

# The Orient.

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## DEATH OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Baron von Wangeheim, for the past three years German Ambassador at Constantinople, died on Monday morning last at 6:30, following a stroke of apoplexy on Thursday evening. He had on that day received news of the illness of a daughter in Germany, which affected him very much, and when he had sat down to the dinner table in the evening the stroke came, and he remained unconscious till the end three days and a half later.

Hans Baron von Wangeheim was born at Georgenthal in Thuringia July 8th, 1859, and was thus fifty-six years of age. He studied at the gymnasium of Pforta, and entered the 11th regiment of field artillery and subsequently the 6th regiment of Uhlans. His diplomatic training he received in the German Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in 1888 he definitely entered on a diplomatic career. He was secretary of legation at Copenhagen in 1890; held similar positions in Madrid and Stuttgart till 1897, when he was made Counsellor of the Legation at Lisbon, passing to the corresponding post at Constantinople in 1899. He was promoted to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico in 1904. After serving for a time as substitute to the Minister at Tangier in 1908, he was sent as Minister to Athens, and in June of 1912 he came here as successor to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who died soon after. His career at Constantinople has been most creditable. But his health has for some time not been equal to the strain of these stirring times. He was given leave of absence last summer to take a course of treatment at Bad Nauheim. But on his return it was evident that he was still not as vigorous as he should be; and the end has come in spite of all the physicians could do. The Baroness von Wangeheim was with him to the end.

The death of the representative of an allied power, and especially of a man of such marked ability as a diplomat, will be deeply regretted by all friends of both Turkey and Germany. We would express also our deep sympathy with his stricken widow.

Baron von Neurath, Counsellor of the Embassy, has been charged to handle the affairs of the Embassy for the present. Immediately on hearing of the death of the Ambassador, the Grand Master of Ceremonies from the Palace and the ministers of state, the other ambassadors, and the higher officials went to the Embassy to present their condolences.

The funeral ceremony and interment take place this morning.

## ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

The life of the College is in full swing, and is certainly most encouraging in its outlook for a good year. On October 3rd there was a meeting for the consideration of the plans for the formation of voluntary Bible Study classes in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. The leaders of the various classes spoke briefly of the courses they were offering; and the response has been quite gratifying. The numbers enrolled in these classes is in excess of what it has been any previous year.

Three days later there was a reception in the audience room of Henrietta Washburn Hall given by the Y.M.C.A. for the new students. Various members of the college classes spoke words of welcome to the entering students, and the Sunshine Quartette, composed of Messrs. Way, Pence, Mann and Gulliver, added zest and enjoyment to the program by rendering some college songs. One of the new committees in the Association is the poster committee, which has exhibited a most unexpected and hopeful genius in getting up attractive and really artistic posters to announce the different Sunday evening services. These are not merely such as to attract attention for the time being, but should be preserved and placed in any art exhibit that may take place at the end of the year.

On October 13th the Faculty held a very pleasant reception for the Senior and Junior classes, and another for the Sophomore and Freshman classes is announced for this evening. This furnishes an opportunity for the members of the faculty and their families to meet the students in a social way, as classes. In addition there is being made this year more of an attempt than before to promote cordial personal relations with the students, in the homes of the teaching corps.

Last Sunday evening the service took the form of personal reminiscences of the life and character of the late Professor van Millingen. Quite a number both of the students and of his former colleagues on the staff gave interesting anecdotes of their experiences with that great man, or described his salient and helpful characteristics. The session lasted more than an hour, but could have been continued



longer without wearying the audience. A quartette from the Senior class furnished vocal music.

The first lecture of the season before the College Club was given by Professor Ormiston on Saturday evening, the 23rd. His subject was Cotton, and Some of its Derivatives; and he held the attention of his friends as he described several forms and uses of the cellulose fibre, and of its compounds with other chemicals in the forms of celluloid, gun-cotton, etc. The Club meets monthly, and at its next meeting will listen to a paper on the polarization of light.

The annual inter-class football games have begun, and should bring out keen rivalry as between the various classes for the college championship. Cross-country runs have also been started under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Gulliver, formerly of the Yale University cross-country team. The gymnasium work is also beginning, though Mr. Weiffenbach, the Director of the Gymnasium, has not yet arrived. He is on his way, with a new assistant, and is expected shortly, to add new zest to the athletic and gymnastic activities.

### LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

The national missionary campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the United States has begun, and will continue through the winter and spring, culminating in a National Missionary Congress in Washington April 26-30, 1916. Conventions have already been held in Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Pueblo and Pittsburg, the last two closing today. Denver and Topeka are also to be reached in October; and some of the places where conventions will be held in November are Wichita, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Boston and Cincinnati. St. Louis, Cleveland, Albany and Toledo will be touched in December; and after an interval for the Christmas holidays, the series will be continued. An urgent request has been issued that all who are interested in missions should engage to pray daily for a blessing on these conferences. "The opportunities and also the difficulties of so great an undertaking constitute an unusual challenge to faith and prayer. More important than all other means of preparation is the enlistment of a large number of intercessors who will unite in prayer that the campaign may help to inspire America to fulfil her mission of service to mankind."

Special topics for definite prayer are suggested by the Movement as follows:—

1. For the whole undertaking; that the National Missionary Campaign may be carried through in such obedience to the will of God and such dependence upon the Holy Spirit that the power of God may be released afresh upon America, in order that our country may in turn enrich the life of the world.

2. For the mission boards; that they may be led to participate in the campaign in the most effective way and that their work may be greatly strengthened and enlarged.

3. For the convention cities; that they may be deeply moved, that convention and other committees may do their

work faithfully, that executive secretaries and all other workers may be given wisdom and strength for their tasks.

4. For the speakers; that all leaders and speakers may be chosen of God and empowered for their work.

5. For the delegates; that a multitude of men may be reached by the Campaign and inspired to spread its message and methods throughout the territory of each convention.

6. For the churches; that there may be a quickened sense of responsibility in all the churches, that their latent spiritual energies may be called forth and that they may adopt and carry out adequate plans for conservation and extension.

7. For the spread of the spirit of prayer; that the Campaign may inspire in many, new convictions about prayer, and that a band of intercessors may be enlisted behind each missionary in the field.

"When the Church sets itself to pray with the same seriousness and strength of purpose that it has devoted to other forms of Christian effort, it will see the Kingdom of God come with power."

### NEW PROFESSORS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The *Hilal* says:—

"We understand that the German professors who have been engaged to teach at the University are to arrive in our city very soon. In this way, thanks to the unremitting efforts of His Excellency Shukri Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, our University will be able to enter upon a new era of progress and activity.

"The new professors will attach more importance to scientific discussions on particular points than to general theoretical considerations. During the periods designated for the review of subjects, the professors will instruct their pupils how to examine more deeply the questions already treated during the course, so as to familiarize them with the scientific methods. In their theoretical instruction also the professors will always have in view the coordination of the results obtained with positive experiments.

"Naturally there will be great difficulties to be met as concerns the language of instruction. Certain professors, who already know the Turkish language, can immediately commence their courses; the professors will be required to be able to read in an intelligible fashion the translation of the lesson they have already prepared; these professors will be expected to learn Turkish to such an extent as to be able at least to make repetitions in this language.

"In the course of the first year of instruction, the professors will undertake to create the libraries and to prepare the instruments necessary for their teaching."

Then follows a list of the names of the men engaged definitely for the chairs of philosophy and aesthetics, pedagogy and psychology, history of the ancient peoples of the Orient, geography, geology and mineralogy, botany, inorganic, organic and industrial chemistry (the three separate chairs), public law, European civil law, political economy, financial science, Uralo-Altaic languages, comparative Semitics, and methods of history.



## THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 19th says:—

"At the Dardanelles the night before last, there was an encounter between our reconnoitering columns and the more numerous ones of the enemy. The result of this brush was that our columns drove back the enemy up to their main line of trenches and caused them great losses. In the Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr sections, there was on both sides in places an exchange of fire and bomb throwing."

The despatch of the 20th says:—

"At the Anafartas, our artillery fired on the enemy's troops who were engaged in constructing fortifications, and on a torpedo-boat that was bombarding Kiredj Tepe. At Aru Bournou the night before last, a hostile torpedo-boat that was ineffectively firing at our left wing ceased when our artillery on the left wing replied. At Sed-el-Bahr there was an artillery and bomb-throwing duel."

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"At the Dardanelles there was nothing to report save local firing. Nor was there any important change at the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 22nd says:—

"At the Dardanelles our artillery bombarded the barricade that the enemy had made at the Anafartas, in the valley of Azmak Dere, and destroyed three mitrailleuses that were there. At Aru Bournou the enemy's land artillery as well as some of their warships fired for a while ineffectively at our positions; our artillery replied and forced the enemy to cease firing. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy fired about a thousand shells against our left wing without doing any damage."

