

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 42

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 21, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

THE GENERAL WAR.

There has been much hard fighting during the week under review, and substantial gains in a few places. The French and English forces have occupied Ypres in Belgium, and have thus effected a junction with the remnants of the Belgian army. The Germans have meanwhile overrun most of what was left of Belgium, and are reported to be threatening Dunkerque, in the north of France. The fate of Ostend is not clear, but it seems to be in German hands. The Belgian Government has set up its headquarters temporarily at Havre, France. Just what this means, it is hard to interpret. Poor Belgium is petty well devastated, and what civil government there is in the land must now be German. The city of Antwerp has been ordered to pay to the Germans 30 million francs war tax.

In the north of France, in the region of Béthune and Lille, the French and British have made steady gains, and are said to have pushed the Germans back some thirty miles, reoccupying La Gorgue, Estaires, Laventie, Givenchy, and Armentières. They also claim to have gained ground near Albert, south of Arras, and in the vicinity of Rheims, between Craonne and Berri-au-Bac. There has been fierce fighting too near St. Mihiel, south of Verdun, but with no startling result. In the air, German aeroplanes have dropped bombs on St. Omer, southeast of Calais, and on Ostend; the former machine was pursued and destroyed by French aeroplanes, and at Dunkerque a German biplane was captured. Another German machine flew over the French army headquarters, and dropped a bomb very near where President Poincaré and General Joffre were standing, but without injuring them in the least.

A contingent of 4,000 Australian troops is reported to have arrived at Naples on its way to Marseilles on the 17th, so that it is probably by now disembarked on French soil.

A rumor was quoted in the local papers this week that Admiral Lympus, who was formerly in charge of the Ottoman fleet, had gone to the help of the Russian Black Sea Squadron. This is officially denied by the British Embassy here, which states that Admiral Lympus has been given a post at Malta.

In East Prussia, apparently the contending forces are stopping to pant, after their strenuous exertions; and news is scarce. The Germans report that they have retaken Lyck from the invading Russians; aside from this there seems to be little to record in that arena.

The fiercest fighting of the past week has apparently been between the Russians and the Austro-German forces in

southern Poland and Galicia. Conflicting accounts have reached us regarding the result of the fighting south of Warsaw, or rather south of Ivangorod and Koszience. The Russians claim to have crossed the Vistula in several places, while the Germans say they have defeated the Russians. In the region of Przemysl, the Austrians have apparently driven the Russians back considerably, both north and south of that place, and a large part of the carnage has been around Sambor, southeast of there. The Russians have also been slowly driven back in the Carpathians, till the Austrians have retaken Turka, Skole, Wyszkwow, and as far as Stryj, toward the Dniester River.

The Servians and Montenegrins have been keeping the Austrians busy in Bosnia, where the former have captured Glasinatz, between Rogatitza and Serajevo. There has also been considerable fighting along the Drina River, where the Servians have defeated the Austrians with considerable loss. Along the Save too the Austrian attacks have been repulsed. At Goutchevo, after the battle, the Servians report finding 800 dead Austrians within a kilometre from their lines.

On the Adriatic coasts, the Anglo-French fleet has been bombarding Cattaro, aided by the artillery on Mount Lovcen; and when the Austrian squadron appeared, the fleet put after it and sunk one Austrian torpedo-boat, but the rest escaped behind the islands.

Both fleets in the North Sea have suffered this week. The British cruiser "Hawke," built in 1891, was sunk by a German submarine, on the 16th with the loss of 300 out of its crew of 350 men. Over against this, on the 17th the British cruiser "Undaunted" and four destroyers of the latest or "L" type, had an encounter with four German destroyers, S 115, 117, 118 and 119, and sank them all, rescuing only 31 out of their complement of men, the total number of whom is not stated. In this battle not a single British marine or officer was killed, and only five British were wounded. The next day the British submarine E3, which had invaded a German gulf in the North Sea, was destroyed.

A Japanese warship has been sunk in the Bay of Kiaochow by a German mine, with a loss of 250 men.

A telegram from Petrograd claims that two German submarines have been sunk by the Russian fleet; but this is denied by the Germans.

From Australia comes the word that the German sailing-vessel "Comet," with a complete wireless station on board, has been captured by the British fleet. And near Sumatra the British cruiser "Yarmouth" has sunk the Hamburg-America liner "Markomania" and captured the Greek steamer "Pentoporos," both of which were acting as supply-ships for the roving cruiser "Emden."

In South Africa, a seditious movement has been headed by the Boer Colonel Moritz, who induced some 500 Boers and Germans to follow him. Two consequences appear to have followed. Martial law has been declared in British South Africa; and secondly, the rallying of Boers and others to the loyal army of the Government under General Botha has been much more vigorous. Public opinion all through the country is strong against Moritz; but his effort is not thought to have the least chance of success.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Conditions have been so unsettled that it has been difficult to make any plans or to decide upon any definite course until now. With the opening of the College, however, we are able to make some estimate of the present situation and to form some idea of the future.

College opened with about fifty students in actual attendance. This number was increased to one hundred during the next week, and there are now about 140 in attendance. Of these about forty are boarders. The various races and denominations are about equally represented. It is expected that the present number will be increased to 200 during the next month or two.

