

# The Orient.

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## SERVICE IN MEMORY OF DR. VAN MILLINGEN.

A large number of his former friends, including many of the alumni, gathered last Sunday in the Robert College chapel to attend the service in memory of the late Professor Alexander van Millingen, D.D. His Excellency Ambassador Morgenthau was present, as were the president and faculty of Constantinople College and many others. The music was appropriate to the occasion; the organ voluntary being the Dead March from Saul, and the anthem sung being "Still, still with Thee." Professor Charles Anderson gave the memorial address, out of the depths of a friendship of forty-five years, in this country and America. He said in part:—

We are not here especially to honor our friend. No words or deeds of ours could do so. He needs none. The monument to his honor has long ago been cut in the marble of our affections. Our object today is simply to recall him as best we may. It was not so much what he *did* of which we shall speak, but what he *was*,—the *man*, the character, the distinguished personality.

In thinking of any scriptural words that might seem appropriate, I called to mind those classic lines of David about the death of Abner, from II. Samuel 3: 38,—“And the king said to his servants: Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?” David's words may well be used of our departed brother.

I. The prince. To me he was the prince of preachers. To you he was the prince of teachers. To all he was the prince of men. I call him prince, or leader, not because he was princely born, not because he was called to a position at the choice of a nation. He was the prince not of aristocracy but of democracy. What he was, made us all feel that he was a leader by nature. He never assumed the leadership. Such was his remarkable modesty. I do not believe that he ever thought himself especially fit to lead. But he could not help leading. We all wanted to know his ideas on many subjects. It was this democratic quality of leadership that made him so strong in the classroom, on the platform, in the council chamber, in the intimate relations of social and private life. He led one to act as he acted, to think as he thought, by the leading of comradeship and perfect sympathy. Love was the principle of his leadership, not force. The great freedom of his own soul made you feel that you were freely marching in the ranks of his conviction.

This leadership grew with his remarkable sense of justice. He would give every man his dues, whether by the customs of society the man was above or beneath him. He never spoke down to his audiences, nor by a species of contempt assumed that he was to dictate the terms of their thought. They had the right to differ, as he to urge his point. He certainly had the courage of his convictions, and never failed to put them forth when it would do any good. But it was done with tact and modesty. He was held to his views by a sense of loyalty to justice, not to views that were merely his own. He criticised severely, and most often convincingly, but never persons as persons, only their ideas when those struck against his fine idea of justice.

II. But David said of Abner not only that he was a prince but that he was a great man. I shall now speak of our lost leader as a great man. Not as a genius. A genius is abnormal. Who was ever more normal or sane than our friend? The genius is a specialist, a genius in one particular thing. Our friend was too broad, too versatile for that.

Let us take him as an illustration of what science means. Science is the application of the highest reason we possess in the pursuit of knowledge we do not possess. We are in search of something beyond. We do it with all the energy we can command, for we think it a matter of life and death to our souls to know the truth. If you ask me then to define science, or the man of science, I turn you to him. To know him and his methods well is to know what science means. He did not hate men, but he hated their lies. Everything like cant or hypocrisy was the great abomination and the source of invective many times, as it was to the great Master whose example he tried to follow.

Another word of which he was a splendid definition is the word culture. He did not write it in capitals. He did not make it a god. Really I wonder if you have ever heard him use it much. But he taught the thing. He was the thing itself. Wherever he went your eye rested on him as the realization of culture. It was in that peculiar intellectual finish that always showed itself in his work. His culture had a moral quality that put it far above the common pronouncement; it was not coldly intellectual. The motor power of his culture was a fine soul.

