

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 40

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 6, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

BULGARIA AND THE ENTENTE.

A Wolff Agency telegram from Berlin says that it is learned from Petrograd that the Russian minister at Sofia has received orders to quit Bulgaria if within 24 hours the Bulgarian government does not openly break with the enemies of the Slavic cause and of Russia, and does not proceed to send away immediately officers belonging to the States that are at war with the Entente powers. This news is dated at Petrograd October 3rd.

Of this news the *Hilal* says editorially:—

"Bulgaria remains unshaken in her conviction of the definite triumph of our allies, and she has taken the measures that she considers necessary for the realization of her national aspirations. This conduct of Bulgaria and the resolution of the central powers to put an end to the Servian imbroglio, condemn Servia to certain ruin and make the Russians furious. They show their impotent rage in fantastic ultimatums. The impression that our enemies have not been able to make with their armies, they try to produce by threats and high-sounding phrases. At the same moment that Russia addresses this ultimatum to Bulgaria, the representatives of the other Entente powers declare to the Bulgarian government that in case Bulgaria attacks Servia, their countries will be forced to come to the aid of the latter, that is to say, that they will declare war on Bulgaria. Needless to say, Bulgaria in making her decisions had already counted on all these steps on the part of Servia's allies, and knew very well that they would not spare her. She will therefore be neither surprised nor moved. In fact our enemies are impotent to prevent Bulgaria from realizing her national aspirations, and their threats will be in vain. The march of the Austro-Germans on Servia will be so prompt and so crushing that the Ententists will not even have time to run to the aid of their protégée. Besides, when Russia is crushed and ruined in Poland and Volhynia, France and England defeated at the Dardanelles, Italy powerless to make one step across the Austrian frontiers, where will they get any force to send to the help of Servia? No, the latter is definitely condemned, and the execution of this sentence will begin immediately with the united march of the Austro-Germans on one side and the Bulgarians on the other; and this will open the new and, we believe, the final period of the general war."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The British fleet is reported to have been very active the past week in bombarding the coasts of Flanders, especially Westend-les-bains and Zeebrugge, Lombartzyde and Middelkerke; but the results are said to be insignificant. In the region of Loos and Souchez, the British and French have been attacking with great vigor, but in most cases the Germans are reported to have been successful in withstanding them. Again in the Champagne district the fighting has been severe, to the north of Souain, Massiges and Ville-sur-Tourbe, the French attacks having been repulsed with loss. French aeroplanes have been attacking Laon, Vouziers and the city of Luxemburg; and the German dirigible balloons have dropped bombs on the railroad station at Châlons.

On the eastern front, the Russians have been attacking with great numbers southwest of Lennewaden and Dunaburg, where the Germans have reached the vicinity of Lake Swenten. Farther south, the Germans have withdrawn from east of Wileiki and are fighting west of that town and south of Lake Narecz. In the district south of Smorgon and between there and Wichnew, the Russians have been driven still farther east.

To the southeast, the Russians in Galicia tried to pierce the German-Austrian lines west of Tarnopol, but failed. They have been forced to evacuate most of their positions west of the Kormin River, leaving only a few outposts on the west bank.

The Italian campaign exhibits nothing startling this past week on either side. As usual the Italians have been doing the attacking, but as far as the despatches indicate, they have secured no results worth recording. They have been bombarding heavily on the Lavarone plateau, and in the regions of Buchenstein and Tolmein, as well as on the Doberdo plateau.

The Servians have been bombarding Semlin from their Belgrade positions; and the Austrians have been returning the compliment near Obrenovatch. There are skirmishes reported also on the lower Drina river. On the upper Drina, the Austrian forces have been attacking the Montenegrins near Gorazda; and east of Trebinje they are reported to have actually entered Montenegrin territory at one point.

According to a Milli Agency telegram from Sofia, it is reported that the celebrated Albanian leader Issa Bolatinatz has been killed by the Servians at Podgoritza.

REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday last, September 28th, the two houses of Parliament again met, in accordance with the decision embodied in the imperial decree of last February, when Parliament was prorogued. This session is not counted as a new session, but as the continuation of the former session; and there were consequently no elaborate ceremonies last week. The session in the Chamber of Deputies was opened by Hussein Djahid Bey, second vice-president, in the presence of the ministers of the cabinet, and the minutes of the previous sitting were read and approved. The Chamber decided to send to the Sultan a deputation to felicit him on assuming the title of Ghazi. A proposition made by some deputies that two training schools be established for the children of killed and wounded officers, was accepted. A number of bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. Before the adjournment, the Chamber voted to extend to the heroic defenders of the fatherland at the Dardanelles and at the other seats of war the hearty thanks of the nation. The Chamber adjourned to meet the following Tuesday.

The session of the Senate was opened under the chairmanship of Rifaat Bey. A message of felicitation was sent to the army and its leaders; and the Senate passed resolutions of regret on the death of four of its members in the interval since they last met. Three absent senators were given leave of absence; one of them was Noradoungian Effendi, who from Lausanne sent word that he presented to the Red Crescent one-half of his salary for September, October, November and December. Aristidi Pasha was chosen questor, and Faik Bey third secretary; and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

CONSTANTINOPLE Y.M.C.A.'S NEW HOME.

The Constantinople Y.M.C.A. has moved into its new quarters, and is rejoicing in their commodious convenience. The first Sunday afternoon address was given there last Sunday by Dr. Bowen, President of the Association, before an audience of about 100 men.

The new home of the local Y.M.C.A. is in Pera, right between the American Embassy and the Hotel Kroecker. As one walks into the attractive entrance hall, at the left is the office of the Secretary, fronting on the street; and on the other side of the hall is the billiard room, large and light and well arranged. On the next floor is the spacious reception room, with its leather-covered furniture and fine pictures, and its abundant light. Opening out of this, on the one side is the reading-room and library, a round table in the centre and book-cases against the walls, connecting with the lecture-room beyond, which can easily accommodate a hundred men, and by opening the door into the library the capacity can be about doubled. On the opposite side of the reception room is a good large room for the Board meetings which at present is used for the Traveling Secretary's office. Above these rooms is the floor intended for classroom work,

with six very convenient rooms for evening classes, arranged with blackboards, tables and chairs. Several classes in the languages and in music are being arranged for. These were last year very popular and very efficiently conducted. The top floor is occupied with dormitories, - ten rooms for the use of members, all of them light and airy, and those on the side away from the street with a splendid view off towards the Golden Horn. There are also shower and tub baths; and each floor has modern and satisfactory sanitary conveniences. On the roof is a terrace that commands an unobstructed view over the Golden Horn and Stamboul, the Marmora and the hills beyond Pera. The lot behind the building itself, which is owned by the Association, will be used for erecting a gymnasium as soon as this can be arranged. The Association is to be congratulated on the home it has secured, and on its prospects of success.

THE SUPERHUMAN FACTOR IN MISSIONS.

Everything vital to the success of the movement to carry the Gospel to all the world depends upon the power of God himself. Unquestionably God has been working in the world through the centuries before the coming of Christ. "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He has been working through the non-Christian religions, not alone in using such truth as they may possess for the betterment of men, but also in making these religions a schoolmaster to lead the peoples to recognize in due time their need of Christ.

It is God who chooses and thrusts forth the workers of His own appointment. The pages of missionary history teach no lesson with more abundant and satisfying illustrations. On the authority of Christ it is hopeless to expect to secure a sufficient number of missionaries apart from His compelling power, and even were it possible, they would prove incompetent for the great work. Experience is showing that when chosen and dominated by His Spirit, a few men can do more than an army. The secret of the power of those missionaries who accomplish the largest and deepest work is not what they do and say but the fact of the presence of Christ in them and with them.

God alone enables workers to face with calm and courageous hearts the stupendous obstacles and difficulties which lie across their path and to triumph over them. The prevalence of ignorance, superstition, falsehood, moral perversity and coarseness, fear, fatalism, godlessness, selfishness, and lovelessness, the corrupt lives and practices of representatives of Christendom, - all this would leave the workers discouraged and dismayed were it not for faith in the living Christ.

