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HAPPENINGS AT ROBERT COLLEGE

The second of the monthly meetings of the College Club was held a week ago last Saturday evening, when Professor Galadjikian gave a lecture on the Polarization of Light. By his lucid explanations of the phenomena of light transmission and single and double refraction, he held the attention of his hearers, while the experiments that illustrated the lecture were beautiful and fascinating. The subject is one on which much remains to be discovered, and the laws of polarization are not yet fully known; but those who heard the lecture were given an opportunity to know practically all that can now be known about it.

Last Wednesday evening the students of the music department rendered the operetta of "The College Flower," with much success. Professor Estes is to be congratulated on the degree of success attained in the musical rendering, and Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Morgan on the costuming and stage management and setting, all of which showed the results of careful and skilful handling. The rhythmic dancing of the choruses was under the direction of Mr. Nicolaidis, and did him great credit. The operetta represents the efforts of several flowers to impress on a judge and jury each its own special claims and suitability for choice as the floral emblem of the college; and during the contest between golden-rod, sweet pea, clover, sunflower, etc., much consternation and merriment is caused by the sudden entrance of thistle and especially onion. Theoretically the entrance of the weeds is also regretted by the flowers; but practically it was one of the hits of the evening when five little American children trooped in, dressed in green, singing the harmless character of such tiny weeds. Finally a bright suggestion is offered by the wheeling in of a wheelbarrow containing a big barrel of flour, labeled "Best College Flour," whereupon the judge and jury agree that, after all, there is no more useful and practical candidate for the coveted position. As for the participants, all did well; but the palm as operative star was carried off by Mr. Pence, who took the part of the judge and surprised all by the strength, tone and control of his voice. With the exception of him and Mr. Way, all the cast of forty or so was composed of students. The performance was repeated on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of those who could not come in the evening, and a still larger audience enjoyed it then. Offerings were received at each performance, for the poor of Hissar.

Thanksgiving Day was observed this year with the customary events. Professor Huntington had charge of the nine o'clock service in the chapel, a service of hearty thanks to God for the mercies vouchsafed even during this year. At ten o'clock came the annual cross-country run, for which five of the students had been training for some time. Despite the slippery, muddy, raw, rainy day, the record of twenty-nine minutes for the four miles came very near equaling the best record of twenty-six and a fraction. Curiously enough, the first and second medals were won by twin brothers. The race was followed by a basket-ball game in which the students showed the teachers how to play, to the tune of 30 to 17 — though the score is not an indication of the true evenness of the play, for the teachers certainly fared badly in the matter of pure luck.

The American community of Hissar and Bebek had been invited to be the guests of President and Mrs. Gates at the Thanksgiving dinner, at two o'clock in Anderson Hall. Although it was a purely American gathering, there were still as many as fifty adults and nine children who sat down to the bountiful board, and gave genuine thanks in good orthodox American fashion. The turkey and the chicken pie, the mince and pumpkin pies, and the many other toothsome dishes were all much appreciated; but best of all was the feeling of fellowship and cheer, and gratitude for national blessings, which was the burden of the after-dinner speeches. Ambassador Morgenthau was there, and Consul-General Ravndal, and made speeches in response to Dr. Gates's request. All present were grateful for the opportunity thus afforded by the president and his wife, to get closer together and to rehearse our mercies.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Thanksgiving Day, in spite of the burden of war and all its sorrow, was one of the most joyous days we have known. All forgot troubles and thinking only of the many things for which we as a college were thankful, joined in a happy comradeship of rejoicing.

In the morning College and Preparatory School united in a service of praise, sang hymns of Thanksgiving and heard from Miss Prime of the first Thanksgiving and of causes for present thankfulness.

At 8 p.m. Faculty and students had the honor of wel-

coming Dr. Morgenthau, Mr. Ravndal, Mr. Philip, and other guests at a Thanksgiving dinner. Rumor had it that the Ambassador would read the President's proclamation for Thanksgiving Day. Some thought it must have been cabled, and some low-minded souls suggested that if the Ambassador read last year's no one would know the difference. As usual the Ambassador's own plan was the best, and when, after acknowledging that this year's proclamation had not yet arrived he proceeded to read that of Abraham Lincoln and spoke with that as his theme, we felt that the Ambassador once again gave proof of his ability to deal with situations to the best advantage.

