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AMERICAN RED CROSS AT TASH KISHLA.

Despite changes in the personnel of the staff, the work of the American Red Cross unit in the Tash Kishla barracks hospital goes on as usual. When one wing of that building on the ground floor was turned over to the American Red Cross last June, Drs. Edwin Ward, Wilfred Post, Hoover and Huff began work there, with quite a bevy of volunteer nurses. The accommodations were soon increased to 550 beds, and the work has since kept up with very satisfactory results. The Imperial Government has expressed its gratitude for the part the Americans have taken in caring for the wounded. Dr. Hoover still continues here, though he was for a short time called back to his post in Talas, returning as soon as he could. The time of Dr. Huff was needed on the U. S. despatch-boat "Scorpion," where he belongs; and Dr. Post has returned to his position in the Konia medical work; while Dr. Edwin Ward and Miss Van Zandt, one of the trained nurses, have returned to America, reaching there late in September. In place of these physicians and surgeons we now have Dr. E. P. Case, who with his family came on here from Erzroum, at the request of the Red Cross and who has taken up full work in the hospitals, and Dr. Mark Ward, younger brother of Dr. Edwin Ward, who with his wife arrived a short time ago from America. Both Dr. and Mrs. Ward are taking up the study of Turkish in preparation for their future work as colleagues of Dr. Shepard in Aintab; but they give their mornings to the hospital work. Dr. Shepard himself was in the Capital from the middle of August to the middle of October, and rendered very valuable aid during that time. He has returned to his hospital work in Aintab. Miss J. L. Jilison of Brousa is acting as superintendent of the hospital, a position before held in turn by Messrs. Jacob, Ryan and Birge. On the staff of nurses are Miss Nightingale of Beirut, Mrs. Sewny of Sivas, Miss Hale of Chalgara, and quite a number of helpers. Several other American ladies give two or three days in the week each to this Red Cross work, and their assistance is deeply appreciated.

In addition to this activity at Tash Kishla, the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross is superintending the Red Cross Hospitals at Galata and the Taxim, both of which are fully occupied. It is hoped that the funds of the organization will enable it to continue this mission of helpfulness for some time to come.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF NORTHERN SYRIA.

(F. D. SHEPARD, M.D., in *Levant Trade Review*.)

The plain stretching from Antioch to Marash is a very fertile region, perhaps one third of which might be irrigated by the mountain streams from the Amanus or the great springs upon the plain which uniting form the Kara Sou river. The irrigable portion produces a fine quality of rice; and the non-irrigable portion grows large crops of wheat, barley, lentils, millet, maize etc. The river known as the Ak Sou rises some 60 miles northeast of Marash, makes a long detour to the south, and finally empties into the Gihon river about 10 miles southwest of the city. This stream also flows through a fertile plain nearly as large as the one between Marash and Antioch, and carries twice the water of the Kara Sou.

Thirty miles north of Antioch, beyond the low but rugged range of mountains called the Kara Dagħ is another plain of nearly the same size, known as the Araban, not so well irrigated, but even more fertile, which debouches upon the Euphrates river on the east. Much larger than all these put together is the fertile region of which Aleppo is the centre. This covers, roughly estimated, about 2,500 to 3,000 square miles of which probably only about one tenth can be easily irrigated; but the non-irrigable portion of which yields fine crops of wheat, barley, millet, lentils, sesame and olives. Northern Mesopotamia, through which the Baghdad Railroad now runs from Aleppo as far as Ras-el-Aia, presents another area nearly as large and fertile, and better watered than the one about Aleppo. The hill country lying between these plains, wherever there is a trickle of water, yields all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and where there is soil without water, grows the best of grapes and olives. When there is not soil enough for vineyards or olive-orchards, the pistachio nut, and the pine tree for timber, can be grown with good profit. The people now cultivating this rich area are Fellaheen Arabs, Kourds and Turks, who know nothing of modern intensive methods, nor of modern machinery. As the population is scanty and much cultivable soil is unused, rotation of crops, deeper plowing, and the use of fertilizers would double and in many places treble the yield. The introduction of alfalfa would, in the irrigable region, enable them to double or treble the number of horses and cattle now raised.