And there is another word, the one that he loved to think and talk about most. He was its living definition. The word is religion. Somehow he seemed to belong to the very es-

sence of all our religions, which is the search after God, the communion with His infinite spirit, the study of His truth, the effort to discover His will, and the determination to make that will the guide of his whole life. For religion he would make his greatest sacrifices. In the hopes of religious faith he overcame the greatest difficulties of his life. To bring true religious light and feeling into the lives of us all was his greatest joy. He was a Christian, and Christ was his supreme leader. Would you want a better living definition of Christian or Christianity than he? He was a follower of Christ, and walked closely in His shadow. The spirit of what Christ taught he taught us all, in those wondrous messages he gave us in this place. And what he preached he practiced, in a life that was rounded out with the very grace of Christ. Once after Dr. Washburn had returned from America I asked him about American preachers. He mentioned many great names, and then said: "I am glad to get back to Millingen. I enjoy him more than any other."

Other great words come to mind which exhibit his capacity for illustrating them all in the most convincing personal way. Such words as character, manliness, justice, honesty, integrity, courage, loyalty to God and truth and man and all things good and true. Where can you find many men better capable of defining more of the great and the best words we know than our friend we mourn today?

I wish to take a step higher in defining his greatness by appeal to one that our friend called Master and Lord, and who said: "He who would be great among you, let him be servant of all." It was service that made our friend the great man. This was his highest ambition. He was the servant of all. All truth, all righteousness, all justice, all to make life hopeful and joyful and a blessing to all. I never heard of his turning a cold shoulder to any cause or to any man when he was able to be of any real service. He loved God, and next to God he loved humanity; and his love was not merely a kindly feeling, it was the love not only of passion but of action, the earnest effort to serve all in the best possible way. He would do good to enemy as well as friend. He could not hate an enemy. Hate costs too much.

I went out into the forest and I saw its noblest tree suddenly laid low by the woodman's axe. I looked at the rings that the years had made on the trunk, and I counted 77, but it was sound at heart as ever. I looked at the branches, to the very top, and I saw them fresh and full of fruits; and I said to the woodman: "Why did you cut down that tree when it seemed so beautiful and so useful here?" And the woodman said: "I did it for service. It was surely doing a good service among its companions in the forest, but I am to take it into the larger service of man for art or industry, for homes or for temples, and it will be still more beautiful and still more useful in the new service than in the old." And I came away from the forest content with the woodman's wisdom and goodness.

And so today, as we think of the service of this great man in the past and wonder why he should be taken from our midst when we need him so much, shall we not ever re-

member that service? Shall not the seed from the fallen oak drop deeply in our soil, producing and going on always to produce new oaks of strong service to mankind and to God? That is the best way to remember and honor him. Service made him greatest, and will do it for us all.

### THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"In Mesopotamia, yesterday we made a surprise bombardment of the enemy's camp on both sides of the river; a detachment of cavalry and their officer were killed. We captured some horses, arms and military equipment, and sank one of their motor-boats.

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas there was nothing done. During the firing on the 19th east of Aru Bournou, two of the enemy's cannon were hit squarely; the fire of our artillery also inflicted losses on the enemy's gunners that were fleeing. The same day a projectile struck on board a transport of the foe anchored near Aru Bournou and set it on fire. A hostile tug that was disembarking a cargo in the region of Kaba Tepe was likewise struck by a projectile; these two ships retired toward the island of Imbros. At Sed-el-Bahr there was no change. Our coast batteries effectively bombarded the position at Morto Harbor, the troops at Sed-el-Bahr, and the enemy's artillery at Hissarlik. The enemy are employing for their heavy guns bombs with asphyxiating gas.

"Two hostile ships with two sailing vessels disembarked two days ago in the afternoon about fifty soldiers at Boz Bournou, which is southwest of Marmaris (opposite the island of Rhodes). After a fight with our troops, the enemy fled toward their boats leaving three dead on the field. Our losses were two dead. During their flight the enemy pillaged some houses on the shore."

The despatch of the 22nd says:—

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas in front of our left wing the fire of our artillery yesterday against the enemy's trenches and camp started a conflagration that lasted two hours. At Aru Bournou we easily repaired the insignificant injuries caused by the explosion of the mine that the enemy set off the night before last on our left wing. At Sed-el-Bahr yesterday afternoon the enemy kept up a violent bombardment and threw bombs at our left wing, but they were silenced by the reply of our artillery.