Various explanations may be given for this small registration. A principal cause is that the College has no scholarship funds and so is unable to take any students who cannot pay their way. This is a great drawback as it prevents the College from helping many worthy boys and young men and it also lessens the possible number of students. We have just started a plan whereby some ten young men may defray a part of their expenses by doing work about the buildings. The economic crisis is another cause, as even rich people have great difficulty in obtaining ready money, while the well-to-do can get barely enough for living expenses. The cutting off of a large field in the islands, etc., and the loss of that patronage is another cause. In addition the general unsettled and uncertain state of affairs has inspired many people with doubt as to whether work can be carried on successfully. All of the schools and colleges in the city have experienced a much greater decrease in numbers and some are particularly empty. The four largest foreign schools in the city have only three or four boarders between them.

But the law of compensation seems to hold good in our case, and there is certainly a much finer spirit, both among the students and among the members of the Staff, than ever before. It is a real Providence that smaller classes are in order, that more thorough work may be done, and that greater personal attention may be paid to each student. In fact we all look forward to a richer and more successful year than ever before. A series of social gatherings, song services etc., have been arranged for the boarding students and the ideal of a great educational home, which has long been cherished, bids fair to become a reality.

The College is fortunate in having the greater part of its regular teaching Staff in active service. SProf. Eylaz and

his brother, Mr. Albert Seylaz, however, are held by military service in Switzerland; Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Lorbeer have not yet arrived from America; but the other members of the Staff are all now living on or near the campus at Paradise and a condition of closer comradeship and deeper cordiality has come into being.

Mr. Bruce MacLachlan has returned to America to finish his course at Queen's University. He is accompanied by his brother Grant and by Miss Zachariou, both graduates of the College and both taking courses at Queen's.

Dean Reed spent the summer in travelling. He was only nineteen days in America and so the greater part of the three months was passed in journeying on steamers. He hopes to spend a part of this year in language study in Athens. Prof. Fowler visited Scotland during the vacation and returned two weeks ago. Prof. Birge has joined the College staff. He will devote much of the present year to the study of Turkish and will organize the Turkish preparatory department. The coming of Prof. and Mrs. Birge will make a welcome addition to the College circle.

Prof. Birge will be scout master this year. The patrol numbers 22 at present and there has been provided for it a special room in the ground floor of the Gymnasium. This room has been decorated with banners etc. The Scouts have just sent two tents to Bourdour, where a sister and an aunt of Mrs. Lawrence are working among the sufferers.

Prof. Harlow has made an extended trip during the early part of the vacation. He attended the Lebanon Conference, and then in company with Messrs. Goodsell and Lyman of Marash visited the Holy Land and Egypt.

The College Y. M. C. A. has begun its meetings. Three gatherings each month will be arranged for the boarding students under its auspices. Once a month the students will be entertained at the homes of members of the Faculty, and once a fortnight there will be a musical gathering in the Auditorium. Several of the graduates or former students of the College have joined the allied armies. Among others we may mention Robert Ashe and Egbert Vedova.

C. W. L.
Smyrna, October 15th, 1914.

The seismograph at Euphrates College recorded the Bourdour earthquake, as will be seen from the following quotation from its constructor, Rev. H. H. Riggs, dated Oct. 5th:— Saturday night there was a tremendous earthquake at a distance of something like six hundred miles from here. It was so violent that it threw both pens of my seismograph out of connection, so that I only got a record of the beginning of it. It seems to have been in an easterly direction from here, though I cannot be perfectly sure of that. From the form of the record it is evident that the shock occurred on land,— not under the sea,— so that we may hear of terrible destruction somewhere. So far as I could estimate, this is the most violent tremor that has reached here since I had the seismograph, not excepting the Messina quake."

THE LESSONS OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Under the above title we read in the French tri-weekly political edition of the military review *La Defense Nationale* an enlightening editorial by the editor-in-chief, Mehmed Zeki Effendi:—

The present general war is merely the result of racial ambition and as such may be regarded as the corollary of the Balkan war, which was lately stirred up with the same purpose. With the alleged purpose of rescuing their brothers in Austria, the Serbs have for years practised every sort of intrigue against the latter, inciting bands that should stir up trouble at all times so as to take advantage of the consequences. We may already be sure of two things:— first that the Serbs who are under Austrian domination are much happier and enjoy more privileges than they formerly did; and second that Russia had a great part in the Serb plots against Austria. It has been proven that this anti-Austrian propaganda was inaugurated by Russia under the form of assassinations, of which, aside from high Austrian functionaries and dignitaries, the Crown Prince and his wife were also victims.

A great number of our Mussulman brothers have also had to suffer at the hands of these mischievous bands; and it raises the question whether we ought not to use arms even, to liberate our brothers who are being continually oppressed and massacred by these bandits. They pretend that they are freeing their brothers and yet are astonished to see the like desire in us. They want to make a law that will not work both ways.

What Serbia has done in Austria, Russia and England have done in India, Persia, Caucasus and Egypt.

Is it right for us to sit by any longer with folded arms and see our brothers massacred? We think not. Nay not only do we think this but we are persuaded that the hour has at last struck when Islam, must regain its rights and return to its former splendor. We admire our brothers in Afghanistan who, for the love of our holy religion, are beginning to put a stop to Anglo-Russian persecutions.