It is God who overrules occasions and events, human movements and powers, for the furtherance of the Gospel. Dr. Lowry of Peking say: - "Diplomacy has generally been unfortunate; commerce has selfishly opposed the spread of Christianity; the prejudice and conceit of the Chinese officials and people have been opposed to the introduction of the Gospel. But all these together, with persecutions, wars,

and national calamities, have been turned to the furtherance of the Gospel." In the Boxer uprising in China, the very action which was intended to extirpate Christianity had, as one of its results, an unprecedented forward movement in missionary work in that country, and since the year 1900 the doors have been opened to the Gospel far wider than before.

Present-day missions constantly confirm the fact so prone to be forgotten that it is the Spirit of God who alone has power to convict men of sin. It is only when He convicts of sin and of dire need that the soul becomes willing to hear of Christ as a Savior. The genuine fruits of the Spirit, as shown in repentance, conviction, restitution, and the making up of long-standing quarrels, have afforded convincing proof that God alone brings home the Gospel with power to the hearts and consciences of men. The fact that men who were living indifferent, callous, degraded, sensual, proud, cruel lives have become pure, faithful, kind, spiritual and zealous, and that they are triumphantly resisting their old temptations is satisfying evidence that there is a power greater than human in the missionary movement.

The great spiritual awakenings and revivals in the different parts of the world are the result of the work of the Spirit of God. The recent wonderful revivals in many parts of China, in Korea, and the famous Taikyo Dendo in Japan a few years ago, not to mention similar awakenings in other decades, are traced by the missionaries to the same Divine source.

Nothing but the uplifted Christ, drawing men to Himself, will account for the noble and Christlike characters raised up on the mission fields from among those whose lives were degraded and whose natures were hardened and unresponsive. The Rev. J. E. Adams, writing from Korea, voices the convictions expressed by scores of missionaries from nearly all quarters of the world;—"I have experienced, tested and proved the sufficiency of the Holy Spirit in the work of the conversion of men so constantly and with such invariable results that any question on the subject has long ceased to exist. It has become one of the assumed working postulates of life. No man living in the conditions in which I have lived, even with the most rudimentary instincts of scientific observation, could arrive at any other conviction than that the Gospel is the power of God." It is this ethical and spiritual Christianity which will conquer the nations. A truly spiritual life, proved by its ethical results and triumphant power over temptation, can alone satisfy their deepest needs.

The transformation of communities as well as of individuals is also indicative of the work of Christ. The testimony of Bishop Tucker as to the complete change in the social life and practices of the people in Uganda under the influence of the Gospel is a good illustration. Another remarkable example is seen among the Miao tribes of west China. Communities that less than a decade ago were ignorant, degraded and very immoral are now moral and Christian.

Another evidence of God's power is seen in the way in which He fills the native Christian with a passion for helping others, especially those in deepest need. On all the mission

fields there have been many splendid examples of new converts making sacrifices to tell others of the salvation which they have found. The manner in which many hundreds of the ablest young men of the different non-Christian nations and races have refused worldly advancement and devoted their lives on comparatively insignificant salaries to the work of evangelizing their countrymen and of carrying the good tidings of salvation into regions beyond is a striking manifestation of God's working.

There are many other evidences showing that everything vital to the success and spread of the Kingdom of Christ depends upon the Divine factor. The work of God is not confined to the extraordinary events and experiences of Christian missions. His presence and work are to be seen in the commonplaces of missionary experience and success. For those Christians who are genuine Christians every common bush "is afire with God."

Prayer is the method which relates the irresistible might of God to the missionary enterprise. Every marked advance in this has been preceded by prayer. Every fresh accession of power which has come upon the workers has been associated with prayer for the Kingdom. Every grave crisis in the expansion of Christianity which has been successfully met has been met by the faithfulness of Christ's disciples in secret prayer. The church has not yet discovered, still less begun to realize, the limitless possibilities of intercession. How to multiply the number of Christians who, with truthful lives and with clear, unshakable faith in the character and ability of God, will, individually and collectively, or corporately as a church, wield this force for the conversion and transformation of men, for the inauguration and energizing of spiritual movements,—that is the supreme question of foreign missions.

— *World Missionary Conference Report.*

THE PROJECTS OF THE ENTENTE.

The *Touran* prints from its Salonica correspondent the following:—

"The rumor is persistently circulating that the English and French are to disembark troops at Salonica to go to the aid of Serbia. People are even expecting the arrival of French and English officers of the general staff. It is supposed that General Hamilton will be with them. The English and French, who look with serious concern at the operations of the Austro-German army against Serbia, and who are encountering extraordinary difficulties in getting troops to help the Servians, intend to withdraw their troops from Gallipoli, in view of their lack of success there, and disembark them at Salonica.

