

مدیر مسئول  
ساموئل ك. وارڈا بدیان

ذی اورینٹ

صاحب امتیازی  
چارلس ریگز

# The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 37

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

## A COMPLETED CHAPTER IN BIBLE HISTORY.

(By FRANKLIN E. HOSKINS, D.D.)

(Concluded.)

When we came to prepare a 3rd edition in 1903, the present editor of the Press urged the Bible Society to put this large First Font Reference Bible also into plates, but the Bible Society pled inability on financial grounds. Seeing that the making of the plates would involve an outlay of not less than \$15,000, I urged the Mission to send me to the United States in order that I might raise this necessary sum of money for the making of the plates and the work involved therein. But for many reasons this request was not granted and we began the laborious printing of this First Font Reference Bible the third time from types. The same typesetter was given the task of setting-up the Bible a second time and the proof reading was undertaken and carried to the end by the present editor with the partial assistance of several other readers at different stages of the work. The difficulties of proof-reading in Arabic are not equalled much less surpassed in any language that possesses an alphabet. A similar reference Bible in English would require not more than 500 separate pieces of type, whereas in the Arabic there are more than 3,000 pieces of type to be kept from error and confusion. We began the printing in October, 1903, and completed it on April 18, 1906. Before we were half way through, the Bible Society expressed a regret that they had not given the orders for plates, but it was too late at that stage to make the necessary and expensive changes which would have been involved. This third edition consisted of 6,000 copies and while the first edition of 1,000 copies supplied the need from 1865 to 1885 and the second edition of 3,000 copies lasted from 1885 to 1903, this third edition of 6,000 copies, together with an extra thousand of the New Testament alone, was practically exhausted in a period of five years and we were again faced with the problem of preparing a 4th edition. After a careful discussion of the problem it was decided before putting this First Font Reference Bible into electroplates to again alter the size and shape of the page; but of still greater importance and involving almost tenfold toil, it was decided to replace the old references by a complete new set more in keeping with the modern Biblical learning and founded upon the new references of the Standard English Revised Bible and the Standard Edition of

the American Revised Bible published in 1901, with such necessary additions and omissions as the Arabic language required or allowed.

In order to meet the growing demand for the New Testament when bound alone, it was decided to print a separate edition of 3,000 copies without waiting for the completion of the plates of the Old Testament, and the printing of this edition of 3,000 begun in October 1911, was completed April 12, 1912. This fourth edition of the New Testament represents another five years of toil bestowed upon this Arabic Bible, a year of preliminary work and four years of actual work and oversight between February 1908 and April 1912.

At this date, May 15, 1915, it is my great pleasure to announce the completion of this task which has extended over seven years, and has come almost within the time and expense as estimated nearly ten years ago. The actual writing of the MSS began February 10, 1908 and was completed seven years later February 10, 1915 which by a pleasant and undesigned coincidence fell upon the 93rd anniversary of the founding of our Press. The correction of the final proof was made on May 10, 1915, the 99th anniversary of the founding of the American Bible Society.

Having had in mind the possibility of a future reproduction of this 4th edition by some photographic process we planned to reduce the number of pages by at least one hundred. As a matter of fact we have succeeded in reducing the 1567 pages of the 3rd edition of the entire Bible to 1424 pages in this 4th edition. This will mean a reduction in the cost of future editions in paper, printing and handling.

The cost of this edition to the American Bible Society was estimated roughly at \$15,000. As far as we can judge at this moment this has proved a safe estimate. In addition to doing the major portion of the work it has been my privilege to be instrumental in securing directly and indirectly this sum from friends who became interested in this edition. The first thousand dollars was given to me by Mrs. T. B. Blackstone of Chicago, in June 1907. Several other sums reached the American Bible Society at later dates. While on my "Nile to Nebo" trip in 1910 my friend Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore became especially interested in this edition of the Arabic Bible. As President of the Maryland Bible Society he induced its Board of Managers to make a special grant of \$10,000 to the American Bible Society to be used in the production of this 4th edition of the Reference Bible in Arabic.