In our lovely province of Egypt the English, using the principle of the right of the mighty, have accomplished a provisional occupation that is in danger of being permanent, like that of Gibraltar. But now our eyes are open, and this pretended supremacy of England cannot longer deceive us. Let us not forget that everyone thought that Russia was the most powerful nation in the world. Her invincibility was disproved by little Japan, and now the fighting power of Russia is held at its true value. Naturally we do not wish to pretend that the Russian army is a negligible quantity; yet it must not be placed on too high a pedestal, for the present war has again shown that it is not the size of an army that counts, but its quality.

As for England, she has proudly claimed the title of mistress of the sea; she is also about to lose this title, which she won mainly by a diplomatic success; for as a result of

the operations we have thus far seen, the English navy has by no means proven the superiority it has always claimed. And we are certain that even before the end of the general war, it will no longer be England who will have the maritime supremacy.

The English went into the war solely from commercial interests, so as to stop the growth of German commerce which was worrying them. They have begun by suppressing it in their own country; for we must not forget that England has been one of the best customers for Germany. But our object in this article is not to discuss commercial questions, but rather to ask: If all the world is going to war for the sake of freeing their brothers from foreign yokes, is it not time for us Ottomans to write our names down first on the list of claimants, since our brothers are exposed to a desperate Anglo-Russian struggle that aims at their destruction?

It goes without saying that the energetic men who have been entrusted with the management of our Government will not be influenced at all by the threats of the allied forces, which at bottom are mere bluff. Thanks to the tireless energy of their excellencies Enver Pasha and Djemal Pasha, our army and navy will know their duty and will in case of need enforce our legitimate demands. We do not forget that our minister of war has told us we have a stain to wash out. We are today in a position to do so.

THE END OF A ENEMY OF ISLAM.

The *Tasfiri-Efkia* devotes an article with this title to the attempt on the life of the Buxton brothers in Bucharest.

"It is officially ascertained that it was a Moslem who tried to kill these two enemies of Islam. There is nothing surprising in this act. For the Buxtous, by their evil-minded and hateful activities, continued for years, have won the deserved animosity and disgust of the whole Moslem world. The tragic events of the disastrous Balkan war, which made all Moslems weep, were an especial cause for the Moslems to utter maledictions on the name of Buxton. Even at the moment when the most frightful crimes were being perpetrated against Islam, the Buxtous were keeping up their anti-Moslem campaign, which increased the effervescence of Moslem sentiments. So that clearly there was nothing strange in the fact that this effervescence showed itself in a way that endangered the life of the Buxtous. Imagine a Moslem from Roumelia who has had his goods all stolen, his children killed and his wife maltreated before his eyes by monsters whom Buxton has undertaken to shield! Such a man, if he sees the same fate awaiting his co-religionists at the hands of the same parties, will be capable of running any risks. That is why we think it very likely that the man who shot at the Buxton brothers was from Roumelia, and was burning with a desire to revenge the honor of his family and the murder of his children."

THE CONSTANTINOPLE Y.M.C.A.

The following statement has been issued regarding the work done during the first year of this city Association:—

The first year of existence of the Constantinople Y.M.C.A. has gone by. It is with deep gratitude to God that we look back upon it, for it has been a wonderful year.

On October 13th, 1913, our temporary headquarters were opened with a reception of the Board of Directors to the members. It was a memorable occasion. It marked as it were the beginning of a new stage in the life of the young men of the Turkish Capital. Never before had there been a place where the young men of this city could congregate in a clean and wholesome environment and where they could spend their leisure time profitably and receive an inspiration to a useful and noble life.

It has been a great success from the very beginning. A hundred of the most influential men of the city of all nationalities and beliefs have become sustaining members and have besides shown their interest by liberal gifts which made the enterprise possible from the financial point of view.

While the newly established Association was progressing in temporary quarters, all that was possible was done to find suitable permanent quarters which resulted in the purchase on May 13th, 1914, of a fine, big and strong building in the heart of Pera, for which the funds had been donated by American friends. We had hoped to be able to inaugurate our new home this fall, but for various reasons and on account of the present critical situation we are obliged to remain in our temporary quarters another year.

The Educational work has been an especially attractive feature. During the first winter season over 300 men were enrolled in evening-classes in English, French and German. A series of weekly public lectures in different languages has been of interest to members as well as to the general public.

English, Greek, and Armenian Literary Societies, a male quartette, and a football team were organized and have done fine work. A Billiard tournament has been held. Pleasant social times have been spent at Christmas and New Year.

All these activities have made our quarters—soon after the opening absolutely too small—the meeting place of a crowd of fine and happy young men. During the season the reading-room, well supplied with papers, magazines, and books in several languages, was always crowded, the game-room was never found empty, the class-rooms filled with men eager for more knowledge.

In the course of the year several men have been enabled to secure positions, and even at present with the unsettled conditions, we have been able to help a few men along that line.

We have had urgent appeals from other places in Turkey and even from Greece to establish Associations. One of our members who recently went to Cavalla has actually gotten a number of men together and is trying to imitate our work.

The higher needs of young manhood have not been forgotten. Personal interviews of the secretaries with the members have undoubtedly helped many. In our Sunday-afternoon talks the higher meaning and aims of life have been put before the men as much as possible. An English Bible class is meeting successfully every Sunday evening and two other Bible Classes have been organized, one in Greek which will in all probability be led by His Beatitude the Greek Bishop of Pera, assisted by Prof. Eliou of Robert College, and another in Armenian under the leadership of the Rev. A. Schmajonian, and Prof. Hagopian of Robert College.