After patriotic songs, all joined in marches, dances and a general frolic, until the winking of the lights gave warning of bedtime and the end of a happy day.

We publish below the literary and musical programs of Constantinople College for the season. Those functions that are for the general public, will be publicly advertised. To all of them however all are invited who receive programs.

LITERARY PROGRAM, 1915-1916.

Biological Lecture Room, 4.30 p.m.

Dec. 15. The Chromosome and Heredity, Dr. Louise B. Wallace.

Dec. 29. Thucydides, Mr. Theron J. Damon.

Jan. 26. Glimpses of Russian Literature, Dr. Mary J. Kennedy.

Feb. 9. Les origines de la langue française, M. Albert Prost.

Feb. 23. Aesthetics and Practical Art, Miss Leslie Conner.

March 8. Oriental Mysticism, Dr. Riza Tevfik.

March 29. Earthquakes and Earthquake Prediction, Dr. Eleanor I. Burns.

April 5. Socrates and the Sophists, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick.

April 26. Historiography, Dr. William S. Murray.

MUSICAL PROGRAM, Assembly Hall.

Dec. 26 5 p.m. Christmas Carol Vespers. College Choir.

Dec. 31 3 p.m. Piano Recital, Miss Mary Warren Silliman.

Jan. 21 3 p.m. Wagner Lecture, The Mastersingers of Nuremburg.

Jan. 23 5 p.m. Choral Vespers. College Choir.

Feb. 4 3 p.m. First Semester Student Concert.

Feb. 18 3 p.m. Piano Recital, Miss Mary Warren Silliman.

Feb. 20 5 p.m. Choral Vespers. College Choir.

March 17 4.30 p.m. Students Recital.

March 22 3 p.m. Charter Day Concert, Glee Club.

April 2 5 p.m. Choral Vespers. College Choir.

April 30 5 p.m. Easter Vespers. College Choir.

May 5 4.30 p.m. Piano Recital, Miss Mary Warren Silliman.

May 19 4.30 p.m. Wagner Lecture. The Flying Dutchman.

May 26 4.30 p.m. Second Semester Student Concert.

May 28 5 p.m. Choral Vespers. College Choir.

THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The daily *Hilal* comments thus editorially on the need for the new tariff bill:—

"The Government has just laid before the Chamber the new customs tariff bill. This is the first practical application, of a positive kind, of the abolition of the hated capitulations, which for so long a time and so grievously weighted down every national energy. During the year since this chain was shattered, we have been occupied in effacing the marks it had left, by abolishing its negative effects:— We had to root out of the land the schools of the missionaries, make the foreigners submit to our local laws, introduce the official language everywhere where it had been ignored, systematically. I term this part of the work accomplished negative, because it had for its purpose the re-establishing of things in their natural order, and the redressing of injustices and violations of right, the likes of which have never been seen elsewhere. By all this we have secured nothing new; we have merely reestablished what ought in the nature of things to be. Still, this part of the work is not yet completed; many other things remain to be done, and we hope our leaders will continue this salutary effort till the end.

"But, while busy with this, they could not neglect at the same time the positive side of the matter. It was not enough merely to restore our rights and right the wrongs; they had also to consider how the country might reap from the new state of affairs all the profit to which it was naturally entitled. The capitulations not merely abridged our national sovereignty and abridged our moral and religious and other independence, but they also ground us down economically. The custom-house system which had been imposed on us by them was one of the most effective means for this systematic oppression. The foreigner, while exempt from the duties that the native had to pay, was at the same time armed with whatever he needed to stop entirely every economic development of the native of the country. There was nothing to protect the latter against a competitor who was not merely incomparably better furnished, but who also enjoyed many immunities and privileges. Yet our country is one of those that have the greatest need of being protected and encouraged; while the customs system that had been forcibly imposed upon us deprived us of every means of protection. We do not here speak of the enormous loss annually to the Treasury in this way.

