

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 49

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THE BUDGET FOR 1332.

From the articles that have appeared in the local daily press we gather the following facts about the new budget, which has been submitted to Parliament. The total expenditures estimated amount to Lt. 36,817,125.54; and the estimated receipts from all sources amount to Lt. 22,961,688.48. The subdivision of these expenditures is somewhat different in form from what it has been in previous years, so far as the grouping is concerned. It is as follows:

Public debt and personal pensions	
Regular annual Public Debt service	10,078,355
Interest on loans	214,004
Guarantees	253,000
Personal pensions	5,295,858
Total	15,841,217
Civil List, and National Assembly	738,551
Ministry of Finance	
Evkaf Ministry	275,026
Beneficent Institutions	15,180
Hedjaz Vilayet subsidies	53,687
Hedjaz Railroad, and guard for this	95,000
Hedjaz Sanitary service	10,910
Aid to Vilayets	650,000
Aid to families whose supports are in the army	500,000
Scientific and industrial institutions to be started for soldiers' orphans	350,000
Miscellaneous expenses	100,000
Total	2,062,903
Civil and Religious Administrations	
Payments to functionaries	4,621,100
Administrative expenses	3,237,777
Total	7,858,877
Military administrations	10,315,577

The total of debts contracted since 1908 is given as Lt. 52,488,000, of which Lt. 7,948,304 were for the construction of railways, and the other Lt. 44,500,000 for the covering of budgetary deficits. On the other hand, Lt. 9,000,000 of debts contracted previous to 1908, and Lt. 5,000,000 of debts contracted since 1908, have been paid up in full.

The Lt. 214,004 for interest on loans is to pay the interest

on Lt. 9,887,130 borrowed from different financial establishments and from the Ottoman Bank.

As for new loans, since the beginning of this war, there has been secured a loan of Lt. 6,500,000 from the Austrian and German governments; another of two millions from the German government, and another of six millions. Five and a half million liras in paper money have been issued, the security for which is specie in the Public Debt Administration, payable in gold six months after peace is declared. The second installment is secured by German treasury bonds. Other notes will soon be issued, secured by a sum deposited with the Debt Administration, and payable one year after peace is declared.

Of the amount set aside for pensions, Lt. 3,913,628 are for retired soldiers or officers, and soldiers' widows and orphans; Lt. 943,883 for retired civil and religious functionaries and their widows and orphans; and Lt. 438,347 for the *Shurefa*, or descendants of Mohammed, and for the poor.

Concerning the civil and religious administrations, it is remarked that the number of functionaries receiving their salaries from this list is 62,747, of whom 69 % have no more than five liras per month, and only 9 % over ten liras per month. Among the administrative expenses are the cost of issuing the paper money, seed distributed to farmers, expense of striking medals during the war, etc. Also in the ministry of foreign affairs, an increase was due to the establishment of a legation at Berne, and the appointing of new religious functionaries in twelve new *Kazas*. In the department of public works, Lt. 15,000 is added for the draining of the Nilufer river, and Lt. 10,000 as yearly payment for the branch railroad from Alpollou to Kirk Kilise. The ministry of Public Instruction receives an additional Lt. 217,885, bringing up its budget to Lt. 874,290; the increase being for the University and for new schools started.

In regard to the budget for the war expenses, the *Hilal* says: —

"The unexpended sums from the extraordinary credits given to the ministry of war during 1325, 1326 and 1328 were turned over to the budget of 1330; so also the unexpended sums from the ordinary and extraordinary credits for 1330 were turned over to the budget of 1331. The sums not spent during the current year will thus be turned over to the budget of 1332. We have not accorded any credit in the budget of 1332 for the owners of merchandise requisitioned

during the course of the Balkan war or the present war, since we await the end of the war for straightening out these accounts; only we have paid from the budget of the war ministry the needy persons whose means of existence had been requisitioned."

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 29th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, our gunners by their effective fire dispersed the enemy's troops that were seen in the open at the Anafartas. The enemy's guns did not reply. At Aru Bournou the duel of artillery and bombs continues on both sides, especially on the right wing, where the enemy is very active in throwing bombs. Here a hostile torpedo-boat took ineffective part in the land firing of the foe. At Sed-el-Bahr there was a tremendous exchange of bombs. On the left wing the enemy fired about a thousand shells, bombs and land torpedoes, without causing important damage."