A real treat was the visit to Constantinople of Prof. Alier of the University of Paris. The splendid, stirring addresses on "La Crise actuelle de l'Humanité" and his talks to the students of the Imperial Ottoman University and other institutions have been of great benefit.

The Association closes its first year's work with nearly six hundred members.

We are sorry that General Secretary Davis has been obliged to go to America to accompany his wife whose return on account of serious illness was deemed necessary. I am glad to be able to say that Mrs. Davis is making good progress toward recovering her health and that Mr. Davis will return to our City as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

D. J. VAN BOMMEL

October 13, 1914.

Associate General Secretary.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

On Friday, October 16th, the College gave a farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. Panaretoff. The pleasure of having them as our guests, and the many delightful people who gathered to meet them, almost made us forget for the time how much we will miss them here,—how great the loss to our community their departure means.

Another loss that will be deeply felt has come to us like a sudden blow this week. We were all eagerly expecting the return of Mr. and Mrs. Poynter to their home and to their big place in our life here, when Mr. Poynter arrived alone and just for a few hurried days of packing and winding up his affairs before returning to England to live. He spent the Sunday at the College, becoming acquainted with our new buildings and life in Arnaoutkeuy.

I. F. D.

NOTICES.

Mr. Wertheim will lecture at Constantinople College on Friday, Nov. 6th, on "Recent Movements among the Jews in Palestine," the result of his travels this autumn in that land.

Mrs. Watson will sing at the service next Sunday at Constantinople College.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price :-

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

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

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

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

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

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. OCTOBER 21, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

At the Communion service held as announced at the Bible House on Thursday last in connection with the Annual Meeting Communion service of the A. B. C. F. M. at Detroit, mention was made of the extent to which the missions of that Board are affected by the present war. It is indeed surprising how widespread is the influence of the war. The Board's mission in Austria, with its centre at Prague, and its Balkan Mission, the Servian portion of which centres at Monastir, were the first to be within the war area. But now those in Japan are brought in by virtue of the hostilities of that empire with Germany; also the work in the Zulu and Rhodesia Missions in South Africa, which are under the British flag, and that in the Marshall Islands, which Japan has just seized from Germany. To a lesser extent too the missions in India and Ceylon are to be reckoned as within the area affected, the more so since a German cruiser has bombarded Madras. In addition to all this, the Board's work in Albania is most seriously affected by present conditions there, growing directly out of the war; and in Mexico the revolution has played havoc with the whole country and disturbed our operations there. We need not mention the effects of war conditions in this empire as well; but it is evident that there has never been a situation confronting the Board which would compare in seriousness with the present. We await with great interest the account of the Annual Meeting just held. The glad news has come that the indebtedness of the Board at the close of its fiscal year was nearly \$ 3,000 less than it was a year ago; so that instead of closing with a debt of from \$ 30,000 to \$ 40,000, as forecast a month ago in our columns, the debt is only \$ 8,767.70. To have achieved this record in a year such as this, and especially during the last month of the year, is indeed a feat for which we shall thank God and take courage. The American churches have proved that they realize that the remedy for

the world's unrest is the Gospel of Christ, freely given to every man. All the workers of the Board in all lands will rejoice at this showing.

At this time of financial stringency we would make an especial appeal to our constituency to rally to our support. Not that we have lacked such support in the past, but rather the contrary. Only we know the temptation that will inevitably come to our subscribers to cut down expenses by taking less papers and by sending us the unwelcome "Kindly discontinue your valued... etc." Let us call attention to the fact that THE ORIENT and the *Avedaper*, the two organs of the American missions, are about the only two papers in the city which have not cut down their size during this trying epoch. Most of the dailies have since the fourth of August come out with only two pages. The other weeklies have issued but a fraction of their usual number of pages, and some have gone entirely out of business. We have striven to maintain not so much the size as the quality of our weekly; and if we have failed, it has not been for lack of effort. For the year 1915 we have hoped for an increased circulation, both in Turkey and abroad; and we still hope for such. The critical situation in this region ought to be studied from original sources by our friends in England and America and elsewhere, and we modestly offer what we deem a fairly accurate presentation of the crisis in the Near East each week. Especially do we appeal for a wider circulation among the constituency of the American Board, in the Congregational churches and missionary societies of the United States. Is it not worth \$ 1.50 for your members to have in their hands week by week for a year fresh news from the Ottoman Empire, where nearly two hundred of your representatives from the homeland are at work?

Many of our subscribers in Turkey have been sending the paper as a gift to friends in America; and we sincerely trust that they will all renew their subscriptions for those persons for 1915. If in consequence of the financial uncertainty of the present, our circulation should fall off, it would make the continuance of THE ORIENT on the present basis a far harder problem than it now is. Please also send in your subscriptions in good season, remembering that letters are taking longer than usual to reach here from abroad. Remittances can be made either by postal money order or through F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Oct. 25th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. A. van Millingen, D.D.

