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OTTOMAN SUCCESSES.

Under date of the last day of December, the general staff despatch says:— "In the Caucasus our main army is successfully continuing its forward march. As it has been impossible to establish telegraphic communication along the whole line of the advance of our troops, the general staff has not received as yet news of the details of the operations."

The *Terjeman* of Friday evening gave an account of the capture of Ardahan, which news was confirmed by an official despatch of the following day which said:— "A detachment of our troops operating in the Tchouroukh region, advancing toward Ardahan, encountered Cossack troops on the 28th west of that town, and repulsed them. The city of Ardahan was occupied by a hostile force under the command of General Zachen and composed of 3,000 infantry, 1,000 Cossacks, with six field guns and two mitrailleuses. Despite its numerical weakness, our detachment attacked without hesitation on the morning of the 29th the strong positions of the enemy reinforced by their artillery. The battle was a very bloody one, and toward evening the Russians were completely routed and fled with heavy losses. Our own losses were slight. A large quantity of ammunition and war supplies and many transport wagons were captured by our men." Some 650 Russian prisoners have arrived in Erzroum.

On the same day, December 29th, Ottoman troops and Persian tribesmen attacked and defeated the Russian force at Meyanduwab, a point some 50 kilometres northeast of Saoutchboulak, in the Persian province of Azerbaijan, south of Lake Urumia. Out of the Russian force of 4,000 men and ten cannon, 200 are reported killed and many wounded, and six guns taken as well as many rifles and other war stores. A later encounter followed, the Russians losing 2 more cannon.

A communication of January 3rd reports that a part of the army has won a great victory at Sarukamush, on the road from Erzroum to Kars, about 25 miles inside Russian territory. This town is the terminus of the railroad from Kars toward the frontier; and two military trains are reported captured and the railroad destroyed. Another column farther northwest attacked a Russian column near Taousskerd, which is north of Olti, and the Russians lost 200 killed and 400 prisoners, the rest fleeing.

On January 2nd the Russian cruiser "Askold" is said to have attempted to disembark troops near Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem; but the fire of the coast guards killed several of the Russian soldiers and the expedition retired.

A naval battle took place in the Black Sea near Sinope on Monday last, between two Turkish cruisers and seventeen Russian units. This morning's despatch says the details of the battle have not yet arrived, but in any case the enemy, despite their great numerical superiority, was unable to inflict any loss on the Ottoman vessels.

The Ottoman Agency quotes a despatch from Berlin to the effect that England is much mistaken if she thinks she can deter Turkey from conquering Egypt by threatening to force the passage of the Dardanelles; for Egypt and Arabia are no less important for New Turkey than is Constantinople.

The General Staff sends out notice that if letters or writings are found on the person of those leaving Ottoman territory which contain indications about the movements of the Ottoman army or navy, such persons as well as the writers of such documents will be handed over to the court-martial to be punished as spies.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

8th session, Jan. 2nd, 1915. Great enthusiasm was roused by a despatch from Soudi Bey, deputy from Lazistan, announcing the capture of Ardahan from the Russians. Leave of absence was granted to four other deputies who represent Erzroum, Hauran, Kerkouk and Aleppo. A new list of bills and provisional laws was submitted by the Cabinet; among them a bill to create the post of naval attaché to the embassy at Berlin, and another authorising the contracting of a loan of five million liras at the rate of six per cent. The bill to extend the moratorium was then taken up as an urgency measure, inasmuch as the time limit of the former arrangement expired the next day. First of all the Chamber passed its ratification of the provisional regulations establishing and extending the moratorium until the present; and then the new law was passed with slight changes. This provides for the continuation of the moratorium till March 31st, 1331, or April 13th, 1915. By an additional 5% on all ordinary debts is payable two months before that date. A provision is also made for the payment by banks of two sums of ten liras each to the depositors, on Dec. 21st and Feb. 1st, old style, even if that sum is in excess of 5% of their deposits. Certain exceptions are made to the working of the moratorium; for example, moneys owing to the State, to the Fleet Committee, the Red Crescent, the Evkaf Bank, the Agricultural Bank, and certain other bodies, do not come under the law. Nor do these provisions apply to debts contracted after the third of August, when the first moratorium went into effect.

As soon as the session in the Chamber was closed, the new law regarding the moratorium was taken over to the Senate, and put in the hands of the competent commission, while the Senators took a recess. An hour later they were called together and the measure was passed.

9th session, Jan. 4th. Forty-six more provisional laws passed by the government during the parliamentary recess were submitted to the Chamber, and referred to committees. The measure passed by the Chamber providing pensions for the families of the aviators killed on their way from here to Cairo, Nouri, Fethi and Sadik Beys, was returned by the Senate, which objected to the use of the words "... in recompense for the devotion they exhibited for the glory of the imperial army, and on account of their death as martyrs." But the Chamber, acting on the advice of the committee in charge of the matter, refused to accept the proposition of the upper House, and insisted on the retention of the phrase. The proposal to excuse the inhabitants of Diarbekir from the payment for two years of certain taxes, was acted on favorably, and referred to the budget commission. A similar proposal relative to granting a respite till the close of the war to the farmers who owe money to the Agricultural Bank, was rejected. The first 24 articles in the new regulations of the Agricultural Bank were then passed through their second reading, and the discussion was adjourned.

