

The Orient.

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GEORGE WASHBURN.

News has been received of the death of Rev. George Washburn, D.D., LL.D., so well known as the former president of Robert College. It occurred on Feb. 17th at his son's home in Boston, Mass. Dr. Washburn had been feeble for some time, and was seriously ill last fall; but he had latterly been better, and was getting along quite comfortably at last accounts.

George Washburn was born March first, 1833, in Middleboro, Mass. Had he lived till next Monday, he would thus have completed his eighty-second year. He was a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1855. Dr. Daniel Bliss, ex-President of the Syrian Protestant College, who was his life-long friend, was a Senior while Dr. Washburn was a Freshman. Rev. O. P. Allen and the late Rev. H. N. Barnum, both of Harpout, were in the class with Dr. Bliss; and Rev. Lyman Bartlett, of Caesarea and Smyrna, was one class below Dr. Washburn. After taking a course of study in Andover Theological Seminary, Mr. Washburn came out to Constantinople as the treasurer of the American Mission here, then known as the Northern Armenian Mission. The next year he was married to Miss Henrietta A. L. Hamlin, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. Their son, George H. Washburn, M.D., was born in 1860. In 1863, Mr. Washburn was ordained in America, and returned as an ordained missionary of the American Board. As such he continued till 1869, when he became connected with Robert College, then in its sixth year. He had meanwhile assisted at times by teaching classes; but in 1868 he had returned to America without any idea of ever returning to work in Constantinople. He was again in America in the summer of 1871, but in the fall took charge of the work of the College in the absence of Dr. Hamlin, and the following spring was appointed Director of the College, a position equivalent to that of vice-president. In 1878, Dr. Washburn was formally appointed President of the College, a post he laid down on the completion of his seventieth year, in 1903, staying on, however, till the end of the following college year, and returning once more in 1906 after an absence of two years, to stay two years more.

Dr. Washburn tells the story of his connection with the College in his book "Fifty Years in Constantinople," and the story is familiar enough to many of our readers. He passed through many trials and a variety of experiences; but the institution under his care flourished despite many foes, and attained a remarkable prosperity. He was always deeply interested in the development of the Turkish Empire, and

followed its career with the keenest zest. It was a real disappointment to him that he had left the country just before the revolution that he had been eager to see, and which brought in the constitutional régime. The services he rendered to Bulgaria in the training of so many of her sons, she recognized by his receiving from Prince Alexander the Order of St. Alexander, and from Prince Ferdinand (now King) the Order of Civil Merit. Dr. Washburn was also honored by American Universities, his *alma mater* conferring on him the degree of D.D., and Princeton, Amherst, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan that of LL.D. He was a recognized authority on the political questions of the Near East, and was for twenty years or more a constant contributor to the periodical press.

Dr. Washburn used to say he could never be a famous man with any of the nationalities of the East, for there was not one of them that could spell his name correctly in their own letters or pronounce it correctly according to their system. Yet he became famous despite this handicap, by reason of his inspiring personality and his unselfish devotion to the good of the youth of all the nationalities.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The only official communication from the Ottoman General Staff this week was under date of Feb. 19th, and said:

"This morning eight English and French battleships bombarded the outer forts at the Dardanelles for seven hours, but were unable to silence those forts. The enemy fired 600 shells from their heavy guns and those of 15 centimetres. Three of the enemy's battleships were damaged, the flagship of the Admiral seriously. By the grace of the Omnipotent we had only one officer and one soldier killed and another soldier slightly wounded in the leg by fragments of stones.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The feature of the week has been the driving of the Russians out of East Prussia. Gen. von Hindenburg has been eminently successful, according to the telegrams, and the Russian losses are stated as 7 generals, more than 100,000 soldiers, 150 cannon, and a large quantity of war supplies. The fighting around the Masurian Lakes and the town of Lyck continued for nine days before the Russians gave way; but then the army of Baron Sievers seems to have been completely demoralized and defeated. The Germans have pushed

ed back the remnants of this force until they are fighting now in the vicinity of Grodno, 30 miles within Russian territory. The German Emperor was on the field during part of this battle. Tauroggen, in Russian territory north of Tilsit, has also been taken. The battle is now raging along a line in Northern Poland from near Lomzha through Przasnysz to the vicinity of Plock.