"In the Black Sea, our fleet yesterday chased away from the coal region three Russian destroyers of the 'Bistri' type." The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"At the Anafartas our patrols made a bomb attack on the enemy's trenches and inflicted losses on the enemy and captured a quantity of ammunition and rifles. Our artillery fire against the enemy's camp in the vicinity of Beuyük Kemikli was seen to do great damage to the adversary.

"At Aru Bournou our artillery on the right wing destroyed the trenches, a part of the galleries and two observation posts of the enemy, and sank a sailing vessel full of lumber;

on this wing the mine that we exploded the night before last destroyed that of the enemy.

"At Sed-el-Bahr, on the left wing, a scouting party of an officer and nine soldiers were killed. Our artillery silenced a hostile battery before this wing and drove away a torpedo-boat that had come near Hissarlik Point. Our coast batteries chased away a French torpedo-boat that was nearing the Straits and effectively bombarded the hostile troops at the Gulf of Morto and the artillery at Hissarlik. A hostile aeroplane the day before yesterday dropped six bombs on the central military hospital without doing any damage, though the place is already made recognizable by distinctive marks."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"The general situation is unchanged.

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas, a part of the enemy's trenches was again destroyed by the effective fire of our artillery. At Aru Bournou we fired on and damaged a hostile cannon installed at Yuksek Sert. At Sed-el-Bahr the mine that we exploded in front of our right wing destroyed part of the enemy's trenches, as well as their iron barriers that they were using against bombs. At the same time the mine that the enemy were digging against us was also destroyed and the miners working in it killed.

"In Mesopotamia, the day before yesterday five ships and two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry were advancing on the left bank of the Tigris against our positions. By the attack of our strong patrols, the hostile cavalry were forced to retreat, and the ships withdrew. The forces that the English are sending under the protection of their gunboats, in the beds of the Euphrates and Tigris are continually suffering losses by our attacks and are leaving in our hands important booty."

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas, on our right wing our patrols got into the enemy's trenches and captured 30 rifles and some war materials. On this side we have retaken part of the positions that the enemy had occupied since they disembarked. At Aru Bournou there was merely a feeble exchange of fire. At Sed-el-Bahr, a detachment from our left wing threw bombs on the enemy's mortar positions and stopped them from continuing their activity.

"In the Caucasus, after a fight between our advance guards and the enemy's forces in the region of Hoshab, east of Van, the enemy fled eastward in disorder leaving many dead on the battlefield. We captured many rifles and much war material."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"At the Anafartas our patrols going out from the right wing took from the enemy 43 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Yesterday our artillery fired on the enemy back of Mestan Tepe, inflicting great losses on them. At Aru Bournou the mine we exploded in front of our right wing destroyed that of the enemy. Our artillery bombarded the mortar positions of the enemy; their artillery was silenced when it tried to reply. Our bombardment drove off three

hostile transports that were disembarking a cargo near Aru Bournou coast. At Sed-el-Bahr on the evening of the 24th the bombs that the enemy tried to fire from the left wing against our trenches did not reach their mark; on the contrary it was noted that several of them exploded in their own trenches."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"At the Dardanelles the situation is unchanged. Our patrols sent in various directions decoyed into an ambush and captured two columns of hostile scouts, one of them at the Anafartas and the other in the region of Kereviz Dere; they captured besides by sudden attacks on the enemy's trenches a large quantity of rifles, ammunition, telephone material and digging implements."

### THE EUROPEAN WAR.

There has been a great increase of activity along the western front on the part of the British and French, especially in the regions of Ypres, Souchez and the Champagne district. The British fleet has been bombarding the Flemish coast, at Middelkerke and Zeebrugge, but the Germans report sinking one unit of the fleet and damaging two others. The British followed up a tremendous bombardment east of Ypres with a fierce attack, but were at last stopped and the Germans captured 6 mitrailleurs and 100 men. The British also were attacking northeast and southeast of Armentières and along the La Bassée canal, with varying success. Near Loos, southwest of Lille, by a fierce British attack, the German forces were driven from their first line of defense to the second, and acknowledge heavy losses. The Germans evacuated the ruins of Souchez. In the region north of Perthes, in Champagne, one German division, after enduring a bombardment for seventy hours, were forced from the positions they have so long held, about two or three kilometres back. North and northeast of Beauséjour farm, the French attacks were beaten back and several French prisoners captured. West of Perthes, some German mines were exploded under the French positions, doing great damage. In the region between Mourmelon-le-Grand and the Argonne, the Germans took 3750 French prisoners.