10th session, Jan. 5th. A proposition made by Artin Effendi Boshgezenian of Aleppo, to amend Article 7 of the Constitution so as to read that the Sovereign shall have the right to declare war with the consent of Parliament, was reported unfavorably by the commission to which it had been referred, and the report of the commission was adopted. The remainder of the Agricultural Bank bill was passed through its second reading; and the President announced that the order of the day for Monday next would be the discussion of the general budget, copies of which would be distributed to the deputies by Saturday.

DEATH OF MISS GRACE DODGE.

Constantinople College has suffered an irreparable loss in the sudden death of President Grace H. Dodge, of its Board of Trustees. Miss Dodge was one of the most distinguished women of the present time in the United States. She was a leader in many different lines of interest, and an earnest philanthropist and Christian worker.

She was the founder of Teachers' College in New York City. Feeling the great need of education in the practical arts for both men and women, she joined as early as 1888 in the project which developed later into the present Teachers' College. Teachers' College was chartered in 1889 but did not become a part of the educational system of Columbia University until 1898 and during the early years of struggle Miss Dodge stood behind the institution in all its difficulties and acted personally as Treasurer for more than twenty-five years, signing herself all checks sent out from the

College and all business papers. Since resigning as actual Treasurer of the College she has remained an active member of the Board of Trustees.

Miss Dodge's chief benevolent interest was probably the Young Women's Christian Association. She has always been a generous supporter of the movement and was for many years the president. We may place the Training School for Y.W.C.A. workers among many other things which owe their existence and success largely to her. She was one of the leading contributors to the new building on Lexington Avenue, New York City, at present occupied by this school.

There are many forms of social and religious service in which she was very prominent and many others which she helped without the knowledge of the world in general, for she was deeply interested in all attempts to purify society and promote education, and assisted in such movements to the full extent of her time and financial resources.

Miss Dodge was also a very keen and successful financier. Presidents of many business corporations sought her advice, and she confided once to a friend that if she had given her time to business instead of philanthropy she might have been a much wealthier woman.

Her special interest in Constantinople College dates from about 1904, in the spring of which year she became a member of an Advisory Committee formed for the College in New York City. Her interest steadily increased, and she became a member of the present Board of Trustees organized in 1908 and was soon after elected Vice-President of the Board. She accepted the office of President in December 1911, and to her Constantinople College owes much of the inspiration and financial support which has made the history of the last years possible.

Miss Dodge was optimistic and generous in her personal character, devoted to her friends and extremely spiritually minded. She was so modest that she never allowed her name to be connected with her gifts, and objected to all public expression of thanks, and also to any private expression except the simplest. Even in writing the above brief account of her life-long devotion to public good, I hesitate lest I may say more than would please her.

Constantinople College has lost not only an able organizer and an efficient President of its Board of Trustees, but also a strong personal friend. Her place can never be filled, but her interest and support will be an enduring legacy to the College.

MARY MILLS PATRICK.

Y.W.C.A. ACTIVITIES IN BROUSA.

Having seen the account of the Smyrna Young Women's Christian Association in the "Orient", we feel like adding a little story of the similar work in Brousa. Practically all the boarders have joined the Association either as active or associate members, and everyone is on some committee. Besides the Sunday evening meetings, which the girls have led, using Christian Endeavor topics, we have had a meeting

of some kind or a social under the Association every week. During the Association week of prayer, we held short prayer meetings every afternoon at five, and followed these with a meeting of some one committee to plan the work for the term. On Thanksgiving Day, the day scholars brought such gifts of food stuffs or money as they wished, and the boarders went without meat for one day and gave that, then that afternoon the members of the Philanthropic Committee went out with someone well acquainted with the neighborhood to direct them, and distributed a part of these supplies, the rest being put away for future distribution.

The most interesting feature of the year's work so far, has been the development of the connection between the Association and some of the young women of the city of Brousa. This has been done mainly through our Brousa graduates and former students, especially those of last year who had become members of the Association while in school. The first step was to invite them and a few others likely to be interested, to a Hallowe'en party in the Kaya-Bashi school building. The usual Hallowe'en games were preceded by a very short business meeting. As a result of the plans proposed there, two of our graduates are supervising a club for the little girls in the Set-Bashi primary school, and the class carried on by the Association for teaching factory girls to read has been recommenced. The girls' club has its colors, motto, rules and rewards, and seems to be working well. No one is allowed to belong to it whose conduct is not up to a certain standard. Its present activity is preparing Christmas presents for the children in two of the families visited by the Association girls on Thanksgiving. After the Hallowe'en party we held a general meeting in the Set-Bashi school to which all those likely to be interested were invited, and which the Kaya-Bashi school Association also attended in a body. Here the aims and methods of the Association were explained, and the city girls who came all joined; nearly all as associate members, it is true, but that was to be expected. Two weeks later, we held another social in the Kaya-Bashi school to which the new members were invited as well as our other members from the other side of the city.

