

The Orient.

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INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The College year began on Monday, October 4th, with an attendance considerably larger than at the corresponding date last year, and the enrollment for 1915-16 has already reached almost the total for 1914-15. The number in the College classes is particularly gratifying, a large proportion of the old students having returned and a considerable number of advanced students having entered from other institutions. There are students for all the College classes, and excellent prospects for good-sized graduating classes. The work is already completely organized, and as most of the professors and instructors had remained in Smyrna for the summer, there was no necessity of making shifts to provide temporarily for some of the classes, as was necessary a year ago.

Dean Cass Arthur Reed returned on October 2nd, after an absence of eight and a half months. Mr. Reed went in January to Afion Kara Hissar, on business which unexpectedly prolonged his stay there till May. At that time, he was urgently invited by the Mission to assume the directorship of the Bithynia High School at Bardizag, where he remained through the summer. Professors S. Ralph Harlow and J. Kingsley Birge went to Constantinople in August with their families, who have gone to America, and they are residing at Robert College until they are able to resume their work in Smyrna.

The Young Men's Christian Association has had a most encouraging opening. The first meeting of the year was led by the president, Mr. George Michailides; he spoke of the Student Conference that was held last June in the buildings at Paradise, and of its influence on the lives of the students. This influence was in many cases deep and lasting.

During the past summer, most of the faculty and staff families have remained in their homes on the Campus and the community has been increased by a number of friends from the city, members of the city missions, and others. The summer services were continued in the Common Room of MacLachlan Hall, and the social life of the campus, centered in a weekly Literary Club and around the tennis courts, where several tournaments were run off. Members of the Greek staff assisted the Rev. Dr. X. Moschou of the Evangelical Church of Smyrna in conducting services on the Campus twice a week for Greeks employed on government work near the College.

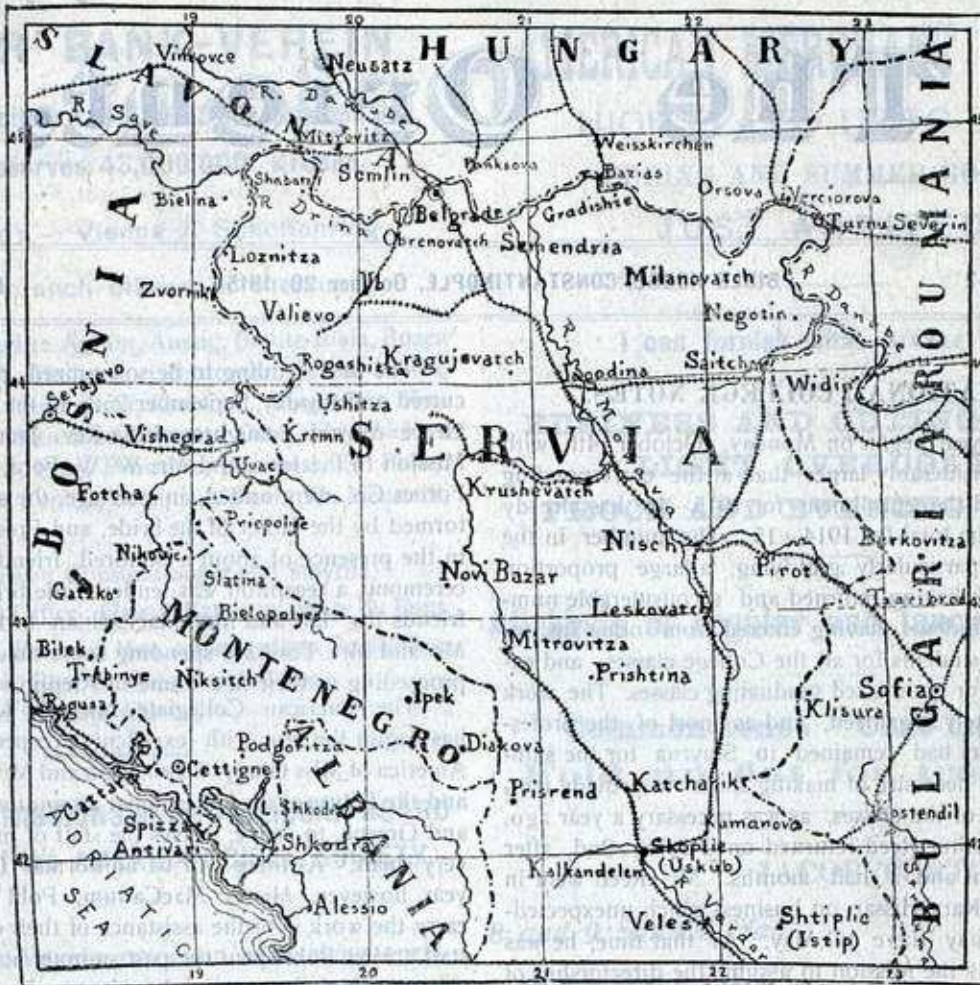
The first wedding to be solemnized on the Campus occurred on Saturday, September 25th, in the Chapel, when Miss Grace Murray, daughter of the Rev. James Murray, of the Mission to the Jews, and Mr. W. W. Ford, of MacAndrews & Forbes Co., were united in marriage, the service being performed by the father of the bride, and President MacLachlan, in the presence of about a hundred friends. Following the ceremony, a reception was tendered the bridal party and their friends by Dr. and Mrs. MacLachlan in Kennarden Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are spending some time in Smyrna before proceeding to their new home in Aleppo.

