

The Orient.

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SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement week began June 13th with the baccalaureate sermon by President Bliss from the text in Romans vii : 19, a text most apt for the occasion and the times. There was no English service in the city that Sunday, all joining in worship at the College. A farewell service for the departing teachers was held in the evening.

On the 14th the annual prize declamation contest of the School of Arts and Sciences was held in West Hall auditorium and the "Tennessee" band furnished the music, and Captain Decker acted as one of the judges.

On Tuesday afternoon the graduation exercises of the Nurses' Training School were held and the auditorium of West Hall was filled with friends of the two nurses who took their diplomas. Professor Arthur Dray, of the School of Dentistry, delivered an eloquent address in English and Dr. Assir Bey of the military hospital gave them good counsel in Arabic. Again we were favored with delightful music by the "Tennessee's" band.

Wednesday the 16th was the great day of the week, of the year. The Alumni luncheon, to which all the professors and instructors were bidden, was served in the great and beautiful "common room" of West Hall at 1 o'clock. Murad Bey Baroody, B.A., Pharm. M., president of the alumni association, was the toast master and among others called for speeches from Dr. F.J. Bliss, Dr. Adams, Prof Reed, Mr. Jurjus Khuri and then President Bliss summed up the most unique year in the history of the College, showing how we had gone forward, outlined the plans and hopes for the future and showed how great had been the service of the College to the empire especially the past year, and he set the watchword for the future as "Forward."

At 4 o'clock the procession formed in the halls of West Hall. Dr. Adams was the grand marshal and he was followed by kavasses of the American Consulate-general bearing the coveted diplomas, then came the Vali and Consul-general Hollis, Captains Decker and Blakeley, next officers of their ships, government officials, guests and then the alumni in order of their classes, followed by the candidates for degrees by schools and finally the faculty in cap and gown and various hued hoods in the inverse order of their seniority. The "Tennessee" band grouped under the great banyan tree by

the Assembly Hall played a march as this long procession wended its way. It was unusual not to have our friends of the Imperial Examining Commission with us, but the war has given them imperative duties in the field and their visit must be postponed for the present.

Some one has asked "What is so rare as a day in June?" This day was not rare, it was "well done," with the mercury at 92 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, a most unusual performance for Beirut June weather, but a sirocco blew in from the north-east and we could not stop it. Nevertheless it had no effect on the crowd. Every seat was taken and all standing room occupied by the fanning multitude.

Palms, nothing but palms were the decorations, and never have they been used more effectively. Red and white bunting, the college colors, supplemented, and the Stars and Stripes and the Star and Crescent were draped side by side over the organ.

Rev. F. E. Hoskins, D.D., of the Syria Mission, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Mr. Haroutunian read a Turkish address of welcome to the Vali and officials, and then the honor men of the various schools delivered their orations. Mr. Yusuf Hajjar B.A., spoke on "War and Medicine," Mr. Louis Hekimian on "Honesty in Pharmacy," Mr. Iskandar Nasif, B.A., on "Dentistry and Health." Then the college orchestra rendered a selection, after which Mr. Jibrail Katul of the School of Arts and Sciences spoke on "National Progress." More music followed, the college glee club rendering in Turkish the National Anthem, with its composer, Mr. Wadi Sabra, a former S.P.C. student, at the organ.

Then President Bliss donned his mortar board and announced that he was ready to confer degrees by the authority vested in him and in the faculties of the various departments of the university; and the representatives of the several schools in turn presented the eager candidates. The president welcomed them to their various degrees and gave each man his diploma with one hand and a hearty hand grasp of congratulation with the other. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon 19; 3 took the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery (all B.A. men); and 1, and he the first to do so, received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy; 9 became Masters of Pharmacy; 1 took his M.A. in course; and 18 became Bachelors of Arts; 4 candidates received the Advanced, and 3 the Preliminary Normal Certificate. The registrars next announced the prizes and certificates of merit, and then President Bliss in French

addressed the Vali, Bekir Sami Bey, who graciously replied, expressing the debt the country owes the College for the services it has rendered.