As to the mineral resources of the region, I do not feel competent to speak; but there are known to be deposits of chromium, lead, asphalt and iron in this region.

The Orontes, Kara Sou, Ak Sou, Geuk Sou and some lesser streams, would all furnish considerable water power for manufacturing purposes. But there is one great river, the Gihon, which, beginning about ten miles from Marash, breaks through the mountains down to the Adana plain and in doing so falls 1,200 feet or more. Its volume of water is larger, and unfailing in the driest season. This power fully utilized would light the four cities of Marash, Aintab, Killis and Aleppo, furnish each one of them with electric tramways, and an electric railroad connecting them with each other and with the Baghdad R.R., besides leaving plenty of power for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, the raw material for which is now produced in considerable quantity but is largely exported in the crude state, to be manufactured abroad and re-imported in the form of cotton and woollen cloth.

I think I have said enough to show that the undeveloped natural resources of Northern Syria are such as to make that part of the Turkish Empire potentially one of the most prosperous areas in the world. If you ask what is needed to develop the potentiality into reality, into accomplished fact, I should reply, three things are needed:—

1st. Stable and equitable conditions, so that foreign capital may be induced to come to this country for investment.

2nd. Freedom from war and epidemic diseases that people may multiply to till the soil and work the factories.

3rd. A system of common schools to raise the general intelligence of the peasantry to the degree that will enable them to use modern methods of agriculture and modern machinery.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

XIII. CORNELIUS V. A. VAN DYCK.

Physician, preacher, educator and translator, Dr. Van Dyck's work for Syria was so multiform and so valuable that his name stands at the very top among the benefactors of that land. He was the second medical missionary ever sent thither; but Dr. Asa Dodge had died five years before Dr. Van Dyck arrived, so that he practically began the work over again.

Cornelius Van Alan Van Dyck was born of Dutch parentage at Kinderhook, N.Y., August 13th, 1818; he studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was sent out as a medical missionary in 1840, when twenty-one years old. Stopping a few days in Smyrna, he went on with some others to Beirut, arriving April 2nd, and began at once the study of Arabic. Dr. Jessup says of him:—"He soon mastered the best productions of Arabic poetry and literature, and by his wonderful memory could quote from the poetry, proverbs, history and science of the Arabs in a way which completely fascinated the Syrian people. They said, 'He is one of us.' He had no peer among foreigners in his knowledge of the Arabic language and literature. This taste for

language was natural to him, and was a divine gift and a divine preparation for the great work of Bible translation to which in due season God called him."

Dr. Van Dyck lived in Beirut, Jerusalem and Abeih, remaining at the latter place eight years where he founded the Abeih High School, afterwards known as Abeih Seminary. He was married in 1842 to Miss Julia Abbott, in Beirut. During his stay in Abeih, he prepared textbooks in Arabic on geography, algebra, geometry, logarithms, plane and spherical trigonometry, navigation and physics; and these still continue to be used in the schools.

On January 14th, 1846, he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and the next year he moved to Sidon with Dr. Thomson, where, as Dr. Thomson put it, their "station was on horseback." They traveled through the regions of Tyre, Tiberias, Mount Hermon and Damascus, preaching and healing the sick.

