

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 38

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 22, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 14th say :—

"At Anafarta and at Aru Bournou during the night before last our patrols made successful surprise attacks on the enemy's trenches at various points. The effective fire of our artillery yesterday dispersed with losses the enemy's troops that were concentrating, as well as their columns of army wagons and transports. In the Aru Bournou region, at Yüksesk Sert, a position of the enemy and two fortified observation stations were destroyed.

"At Sed-el-Bahr the day before yesterday the enemy's artillery fired for half an hour ineffectively against part of our central positions."

The despatch of the 15th says :—

"No change at the Dardanelles. At the Anafartas, the night before last our reconnoitering columns by their brave attacks drove back the scattered forces of the enemy. At Sed-el-Bahr on our right wing we blew up the underground passage we had dug against the enemy's mines, and destroyed these and the soldiers in them. On our left wing by the effective use of bombs we stopped the enemy from working on the zigzag trenches they were constructing. On this same wing we silenced two hostile batteries by our gun-fire.

"The day before yesterday our coast batteries fired effectively upon the detachments of the enemy in the vicinity of Elles Bournou and the landing stage of Tekke Bournou, the position at Sed-el-Bahr and the enemy's batteries that had opened fire on our infantry. The effect of this bombardment on the positions of the foe was clearly seen. The enemy ceased firing from their forts. Yesterday these same batteries dispersed the enemy's artillery that had gathered in the region of Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of the 16th says :—

"No change at the Dardanelles. At the Anafartas our fire stopped the enemy from continuing their fortifications before our right wing. A hostile torpedo-boat that tried to approach the coast near Hissarlik Point was put to flight by our artillery fire. Our coast batteries successfully bombarded the mine-sweepers of the enemy and some important positions.

"One of our patrols operating on the bank of the Suez Canal opened fire during the night of August 23rd (Sept. 5th) five kilometres south of El Kantara on an English pontoon loaded with war materials, and killed the soldiers that were

on it. They also harrassed by surprise attacks a company of the enemy that was in that vicinity. On the night of the 27th to 28th of August another patrol dynamited the wireless telegraph station east of little Adji Geul."

The despatch of the 17th says :—

"At the Dardanelles, the situation is unchanged. Our scouting columns sent in various directions are annoying the enemy at every opportunity, and return after each sudden attack with spoils. The bands of the enemy that are working on the construction of defenses and who from time to time are seen in close formation, are scattered by the effective fire of our batteries and suffer losses. At Sed-el-Bahr on the left wing yesterday forenoon our bombarding caused a great explosion in a bomb-station of the enemy. After this the enemy could not keep on throwing bombs from this place.

"Part of our fleet successfully bombarded a lighthouse and a factory on the south coast of the Crimea. From the coast there came in response a fire of cannon and guns, but no damage was done. Four large and heavily laden Russian sailing ships were sunk at the same place.

In the region of Mesopotamia near Kalat-el-Nedjm on the night of August 30th (old style) a scouting column of our warriors made a surprise attack on the enemy's camps. The enemy lost many dead, and our men took much booty. The next day by an attack on the same camp the enemy were dislodged from their position after losing over a hundred dead.

"Yesterday morning an English aeroplane flying over the region to the north of Korna was brought down by our fire, and the aeronaut and the officer with him, who was of the rank of an adjutant-major, were made prisoners. The aeroplane after slight repairs will be used against the enemy."

The despatch of the 18th says :—

"No change worth noticing has occurred at the various seats of war."

The despatch of the 19th says :—

"At the Dardanelles, our seaplanes attacked the port of Kefalo, on the island of Imbros; an explosion with a column of water was seen on board a large hostile transport, which was squarely hit.

"At the Anafartas the night before last our patrols repulsed those of the enemy, and threw bombs into the enemy's trenches and captured several rifles and some war material.

Our bombardment yesterday of the enemy's camps in the vicinity of Kemikli was very effective.