All stood and joined in singing "Alma Mater," which is set to the beautiful air of "Annie Lisle," and in the hush that followed the President pronounced the benediction.

Immediately after the graduation exercises the seniors of Arts and Sciences planted their cedar tree and read their poems and delivered more orations. It was a beautiful hour in the golden light that adorned the blue Mediterranean and lovely Lebanon.

Examinations began next day for the lower classes and continued until the end of the term. The Preparatory Department held its commencement exercises on June 22nd graduating 45 from the Fifth Form; and on the 23rd the Junior School of the Preparatory Department held its Class Day Exercises, and College closed on June 24th.

W. B. A.

WARSAW.

The Polish capital toward which the German and Austrian armies are slowly but steadily moving, has had a sad and chequered career. Its early history is uncertain, but it is related that Conrad, Duke of Mazovia, built a castle on the site of Warsaw in the 9th century. It is supposed to have been fortified by Casimir the Just in the 11th century, and from 1224 till 1526 it was the residence of the dukes of Mazovia. It then became annexed to the kingdom of Poland and when Poland and Lithuania became united, it was chosen as the royal residence. From the 17th century on, many nations and kings have striven for its possession. Charles Gustavus of Sweden took it in 1655, but the Poles retook it the next year, only to lose it again almost immediately. Again in 1702 the Swedes under Charles XII. captured it, but the following year peace was made with Poland and the city returned to the Poles. The Russians found occasion to take possession of the city in 1764, and a few years later the kingdom was partitioned for the first time. In 1791, however, the new constitution came into force, and Poland again lifted up her head. Only three years later, the Russian general Suwaroff took Warsaw and the city was sacked with great cruelty. The kingdom of Poland was now at an end, and the third division took place, giving Warsaw to Prussia. In 1806 the town was occupied by the troops of Napoleon, until after the peace of Tilsit the Duchy of Warsaw was formed, and the city enjoyed nearly two years of independent life, before it was in 1809 in the possession of the Austrians for nearly six weeks. It regained its independence then until 1813, when the Russians finally took it and have occupied it ever since. In 1830 and 1831 the Poles tried to revolt, and Warsaw was besieged and suffered greatly until the revolt was cruelly put down. The city was under severe military rule for twenty-five years. Again in 1862 and 1863 there were revolutionary attempts in Warsaw and vicinity, and the

Russians determined to crush the power of the clergy, the landed nobility and the turbulent Warsaw artisans. Executions, banishments to Siberia and confiscations followed. Scientific institutions, high schools, monasteries and nunneries were closed, and the University was completely Russified, all lectures ever since then being in the Russian language.

Warsaw is well situated on the left bank of the Vistula River, which is navigable from here down. It is the third city in importance in Russia, and is one the pleasantest cities in Europe. It has more than 160 palaces, many large churches and beautiful public gardens.

The population has grown rapidly, from 161,000 in 1860 to 276,000 in 1872; 436,750 in 1887, and 756,426 in 1901. One third of the total population are Jews, and there were before the war over 25,000 Germans there. The chief industry has been in iron and steel, and large quantities of rails are produced. The other manufactures are boots and shoes, carriages, artistic house decorations, etc. There are also held here annually two fairs, one for wool and one for hops.

The defences of Warsaw consist of the Alexander citadel and the Sliwicki fortress, the latter protecting the bridge across the Vistula; there are besides a number of modern fortifications at some distance from the town, centering in the fortress of Modlin, or Novo Georgievsk, 20 miles north of Warsaw, and Ivangorod, 60 miles to the southeast. In times of peace, Warsaw was the headquarters of three army corps.

MODERN MILITARY WOUNDS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

The use of guns in warfare is said to have originated in China, the earliest form of gun having consisted of an iron pipe closed at one end except for a small hole left for the ignition of the powder, a round smooth pebble constituted the projectile. Both gun and projectile have undergone a wonderful evolution, and the character and treatment of wounds due to firearms have varied accordingly. As an example may be taken the perforating chest wounds of our civil war, in which death occurred in the large majority, due to the use of the large Minie ball, as compared with the statistics of two of our Red Cross hospitals where death has occurred in only 6% of the cases of perforating wounds of the chest that have reached us.