The despatch of the 30th says:—

"On the Caucasus front, nothing occurred save patrol encounters.

"On the Dardanelles front an intermittent duel of artillery, bombs and rapid-fire guns continues.

"We have received no important news from the other fronts."

The despatch of December 1st says:—

"In Mesopotamia, our troops continue their hot pursuit of the enemy, so effectively as to transform the English retreat into a complete defeat. We have ascertained that during the fight which lasted from November 23rd to 26th, the enemy had more than 5,000 killed, not counting a large number of officers and soldiers who are missing, scattered as a result of the defeat. It is also ascertained that the wounded carried away simply on one day by ships is estimated at 2,900, among whom was a certain Sir Comotch, political agent at the English staff headquarters. The enemy could not even stay their retreat at the Azizie position, which was recently strongly fortified by them. The enemy tried also to make a stand, aided by a gunboat, fifteen kilometres south of this place; but by a surprise attack of our men last night, the enemy had to retreat hastily to Kout-el-Amara. (This place is 170 kilometres from Baghdad.) The town of Azizie and its environs are full of ammunition and provisions belonging to the enemy. The destruction of a part of the abandoned supplies, as well as the enormous number of officers' accoutrements and war material left on the battle-field show the completeness of the enemy's defeat. Aside from this we captured a gunboat that they could not take away in their flight, as well as a steel pontoon and a boat loaded with provisions and ammunition. We saw the enemy throw into the Tigris as they fled a large number of ammunition cases. The English, to hide their defeat, have proclaimed to the population that an armistice was agreed upon with us. But the close pursuit of the enemy by our troops frustrated this scheme. Of the four aeroplanes

that we have captured from the enemy, two have been repaired and have made flights over the enemy.

"On the Caucasus front, in an engagement yesterday between our flying columns and the enemy, the latter had 250 killed and fled eastward.

"At the Dardanelles, our patrols brought back with them the barbed wire entanglements from in front of a hostile trench, with a few prisoners. Yesterday the enemy fired ineffectively with their land and sea artillery for a while in certain directions. Our artillery in reply fired on the enemy's troops in the open, and on their camp, and destroyed their ammunition wagons. At Aru Bournou firing of artillery, infantry, mitrailleuses and bombs keeps up. At Kanli Sert the foe tried to repair the trenches that our guns had destroyed but were prevented by our fire. In the afternoon a cruiser tried to bombard our positions but withdrew on the reply of our artillery. At Sed-el-Bahr there was an intermittent fire. Our guns silenced a hostile battery that was trying to bombard the Asiatic coast. In the afternoon a battleship of the 'Agamemnon' type opened fired in the direction of Kilid Bahr; some shells fell on the neighboring hospital, killing four soldiers and wounding twenty. A hostile aeroplane flying over Kaba Tepe had to retreat before the fire of our armored aeroplane that we started up."

The despatch of the 2nd says:—

"Caucasus front:—The snowfall, which in places amounts to three metres high, and violent windstorms have commenced; and the operations on this front are limited to unimportant patrol encounters.

"Dardanelles front:—Intermittent artillery duel and hot contests of bombs at certain points. At the Anafartas two battleships and at Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr two cruisers participated for a while in the firing from their land batteries. Our gunners replied effectively to the land firing and did important damage to parts of their trenches and the hostile troops in the open, destroyed a mitrailleuse position at the Anafartas and some bomb stations at Aru Bournou. Besides, our gunners hit a cruiser with two shells in the bow and another shell on the bridge, as it was shelling the coasts at Sed-el-Bahr, and made it cease firing and withdraw. Our aeroplane attacked a torpedo-boat that had gone ashore on the north coast of the Gulf of Saros, three kilometres west of Cape Iridje. Yesterday the enemy dropped bombs on the steamer 'Reshid Pasha,' without doing any damage, though this ship, by its color, shape and visible signal, is known by the enemy to be a hospital ship."