"No incident at Aru Bournou. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy's artillery that had opened fire on our centre positions was silenced by the hot reply of our artillery. In this same section our patrols got near the enemy's trenches in the vicinity of Kereviz Dere and threw bombs into them. Our coast batteries yesterday morning bombarded the enemy's camp at Sed-el-Bahr and their infantry and artillery positions. It was observed that as a result of an explosion very near a battery of large calibre guns, many of the enemy's ambulances hurriedly gathered around that battery. In the afternoon a hostile warship of the "Patrie" type and the enemy's batteries at Sed-el-Bahr fired for an hour on our coast batteries without doing any damage."

The despatch of the 20th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas, yesterday the enemy's troops who were engaged in consolidating their positions before our right wing, were dispersed by our artillery fire. At Aru Bournou a large part of the enemy's trenches and their bomb stations were destroyed by our artillery on the left wing. Simultaneously this bombardment inflicted losses on the troops that were fleeing from their trenches. At Sed-el-Bahr on the right and left wings our artillery fire stopped the enemy from continuing their fortification works. The unexpected fire of the enemy's artillery on our left wing, while it wasted thousands of shells, caused us no loss. Our artillery put to flight yesterday the two torpedo-boats that came near the mouth of Kereviz Valley and opened fire on our positions. The enemy's reply to this, by firing from the land and from Moudros Island, had no effect. A hostile aeroplane dropped four bombs on our hospital ship anchored off Deghirman Bournou. The enemy continues to abuse their hospital ships by using them for the transport of troops and by placing observation posts on the masts.

"In Mesopotamia; during the night before last by another surprise attack carried out against the enemy's camp in the regions of Korna, the enemy were compelled to re-embark their artillery that they had recently landed, and a part of their troops. During the operation they lost heavily. Our cavalry, reinforced by that of the volunteers was sent against the rear of the enemy's camp and made a successful reconnaissance. Our cavalry pursued that of the enemy and repulsed them outside of their camp.

"A part of our fleet torpedoed and sank before the port of Odessa the loaded English transport "Patagonia," of 3240 tons.

"There has been no change of importance at the other seats of war."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

At the western front of the great war, the French have been attacking north of Rheims and in the Vosges Mountains, with little success. The Germans blew up a French position at Bray-sur-Somme, south of Albert, and captured part of a trench from them near Perthes. French aviators made attacks on Chateau Salins, and Moerschingen in Alsace, Treves in Rhenish Prussia, and Donaueschingen in Baden. One of them was brought down near Treves. German aviators attacked the British ships near Dunkerque, and damaged one destroyer. The British fleet bombarded Ostend and Middelkerke, but without doing any great damage.

Some German seaplanes made an attack on the Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Riga and at Dünamünde, and hit several vessels and sank one sailing ship.

The German forces have this past week captured the cities of Wilna and Pinsk from the Russians, and have driven the Russian armies to the vicinity of Dunaburg and Novo Alexandrovsk. Northeast of Grodno the Russians have been putting up a stout resistance, but are driven near to Lida. In Volhynia the Russians have been strongly reinforced and have attacked the Austrians. The latter have occupied their new positions with no hindrance from their enemy. In eastern Galicia the Russians made fierce attacks on the Austrian lines near the Strypa river south of Zalosce and near Buczacz, but were finally driven from the vicinity of the Strypa back to the Sereth river.

The German report as to the booty secured from Novo Georgievsk has at last been published; it shows 1,600 cannon and 103 mitrailleuses; 23,200 rifles; 160,000 large shells and 7,913,000 cartridges taken. The cannon taken at Kowno numbered 1,301.

Activities have been resumed on the banks of the Danube, where the Austrians and the Germans together have been bombarding the Servian positions near Semendria and at Belgrade. There has also been a skirmish between the Austrians and Servians near the mouth of the Drina river.