"The sort of system in use is well known: for a long time the foreign importer was obliged to pay only the ridiculously insignificant duty of 8% *ad valorem*; this rate opened wide to him the gates of the Ottoman Empire. Enjoying almost limitless immunities and privileges within the country, he crushed all economic effort there. I should not astonish you I believe, if I told you that in Constantinople, Brousa and Trebizond, we, who are above all an agricultural people, consumed more Russian and French flour than Turkish! The destructive consequences of this system are before our eyes; they are so painful as to sadden every Ottoman. Local in-

dustry, previously so flourishing, was killed. The national trades and arts, so numerous and so original in their time, were destroyed. The cultivator, who gave eight per cent. of his gross earnings to sustain a State where the foreigner came to gain his money without paying a cent of duty, was ruined! Thus impoverished, the population was rendered incapable of furnishing to the State all the means of which it had need so as to accomplish its functions and duties. This was the cause of the enforced neglect of these functions and duties. The budget of our Ministry of Public Instruction does not exceed a few hundred thousand liras, and the same is true of the budget of our Ministry of Public Works. Yet who does not know our need of schools and of roads? But what can a government do when its budget shows only 22 millions of income?

"Do you remember the difficulties raised with regard to the modest and timid proposal of the Ottoman Government to raise the customs duties from 8% to 11% *ad valorem*, and to demand the patent tax from foreigners? The discussions lasted for whole years; and finally the first part was agreed to only after the extortion of new privileges from the State, while the second proposition was rejected. And thus the economic system in which we had been bound down, constituted in reality an iron circle in which were suppressed all the resources of the country; the custom-houses opened their doors wide to the foreigners, and these came here to organize, under absolutely unequal conditions, a murderous competition against every internal economic enterprise. Thanks to this the markets of the country were inundated with foreign products of a most suspicious quality, whose low price was well calculated to attract the consumers and completely destroy national industry. And as a result, the country, daily more impoverished, became less and less capable of securing the needs of the State, and this reacted against itself. Under such conditions there was no necessity of attacking us with weapon in hand; it was merely necessary to keep up this system, and we should have marched irrevocably to our complete ruin.

"Clearly the question was too serious for the government to fail to take action immediately. We congratulate it on this step, and we trust that it will succeed in bringing to a successful issue an enterprise on which depends the future welfare of the country."

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

A Petrograd telegram of the Russian Agency says:—"Our enemies have taken possession of the telegraph line connecting Teheran with southern Persia and India. On the other hand the telegrams from Bushire announce that the English consul and the members of the English colony at Shiraz have been arrested.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* gives the following despatch from Berlin:—"Russian troops have been sent from Kasvin to Teheran. The fact that Russian troops are again marching on Teheran creates no new situation in Persia. The Russians

in fact are taking a threatening attitude, as so-called protectors of Persia, a part they have been pleased to play for the past five years. However, things are really rather better since the beginning of the war, for previously the Russian military forces in Persia amounted to about 50,000 men, while since the beginning of the war, this number has been reduced to 5,000. Persia has been laudably trying to observe a strictly neutral attitude toward all the belligerents; but naturally this suited neither England nor Russia. That is why they have again sent Russian detachments to Teheran, so as to have the Persian government completely in their control. This measure will certainly help to show to the Persian people very clearly the fatal consequences of the so-called Anglo-Russian friendship toward their country. But this measure shows also once again to the entire world how Russia and England treat the neutrality of feeble countries, when their own interests are at stake."

The *Sedai Islam* of Baghdad writes:—"The Persian nation is giving its hearty support to the internal loan the government is issuing. In Persia it is believed that the formalities of this loan will soon be completed. The Persian press is helping the government. Necessary steps are being taken in Teheran for the suppression of the Imperial Bank of Persia, which is under English control, and for the creation of a State Bank, to be exclusively controlled by the Persian government. Upon the news of the approach of the English to Shuster, there was great excitement among the *ulemas* and the population of Ispahan. The national detachments formed by the *ulemas* for purging the Mohammedan cities of the infidels, have left for the south to fight the English in the neighborhood of Ahwaz."