The despatch of the 3rd says:—

"Mesopotamian front: The enemy, taking refuge under the protection of their gunboats, are trying to escape from the pursuit of our troops; but each stop they make is changed into a flight by our violent attacks. Two days ago in the morning an attempt of this sort by the enemy cost them dear, and compelled them to leave in our hands several hundred prisoners, two barges loaded with food, a ship, two gunboats, two caissons, and a large quantity of war material. Among the prisoners, almost all English, was a commander,

a captain, and an aviator lieutenant. The two gunboats we captured, the 'Kemed' and the 'Firikless,' are considered the most powerful English ships of this sort, and are armed, the former with ten guns and the latter with four, of 10 1/2 and 7 1/2 (feet?) long, and three rapid-fire guns. Most of these guns we captured in good condition. We have already begun to use the 'Firikless' against the enemy. Our losses in this fight were about 200 killed and wounded. The forces that we sent from north of Kout-el-Amara did quite severe damage from that side against the enemy by attacking their flank as they retreated.

"No news worth giving has come from the Caucasus front.

"Dardanelles front: All sorts of firing continues, intermittent and sometimes prolonged. Many cruisers at Anafarta, a torpedo-boat and a monitor at Aru Bournou, and a battleship and a monitor at Sed-el-Bahr, taking part with the land firing, ineffectively bombarded our positions. Our artillery dispersed two battalions of infantry going to Kutchuk Kemikli, started a conflagration in the enemy's camp at Beuyuk Kemikli, and blew up the ammunition stores of a battery in the region of Lale Baba Tepe. Heavy firing by our artillery silenced a heavy battery of the enemy south of Azmak Dere. One of our aeroplanes that we sent out against a hostile aeroplane that was directing the fire of the warships, forced the latter to descend. At Sed-el-Bahr, on the right wing and at the centre, fierce bomb-conflicts. The enemy fired a large number of torpedoes against our centre and left wing. Our artillery dispersed and injured a hostile battalion that was drilling.

"The enemy, who, as we reported yesterday, attacked with aeroplane bombs our hospital ship 'Reshid Pasha,' and so openly refused to recognize the Geneva flag and signals, approved and sanctioned by international agreements, at the same time does not hesitate to protect by the same flag their military transports of all sorts, to protect them from our fire; and, to deceive us, transports separately by night the arms of the healthy soldiers that are embarked during the day on hospital ships. This method of action shows clearly their impotence and feebleness, and the degree of respect they show to the most elementary rules regarding the rights of war."

The despatch of the 4th says:—

"Mesopotamian front:— Our troops made a march of 25 kilometres the day before yesterday in continuing the pursuit of the enemy, who fled in confusion. We occupied the site called Bagh Kale, west of Kout-el-Amara and very close to it, the enemy being unable to put up a resistance to us. We here captured a tug, the Elsayon, as well as a barge of 250 tons loaded with provisions, ammunition and supplies for winter; we also took some prisoners at this place. In the course of but one week we have captured 8 officers and 520 soldiers. We have re-named the gunboat 'Firikless' which we captured in good condition, the 'Selman Pak.' The English had massacred the keeper and the servants at the grave bearing the name of this saint.

"Caucasus front:— Nothing new.

"Dardanelles front:— The usual land and sea firing of the enemy was ineffective because of the violent reply of our artillery. The hostile transport at Kemikli Harbor was struck by one of our shells and ran aground; and a torpedo-boat had to withdraw from that harbor because of our fire. At Aru Bournou we destroyed a hostile mitrailleuse at Kanli Sert. At Sed-el-Bahr the night before last there was a bomb duel. At the centre and on the left wing the enemy fired a large number of torpedoes. Our artillery struck four times the bow and bridge of a hostile battleship that was firing from the Gulf of Saros in the direction of Kavak Keuprü, and obliged it to cease firing and withdraw. A torpedo-boat that tried to get near the islands in this gulf was compelled by our fire to flee.

