

The Orient.

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TURKEY AND THE WAR.

The official despatch of the 13th says:—

"Some hostile scout-ships fired yesterday ineffectively from outside the straits of the Dardanelles for half an hour against our batteries near the entrance; as a result of the reply of our guns it was observed that one battleship and one torpedo boat of the enemy were hit by our shells.

"On the Caucasus front and the other seats of war, there has been no change."

The despatch of the 16th says:—

"Yesterday afternoon, while a hostile battleship was firing at intervals ineffectively from the direction of the entrance to the Dardanelles, four of the shells fired by our batteries struck the battleship, and a fire broke out on board; the warship immediately retired in the direction of Tenedos Island.

"Yesterday the Russian fleet bombarded the towns of Ergli and Zonghouldak and then withdrew northwards, all the success they had being the sinking of some sailing ships.

"No change at the other seats of war.

"We do not deem as worthy of notice as feats of war the intermittent, aimless and ineffective bombardment carried on from time to time against certain localities by some hostile ships which continually cruise along the coast of Syria."

The despatch of the 17th says:—

"Yesterday afternoon a hostile hydroaeroplane that was flying over the Gulf of Saros was damaged by our fire and fell into the sea before Sazli Liman. Another hydroaeroplane which descended to the surface of the sea to rescue the first, was entirely sunk by the fire of our artillery. The Admiral's flagship, the battleship 'Nelson,' and a parent-ship for aeroplanes, which approached during this interval, were struck by the shells fired at them. Upon this the battleship withdrew and the parent ship retired towing the injured aeroplane.

"Today in the forenoon, the English submarine E 15 was sunk east of Karanluk Liman in the Dardanelles strait. Out of the crew of 31 men, 3 officers and 21 marines were made prisoners. Among these prisoners was found the English Vice-consul at the Dardanelles.

"There is no information worth announcing from the other theatres of war."

The despatch of the 19th says:—

"The engagements that have been going on for two or three days with our advanced detachments on the Caucasus

front near the frontier in the region of Melo have ended in success for us. The enemy has been thrown back across the frontier.

"In consequence of the fire opened by us on the hostile torpedo-boats which tried yesterday to approach the straits of the Dardanelles, two of the latter were unmistakably hit, upon which the torpedo-boats withdrew.

"Our aviator who flew for observation over the island of Tenedos, successfully threw bombs on the enemy's ships, and despite every sort of firing against him, he returned safe and sound.

"On April 17th our torpedo-boat 'Timour-Hissar' made a very successful attack in the Aegean Sea on the English transport 'Manitou.' According to the acknowledgement of the British Admiralty, a hundred English soldiers on this transport were drowned. As a result of this, the torpedo-boat 'Timour Hissar' was chased by English cruisers and destroyers till the island of Chios. The crew of the 'Timour Hissar,' to prevent the boat from falling into the hands of the enemy, blew it up. The crew of the torpedo-boat were received in a very friendly manner by the authorities of the island of Chios.

"From the other seats of war there is no event worth recording."

The *Milli* Agency adds that the battleship injured on the 15th was of the "Triumph" type; these two ships, the "Triumph" and the "Swiftsure," were purchased in 1903 from Chili, for which they were being built; they are of 11,800 tons, of 20 knots speed, and carry four 10-inch and 14 7.5-inch guns.

Concerning the British submarine E 15, which is one of the latest types, the following facts are given:— Tonnage, 825 tons; speed under water, 10 knots, above water, 16 knots; length, 53.6 metres; breadth, 7 metres. It is announced by the Ottoman general staff that this submarine left Plymouth on the 15th of last month, and came via Malta and Lemnos to Tenedos. It started about midnight to enter the strait, but because of the searchlights turned on it, it began to dive, but being in shallow water, ran aground with the upper works out of water. A shot from the Turkish batteries struck the captain's bridge, killing the captain. Other shots killed three men and wounded seven others. The survivors were rescued by the soldiers near by, and are being cared for in the hospital. They are reported as all being astonished at the humane treatment accorded to them. The British vice-consul captured is Mr. C. E. S. Palmer.