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., Prof. E. B. Watson, Ph. D.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

At last we may consider the College to be in full swing. The changes in the teaching staff are as follows: Profs. Manning and Huntington, Mr. Weiffenbach and Mr. Savvides are absent on leave for study. We are sorry to learn that Prof. Manning on account of ill health will be unable to carry out his plans for study at Harvard, and that he will have to spend the winter in Switzerland. Prof. Charles L. Lewis replaces Prof. Huntington as acting head of the Preparatory Department. Prof. Emmanuel, returning from his philosophical studies in Leipzig, greatly strengthens the Greek department. The new members of the staff are: Martin Bredberg, A. B., Parsons College, 1914; he will teach chiefly in science. Mr. Lincoln B. Breedlove, B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, University of Illinois, 1913; he will teach in the engineering department and act as chief engineer of the power plant. Mr. Leon H. Durst, University of Texas, 1912, will teach Latin and English. Mr. Alexander G. Galadjikian, Robert College, A. B., 1904, Cornell University A. B., 1909, replaces Dr. Manning in the physics department. Mr. F. N. Hays, B. S., Pennsylvania State College, 1914, will assist in Engineering English and Mathematics. Mr. Frank A. Hitchcock, B. S. (C. E.), University of Wisconsin, 1910, will give courses in civil engineering. M. Adolphe Jacot, Ecole Normale de Neuchâtel, who has long been known as a teacher of French in this city, and who formerly taught at Robert College, has taken up the work of the new Swiss tutors who have not yet been able to reach us. Mr. Nicholas Kalchoglou, A. B. Robert College, 1914, is assisting in the preparatory department. Mr. Karl H. Koopman, A. B., Brown University, 1913, and Assistant in English at the same university, will give all his time to the English course. Mr. D. M. Mann, Oklahoma State Normal College, 1914, will do work chiefly in English. Mr. Hogarth Pettyjohn, Yale, 1914, who has been studying in Italy on an art scholarship from Yale, and whose plans for a winter of study in Paris were interrupted by the war, has come to us to assist in various college activities, and will serve as assistant director of the social hall.

The social life of the College is keeping pace. On Wednesday of this week the general Y. M. C. A. reception will be held, and on Friday, the formal opening of the Henrietta Washburn Hall. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Wertheim is to give us the rare treat of one of her song recitals in Long Hall. The College will make use of this opportunity to meet informally in the social hall our kind Ambassador and Ambassadors. The concert will begin at four o'clock.

By far the most significant social affair of the year was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, in the form of a dinner given by the Robert College community to their beloved colleagues and friends, Prof. and Mrs. Stephen Panaretoff. Owing to our limited dining facilities, the occasion had to be limited to the membership of the College Club and the members of their immediate families. A committee of ladies,

of whom Miss Hart was chairman, had the arrangement of the hall and tables in charge, and their success was complete; never has an affair of the kind in the College been so charming to look upon. Although the evening was planned as an occasion of rare good will and jollification, it inevitably took on also the aspect of a farewell greeting from the closest friends of the Panaretoffs, and, although occasionally tears were in our eyes, the spirit of rejoicing in their great good fortune and our pride, prevailed. President Gates was our gracious toast-master, felicitously proposing the following toasts: Overtures, Prof. Ormiston; Friendly Proposals, Prof. Voicoff; Ratification, Prof. Anderson; Entente Cordiale, Prof. Eliou; Armed Neutrality, Prof. Watson; The Ministerial Salute, Prof. van Millingen. In place of Professor Emeritus Djedjizian, who had hoped to attend and present the Armenian tribute, and who, on account of ill health could only send a letter of greetings, Prof. Hagopian on the spur of the moment made a most beautiful address. Prof. Watson, as president of the College Club, was charged with the presentation of the Community gift, a beautiful silver tea service: he endeavored to express the thoughts and feelings of the community towards their loved neighbors in the moment of their great honor by four sonnets, — "To the Minister," "To the Teacher," "To His Lady," and "A Thought at Parting."

Prof. Panaretoff's name stood last on the program with the toast "Capitulation." His remarks reminded us once more of the bigness, the sincerity, and the simplicity of the great man who is soon to leave us. Although Mrs. Panaretoff did not speak, her presence and her spirit afforded the most charming note in that unwritten and unspoken program which, after all, was the most delightful.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Oct. 22, 1859, Mrs. Grace Bingham Sanders, Aintab, born.
- 1902, Dr. Daniel Bliss resigned presidency of S.P.C.
- 1912, Prishtina captured by Servians.
- 23, 1825, Pliny Fisk, first missionary of A.B.C.F.M. to Turkey, died.
- 1853, Crimean war began.
- 1912, Dedeaghadj occupied by Bulgarians.
- 24, 1862, King Otho of Greece abdicated.
- 1912, Kirk Kilisè taken by Bulgarians.
- 25, 1854, Battle of Balaklava.
- 1912, Kiamil Pasha made Grand Vizier.
- Colton Hall, Beirut, dedicated.
- 26, Üsküb taken by Servians.
- 27, 1878, Christopher R. Robert died.
- 1906, Rev. C. S. Sanders, Aintab, died.
- 28, 1808, Thomas P. Johnston, Trebizond and Smyrna, born.
- 1908, Austrian troops withdrawn from Sanjak of Novibazar.
- 1912, Verria (Berœa) taken by Greeks.

UNREST IN MACEDONIA.

The *Tanin* gives the following, for the truth or falsity of which we assume no responsibility.

For some days the Balkan press has been much concerned with the subject of revolutionary bands in Servia and Greek Macedonia. The source of almost all the news about this is Sofia. If the reports emanating from there are to be trusted, the bands are not composed of Bulgarians alone. The Moslem and Bulgar subjects of Servia and Greece, unable to endure longer the vexations they suffer, are playing a prominent part in these bands.