The American Collegiate Institute for Girls in Smyrna has begun the year with excellent prospects. The return to America of Miss Gladys Stephenson and Miss Jessie McCowen, and the failure of the ladies under appointment, Misses Pinneo and Greene, to arrive, leaves the staff of missionary teachers very small. As there will be no normal training class this year, however, Misses MacCallum, Pohl and Mills hope to carry the work with the assistance of their efficient vernacular staff. Miss Pohl spent the past summer at the capital in Red Crescent work, but returned to Smyrna in September.

R.

AFTERNOON TEA AT THE PERA Y.M.C.A.

Last Friday afternoon the Constantinople Y.M.C.A. entertained its friends at tea in the new home in Pera. A large and representative gathering enjoyed the hospitality of the Association, and everybody was delighted both at the warmth of the greeting extended and at the results of the energies expended in transforming the wing of the Kroecker Hotel into a model Y.M.C.A. building. Dr. Bowen, President of the Association, and Mrs. Bowen, Secretary van Bommel and Mrs. van Bommel, and Secretary Jacob were on hand to greet the guests, and there was much general conversation. Ambassador Morgenthau honored the occasion with his presence, and in response to an invitation by President Bowen spoke a few words of congratulation and expressed his hopes for the future of the organization. Pastor Graf von Lüttichau, of the German Embassy Chapel, and the Countess von Lüttichau were also present. Music was furnished on stringed instruments by members of the Association. The management is to be congratulated on the success of the afternoon, and we wish every prosperity to the Y.M.C.A. in this new building of theirs.



Map illustrating Austro-German-Servian Campaign.

THE GENERAL WAR.

The past week has been marked in the region of Arras by attacks of great vigor by the British and French against the German trenches, especially northeast and east of Vermelles, east of Souchez, and near Roelincourt. On the 14th the attack was preceded by a bombardment of the coast near Ostend by the British monitors, as well as by the artillery north of Ypres. Most of these attacks were successfully repulsed by the Germans. The French attacks in the Champagne district, near Tahure and Souain and Leintrey, have likewise been without any appreciable result. In the Vosges Mountains, the French made numerous attacks on Schratzmaennle, but failed to dislodge the Germans. The latter on the 17th evacuated the western slopes of Hartmannsweilerkopf, after destroying all the trenches there. German aviators dropped 80 bombs on Belfort.

In the northeastern seat of war, the Russian attacks west of Dunaburg and Jacobstadt have been persistent, but apparently unsuccessful. The Germans report taking some Russian positions west of Illuxt and east of Mitau. North and

east and south of Smorgon there have been battles, where the Russian attacks were repulsed.

To the south of Pinsk, the Russians have been dislodged from their positions on the Styr river at several points, north of Rafalowka. East of Tarnopol, in Galicia, the Russians made an attack on the Austrian forces, but were repulsed.

There is not much to report from the Italo-Austrian campaign, except a series of bombardments and attacks by the Italians, all successfully met by the Austrians. The most noteworthy of these were on the Folgaria and Lavarone plateaus and in the region of Tolmein and Görz, and in the northwestern part of the Doberdo plateau. Near the town of Riva, too, on Lake Garda, an attack by Italian troops was repulsed.