The first \$1,500 of this grant was forwarded to the American Bible Society on its 97th birthday, May 10, 1913.

To prevent any possible misconception as to the scope of this work I wish to state that it was not a *revision* of the Van Dyck text but an adaptation of a new set of references founded on those of the Standard Edition of the American Revised Bible, A. D. 1901. The paragraphs of the Van Dyck text in this new edition now conform to the paragraphs of the Standard American Revision. It could not be a simple translation of the English references because neither the order nor the location are the same in the two languages. By a system of marks, fully explained in the prefaces, the references are now classified into classes ranging from exact verbal quotations, constituting in the gospels a harmony, to the more remote connections. Wherever any individual name appears for the first time one cardinal reference gives all the Bible passages where he is mentioned and the same applies to all geographical names. Later references always refer to these cardinal references.

Among the new features introduced is the consecutive numbering of the chapters from Genesis 1 to Revelation 22, which is Number 1189. This may be made use of in helping unlearned readers to find less familiar parts of the book. Some of the coincidences revealed are striking; e. g. Chapter number 500 is Psalm 22 and number 1000 is John 3, which contains in verse 16 that epitome of the plan of salvation.

During these past seven years the correction of all the plates of the various editions has been carried forward and at the same time I have collected a large amount of notes for further correction and possible revision of the Arabic text of the Scriptures when the time for such shall have come. These I shall try and put into permanent shape during the coming year or two.

It is a pleasant duty to mention those who have shared in this task. Dr. Bowen, the Levant Agent of the American Bible Society in Constantinople, has shown the kindest consideration for all our needs. Mr. E. G. Freyer, the Manager of the American Press, assisted by Mr. Glockler, has surmounted the technical difficulties of the electroplating and printing under the rapidly changing labor conditions. Mr. Elias Behna, the faithful scribe, has written every letter and dot of the MSS and has shared in the reading of all the proofs. Mr. Jirjius Shemaoun is setting up this our largest Bible the third time in his long service of 56 years in connection with our Press. Mr. Shakir Najjar has rendered invaluable services in reading the second proof, watching over the technical details and the final corrections of the third proof and the fourth or plate proof. Mr. Leon Babayan came from Constantinople to do the electroplating of this Bible.

With the exception of Mr. Freyer who returned to the U. S. in 1910, these six workers who began the task have been spared to see its completion. All have grown older but we record our gratitude to God for spared lives, and eyesight enough to take up some other tasks.

*Beirut, Syria*

## BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

### V. WILLIAM M. THOMSON.

Probably no single work ever issued has done so much to acquaint the general public with the topographical and ethnographical setting of the Bible as "The Land and the Book," by the subject of this sketch. In the providence of God there was sent to the land of the Book just at the right time a man of unusual powers of observation, keen and accurate judgment, and poetic descriptive ability, to describe Palestine and its relation to the Word of God before that Holy Land should lose any of its Oriental charm and ancient flavor by contact with the outside world. And the Land and the Book have ever since been the better acquainted with one another because of his life and work there.

William M. Thomson was a native of Springdale, Ohio, and was born Dec. 31, 1806, the son of a Presbyterian minister. He studied at Miami University and Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1832. Having been appointed with his wife for service under the American Board in Syria, they sailed with Asa Dodge, M.D., and wife, also bound for Syria, and Rev. Elias Riggs and wife, going to Greece, for Malta on the brig "Garnet," reaching Malta Dec. 6th. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson reached Beirut February 24th, 1833, and in April of the following year they moved to Jerusalem. After some very trying experiences in that city through civil war, earthquakes and other shocks, Mrs. Thomson died July 22nd, leaving an infant child. Mr. Thomson removed to Beirut the following month. He was later married to Mrs. Maria Abbott, widow of H. B. M. Consul at Beirut, who was his true and devoted helper for nearly forty years, till she was called home in 1873.