The Italians have renewed their bombardment of Folgaria and Lavarone, with increased vigor, and have also been bombarding Tarvis, in Carinthia. Their attacks near Flitsch and on the Karst plateau are reported to have failed, and they were forced to evacuate some positions near the former. They have made several attempts on Javorcek, near Vrsic, and at several points in the Tyrol, but with not much success. Near Plava the Austrians took the offensive and drove the Italians back along quite a line.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

VI. WILLIAM G. SCHAUFFLER.

The present series of sketches would not be complete without the story of Dr. Schauffler; and so, although his biography was outlined in our issue for January 27th, 1915, this article is given here as well. Dr. Schauffler's life was

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, September 26, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. A. C. Ryan.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D.
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m. Miss Eleanor I. Burns.

so long and so rich and varied that even the 250 pages of his autobiography, edited by his sons, is not exhaustive.

William G. Schauffler was a native of Stuttgart, Württemberg, and was born Aug. 22nd, 1798. He was one of five children; and the family moved in 1804 to Odessa, where William grew up. Although he was twenty-five years old when he was converted and thirty-three when ordained as a missionary, his previous preparation had been so varied and providentially thorough that he was exceptionally ready to take up effective work. He had studied at Andover Theological Seminary, giving special attention to languages. In fact his gift for these was such that he was able to speak ten languages and read as many more.

He came to Constantinople as a missionary to the Jews, in July, 1832, and the next year was married to Miss Mary Reynolds who had come to Smyrna as a missionary. She outlived him several years. Mr. Schauffler prepared for the Jews of this city a translation of the entire Bible into Hebrew-Spanish, and published several other books besides. In connection with the printing of the Bible he visited Vienna; and more than once he went to his childhood home in Odessa; and wherever he went, he preached and conducted services of deep spiritual power.

In 1857, Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler made a trip to America, their only visit there during their missionary career. On their return, Dr. Schauffler secured in England funds for the publication of the Bible in Arabo-Turkish; and this work took the main part of his later years. Dr. Schauffler had many opportunities to see and talk with crowned heads and other prominent persons; but he did not glory in this, and was just as glad to speak with the *hamal* on the street, if he could do him some good. Self-denying and generous, learning by hard experience to control a temper that sometimes got the better of him, courageous and with a faith that could remove mountains of obstacle, inexhaustible in his fund of information and anecdote, tireless in his energy, he occupied from the very first a prominent place in the circle of foreign workers in the capital. One of his most noteworthy characteristics was his musical ability. The story of his flute, back in the Andover days, which in his poverty he was obliged to sell in order to buy books, and which his fellow-students bought from him and then presented it to him so that he might still play for them in their meetings, is still fresh in the minds of many; but fewer know that at the age of sixty-five he took up the bass-viol and learned to play it so well that he joined other instruments in performing classical music. He sang most heartily, and with every part of his body too.

In connection with the printing of the Hebrew-Spanish Bible at Vienna, Dr. Schauffler secured an audience with the Emperor of Austria, who, on receiving a quarto edition in two volumes, expressed his approval of the work and added the hope that it would be blessed of God to the Jews for whom it was intended. Dr. Schauffler also became acquainted with the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Hungary, who presented Mrs. Schauffler with a gold watch in token of her admiration for her.

In 1874, Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler left Constantinople. "During more than 40 years of missionary life their house had been a home for friends and an asylum for strangers; and when the aged pilgrims took their leave of the weather-stained old house, many a tear flowed and many a benediction followed them." They went to the home of their son Henry, then a missionary in Bohemia, who later worked among the Bohemian population of America till his death. With him they spent three years, and then went on to New York to be with their other sons. There Dr. Schauffler passed away, January 26th, 1883, at the age of eighty-five. His last words were:—"I see Jesus."

Four sons survived him: Henry, just mentioned, Edward, Frederick and Alfred. The last-named is a trustee of Robert College, and is well-known in connection with Sunday-School and city missionary work in New York city. Two other sons died in infancy. Dr. Schauffler was honored with the degrees of Ph. D. and D.D. (Halle and Wittenberg) and LL.D. (Princeton). He also received a decoration from the King of Prussia.