A QUARTER CENTURY IN THE CENTRAL MISSION.

Twenty-five years ago Rev. J. K. Greene, D. D., visited the Central Turkey Mission field, and wrote an able review of conditions as he saw them then. Comparing his account with the present state of missionary work there, as brought out in the latest reports, we find most interesting contrasts. There has been progress all along the line, for which we can but thank God and take courage.

Dr. Greene wrote, in 1890, "A little more than forty years ago evangelical religion was unknown within the bounds of the Central Turkey Mission; and but few men with scarcely a woman in the region knew how to read. Copies of the Bible in Armeno-Turkish were brought to Aintab in 1842 by an Armenian Protestant from Constantinople, named Bedros Vartabed, who was one of the first converts to evangelical Christianity. Short visits were soon made to Aintab by Mr. Van Lennep and Mr. Johnston, and longer visits by Dr. Azariah Smith and Dr. Schneider. During my own recent visit an efficient deacon of the First Church was introduced to me, who in 1847 helped drive Mr. Johnston from the city with stones. In 1848 a church of 8 members was formed in Aintab — the first evangelical organization within the bounds of the Central Turkey Mission. Forty-two years have elapsed, and now the number of churches has increased to 33, with a total membership of 5,055; the number of places of stated preaching has increased to 57, with average congregations numbering 9,629; and the number of avowed Protestants connected with the Mission has increased to 17,056."

The last annual report says:—"The general work of the field has been marked by unusual activity. In Aintab the women have been most aggressive. In many places the teachers of the girls' schools took upon themselves also Sunday school work as well as the care of the young women's and the mothers' meetings, often giving lessons outside of school hours to women who wished to learn to read the Bible. The Marash field reports a work far in excess of the available resources. In the city, in the first and third churches the work has made marked progress. As an illustration of the strength of some of these churches, we refer to the church in Adana (not by any means the largest church in the Central Turkey field), which has a membership of 240, with an average Sabbath attendance throughout the year of 650. In Tarsus, with 154 members, the average attendance upon the Sabbath has been a little over 500. In one of the outstations, with a reported church membership of only 59, the average attendance for the year has been 225. This gives some illustration of the way the churches are seizing upon the community." The statistics at present show 37 organized churches with 6,664 members; 67 places of stated preaching, and 22,701 adherents. In the 77 Sunday schools there are 13,851 scholars, as compared with 9,500 twenty-five years ago.

Regarding the growth and character of the native ministry, Dr. Greene then wrote;—"Forty-five years ago the work began with a single bookseller, but is now carried on with the help of 19 pastors, 27 other preachers, and 114 teachers and helpers. Not a few other and valuable laborers have gone from the Central Mission to work in the other missions of Turkey. The high character of the native laborers was apparent in the conference of fifty natives and eight missionaries which recently met for nearly two weeks in Marash, — the sixth annual meeting of this mixed body. This yearly conference is exceedingly valuable for its intellectual and spiritual quickening, for its practical suggestions, and for the happy example it gives of harmony and cooperation between the foreign and native workers."

The present number of pastors is 17, and other preachers 27; this would have been much larger but for the martyrdom in April, 1909, of 21 pastors and preachers in this mission, for in 1908 the numbers were 21 and 31 respectively. There are 359 teachers, Bible women and other workers also.

About the higher education institutions, Dr. Greene's letter says:—"First in importance is the Central Turkey College at Aintab. A noble monument of the zeal and devotion of Dr. T. C. Trowbridge, the college is now under the wise administration of his successor, Dr. Fuller, and of one American and four native professors. The students of the preparatory and collegiate departments have averaged about 90 a year, and the graduates of the college number 89. The Theological Seminary is another institution worthy of special mention, already well known in Turkey for its efficient and satisfactory work. It is preeminently a biblical institution, first drilling the students in the original languages of the Scriptures and then carrying them through a thorough course of biblical exegesis, biblical history and biblical theology. Female education is provided for with equal care in the Girls' Boarding Schools at Aintab, Hadjin and Adana, and in the Central Turkey College for Girls at Marash. A promising school has also been started at Ourfa. These schools have in all 207 pupils. The most cheering fact in regard to these colleges for young men and women and the girls' boarding schools is that few pupils leave these institutions without a personal and practical knowledge of religion."