Mr. Thomson explored Cyprus soon after this, and in 1835 opened a boys' boarding school in Beirut. But his great work was to be in the line of exploration and literary production. After the terrific earthquake of Jan. 1, 1837, he visited the devastated regions of Safed, Tiberias and other towns; and his descriptions of the ruin wrought attracted intense interest and sympathy in America. In 1840 in company with Rev. Elias R. Beadle and Dr. Van Dyck he made an exploration of northern Syria. This was later followed by more extended tours in other parts of Palestine and Syria, while making his home in Abeih and Sidon. The troubles between the Druses and Maronites in the Lebanon, and the invasion of Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt gave Dr. Thomson many opportunities to act as peacemaker and to minister to the relief of the suffering irrespective of race or creed. Every one trusted him, every one loved him. He thoroughly understood men, and men very soon came to understand that in him they had a friend. He was an enthusiastic geologist, and discovered the greater part of the fossil localities of Mount Lebanon. His powers of observation were remarkably accurate and scientific, and with a splendid knowledge of the Bible to start with, he set forth with great vividness the striking parallel between the customs and manners and habits of the Syrian peasants of the



day and those of Biblical times. "The Land and the Book" was the result, and its popularity and true worth are indicated by a sale of 200,000 copies. It was first published in two volumes and later in three, and is a veritable mine of information regarding Biblical questions as related to the geography and natural history as well as the peoples of the Land.

In 1864 Dr. Thomson, who had received the degree of D.D. from Wabash College in 1858, went to Egypt and Sinai, engaged in Biblical researches, together with Mr. Beadle and Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

In 1870 the mission in Syria was transferred from the American Board to the newly reorganized Presbyterian Board whose increased activity marked the reunion of the Old and New School Assemblies. While the missionaries in Syria approved of the step, it was a wrench for them to give up the old relationship to the Board and the churches that had so long been their home ties. In writing of the step taken, Dr. Thomson said:—"It will take but a few minutes to read the result, and it may seem like a mere business transaction, cold and formal, but if you had been present during the two days in which the subject was under consideration, you would have seen abundant evidence that in consenting to sever the bonds which have so long connected us with the A. B. C. F. M. the mission was performing the most painful official act it was ever called on to do. For myself I can scarcely realize, even after having put my name to the documents, that the transfer is, or can be, a fact. . . . I leave you to communicate to all your associates at the Missionary House the heartfelt regret with which I bid an *official* adieu to the American Board. Nothing, I trust and believe, will ever sunder the personal ties of affection between us; and should I be permitted in the providence of God to revisit America, I shall wish to make my first call at the Missionary House in Pemberton Square. May the choicest blessings of the great Head of the Church be vouchsafed, in ever increasing measures, to the time-honored and dearly-loved institution with which we have been mutually so long and so happily connected. This shall be my prayer while life lasts, and with it burning in my heart, I again bid you an affectionate and fraternal adieu."

His thirty-eight years of service were rounded out to forty-four in the new connection; but when he had reached the age of three-score and ten, he felt it best to retire and spend his remaining days with his children in the homeland. He had but two furloughs during the time of his missionary service,—one in 1849-50, and one in 1857-59. When he finally left, in August of 1876, he spent some years in New York, and then went to Denver, to be with his daughter, Mrs. Maria Walker, where he continued till on April 8th, 1894, he passed away, in his eighty-eighth year.

#### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES

Sunday, September 19, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.  
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. S. Ralph Harlow.  
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, 11 a. m. Hon. Henry Morgenthau, LL.D.

#### THE GERMANO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

The *Hilal* in a leading editorial says under the above heading:—

"The agencies have given us these last few days news of highest importance. The difference of opinion between Germany and the United States, which at one time had become so tense as to lead people to think war imminent, has been settled. America had demanded that Germany modify her methods of submarine warfare so that non-combatants should not perish. In view of the special and difficult circumstances of submarine war, to acquiesce in this demand would have signified the giving up of the use of a weapon that till now had been of great service to Germany's cause. The exchange of notes between the two governments was very long. But the last American note was not at all conciliatory. In spite of its cordial tone, it contained veiled threats. President Wilson gave Germany to understand that he did not admit in any wise her point of view, and that he categorically rejected the half-measures proposed by her.