BULGARIA AND THE ENTENTE.

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* says editorially:—

"The *Balkanska Poshta* has succeeded in getting from Ententist circles in Sofia some details about the note sent by the Entente Powers to Bulgaria. The note is brief, clear and energetic. The Entente recognizes the rights of Bulgaria in Macedonia, and agrees to give her the district recognized in the Bulgaro-Servian convention of 1912 as clearly Bulgarian. Only it declares that this has no connection with the compensations to be given to the other Balkan States.

"A declaration written by the British minister and annexed to the note, says that if Bulgaria desires it, Macedonia shall be occupied by Italian troops until a complete agreement is reached with her. The French and Italian ministers have verbally confirmed this declaration of their British colleague. As for the Russian minister, Savinski, he has declared that the Entente Powers had a few days before decided that Macedonia was to be occupied by Italian troops, but that in consequence of an article in the *Narodni Prava* to the effect that Bulgaria would never tolerate the occupation of Macedonia by foreign troops, the Entente had given up the project. The Russian minister added that the Entente still held to the idea of the occupation of Macedonia by the Italian troops, only that they desired the consent of Bulgaria.

"To prevent any effervescence of Servian public opinion in consequence of the cession of Macedonia, the Entente had proposed the gradual cession of the territory. The ministers of the Entente asked the Bulgarian Prime Minister for an answer within a very short period, adding that in case of a negative reply, all the propositions made thus far to Bulgaria would be considered as cancelled.

"The *Balkanska Poshta* says that Bulgaria's reply is anxiously awaited by the Entente circles and by the Alliance as

well. The note is of great importance because it will make Bulgaria take a definite position.

"As soon as he had received the note, Mr. Radoslavoff went to the King, with whom he had an interview of two hours. He afterward called a council of the ministers. In ministerial circles the opinion is held that unless some unforeseen political development compels a change of policy, Bulgaria will this time also not give a definite reply but will drag out the discussions.

"The *Kambana* on the other hand says that according to well informed circles the Entente in this note threatens the Bulgarians with the Italian troops if she does not cooperate with the Entente. It adds: - 'It will thus be possible for General Cadorna to win victories in the Balkans just like the success he has attained on the banks of the Isonzo. That is why Salandra hastened to send on this note, and for this purpose saw the ministers of the Balkan States in Rome.'"

The correspondent of the *Sabah* in Sofia thinks that probably the Bulgarian government will reply to the note toward the end of this week.

"ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN."

(EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF ELIAS RIGGS, D.D.)

Athens, March 8, 1835. Dr. Röser called and informed me that the King had expressed a wish to see me.

9. Mr. K. was presented to the King. He mentioned that he had a young friend and countryman who would be happy to pay his respects to his Majesty. "I will see you with him," said the King, "tomorrow evening."

10. Paid my respects to the King according to appointment. His Majesty enquired particularly respecting our schools &c. &c.

14. Embarked at the Piraeus on board the "Minerva" packet brig bound to Syra.

15. On account of a difficulty about the ship's papers we remained until today. Sailed about 9 p. m.

17. Reached Syra about 3 a. m. After seeing and conversing with the brethren and especially finding that Mr. Temple had finished his Atlas and sent it to press I resolved not to visit Smyrna for the present. I am also informed that the plague is in Smyrna.

20. In accordance with the wishes of Rev. Mr. Leeves I commenced this morning with him the revisal of some portions of the Modern Greek Bible, especially such parts as have a Chaldee original, to continue daily from 10 to 12 a. m.

April 8. Finished with Mr. Leeves the first revisal of Daniel and Ezra in Modern Greek. The second revisal, with Mr. Bambas, goes on contemporaneously but slower. We spend more time than we contemplated in this work, viz. from three to five hours daily.

11. Finished with Messrs. Leeves and Bambas the second revisal of the Chaldee portions of the Scriptures. Took passage for Athens in the Smyrna Packet. Weather stormy, with strong north wind.