In Galicia and Bukovina, the Austrians are reported to have driven the Russians considerably, both south of Tarnow, on the Dunayetz, and east of the Sereth River. The Russians are said to have evacuated Czernowitz, and to have been driven out of Kolomea and Nadworna in southeastern Galicia, retiring toward Stanislaw.

On the southern front, the Servians have been bombarding the Austrian towns of Semlin and Mitrovitza, the Austrians replying by a bombardment of Belgrade. On the other hand, the Albanians appear to have invaded western Servia, in the direction of Prizrend, occupying several towns.

In the western seat of war, the French have been pushing hard in the region east of Verdun, retaking the village of Norroy, near Pont-à-Mousson, and winning near Combrès, but suffering later on a repulse. In Champagne also both sides have made progress; and the Germans are reported as capturing several trenches near Arras and southeast of Ypres. Most of the engagements of this region have been in Alsace, where the Germans have retaken the towns of Hohrod, Stossweiler, Metzeral and Sendernach, near Munster, north of Thann and west of Colmar.

The English and Canadian contingents of troops are reported to have landed in France without incident. In a storm, two German dirigibles, L3 and L4, were wrecked on or near the Danish island of Fanø, northwest of Schleswig-Holstein, and destroyed, most of their equipment being saved.

Both Germans and British are preparing for the submarine war declared against the British coasts by Germany, in which mines and submarines are apparently to play a conspicuous part. The extremely strong note of protest sent by the United States to Germany regarding the threats on neutral shipping has been answered by an equally vigorous note throwing the blame on England for any danger run by neutral vessels, because of abuse of neutral flags. The United States has sent a note of protest to Great Britain regarding such abuse.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

21st session, Feb. 9th. A little feeling as between the two legislative bodies was shown when the bill concerning the guards and postal and telegraphic clerks at the legislative palace came back from the Senate modified so as to require the consent of the president of that body as well as of that of the Chamber for any change of personnel of these attachés. But the bill was merely referred to a committee. The deputies from Yozghad moved to call the attention of the Government to the irregularities and difficulties encountered by the sheep dealers in bringing their flocks to the capital for sale; but the majority considered the question

out of order. The provisional law abolishing the posts of Inspectors-General of the Provinces by adding the item set aside for their salaries and traveling expenses to the general traveling expenses account of the Department of Interior, was passed without discussion. A provisional measure freeing from tithes and land taxes all vineyards started within a period of five years from this coming March in the Vilayet of Adrianople and the Sanjak of Chatalja, such exemption to last for ten years, was passed. This is in order to reestablish the vineyards started in the region devastated by the Balkan war, and will apply to places where American vines, free from phylloxera, are used. A bill was passed exempting fathers now serving under arms from fines for not registering the birth of their children in time, such exemption to last till demobilization takes place. Similar facilities were accorded to the farmers of taxes who are now under arms, for the payment of the taxes they have collected.

22nd session, Feb. 10th. Several bills were referred to committees, including one fixing the salaries of all corps commanders in the present war at Lt. 150 per month. The bill exempting the sufferers from the Bourdour earthquake from land taxes for five years and from other taxes for the current year, was carried. A bill was also passed authorizing the government to use provisionally any quarries or lands belonging to individuals for the carrying out of public works.

23rd session, Feb. 11th. A short session of a half-hour was held, since the representation of certain ministries was needed before other measures on the docket could be discussed. The remainder of the bill concerning the salaries of civil officials formerly employed in territories that have now been ceded in Roumelia and Africa, was passed.

24th session, Feb. 13th. In a five minute session, several bills were referred to committees.