In response to the requests made by our graduates at these meetings, a Sunday afternoon Y.W.C.A. prayer meeting has been started. This will be held in the Set-Bashi school building so that the girls on that side of the city may attend. One of our graduates led the first meeting, and our school Association also attended, although usually that will not be possible, and it will probably be better for the city prayer meeting to develop along its own lines.

Just what lines of work the city members may be able to take up, is not yet quite clear. Factories are most of them closed now, which limits the opportunities of work in them. It hardly seems best to force a program worked out in detail upon these girls, but rather to suggest various methods and possibilities, which they can adopt and adapt for themselves, provided we are on our guard against being a society with nothing to do. At any rate some united

activity, fellowship, and inspiration should result. We feel also that in the school Association the girls are being trained in the ideals and methods of service. The student government committee is doing very good work this year, we feel we can see real growth in sense of responsibility, sympathy, and resourcefulness. E. F. P.

THE GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

During the past week there has been considerable fighting in Flanders, with no very definite results. The Germans have evacuated the farm of St. George, near Nieupoort, and have blown up the Auberge d'Alger farm, near Westend. Along the Yser and on the railroad between Ypres and Rousselaere as well as between Lombartzyde and Westend, there is fighting reported. Over in the Argonne region, the Germans have been taking more prisoners; and the official report says that during the month of December, the Germans took 2950 prisoners in the Argonne, and 21 mitrailleuses, 2 cannon and one mortar. The Germans are also reported to have occupied St. Leonard, which is south of Saint Dié and west of Markirch. Lesser fights are chronicled southwest of Saarburg, and French aviators are said to have thrown bombs over Lisdorf, near Saarlouis in Rhenish Prussia; German aviators have also been busy in the direction of Dunkerque and Nieupoort. In Alsace, the French after a fierce bombardment retook the village of Steinbach, west of Sennheim.

On New Year's morning the British battleship "Formidable," 15,000 tons, built in 1901, was sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel. This ship was of the same class with the "Venerable" and "Bulwark," both recently lost; she carried four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch. It is reported that 201 of the crew and officers were saved.

A private despatch from Vienna says it is reported there from Messina that the French battleship "Courbet," reported last week as injured and at Malta, did not reach that port, but sank near Valona, the Admiral and most of the crew being rescued. Also that the French submarine "Bernouilli" has been sunk.

Over on the east front, the Russians in East Prussia are said to have been driven back on Pilkallen. Along most of the eastern section of the war, dense fog prevented much fighting. A telegram of Dec. 31st from Berlin quotes a despatch from Warsaw saying that the battle of Warsaw has begun and is in full swing. The Germans attacked the Russians entrenched at Sochaczew, 30 miles west of Warsaw, and were driven back ten times. The eleventh time, however, the Russians were forced out of their trenches, by the resistless valor of the Germans. The latter are also reported to have taken a fortified position near Borzymow, in Poland, resisting three night attacks of the Russians to retake it.

The Germans announce that up to the end of December, there were in Germany 577,038 prisoners of war of all nationalities, made up of Russians, 3,575 officers, of whom

18 generals, and 306,294 men; French, 3,459 officers, of whom 7 generals, and 215,905 men; Belgians, 612 officers and 36,850 men; British, 492 officers, and 18,824 men.

The eldest son of the German Chancellor, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, who was reported three weeks ago as wounded and captured by the Russians, is now said to have been killed, in Poland. His body has not yet been recovered. General von Moltke has been assigned to duty on the general staff at Berlin till the close of the war.

A despatch from Rome says that news comes from England that six new British armies are being formed, each to consist of three army corps.

The battles between Austrians and Russians have this week been almost entirely in the Carpathians. South of Gorlice, between there and Bartfeld, also farther east near the Lupkow and Uzsok passes, and southeast of that in the valley of the Nagy-Ag and Latorcza rivers in Hungary, especially near the town of Okörmezö, there have been sharp fights. An official despatch from Vienna says that a group of Austrian soldiers fighting in the Uzsok Pass has retired somewhat from the crests of the ridge before superior forces of the enemy that assailed it.

Austrian aviators are said to have attacked the Montenegrin troops near Trebinje. Quite a number of river boats filled with Russian troops are reported to have gone up the Danube river on their way to reinforce the Servians.

A despatch from London by way of Vienna announces that Walfisch Bay, the British port in German Southwest Africa, which early in the war had been taken by the Germans, has been occupied by a strong detachment of troops from the Union of South Africa, who arrived on Christmas Day and entered unopposed.

Another telegram from the same source says that a contingent of Australians has occupied Bougainville, the chief town of the Solomon Archipelago, and has raised the British flag. These islands lie northeast of Australia and east of the Bismarck Archipelago, which was also German, and was seized by the Australians in September.

CAN THE DARDANELLES BE FORCED?