"This note caused some anxiety and great discontent in the German press. It was thought that after it the two powers were farther than ever from reaching an understanding. Since they could not admit that Germany would yield and accept the American point of view, they expected grave complications. Happily the contrary has just happened. The two powers have found a basis of agreement just when it was least expected.

"According to the terms of this understanding, the German submarines will not torpedo passenger ships without previous notice, on the condition that these ships do not try to take life.

"Undoubtedly Germany, in agreeing to this, has made a most important concession. She thus exposes her submarines to the perfidious attacks of the hostile ships, which are for the most part armed. But it must be supposed that America has intervened with England and has obtained the formal promise from her that she will henceforth not arm ships intended for the passenger traffic. It is clear that on the very first attack by the English ships against the submarines, which for the sake of humanity have warned them beforehand that they are to be torpedoed, Germany will immediately assume again her freedom of action.

"On the other hand it must be recalled that this concession on the part of Germany was not made without her securing compensations. England on her part has agreed to render less rigorous the blockade of the German and Austrian coasts. According to the special agreement reached between England and the United States, Germany can henceforth freely export to America certain raw materials that were till now forbidden. This concession constitutes for England a hard sacrifice.

"If a comparison must be made between the concession made by England and that consented to by Germany, a great difference is apparent. Germany, in being as cautious as possible with passenger ships, is obeying at the same time her



humanitarian instincts; it is a matter of avoiding the death of innocent persons who are not taking any part in the war; while England does not yield except because she is constrained to do so by America. And so if in this matter there is a sign of feebleness, it can only be on the part of England."

### THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 7th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, in the Anafarta section, yesterday afternoon the surprise firing of our artillery dispersed with rather severe losses the enemy's troops that had been massed near Kemikli. At Aru Bournou there was nothing of importance. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy kept up ineffectively their usual bombardment; in this region our patrols took from the enemy 30 cases of ammunition for the infantry.

"On the 5th toward evening our Asiatic coast batteries fired unexpectedly and successfully on the artillery and camp of the enemy, as well as on their working columns; the violent reply of their guns had no effect. The fire of these same batteries yesterday against the enemy's infantry positions gave good results."

The despatch of the 8th says:—

"In the Anafarta section our patrols sent out the night before last in the direction of Mestan Tepe and Azmak got into the enemy's trenches and captured two mitrailleuses, entirely new, with all their equipments, fifteen cases of ammunition, a large quantity of cartridges and 20 rifles. These mitrailleuses are now being used against the enemy. An English ambulance loaded with ammunition was destroyed by our fire. The ammunition it contained exploded and the wagon was completely destroyed. At Aru Bournou nothing occurred. At Sed-el-Bahr some hostile torpedo-boats aided by an observation balloon bombarded for a time our positions on the left wing, but without doing any important damage. Our coast batteries silenced the enemy's batteries that tried yesterday to bombard our left wing. These same batteries also dispersed that enemy's troops gathered at Morto Liman."

The despatch of the 9th says:—

"Yesterday in the Anafarta region as a result of the artillery fire against the enemy's positions south of Azmak Dere explosions of ammunition and bombs were perceived in the trenches of the foe. At Aru Bournou, on our left wing, the enemy threw bombs that spread an asphyxiating gas, and they exploded a mine, but could do no damage. At Sed-el-Bahr nothing occurred except a feeble exchange of fire."

The despatch of the 10th says:—

"At Dardanelles in the Anafarta and Aru Bournou sections there was nothing to report. At Sed-el-Bahr a hostile torpedo-boat that tried to bombard our right wing stopped firing and withdrew after one of the shells from our artillery had exploded on board. On this wing our troops took their position in the trench that has been dug towards the enemy's

lines, an operation that was completed yesterday. Our coast batteries put to flight the two torpedo-boats that came to the entrance of the Straits at evening and tried to fire on our troops on the left wing. These same batteries dispersed by their effective firing the enemy's troops that were massed at the Sed-el-Bahr landing as well as the infantry and the columns of the foe at Morto Liman.