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

3rd session, Nov. 25th. The budgets of the ministry of pious foundations (Evkaf) and of the Ottoman Navigation Company were referred to the commission on finance. Two elections were made valid, those of Mouhieddin Bey, editor-in-chief of the *Tanin*, as deputy for Chorum, and of Dr. Assim Bey as deputy for Amasia. The telegraphic request of Abdul Kadir Effendi, deputy for Hama, for leave of absence, was referred to committee. The proposed Reply to the Speech from the Throne was then read and adopted. Discussion followed regarding certain bills connected with the departments of war and justice, and the Chamber adjourned.

4th session, Nov. 29th. The commander of the Fifth Army, at the Dardanelles, General Liman von Sanders Pasha, sent to the Chamber a telegram of appreciation for the visit of the delegation of deputies who recently went there; and a member of the delegation spoke warmly of the things they had seen at the front, whereupon the Chamber passed a vote to send the army a telegram of felicitation. Leave of absence was granted to the Constantinople deputies Haladjian Effendi, Selah Djimjoz Bey and Osman Sahib Bey. A bill to appropriate ten million piastres as an extraordinary grant for the installation of the emigrants was among the measures adopted.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

XVI. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP.

Dr. Van Lennep came of an old Dutch family, which had taken part on the banks of the Rhine in the great Thirty Years' War for religious liberty, and had later moved to the Levant for trading purposes. His father was the Dutch consul in Smyrna, and here Henry was born April 18th, 1815, just a century ago. At the age of fifteen he was sent to America to receive an American education. Two years later, the reading of the Memoirs of Levi Parsons, one of the first two missionaries to Palestine, and a letter he received from his mother just at that time, led him to consecrate himself to Christ and His work. He went to Amherst College, where he graduated in 1837, and then spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary. In 1839 he was appointed a missionary of the American Board and sailed with his wife Dec. 2nd for Smyrna, arriving there April 13th, 1840. Only five months later he was called upon to lay his bride, who was Miss Emma L. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., in her grave. He remained four years as a missionary in his native city, and was then transferred to Constantinople, where he taught and preached and visited and toured the whole region, for the next ten years. In 1854, it having been decided to open a theological training institute in Tokat, Mr. Van Lennep was asked to go there and undertake the preparation of some young men for the ministry, which he gladly did.

A destructive fire broke out in Tokat in 1859, which destroyed the mission premises. The flames came on so rapidly that not only were the buildings themselves totally destroyed, but the clothing and bedding of the pupils, the books and apparatus of the school, a portion of the furniture of Messrs. Pettibone and Winchester, who had been recently placed at the head of the school, and all the effects of Mr. Van Lennep, including a large and valuable library, and a manuscript Armenian translation of a commentary on the Bible, which he had made, and was to have had printed, at the expense of the Prince of Schönberg. In view of this calamity, it was decided best to close the training-school. Mr. Van Lennep returned to America on a visit in 1861, and upon his return to this country in 1863, went again to Smyrna. Amherst College had given him the degree of D.D. in 1862. He remained in Smyrna till 1869, when blindness attacked him, and this, with advancing feebleness, compelled him to withdraw entirely from missionary work, and he went to live in Great Barrington, Mass. His death occurred January 11th, 1889.

Dr. Van Lennep was a linguist of no mean ability, and preached acceptably in four languages besides his own.—French, Turkish, Armenian and Greek. He was primarily a teacher, and excelled in the instruction of young men. A prominent gentleman residing in this city, once a pupil of his, said "One of his best qualifications as a missionary was that he understood the people among whom he was working, and loved them. In the Bebek Seminary where he taught for a while, the students looked to him not merely as a teacher and respected him, but also as their companion and friend, and

loved him accordingly." Numbers of the most successful among the professional men of the Evangelical community, both Greeks and Armenians, of Constantinople and western Asia Minor, ministers, physicians and teachers, were among his pupils. His warm sympathy for all classes of the people won for him their respect and love to an unusual degree. Besides, he was proficient as a musician, an artist and a painter, and his recreation was along these lines. He was the author of a volume entitled "Bible Lands: their Modern Customs and Manners Illustrative of Scripture." (Harpers, 1875.) He always kept up his keen interest in the land where his best years had been spent; and he secured for some twenty-five young men the funds for carrying on their studies in the United States.