Naturally the most interesting field of operations at present is the Servian campaign. Last Wednesday Bulgaria declared war on Servia, asserting that the Servian troops had begun hostilities by crossing the border and attacking the Bulgarians. Three days later, Great Britain declared herself at war with Bulgaria, from October 15th. Thus the reopening of the Austro-Servian campaign which we announced last

week has led to such an extension that Serbia now finds herself attacked by Austro-Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria all at once. The invading armies have been making sensible progress during the week. The Germans under General von Mackensen have captured Semendria and Pozarevatch, besides several fortified points south of Belgrade. The Austrians have compelled the Servian forces in the Machva district to retreat, and have fought several skirmishes on the borders of Montenegro and Herzegovina. The Servians on the 12th crossed the Bulgarian frontier near Bielogradtchik, but were driven back. The Bulgarians have since crossed the frontier at many points, and driven the Servians back all along the line. They have an army across the Timok river moving toward Negotin; another force has captured the eastern outposts of the fortress of Zaitchar, northeast of Nish; still another has taken several important points in Servian territory between Tzaribrod and Pirot, along the railroad. Farther South, the Bulgarians have crossed from the region of Bosilevgrad and Küstendil, and have captured the towns of Egri Palanka and Vranja. The latter is on the Nish-Usküb railroad, which they have thus cut. They have also gone south Küstendil into the Bregalniza valley, and have taken the towns of Tsarevo Selo and Kotchana, in Macedonia. Rain, snow and fog have interfered with the military operations to some extent, but do not seem to dampen the ardor of the soldiers.

On the 14th a fleet of German dirigibles attacked London and Woolwich, dropping many bombs and starting several conflagrations. The German report announces that all the dirigibles returned safely, despite a sharp fire directed against them.

A telegram from Copenhagen of the 13th tells of a fight near Möen Island, in the Baltic Sea south of Copenhagen, between a British submarine and a German cruiser and two German torpedo-boats, when one of the torpedo craft was sunk. The Wolff Agency denies all knowledge of any such fight or the loss of any vessel.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Bulgaria's entry into the maelstrom brings her into line with the Central Powers, and the declaration of war upon her by Great Britain will doubtless be followed by a similar step by the other Entente Powers. The Allied fleet in the eastern Mediterranean has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast on the Aegean, beginning last Saturday morning, so that Dede Aghadj is no longer open. Much interest is centred on the question of the position of Greece and Roumania under these new circumstances. The French and British disembarkation at Salonica has continued, but it is impossible to find out accurately how many troops have been landed. But Greece still declares herself neutral, and so does Roumania. The latter has ordered the calling out of the class of 1916 on October 29th and the retention of those troops under the colors whose term of service would expire in November. A cable despatch states that the Greek steamer

"Vassilevs Constantinos," which left New York Oct. 13 with 2000 reservists on board, was ordered back to New York, the reason being unknown.

Greece again asserts that she has no intention of entering the lists on behalf of Serbia, since the *casus foederis* does not exist. Bulgaria has declared General Radko Dimitrieff, now in the Russian service, a deserter, as he did not respond to the call to arms in Bulgaria; she has also deprived Mr. Madjaroff of his position of Bulgarian Minister to St. Petersburg, for having made statements in Russia derogatory to his country. Prince George of Greece has left Paris on his way to Athens, to offer his services to the King as Vice-Admiral of the fleet. So the plot thickens.

THE LATE SERBO-BULGARIAN WARS.