"The ministers of the Entente during their interview with Venizelos the past week, renewed their demand for the intervention of Greece on the side of the Entente, and have requested troops to be sent against Bulgaria, which is an indication that the Allies, who are unable to find new troops, cannot continue their useless operations at Gallipoli."

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of September 28th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, at the Anafartas, during the night before last our patrols by a surprise night attack and throwing bombs at the enemy's trenches, captured more than fifty rifles, bayonets and field-glasses. At Aru Bournou our artillery on the right wing silenced a hostile battery of three guns and destroyed one cannon. At Sed-el-Bahr yesterday afternoon there was an artillery duel along the whole front, accompanied on the left wing by bomb-throwing. At the centre a hostile force of 40 or 50 soldiers tried to attack, but as soon as they were ten paces from their trenches the greater part of them were killed and the rest had to flee to their shelter. Yesterday morning one of our aviators dropped a bomb on the hostile hangar on the island of Imbros."

The despatch of the 29th says:—

"No important change at the Dardanelles. A hostile torpedo-boat that appeared on the 27th toward evening off the coast of Kereviz Dere, was sunk by our coast batteries. The enemy's positions in the region of Sed-el-Bahr were effectively bombarded by these same batteries. The following night our patrols, going in various directions, surprised in an ambush a reconnoitering party of the enemy and killed part of them and captured the rest. They also routed the reconnoitering columns that they met and captured a quantity of rifles and military stores. At Sed-el-Bahr, different hostile batteries yesterday opened fire on our positions, but were silenced by the reply of our artillery."

The despatch of the 30th says:—

"In Mesopotamia the unexpected firing by our advance detachments on the night of the 25th-26th against a hostile force that had disembarked under the protection of several armed gunboats on the bank of the Tigris north of Korna, inflicted noticeable losses on the enemy. The enemy could not reply to this surprise firing. The losses of the enemy have not yet been ascertained; but it was noticed during the fighting that they had thrown into the water all their dead, men and horses. The enemy, having brought to the help of their first detachment fresh troops from the rear by the help of their gunboats, tried an attack on the 27th. A fierce battle ensued that lasted till sunset. The enemy's attack failed before the stubborn resistance of our troops, in spite of the fact that our men were facing a hostile force numerically three or four times superior to them. A hostile aeroplane was damaged by our fire and brought down. Twenty-five hostile sailing boats were burned with their cargoes. A telegraph squad that was found on board one sailboat was captured. During these last fights the enemy have employed in abundance dum-dum bullets and bombs full of asphyxiating gas, such as they are also using at this seat of war."

"In the Caucasus, on our right wing, in a brush that took place between our reconnoitering columns and a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, the latter was put to flight. We made prisoners a sub-officer and several soldiers."

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas yesterday afternoon the enemy's batteries on land and sea opened fire on our positions, but without result. On the contrary, our artillery fired on the enemy's howitzers and silenced them; they also destroyed a mitrailleuse position of the enemy. At Sed-el-Bahr the mine that the enemy exploded on our right wing did no damage."

The despatch of October 1st says:—

"At the Anafartas, the night before last our patrols repelled and pursued toward their trenches the reconnoitering patrols of the enemy. They captured this time 20 rifles, bayonets and military supplies. At Aru Bournou our artillery on the left wing destroyed the enemy's trenches and coverings in the vicinity of Kanli Sert. At Sed-el-Bahr the mine that we exploded on our right wing on the evening of the 29th demolished part of the enemy's trenches. One of our patrols that went out the night before last, threw over the bags of sand put in front of the enemy's trenches and tore away their barbed wire fence."

The despatch of the 2nd says:—

"At the Dardanelles the situation is unchanged. Our reconnoitering columns by their offensive actions continue to capture from the enemy rifles and war materials. In the region of Aru Bournou a hostile cruiser that was ineffectively bombarding our positions at Tchenk Bairi had to retire when struck on the deck by a projectile from our artillery. At Sed-el-Bahr an artillery duel took place; some of the enemy's batteries were reduced to silence and a part of their trenches was destroyed. On the right wing in the course of the mining and counter-mining, a hostile mine was rendered useless and the men digging it were killed."