On the northeastern front, the German airships attacked the Russian fleet in the gulf of Riga, hitting two units and forcing the fleet to flee. The Russians have been making very heavy attacks in the region west of Friedrichstadt and southwest of Lennewaden, on the Dwina; but at last these attacks were stopped by the Germans. Along the Wilia river the Germans have reached the region west of Wileiki and south of Smorgon, about sixty miles east of Wilna. Farther south they have reached Ivje and the region of Novo Grodek, on the two sides of the Niemen. A strong Russian offensive in the vicinity of the Jassiolda river drove the Germans back northeast and east of Logishin till the river. Another strong offensive move was undertaken by the Russians in the vicinity of Lutsk and Dubno, against the Austrians

but after several days of fighting, the Russians were again driven back and the Austrians are now east of Lutzk again and northeast of Dubno. So also the Russian attacks near Novo Alexinietz and east of Zalosce were repulsed with loss.

Very little is reported from the Servian-Austrian frontiers. The Austrian artillery has bombarded near Belgrade and Topchider, and farther west along the lower Drina river. The Montenegrins are reported to have been bombarding Teobo.

In the Italian campaign, the Austrians have been bombarding the Italian positions near Seravallo, north of Ala, in the Adige valley, and near the great Ortler peak. The Italians kept up such a bombardment of the Austrian positions on Monte Coston, near Folgaria, that finally when they attacked there with ten times the Austrian force, the latter evacuated the place. In the other regions the Italian attacks have all been repulsed, with heavy losses to them.

The Russian submarine "Delphin" is reported to have been sunk in the Baltic, with the loss of all the crew. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that a German submarine sank a British transport of 15,000 tons near the island of Crete.

Field-Marshal von Mackensen has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen, by the Austrian Emperor.

It is reported that the Russian Duma, which had been adjourned, will be reopened in three weeks.

## BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

### VII. ISAAC BIRD.

Among the pioneer missionaries in the Syrian field, no one earned a warmer place in the affections of the people, and perhaps no one was so cordially hated by the ignorant ecclesiastics, as Isaac Bird. A patient, studious, hard-working observer, keeping careful records and knowing how to use them, his "Bible Work in Bible Lands" is a masterly account of the early days of missionary effort.

Isaac Bird was born June 19, 1793, at Salisbury, Conn., and was a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary. On Dec. 9th, 1822, with his wife and Rev. and Mrs. William Goodell, he set sail from New York on the brig "Shepherdess" for Malta, and after some months there, they went on by a Maltese brig to Beirut, arriving in November, 1823. In January Mr. Bird went to Jerusalem, but after four months there returned to Beirut, deciding to make that his headquarters. He took up the study of Arabic, and became quite proficient in the use of that language. In reply to a letter by the papal bishop of Beirut, Mr. Bird issued thirteen letters in Arabic, containing many extracts from the Roman Catholic doctors as well as the church fathers against the bishop's opinions and exposition of Scripture.

Owing to the Greek war, all the missionaries left Beirut for a time in 1828, returning in May, 1830. During this period Mr. Bird made a trip to the states of North Africa, visiting and most vividly describing the grand reservoir of ancient Carthage, consisting of seventeen cisterns side by side with

vaulted roofs, and filled by an aqueduct fifty miles long; also the ancient subterranean corn magazines of Tripoli, mentioned by classic writers; and many other places of great interest.