It is just thirty years since the Servians made their historic attack on Bulgaria and in a very brief time were decisively beaten. The union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria in September of 1885 was the ostensible excuse for the beginning of hostilities; but there existed a predisposition for war. The Servians coveted Widin, and the Bulgarians wished Pirot; and besides, the river Timok, which for considerable distance forms the boundary between the two countries, had changed its course, thus causing a dispute. In addition, a tariff war had begun, which roused bitter feeling on both sides. Serbia was financially in a bad position, and had little to lose by a war; for, according to a Servian proverb, "a naked man will jump far." So that when on November 14th, 1885, King Milan declared war on Bulgaria, the proud Servians believed that it would be simply a triumphal march on Sofia. The main body of the Bulgarian army was far from the Servian frontier, and the roads were already beginning to be blocked with snow. Besides, as soon as the Bulgarian order for mobilization was given, the Russian officers who had been instructing and training the young Bulgarian army, were all withdrawn; and the heavy task of creating a staff and selecting young officers had to be done in front of the enemy. The Servian main army under King Milan crossed the frontier from Pirot towards Sofia, and found the Bulgarian army under the Prince at Slivnitza, half way from the frontier to the capital. Meanwhile another army crossed the Timok, making for Widin. The attack on Slivnitza commenced November 17th, and at the end of three days the invaders were repulsed and defeated. A week later the Bulgarians attacked the Servian forces at Pirot and after two days' fighting occupied that city. The attack on Widin was also fruitless, for the army of the Timok was repulsed with heavy loss. Thus on November 28th ended the fourteen days' war; an armistice was signed, at Pirot, and peace was restored by a treaty signed March 3rd, 1886. This brief but brilliant and decisive campaign unified Bulgaria as nothing else could have done.

The events of the second Balkan war, of 1913, are too fresh in the minds of all to need repetition here. It was what Bulgaria felt to be the injustice of the provisions of the Treaty

of Bucharest that brought on the present conflict. The region now demanded by Bulgaria is so overwhelmingly Bulgarian in population that she feels she can never rest quiet while it is under the rule of Servia or anyone else. Furthermore, Servia had unconditionally promised this region to Bulgaria by the treaty made before the first Balkan war broke out. The outcome of that struggle was such as to make Servia unwilling to abide by her agreement; and Bulgaria says the time has now come for her to carry it out.

THE AIMS OF MISSIONARY EDUCATION.

Commission III. of the World Missionary Conference of 1910, whose vice-chairman was Professor Edward Caldwell Moore, D.D., now President of the American Board, contained some of the most well-known personalities connected with educational work in America; among them Prof. Ernest D. Burton of Chicago University; Prof. Wm. I. Chamberlain of Rutgers College; Miss Grace Dodge of Columbia University Teachers' College, the late President of the Board of Trustees of Constantinople College; President J. F. Goucher of Goucher College, Baltimore; and Dr. George Wharton Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania. In the last chapter of their voluminous and most valuable report, they sum up their conclusions as to the results, aims and needs of missionary education. These are so thought-compelling that we reproduce a part of the conclusions as a help in clarifying the views of those who are engaging in the same work in this country today.

"The functions which education may fill in the work of Christian missions may be summarized under the following heads:—

"(a) Education may be conducted primarily with an *evangelistic* purpose, being viewed either as an attractive force to bring the youth under the influence of Christianity or as itself an evangelizing agency.

"(b) Education may be primarily *edificatory*, in so far as the school has for its object the development of the Christian community through the enlightenment and training of its members.

"(c) Education may be *leavening*, in so far as through it the life of the nation is gradually permeated with the principles of truth. The results of such education are seen in the creation of an atmosphere in which it is possible for the church to live and grow, in the production among the influential classes of a feeling more friendly to Christianity and a greater readiness to consider its claims, in the exhibition of the relation of Christianity to learning, progress and the higher life of men, in the promotion of religious toleration, and in the establishment of a new spiritual basis for the life of society in the place of old foundations which may be passing away. In all these ways and probably others Christian education tends to the elevation of the life of the nation.

"(d) The motive of missionary education may include the philanthropic desire to promote the general welfare of the

people. There may be occasions in which the members of a Christian nation, confronting the situation in another nation, shall be compelled in obedience to the spirit of Jesus to recognize that the needs of this people are so various, so serious, and so pressing, that as Christians they cannot limit their efforts to evangelistic, edificatory, or leavening ministries, but must, to the measure of their ability, extend to them the hand of help in every phase of their life. It may even be necessary for a time to put the stress of effort upon things that have to do with economic or educational conditions in the broader sense of the term; always of course keeping in mind the ultimate aim of Christian missions, the full Christianization of the life of the nation.