12. Set sail about 11 in the evening.

15. Reached the Piraeus in the night.

Argos, July 17. Examination of our schools. The Eparch and Demarch were present by invitation, also about 45 others, chiefly mothers and other relatives of the children. In the infant school we occupied one hour with the various exercises, in which all seemed much interested. About 25 of the children present. Nearly two hours were then spent in the upper school. One examination was miserable. This was partially retrieved by good examinations in Geography, Corais' Synopsis and the Sermon on the Mount. The latter had been committed to memory by seven of the older girls. Thirty-two were present in the upper school. On the whole the company seemed gratified with the result of the examination, especially with the needle-work. Rewards of merit were given to about half the girls. The exercises were commenced in the morning by repeating the Lord's Prayer, and closed by singing the same in metre, in which some of the older scholars joined.

In the afternoon met with another teacher, who employs a mixed method. He has about 30 scholars, some of them using our books and some the church books which are unintelligible to the pupils. He expressed a willingness to introduce our books more and more as fast as possible. The same feeling is I think reviving in the country generally. Two or three years have passed away, and not a single book has to my knowledge been published by the Government for the use of schools of any grade, though a commission was appointed in reference to this very subject soon after the arrival of the King. And now, though I am quite sure the majority of the people would much prefer receiving books and schools from the Government to receiving them from us, yet, rather than not have them from any quarter, they will gladly receive them from us.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

From Rome comes news that Essad Pasha is preparing an invasion of the country of the Mirdites. He has secured cannon and mitrailleuses, and has already had several battles with the Mirdites, whom he intends to completely defeat. He has taken Alessio from the Montenegrins, and has placed his friend Malik Bey there as governor. The Montenegrins are allowing all the Catholic Albanians to keep their arms, so as to fight against Essad Pasha and his Mohammedan warriors. They have made a truce with the Shala and Shopo Albanians for the same purpose. It is charged that the Montenegrins are using the Moslem Albanians badly, and have imprisoned some of their imams. Apparently Essad Pasha has determined to drive all the Montenegrins out of Albania and to become sole master of the country.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price :—

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

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7.50.

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Constantinople College opened September 15th, and at the time of the formal opening exercises, September 18th, 174 students were registered, 78 in the College department and 96 in the preparatory department.

Although no new teachers and not even the former ones who were spending the vacation away from Constantinople had arrived, the opening was enthusiastic.

At the formal opening Dr. Patrick spoke of the difficulties against which the students must contend.

Before the magic of her wand every difficulty either vanished, or through conquest became a means of development. Thus at the opening the note of victory over difficulty, of growth through struggle, and of loyalty to the College was struck as the key-note to the year.

Sunday morning at the opening service, Dr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, spoke simply but impressively on "reservoirs." With a wealth of illustration of physical reservoirs, such as San Francisco, New York City, he turned to intellectual and spiritual reservoirs, emphasizing the necessity of pumping from every available source, of pumping pure water and pumping constantly.

He urged each one to create her own reservoir to store up intellectual and spiritual power that would benefit not only herself but the whole community.

THE CHASTISEMENT OF HEAVEN.

Under this title the *Hilal*, after depicting the horrible devastation caused by this present war, on and under the earth, in the air and on and under the sea, the like of which it says has never yet been seen, and which nevertheless is being carried on not by savages but by the most advanced men of the twentieth century, goes on to say :—

"Why then are they cutting each other's throats? Have they lost their reason? Yes, they are maddened. Despite all

their wisdom, all their science, all their culture, they are blinded by the interminable series of their own crimes; the blood that they have mercilessly and pitilessly shed, the suffering they have inflicted on others, despite the reproaches of their own consciences, for years and years, have hardened their hearts and have gradually prepared the ground for the bloody butcheries that today cause such horror. Yes, it is the chastisement of heaven, it is the immanent justice that is now seen; and it was inevitable, it had to come sooner or later.