Mr. Bird on his return to Beirut gave his greatest efforts to trying to get the Oriental churches and their ecclesiastics to consent to reforms that were imperatively needed. His fearless proclamation of the Gospel truth brought upon him the heated opposition of the Maronite and Catholic leaders, but they could find nothing personally against his character. His influence thus continued to be great, both in Beirut and in the Lebanon mountains where he spent the hot summer months.

The health of Mrs. Bird was not robust, and finally in 1835 it became evident that she could not stand the Syrian climate, and it was decided that Mr. Bird should try the effect of a change to Smyrna. They went there that fall, but a year's stay made it clear that they must return to the United States on account of her health. They therefore went reluctantly back in the fall of 1836, arriving in Boston October 15th. Their removal was for a time an irreparable loss to the mission, and was a severe disappointment to themselves. Two of their children afterward joined the missionary force, Mrs. Emily Van Lennep and Rev. William Bird, as well as a granddaughter, Miss Emily Bird, daughter of the latter. It is worthy of note that it was Mr. Isaac Bird that introduced the potato, in 1827, into the Lebanon; and it has since become a universal article of food throughout Syria.

Mr. Bird after his return to America was a professor for a time in the theological seminary at Gilmanton, N. H., and then removed to Hartford, Conn., where he opened a high school which he taught for many years, his son William assisting him there. He lived to be eighty-three years old, passing away at the residence of a son at Great Barrington, Mass., June 13, 1876.

### ATTITUDE OF THE BALKAN STATES.

In Bulgaria, a general mobilization was ordered on Sept. 21st, and twenty-seven classes are said to have been called out. This was followed three days later by a general mobilization in Greece. By reason of these military movements the railroad communications between Bulgaria and Greece and between Bulgaria and Servia have been interrupted to some extent. At the same time the despatches assert that the relations between Bulgaria and her neighbors are good, and that there is no reason to apprehend any outbreak of hostilities as between Roumania and Bulgaria, or between Greece and Bulgaria. Roumania in fact, has not decreed any such mobilization, but has reiterated her determination to remain neutral. Bulgaria and Greece also assert that they intend to stay neutral, maintaining just the status that has been kept by Holland and Switzerland. Servia, on the other hand, has expressed her consent to a part of Bulgaria's territorial demands; and the hope is expressed that a war among the Balkan states may be avoided. Relations between Bulgaria and Turkey appear to be very cordial.

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## EDITORIAL.

It is gratifying to find in the Ottoman press such a frank article as that quoted in this issue, regarding the reforms to be introduced in the country. As the author well says, it is a prime quality of a good patriot to see what his country lacks and to have the courage to say so. Reforms have saved many a country from ruin, and the reformer has often had a hard time, but has in the end received the undying gratitude of his fatherland. All who have the true welfare of this part of the world at heart will join in the hope that such reforms may be carried into effect as soon as the war is over. The latter portion of the article referred to seems also quite logical. It is very natural for this country to turn to its allies, not only during the war, but even more so after its conclusion, for aid in carrying on the enterprises that will build up and rehabilitate the land. If the participation of the Ottoman Empire in this world-struggle has benefited the German cause, as the Germans themselves have gladly acknowledged, certainly the latter may well grant of their capital and their technical skill toward the reconstitution of the moral and material welfare of this country when peace shall again bless the land.

The desire expressed by parents and guardians when placing their children as students in our schools, is usually that they may become *men* and *women*. How much or how little this means depends largely on the mentality of the parent. In most cases it signifies a very high aspiration for the youth who thus become the charges of the institutions. What does it mean to the teaching force? To them it is a grave responsibility. To train a young boy so as to make a man of him, or a girl so as to make a woman of her, is a task that should call forth all that is in a teacher. With such a purpose he or she can no longer teach simply for the sake of the salary, nor

for the mere pleasure of seeing intellectual development in the pupil. The teacher will recall that there are plenty of *men*, of real sterling worth and achievements, who have never had the benefit of a college training; and that it is not mere book learning that makes for manhood. The moral advancement and spiritual growth of the students will be brought always into the foreground of his thought and purpose. No student will be allowed to go through a single year of the course without having the very best influences thrown around him, or without a conscious effort on the part of the body of instructors, or of individual teachers, to make a *man* of him. Great learning in the mind of a man of ruined character is not merely incongruous and pitiful, it is a positive danger to the community. And further, all the good rules one may get together and all strictly enforced, do not take the place of personal contact with the lives and hearts of the students. The best machinery in the world will not turn out *men*. Life must be transmitted by the closest contact. Would that every teacher in each institution might realize this responsibility.