"The above paragraph (d) expresses the mind of the majority of the Commission. There was, however, a minority who, without dissenting from any one of the propositions contained under the above heading, were unwilling to include among the objects of missionary education the general philanthropic aim. It seemed to them that Christian educators could best contribute to the general well-being of a country by ministering to the first three aims stated above,—that is to say by the conversion of individuals, by the building up of the Christian community, and by the leavening of the non-Christian society with Christian ideas and ideals. As is also elsewhere suggested they would seek the good of their converts, and contribute to the general economic welfare of society, by promoting industrial training. But it seemed to the minority that to suggest to Christian educators the vaguer philanthropic aim would be to direct them upon a path in which their efforts would lose in intensity, and the definite Christian motive would be weakened, and the positive Christian fruit would be likely to be found wanting.

"We recognize that the question of the degree of emphasis to be laid on each of the different purposes of missionary education that have been enumerated is one that must be determined in each country and from time to time in the light of existing conditions. It seems to us necessary, however, as a matter of general principle to give a quite distinct priority to the first two functions, and, in countries in which a Christian community has already been brought into existence, to give the first place to the building up of the native church. We wish to lay it down that we believe that the primary purpose to be served by the educational work of missionaries is that of training the native church to bear its own proper witness. And inasmuch as the only way in which the native church can bear its own proper witness, and can move forward towards the position of independence and self-government in which it ought to stand, is through native leaders, teachers and officers, we believe that the most important of all the ends which missionary education ought to set itself to serve, is that of training those who are to be the spiritual leaders and teachers of the men of their own nation. Whatever limitations of effort may be necessary in the future, we believe that nothing should be allowed to prevent the fulfilment of this first and greatest of duties."

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

This week the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is holding its one hundred and sixth annual meeting, in connection with the triennial meeting of the National Congregational Council, at New Haven, Conn. The date of the Council meeting is Oct. 20 to 27; that of the American Board is Oct. 26 and 27.

The American Board has already met in New Haven seven times for its annual meeting, the last time having been in 1897. The previous dates were 1814, 1818, 1822, 1831, 1846 and 1872. The preacher for this year is Rev. Ozora S. Davis, D. D., a corporate member of the Board, and President of Chicago Theological Seminary. It is 41 years since the National Council met at New Haven.

In the history of the Board the year now closing has been one of strain and stress, yet of real progress. We await with interest the report of the year's work, confident that it will show advance all along the line, in spite of the world conflict that has affected its labors in so many parts of the twenty missions. According to the latest news we have, the churches in the homeland have responded nobly to the urgent call of the Board and have fully met the expectations of its officers in the way of contributions, in addition to upholding the representatives of the Board at home and abroad with their prayers. We are also confident that an era of still greater prosperity and of increasing responsibility is before the old Board. When this earth returns to itself, and gets over the horrible nightmare of war, men will realize as never before the necessity of spreading the principles of the Prince of Peace, that thus such a catastrophe may not be repeated. And the churches of America will desire to send forth still more of the messengers of peace and goodwill, to carry on their efforts for the betterment of mankind and the spreading of the sweet influences of the Gospel of reconciliation. Let our prayers all unite with those of the friends of the Board everywhere, that this meeting may be one of great power and value

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 12th says :-

"At the Dardanelles, our artillery bombarded the encampment of the enemy in the vicinity of Beuyük Kemikli and inflicted great losses on the enemy. At Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr there was only an exchange of artillery fire and bombs.

"We brought down by our fire a hostile aeroplane that was flying about to reconnoiter in the region east of El Arish, and captured the machine and the aviators."

(Note :- El Arish is on the Mediterranean sea, about a third of the way from Gaza toward the Suez Canal.)

The despatch of the 13th says :-

"At the Anafartas the shells thrown by our cannon did enormous damage to the enemy. At Aru Bournou we destroyed by our artillery fire the mitrailleuse position of the enemy. A hostile torpedo-boat and part of their batteries opened fire on this artillery, but without effect. At Sed-el-Bahr on the right wing during the night before last our patrols made a surprise attack with bombs on the enemy's trenches, inflicting considerable losses and doing damage. The mine that we exploded yesterday in front of our left wing destroyed an important fraction of a hostile trench. The activity of the enemy's hospital ships during the past few days, in spite of the fact that no fight has taken place for some time, demonstrates the fact that the enemy have for a long time been abusing the hospital ships for the transport of troops and ammunition."