As there is no direct relation between us and Macedonia, the Ottoman press must get all its information on this subject from Bulgarian sources. Still, as the news is so explicit, and gives details as to the place and number of victims, we have no reason to doubt its truth.

This subject of revolutionary bands, which a month ago had merely local interest, has later taken an essentially political turn and has become of general importance. According to the news from Sofia, hundreds of Macedonian refugees are daily crossing the borders, and tell their brothers in Bulgaria of the sufferings they endure, alleging that the Moslems have the same troubles. The numbers of these refugees have increased so much and their complaints have become so numerous that the Russophil press of Sofia which considered the agitation as the work of a few Bulgarian officials, and said nothing, has begun to complain. The fact that these papers, still faithful to the Slav cause even after the disasters of two years ago, have joined the rest of the Bulgarian press, emphasizes the importance of the events.

During the first few days of the war, Mr. Radoslavoff, in a speech in the Sobranje, declared that Bulgaria had decided to remain neutral, that this would be strictly observed, and that he was utterly opposed to the formation of bands. But he added that he could do nothing against such men as felt constrained by the impossibility of resisting the persecution they underwent in Macedonia, and so organized bands. Mr. Radoslavoff concluded by expressing the hope that the neighboring states would be careful not to give their populations any reason for having recourse to this extreme measure.

In reply the other day to the representations of the ministers of Russia and England who asked him to oppose the formation of such bands, Mr. Radoslavoff made a similar and very logical answer. For if the Bulgar bands come from Bulgaria, where do the bands of Turks come from? Even if we were willing to admit the impossible, and say that Turkish bands could traverse Bulgarian territory, yet of what advantage would it be for Turks, at a time of general mobilization, to risk their lives in Macedonia? To our minds these two reasons prove conclusively that the bands are formed in Macedonia itself; and this is an indication of the sufferings of the Bulgar and Moslem population there.

Reports from Sofia paint the situation as worse from day to day. Hundreds of Bulgars daily cross the frontier at

Stroumitza, emigrating into Bulgaria. They tell their sufferings in Servia and Greece, and so work up an agitation in Bulgaria where men's minds are already all too excitable. Those who know Macedonian affairs know the great influence of Bulgaria there. We therefore regard this movement as very dangerous, and it has grown remarkably of late and threatens to grow still more.

If we compare the present state of affairs with the movement that brought on the first Balkan war, the gravity of the situation leaps before our eyes. Yet there is one difference: the agitation then was artificial and stirred up from outside, while this one is sincere.

We have noted two dangers to Balkan peace, these last days: one was the movement in Roumania for intervening in the war for the sake of Transylvania, and the other, this increasingly serious Macedonian agitation. Just as we were consoling ourselves that the one was avoided for the moment, the other danger looms up to trouble those who fear the troubling of peace.

One point is worth noting. Greece and Servia are indifferent to these dangers, and do not take the measures needed to prevent the Balkan peoples that might head this movement from taking irreparable steps. Yet those of whom complaint is made are more interested in the Macedonian question than those who complain of them. It seems to us that while it is high time they did so, events are not shaping toward the desired consummation in the Balkans.

MOSLEM WORLD FOR OCTOBER.

The fourth volume of this valuable review is brought to a close by the current number. It is proving an increasingly helpful publication, and should be in the study of every Christian worker who comes in contact with Moslems. We bespeak for it a wide circulation among our own constituency. This October number contains papers representing the present status of Islam in Kashmir, Bengal, Egypt, and North Arabia, each by a man specially qualified by personal observation and residence to interpret the actual situation. In the first article mentioned, the sad results of the twin sisters, ignorance and superstition, among the Bengalese Moslems are outlined. In that district, out of every 1,000 adults, 61 Hindus and 8 Mohammedans are literate; and of every 100 boys of school age, 14 Hindus and 2 Mohammedans attend schools. Dr. P. W. Harrison of Bahrein makes an appeal for a sympathetic approach to the Bedouin; and the same note of sympathy is at the bottom of Dr. George F. Herrick's article entitled Conciliation not Compromise. Rev. R. F. McNeile gives a translation of an Italian essay on The Development of Mohammed's Personality, a study from the Koran of the remarkable change in the representation in the later *suras* regarding the self-consciousness of the Prophet. There is a helpful outline of Bible readings suitable for use in mission hospitals, arranged by Rev. W. A. Rice, of Kerman, Persia. Other articles worth citing are one on the Results of the War

in Buigaria, particularly regarding work among the captive officers and soldiers; another a review of a Moslem magazine, "Al Manar," which has a very wide circulation.

In this one number of the *Moslem World* there are reviews of thirty-five books dealing with Islam; and these are full and suggestive. This one department alone is of the greatest value, as is also the Survey of Recent Periodicals.

The Review cost but \$1.00 a year, post free, or 4/-, and orders and remittances should be sent to the Christian Literature Society, 35 John St., Bedford Row, London, W. C.

Y.M.C.A. RECEPTION IN PERA.