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"At Anafarta our artillery did great damage in the enemy's trenches. A hostile torpedo-boat that had opened fire against the region of Djong-Bair was hit by a shell during our vigorous response. A great cloud of smoke and an explosion were noted on board this torpedo-boat, which was towed away toward the island of Imbros by other torpedo-boats that came to its rescue. At Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr there was firing on both sides."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas, our reconnoitering patrols lured the enemy's patrols into an ambush and killed a large part of them, the rest fleeing to their trenches. We destroyed in this region by our artillery fire a hostile bomb-throwing station and a barricade, which we had destroyed once before but the enemy had reconstructed. At Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr there was the usual exchange of fire and bomb-throwing. A hostile torpedo-boat opened an ineffective fire in various directions."

## THE GREAT WAR.

News from the western front is very rare this week. The Germans report taking some French prisoners near Prunay, in the Champagne, and also repelling French attacks near Tahure and Mesnil, as well as farther west, to the northeast of Souchez. British and French aviators dropped bombs on Noyon and Ostend; and German airmen on Abbeville and Verdun. A British aeroplane is reported brought down near Middlekerke.

Over in the northeast, the Russians have been attacking southeast of Riga and northwest of Dunaburg; but the Germans have met all these attacks and have taken the town of Illuxt. They later found themselves faced by superior numbers of Russians, and withdrew to the west bank of the river near Illuxt. A Russian fleet bombarded the ports near the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, and landed some troops at Domesnees, but these troops were later withdrawn on the approach of German forces. Both north and south of Pinsk, the Russians have been making strong attacks on the German and Austrian forces. Early in the week the Russians made progress along the Styr river, and forced back a part of Gen. Linsingen's army near Czartorysk; the Germans here acknowledged the loss of six cannon. Later on however, the counter-attack of the Germans developed, and the Russians were driven back to the Styr river, and the Austro-German forces took the town of Kolki. Near Novo Alexinie, on the borders of Galicia, the Russian attacked in great numbers, and the Austrians retreated about a kilometre along a front of five kilometres.

The Italians have shown great activity this past week, and have made tremendous attacks along all the Austro-Italian borders. From the Giudicaria valley through the Dolomites, the region of Cortina, and the vicinity of the Ploeken away around to the Isonzo valley and the region east of Monfalcone, the Austrians have withstood most determined attacks and bombardment that in places lasted for fifty hours. The net results seem to be rather small, considering all this energy. The Austrians claim to have guarded all their positions. Italian aviators have dropped bombs on Trieste city, killing some civilians.

The double campaign against the Servians has made considerable progress, it would seem, this past week. Austro-Hungarian forces have crossed the Drina near Vishegrad, in Bosnia, and have occupied Shabatz, in the Matchva. The Germans and Austrians have overrun the region south of Belgrade nearly to Aranjelovatz, and the Morava valley till the Jasenica river, taking Palanka, Zabari, Petrovatz, Pozarevatz, and other towns. Another detachment has crossed the Danube near Orsova, and taken Tekia and some heights near there. The Bulgarians on their part have pushed north of the Timok and taken Negotin, and Prahovo on the Danube. They are fighting for Zaitchar and Kniazevatch, and they have advanced from Egri Palanka and taken Strachin, Kratova, Kotchana, Ishtip, Radovishte, Veles, Kumanovo, and finally Uskub, into which the Bulgarian Prince Cyril made his triumphal entry on the 25th. The Servians are reported



to have removed their archives to Monastir, whither it is supposed the Government may be planning to remove.

On the sea, the sinking of the large German cruiser "Prinz Adalbert" near Libau by a hostile submarine is reported; also the sinking by a German submarine of a British transport off the Isle of Wight.

### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**38th session, Oct. 16th.** The Chamber took up the time of this afternoon with the consideration and voting of several provisional laws of past years which had not yet been ratified. It then took a recess for the Bairam festivities, the next session to be on Monday the 25th.

**39th session, Oct. 25th.** The Chamber met at 2:30. After leave of absence had been granted to several deputies, and the elections of Hadji Adil Bey as deputy for Brousa and Osman Bey as deputy for Constantinople had been ratified, the president, Halil Bey, announced the honor that had been conferred on him by the Sultan, on the proposition of the Grand Vizier, of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and expressed his best wishes for the one who should succeed him as president of the Chamber. The death of the German Ambassador was then announced, and the Chamber out of respect to his memory took a recess till three o'clock. After the reassembly, Hadji Adil Bey was elected President by 128 votes out of 153. The bill for the abrogation of the Capitulations, promulgated as a provisional measure August 26th, 1330, and going into effect September 18/October 1, 1330 (1914), was unanimously adopted amid great applause. The provisional law concerning the loan of Lt. 6,000,000 recently made in Germany was also approved; also the laws concerning legal processes between Ottoman subjects and foreigners, and concerning certain salaries in the Yemen.