An article with this title in the *Neue Freie Presse* by a naval critic has attracted much attention in this city and has been extensively quoted in the local press. It says in part:—

Everybody, even the non-military men, know that the Government has recently strengthened the defensive works at the Dardanelles. This strait is very long and winding, and the current through it is very strong. Both European and Asiatic shores are lined with coast fortifications. At certain points the strait is so narrow that every shot fired at a warship that was passing through would certainly hit its mark, and because of the short distance, even cannon of moderate calibre would be strong enough to pierce the armor of the most modern ships. Even supposing that the fleet of an enemy should succeed in avoiding the mine-field, or in destroying it,—a very bold supposition,—a fleet that would force the Straits would have to be ready to undergo

enormous losses. A squadron, going even at full speed, could not go through the channel in less than two hours. When we bear in mind that the widest point in the strait is 6000 metres wide, and that the narrower parts are only 600 to 1000 metres in width, we can easily understand the extent of the danger to be run by such a fleet in a passage of two hours. Since it is easier to take aim from on land than from a ship, and since small rapid-fire guns have a deadly effect at such short range, heavily armed vessels must be set such a task of forcing the passage. Such an attempt will necessitate the sacrifice of first-class ships and particularly of dreadnaughts. Going between two fires for two hours, at close range, a fleet would lose perhaps all of its ships. So that this is a heavy task. The losses entailed would be enormous, and the results, even if gained, would be useless. For to profit by the passage of that strait, freedom for further transport by using this route would be necessary, and this is impossible. A fleet that succeeded in forcing the Dardanelles would come out into the Marmora with reduced strength, which would be still further reduced if it attempted to go out into the Black Sea.

In order to force the Straits in such fashion as to be able to influence the military situation, such great forces would have to be assigned to the fleets that should attempt this move, as that after the losses sustained at the time, they should still have units enough to reduce to complete silence the fortifications on both sides of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus. If we look at the thing in cold blood, we shall see that such sacrifice of an imposing naval force would endanger the naval supremacy from which up till now England and France have profited much. The advantages to be gained by the passage of the Straits are not proportional to the sacrifices necessary to accomplish the task. It is improbable that the enemy, who have till now shown such great reserve in the naval battles, should be willing to make such great sacrifices for the Dardanelles.

We wish to call attention in this connection to an astonishing point. It is a French admiral who is in command of the Anglo-French squadron before the Dardanelles. The English are capable enough to understand where they can gain something. They are pushing the French forward in an operation calculated to command a brilliant place in military history, and are preparing to load them with the responsibility for the inevitable failure. Three conclusions follow:— 1) The English ships are a very small part of the fleet assigned to the Straits and therefore it will be the French warships that will be sacrificed for this perilous action. 2) The English have no great faith in the success of the undertaking. 3) The responsibility for the enormous losses that this attempt will entail and for its failure will fall on the French. It is not improbable that the English are the ones to strongly recommend the forcing of the Straits, for the ships they will sacrifice are few, and the French fleet, in which they see a rival despite the Entente Cordiale, will thus be weakened.

Lastly, the Ottomans know very well how to be on their guard and how to fight. We wish them continued success.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

With this week the Christmas holidays of the schools and colleges throughout the country begin. It is a fact on which these institutions are to be most warmly congratulated that they have been able not only to open their doors for the school year, but to continue in session through the first half year without serious interruption. The financial problem confronting them was not a light one, and conditions were such that many other institutions were forced to close. The number of pupils in our schools has been surprisingly good; and the record of the past four months is a welcome indication that they will be permitted to continue during the next term also to labor for the good of the youth of this country. It is in every way a blessing to the land to have these institutions go right on; and we trust the benefit thus conferred on the land is universally appreciated.

The year 1915 is big with the augury of good things. When the world looks forward to anything good, in these days, it involves the thought of the cessation of hostilities and the happy dawn of peace. And in view of the anniversaries of this year, it would be eminently appropriate if the present conflict were brought to an end very soon. For it is just a hundred years since two great wars closed. On January 8th, 1815, the battle of New Orleans was fought, the last struggle in the war between England and the United States. Peace had been signed at Ghent two weeks earlier, but in those days of slow communication, the news had not yet reached the belligerents. So that the war actually stopped in 1815. The historic battle of Waterloo was fought on March 18th, 1815; Napoleon abdicated for the second time on March 22nd, and he finally reached St. Helena on October 15th of the same year. Thus closed the most stupendous struggle the world had known until the past year.

This year brings also another anniversary, for it is just fifty years since the terrible civil war in the United States came to an end. General Lee surrendered on April 9th, 1865, and the Confederacy vanished with his defeat. And while England and America are preparing to celebrate one hundred years of peace as between themselves, America is also rejoicing in fifty years of real united life as between North and South. What could be more fitting, therefore, than for the war of today to close, as has already been predicted by some, by Easter of this year? May the good Lord grant that it may be so, and all nations sing praises to the Prince of Peace!

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

On Christmas evening the Christian Association of the College gave a Christmas tree, and a dramatic representation of "The Birds' Christmas Carol" to the whole College and Preparatory Department. Mrs. Ruggles and her nine children were much enjoyed by the audience as well as the tree which followed. But the greatest enjoyment of the day was felt by the sixteen students (four from each class), who, with two of the teachers, went to the Old People's Home at Chichli, to serve Christmas dinner to the inmates. They went to represent the whole College, whose contributions had furnished a special dinner for the 240 poor old people whom the Little Sisters of the Poor care for so admirably. The cleanliness and content throughout the whole establishment impressed the students very much, and it was a peculiar pleasure to wait on the old people, and get somewhat acquainted with them.