The despatch of the 3rd says:—

"There was nothing to mention at the Dardanelles except a brush between patrols and the usual exchange of fire. At Sed-el-Bahr yesterday the mine we explode before our right wing destroyed the counter-mine of the enemy and killed the miners in it."

The despatch of the 4th says:—

"At the Dardanelles there was nothing to record at Anafarta or Aru Bournou. At Sed-el-Bahr the hostile artillery yesterday bombarded our left wing, using up about a thousand shells, with no result. After the violent reply of our artillery, the enemy ceased firing. The mine that we exploded on this wing did much damage to the enemy. Our artillery hit twice with shells the hostile cruiser that in the afternoon was firing on Chanak Kale, and destroyed its rigging. Our Asiatic coast batteries bombarded the transports and pontoons of the enemy that were near the coast of Sed-el-Bahr, and inflicted great loss on the enemy, who replied without effect."

"No important news has come from the other seats of war."

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, educational, political, economic and other interests of the Ottoman Empire and the Near East.

Subscription Price :-

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7 50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. OCTOBER 6, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

The Constantinople Y.M.C.A. has been successful beyond the expectations of its well-wishers in attracting and helping young men along the various lines of its activity. Its ministry to the physical needs of the members is not yet as complete as it is hoped it may soon become. When the gymnasium is erected, and the regular drill in gymnastics can begin, we look for quick response on the part of the many young men in the city who till now have no place for physical exercise anywhere. But it is already doing fine work on moral and intellectual lines, in furnishing to its members a chance to learn in the evening classes the languages needed here, as well as in opening its library and reading-room to the members. These and the games furnish a wholesome moral atmosphere where young men may spend their spare time, instead of being on the street or in worse places. The Sunday afternoon services are a spiritual uplift, too. The secretaries and the governing body are to be felicitated on the added impetus given by the opening of the new building; and we look for increased usefulness in the development of strong character among the young men of the capital. Whatever helps in the maintenance of good order and a high moral tone in the community is appreciated by the city authorities as a direct aid to them in their work.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

VIII. DANIEL TEMPLE.

Few men have ever shown in their daily life to a greater extent than did the subject of this brief sketch the image of their Master. Dr. Goodell, his associate and close friend, reached Boston on a visit to America just in time to go to the dying bed of Dr. Temple, and to preach his funeral ser-

mon. In the course of this he said:— "His study of the Bible his familiarity with the very language of the Bible, the copiousness and pertinency of his prayers, the perfect ease with which he would introduce religious conversation, even of the most personal kind, and the truly Christian courteousness of his manner under the contradictions of cavillers, were all wonderful. His labors were blessed wherever he went."

Daniel Temple was born at Reading, Mass., December 23rd, 1789, and studied at Dartmouth College and Andover Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1820, in the same class with Dr. Goodell. He spent a year in the service of the American Board, and was ordained Oct. 3rd, 1821. He was married December 4th to Miss Rachel B. Dix, and sailed in January, 1822, for Malta, with a press to be used in the preparation of Christian literature for the peoples of the Mediterranean. Mr. Temple prepared many books and tracts in several languages, and during the ensuing eleven years, while the press remained in Malta, over 20,000,000 pages of good reading had been issued. By invitation of the Prudential Committee of the Board, he visited America in 1828, to help in the work of the Board, returning in 1830. During his whole residence in the island, he had two services in his house each Sunday in English, besides a Sunday school, and held a lecture Friday evenings.

In 1833 it was decided to remove the press to Smyrna, only the Arabic part going to Beirut. On his arrival in Smyrna, Mr. Temple was promptly ordered, through the influence of the Catholic bishop, to leave the city within ten days. But on the representations of the American consul, the mistake was cleared up and he was allowed to stay. The authorities of the Greek Orthodox church also tried to break up his activity there, forbidding all their flock to have any dealings with the missionaries, or read their Bible translations. Mr. Temple preached nearly every week, in Greek, English or Italian, during his entire stay in Smyrna. In 1837, Mr. Temple began the publication of a monthly magazine in Greek, called "The Repository," which was very favorably received from the start.