As in former wars of recent centuries, so in the present war the great majority of wounds are due to the rifle bullet, whether fired from the ordinary service rifle or from the machine gun. Next in importance comes the shrapnel shell, and then the bayonet. Wounds due to swords, knives, pistols, bombs dropped from aeroplanes and land mines are comparatively rare. Injury to the lungs from poisonous gases are a feature of the present conflict, but have not been encountered thus far in this theatre of hostilities. It will be found convenient to discuss wounds and their treatment in the order of their frequency, as follows:—

1. *The rifle bullet.* Until the advent of smokeless powder the military bullet in use in most armies was of large calibre (0.45–0.58 inch diameter) and made of lead hardened with tin. The velocity was comparatively slow, about 1300 feet per second, and the trajectory was high,—that is the curve described by the bullet was considerable in order to overcome the rapidity of the drop after the bullet had sped the first hundred yards. The range of effectiveness was limited to 500–700 yards, as beyond that range a very slight error in sighting would cause the bullet to land several feet above or below the bullseye. The black powder then in use usually failed to heat the bullet sufficiently to sterilize it, and the grease with which it was coated added to its septic character. At close range it was a very destructive missile, smashing the bones and lacerating the tissues, but being soft it was easily deformed by protective barricades, such as mattresses, cotton bales, wooden stockades, trunks of trees and thin iron bulwarks. At long range it had little penetration and tended to flatten against the bones instead of breaking them.

With the advent of the repeating rifle and later of smokeless powder it became necessary to alter considerably the size and composition of the bullet. The large cartridge was too cumbersome for the repeating mechanism, and the leaden bullet not tough enough to resist the terrific force of the smokeless powder, which caused some fusion of the metal with failure to take the rifling, resulting in wild and ineffective shooting. In order to give the necessary weight and hardness a casing of nickel or copper alloy was applied over the soft leaden core, which not only preserved the form and accuracy of the bullet but greatly increased its penetration. The modern small calibre, high-velocity bullet, weighing not half what the old style ball did, naturally enjoys a much flatter trajectory and increased range. The earlier cartridge gave a velocity of about 2000 feet per second and the bullet was capable of penetrating 58 pine boards each $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick, set up an inch apart, as against 18 penetrated by the old leaden bullet. The head of the jacketed bullet was rounded, with the centre of gravity in the centre of the bullet, which tended to prevent swerving from its course. Wounds caused by this bullet were remarkable for their small and clean cut appearance, and it did little damage to soft tissues except when it encountered blood-vessels and nerves, which were promptly severed, whereas the latter tended to slip out of the way of the older and more slowly moving lead bullet. The round headed bullet often drilled small neat holes in the bones, and was known to perforate both thigh bones without fracturing either. As a general thing, however, bones which were in the way were broken, and at close range often shattered into a multitude of small fragments (comminuted fractures). A few years ago in order to increase still further the penetration, trajectory and range, the bullet was made more tapering and consequently lighter, and its nose drawn out into a long sharp point instead of the rounded end. The standard U.S. bullet of today has a calibre of 0.30 inch, weighs but 150 grains and has a velocity of 2700 feet per second, with a range

of accuracy of 1200 yards, and will travel a maximum of 3 miles. When striking end on, the effect of this bullet is quite similar to that of the round-nosed type; but on account of its centre of gravity being placed farther back it tends to tilt up on striking a hard substance, such as bone, and after shattering the latter tears its way sideways through the tissues, producing large and ugly wounds. If in its flight it encounters a stone, a rifle barrel or other hard object, its great velocity and energy cause it to fly to pieces, and the flying splinters often make serious wounds. Thus the most modern of bullets, while more effective as to range and penetration, is rather more damaging than its immediate predecessor. Much has been said about the "humaneness" of the modern bullet, but it is evident that its development is due to the demand for increased range and penetration combined with lightness and ease of manipulation rather than to humanitarian considerations on the part of ordnance experts.