25th session, Feb. 18th. The bill concerning municipal taxes, as returned by the Senate, was again taken up. The Senate had wished to fix the municipal taxes to be levied on spring water in bottles or barrels, but the Chamber decided that it was more reasonable to allow each municipality to decide the tax rate in accordance with its peculiar circumstances. The proposed taxes on vehicles and beasts of burden had been reduced by the Senate to some extent, and the Chamber agreed to this reduction, but refused to agree to the tax on vessels, coming to the quays to load or unload, being removed. A supplementary appropriation of a million piastres was granted the Government for combating epidemics and contagious diseases.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Feb. 28th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., (Monthly Holiday).

Φ. B. K. RECEPTION TO MR. MORGENTHAU.

The Constantinople Φ. B. K. Association, which has recently been reorganized, gave a reception on Washington's Birthday to the Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Bowen, which was attended by practically all the American community and other friends. Dr. Bowen, as President of the organization, made a felicitous address of welcome, and introduced the Ambassador. His witty address was followed by several others; Miss Burns of Constantinople College represented ΣΞ, a similar fraternity; President Patrick spoke for the women with degrees; Dr. Chambers for the men with degrees; and Mr. Frew for the unfortunate remainder with neither degrees nor membership in these fraternities of learning. A bountiful collation was served by Mrs. Bowen, assisted by several other ladies. It was a most successful occasion.

THE PASSING OF THE SILVER PIASTRE.

On March first, old style, according to the notice given a year ago and repeated several times since, the little silver piastre pieces and twenty-para pieces, along with the copper ten and twenty para pieces, will go out of circulation. We are informed that a longer time will be allowed in the provinces for the withdrawal of these coins; but they are doomed, and nothing can now save them. This event recalls the vicissitudes through which the Turkish *ghouroush* or piastre has passed in the course of the years. The facts here given are from a recent encyclopaedic work, and if any of our readers can supplement them with other interesting facts, we should be glad.

The name is connected with the German *groschen*, the English *groat*, the Italian *grosso*, and other words all derived from the Latin *grossus*. The national coin of the early Ottoman Empire was the *akche*, — آقچه — "whitish," the Greek equivalent of which, $\alpha\sigma\pi\rho\nu$, gave the European name the *asper*. This was a small silver piece which weighed about 15 grains at the time of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire, but fell in weight very rapidly. The last *akche's* which were struck at the end of the seventeenth century, weighed only 2 grains. So small a coin, the only piece intermediate in value between the gold and copper coins, could not serve the purposes of commerce so that silver coins of all the countries of Europe also circulated in Turkey. Soon after the appearance of the groat in Europe (the earliest was the *gros tournois* of Louis IX., struck in 1250, weighing 60 grains) it must have found its way into Turkey also, for we find the word *ghouroush* officially mentioned as early as a berat of Sultan Bayazid I., of the year 1392. The same must have been the case with the taler, but it has not yet been clearly explained why the Ottomans now gave the same name *ghouroush* to the taler as they had formerly given to the groat. In any case it is certain that the word had already undergone this change of meaning as early as the

reign of Selim I. (1512–1520). Süleiman II. (1689–1691) was the first to take the final step of striking this large piece in his own mints, — at least no Turkish piastre of an earlier reign has yet been found. This national *ghouroush* was struck on a standard of 6 (Constantinople) dirhems (296 grains), i. e., considerably lighter than the Austrian taler (valued at 9 dirhems) which was then the predominant coin in Turkey.

After the *akche* had been finally supplanted by the new small silver coin, the *para*, the relationship between the *ghouroush* and the *para* was fixed at 40 to 1, which still holds. In the reigns of Mahmoud I. and Osman III. (1730–1757), the weight, although not the value, was temporarily raised, and the *ghouroush* approximated to the Austrian taler. But with the accession of Selim III. a rapid depreciation of the weight and value of the alloy began, which lasted until the currency was definitely reformed by Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid in 1843 (A. H. 1259). This last reform transformed the piastre to a small coin weighing 19 grains, of .83 fine silver, and worth about four cents. And this is the coin which will now go out of circulation, to be replaced by the nickel piastre, which is about the size of the quarter-medjidié.