"Our aviators have had brilliant successes these days. One of our armored airships, with Ali Riza Effendi as pilot and Orkhan Effendi as observer, succeeded in bringing down near Sed-el-Bahr a hostile aeroplane, and by attacking with bombs compelled a hostile cruiser that was aiding a grounded torpedo-boat to retire. It then opened a rapid-fire gun on the soldiers on the decks of the cruiser and the torpedo-boat. When attacked in the interval by a hostile aeroplane, it succeeded in bringing that one down. This same aeroplane on the 2nd attacked a hostile monitor that had opened fire on our positions; and by successfully throwing bombs on it, made it stop firing."

The despatch of the 5th says:—

"Mesopotamian front:— The defeated troops of the enemy have gathered in the fortified positions prepared in advance at Kout-el-Amara. Our troops approached within two hours' distance of Kout-el-Amara, and pressed the enemy from north and west. In consequence the hostile detachments on the other side of the city embarked on their boats. Between Bagh Kale and Kout-el-Amara we captured in good condition a small boat of the enemy, full of ammunition, and took some prisoners. We saw a large number of bodies of the enemy thrown into the river.

"Dardanelles front:— At the Anafartas, our gunners in reply to the enemy's land and sea fire, violently and successfully bombarded their infantry and artillery positions. At Aru Bournou the night before last, a hostile torpedo-boat opened fire in different directions. Yesterday there was a duel of artillery and bombs. Two hostile transports off Aru Bournou had to withdraw because of this firing. At Sed-el-Bahr two mines that we set off before our right wing rendered useless the enemy's mine. The foe opened against this wing a hot fire of infantry and bombs. In the afternoon the enemy's artillery, a monitor, a battleship and a cruiser bombarded our positions violently and continuously. On the left wing, feeble infantry firing. Here the enemy threw a great quantity of torpedoes. One of our aeroplanes, with Lieut. von Hansen as pilot and Von Schilling as passenger, attacked a hostile monitor and compelled it to stop firing."

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

XVII. EDWIN E. BLISS.

The name of Bliss is most honorably connected with the annals of missions in Turkey. Besides President Daniel Bliss, of Beirut, there are the Bliss brothers, who, after serving in various places, were at length located side by side at the Capital. Dr. Edwin Bliss was the elder, his brother Dr. Isaac Bliss, who was five years younger than he, came to Turkey four years later than he, and died four years before him. Both of them were among the pillars of the evangelical work in this country.

Edwin Elisha Bliss was born in Putney, Vt., April 12, 1817, but the home of his parents for the greater part of their lives was Springfield, Mass. Here Edwin prepared for college, at the Springfield High School, and then he went to Amherst, graduating in the famous class of 1837, with such giants as Henry Ward Beecher, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Richard S. Storrs, H. J. Van Lennep and Daniel W. Poor. Mr. Bliss taught for two years in Amherst Academy, and then went to Andover Theological Seminary. While he was there, his sister Emma married his classmate Henry J. Van Lennep, and went out to Smyrna, dying there within a year, as mentioned in our issue of last week in connection with the sketch of Dr. Van Lennep. Mr. Bliss graduated from the Seminary in 1842, and in February, 1843, was ordained as a missionary of the American Board, and a few days later married Miss Isabella Holmes Porter, and sailed with her in March for this country. The bark in which they crossed to Smyrna met with favoring breezes, and made the trip in only thirty-six days. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss had expected to go to work among the Nestorians; but their way seemed to be blocked, so they stayed in Trebizond and studied Armenian and found plenty to do among that race. In 1851 there was call for a missionary to go to Sivas; and Mr. Bliss expected to go there; but again he was to stop short of his destination, for there was so wide an open door at Marsovan that it seemed essential that he remain there. Marsovan became his station for five years. When he first arrived there, nine families had been organized already into a distinct Protestant community, and a much larger number attended the meetings regularly. Mr. Bliss was cordially welcomed, and for the first month preached every evening during the week, and twice on Sundays to audiences ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty. This brought on persecution by the Gregorians, till the little flock was almost annihilated. An attempt was made to drive Mr. Bliss away, but finally the bitterness was overcome, and the congregation began to prosper. In 1856, the failing health of Messrs. Riggs and Dwight at Constantinople made it necessary for both to leave temporarily, and Mr. Bliss was called to take up part of the work they dropped. He was engaged mainly in evangelistic and touring work. The following year he accompanied Rev. A. L. Long and Mr. Prettyman in a tour of exploration in Bulgaria, they having been sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Board to open a mission for the

Bulgarians. They visited Varna, Shumla and Rustchuk; and Mr. Bliss was very favorably impressed with the Bulgarians whom he then saw for the first time.