## THE GERMANS AND OURSELVES.

The *Hilal* says editorially:—  
“The victorious end of the war will make us free and independent in the universal sense of these words. But does this mean that this fact alone will really and indefinitely assure to us our liberty and independence? Those of our fellow-citizens that think so are profoundly mistaken. The best army, the ablest generals, the most striking victories in the world are not enough to guarantee the liberty and independence of a country. They can only prepare the framework for this independence, can only create the possibility of a free national life. It is the place of the nation itself, its leaders, its statesmen, its thinkers, writers, teachers, farmers, workingmen, to think thereafter of founding and establishing the superstructure of independence and liberty on this framework.”

“One need only look a little deeper into the question from this point of view to see that the hardest work, the most difficult part of the consolidation of the position that our brave soldiers and our valiant leaders have given us, we have to accomplish as soon as the war is over. The task that devolves upon us in this regard is indeed colossal. We must recognise this right off and prepare for it from this day.”

“We have to reconstitute everything, to remake our life from its foundations. Without going into questions that are purely social,—as for instance of the family, the community, the social classifications,—simply from the standpoint of the organization and constitution of the state, we have a multitude of questions to study, and problems to solve. Glancing at any and every branch of our present state organization, I cannot see a single one that does not need radical reform and betterment. Our system of justice, for example, surely needs reform, not only in its power but even as concerns its basal principles. Is not the same true with reference to our educational and administrative systems, to our means

of communication, to our system for exploiting our national wealth, etc? All this has to be turned and overturned. And we must recognize such faults and be convinced of the absolute necessity of reforming them. If this profound conviction is lacking, and especially if we have not a firm resolve to start immediately on the necessary reforms, we shall be bitterly disillusioned in the future. For this fundamental truth must not be forgotten, that nations do struggle on the field of battle, but more frequently by the superiority and perfection of their organizations; and those that are furnished with the best governmental, social and economic machinery, defeat the others.

"If after this war we do not complete the victories of our valiant armies by a better organization of every branch of our life, and especially those that pertain to the State, we shall surely have neglected the most effective means of consolidating our independence. Then are we prepared and are we in condition to accomplish this immense task?

"For any reform, small or great, partial or general, first of all funds are necessary, and then technical knowledge. Good intentions, mere intelligence and even individual efforts are not enough. Now to be frank, we must acknowledge that we have neither the funds nor the knowledge. Our country is vast and rich, but its wealth is so to speak latent, hidden, immobilized. We are no less intelligent than any other nation, but here too, our intellectual wealth is not put in operation, is not mobilized. For instance, the country needs roads and means of communication; our railroads, carriage roads, harbors, etc., need not merely to be doubled or increased ten fold, but a hundred-fold. For all this, we need capital and specialists. Have we the one or the other in sufficient quality or abundance? So also the country needs higher schools, normal schools, and other educational institutions. For these too we need funds and specialists. Unfortunately we do not yet dispose of enough of either the one or the other. Turn your gaze at any one of the branches of national life, and you will meet the same situation.

"I know very well that such talk will not please many patriots, who will perhaps accuse us of painting the situation too black. Yet the first quality of a good patriot is to see what his country lacks, and to have the courage to tell it, even at the risk of causing discontent. We already have, we think, enough experience so as not to feed ourselves on dangerous deceptions, and to see things more profoundly. We have no time to lose in costly and harmful experiments; we must frankly and resolutely set ourselves to the remedy, and not stop with palliatives. Let us remember that if we have consented to such sacrifices, if we have unhesitatingly entered this colossal war, it is simply with the thought and the hope that we may win once more our independence in order to employ it in the reorganization and general reform of the country. Without this last, the sacrifices to which we are consenting would be vain and useless. Besides, the nation itself, that goes to the war with such enthusiasm, sparing nothing in the hope of success, expects us to accomplish this task. It has a hope that hereafter a new era, an era of pros-

perity, will open before it, bringing moral and material welfare.