THE HARTFORD SCHOOL OF MISSIONS.

A section from a private letter recently received from one of our detained missionaries who is attending the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Conn., this year, will be of interest to all our readers who are wondering how that experiment is succeeding.

"The work in the School of Missions is in full swing again. Some of you have asked what we think of the School. For the present emergency it is a great blessing to the many who would otherwise be practically wasting their time. And for many missionary candidates I think a year spent here would be more valuable in the end than several spent at the average mission station. The language work, so far as the languages of Turkey are concerned, is as satisfactory as could be outside of a land where the language is spoken. And further, I believe it is much more satisfactory for first year work, than study under an untrained teacher in Turkey would be. Of course I have no doubt that all the work and advantages offered here could be duplicated in the climate of Constantinople, if you had the men, money and libraries, etc., that they have here, to do the work with. But the machinery at hand here is such as certainly could not be duplicated in Constantinople for the purpose of training Turkey missionaries only. I am a great believer in thorough and specialized training for special vocations, and if the School of Missions here is not a success it is not because of a defective principle, but rather it would be on account of defective methods. I should think that with a year of training here and one also in Constantinople the average missionary would save several years' time, in efficiency on the field, in Turkey."

THE ALEPPO BUTTON.

(Dr. A. NAKKASHIAN, in the *Rahnüma*.)

The Aleppo button is a sore which, originating in Aleppo and Aintab, has spread eastward to the regions of Ourfa, Diarbekir, Mosoul and Baghdad; it breaks out on the hands, faces and exposed parts of the persons living in this region. After lasting a long time, usually a year or so, it passes away. This disease is also found in many parts of Persia and India, and is so common that the people regard it as a necessary affection of the region, and make no fuss at all about it. A variety of names have been given to it. There is an impression among the people that this disease is inevitable and will last from a month to a year. They have become so used to it that they even consider the scars from it as signs of beauty on the face, provided they have not eaten away the nose or destroyed the eyelids. After the germ theory of the origin of diseases was accepted, it was thought that this too must be due to a microbe; and investigation has shown this to be true.

The button begins on the face, the forehead, the nose or the hand as a small round red spot, and after a little sends out roots. After a few months it becomes a round hard sore in the midst of the soft flesh. This boil is most frequently single, but sometimes appears in a multiple form; and the common people call the single ones male and the multiple ones female. This hard sore soon begins to grow worse; and if one try to destroy it with acids it only gets larger and eats into adjacent parts, and finally disappears leaving a bad scar. It is a remarkable fact that it attacks the faces, noses and ears of natives of the place, while in the case of foreigners it comes on the hands and feet.

The method of communication of this disease has been the subject of careful investigation. In Teheran while this was being studied, it was noticed that dogs also had the disease; and the flies that are found among their hairs were examined under a microscope, which revealed the microbes on their probosces, their heads, their thoraxes and abdomens. This immediately led to the conclusion that these flies carried the microbes on their probosces from the dog to man, the horse, the camel and the donkey, and thus inoculated them. Dr. Gachet who made these investigations in Teheran remarks that the bite of these flies gives absolutely no pain. While a servant of his was catching these flies, one of them lit on his hand, and after it flew off he noticed blood there, and a month later a button appeared there, but the servant had felt no pain at all.

In proof of the theory that the Baghdad sore is transmitted through dogs, Dr. Basil narrates that in 1870 in New Julfa there was at least one case in almost every house; in 1889 the disease had been greatly reduced; and at his visit in 1902 it had entirely disappeared. He lays this to the fact that the vagrant dogs of the town had been destroyed.

There are certain inexplicable things about the disease.