The shock of being hit even lightly by a rifle bullet is sufficient to disable a civilized man, but often will not stop a savage, still less a charging lion or elephant. To provide for effective "stopping" the celebrated "dum-dum" bullet was brought out, which is similar in all respects to the bullet above described, except that the hard jacket is left open at the point, so that the soft lead is exposed and expands upon contact even with soft tissues, flattening out broadly into the shape of a mushroom, lacerating the tissues and causing great shock and free hemorrhage. The large wounds of exit sometimes seen in the hospitals are doubtless due to the tilting of the ordinary service bullet, an effect which is referred to in one of the latest standard American text books of surgery, published before the present war (Keen's Surgery, Vol. VI.), which says:—"In consequence, in war, if the new bullet is used, we may expect to see many wounds large in extent and in amount of tissue destruction which will resemble the wounds made by deformable (dum-dum) bullets whose use is forbidden in civilized warfare. This destructive effect of the missile will increase the proportion of those killed outright, and will render recovery in the wounded more doubtful."

The "dum-dum" bullet is tabooed in civilized warfare, as the object of fire is to disable rather than to kill or needlessly maim the enemy; also the "dum-dum" has little penetration and would not reach troops protected by stockades, tree-trunks, thin iron plates, etc., all of which afford no protection against the hard-pointed projectile, which is capable of perforating a steel plate 0.38 inch thick at 100 yards.

2. *Shrapnel.* Artillery has played a larger rôle in this war than in any previous one, and the shrapnel shell has been more used than any other. Shrapnel is fired by cannon and consists of shells of various sizes with thin walls lined with small round lead bullets which are scattered in front and to either side of the shell when it explodes, much as the seeds of a pomegranate would scatter if the latter were hurled against some hard object. Shrapnel is most effective when used against close formations of troops, wounding and killing large numbers. The wounds made by the lead balls are

larger than those due to the long slim rifle bullet; the bones are usually shattered and the wounds almost invariably infected. Wounds due to the flying fragments of the shell-wall are usually large, ugly and serious, often resulting in extensive lacerations and in partial or complete amputations. A not infrequent accident is injury to the eyes from flying grains of powder from exploding shrapnel, causing partial or total blindness. The gases evolved upon the explosion of shells are more or less poisonous and suffocating, though not designedly so. The claim that shells and bullets are "poisoned" is absurd; any chemical poison would tend to act as an antiseptic rather than otherwise. The "poisoning" is always due to microbic infection. Gases such as have been used in Flanders fall under a different category, and will be discussed later.

3. *The Bayonet.* Suvarov, the famous general of Catherine II., used to say to his soldiers, "The bayonet is a hero, the bullet is a fool." Certainly its use demands heroic qualities, and it is the weapon *par excellence* for the actual taking of positions in warfare. Bayonet wounds are generally serious, especially if received in the chest or abdomen. The bayonet generally carries infection with it, and severs deep arteries and nerves. Bayonet wounds of the heart and abdomen are naturally very fatal. A clean bayonet wound through the chest wall is not necessarily fatal unless the heart or some bloodvessel is injured.

4. *Miscellaneous.* Under this category come aeroplane bombs, grenades, revolver bullets, bludgeons, axes, rifle butts, swords, knives, poisonous gases, boiling water, etc., inflicting altogether but a small percentage of injuries and presenting but little to distinguish them from ordinary emergency cases encountered in civil practice. The noxious gases used in Flanders are not contained in the shells fired from cannon, but are manufactured in special mobile generators which are brought as close as possible to the enemy's trenches when the wind is favorable, when on opening the stopcocks gases such as chlorine, bromine, or sulphur dioxide may flow out and suffocate the men in the trenches. Anyone who, in the chemical laboratory, may have had the misfortune to catch a "chlorine cold" will sympathize with the soldier in the trench who is suddenly engulfed in a wave of gas and springs from his trench only to encounter the ubiquitous rifle-bullet as he endeavors to escape. To meet this new weapon special inhalers and goggles have been devised to protect the eyes and throats of the men in the trenches.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