The annual report for last year says:—"The Central Turkey College at Aintab has gained a triumph during the year in securing from the Government permission to carry on work of university grade. The Theological Seminary has entered a new class of ten members, all of whom have taken their courses in some collegiate institution in Turkey. The regular ministry in Turkey is more and more demanding men of most thorough intellectual training as well as spiritual capacity, and the tendency is to raise the standard of entrance to the Seminary as well as the standard for the courses given." The total enrolment in the institutions was: C. T. College, 232; C. T. Girls' College, 143; Theological Seminary, 10; St. Paul's Institute, 219; Girls' Seminary, Aintab, 211; Adana Girls' Seminary, 212; total students in boarding and high schools, 1,434; total in all schools, 8,273.

Of medical work, Dr. Greene writes:—"The hospital, which bears the honored name of Azariah Smith, has secured the respect and confidence of the entire community. During the past year it had 2,145 patients who came to the hospital for treatment, on the average, more than five times each." Last year's report shows 419 in-patients, 517 major operations, 6,998 out-patients, and a total of 42,380 treatments. The International Hospital at Adana, started a few years ago, had 383 in-patients; 3,339 out-patients, and surgical treatments in wards and clinics, 5,301.

Dr. Greene mentions the benevolence of the native Protestants as deserving grateful recognition, and reports their total contributions for religious, educational and charitable purposes in 1888 as \$7,955. Last year the report chronicles the native contributions as \$50,336.

Such a review of the progress of the past quarter-century is admittedly but partial; yet it shows reason for deep thankfulness that the Master has thus honored the efforts of his servants, and granted a harvest after their faithful sowing.

THE FALL OF VENIZELOS.

The *Sabah* and *Touran* give the text of the letter which caused the divergence of view between the King of Greece and Mr. Venizelos and led to his resignation:—

"Sir: I have the honor of submitting to your Majesty the contents of a communication that the British Minister has made to me by order of Sir Edward Grey. By this communication Greece finds herself again faced by one of the most critical moments of her national history. Until today our policy was to preserve neutrality, at least so long as our engagement with our ally, Serbia, did not necessitate our departing therefrom. But today we are called to take part in the war, not for the sake of merely doing our moral duty, but in exchange for compensations which, if realized, will constitute a great and powerful Greece, such as the most optimistic of us has not for years imagined. To obtain these great recompenses, we have indeed to encounter great dangers; but after a prolonged study of the question, I have come to the conclusion that we must run these risks. The main reason why we must do so is that even if we should not now participate in the war, but should compel ourselves to remain neutral to the end, we shall still be exposed to great dangers. If we today allow Serbia to be crushed by the Austro-German invasion, we shall have no assurance whatever that the Austro-German army will stop at our Macedonian frontiers, and will not, as would be natural, advance toward Salonica. But even supposing that this danger be avoided and even if we admit that Austria will content herself with the military crushing of Serbia and will not wish to establish herself in Macedonia, can we doubt that Bulgaria, invited by Austria, will advance to occupy Servian Macedonia? We should then be compelled to come to the aid of Serbia, if we do not wish to dishonor ourselves by

failing in our obligations to our ally. But if, indifferent to our own moral obliquity, we should still remain invariable, we should be acquiescing in the upsetting of the Balkan equilibrium for the benefit of Bulgaria, which, thus fortified, could either immediately or after a short time attack us and we should then be without an ally or a friend. If on the other hand we should then rouse ourselves to accomplish an imperious duty, in helping Serbia, we should be doing so in circumstances far more unfavorable than if we went to her aid today; for Serbia would already then be crushed, and consequently our help would be of no use or of very little use. While on the other hand, if we reject today the overtures of the Entente Powers, we should have no positive assurance of any compensation, even in case of victory, for the help we might then give.