Although it is a local affection, yet if a person has had one button, he never has another; and this is strange, for if the sore were merely local, it would naturally be conveyed to other portions of the body. With this in mind, in some places people take matter from one button and inoculate another man in a part of his body that is covered up, and thus he is saved from disfigurement. Another unexplained point is that the button is found in some places and not in others in the same latitude and with the same local conditions. It is hard to explain why, when it is so abundant in Aintab, it is not found in Marash and Adana, and vicinity. We have personally known cases of people with this trouble going from one of these cities to another and remaining there for months. If dogs are the carriers, these cities do not differ as to their canine inhabitants; the same breed of dogs are found in all, with the same breed of flies on them. Some think it is carried by water; but this too is unfounded. They say it is found in the regions of the Euphrates up to a certain degree of latitude, and not beyond that; but this is not a sufficient explanation. For the fact that it is found in such different places as Algeria, Northern Persia and Syria, and in no case has anything to do with any river, or body of water, is incompatible with this theory. If contact with water produced the inoculation, we should expect cases of the infection on the inside of the mouth. The most reasonable theory is that of the dogs and flies. Whatever may be the case, it is time that the dogs of Turkey, with their flies and their filth and their bad morals, withdrew from the streets and left them to mankind. We should then at least be rid of their noise and quarrels, and could sleep quietly.

With regard to the cure of the button, the most successful way is to burn it out in its earliest stages. Indeed, in many places, mothers have learned to dig it out as soon as it appears, or to squeeze it daily and destroy it. After it has advanced a little, this is impossible; then the sore may be done away by putting ice on it every day and applying blue methylene, or by injecting two or three centigrams of Hectine in several places right around the sore. This injection should be repeated once a week. In India and some other places the button may be cured simply by applying ice. Further, by injecting some sublimate or 5% solution of phenol the button vanishes.

The hardest task is to deal with the button after it has grown and become imbedded and has sent out its rootlets. These are very obstinate, and sometimes last for years and leave ugly scars. For such Salvarsan (606), Neo-salvarsan, Atoxyl and Arrhenal have been successfully used. For adults the dose is 45 centigrams of Salvarsan. This operation must be repeated several times, and then the sore heals without leaving a scar.

Thus the Aleppo button as well has passed into the class of conquered diseases, and has lost its former terror and dread.

[See further Dr. W. B. Adams's article in *THE ORIENT* for April 16, 1913. —*Ed.*]

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

Next Sunday, the last day of February, is the day set apart by the World's Student Christian Federation as the Universal Day of Prayer for Students. It will be observed by the great majority, at least, if not by all, of our High Schools and Colleges in this country, and our fervent prayer is that it may prove a day of blessing as well as of prayer. The conditions confronting these institutions today are not of the most favorable. Many are running with reduced attendance; several with reduced teaching force. Some have been obliged to close their doors temporarily on account of outbreaks of disease in their neighborhood. We understand that Euphrates College is closed at present for this cause. Yet we have to thank God that any are open, and that our institutions have been so prospered this year. Far beyond our expectations, opportunities have been given them for continuing their formative influence on the character of the youth of the land. This Day of Prayer comes at a fitting time, and we doubt not there will be much prayer offered for these schools and their students in churches and by fire-sides as well as in the institutions themselves.

But the day has a larger significance than merely the local one. It is the Universal Day of Prayer. And the student body throughout the world is to be in the hearts of the Christian world. In China the past year has seen notable progress among the students, in connection with the visit of Mr. Eddy; in Italy the Student Federation has held a significant Conference; in Portugal meetings held by Mr. Wilder have been very successful; the work among students in Austro-Hungary has been launched; an encouraging South American Conference has been held; the spirit among the negro students of the South in the United States is more zealous than ever; and there are other encouraging features. The time calls for prayers of thanksgiving and intercession for students the world around; and we trust it will be a time of heart-searching for all those in this country as well.

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION AND THE BIBLE.

Through the initiative of the American Bible Society and similar organizations, it has been arranged to have a World's Bible Congress held at San Francisco about the first of August, to last three days, the theme being The Bible as a Book, its History and Use in the World. The various Christian bodies are being requested to take part in this congress; and His Holiness the Greek Patriarch has been asked to contribute a paper on the New Testament and its history, from the standpoint of the Orthodox Church. The Greek daily *Proodos* of this city on Friday last contained the following announcement of the acceptance of the invitation:—

"On the occasion of the inauguration of the Panama Canal, which is to take place next summer, a Bible Congress will be held in the festivities which are being organized for this purpose, its theme being The Holy Bible and its general influence on the life of the Christian nations.