On Monday afternoon a well attended and very successful reception was given at the headquarters of the city Y.M.C.A. in Pera under the auspices of the Social Committee. Several hundred young men, and some that were older, came, and there was tea and cake enough for all. Music there also was, both vocal and instrumental; and from some of the prominent guests present speeches were forthcoming, all in a most delightful vein. Among the speakers were His Excellency the American Ambassador; Mr. Pezas, the Hellenic Consul-General; Sir Edwin Pears; Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D.D.; Rev. Robert Frew; Mr. Barsamian, M.P.; Mr. Garabedian, private secretary to the Armenian Patriarch. A flashlight picture of the assembly was taken. The hour was announced as from five to seven, but it was half-past ten in the evening before the assembly was ready to break up. There can no longer be any doubt in the mind of any as to the popularity and success of the city Young Men's Christian Association.

ENGLISH PRETENSIONS.

We read in *La Defense Nationale* the following under the above title:—

The English, to prove that the Egyptians are their faithful subjects, send by means of the cables, which are controlled by them, a communication saying that the Egyptians have subscribed 3,000 pounds, for the families of the soldiers of their oppressors, and that besides the Egyptian Prince Melmed Ali Pasha, President of the Red Crescent, has sent a sum of a thousand pounds for the benefit of the Red Cross. The latter fact is very possible, for the Moslems are a humane people, and give on every occasion without considering the question of nationality. But as far as concerns the sending of money by Egyptians for the English army, there must be there a little omission that would explain that from the salaries of the Egyptian employes of English societies and governmental offices, a sum has been held back to be applied to this purpose.

Zia Pasha, former Ottoman Ambassador to Washington, has reached Constantinople.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A service for the repose of the soul of the late King of Roumania was held last Sunday in the Greek Church of the Holy Trinity at the Taxim, Pera. Many representative men from the Ottoman Government as well as nearly all the ambassadors were present.

Mr. Hugh E. Poynter, formerly Secretary to Sir Adam Block of the Public Debt Commission, returned to this city last week. To our regret we learn that he has accepted a post in England and is here merely to settle his affairs and move to London.

We call attention again to the dedication exercises at Henrietta Washburn Hall on Friday of this week, which are to be at four o'clock in the afternoon, and not at 3:45 as previously announced.

The Ottoman Steam Navigation Company has decided to begin a service from Constantinople to Constanza, since the Roumanian steamers have stopped running. These Turkish steamers will run twice a week, leaving Constantinople Mondays and Fridays at 2:30 p.m., and leaving Constanza Wednesdays and Sundays at midnight. The "Midhat Pasha" will be the boat used to start with.

Prince Mirza Riza Khan, formerly Persian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, arrived by Russian steamer last week from Persia on his way to Monaco for a health trip.

Here is a choice bit from the daily press:— "The day before yesterday the Galata police received from a beggar named Moise, living in a little room in a house in Rue Londja, Galata, a complaint in which the beggar declared that he had been robbed of a sum of fifty liras. Moise also declared verbally that that morning he had left his lodgings with his wife to go to beg. As he left he locked the door of the room tight. In the evening when the couple came home they found that the door of the room and also the lock of a trunk had been forced. The thieves had taken away the whole fortune of the household."

Last week while returning from a Cabinet meeting, Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Public Works, was slightly injured by an accident to his automobile near the Stamboul end of the Bridge.

The following official notice has been communicated to the press regarding the cruiser "Midilli," formerly the "Breslau":

"It has been ascertained that baseless rumors capable

of making an unfortunate impression on the feelings of the country, such as that of the pretended loss of the cruiser "Midilli," and of a disembarkation said to have taken place at Midia, have been circulated among the people. The Imperial government, while maintaining an attitude of neutrality, has fully prepared and ensured the means for the defense of the country. The inhabitants must put no faith in such malignant rumors. All who circulate or start evil rumors of this sort, and even those who talk about them, will be arrested and immediately turned over to the court-martial. The necessary instructions have been given to whom it may concern. Every good Ottoman should consider it a patriotic duty to report immediately to the authorities any persons who disobey this order."

THE PROVINCES

Tahsin Bey, Vali of Van, has been transferred to Erzroum in the same capacity, and his place at Van is to be occupied temporarily by Djevdet Bey, Mütessarif of Hekkiari, a sandjak of Van Province.

The annual import of fine soap from Germany into Turkey is estimated at about Lstg. 5,000, and that from Austria at about Lstg. 11,000.

The post from Erzroum to Trebizond which should have reached the latter place on Oct. 14th was robbed on the way, and several thousand liras stolen. Laz deserters are supposed to be responsible for this deed.

According to an official announcement, the government will make loans of seed grain to the farmers, to be returned from the coming harvest, and a sum of Lt. 200,000 will be expended for this purpose.

Bishop Blyth having resigned the position of Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, the Archbishop of Canterbury has invited Canon Rennie McInnes, M. A., to be Bishop Blyth's successor at Jerusalem.

An illuminating explanation of the great war by a Mohammedan student in one of our American colleges in Asia Minor:— "Christianity has not taken real hold on the nations of Europe."

Torrential rains are reported to have caused considerable damage in the Smyrna region, the losses at Eudemish being estimated at Lt. 25,000.

The Jenanian College at Konia has begun with about 150 students this fall.

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

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

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office: — Vienna I. Schottenring.

With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

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

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.
Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.
Agencies: Stamboul, Erzroum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office.
Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.
Scutari, Rue Karadja Ahmed.

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

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

The Wiener Bank-Verein has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying 3½ % interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.