In May, 1860, Mr. Bliss attended the annual meeting of the Northern Armenian Mission, at Harpout, passing through his old station of Marsovan on the way. Persecution had yielded, and the Evangelical Christians were not molested by their Gregorian brethren.

Dr. Bliss's chief work in Constantinople was literary, and for a dozen years he was the editor of the *Avedaper*; but he never allowed any other work to interrupt his close touch and warm cooperation with the evangelistic efforts of his fellow-workers. Dr. Washburn wrote of him:—"He always had a keen appreciation of the fact that the great work of evangelization in Turkey could only be done by natives of the country, and a corresponding interest in the native churches and pastors as well as in the people individually. He never judged them harshly. He never forgot them. He never looked down upon them, or looked upon them as simply his 'helpers.' He felt that he was here to help them, and in every question of support or of education, his sympathies were always with them." Dr. Washburn states that a visit of Dr. Bliss to his father's house, during his first furlough in America, was the beginning of his own interest in the missionary work. Dr. Bliss then impressed him as a wonderfully good man, and as agreeable as he was good.

He was a man of sound judgment and unbiased common sense; simple and most deeply religious in his private life, extremely modest and devoting himself for nearly half a century strictly to his missionary work. He was beloved and honored and trusted by the native brethren as well as by his missionary associates.

His death occurred December 20th, 1892, after he had for many months been laid aside from his work by great feebleness. Two days later a large number of friends gathered at the Scutari chapel to pay their last respects to his memory, President Washburn conducting the service. His body rests in the Ferikeuy cemetery. Mrs. Bliss survived him nearly five years, passing away at Amherst, Mass., March 30, 1897.

A son, Rev. William D. P. Bliss, has been engaged in social work in America, and is the editor of the *Encyclopædia of Social Reform*. Two daughters followed him in missionary work in Constantinople, and a third married Mr. Langdon S. Ward, treasurer of the American Board, five of whose children have entered missionary work in Turkey and two more in China.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, December 12, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington
CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

DECEMBER 8, 1915

EDITORIAL.

It is with sincere and deep regret that we record the decision to which the management of THE ORIENT has been compelled to come, to suspend the paper beginning with the first of January next. There will accordingly be only three more issues besides the present one, before the paper takes a vacation. It is not because of any lack of appreciation, nor from any outside discouragement, that we are compelled to stop the issuing of the weekly. But the financial burden on the resources of the American Board has for some time been a matter of concern to the business management; and under the present circumstances it has been thought best to wait till there is a better financial outlook before resuming publication. There is no thought whatever of giving up the paper altogether; and we would emphasize here the fact that this is merely a suspension, and not a definite stopping. We trust that when the time comes for the resumption of our weekly issues, we may have the pleasure of having again on the subscription list not only all the present subscribers but also some who have become disappointed with the paper in recent times and have stopped their subscriptions, and also many new ones. We make no definite announcement now as to time of resumption, but we trust it may be just as soon as we can see our way clear to start in with good prospect of its not being such a financial burden on the Board. It is a real hardship to give it up at the present time, when so large a portion of its constituency has shown a most heartily appreciated loyalty to the paper. And we are confident that our friends will again rally to its support just so soon as it seems best to begin again.

There are quite a few persons who have paid in advance for the paper beyond the end of the current year. In fact, some have subscribed for a term of two to five years, or even more. To all such we offer the option of receiving back a proportionate amount of their cash now, or having their pay-

ment go on from the resumption of the paper whenever that shall be. In either case, a statement of account will be sent to all such, giving the amount to the credit of each.

We understand that similar conditions have led the management of the *Association Quarterly* to take a similar step, and that after the issue just coming out this organ of the Christian Associations will also take a vacation. The two papers can condole with each other, and together wish for better success later.