"In Mesopotamia, our troops and warriors operating north of Korna attacked the enemy four times between the 20th and 25th of August (old style), and undertook a surprise attack at night besides. In these fights the enemy lost four officers, one of them a commander, and a hundred killed, and fifty wounded, and more than a hundred horses. Our losses were four killed and nine wounded. One of our patrols got within 50 metres of the enemy's motor-boats and compelled them to retire. Two nights ago our troops made a surprise attack on the enemy's camp and the troops in the barracks near Kalat-el-Nedjm, and routed them. Our men completely burned the barracks, and took possession of all the telephone lines after having destroyed them."

The despatch of the 11th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, in the Anafarta section our gunners on the right wing fired on and destroyed some ammunition wagons of the enemy; the fire of our left wing batteries against the enemy's trenches was very effective. At Aru Bournou nothing of importance took place yesterday. At Sed-el-Bahr the day before yesterday in the afternoon two hostile cruisers and a torpedo-boat, helped by the observations of a balloon, bombarded our positions at various points but without effect. No change at the other seats of war.

"The English are continuing to abuse the emblems of the Red Cross. At Anafarta near the hospitals situated in the vicinity of Mestan Tepe they are training their soldiers in assaults, bayonet changes and combats; while no serious fighting has occurred in this region for several days, the ambulance wagons are continually transporting things toward the battle-front; and although they possess a considerable number of hospital ships, numerous flags bearing the red cross are floating to the breeze at different points on the Kemikli coasts at the most favorable locations for a disembarkation."

The despatch of the 12th says:—

"No event worth noticing has occurred at the Dardanelles or at the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 13th says:—

"Our artillery fired effectively on a regiment of hostile infantry at Anafarta in the vicinity of Karakol Tepe; also on the enemy's camp near Lake Touzla. They also bombarded and dispersed the companies of hostile infantry that were gathering in the region of Sed-el-Bahr. Our guns compelled the enemy's cruisers and torpedo-boats that were trying to get near the shore singly, to retire."



## 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.

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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. SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

## EDITORIAL.

The paper by Dr. Hoskins, concluded in this number on the new edition of the Bible recently issued at Beirut from the Mission press gives interesting details of a great work. It is no small task to get out an entirely new set of references for the entire Bible; and one point not always realized by the layman is that the references suited to a Bible in English, for example, may not do at all for one in Arabic or Korean. The idiom is so varied that the same verse does not correspond in its phraseology in the two languages, nor will references to words or phrases necessarily match in any two tongues. Dr. Hoskins and his colleagues are to be congratulated on the completion, last May, of this heavy task. The finished product makes a most pleasing impression on the eye, and is typographically in every way a credit to the press. The system of primary references in full with subsequent cross-references has great advantages, and will doubtless prove of practical value. This whole task was completed not only in less time than was anticipated, but practically within the originally contemplated expenditure, and this despite the rise in prices and scale of wages in the mean while.

In the blessed service of giving the Word of God to the nations, it is gratifying to notice again the close and harmonious cooperation between the Bible Societies and the Missionary force. Neither organization left to itself could have secured the desired results; but the scholars of the Missions have been set aside for these tasks, while the Bible Societies furnished the funds and aided in the work, and the Lord Himself is granting the harvest. The marvelous results of the entrance of God's word into the lives of men are being illustrated in increasing numbers of cases each year. Many who have never heard the voice of a preacher have been influenced and their hearts changed through the reading of the glad tidings in their own tongue. This is a universal and

happy experience. We doubt not this new edition will share in the wonderful work of its predecessors. And those who have had a share in its production will rejoice in the results.

It is a joyful sight to see the students coming back to the schools and colleges again after the summer vacation. The institutions are reopening their doors in unusual times, but the attendance and spirit are good, and we look forward to a year of earnest and profitable study. In several cases the teaching staff is still somewhat short-handed, several instructors not having yet arrived from America. But these professors and teachers are expected soon, and those on the ground will as far as possible carry the extra burden till then. THE ORIENT bids all, both teachers and students, a hearty welcome and godspeed as the term opens.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

There has been very little news this past week from the western seat of war. The British fleet is reported to have bombarded Westend-les-Bains and Ostend without doing any damage of a military nature. Bombs were also dropped on Ostend; and in fact the aviators have been very active in both directions, dropping bombs on London and vicinity, Nancy, and several places where the German forces are. Some French attacks north of Souchez are reported repulsed and likewise on Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schratzmaennle. The Germans report a perceptible advance near Vienne-le-Chateau, in the Argonne. They also attacked the Belgians north of Dixmude, capturing a mitrailleuse and some prisoners.