But we must examine on what conditions our participation in the struggle should take place; and first of all we must seek the cooperation not only of Roumania but also if possible of Bulgaria. And if such cooperation can be established, and if all the Christian States of the Balkans unite together, not only will there be no further danger of a local defeat, but their participation will constitute a very powerful aid to the struggle of the Entente Powers. It would be no exaggeration to say that such participation would exercise an essential influence in favor of the predominance of the latter.

In order to succeed in this project, I believe that important concessions must be made to Bulgaria. Up till today we have not only refused absolutely to discuss this subject, but we have declared that we should oppose any great concessions being made to Bulgaria by Serbia, concessions that might disturb the equilibrium of the Balkans established by the Treaty of Bucharest. And our policy in this respect has been very clear until today. But today, things have evidently changed. We might well make some sacrifices in the Balkans. To assure the success of a policy so grand, we must first of all withdraw our objections to concessions being made by Serbia to Bulgaria, even if these concessions extend to the right bank of the Vardar River. But if these concessions are not enough to attract Bulgaria to cooperate with her former allies, or at least to preserve a benevolent neutrality, I shall not hesitate, however painful a step it would be, to advise the sacrifice of Kavalla.

This sacrifice would not be as a price for the neutrality of Bulgaria, but as compensation for her active participation in the war with the other allies. If my view should be accepted, we should secure, by the intervention of the Entente Powers, the guarantee that Bulgaria would purchase the property of all the inhabitants who wished to emigrate to Greece from the territory ceded, while a convention should be established providing for an exchange of populations, the properties of the emigrants being reciprocally purchased by the respective States. The carrying out of these conditions would precede the cession of Kavalla by us. At the same time, as partial compensation for this cession, we should demand

that if Bulgaria extends her domain across the Vardar, the Doiran-Gevgeli section should be given to us, so that we may have a suitable frontier toward Bulgaria toward the north, since we are deprived of the excellent frontier which we now have toward the east. Unfortunately because of Bulgarian greed, it is by no means certain that these concessions, great as they are, would satisfy Bulgaria and bring her to cooperate with her former allies. If we are unsuccessful in securing the cooperation of Bulgaria, then it will be indispensable to assure ourselves at least of the cooperation of Roumania; for without her, our entry into the struggle would be too dangerous.

Needless to add, we must demand from the Triple Entente the promise that they will accord us the necessary credit to enable us to bear the expenses of the war, and will facilitate for us the purchase of the necessary military supplies.

My conviction that we should accept the invitation made to us to participate in the war is reinforced by other considerations as well. In fact, by remaining passive spectators of the present struggle, we are not running merely the risks mentioned above and those that would come if eventually Serbia is crushed; for even if the project of a new attack on Serbia is abandoned, Austria and Germany would turn all their efforts to coming out victorious on the two main theatres of war, — in Poland and in Flanders. Even then the dangers to us would be very great because if these two Powers are victorious, they could impose on the Balkans the same changes that I have already outlined as being the consequence of the crushing of Serbia.

TWO NEW MISSIONARY PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the American Board for 1914, somewhat delayed in its appearance, has arrived and is even more interesting reading than usual. With fourteen maps of mission fields and more than thirty illustrations, it attracts the eye as well as the mind. It contains a statement of the new relation of the Board to the Congregational Council, by which the Board is more closely connected with the churches of the denomination. It also contains the portraits of the late President and of the new President of the Board. The reports of the various missions are all valuable and well repay careful perusal; especially noteworthy is that of the China missions after the visit of Mr. Sherwood Eddy, and of the Micronesian mission whose setting has been so affected by the present war. A full and clear statement is included in the report of the Mexican Mission of the new arrangement by which eleven different denominations and societies now carrying on mission work there have agreed to cooperate hereafter in publication and educational work, and to come to a suitable territorial occupation, so that there shall be the least practicable overlapping and the most successful readjustment. By this arrangement the American Board gives over to the Southern Methodists the work in Guadalupe, and takes up the Methodist work in Chihuahua,

while Lower California is also assigned to the Congregationalists, — a region where till now there has been practically no work carried on. The financial statement of the year is most interesting, since 1914 was the high-water mark for the Board's receipts.