"Who has called forth this chastisement? Who has provoked this exhibition of immanent justice? Aside from America and Japan, all the peoples that live outside of Europe are directly bound to or controlled in one way or another by England, Russia and France! First of all, in order to subject all these peoples to themselves, they had to make practically permanent war; and since they considered these peoples as outside the pale of human rights, they used towards them a system that knew no pity and no mercy. And in fact we see Russia, France and England organizing continual expeditions; not a year passes that they do not make at least one against some little people or other; and this interminable effusion of blood, this endless work of destruction certainly has an effect on the character of the perpetrators who in the end put no further value on human life and are deaf to the cries of suffering.

"The administrative system that they apply to these peoples has the same effect. Brutal force, pitiless rigor, spoliation, these are the characteristic traits of this administration. The subject races are, as is well known, deprived of all civil and political rights; the justice that is applied in their case is summary and rigorous. At the least sign of insubordination they are massacred in masses! Think of the conduct of the Russians toward the Jews, the Poles and other peoples! The remembrance of merely the Doncheyay incident in Egypt makes one's hair rise on one's head! And what the English did in 1855, as well as what they do today with the Hindu patriots! Their conduct toward their docile subjects is not any more tender; there could be no greater disdain than that they show toward them. An Englishman will never give his hand to a Hindu! A Frenchman will never sit at table with an African! And yet they do not hesitate to suck their blood, to despoil them of their goods, and to use their help in expeditions for the conquest of other tribes! The millions that the English possess today are the product of the sweat of the fellahin of Egypt and of the miserable Hindu peasants who themselves die of hunger!

"But so many crimes, committed systematically and through long years, cannot go unpunished! If there is no external force to avenge them, there are moral forces that are preparing the vengeance of Heaven. By oppressing peoples, they gradually get accustomed themselves to the yoke; by despising human life and trampling on rights, one comes to fear no longer to carry injustice, violence and destruction anywhere; the same processes are used everywhere. This is why the English, the Russians and the French have shown so much sympathy for the assassin of the Austro-Hungarian

Crown Prince. But there was where Heaven, or if you choose, the logic of events, was preparing vengeance against them! Accustomed to shedding human blood in Africa, Asia and Australia, they posed as protectors of an assassin; and without considering the unexampled suffering they were to cause to the whole human race, they pushed humanity into this carnage. History will heap maledictions and eternal opprobrium on our enemies, on their traditional disregard of human life and rights, and on their insatiable policy of imperialism, always eager to subjugate and to destroy!"

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE BALKANS.

The *Levant Trade Review* quotes from the *Nation's Business* the following regarding the outlook for American trade in the Balkan states:—

The mutual benefits which will be derived in the end both in quality and in quantity from trade between this country and the Balkans will be enormous, if American manufacturers and merchants will see their way clear to engage in such trade from the geographical point of view rather than the political ownership of the ground itself in that region. The map of the Balkans may be changed before the present European war is ended. The country, in any event will remain as much undeveloped as it is now, and in fact will reveal even more opportunities for trade in that part of the globe. The Balkan countries will present at the conclusion of the war a field of virgin soil, and he who sows now will reap a hundredfold.

By the term Balkan states we mean Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro. From the standpoint of actual and prospective American trade, however, the most important of these are Turkey and Greece. It is true that Asiatic Turkey does not form a part of the Balkan peninsula. It seems impossible, however, to appreciate correctly the situation in European Turkey unless Asia Minor is considered as well.

The population of the Balkans will prosper only in so far as they cultivate their soil to the best advantage. Land in Asia Minor, Macedonia, Thrace and Bulgaria, is fertile as it is in few other places on the surface of the earth. Agriculture in these regions, however, is carried on under the most primitive conditions. The plow used is extremely crude and old fashioned, oxen and buffaloes are still used, and the rotation of crops is scarcely known. But gradually the Balkan peasantry is beginning to see what possibilities of wealth there are in the scientific exploitation of the soil. Intensive as well as extensive cultivation is now fairly well under way. For all this, new machinery will be needed and America can best supply this. The Balkan peoples stand in urgent need of agricultural implements of all kinds, and it is a widely recognized fact that the United States manufactures the best.