Although the usual notices relative to topics for the universal Week of Prayer have not yet arrived for distribution, we hope the various churches and communities will go on and make their preparations for the observation of the first week of the New Year, as usual, as a season of special united prayer for the Divine blessing. In case any wish to follow a line of subjects of their own, there is not the least objection to their doing so, and this has often been done. But the universal topics will be probably about the same as in previous years, with prayers asked for national blessings, for blessings on schools, churches, the young, the church universal, on city, home and foreign missions, etc. At least let it be a time of united and fervent prayer, wherein all who can may join.

THE GENERAL WAR.

No signal change has been reported this week along the western battle-front. British monitors have bombarded Westende, and the Germans have had one or two minor successes on land. General Joffre has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the armies of France.

The German official despatches acknowledge the capture by the Russians of a division commander during the Russian attack on Nobel, southwest of Pinsk, as a result of which the German and Austro-Hungarian forces were forced to retire from their positions near Koslince and Czartorysk.

The Italians have been continuing their attacks on Gorice and Tolmein, but have not yet succeeded in driving the Austrians back, and have themselves lost heavily. There has been no noteworthy progress on this front.

In the campaign against the Servians and Montenegrins, the most notable advance is in the evacuation of Monastir by the Servians and its occupation by the Bulgarians. Plevlie in northern Montenegro, has also been captured by the Austrians, who with the Germans are advancing from Mitrovitz toward Ipek, and fighting now on the Montenegrin frontier.

A British destroyer struck a mine on the Dogger Bank and sank, only five of the crew being saved. A British coast guard ship is reported sunk off the Egyptian coast by a German submarine. The Austrian cruiser "Novara" with several destroyers attacked and sank several steamers and sailing ships that were unloading war materials at San Giovanni di Medua, in Albania. The Austrian destroyer "Dinar" attacked and sank a French submarine, capturing its commander, two officers, and 26 men.

A DESPERATE SITUATION.

Under this heading the *Hilal* says editorially:—

The events that are taking place with such amazing rapidity, bring only disappointment and disillusion to our enemies. Some two weeks ago one of the members of the House of Lords asked the Asquith Cabinet the following question: "Has the Government received a report from General Munro, advising England to give up the Dardanelles enterprise?" To this question, which doubtless annoyed the members of the Cabinet, Lord Lansdowne replied: "The government has in fact received such a report, but it judged as insufficient the reasons given by General Munro for relinquishing a military policy on which depend such large interests. In this connection the minister of war, Lord Kitchener was asked to visit the spot and find out exactly the true situation; and we must await the return of Lord Kitchener."

This gentleman, we know, has now returned to London. No one knows yet exactly what were the impressions he brought back from his trip; but one may judge of their nature by recalling what has been going on since then.

To sum up, since the trip of Lord Kitchener, the annihilation of Serbia is an accomplished fact; there is no longer any Serbia; there is only a Servian king without a throne or crown, a Servian government with nothing to govern, and commanders with no army to command.

The Anglo-French forces sent to Macedonia have arrived as usual too late, and in insufficient force; they are shut up in the region of Monastir, in danger of being annihilated in their turn; so that the writer in *La Guerre Sociale* is right in saying that the great question is no longer how to save Serbia, but how to save Sarraïl and his troops.

But this is only the least of the disappointments. Greece refuses with increasing insistence to accede to the last demands of the Ententists; she will neither abandon her Macedonian territory to them nor send away her army; she wishes to remain benevolent toward them, but will not push this benevolence to the point of servility; so that her consent in principle to not disarming the Ententist troops and to allowing them liberty in her territory, is modified by her refusal to come to an agreement as to the guarantees to be given as to this.

To all this has just been added the wonderful victory that we have won over the English in Mesopotamia. Lord Kitchener had the misfortune to announce to the English national assembly the approaching triumphal entry into Baghdad; in place of that, the English have suffered the greatest defeat and have been driven back 180 kilometres distance from Baghdad! The English advance toward that city has left no trace behind save the violation of sanctuaries and the murder of religious men, — which will be an everlasting disgrace to the English brow. Yet this is not the first time it has been soiled with such a stain. All will remember the act of incredible savagery that the English war minister, Kitchener, committed once in the Soudan, in digging up the ashes of saints and throwing them on the trash-heap. But this

time, at least, the crime has not remained unpunished; the 5,000 English killed, and the quantity of booty taken, are the prompt punishment of the crime.