On the Sunday afternoon following Christmas, the College choir, trained by Miss Silliman, gave a beautiful Christmas Carol service. They sang very beautifully thirteen carols of thirteen different nations, and the peace and goodwill to men, which was the burden of all, brought hope to burdened hearts.

The examinations closing the semester began Thursday, December 31st, and will continue till January 9th, a vacation day being given on the Greek Christmas, January 7th.

On New Year's day a terrible blow fell on the College, one that shadowed all the joy of the holiday time. A cable from America announced the death of our beloved President of the Trustees, Miss Grace H. Dodge. No words can express the loss to the College, and the personal loss to those who know and love Miss Dodge, that this means. Her strong support, her unflinching sympathy and understanding, her frequent letters, with their cheer and thoughtful consideration, meant so much here that we feel utterly undone by this loss; and when one thinks of what her death means to the great interests she fostered in America, as well as to her family, we are still more saddened.

I. F. D.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE YEAR.

An Address by EDWARD D. EATON, D.D. LL.D., delivered at the closing session of the 105th Annual Meeting of the Board at Detroit, Michigan, October 16, 1914.

At such a moment as this, at the close of memorable days of fellowship with veterans and recruits, days of history and prophecy commingled, we seem at a focal point of the years, and their challenge vibrates in our hearts.

Are we not thrilled by the challenge of the early years of patient faith and hope deferred? The years of Carey and Judson, of Hall and Bridgman, of Newell and Harriet Newell; the years when the missionary enterprise was generally regarded even in the Christian church as the dream of the enthusiast, the undertaking of the visionary; when the government of India received our first missionaries as suspicious characters and held them virtual prisoners; the years when unknown languages hung impalpable barriers between the Christian teacher and the souls he was longing to touch; when hoary systems of thought and institutions entrenched in the pride of centuries repulsed all advances of foreign doctrine and practice; when decades dragged along with almost no visible results of missionary devotion and toil. Do not the marvelous courage and fortitude and wisdom of these pioneering years challenge not our admiration only, but also a like faith and endurance on our part?

The challenge of the century-long years of growth, as we look back upon them, are full of inspiration for us. At last the citadels of ages began to yield to the tireless siege conducted by the courageous missionaries. Christian thought began to convince the mind, Christian living made its appeal to the conscience, and the loving Christ won the heart.

Mastered languages were reduced to order, and their very words, many of them, baptized to spiritual meaning, thus laying the foundation for new Christian literatures. The social results of the Gospel were found to be of greatest practical advantage to everyday men and women. Heathen practices of immemorial acceptance began to be apologized for, and if not abandoned were silently modified. The English governors of India have for years paid highest tribute to the work of her missionaries and are glad to make large financial contributions to our schools as invaluable agencies of civilization. Native rulers co-operate with us, and wealthy natives have built hospitals for some of our missionary physicians.

Some years ago in Shanghai Dr. Muirhead, the veteran of the London Missionary Society, told me that when he came to China, fifty years before, one might count on his fingers all of the Chinese who could confidently be classed as Christians; but now, he said, it might be fairly claimed that the average Christian character of the hundred thousand Chinese Christians was equal to the average in any land of the world. Shortly after he made this statement the Boxer uprising broke upon the Christians of China in a fury of fanaticism and bloodshed. The steadiness, the heroism, the martyr faith of thousands of these Christian Chinese under

this uttermost test might well raise the question whether they should not be ranked far higher than the average Christian of western lands.

Thus missions have challenged with overwhelming success the honor and affection of the church at home, and the confidence and the gratitude of non-Christian peoples around the world.

The challenge of the year just ended has been animatingly present during this annual meeting. How stimulating the Board's record of the year as we have listened to it; in merest outline it quickens our pulses. Six hundred and thirty-five missionaries, our choicest brothers and sisters, have been leading our work in a score of missions. Over 5,000 native workers have been in active co-operation with them throughout the year. There has been regular preaching at 2,000 stations. Over 80,000 pupils have been under instruction in schools of all grades and in colleges, over 300 of whom are students for the native ministry. Thirty hospitals and forty dispensaries have carried on their blessed ministry of healing. What I have myself seen in visits to a few of these mission hospitals quickens my imagination to inadequate but grateful appreciation of what it means that, on a reasonable estimate, our American Board physicians and their assistants have, during the past year, alleviated and cured not less than one million cases of human disease and misery! Are not these among the "greater works" which the Master promised?

When the American Board met in Detroit for the first time, in 1858, its annual income was \$334,000. When it met again in Detroit in 1883, its income had risen to \$590,000. Meeting in Detroit now for the third time, we have reached a total of \$1,082,000, for the fourth consecutive year having passed the million mark. And the native Christians during the year have contributed, so far as reported, over \$364,000, which, considering the comparative value of money there and here, is far more than we ourselves have contributed to the treasury of the Board. Is it not all a glorious record of one year's achievements?

The challenge of the years that are to come is a crowning incentive at this hour. The thronging opportunities of the future crowd upon our thought. How vast the changes which this missionary century has witnessed! How marvelous that which our own eyes are seeing! How measureless the movements of the days that are before us!