Fond as he was of preaching, Dr. Van Dyck's literary tastes had fitted him for a still more important and monumental work. In 1847 he had been a member of a committee that drafted a memorable petition in behalf of a new translation of the Bible into Arabic; this work was then committed to Dr. Eli Smith, who after eight years' work died, leaving it well begun. By unanimous vote of the mission and the Board, the choice of a successor fell upon Dr. Van Dyck, who for seventeen years had been in preparation for just this. He had published religious tracts and sermons, in addition to the textbooks above mentioned, and had mastered both the written and colloquial Arabic styles; and in taking up this Bible work, he was a most worthy successor to Dr. Smith. The finished product is an enduring monument to the consecrated scholarship, taste and sound judgment of these men. The printing of the whole Bible was completed in 1865; and Dr. Van Dyck spent the next two years in New York superintending the electrotyping of the royal octavo edition, meanwhile teaching Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary. Returning to Beirut in 1867, he was editor of the press and of the weekly *Neshrah*, and also accepted the professorship of pathology in the medical department of Syrian Protestant College, a post he held till 1883. During these sixteen years he published large volumes on Astronomy, Pathology and Chemistry, in Arabic, and aided in the foundation of the Astronomical Observatory. With Drs. Post, Wortabet and Lewis, he conducted clinics in the Johanniter Hospital, and later for ten years in the Greek Hospital of St. George to which wealthy Syrian Greeks contributed for his sake. At the time of his jubilee, in 1890, the Greek citizens placed a white marble bust of Dr. Van Dyck in the open court of the hospital in token of their gratitude.

Dr. Van Dyck continued to labor on till after a brief illness he was taken home on November 13th, 1895, in his seventy-eighth year. He was universally mourned, and shortly after a volume of forty-seven elegiac poems by his Arabic-speaking friends was published in his memory.

He had been honored with the degrees of D.D., LL.D., and L. H. D. But his truest monument is the Arabic Bible, still known in its various editions as the Van Dyck Bible.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Along the western front this past week there has been general cannonading on the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The French have been attacking northwest of Souchez and north of Mesnil and Massiges, but appear not to have gained much. The Germans occupied the crater made by an explosion north east of Celles, in the Vosges Mts., and captured a piece of a trench on Hilsenfirst.

In the region south and southeast of Riga, southwest of Jacobstadt, and west of Dunaburg, the Russians have been making many attacks, which have all been repulsed by the Germans. Between the lakes Swenten and Ilzen, the Russians succeeded in driving the Germans back, but the latter regained the lost ground the next day. The Russians have also been attacking with great persistency west and northwest of Czartorysk, the Germans resisting successfully. Much fighting has gone on in and around the village of Siemikowce north of Bieniawa, the possession of which is still disputed. Along the Strypa river, in Galicia, northwest of Buczacz, the Russians had succeeded in getting on the west bank of the river, but were driven back across the stream.

The Italians have been making terrific attacks on the Doberdo plateau and against Gorice; but all their efforts seems to be in vain. In the vicinity of Zagora and Podgora and Monte San Michele, as well as in the San Martino region, they attacked repeatedly and with great loss to themselves. The Italians actually captured the summit of Col di Lana, but the same day were driven off by a counter-attack of the Austrians.

In Servia the allied attackers have made considerable progress. The Germans and Austrians have pressed on down into the country, capturing most of the region north of Nish, including the towns of Ushitza, Shashak, Kralievo, Yagodina, Parashin and Krushevatz. The Bulgarians have been pushing on west from Bela Palanka, and have captured the fortress of Nish. The Servian government had been transferred to Kralievo, and has thence been hurriedly taken to Novi Bazar, where it is now supposed to be. The fall of Nish is quite a feather in the Bulgarian cap; but they have not rested there, but have pushed on in both directions in the Morava valley, taking the towns of Alexinatz to the northwest and Leskovatz to the southeast. They even report progressing in the Kosovo plain. Farther south they advanced from Usküb and captured Tetovo, formerly known as Kalkandelen.

The French and British from the Salonica expedition have marched up against the Bulgarians as far as a line through Prilep, Krivolak and Strumitza, but have there been stopped by the Bulgarians.

The first shipload of ammunition from Germany for Bulgaria and Turkey is reported to have arrived by river steamer down the Danube, at Rustchuk, and the despatches speak of the cordial reception it had from the population.