And as a practical result of these deceptions, great moral depression is felt among French and English. At Paris, as at London, they are loudly demanding that the ventures at Dardanelles and in Macedonia be given up. The French at least do not wish to be any longer blind instruments in the hands of the English. Very visible friction is noticeable between the allies; and the time is not far distant when this concealed coldness will come to light, and France, understanding at last how she has been duped, will decide to separate her destinies from those of an ally who has thus far done nothing but fool her.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

5th Session, December 2nd. The elections of two new deputies, for Sparta and Bourdour, were made valid. A telegram to the Chamber from the Hungarian Chamber of deputies was read, expressing their sincere friendship for their sister nation and for the Ottoman heroes now fighting in the armies. Some administrative rules for the Chamber's working were adopted, also certain bills. It was decided to meet hereafter twice a week.

6th session, Dec. 6th. Two recently elected deputies took the oath of office. Several bills were sent to committee and three were passed through their second reading. Three more, referring to the needs of the Capital, were tabled so that the civil officials concerned might be present when they are discussed. Article 179 of the penal code, as modified by the commission on justice, was adopted; and several other bills were passed through their first reading.

RULES FOR THE SALE OF SUGAR.

The prefecture of the city has issued the following new regulations as to the purchase of sugar:—

1. Some time ago, six or seven grocers were designated in each municipal district, authorized to furnish sugar for the sick and for nursing children.

2. Sugar is to be furnished to the sick on prescription of the municipal physicians, and to children on certificate from the council of elders in that quarter.

3. Prescriptions signed by physicians whose name is not known by the physician-in-chief of the municipality are valid for once only, after the physician-in-chief shall have put his seal on such.

4. The municipal authorities are charged with seeing to the application of the rules concerning sugar.

5. Those who find difficulty with the municipal authorities may appeal to the prefecture.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has conferred on General Enver Pasha, minister of war, the grand cross of the Order of St. Alexander.

THE PROVINCES

The minister of interior, Talaat Bey, went last week to Angora, and inspected the portion of the new railroad from there toward Sivas which has been extended as far as Assi Yozghad, about thirty-five kilometres eastward. Later he left Angora by special train for Konia.

The victory of the Turkish forces over the British in Mesopotamia is becoming known as the battle of Ctesiphon. This was the name of a Parthian city, the remains of which are about twenty miles southeast of Bagdad, on the Tigris river. It was founded before the Christian era, and was at one time one of the great capitals of the East, but has been in ruins since the 7th century A.D.

An electric lighting plant has been installed at Eski Shehir.

NOTES.

Miss Frances C. Gage arrived last week Tuesday evening from Marsovan, and expects to remain in Constantinople for some time.

The wedding of Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., of Constantinople, and Mrs. Fish occurred at Montclair, N.J., November 3rd. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D., assisted by Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D.

Rev. Ernest C. Partridge and family of Sivas are spending the winter in Oberlin, Ohio. Among those studying at Oberlin this year are Messrs. Carl C. Compton, Walter N. James, Lyman V. L. Cady and George De F. White, all formerly of Marsovan.

Prof. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., formerly of Robert College, has brought out a new book, entitled "Paris Reborn." It is published by the Century Co., New York.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest W. Riggs and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Ira Pierce and child, Miss Mary W. Riggs and Miss Campbell left Harpout on Nov. 15th on their way to America by way of Aintab and Beirut.

OTHER LANDS.

The Khedive Abbas Hilmi Pasha underwent an operation last week in Geneva for the extraction of a bullet that he has carried since the attempt on his life last year. The bullet was successfully removed.

Lord Kitchener has returned to London and resumed his duties as head of the department of war.

The Kaiser paid a visit last week to Vienna.

The Austrian Emperor has accepted the resignations of the ministers of interior, commerce, and finance, and has made two of them members of the House of Lords, and the third a baron.

A Berlin telegram tells of the serious illness of the young Tsarevitch of an affection of the thyroid gland.

The British and French governments have secured a loan from a syndicate in America, amounting to \$500,000,000, payable in five years at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

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