The Woman's Board of Missions of Boston has for the first time put out a report in the form of a book of 180 pages, entitled "Our World-Wide Work." It is intended as a survey of the foreign field of this Board, and so contains neither a statement of the home department nor any but the briefest mention of the operations of the two other woman's boards associated with the Boston Board. The account has been written by Miss Anne L. Buckley, Assistant Secretary of the Woman's Board, assisted by Miss Isabel M. Blake of Aintab and other missionaries. The maps used in the A. B. C. F. M. report have been loaned for the illustrating of this report also, and there are more than fifty telling illustrations.

NEW ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.

Last week the Ministry of Finance was authorised to issue money certificates (*evrak-i-nakdié*) to the value of Lt. 6,583,094, on the security of the deposit of 150,000,000 francs in gold with the administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. These certificates will have compulsory circulation in Turkey on the same footing with coin, in payments, disbursements and business transactions, either between the state and individuals or as between individuals. Anyone not accepting them is liable to a fine of from one to fifteen liras and to imprisonment for from 24 hours to one month. These certificates are redeemable on presentation six months after the termination of the war. Any such certificates not presented within five years from that time will be outlawed.

Commenting on this measure, the *Tanin* says: — "It is perfectly natural that the Imperial Government should have recourse to this financial measure which every great power resorts to in times of great crisis like the present, and which the powers of the Triple Entente have long ago applied. This issue of paper is the result of negotiations carried on at Berlin by Djavid Bey, former minister of finance. It must be noted that these certificates will be absolutely the same as gold, and will have a much greater value than the treasury bonds issued by Russia and France. While the other states deposit gold to the value of only one third of their issue of bonds, or else do not even do so much, the Ottoman Government has deposited at the Administration of the Public Debt the entire value of the money certificates it is to issue. The extremely high credit enjoyed by this administration is well known; and this body will of course abstain from any operation that would bring the least discredit upon it, especially at times so critical in the life of the State. The certificates therefore that have back of them such an administration will be as good as gold. We may thus rightly consider this financial operation as a success such as our rich enemies have not succeeded in securing."

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

How many of our readers in Turkey have been following the accounts of the wonderful work of Billy Sunday in Philadelphia? How many have been making a study of his methods in other places and their results? And to how many has come the question:— Is a similar revival of true spiritual Christianity and of sound morality possible in this country? To us, Sunday's campaign appears to have in the main two parts to it: one, a purely gospel campaign, for the redemption of lost sinners and the reclamation of the wayward among church members; the other, a temperance campaign, which he is pleased to call a war on booze. And in each aspect of his work, one thing is noteworthy, and that is that much preliminary work has been done which appears to be the background of Sunday's success. Witness the seven thousand prayer-meetings held twice a week all over Philadelphia for a month or so previous to his arrival, and the men's Bible classes organized, which had gathered in 17,000 new recruits before he came to the city. Think on the other side of the invaluable work of the temperance forces that have been stirring up the whole country during the past few years, and the favorable atmosphere thus created which makes Billy's appeal to quit drinking come with quadruple force. We do not say this to belittle to the slightest degree the grand work he is permitted of God to do, but rather to call attention to the fact that while we have not the least chance of having Sunday come here, that does not mean that nothing can be done.

In the line of the spiritual quickening of the church and the reclamation of the lost, let us remember that this is a work in which God uses the person who is ready to be used, humble though the method and the effort may be. To create an atmosphere of prayer is not the work of the evangelist; it must be done, if at all, largely before his meetings begin. And the strong testimony of Philadelphians is that even if Sunday had not come at all, the seven thousand prayer-meet-

ings in private homes, attended by from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand people twice a week would have brought a wonderful blessing on the city. Is there any essential obstacle to the establishment of such meetings in the cities of this land? Some one has said that there are three rules for the success of evangelism: the first is prayer, and the other two he forgets. And then there are the Bible classes. Why should there not be an immense extension of the prayerful study of God's word? Adult classes in connection with the Sunday schools, or groups in private homes, voluntary classes in schools and colleges, and individual study, will all lead to a like result. Possibly such preparatory work may call out the great local evangelist who has not yet appeared. Wesley and Whitefield, Moody and Sunday were the outcome of felt need.