THE GENERAL WAR.

Activities along the Franco-German front appear to have been mainly in the line of artillery and aviation work, this past week. On each side mines have been exploded, by the French in the Bois-le-Pretre region, and by the Germans near Neuville, between Lens and Arras. Nothing further is reported.

The Germans report capturing the town of Bersemunde, southeast of Riga, and holding it against Russian counter-attacks. The Russians have been attacking northeast of Baranovitchi and near Czartorysk; but the Russian report of the recapture of the latter place is denied by the Germans, who report having burned the town of Czartorysk. Further news from the Russian front is lacking. At Odessa and other Russian Black Sea ports, the transport of merchandise and passengers is reported at a standstill because of the concentration of Russian troops in the vicinity.

The Italians have been attacking with their customary vigor, along the Austrian front, but they have been everywhere repulsed with great loss. The Austrians state that all their former positions are still in their hands. Lord Kitchener, after his visit to the Aegean Sea, has gone to Rome, and has also visited the Italian army headquarters. A telegram from Lausanne says he has gone thence to Paris.

The Austro-Germano-Bulgarian armies have driven the Servians still farther back, so that many of the latter have fled into Albanian territory, and the portion of the Servian army that was north of Prisrend has mostly gone into Montenegrin territory. Mitrovitza and Prishtina have been captured, and the whole of the Kossovo Plain cleared of Servians. The Germans report that in this campaign, more than a hundred thousand Servians have been taken prisoners, and more than five hundred cannon captured. The Germans themselves acknowledge heavy losses, but state that these have been comparatively moderate.

A Vienna telegram says that men of 44 to 50 are not to be called to the colors till the middle of January. A bill is under consideration in Hungary to call out men of 50 to 55, for unarmed service within the country. A Berlin telegram says that Russia will soon call to the colors the class of 1918.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

Some of our American subscribers have not yet settled their accounts with the paper for the current year. We respectfully request such to send the amount due on their subscription to Treasurer Wiggin of the American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., specifying that it is for THE ORIENT and it will be credited to our account.

We doubt not many of our readers were impressed, as were many at San Francisco last summer, with the paper of which we gave a summary last week, by the Greek Orthodox bishops on behalf of the Ecumenical Patriarch with reference to the use of the New Testament in the Greek Orthodox communion. It was truly said therein that there are three centres of religious and moral influence,—churches, schools and homes; and that in these, the Word of God, above all else, nourishes all in piety and purity. With due respect, however, for the lengthy experience and wisdom of the authors of this paper, we may suggest that perhaps the order of the three should be modified, so that more attention be given to the home. If there is a source of weakness in any of the Christian communions, it will be found to be connected with lack of pious home training; and wherever the home life has been pure and strong, the church has been energetic. The Word of God ought to be the centre of every home; and we are convinced that this is just where many of our homes are weak, not only in this land but in the home-land also. Children should learn to feel from their earliest years that the source of the spiritual strength of their parents is the Bible, and they ought to have their own minds well stocked from the start with gems from its stores. And this is why the Bible is needed in the language of every-day life, that the smallest child, unacquainted with the puzzling forms of the ancient language, may still easily learn to love and study the

Bible. We therefore believe that the Greek Orthodox Church, like all other churches, should encourage the use of the Bible, and especially of the New Testament, in the modern tongue, as well as in the original. The Spirit of God has so guided the translators of the Scriptures, and the spirit of the Scriptures so transcends the letter of them, that in every version that has been carefully and prayerfully made there is still the life-giving power of the message itself; and souls have been saved through the intelligent use of the written Word of God, even when no religious leader has been present to explain or instruct. There should be no fear about allowing the Word of God to have free course, for it will be glorified thus to the eternal welfare of many souls. We trust that the Orthodox church authorities will cooperate to the fullest extent with the great Bible Societies in placing the Scriptures, without note or comment, within the reach of every home in the community.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"On the Mesopotamian front, in the region north of Korna and on the Tigris, nothing important has happened, save insignificant encounters between our advance posts and those of the foe. On Nov. 21st we injured and brought down by our fire an English aeroplane which we captured. The pilot, who is a commander in grade, and who was slightly wounded, was taken prisoner.