The missionary enterprise, once regarded with grudging and dubious half-approval, will be more and more universally acclaimed as the program of Christian statesmanship. The last command of the Master will be demonstrated to be the ultimate hope of the world. The cabinets of the greatest governments will increasingly take counsel with missionaries in deciding upon international policies and will regard the interests of missionary work and the safety of the workers as leading subjects of governmental concern. Oriental statesmen will turn with growing anxiety to Christianity in their quest for moral foundations for national superstructures. We must not fail them. Missionary physicians are to re-

shape the medical practice of continents. Mission presses, already issuing annually in the aggregate hundreds of millions of pages of Christian thought and western science, will become ever mightier agencies of the new day for Asia. Christian education will remold ancient peoples into the image of Christ.

Admiral Mahan, international authority on Sea Power, declares that as the East and West now stand face to face the only hope for the future of the world lies in the Christianization of the Orient. This he compares to the conversion of the invaders of the Roman Empire in the early Christian centuries and regards it as of equal significance in the history of mankind.

The future is indeed thick with difficulties and charged with unknown disasters. But in the light of the past and the present can we hesitate to move resolutely forward, never doubting the glorious outcome of the years.

VIEWS OF VON DER GOLTZ PASHA.

The *Tanin* prints an interview with Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, special Aide de camp to the Sultan, from which we reproduce some extracts.

"There is no question but that considerable progress has been made in the army since my last visit. Its equipment and armament are much better both in uniformity and in quantity. And the care of the soldiers is infinitely better. The study of the Ottoman army of today begets a strong sense of confidence. The country may now expect very great services from its army.

"The Balkan war took the Turkish army at a moment of transformation. The application of the modern training and drill had hardly begun. It was not in condition to undertake such a severe campaign. Past political blunders had had their effect on the army, so that it had not the requisite self-confidence. It began the war with no great hopes of victory. Lack of self-confidence is always the precursor of defeat. Besides, the army organization was just undergoing a change which made mobilization difficult. It would be unjust to judge the Ottoman army and the military capacity of Turkey by the Balkan war of 1912. But in 1913, when the march to Adrianople began, things had changed. Although there were no great battles fought during that advance, the army made a fine impression by its order and discipline, especially as it entered Adrianople.

"The fact that I am able to come to Turkey at this time gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Thirty years ago, when I entered the service of the Ottoman Government, I was convinced of the vitality of Turkey and of its capability of regeneration and awakening. Despite the various misfortunes of the country up till now, I have never abandoned this conviction; and I am happy to see the hour come when my hopes are to be justified. The Ottoman Government has chosen a most propitious moment for entering the general war. The dominating position that the Ottoman Empire holds, between Egypt, India and Russia, also gives great

importance to her participation. By taking an active and resolute part in the war, Turkey has put an entirely new aspect on her international position, and this will have its influence in the future and will facilitate renovation and progress. The dangers and difficulties of this course, which are not few, are natural. No great success can ever be gained save by running great risks.

"What is needed above all is for the whole Ottoman nation to have the firm conviction that the war will end favorably, and to expect definite victory. Pessimism must be done away at all costs. I saw signs of it when I was attached to the military school. I saw times when it was the fashion to criticise everything unfavorably and find fault with everything. Such a course is the worst possible, and lessens the force and ability of a nation. Everybody should have confidence in the favorable issue, and be ready to do everything they can to secure the result. Every Ottoman must have today but one object: to conquer the enemy in this struggle for the awakening of the country.

"The situation is extremely favorable in the various seats of war, although operations have received a check in the West. The superior resisting power of the Germans, especially in the winter, will soon be seen; we shall witness how much better our troops are than their foes in point of discipline, endurance and perseverance. Germany will organize during the winter the important resources she has, so as to strike new blows at the enemy. We have no fear of the French offensive that has been repeatedly heralded. The battles fought till now have so wearied and troubled the French army that it is very improbable that the French can from now on show an offensive of any importance. The latest assaults they have made and which have been repulsed by the Germans seem to be a part of this offensive.

"On the eastern front, despite the numerical superiority of the Russians, the Germans and Austrians are advancing slowly but steadily. The great number of Russian prisoners continually being taken by the Allies is a strong proof of the internal disorder of the Russian army.

"It is naturally impossible to publish details of the objective of the Ottoman military operations. These are still in their preliminary stage. I may merely say that till now a good beginning has been made, surpassing all expectations. In the advance that is still to be made, great obstacles must be overcome; but the satisfactory beginnings are such as to justify the best hopes of future success. The enthusiasm and excitement shown by the Ottoman nation at the beginnings of the war are a fact that will encourage the troops at the front to do their very best. My advice is again to look forward confidently. Even if success fails to come, as happens in all great wars, and even if the first optimistic and exaggerated hopes are not realized with the desired speed, everyone must overcome the weakness that may threaten him. The surest method a nation can adopt so as to win, is to be determined to win. And we Germans will support the Ottoman army till the last blow is struck, with a fidelity worthy of companions in arms."

FETVAS ABOUT THE KHEDIVATE.