The ideal treatment of wounds consists in the immediate local application of tincture of iodine 5%, followed by a sterile dressing with prompt transferral to a good hospital. Under good hospital care the development of septicemia (blood-poisoning) is comparatively rare. Tetanus has been encountered to a certain extent. The germ of lockjaw has its habitat chiefly in the soil; and wounds that have been filled with dirt are peculiarly liable to tetanic infection, although it may develop in any wound. Ideally every wound-

ed soldier should receive at once a small protective injection of anti-tetanic serum. In our work here we are able to use it only in the unusually severe and filthy cases. After tetanus has once appeared treatment is usually of little value save in very mild cases.

The large majority of wounds get well simply with dressings and do not require operation. Flesh wounds heal quickly or slowly according to the amount of laceration and infection. Even a chest full of blood from a perforating bullet wound tends to recover spontaneously with rest, good nursing and good food. The effusion of blood in such cases is rapidly absorbed; occasionally it turns to pus and has to be evacuated. Broken and even shattered bones if properly set and kept at rest will often unite kindly. Among 336 cases, many of them of serious type, admitted to the American Red Cross hospitals at Koule Dibi (Galata) and Taxim (Pera), only 104 have come to the operating table. A discussion of the various operations would lead to a treatise on traumatic surgery; but among the most common are extraction of infected bullets (uninfected bullets may often be left alone and give no trouble), incisions to drain infected areas, removal of bone splinters, amputations (rare if cases are properly handled), and suture of divided nerves.

The mortality among the wounded in the two hospitals just mentioned, which receive chiefly serious cases, has been only 2.7%. Despite all improvements in the care of the wounded, and all humanitarian efforts to prevent the use of mutilating weapons and to give the tenderest care to the wounded, war is at best a very costly and unsatisfactory method of settling the disagreements of mankind.

WILFRED M. POST.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, August 8, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

The Health Department sends out the following notice:—
"Certain physicians continue to recommend to their patients pharmaceutical specialities that come from abroad. Since communications with Europe have been interrupted, these special preparations are doubtless very old, and have consequently lost their effectiveness, aside from the fact that their monopolist agents have outrageously raised the prices of the same. Physicians who are mindful of the health and the purses of their clients should content themselves with giving prescriptions that can be put up in our drug-stores."

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. AUGUST 4, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

At the close of every war there is a certain number of men who in the service of their country have sacrificed one or two limbs, but who nevertheless are by the wonders of modern surgery and medicine still in perfect physical health and able to do a day's work every day, within the limits of their disability. One of the problems that arises in connection with the readjustments after hostilities are over is the care of such cripples. The loss of a leg, and still more the loss of both, takes a man out of the majority of ordinary occupations. But if his health is good, he is still fit to do a number of things if he is given the chance. Similarly the loss of an arm is a great handicap; but a one-armed man has nevertheless many chances. It should be the business of some organization to give these heroes a chance to earn an honest living. Begging is degrading to the beggar and a nuisance to the community. It has been well suggested that the legless might easily be given the preference in granting licences for news-stands, where they may sit and sell the papers and secure a livelihood. The same might be said of the stalls for the sale of water, so abundant in the larger cities of Turkey. Such a place is so small that one may serve his customers without rising from his seat. Most of those engaged in these branches today are naturally men of complete physique, but cannot the chance now be given to those who cannot engage in other occupations? The possibilities for a one-armed man are greater; witness the numbers of such that are employed on the railroads in America as flagmen, switchmen, etc., or even as ticket-sellers. A man with one good arm frequently learns to be as skillful with the one as many others are with two. Only let us all insist on the theory that there are possibilities for these men, and then let us try to secure for them suitable situations rather than accustom them to receive unquestioningly the charity that may

be doled out to them. Such charity will rather go out to the hard-working widow with several orphan children, some of whom are too small to allow of her going out to service. Wherever it is possible to find work for the men, crippled though they may be, this is far the better way.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 27th says :—

"At the Dardanelles front during the night before last, as well as yesterday, in the Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr sections, aside from an intermittent fire of infantry and artillery, nothing has happened.