"On the Caucasus front, encounters between patrols continue.

"On the Dardanelles front, at Anafarta and Aru Bour-nou there was an intermittent duel of artillery and bombs. At Sed-el-Bahr the day before yesterday we repulsed by an attack the enemy's troops who were trying to come and occupy our advanced trenches opposite our centre. The enemy's counter-attack failed completely. Yesterday there was heavy cannonading on the right wing. Here our artillery destroyed a part of the enemy's trenches. At the centre there was much bomb-fighting. A mine that the enemy exploded on our left wing did no harm."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"Nothing worth recording from the Dardanelles, save an intermittent bombardment and bomb-throwing. No other news from the other fronts."

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"On the Mesopotamian front, in the region north of Korna, on the west bank of the Tigris and west of Kout-el-Amara, the enemy used recently arrived reinforcements and under the protection of ten war-vessels, made an attack on the 22nd and 23rd against our advance positions. Our advance guards, after inflicting enormous losses on the foe, withdrew to the main line. The attempt that the enemy made to push their attack still farther forwards failed. By the counter-attack that we made, we captured from them a mitrailleuse, two trains and a stock of ammunition, as well as a fourth aeroplane.

"On the Caucasus front, nothing important happened.

"On the Dardanelles front, the duel of artillery and bombs continued. At Aru Bournou and Anafarta, our artillery destroyed some bomb and mitrailleuse positions, and did serious damage among the enemy's troops near the landing at Aru Bournou. At Anafarta our gunners fired on a heavy-calibre gun that the enemy were transferring toward Kiredj Tepe, and killed all its crew and horses."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"Mesopotamian front: By a counter-attack we have compelled the hostile troops that had occupied our advance lines west of Kout-el-Amara, as was told in the despatch of yesterday, to flee in confusion. Our troops are pursuing the enemy. Details of the fight have not yet arrived.

"Caucasus front: In the Van region we repulsed with great loss an attack by part of the enemy's forces. Farther north, aside from patrol encounters, nothing important has taken place.

"Dardanelles front: The usual local firing continues; and especially at Sed-el-Bahr the fighting was intense. At the Anafartas, some battleships and monitors fired for a while on our positions. One of the monitors was struck by a shell from our artillery and retired from the coast. At Aru Bournou yesterday morning by a surprise attack we occupied a large part of the enemy's trenches. A hostile transport that tried to make the landing at Aru Bournou was hit by a shot from our artillery and retired. By this firing we dispersed the hostile troops that were in the vicinity of that landing. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy set off on the right and left wings three mines, two of which had a negative effect, exploding in their own trenches."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday and the day before there was an intermittent duel of artillery and bombs. At Anafarta our artillery silenced the enemy's artillery in the region of Karagoldak; its accurate fire dispersed and inflicted great losses on the enemy's troops and trains of wagons south of Kemikli Harbor. At Aru Bournou we destroyed a bomb position and a mitrailleuse position, and by our artillery fire we compelled some hostile transports that were trying to land to withdraw. At Sed-el-Bahr our cannon destroyed some of the enemy's trenches and mortar positions.

"New and important details about events on the other fronts have not yet reached us."

The despatch of the 28th says:—

"In Mesopotamia, the vanquished English troops have not yet been able to stay their retreat before the continual pressure of our flying columns who were sent in pursuit. Here are the details of the battle: The enemy's troops who succeeded on Nov. 11th (old style) in penetrating our advanced positions, were prevented from establishing themselves there by the counter-attacks that we kept up till night. By our violent attacks the next day, also kept up till nightfall, we drove them out of these positions. The threatening movement against the retreating enemy, by one of our other columns the same night, and also our frontal movement, com-

elled the foe to beat a hasty and disordered retreat. The enemy left on the field of battle a large number of dead, wounded and horses, and of munitions of war. The enemy's losses that we have been able to estimate exceed a thousand killed, among them the commander of their cavalry. In these fights we captured from the enemy three mitrailleuses, a large flag, a large quantity of guns and ammunition, and five telegraphic sets of apparatus and war materials. The warriors operating with our pursuing columns captured quantities of things that the enemy threw away on the roads by which they retreated.