In the dailies of this morning appears an official communication giving the text of three new fetvas, signed by the Sheikh-ül-Islam, Hairs Effendi, as follows:

"If any Moslem, making common cause with the English Government, which is at war with the Caliphate, dares attempt to separate from the dependencies of the Caliphate the State (*eyalet*) of Egypt, which is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and to attach it to the possessions of England, and if he exercises control under the protection of that government, is he guilty of having committed abject treason in the sight of the Most High, of the august Prophet, and of the Moslem people? Answer: Yes.

"Since such a one has become a rebel, whose suppression becomes necessary, if he does not renounce the course he has taken, and if he refuse to do obeisance to the Caliph of the Moslems, in conformity to the sacred precept, does his extermination become a duty for all Moslems?

Answer: Yes.

"Does such a one become liable to the severest punishment, and even to murder, as the penalty for his infamy and his ignominious and wicked acts? Answer: Yes.

The official communication goes on to say: — "Herewith is given the sacred *fetva* promulgated with the Divine help and containing the provisions of the Holy Law (*Sheri*) applicable to Hüssein Kiamil, son of the former Khedive, Ismail Pasha, for his hateful acts in attempting to destroy the sacred sovereignty of the Caliphate over the *eyalet* of Egypt, an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and to place that state under the sovereignty of England. It has been decided by the State to degrade him from the rank he held and the decorations he wears. And since the country of Egypt, where he is, is within the zone of the Fourth Corps of the Imperial army, the commandant of that army corps has been ordered to proceed to his trial by court-martial."

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES IN LONDON.

Under this title the *Ikdam* of New Year's Day, speaking of Lord Kitchener's suggestion of the forming of a local militia for the city of London, says: —

From the day when, by a stroke of good fortune, they became masters of the seas, the English have, by making others work for their benefit and by illegally grasping the earnings of others become accustomed to a life of ease, not even imagining in their ease that this supremacy might one day pass out of their hands into those of their competitors.

Nations, in fact, like all creatures, have their development from childhood through youth to old age; and then comes the period of ease and sleep. The result of this last stage for any nation is most dangerous. In their wealth and ease there begins, without their perceiving it, a tendency toward careless prodigality that makes it impossible thenceforth for them to endure hardship as they did when young,

nor work hard when in difficulty. Those who carefully examine the life of England during the past quarter-century recognize that that nation has begun to lose its former activity and enterprize. The natural moral decline in the condition of a nation that uses silver instead of copper and spends its superfluous wealth in easy luxury, has attracted the attention of their allies the French, whose men of discernment have published some very valuable thoughts and observations about it. The difficulties resulting from amassing wealth without hard work and then spending it prodigally are as great as those brought on by the most distressing poverty. It would therefore not be wrong to liken wealthy England, from this point of view, to the most poverty-stricken nation. Look for instance at the pass to which England is brought by the probable loss of her naval supremacy. The English, finding themselves uncertain of the means of self-defence, are filled with anxiety in consequence, and are as if they belonged to the poorest nation. Their own papers write of how uneasy are all their hearts; their eyes are upturned to scan the heavens for the German balloons; and their ears are toward the sea, to hear the sound of cannon. They are in constant terror and anxiety. From time to time the German fleet, with unparalleled success, has bombarded the British coasts; and the terror and anxiety grow. For the first time, probably, the English are looking for a place of safety. Some phlegmatic men among them make out that this is to be expected, since the danger is great; but if the English had not lost their former enterprize and become steeped in ease, if by their self-indulgence they had not lost their former strength, they would not now show such a degree of excitement and fear. One would have expected them at such a crisis to show courage, strength and resistance to untoward circumstances, but such is not the case. On the contrary, according to their own testimony, they are trembling. When a nation really wants to live, and feels in its veins the flow of red blood, whatever happens such worry and care will not exist. Look at Germany. From the time she entered the war, has she not incurred just as great dangers? Yes, not she alone, but all the warring nations have undergone equally serious danger. Yet the Germans have shown no such excitement; they have never lost their self-possession. They appear certain of being able to defend their country against all dangers; and while on the one hand they take steps to protect even their capital, Berlin, on the other, with the determination to win at all costs, and with the invincible heart of a lion, they have thrown themselves into the struggle, and it is easy to see how much they have gained. The calling out of their militia reserves, a step which the English regarded as a last resort, was rightly ordered at the very start. In such a critical war, everything must be thought of at exactly the right time. Self-sacrifice, even greater than the share of each, is needed on the part of every child of the fatherland.

The English, accustomed to their lives of ease, were not capable of this. Even now, trusting to their naval supremacy which has lost much of its former power, they are merely

making a lot of preparations on paper; they are still following the principle of making others work for them, not brave enough to work for themselves. This present proposal of Lord Kitchener, if it has the effect he desires in London, is a step in the right direction. But will the English enter the ranks of this militia with the true idea of defending their country, or will they regard this too as a kind of sport? If the latter be the case, these troops will naturally be of little use. At such times there is need of true national self-sacrifice and patriotism.

TREBIZOND.

This year marks the eightieth anniversary of the beginning of the American Board work in the city of Trebizond. In 1835 Rev. T. P. Johnston settled there, and the next year Rev. W. C. Jackson joined him. Most of the time from that date there has been but one resident missionary at a time in Trebizond, as is the case now; but it has never been the policy of the mission to have it thus, and there has always been the effort to find and place there a second family as well. Dr. Parmelee was here for over twenty years; no other missionary family has exceeded that record. At present there are stationed here Rev. Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford; and the Misses Cole, who are just now absent but expect to return as soon as conditions permit.