Along the eastern front, in the north the Germans have made some progress east of Friedrichstadt, toward Jacobstadt. They have driven the Russians to a point near Troki Novo west of Wilna, and have pushed eastward from Grodno and taken the towns of Skidel and Lawna. South of the Niemen river the Germans have captured Wolkowysk, Rushany and Kossowo. The Russians have evacuated the town of Beretzka Kartuska, east of Prushany.

The Austrians have secured possession of Dubno, the second of the Volhynian fortresses, which is about forty miles northeast of Brody in Galicia. They have also reoccupied the town of Podkamien, which has been in Russian hands since near the beginning of the war. Along the Sereth river, the Russians have received strong reinforcements, and have forced the allied forces back in some places to the Strypa river again. Thus the Austrians and Germans withdrew from before Tarnopol to a position of advantage east of the Strypa and they have gone back from the vicinity of Trembowlo also. Near the mouth of the Sereth, several Russian attacks have been repulsed.

On September 8th the Tsar addressed a note to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, who since the beginning of the war has been commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, in which, after referring to the valor of the latter and the



confidence the country had in him, he says that the time has come for the Tsar himself to take the general command of the active army, and names the Grand Duke Viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief of the Caucasian army. According to a despatch from Petrograd, the chief of staff of the Grand Duke has been replaced by General Alexeieff, who has been commanding the armies of the northwest. These changes have caused great surprise and much comment on all sides.

In the Austro-Italian conflict, the Italians have again been vigorously attacking, particularly in the regions of Flitsch and Tolmein and around the Kreuzberg Pass. These attacks have in general been repulsed, according to the despatches, with great loss to the Italians. The latter have been engaged in sapping operations near Vermegliano, and have attacked very hard east of that town on the Doberdo plateau, but have gained apparently nothing.

The Austrian torpedo-boat No. 51 returned to its port on the 10th, damaged in the stern by an Italian submarine that torpedoed it; but it was not sunk.

### DISCOVERY OF AN OLD TEMPLE.

The Eckley B. Coxe Egyptian expedition under the leadership of Dr. Fisher, curator of the Egyptian section of the University of Pennsylvania museum at Philadelphia, has discovered at Memphis in Egypt the ruins of a magnificent temple more than three thousand years old. Memphis was probably the greatest city in the world in the time of Rameses II., when the temple was standing. The temple was covered with silt from the Nile and sand from the desert. Diggers first disclosed the capitals of two columns of the palace, and 100 expert excavators spent three months unearthing an impressive hall of columns while the digging was continued down to the native soil. The temple is the subject of a gorgeous description by Herodotus, whose writings of the wonders of Egypt, heretofore thought myths, now take on the cloth of fact. A large inscription indicates the palace may have been that of Seti I. Four thousand specimens, some of great archaeological importance, were recovered. These included scarabs, gold and silver rings and necklaces, statues and well-carved heads, probably portraits, in red sandstone. The walls, the columns and the architraves bear a wealth of inscriptions which scholars expect to throw a wide beam of light on the misty pages of the past.

— *The Continent*

### THE SUMMER AT HISSAR.

A large proportion of the American families living in Roumeli Hissar have been spending the summer at home, and this has made a fairly large circle despite the absence of most of the younger instructors. The attendance at the Sunday services has been very gratifying, averaging about fifty or sixty. Some evening prayer services were held in addition.

The social centre has not been the tennis courts as much as in previous summers, though there have always been quite a number of players there. Many bandage-rolling parties have taken place, at the residences of various ladies as well as in Henrietta Washburn Hall. The latter building has been in constant use by the young men for various indoor games, especially during the evenings.