"To ensure the dawn of this new era, to rescue a people that shows proof of such qualities of heart and soul from the lamentable intellectual and material state into which ages of apathy and neglect have plunged it, we must first of all acknowledge to ourselves what we lack, hard as that may be for our patriotic self-respect. Only then shall we be able to act rationally and find the true remedy for the evil.

"What we lack most, then, as we have just said, and as all the world knows, is capital and technical knowledge. Where shall we get these? In answering this question, we touch on the other, namely, what can we expect from our allies? We have the Germans especially in view. They have capital and technical knowledge in abundance. It is therefore most natural that our eyes, in searching for the necessary means for reforms on such a large scale, should turn toward them."

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL

The Prefecture of the City gives the following notice:—

"A maximum price has not been fixed by the Prefecture of the city for the kerosene sold in Constantinople. The dealers may freely sell the kerosene that they import. The object that the Prefecture wishes to attain is that those who wish to import kerosene should not have recourse to a second set of intermediaries, but that they import direct from the country of its origin, and sell it by the tin to the public. The Prefecture is ready to grant facilities regarding customs dues and the storing of the tins in the municipal depots and in those at Tchiboukli."

Professor Zenop Bezdjian, the newly elected civil representative of the Protestant community, arrived at the capital last week Wednesday, with his son. The next day he had an interview with Beha Bey, head of the Department of Cults in the Ministry of Justice.

Abdurrahman Sheref Bey has been nominated vice-president of the Senate.

The prefecture of the city announces that the contracts have been given for the cutting of 270,000 chekis of wood from the forests of Beikos, 5% of which is to be sold to private institutions, and the rest in the public market at 45 piastres the cheki.

A notice has been issued to the effect that in conformity with the constitutional laws, the Chamber of Deputies will reopen on Tuesday, September 15/28, in order to conclude its session. The members of the Chamber are requested to be present on the opening day.

The physician-in-chief of the Tash Kishla Hospital sends a note of hearty thanks to Mr. Cartali, director of the Ottoman Bank, for his most recent gift to that hospital, consisting of an ambulance and forty bottles of chloroform.

A special credit of 700,000 piastres has been added to the budget of the ministry of finance for medals and decorations, in addition to the special credit of 250,000 piastres given in June last.

**NOTES.**

The Greek steamer "Athenae," which left New York September 15th for the Piraeus, was burned at sea, shortly after starting, and all the passengers were rescued and taken to Halifax. Among these are supposed to have been Professors Watson, Barnum, Huntington and Scipio, and several other instructors coming to Robert College.

On Monday last a party of four reached Robert College from America. These were Dr. Keith, who takes the duties of Dr. Post while the latter is on his furlough, and Messrs. Dean, Bratt and Washburn.

**OTHER LANDS.**

An arrangement is reported to have been made through the American Ambassador at Berlin by which an American medical mission, composed of 25 doctors and 50 nurses, most of whom have been working in the Red Cross Mission in Servia, are to be allowed to go to the lazarettoes and concentration camps in Siberia to work among the German and Austrian prisoners there, among whom some epidemics have appeared; the German and Austro-Hungarian governments are to pay the expenses of this sanitary mission, and the American Red Cross is to furnish medicines and bandages as needed.

The engagement of the British naval mission in Greece has been renewed for another year.

Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey, who is absent on leave, is expected back in Constantinople within a short time. He was in Bucharest on Monday last.

Mr. Nenadovitch, formerly Servian minister to the Sublime-Porte, died last week in Switzerland.

**CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.**

Sunday, October 3, 1915.

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