In 1835, when mission work began, the population of Trebizond was estimated at 15,000. Now it is probably over 51,000, composed of Turks, Greeks and Armenians in the order named. The Evangelical community has never been very strong but maintains a house of worship, and there are two schools under Mrs. Crawford's supervision. Trebizond is the centre for the mission work along the coast, including Ordou and its villages.

Trebizond is the ancient Trapezus, where Xenophon and his retreating ten thousand Greeks found repose. It is the natural port for the region of Erzroum and Erzinjan, and the starting-point for the overland route to Persia. The old Hellenic and Mediæval city is still surrounded by its Byzantine walls and is known as the Kalé or fort. The harbor is an open roadstead, protected only on the west by a small promontory, and not deep enough for steamers to approach the shore. Long caravans of camels from Persia are constantly seen.

In the confusion following the fourth crusade, in 1204, Alexius Comnenus came to Trebizond and established the empire which existed until the city was taken by Mohammed the Conqueror in 1461, eight years after his conquest of Constantinople. It had previously endured several sieges, one by the Seljukians in the time of the Emperor Andronicus I.

The last annual report of Trebizond Station shows an attendance at the schools of 90 in the kindergarten and 54 in the primary and grammar school, and during the winter months, 184 in the Sunday School. "A recent event of interest in Trebizond was a Teachers' Conference assembled by

the Armenian Bishop, including teachers not only from Trebizond and its villages but from Kerasoun and Ordou. The Bishop was educated in Colorado College and the Episcopal Divinity School of Cambridge, Mass. The Conference was of several days' duration. The teachers of our schools were cordially welcomed, not only as listeners, but to take part in the discussions."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The faculty of Constantinople College are at home the last two Fridays of every month.

Dr. Bessim Omer Pasha, Vice-president of the Ottoman Red Crescent, gave an illustrated lecture before a large assembly of ladies yesterday at the University in Stamboul, on the activities of the Red Crescent and what women can do to help.

The bulletins of the Health Bureau for the last four weeks for the city of Constantinople show just 1000 deaths, of which three were from measles, thirteen from typhoid fever, and 106 from tuberculosis.

The Turkish school Shems-ül-Mekiatib has been installed in the premises formerly occupied by the Scotch Mission school in Galata, near the Ottoman Bank.

Tomorrow, being Greek Christmas, is a bank holiday in this city.

THE PROVINCES

At Marsovan, some business in the line of weaving is being fostered by the wise use of relief funds. A recent letter says: "The form that our charity takes is partly to buy the *donluk* and let the poor women buy bread. One of our Armenian lady friends has this branch in charge, and she manages to sell the cloth that she buys of the weavers, and so turns the money over and over. She was given five liras to start with, and she has given ten liras to the weavers and has five liras now in hand. That shows a business head, and a hopeful state of things here. The city Y.W.C. A. had a little money on hand, and they have bought thread with it, and have given crochet work to poor girls, and thus have kept forty families in bread so far. One of the ladies had a little money from America with which she has bought some of the crochet work, to give them money to buy more thread. This is ever so much better than giving mere charity."

From Beirut comes a despatch to the effect that by order of the ministry of interior, emigration to America has been forbidden.

The Russian and French Consuls at Trebizond as well as several officials attached to those consulates, in all about thirty persons, have been brought under guard to Constantinople on the steamer "Chios."

The German Consul at Trebizond has made a present of Lt. 100 for the troops at the front, and of Lt. 15 for the field hospital of 1000 beds that is being formed.

OTHER LANDS.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Paraguay, and the President of the Republic is said to be a prisoner.

A New York despatch reports the election of the Rev. John K. Mc Clurkin, D.D., since 1891 pastor of the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pa., as president of the new University at Cairo. This projected institution is to include a collegiate department, a graduate school with courses in Arabic literature and history, Islamic theology and criticism, Biblical archaeology, political science, education, Christian apologetics, agriculture, engineering, law, and journalism.

The Ottoman Ambassador to Berlin, General Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, has received from the Kaiser the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

President Yuan Shi-kai of China has secured the passage of a law making him president for life, with the privilege of choosing his own successor.

Quite a respectable insurrection against the authority of Essad Pasha in Albania has broken out in the region of Tirana and Kroia; and the insurgents are reported to have had a success against his troops.

The Italian armored cruiser "Sardegna" has been sent to Durazzo from Valona for the security of the foreigners there. Italy denies that it has any intention of a naval or military occupation of Durazzo.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew (Communion).
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. F. W. Macallum, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. A. van Millingen, D.D.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., (Vacation).



NOTICE OF DEATH.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of ALFRED GRECH, a British subject, which occurred at Athens, Greece, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1914. Having submitted to American Consular jurisdiction, the legal representatives and heirs of the said ALFRED GRECH and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of the said ALFRED GRECH be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of THE ORIENT, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Constantinople.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 29th day of December, A. D. 1914. — G. BIÉ RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the United States Probate Court in Constantinople.

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