"The American Bible Society, which has taken the initiative of this Congress, by a letter to His Holiness the Patriarch, which was read yesterday in the meeting of the Synod, begs of the Patriarchate to take part in this Congress by sending a special treatise about the New Testament, as to what place it occupies in the Eastern Orthodox Church, how it is regarded and what influence it has exerted on the national and religious life of the Greek nation and on its whole system.

"The Synod carefully considered the invitation, and requested the Committee which is appointed to prepare a circular with regard to the present war and its pacification, to write also the treatise asked for. As is known, this committee consists of Mgr. Basil, Bishop of Nicea, the leading member of the Synod; Mgr. Michael, Bishop of Sardes and Director of the Greek National College of Constantinople, and Mgr. Germauos, Bishop of Seleucia and Director of the Theological Seminary of Halki, Constantinople. We hope this committee, so competently composed, will not be deficient in the most important task which is given them, and that by a treatise of erudition and deep meanings will bring honor to our Patriarchate."

Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D. D., has also been requested to prepare a paper for this Congress. This Bible Congress is to be followed by a Lord's Day Congress, to continue for five or six days. The managers of the Exposition have assigned ten thousand square feet to the Mission Boards of the country for exhibits, and the effort is to be made to have these quite complete.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Hon. Charles R. Crane has been appointed the President of the Board of Trustees of Constantinople College, and Dr. Talcott Williams, L.H.D., LL.D., Litt. D., Vice-President.

Mr. Crane is a director of the National Bank of the Republic, and was appointed Ambassador to China by President

ent Taft but resigned before assuming official duties. He was Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Wilson campaign of which Ambassador Morgenthau was Chairman. He is President of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, ex-President of the Municipal Voters League of Chicago, and a member of the American Economic Association. Mr. Crane has travelled extensively in the East and is a Slavic scholar and has been interested in promoting the study of Slavic in the United States. He is also much interested in the biological research work done at Woods Hole, to which he has contributed a building. His benevolence is wide and includes many different objects. Mr. Crane has been interested in Constantinople College since the present charter was obtained in 1908.

Dr. Talcott Williams is the director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University. He is the stepson of Mrs. Kate Williams who was the principal of the Home School which has since developed into Constantinople College, at the time that it entered the Scutari buildings. Much of the present policy of the College is due to Mrs. Williams' wise administration and Dr. Williams has been an earnest supporter of the institution from the beginning. Dr. Williams is distinguished in the United States as an Oriental scholar. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Oriental Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and President of the American Conference of Teachers of Journalism. Dr. Williams is also a Trustee of Amherst College.

On Friday, February 12th, a learned and most interesting lecture was given at the College by Professor Dewing of Robert College on "Procopius and the Byzantium of Justinian," a lecture that was greatly enjoyed by the audience gathered to hear it.

On the following Friday there was a concert given under auspices of the Theta Alpha Society. The concert consisted of three trio numbers for piano, violin and cello given by Miss Silliman and Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, and one number on two pianos by Frau Bellart and Miss Silliman. One object of the Theta Alpha Society was to gather money for the poor of the city and the audience responded most generously contributing over twelve liras to this object.

On Sunday evening February 21st, the Christian Association had the privilege of listening to an eloquent address from Bishop Garabedian of the Patriarchate on the subject of Social Progress.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

La Défense Nationale publishes the following leader:—

"A telegram informs us that the American Senator Lafayette has proposed a bill for the mediation of his country in order to stop the general war. What irony! As if the whole world did not know that the fact that the war has lasted this long is largely due to America, who, though officially neutral, has furnished the Allies with arms, ammunition and

food, while she has secretly placed the greatest difficulties in the way of our allies.