The despatch of the 14th says :-

"A part of our fleet a few days ago sank in the vicinity of Sevastopol two loaded Russian steamers. One of these, the 'Cadia,' was loaded with sugar and the other, the 'Kherston,' of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, with butter.

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas yesterday a hostile aeroplane was damaged by our gun fire and fell east of Touz-lou Lake, and was finally destroyed by our artillery fire. At Aru Bournou the enemy fired intermittently against all our positions, but this fire, which lasted for some time, was utterly ineffective. At Sed-el-Bahr the fire of our artillery compelled a hostile torpedo-boat, that was trying to fire on our left wing from near the mouth of Kereviz Valley, to get out of the Strait."

The despatch of the 15th says :-

"At the Dardanelles nothing important took place. In the Anafarta and Aru Bournou sections there was an intermittent exchange of artillery and infantry fire and the throwing of bombs. At Sed-el-Bahr our cannon bombs fired from the right wing started a conflagration in the enemy's trenches. Our artillery silenced the enemy's batteries that had opened fire on our left wing. A conflagration broke out at the hostile camp of Tekke Bournou and lasted an hour."

The despatch of the 16th says :-

"On the Caucasus front we repelled and caused great losses to the hostile forces that tried to attack our positions in the region west of Keutek.

"On the Dardanelles front, nothing took place except local firing. Yesterday at Sed-el-Bahr we destroyed a hostile blockhouse by the effect of a mine that we exploded, as well as by our artillery fire."

The despatch of the 17th says:

"At the Dardanelles the enemy for some time bombarded with their land and sea artillery our positions. As a result of the reply of our artillery, we reduced to silence this ineffective fire of the enemy."

The despatch of the 18th says:—

"There was no incident at the Dardanelles except a brush of patrols and intermittent artillery fire. At Aru Bournou the enemy's land artillery and a torpedo-boat bombarded our positions for some time without gaining anything. We destroyed at Kanli Sert with the help of dynamite a mine shaft that the enemy were digging. At Sed-el-Bahr the day before yesterday during twenty-four hours the enemy wasted more than a thousand shells but accomplished absolutely nothing.

"There has been no important change at the other seats of war."

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

X. GEORGE W. WOOD.

Seldom has a missionary of the American Board been called upon to labor in fields so widely separated and so different from one another, as was Dr. Wood. Singapore, Constantinople, New York, and the Cherokees and Choctaws, Senecas and Ojibways, indicate the variety of his efforts. And though his peculiar humility of mental attitude toward his own ideas and powers prevented his making mention of it, he must have felt grateful to God for having been permitted to labor for all these different peoples.

George Warren Wood was born at Bradford, Mass., Feb. 24, 1814, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832. For a few years he taught at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, studying theology by himself, and later spending some time at Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1836 he received appointment as a missionary of the American Board, and the next spring was ordained. But financial stress was then interfering with the sending out of any foreign workers, and Mr. Wood spent several months in visiting the churches in the interests of missions. He was married in the spring of 1838 and sailed May 25th for Singapore, arriving after a voyage of 115 days. Mrs. Wood died there the next spring, and Mr. Wood returned to America in 1840. The Singapore mission had not proved successful, and was given up; and Mr. Wood was transferred to Turkey. He reached Constantinople May 14th, 1842, where he took up work with Dr. Hamlin in Bebek Seminary. He soon became quite proficient in the use of Armenian, and went into publication work, issuing several valuable books in that language. Returning to America in 1850 because of the health of his wife, he spent two years in visiting the churches, and was then made Corresponding Secretary of the Board, living in New York. It was in this capacity that he made

visits to several of the Indian tribes, from Lake Superior to Indian Territory. In 1863 and 1864 he came out to Turkey for temporary work, visiting several stations, but spending most of the time in Constantinople, helping with the *Avedapper* and in many ways. He visited Syria, Palestine, Central Turkey, European Turkey and Egypt, and then went back to his work in New York. In 1871 he returned to Constantinople, and spent fifteen years more of valuable service here. Advancing years made it necessary for him to give up the work and retire in the summer of 1886, after forty-eight years of missionary service. He made his home with a daughter in Geneseo, N. Y., where he died July 17th, 1901, exactly half a year after Dr. Elias Riggs, whose colleague he had so long been.