"There has not been any further change on the other fronts."

The despatch of the 28th says :—

"On the Caucasus front, the Russian troops, aided for some days by bands, have been trying to fall on the rear of our right wing in order thus to enlarge their sphere of action. They had nevertheless been flung back before the successful attacks of our troops, toward the east, with great loss. On July 25th in the fight on the Grebodo Hill, the rear-guard of these hostile troops was defeated and pushed eastward. Seven officers and more than 300 soldiers were taken prisoners from the enemy in this fight, as well as an uninjured cannon with all its ammunition, a caisson, two ammunition wagons and many small-arms. The retreating enemy by mistake attacked the troops of its own right wing, that were coming to its aid; and under the pursuing fire of our artillery, the retreat of the enemy was transformed into a rout, and they suffered severe losses.

"At the Dardanelles yesterday there was nothing of importance, save an exchange of shots at intervals. On July 26th in the afternoon some hostile torpedo-boats tried to bombard the heights above Kereviz Dere, coming along the left wing of our troops facing Sed-el-Bahr. Our batteries replied and squarely hit the bow of one of these torpedo-boats, and obliged them to withdraw."

The despatch of the 29th says :—

"On the Caucasus front, the remnants of the enemy who were defeated on Grebodo Hill and who are fleeing, are being energetically pursued. A large quantity of provisions and artillery ammunition has been captured that the enemy were unable in their flight to carry off and abandoned on the way. Some Russian soldiers, exhausted and left here and there, were made prisoners.

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday passed with only a feeble and intermittent infantry and artillery fire. The previous night a reconnoitering column from our right wing at Aru Bournou made a surprise attack on several trenches of the enemy and captured quite a large quantity of digging tools and some rifles."

The despatch of the 30th says :—

"In the Caucasus the pursuit of the retreating enemy on our right wing continues.

"At the Dardanelles, a feeble exchange of infantry and artillery fire, that at times became violent, took place. Off Aru Bournou a hostile balloon transport had to withdraw beyond the range of our artillery after being hit square on the bridge by the fire of our batteries. In the afternoon the fire of our artillery resulted in the outbreak of a conflagration back of the enemy's trenches at Sed-el-Bahr; while it burned the explosion of bombs and of ammunition was heard. Our Asiatic batteries bombarded the enemy's detachments at Tekke Bournou."

The despatch of the 31st says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday passed with the customary exchange of fire in places. At Aru Bournou the mines exploded at dawn opposite our centre against the enemy, gave good results. A part of the enemy's trenches and the wire entanglements in front of them were destroyed."

The despatch of August 1st says:—

"There is no change worth recording. On July 15th (old style) in the Sed-el-Bahr section our reconnoitering columns entered the enemy's trenches and captured quite a large quantity of rifles and bombs. Before noon one of our aviators flew over Tenedos Island and dropped four bombs on the hostile aviation camp. One of the four bombs was observed to have completely attained its purpose. Our aviator was chased by two hostile aviators and although these men fired at him with a rapid-fire gun, no damage was done to him."

The despatch of the 2nd says:—

"In the Caucasus the enemy's troops pursued by our right wing were unable to maintain their hold on the positions they had already fortified and prepared at Toutak, near the frontier but were driven by us from the positions. In the battle that took place July 30th we captured from the enemy a hundred prisoners and took a large quantity of rifles, ammunition and military supplies."

"At the Dardanelles front on the 31st in the afternoon the enemy for the sake of capturing a small trench belonging to our advanced positions at Aru Bournou, expended a large quantity of bombs, shells and infantry fire, and exploded two mines. At another point the enemy also made a demonstration, especially against our left wing, but were repulsed with bloody losses. On the Sed-el-Bahr side they kept up for several hours an ineffective infantry fire."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Again the fighting on the western arena has been continued and determined but with no great results. The Germans have regained the few houses that the British had taken at Hooze, east of Ypres, and are reported to have stopped some French attacks near Souchez and near Mesnil. In the western Argonne district the Germans have blown up some trenches and occupied some others, as also in Champagne. In the Alsatian mountains, the French have been fiercely attacking on Lingenkopf and Barrenkopf, north of Munster,

and have held a part of Lingenkopf. There have been several raids of German airships on the aerodromes of their foes, near Dunkerque, Douai and Nancy, and a battle in the air near Château-Salins. The results appear to have been indecisive.