The Senate likewise took a recess on Monday in token of respect to the memory of the late Baron von Wangenheim.

### ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF MISSION CHURCH.

The title-page of the minute-book of the Church of the American Missions in Turkey contains the following legend:—"Records of the Constantinople Branch of the Church of the American Mission in the Mediterranean." And the first paragraph in the book is illuminating as to the early history of this organization:—

"The members of the American Missionary station at Beyroot, who, from the time of their first landing, Nov. 17, 1823, had occasionally celebrated the Lord's Supper, formally organized themselves into a Church in Dec. 1826, and not long after several additions were made to their number. The members of the church, being obliged to leave Beyroot in the spring of 1828, continued to celebrate the ordinances at Malta, considering themselves still as the Beyroot church, until Sept.

1829, when the several resolutions and articles were adopted, of which the following is a true copy.—"

There follows the story of how on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1, 1829, the Rev. Messrs. Bird, Goodell and Smith (being all the clerical missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions now in the Mediterranean) and the Rev. R. Anderson, one of the Assistant Secretaries of said Board, met and adopted a constitution providing for the organization of branches of the Church of the American Mission in the Mediterranean, corresponding to the stations which are and shall be established by the A.B.C.F.M. in the different countries of the Mediterranean. These records are written and signed by "W. Goodell, Attest." The members were to consist of missionaries and assistant missionaries (for so the wives of the missionaries were then and for many subsequent years designated) of the American Board and of other Societies, and such other persons as the members should approve. The Confession of Faith, already in use by the Mission Church at Beyroot, was adopted, consisting of eleven articles, each with abundant proof-texts, quite in the style of the Westminster Confession.

The broad-mindedness of these early founders is seen in the paragraph which is appended to this Confession:—"Though we consider the foregoing Articles of Faith as essential, or highly important, yet, in consideration of the present imperfections of the human mind, & the biases to which men are subject, we do not consider the subscription of these articles as implying an assent to every phrase here used, provided that, in the judgment of the church, such difference of opinion be not inconsistent with a Gospel temper."

There follow the names of the subscribers to the Confession of Faith and Covenant, including members of the Schaffler, Dwight, Goodell, Homes, Hamlin, Wood, Everett and Schneider families, Miss Lovell and Miss Hinsdale, twenty-two names in all. There is also a table of all the members from the beginning in Beirut, arranged according to date of admission and place of residence. In addition to the names of the missionaries, we find those of Bishop Dionysius and Maria his wife; Wartabed Jacob and Susan his wife, and others. Parallel to this is a list of baptisms, beginning with Eliza Dodd Goodell, Beyroot, Oct. 3, 1824, and including about a hundred children, down to Theodore Meyer Greene, July 5, 1907.

(To be continued)

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, October 31, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 5 p. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
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., Member of Faculty.



## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

OCTOBER 27, 1915.

## EDITORIAL.

It is a year this week since the thunder of the cannon in the Black Sea forced Turkey to enter the great war. It is a year to which the military leaders of this empire look back with great pride and satisfaction. They have successfully held off the attacks of three great powers, who had believed they would crush Turkey in short order. The fleets of Great Britain and France have done their best against the Dardanelles, but have not been able to force the Straits. The Russian army has not succeeded in capturing Erzroum, nor has Mesopotamia fallen under British domination. The preliminary expedition against Egypt was able to cross the desert and attack the British outposts on the Suez Canal; and in his speech before Parliament, General Enver Pasha announced that the Egyptian campaign proper will begin later. The forces landed by the British and French on the Gallipoli peninsula have been unable to drive off the Ottoman army, and on the contrary there has been talk of the invading army retiring altogether. It is no wonder the Turks are exultant over the results of this first year of the war. Italy has also declared war against the Ottoman Empire; but apparently she does not care to go further than the mere announcement, for she has made no attack. And now, with Bulgaria as a fourth ally, Turkey has no longer anything to worry about along her European frontiers. We can only hope that before another year is over, we may have entered a period of such peace and prosperity that even these successes shall pale into comparative insignificance.

## BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

## XI. BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER.

Benjamin Schneider was born in New Hanover, Pa., January 18, 1807. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1830, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1833. That year he was married to Miss Eliza Abbott, of Framingham,

Mass., and was ordained, and in December sailed with his bride for Turkey, reaching Brousa early in 1834. He was supported by the German Reformed churches of his native state. At Brousa it was his privilege to preach the first evangelical sermon ever preached in the Turkish language. He also studied and became very proficient in the use of the Greek language, so that he had a good mastery of four languages, — English, German, Turkish and Greek. His use of all these was so free and so idiomatic that he was a popular preacher in each. After fifteen years in Brousa, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider removed by request of the Board in 1849 to Aintab. Mr. Schneider had already the previous year spent several months in that city, and had been instrumental in giving much assistance in the work of grace then going on there. It was therefore deemed suitable that he go there permanently; and this decision was the means of his doing much in laying the foundations of the evangelical churches of Aintab. He was also constantly visiting near-by places, and shrank at no amount of hardship or exposure in making such trips, for the sake of the Gospel he so loved. He was besides all this most faithful in keeping the churches in America in touch with the progress of affairs in Turkey, and the files of the *Missionary Herald* teem with graphic letters from his pen, describing the wonderful work of grace in and around Aintab. His first wife died in Aintab in 1856, and he went on a visit to the United States. Here he married the sister of his first wife, Miss Susan M. Abbott, and returned in 1858 to Aintab. He had in 1850 received the degree of D.D. from Franklin and Marshall College.

Dr. Schneider labored on in Aintab for ten years more, visiting Constantinople in 1866 to get some books through the press; and in 1868 the health of Mrs. Schneider demanding a change of climate, they went to Brousa, his first station, for a few years. In 1869 he visited Marsovan, remaining a few months only. His feeble health took him back in 1872 for a second visit to the United States; but when still not strong, a call came to go back and take up work in the Theological Seminary at Marsovan, which he willingly did, though his advancing years made it risky to do so. He plunged into the work to the limit of his strength; but he could endure it only a year, for nervous prostration compelled his withdrawal in the summer of 1875.

Of Dr. Schneider's services during that stay in Marsovan, Mr. Leonard, one of his associates, wrote:—"Dr. Schneider came here a year ago. He assisted in the long and thorough examination of candidates for admission to the Seminary, in regard to their abilities, attainments, piety, and need of pecuniary aid,—for all these matters have to be sifted before we get through. Then he began his lessons and lectures, and sometimes preached on the Sabbath. Having free command of the Turkish language, he trod a familiar path and was able to fill an important gap. His prudent counsels in our station meetings, where plans and measures are discussed and determined upon, were of great value. After the Seminary was opened for its long 'eight months' term, and while some of the students were yet detained by floods and famine, Dr.



Schneider took up a course of lessons outside of the regular curriculum, but of great use to the students of both classes, namely a critical study of Turkish, in the use of Mr. Herrick's Commentary on the Gospels. I attended several of the recitations, and I am sure I know of no missionary, except the author of the Commentary himself, who could have led those students through the analysis and synthesis of the Turkish text, tracing out words to their roots and original force and meaning, so completely as he did. Then followed the regular lessons, one almost daily, and sometimes two, concerning which I have never heard any word of dissatisfaction, — which is saying considerable for a high school in any country. The good influence of the Doctor's exhortations and prayers in the Seminary, and of an occasional sermon before the large congregation, as well as the uniformly gracious influence of his presence in our missionary prayer meetings and social gatherings, furnishes additional cause for gratitude. His ability to converse in the Greek language helped make the Greek students feel at home, although he was not able to give them lessons."

Dr. Schneider was not much benefited by a summer in Switzerland, so he and Mrs. Schneider returned to America, where he died at Boston September 14, 1877.

Fidelity was the key-note of his life. From beginning to end it ruled him, and shaped all his actions. A man of ardent missionary spirit, of constant prayer and earnest faith, of tenderest sympathy and childlike modesty and simplicity of character, always cheerful and genial, even in times of suffering, he left a strong impress wherever he labored, — in Brousa, Aintab and Marsovan. A true patriot, he was willing to give to his country's cause all three of his sons, two of whom perished in the great civil conflict. Mrs. Schneider returned to Constantinople after her husband's death, and was largely instrumental in building up the work at Gedik Pasha, till her retirement in 1886. She continued to do similar missionary work, largely for Armenians, near Boston till her death in 1905.