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

HAYDEN

479 GRAND' RUE DE PERA 479

CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

TRAVELLING TRUNKS ETC.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS

TAILORING BRANCH

12 Rue Tepé Bachi 12

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

FIRST CLASS

ENGLISH CUTTER

American or English Styles

News received from Bourdour says that the Protestant church built a few years since at that place was not thrown down by the recent earthquake there, but its windows were smashed and its walls cracked.

NOTES.

We rejoice to hear of the recovery of Mrs. Trowbridge of Aintab from serious illness. Though she is still very weak, the danger seems to be past.

Miss Myra A. Proctor, from 1859 to 1883 connected with the Central Turkey Mission at Aintab and Kessab, has just passed away. Further notice next week.

Miss Palmer of the American College for Girls arrived here on Monday last.

Mrs. G. Bie Ravndal, wife of our Consul-General, returned on Sunday last from an extended visit to relatives in Norway, having gone there from the Y. W. C. A. Convention in Stockholm.

Miss S. W. Orvis of Talas sailed from Smyrna by Italian steamer for Naples last Wednesday, on her way to America on furlough.

OTHER LANDS.

The American Red Cross units that came over in the steamer "Red Cross," formerly the German steamer "Hamburg," have been most cordially and gratefully received in Russia, Austria, Germany, France and England, and are hard at work. A Bulgarian sanitary mission has been organized, to start next week, according to the local dailies, for Russia.

By a Greek Royal decree Turkish gold and silver coinage has been declared for the present legal tender in the newly acquired territories, but the circulation of Turkish copper and nickel currency is prohibited.

Quite a landslide is reported in the Panama Canal blocking traffic for a time in the Culebra cut.

Last Saturday there was a severe earthquake in Greece, with disasters to buildings in Athens and Piræus and as far north as Larissa, but with its centre at Thebes. Several are reported injured at Thebes, but so far no deaths are chronicled.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Minister for

Foreign Affairs, died last Friday evening. Since the first of September he had been suffering from articular gout, which of late had been accompanied with heart weakness; and the result has been fatal. The late Marquis was born in Catania, Sicily, Dec. 9th, 1852, and held the posts successively of Mayor of Catania, Deputy at Rome, Senator, and twice Minister for Foreign Affairs; besides he was given several diplomatic missions abroad, among them as Ambassador to England.

On Thursday last the remains of the late King Carol of Roumania were interred with great solemnity in the royal mausoleum at Curtea de Argesh. By request of the royal family, no foreign delegates were present, owing to the war.

All the Emirs and Sheikhs of the Aden Protectorate have offered their services to King George, and the British Government has sent them a despatch of thanks.

The Nizam of Haidarabad has offered the sum of Lstg. 400,000 to cover all the expenses of two regiments to be sent to aid the British army on the Continent. These are the 1st Haidarabad Imperial Lancers, and the 2nd Deccan Horse. The Viceroy of India has thanked the Nizam for this magnificent proof of the loyalty of Indian Moslems. The Nizam is the principal Mohammedan ruler in India.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

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

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH OF TRAINED MEN

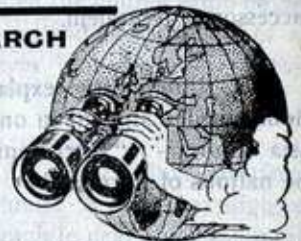
with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions? May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?

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

All Correspondence in English language only.

Official Agent:—**K. H. SCHEKERYAN**
 (Dept. 70), Sherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.

Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.





FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezaréne, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djatessi.

Branches:

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 9, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

NOTICE.

Have you received copy of our No. 30 Price List?

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

BAKER'S STORES

Nos. 500 & 370, Grande Rue, Péra
and 76, Rue Yeni Postahané Djaddressi,
Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Our summer hats for children, ladies
and gentlemen have arrived.

Clients can make their purchases at
all times by telephone.

Kindly note our telephone No. at Péra
is No. 382; and at Stamboul, it is No. 290

You can speak direct to the salesman!

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

IVERNIA	(24,789 tons displacement)	August 1st. 1914
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " ")	" 10th. 1914
SAXONIA	(25,100 " ")	" 29th. 1914
PANNONIA	(17,490 " ")	Sept. 10th. 1914

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(17,490 tons displacement)	July 18th. 1914
IVERNIA	(24,789 " ")	" 30th. 1914
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " ")	August 8th. 1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " ")	" 22nd. 1914

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0

Second Cabin from £10:0:0

in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:—

First Class, from £15:0:0

Second " " £13:0:0

Rates from Patras:—

First Class, from £15:0:0

Second " " £13:0:0

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchিনি Rihtim Han, Galata,
or Mr. Z. D. S. PAPA ZIAN, Bible House, Stamboul.

Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste
at the cheapest rates.

Baggage Insured from Constantinople at cheapest rates.

ALL Cunard New York-Mediterranean steamers now
call at Patras both *Eastbound* and *Westbound*.

For **FIRE**

LIFE

& BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

& GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: GEORGE A. HARTEAND

AGENTS: WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Tchinili Rihtim Han,

GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

issues books in the various languages of the country.

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

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

Send all your gifts to

F. H. WIGGIN,

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

OR

W. W. PEET,

Bible House, Constantinople.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

ذی اوربنت « فنجانیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مسئول صنوئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.