During his second period of service in Constantinople, Dr. Wood lived in Scutari, and was closely connected with the work of establishing the "Home School for Girls," which has developed into Constantinople College. He was especially successful in disarming the suspicions of the Armenian clergy in reference to the school enterprise, and in winning their personal regard and friendship.

The following extract from a letter of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin to Dr. Wood, written only a few months before the death of the former, is most characteristic of both men:—

"You and I, Brother Wood, fare differently in the great public world. You, in your exceeding modesty, retire from public view to a certain extent. Your work is more spiritual. I put up a steam engine or make a rat trap, or do scores of material things. People read and say, 'Now there's a fellow who knows how to do something! I like a missionary who can make a rat trap and set the lazy fellows to work.' So I get, at least, distinction from the commonest mechanical work, and you're doing a higher and more blessed work, and known only to the Master! How we shall change places at the Judgment Seat! My work that makes a noise here will have no place there. Only if I have done anything for Christ's little ones he will remember it, although I shall blush to have Him. I am thinking a great deal of the transition which must be near. When humbled with thoughts of being unfit for a holy heaven, I find relief in the full surrender."

Within a year of the date of this letter, both saints had gone to their reward. It was Dr. Wood's lot to await in great infirmity the summons upward. But he was content to wait, and his faith but shone the brighter with the passing years. His beloved wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. H. McNair, and who for thirty-one years had been his companion and helper, passed away just one month later.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, October 24, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Mr. Samuel Anderson,
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, Professor W. S. Murray, Ph.D.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

By an order of the recruiting station at Selimié, two weeks' time is granted to deserters and to those who have not responded to the summons to arms, to join their regiments or regulate their military status. The families of those who fail to respond to this call will be prosecuted by the military authorities and will be exiled to distant parts. The men who do not answer this summons will be dealt with by court martial.

The feast of Kourban Bairam began for the Mohammedans yesterday, and continues four days.

Ahmed Bey Agha Oghlou has been unanimously elected deputy for Afion Kara Hissar by the electors of the second degree in that city.

NOTES.

Rev. Messrs. J. Kingsley Birge and S. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna left on their return to their post yesterday morning by train via Afion Kara Hissar, after a stay of nine weeks here. During the past month Robert College has been glad to avail itself of their help in many ways, and they have made a deep impression on the students as well as the teachers.

Miss Grace Edna Frederick, the fiancée of Mr. Charles H. Riggs, under appointment to Albania, has also received appointment under the American Board to Albania. Both are now studying in the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York City.

Dr. and Mrs. Mark Hopkins Ward, under appointment to Aintab, arrived in Constantinople yesterday morning.

Miss Kate E. Ainslie of Marash, on her way to her home in California this summer, stopped in Canton, China, to visit friends.

Miss Sarah Louise Peck of Adana has been teaching in the public schools of Stephen, Minn., this past year.

Miss Mary L. Daniels of Harpout attended the conference for Christian workers at Northfield, Mass., this summer.

Miss Mary I. Ward of Marsovan and Miss Dora Mattoon of Harpout reached America in time to be present at the wedding of Dr. Mark Ward and Miss Anna T. Rathbun, in New York on August 4th.

Rev. C. Telford Erickson of Albania received the degree of D.D. from Drury College this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Weiffenbach, of Robert College, are the parents of a daughter, Barbara, born in Chicago August 24th. Weight, 10 1/2 lbs.

OTHER LANDS.

M. Delcassé, till now Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, has resigned that post, on the ground of ill health. A Milli Agency telegram from Vienna says that Rotterdam despatches indicate that Sir Edward Gray has placed his resignation in the hands of King George. Another telegram says that Mr. Carson, the British Attorney-general, has resigned. There is talk of M. Briand taking the place vacated by M. Delcassé.

German submarines have of late been very active in the Mediterranean, and have sunk several British and French transports and other steamers.

The engagement is announced of Prince Joachim, youngest of the six sons of Kaiser Wilhelm II. to Princess Maria Augustina, daughter of Prince Edward of Anhalt, brother of the reigning prince.

Telegraphic despatches indicate that President Wilson has agreed to the project of Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, for the increasing of the American standing army by 100,000 men, and the creating of a reserve force of 400,000 men besides. Propositions are also being urged which look toward an added expenditure of \$80,000,000 for the navy.

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