#### DR. DAVID SANDLER.

A very large number of friends gathered on Thursday last to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of David Sandler, M.D., who passed away the day before, October 20th, of an embolism in the brain. Dr. Sandler was fifty years old, and had been connected with the mission to the Jews in Haskeuy for thirty years past. When he first came to this city, he very quickly learned German, for he was remarkably apt in languages, and became quite useful in the mission, helping both in the evangelistic work and in teaching the lower classes. He then spent four years studying medicine, and since his return has been engaged in practice as a physician. He was tireless in his devotion to the poor and suffering, regardless of nationality; and hundreds of the more needy classes owe their lives to his care. His clinics at the dispensaries were large, and he made many visits to homes as well. No one who needed help of any sort would find him

repelling them. Besides this, he was facile with his pen, and acted as correspondent for German and other newspapers. He was the champion chess player of this city, and was the starter of the chess club. A widow and four children are left to mourn his loss.

#### AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mr. Dumba, till recently Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, arrived in Rotterdam last Thursday on his return to his home. Owing to some correspondence between him and his government which fell into the hands of the American authorities, President Wilson had requested the Austro-Hungarian government to recall him, as being no longer considered by the American government suitable as an ambassador. The Vienna government acceded to the Washington request, but at the same time Baron von Burian, minister of foreign affairs, sent a reply to the American note, in which he contends that diplomatic correspondence between an ambassador and the government he represents should never be the object of official criticism on the part of a government that came into possession of such correspondence merely by chance. At the same time Baron von Burian expresses his lively hope that the relations between the Dual Monarchy and the United States may continue cordial and friendly. The incident is now regarded as closed.

#### EMPIRE NEWS.

##### THE CAPITAL.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred on Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, and Halil Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the insignia of the Order of Leopold.

Halil Bey, till now President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs, the duties of which post have till now been carried by His Highness the Grand Vizier.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred the grand cross of the Order of Saint Stephen upon His Highness the Grand Vizier.

#### NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Camp, under appointment to Sivas as missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., and Miss Ethel W. Putney, also under the same Board, who is to teach in Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, were booked to sail September 30th by the steamer "Canopic" on their way to Egypt, where they will spend some time in the study of Turkish.



The sad news has reached us of the death of Mrs. George C. Raynolds, at Tiflis, just two days before her husband arrived there on his way from America to meet her. Mrs. Raynolds, whose maiden name was Martha W. Tinker, was a native of Lyme, Conn., was born December 7th, 1839, and was married to Dr. Raynolds in 1869 and came to Turkey with him that fall, reaching their station of Harpout in November. They have thus been in the Eastern Turkey Mission for considerably over forty-five years.

Miss Inez L. Abbott of Samokov, Bulgaria, is making good progress toward recovery at the home of her sister in Michigan.

Rev. Ernest Yarrow and family, Dr. Clarence D. Ussher and children, Miss Rogers, Miss Knapp, Miss Ussher and Miss Bond, Rev. George C. Raynolds, M.D., and Mr. Henry White, all of Van, returned to New York via Christiania, arriving October 5th.

A party including Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Chambers, Mrs. Haas and three children, Mrs. Wm. L. Nute and son, Miss M. G. Webb, Miss Wallis and Miss Cold, sailed from Mersin lately by the U. S. S. "Des Moines" on their way to the United States.

Mr. Paul E. Nilson, who has been instructor in Tarsus, has entered Hartford Theological Seminary this fall.

President T. D. Christie of St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, arrived in New York on September 10th.

### THE PROVINCES

St. Paul's College and Academy at Tarsus was formally opened September 22nd with 27 students enrolled the first day. By the end of the first three weeks the numbers had increased to 87, including Turks, Greeks, Syrians and Armenians. The number of the faculty at present is eight; one more of the professors is expected very soon. President Christie and Mr. Nilson are in America, though Dr. Christie's early return is expected. Mr. Briquet is ill at home in Switzerland.

### OTHER LANDS.

The 500th anniversary of the coming of the House of Hohenzollern to the Margraviate of Brandenburg was celebrated on October 21st throughout Germany with special festivities. This royal house of Prussia originated away back in the tenth century; but the event now celebrated was the investiture by King Sigismund of Friedrich VI. of Nuremburg

with the Margraviate of Brandenburg. The Electors of Brandenburg later inherited the province of Prussia, and in 1701 Friedrich I. became King of Prussia.

The Ottoman Princes Abdul Halim Effendi and Osman Fuad Effendi have been making a visit to the region of East Prussia and Dantzig.

A Milli Agency telegram from Vienna says that the Vienna Chamber of Commerce has decided to give compensation to any commercial students who will study Turkish, Arabic or Persian.

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