The community owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Estes and Professor Fisher for the series of Tuesday evening organ recitals that has proved such a pleasure to all. Many friends from Bebek and Arnaoutkeuy shared with the Hissar circle the benefit of these concerts. Each Tuesday an hour was given to inspiring music from the great masters on the organ, with usually some selections on the fine Victrola to give variety to the program. One week Mrs. Estes favored the audience with some piano pieces which were much appreciated. There have been besides a few evenings of violin or cello music. With the reopening of the College and the return of the students, most of these summer activities cease; but the community looks forward to the usual extra-curriculum events with great anticipation, while the curriculum itself takes up the attention of the corps of instruction. Prospects are for a very good attendance at Robert College.

### LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

Volume Five No. 1 of this organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has just come to hand. In its hundred pages are packed away many valuable facts regarding the commercial operations, possibilities and future of this empire and adjacent States, especially as related to American enterprise. The exhaustive discussion of American cotton goods, already begun, is completed in this issue. There is an illustrated description of a reinforced concrete building put up at Balat, a factory made largely out of American materials and under American methods. Another photograph gives a view of a residence in Trebizond, also made of American building material. There are besides papers on American Trade in the Mediterranean, American Banks in the Near East, American Trade in the Balkans, American Lumber, The Export of American Coal, etc.; also surveys of American trade with Roumania and Greece. A Survey of the Commercial and Industrial Development of the Bulgarian Kingdom is part of an address by His Excellency Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to America, and is accompanied by a likeness of our friend. There are tables to show the values of exports to America from Turkey and from Greece. Quite an account is given of the Fourth of July celebration of the Salonika branch of the Chamber. The leading article of the number is a description of American Red Cross work in Turkey, by Edwin St. John Ward, M.D., telling of the activities of the Beirut and Constantinople Chapters, and fully illustrated. Altogether this issue is fully equal in value to the standard set in the previous numbers.



## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

Marquis Pallavicini, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Porte, left yesterday morning by train for Vienna on a three weeks' furlough. His functions during his absence will fall upon Count Trautsmannsdorff, Counsellor of the Embassy.

Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is visiting the city, was on Saturday last received by His Majesty the Sultan.

Shemseddin Pasha, Naib-es-Sultan of Tripoli, arrived in this city last week Tuesday.

Orders have been given by the ministry of finance that needy persons who were the owners of animals requisitioned during the Balkan war by the military authorities shall be indemnified.

### NOTES.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Ambassador, and Mrs. Lewis Heck and baby left yesterday morning for a visit to the United States, going by rail to Dede Aghadj. With them went Mr. Arthur Leavitt, of the Embassy staff, on his way to Athens to meet and bring back his wife.

President H. S. Bliss, D.D., and Rev. F. E. Hoskins, D.D., of Beirut, left last week on their return trip, going by way of Dede Aghadj.

According to letters from America, the wedding of Miss Dora J. Mattoon and Mr. W. E. D. Ward, both formerly of Harpout, was set for September 11th, in New York City.

Miss Harriet E. Hale of Chalgara arrived Monday at the capital for a brief visit.

### OTHER LANDS.

The dailies report that a Washington telegram says President Wilson has secured a triumph in the case of cotton, which had been declared by the Entente Powers to be contraband of war. Details are not given, but it is understood that cotton may now be sold freely in any market.

According to the *Balkanska Posta*, Bulgaria is about to secure her rights by recourse to arms.

The local papers quote a Bulgarian source to the effect that Roumania considers an attack on herself by Austria and Germany possible and has therefore made proposals to Bulgaria for an alliance. The Bulgarian paper thinks this will be possible only if Roumania cedes the Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption, belching lava from its main crater.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the diplomatic missions of Russia, France, England, Servia and Italy are to be recalled from Sofia.

The Greek Heir-apparent, Prince George, has entered the naval service, on board the cruiser "Kilkis." Prince George is twenty-five years old.

Mr. Gryparis, who has been minister of Greece to Vienna, has been appointed minister to Constantinople. It is stated that he will leave for this city within a week.

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