the Ottoman Government at Medina to fill this need. The rapid progress evinced by this institution has encouraged the Government to start a second, at Jerusalem. This is the "Medressé-i-Kulliyeh," called after the name of Salaheddin Eyoubi. In both institutions the Arabic language is the medium of instruction.

This new Moslem University at Jerusalem has been formed, he says, as the restoration of the great theological institution originally formed by Salaheddin, which had a brilliant history. It had also its period of decline, especially after losing numerous pieces of *vakuf* property that it possessed. The site of the *medresse*, abandoned and almost in ruins, was occupied by Christian Pères, who got possession also of the lands around it, and founded there a sumptuous Catholic school. On the outbreak of war between France and Turkey, this school of Saladin Eyoubi was retaken from the Pères, and a Moslem University was created there by order of General Djemal Pasha, Minister of Marine and Commander-in-chief of the army operating toward Egypt, who made Shawish Effendi its director.

The University has about a hundred students, who wear the religious garb; it is generously subventioned by the Sheikh-ul-Islamate, and the teaching is free, all the students being boarders. The program of the institution embraces not only theological studies, but history, geography, sociology, pedagogy, philosophy, several Occidental and Oriental languages, the principles of law, mathematics, the natural sciences, hygiene, etc. The director is hopeful that the ministry of Evkaf may also give him a subvention.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The receipts of the imperial treasury for the month of October last have been officially announced as 153,619,108 piastres, showing a diminution of 99,051,479 piastres as compared with those of the corresponding month a year ago.

The moratorium accorded by the Government last August and then prolonged till the end of March, old style, has again been prolonged, and will extend to the last of June, old style, or July 13th.

The two American newspaper men, Messrs. Schreiner of the Associated Press and Swing of the Chicago *Daily News*, were granted an audience last week Tuesday by His Majesty the Sultan. Mr. Swing has since left for Berlin. Mr. Schreiner gives a lecture tonight at the Teutonia, on the Dardanelles.

Herr Professor Schmidt, recently appointed counsellor to the ministry of public instruction, has been visiting the Lyceums at Kadikeuy and Adji-Badem.

Field-Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, who had gone on a special mission to the Kaiser, arrived in Constantinople on his return on Friday last, and was received in audience by His Majesty the Sultan after the ceremony of Selamlık.

Since the laws of the empire contain no explicit declaration regarding the question whether pensions should be allotted to the families of officials who have committed suicide, the department concerned has been asked to come to a decision regarding the matter.

### NOTES.

News has been received of the passing away, on March 10th, of Mrs. Fannie M. Newell at the home of her sister in Wolfeboro, N. H. Mrs. Newell came out to Turkey in June, 1882, and was for three years connected with the girls' school at Brousa. She then removed to Constantinople and was at Gedik Pasha till her withdrawal from the missionary work in 1898. Her death was due to angina pectoris.

The March number of *Everyland*, the bright quarterly missionary magazine for children, contains an interesting illustrated article on the latest issue of Turkish stamps, by Rev. Stephen v. R. Trowbridge, formerly of Aintab, now in Cairo.

The engagement is announced of Mr. William L. Nute, instructor in St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, and Mrs. Mary Christie Rogers, daughter of President Christie of the same Institute.



## OTHER LANDS.

A telegram from San Francisco says that the Japanese cruiser «Asama» has run aground on the California coast, and all efforts to refloat her have failed. The «Asama» is an armored cruiser of 9,750 tons, built in 1896.

A daughter was born to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany on March 7th.

The German auxiliary cruiser «Eitel Friedrich» has been interned at Norfolk, Va., for the rest of the war.

## CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, April 18th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Mr. E. O. Jacob.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., E. J. Fisher, Ph.D.

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