As for the temperance side of it, we believe the country is ripe for a vigorous anti-drink campaign. The welcome that has been accorded to the temperance literature so far put forth, and the unanimity of enlightened public opinion among all classes against the evil of intemperance, are good signs and encouraging. The remarkable success of big movements in other countries of late against the liquor traffic is also an omen of good. But some one must take the lead here also, and profit by the opportunity offered, to secure official action against the saloon as the corrupter of morals. What a joy it would be to see such a moral and spiritual awakening starting in this country! Why not now?

THE GENERAL WAR.

A great extension in the activities of aeroplanes has been noted during the week that has passed. British aviators have been dropping bombs over Ostend, Bruges, Heyst, and Knocke; and in return there was on April 15th a raid by three Zeppelins over the British Isles, bombs being dropped in the English counties of Kent, Essex and Northumberland, near the mouths of the Tyne and the Thames. Apparently the object was to wreck the navy yards, though no record of damage to these has been given out. The French aviators have been flying in the direction of Fribourg and Friedrichshafen, and also over Strassburg, several persons being killed by the bombs thrown. German airships have in turn dropped bombs on several places in France.

The British have been strongly attacking the German positions between Ypres and Lille, and the French have attacked vigorously northwest of Arras and in the Champagne. These attacks are reported as repulsed. East of Verdun, near Marcheville, the French advanced into some trenches of the Germans, but were driven out from part of these. Northeast of Urbeis, in the Vosges Mountains in Alsace, near Thann, the Germans captured a French position, but as it was not suitable for them they abandoned it again. Southeast of Stossweyer, near Münster, the Germans captured an advance post of the French; while southeast of Metzeral the Germans retired before superior forces of the enemy.

An Italian Agency telegram from Rome says that the German government of Brussels has taken measures to transfer itself to Liège, and that new German forces are being concentrated at Tournay, in Belgium east of Lille.

Over on the eastern front, the melting snows and deep mud have seriously interfered with operations, and there is very little news. The Germans are reported to have been bombarding Ossowitz all day long on the 11th; and in a fight near Kalvarya the Russians are alleged to have lost 1040 prisoners.

In the Carpathian forests the Russian attacks are reported to have been repulsed near Nagy Polany, Yelloe and Telepcz, the Austrians and Germans capturing 7 officers and 1425 men. A Milli Agency telegram from Berlin says the new concentration of Russian troops behind the Carpathian range was brought about because of the sudden change of temperature in the Carpathians.

Following the internment of the German auxiliary cruiser "Eitel Friedrich" at Norfolk, Va., comes the news of the arrival at Newport News of the auxiliary cruiser "Kronprinz Wilhelm." In a Berlin telegram of the 14th, the London *Times* is quoted as saying that the captain of this latter ship says that while he was taking on board some men and guns from the German cruiser "Karlsruhe," the British cruisers "Berwick," "Bristol" and "Suffolk" came in sight: and owing to the numerical superiority of the enemy, the two German cruisers had to flee. In another despatch the captain of the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" is said to have asserted that the "Karlsruhe" had not been sunk.

Considerable excitement was produced in America by the news that the Japanese had sent five battleships to Turtle Bay, Mexico, and had landed 4,000 troops there. But the Japanese Embassy at Washington declares that these measures were taken merely to save the cruiser "Asama," which, it seems, went ashore there, and not on the Californian coast as reported last week.

THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

The April number of this organ of the Christian Associations of Turkey has just appeared. It contains several articles that should help the associations of the empire to greater success in carrying on their work. Miss Frances C. Gage contributes a Suggested Constitution for the Y.W.C.A.'s in Secondary Schools and Small Colleges in the Turkish Empire; also an article on Association Policies, which, though written with women's and girls' associations in mind, is also applicable to men's and boys', and gives suggested outlines for committee work. Some membership pledges that have worked well in the girls' schools in Marsovan and Smyrna, etc., are given. Miss Isabelle Harley tells the story of a successful experiment in Student Leadership in Y.W.C.A. Meetings in Euphrates College. President M.M. Patrick gives an appreciation of the service of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge Dodge to the Y.W.C.A.; and, following a very modest statement by Miss Mianzara Kaprielian regarding Chalgara a

Mountain Village in Need of Help, Miss Dodd tells something of the way in which Miss Kaprielian, like the little leaven of the parable, has by burying herself in that village near Eski Shehir, begun the transformation of that community.

Despite the above showing, this number is by no means exclusively a women's number. Secretary D. J. van Bommel, of the Constantinople Association, tells of The Association Club: a promising feature in city work. A sketch of Our Brother, the New Student, is from the pen of Mr. O. E. Pence, of Robert College. Mr. E. O. Jacob gives a very full and suggestive Student Association Calendar for the Spring Term, to show what may be done in any school association in the country. A study of some aspects of Christ, under the title *The Unbearable One*, is quoted from Professor Haberl, of the Austrian Student Movement; and there is a thrilling report by Sherwood Eddy of the latter part of the recent evangelistic campaign in China.

Six pages are devoted to news from the Associations of the empire, and four or five more to general news from the Associations the world over, and seven more to reviews of stimulating books.

It is a number worth keeping.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Dr. Louise B. Wallace will lecture at Constantinople College on Friday, April 23rd, at three o'clock. Subject: Birds and their Habits. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Committee of National Defence announces that the Ministry of War has authorised the members of the National Defence Association to practice shooting with Mauser rifles at Kiat-Hané on Fridays and Sundays from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5. For each cartridge they are to pay 25 paras.

General von der Goltz Pasha has by imperial iradé been appointed Commander of the First Army Corps.

We regret to announce the death, on April 19th, of Dr. Louis Omer Pasha Nowotny, at Scutari. Dr. Omer Pasha was for several years the physician of the American College for Girls. The funeral is being held today.

THE PROVINCES

The *Koelnische Zeitung* learns from Rome that the reopening of the Catholic churches in Jerusalem, which had been closed at the beginning of the war, has made an excellent impression in the Vatican circles.

The fleet committee announces the gift of a thousand

liras by the people of Jerusalem toward the cost of a dreadnought, to be named the "Medjid Khan," which is to be purchased to replace the cruiser "Medjidié."

NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adele Norton, sister of Mrs. C. C. Sterrett of Urumia, formerly Miss Susan Norton of Van, and Mr. Alan Fairbank, of the famous India missionary family, who is under appointment of the A. B. C. F. M. to India.

OTHER LANDS.

The *Tanin* comments on the probability of American intervention for the purpose of ending the present war; but it adds that while the United States is theoretically neutral, it is really furnishing war supplies to the powers of the Triple Entente; and that this fact, instead of favoring the pacific aspirations of the American people, is on the contrary serving to prolong the war, while at the same time constituting an injustice to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

It is stated that Mr. Venizelos is about to leave Athens. One report is that he is going to America; according to others he is going to Crete.

Prince George of Greece left Athens last Friday for Paris, going via Brindisi.

The Sofia papers are quoted as saying that 45 cars loaded with sanitary materials sent from Germany for the Ottoman Red Crescent have arrived in Roumania, and will be sent on to Turkey.

Professor Roentgen, the discoverer of the rays that bear his name, was decorated on his seventieth birthday by the Kaiser with the iron cross in token of the value of his discovery.

An Italian Agency telegram from Sofia announces that city of Salonica has been declared contaminated by the plague.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, April 25th, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
- UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.
- CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Prof. Ernest B. Watson, Ph.D.

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