"For America the present war is a commercial opportunity through which she has made her billions. So that the longer the war continues, the bigger will be the earnings of America. Even if it be granted that Senator Lafayette was sincere in submitting this bill, he can be certain that it will never be voted, for it is opposed to the commercial interests of his country. The power of America is founded on dollars; and when it is a question affecting these, no other consideration counts. That is why the town of Zwickau, in Saxony, refused the Christmas gifts sent by America for the children of the soldiers, on the ground that these gifts were bought with the money of the enemy of the Fatherland.

"We may be sure that as long as the war lasts America will do a flourishing business, and that her neutrality is a blind to bring in the greater returns.

"In other connections we have pointed out the mistakes committed by America, and said that they would turn against her; for it is certain that Japan will not neglect the opportunity given her for administering an exemplary punishment on her enemy, the United States. Undoubtedly Japan is not a stranger to the troubles that have broken out in Mexico. It is well known that the Mexican disturbances are nothing else but the beginning of the downfall of the United States, who has through the Monroe doctrine sought to lay hands on the whole of America. The first victim of this doctrine was Colombia, which saw a part of her territory sliced off from her so as to form the Republic of Panama.

"Only it must be kept in mind that in the event of an American quarrel, it is the Latin Powers that will be judges of the affair; and those who know Latin America know well that the United States cannot find there any great sympathy."

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW FOR DECEMBER.

Delayed a little in issuing, this number comes out as full as ever of readable and valuable articles. We notice especially a sketch of the work of the Standard Oil Company in the Levant; an article in French on Construction Work in Turkey, by Mr. Janik Diratsouyan, a graduate of Anatolia College and a civil engineer, who describes especially the details of the construction of the new Infirmary at Robert College. There is also an article about the career of Dr. James B. Davis, one of the pioneers of American exporters from Turkey; and appreciative notices of Messrs. James A. Farrell, Alfred L. M. Gottschalk and William C. Redfield. Another French article is one on Maize and its Use. Consul Kehl of Salonica contributes a description of Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Greek Macedonia; and Vice-Consul Montesanto of Trebizond one on Agriculture in Northern Asia Minor. The organization of the new branch Chamber at Athens is well described; and Consul-General Weddell furnishes an article on Greek Markets, indicating the remarkable opportunity for American enterprise.

in that country. American opportunities in the Baghdad region in the line of cotton goods are pointed out by Consul C. F. Brissel. A number of shorter articles show the trade chances in the Levant for American exporters and importers. If Secretary Brown will make good use of this copy as a campaign document in his present tour of America, we feel sure it will secure results.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Joseph Jones, the senior member of the British community of this city, died last Friday, aged 84 years, and was buried at Haidar Pasha.

The Y.M.C.A. of Pera gave a most successful concert on Saturday evening, Feb. 13th, at Keller's Hall. Over a hundred persons were turned away for lack of room.

The Sultan has conferred the third class of the Order of the Osmanié upon Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of our worthy Ambassador. Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., left on his return to America last Wednesday.

THE PROVINCES

The dailies announce the opening of the Salaheddin University at Jerusalem, a Moslem institution named for the great Saladin.

A Brousa paper says that a company has been formed there for the purpose of opening a sugar refinery in that city.

A letter from President Merrill of Central Turkey College January 26th, says:— "College opened for the second semester yesterday. Money is very tight, and student payments correspondingly difficult. There has been and is quite a religious awakening in the city and among the students. The special meetings which were interfered with at the holiday season are continuing again this week in each of the three churches. There is decided awakening in the churches, and many have for the first time made a Christian confession. The winter has been open and very mild. A soup kitchen has been opened for the sick poor, in connection with the Hospital."

NOTES.

Rev. C. A. Reed of Smyrna is making a brief visit to Constantinople and Brousa.

We are glad to hear of improvement in the condition of Dr. and Mrs. Case and Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton of Erzroum. All are considered out of danger.

OTHER LANDS.

The Panama Exposition has been formally opened by President Wilson.

Prince von Hohenlohe, who came here lately as head of a German Red Cross Mission, has returned to Berlin.

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