"On the Caucasus front, there was nothing to record. A part of our fleet destroyed four Russian sailing vessels in the northeastern part of the Black Sea, and damaged a ship loaded with petroleum and compelled it to run ashore and also bombarded successfully the fortified ports of the enemy on that coast.

"On the Dardanelles front, at Anafarta yesterday our artillery fired effectively on the enemy's positions. The enemy's artillery, two battle ships and a monitor in reply fired ineffectively in various directions. The firing of two battleships at Kemikli Harbor, a cruiser at Aru Bournou and the enemy's land artillery caused no serious disaster. In the Aru Bournou section we destroyed an armored trench of the foe and two mortar positions. Hostile cruisers and gunboats replied without result. At Sed-el-Bahr the night before last there was an intermittent duel of guns and bombs. As the result of the meeting of two tunnels, dug from the two sides, there was an engagement with bombs and rifle-fire. We then destroyed the tunnel in question. On this wing our artillery destroyed a position for land torpedoes."

COMMISSIONS ON ABANDONED GOODS.

The ministry of Interior makes the following announcement:—

"To take charge of the liquidation of the properties abandoned by the persons transported elsewhere by the imperial government, commissions have been formed for the time being, in conformity with the law of Sept. 13, 1331 in the localities hereafter mentioned. Those who claim to have moneys owing them from the persons transported elsewhere, or who have a claim on their abandoned properties, should apply in person or appoint a power of attorney to represent them before the liquidation commissions within a period of two months from the date of formation of these commissions if he be a resident of the empire, or within four months if he reside abroad. In applying to these commissions, the petitioner must prove his claims and have them registered. Claimants are required to choose a domicile in the city where the commission is sitting, so that any and all communications may be readily made to them; furthermore they shall study the law of Sept. 13, 1331, as well as the regulation of October 26, 1331, concerning the method of application of the provisions of said law, in order to be sure of securing their claims in consequence."

There follow the names of about fifty places where these commissions will sit, among these being Adabazar, Adana, Aleppo, Amasia, Angora, Antioch, Bitlis, Caesarea, Diarbekir, Eski Shehir, Erzroum, Harpout (Maamuret-el-Aziz) Konia, Marash, Marsovan, Mersin, Moudania, Nicomedia, Nigde, Tokat, Trebizond, Yalova, Yozgat.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The tramway company has adopted a series of colored rectangles on the sign-boards on the front of their trolleys, in the space previously occupied by the names of the destinations in French. Many of these are in themselves descriptive; as, for instance, the cars for Karakeuy bear a black rectangle, — Kara meaning black; those for the Tunnel bear a hemisphere in black, the shape of the mouth of the tunnel; those for Yedi Koule (Seven Towers) have in the rectangle seven black peaks or triangles; those for Fatih (Mosque of the Conquerer) have the rectangle green, the sacred Moslem color; those for Top Kapou (Cannon Gate) have two cannonballs in the rectangle.

A Milli Agency telegram from Berlin says that Alfred Nossing has published in the *Lokal Anzeiger* a flattering article on Talaat Bey, referring to his unusual energy, statesmanlike qualities, calmness and composure of mind; and saying he may be called the Turkish Bismarck.

THE PROVINCES

The foundations of a mausoleum at Damascus, to be erected over the graves of the three Ottoman aviators, Fethi, Nouri and Sadik Beys, who lost their lives while making the flight from Constantinople to Cairo in March, 1914, were laid last week with great ceremony.

A Red Crescent hospital of 750 beds has been opened at Erzingian; and the Red Crescent hospital at Baghdad has been enlarged from 300 to 820 beds.

OTHER LANDS.

A Milli Agency telegram from Berlin says that the total British losses in officers since the beginning of the war have amounted to 5,559 killed, 11,115 wounded, and 1,556 missing.

General Alexeieff has been decorated with the cross of Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

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