The second opportunity for trade between the United States and the Balkans is in manufactures. At present there is comparatively little manufacturing in the Balkans. As a consequence people are compelled to import almost all man-

ufactured articles. Every article of dress, all kinds of machinery, and all implements of building construction are imported from European countries. The people of the Balkans send their wool, for example, to England, where it is manufactured into clothes. They then buy it back at five or six times its original price. Why should Europe be privileged in this respect as against America? In due time the Balkans will propose to manufacture their necessities themselves, but they have not the capital necessary to the establishment of such industrial plants. Hence foreign capital is bound to be called in. Here again is America's chance. In all the Balkan states mills, weaving factories, electrical plants, shops for the manufacture of agricultural implements and different tools, and various utensils for household use, will be needed. Here is a wide field for the investment of American capital and administrative ability. The main obstacle to communication with the Balkan states is the distance and heavy freights. Both of these could be avoided by the contemplated American merchant marine. Direct communication should be established not only with the great European countries but with the smaller Balkan State as well. In this respect we have been severely handicapped for years in our struggles for mastery against British and German producers. The concessions which we have seen granted to the European States by the Balkans and not to the United States is the reason that the former make loans of capital to the Balkan governments, in consideration for which services they are awarded very important concessions, whereas the United States has thus far not invested capital to a great extent in the Balkans. To all appearances the European merchant marine is going to be materially crippled for some time to come. Hence this is the hour for the American merchant marine to take possession of the oceans and of the seas. Furthermore, increase in export trade must run parallel with enlargement of the import trade, so that the ships carrying away goods will rest assured that they will be provided with return cargoes.

Then we need to provide banking facilities for our traveling men and for trade in general. American banks of discount and investment would be advantageous. The manufacturer must work hand in hand with the banker. America should extend credit to those countries. Indeed the chief requisite in the Balkan States, the seed we want to sow upon the Balkan soil, is capital. Thus only can its resources be exploited.

A number of cities have been recommended by the Secretary of Commerce to serve as the seats of commercial attaches whose function it is to protect and foster commerce between this country and the foreign markets. But, to my regret, one finds not a single Balkan city in the list. A commercial attache in either Athens or Constantinople is really a necessity for America trade.

The opportunity is ample and the cause urgent. America has already started upon a moral and intellectual conquest of the Near East. Its missionaries are spreading far and wide the torches of American culture and life. The Balkan States

have started upon an industrial conquest of American territory. They send annually hosts of their people to this country to engage in honorable and profitable labor. We are called upon to strengthen these ties by bands of commerce and trade.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Sultan has conferred on Captain Richard H. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, who has been on duty in Turkey during the past year, the decoration of the Ottoman War Medal of Merit. Captain Williams was with the Turkish Army at the Dardanelles as a military observer during part of the heaviest battles that have taken place there.

The President and Faculty of Constantinople College will be "at home" the last two Fridays every month, beginning September 24.

According to the local papers it has been decided to extend to the Italians' resident in this country the measures taken against the subjects of the other belligerent states residing in Turkey.

The trolley cars between Bebek and town have since Saturday last been running to Sirkedji station direct, without the change of cars at Ortakuyu.

NOTES.

Miss Willard and Miss Gage have returned to Marsovan after a trip to Sivas.

Messrs. Mann, Bredberg, Gulliver, Pence, Schlee and Voicoff have returned to their duties at Robert College after their vacation trips.

Miss Ilse C. Pohl, who has been assisting in the Red Cross work at the capital, left last week for her post in Smyrna.

OTHER LANDS.

The Wolff Agency says that in Berlin and its suburbs 400 persons have enrolled in the newly organized classes for the study of Turkish.

His Highness Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg has been decorated with the war medals in silver and gold of the *Imtiaz*.

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