During the winter of 1843-44, Secretary Anderson of the American Board and Rev. Joel Hawes of Hartford, Conn., made a visit to the mission, spending two months and a half there. At that time it was arranged by the mission, with the concurrence of the visiting brethren, to discontinue the Greek department, Messrs. Riggs and Ladd turning their attention to the Armenian language in order to take up work for the Armenians. Mr. Temple felt himself too old to begin then the study of another language with any hope of being able to use it with success, this left him no alternative but to return to America. It was a deep personal sorrow to Dr. Goodell, for the two had been most closely associated, ever since they had in academy, college and seminary occupied the same room for nine years; and even when they were stationed in different cities, they had kept up an intimate correspondence every week. Two of Dr. Goodell's daughters went with Mr. and Mrs. Temple back to America, to study.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple left Smyrna in the summer of 1844, and after a farewell visit to the Goodell home in Constantinople, went to the United States. Mr. Temple preached in Concord, N. H., and Phelps, N. Y., but was compelled by ill health to resign his pastorate at the close of 1849. In the early part of 1851, he made some long sea voyages to the isthmus of Panama and to Liverpool for his health; but these did not benefit him, and he died in his birthplace August 9th, 1851, at the age of sixty-two.

Dr. R. S. Storrs says of Dr. Temple:—"Others may have been more distinguished by genius, learning, brilliancy, and force of mind, though in these respects no deficiency appeared; but none have been more distinguished by simple and fervid piety, nor by unreserved consecration to the work of the Lord. Preeminently he lived in the atmosphere of heaven, and threw around him influences derived from intimate communion with the Father of Spirits. Holiness like that of God was the end for which he lived, the object of his constant aspirations, the element in which he had his being, the wide sea in which he daily bathed, and on whose bosom he rode securely into the haven of everlasting rest. None could pass a half hour with him in any circumstances without perceiving that he was not of the world even as Christ was not of the world, but had his conversation in heaven."

REPRISALS.

The *Tanin* says:—

"Our readers will recall that we have always maintained in our columns the principle of reprisals for acts of our enemies contrary to the treaties and to right. We understand that the government has just made a new decision on this subject. As a reply to the arrest, contrary to international law, of ten Ottoman families in France, the ministry of the Interior will send for the time being to a convenient locality in the interior ten French families as civil prisoners of war. We understand that among these civil prisoners are the director of the "Bon Marché" and the former inspector-general of the Water Company. It is unnecessary to emphasize the justice of this decision of the government. By this method our allies have prevented gross injustices being done by the enemy. It is clear that we too will profit by it. The other Turkish papers applaud the measure."

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, October 10, 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. S. Ralph Harlow.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, Member of the faculty.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The *Hilal* says:—"The management of certain non-Moslem schools makes use of seals on which the names of their schools appear in French characters, although there is no reason for this. Other non-Moslem schools, especially Greek schools, have seals on which there is no indication in Turkish. Since these schools have to be in direct communication with the department of public instruction, it has been decided by the competent section that their seals must include an inscription in the official language of the State, in addition to whatever they contain in the language of the community. Papers issued by schools whose directors do not conform to this regulation, will not be accepted."

On Sunday evening at Tokatliari Hotel in Pera, a Turco-German League was formed, on the model of the one already formed in Berlin. It is called "Dostlik Yourdou," and includes the most prominent Turks and Germans in the city. Its object is to knit more closely the bonds of friendship between the two nations and to make them better acquainted with each other. Among the speakers were Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Enver Pasha, Dr. Jaeck, Halil Bey, and Talaat Bey.

His Excellency Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador, returned from his cure in Germany, arriving at the Sirkedji station last Friday night. He was met by the staff of the German Embassy and by the Prefect of Police. Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who has been taking his duties, left yesterday, returning to Germany.

A series of six paintings representing various scenes in the victorious fighting of the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles on March 18th last, painted by Ismail Hakki Bey, have been placed by the National Defence Committee in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies as a gift to the Chamber.

According to a decision of the military authorities, letters to be sent abroad or in the country must hereafter bear on the envelope the name and address of the sender.

NOTES.