In the northeast, the Germans have continued their advance against the Russians, and have captured the town of Mitau thirty miles southwest of Riga. They were successful in a fight east of Ponievicz, eighty miles farther south, and also northeast of Suwalki. Along the line of the Narew, the Russians have been vigorously attacking the advancing Germans, from Lomzha to Serock, and the latter have not made much progress this week. In the immediate vicinity of Warsaw things have been quiet; but farther south German and Austrian forces have crossed the Vistula north of Ivanogrod and are surrounding that important fortress. There has been much fighting also southwest of Gora Kalvarya and around Nova Alexandria. Between the Vistula and the Bug, the Russians have been gradually pushed back, and the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand entered Lublin on the 30th. This is an important point because of its railway connections. The German army in the direction of Cholm has passed that town in its pursuit of the retreating Russians. On the Bug, the allied forces have taken Sokal and reached the region north of Dubienka. Along the Bug and the Zlota-Lipa and Dniester there appears to have been no change.

In the southern seat of war, the Italians have been attacking the Austrian positions on the Tyrolese frontier near Folgaria and Lavarone, and in the Cortina region near Monte Cristallo; but the main fighting has been again in the region of Gorice and the Doberdo plateau. The Italians have been attacking east of Sagrado and Vermeigliano and Radipuglia, where the Austrians are stubbornly resisting. In the Gorice region the second great battle lasted for nine days, and the Austrian estimate is that the Italians lost a hundred thousand men. At the close of it the Italians evacuated the attacking positions they had occupied in the space before the Gorice bridge and retired to the position they held before the battle. On the Adriatic, the Austrian light squadron of cruisers and torpedo craft seems to have been active. They destroyed a wireless station the Italians had put up on the Austrian island of Pelagosa, west of the Dalmatian coast; and in another raid they did considerable damage to the railroad along the shore between Ancona and Pesaro. No damage is reported to the Austrian units in these engagements.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

As the state of the Sultan's health no longer requires his presence here, Dr. Israel, the celebrated specialist who had come to attend His Majesty, left on Friday last for his Berlin home. The renowned physician and professor has received the decoration of the first order of the Osmanié.

Rev. Dr. Lepsius, of the German Orient Mission, is visiting in this city.

THE PROVINCES

The marines of the sunken French submarine "Mariotte," who were made prisoners, have been taken to Izmid.

Mr. A. Van Hemert Engert, who for the past three years has been student interpreter and deputy consul at Constantinople, has been appointed Vice-Consul to Baghdad.

NOTES.

Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D.D., President of St. Paul's College, Tarsus, and Rev. E.C. Partridge, President of Teachers College, Sivas, with Mrs. Partridge and five children, left by train Thursday morning last for Dede Aghadj en route to America.

Mrs. G. Bie Ravndal and her two boys, Mrs. Wilfred M. Post and her two children, Mrs. Arthur S. Bedell and her two daughters, and Messrs. Harold Scott and R. B. Warren of Robert College left on Monday morning for Dede Aghadj on their way to America. With them went also Mrs. Bryant, wife of Ensign Bryant of the U.S.S. "Scorpion," and her mother, Mrs. Johnson.

The Fleming H. Revell Co. has brought out a second edition of the life of H. Roswell Bates, by Rev. S. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna, the first having proved so popular.

OTHER LANDS.

The British forces are announced to have occupied the island of Mitylene, assuring the Greek government that this occupation is merely temporary and that Hellenic sovereignty there will be respected.

The Pope has sent out another appeal to the warring governments to take steps toward stopping the war.

A Vienna telegram announces the death of General Ziegler, commander of an Austrian army corps, of Asiatic cholera, - the only case in his army corps.

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