We grieve to announce the death, on September 9th, of Mrs. D. M. B. Thom, at Mardin. Mrs. Thom, who came out in 1886 as Miss Helen Dewey, was married to Dr. Thom in 1889. Her death came after a long illness.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Smith, matron of Anderson Hall, Robert College, and Mr. F. P. Florides, instructor in the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leavitt, of the American Embassy, returned from Athens on Saturday last, coming by way of Salonica.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Riggs Brewster of Smyrna reached Salonica on September 20th from the United States, and will remain there for the present, assisting in the work of Dr. House.

Rev. Cass Arthur Reed, after spending some months at Bardizag, has returned at his work in the International College, Smyrna.

THE PROVINCES

A telegram of the 30th announces the arrival of the sacred caravan in Medina, and its departure thence for Mecca last Saturday.

OTHER LANDS.

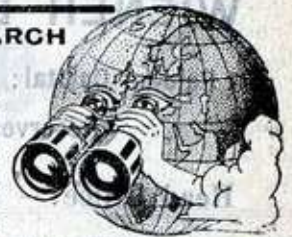
According to a despatch from Athens, the Hellenic Chamber has been opened. Premier Venizelos in his statement of policy read before the Chamber declared that since the situation in the Balkans had grown lately more complicated the Hellenic Government had been obliged to order mobilization; but that the object of this mobilization was merely to conserve the Hellenic territories. He added that Bulgaria had given Greece reassuring explanations regarding the mobilization in Bulgaria, and that Greece had done likewise to her; and that Greece would maintain armed neutrality. This statement was commended by Mr. Gounaris.

An explosion took place on board the Italian battleship "Benedetto Brin" in the harbor of Brindisi a week ago, causing the death of more than half the crew, including Vice-Admiral Rubin de Cervin. The accident is believed to have been caused by a short-circuit.

A Milli Agency telegram from Vienna says that the ministerial order concerning the requisition of metal objects is merely a precautionary measure and does not at all signify the lack of copper.

The tobacco monopoly in Hungary has increased the prices of tobacco and cigarettes in that country by 40%.

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH OF TRAINED MEN



with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions. May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?

We give you thorough training at reasonable fees in
 Complete Electrical Engineering, Electric Railways (special).
 Electrician's Course, Mechanical Engineering,
 Short Electrical Course, Mechanical Drawing,
 Electrical Light and Power, Sanitary Engineering, etc.

All Correspondence in English language only.

Official Agent:—K. H. SCHEKERYAN
 (Dept. 70), Scherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.



Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country.

Among the books most urgently needed in Turkey today are good, up-to-date Commentaries on the books of the Bible, an Introduction to the Old and New Testament, a Church History, Missionary and other Biographies, Stories for Children, and Devotional Books.

Positive, interesting, evangelic tracts are in great demand. A gift of \$10 will pay for 2000 copies of an eight page tract. Help is urgently solicited. We desire to have the names of friends who are interested in providing Good Literature for Turkey.

Send all your gifts to

F. H. WIGGIN,
 14 Beacon Street, Boston Mass.

OR

W. W. PEET,
 Bible House, Constantinople

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Paid-up Capital: 130,000,000 Kronen.

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office: — Vienna I. Schottenring.

With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

Branches in Austria: Agram, Aussig, Bielitz-Biala, Bozen Brunn, Budapest, Budweis, Czernowitz, Friede-Mistek, Graz, Innsbruck, Jaegerndorf, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Krakau, Lemberg, Marienbad, Meran, Oest, Nowosielitza Pardubitz, Pilsen, Prag, Prossnitz, Przemyśl, St. Polten Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwitau.

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.

Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.

Agencies: Stamboul, Erzroum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office, Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings, Scutari, Rue Karadja Ahmed.

BANKERS of the MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD in Turkey and of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The **Wiener Bank-Verein** carries on all Banking operations, especially: Loans on current account and against deposits of merchandise, deeds or stocks. Bills discounted. Issues checks, letters of credit, and telegraphic money orders on the chief cities in Turkey and abroad. Collections of bills in Turkey and abroad at especially advantageous rates. Stocks and Shares, coins and other precious objects bought and sold.

The **Wiener Bank-Verein** has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying 3½ % interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.

Private Safes for rent at the Galata and Stamboul offices, securing perfect safety at very advantageous rates.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

Office hours — 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

« دی اوربنت » فنجانچیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.