On the sea, the British torpedo-boat No. 96 is reported sunk in a collision with a British auxiliary cruiser off Gibraltar, with the loss of two officers and nine men. The Ger-

man cruiser "Undine," of 2,715 tons built in 1901, was sunk by a submarine off the south coast of Sweden. Most of the crew are reported saved. This was on November 7th.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 2nd says:—

"At the Dardanelles the local firing continued yesterday as well. A battle ship off Kemikli Liman and a torpedo-boat off Aru Bournou took part in the enemy's firing, but ineffectively. Our artillery damaged by its fire a tug that had been driven ashore by the storm west of Anafarta, and three of the enemy's pontoons. At Sed-el-Bahr we put out of commission a mine that the enemy were constructing on the left wing.

"At the Caucasus front during the night before last we repulsed the desperate surprise attacks that the enemy tried in various directions."

The despatch of the 3rd says:—

"At the Dardanelles the local firing continues; there is also an intense artillery duel. A torpedo-boat at Aru Bournou and two cruisers at Sed-el-Bahr took part in the bombardment. Our artillery destroyed at Aru Bournou, Kanli Sert, and at Sed-el-Bahr on our right wing, two mitrailleuse positions of the enemy. Our coast batteries drove off by their fire a hostile transport that was trying to reach the landing at Sed-el-Bahr.

"On the Caucasus front we repulsed a surprise attack by the enemy in the Narman section."

There was nothing to report on the 4th.

The despatch of the 5th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, local firing continues. At Anafarta the enemy who were making intrenchments were prevented from continuing their work by bombs thrown by our patrols. The day before yesterday our artillery compelled the enemy's warships at Kemikli to withdraw, by hitting a battleship three times; another shell hit a transport that was near the battleship, and it took fire; this transport was towed away by a tug toward the west. We directed our artillery fire against a company of the enemy that was drilling; the enemy in order to get under shelter from the fire, raised in that vicinity a Red Cross flag. A torpedo-boat with a monitor bombarded for two days the open port of Enos, destroying some shops."

The despatch of the 6th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front the usual exchange of firing kept up. Two cruisers and a monitor at Aru Bournou and another cruiser at Sed-el-Bahr opened an intermittent fire on our positions. Our artillery destroyed an ammunition depot of the enemy at Kütchük Kemikli, and a mitrailleuse station and a cannon station at Aru Bournou.

"In the Caucasus our patrols repulsed in the Narman region and near Milo some strong hostile patrols."

The despatch of the 7th says:—

"At the Anafartas, our artillery fired at and squarely hit a hostile torpedo-boat that was ashore at Kemikli Liman, as

well as a transport in those regions. This transport withdrew covered with smoke. Yesterday we damaged by our fire and brought down into the sea in the vicinity of Kütchük Kemikli a hostile aeroplane that we afterwards destroyed by our artillery fire. It was observed that the wreckage of the aeroplane was taken by the enemy near to some ambulance tents. In this section three battleships and a torpedo-boat took part ineffectively in the usual bombardment. At Aru Bournou there was firing on both sides and the exchange of bombs. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy, firing suddenly at our centre, tried to push forward their grenadiers: but they were repulsed by our fire. The enemy fired within twenty-four hours 1,300 shells against our left wing without obtaining any result."

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

40th session, Nov. 4th. Hadji Adil Bey presided. A message from the German Embassy was read, thanking the Chamber for the recess taken in sign of respect to the memory of the late Ambassador von Wangenheim. An amendment to the laws of the *Idaré-i-Mahsousse* was adopted in a modified form. The bill regarding the rent due on houses occupied by soldiers now on the battlefield, was referred to the budget committee. A bill providing for increased wages for the officers of the gendarmerie who are escorting the sacred caravan, was passed. Another bill, increasing the budget of the Hedjaz railway for the year 1331 was also voted. It was agreed to submit to individual vote 179 provisional measures put in operation during the past years regarding certain credits or shiftings in budgets.

41st session, Nov. 6th. The session was under the chairmanship of the president, Hadji Adil Bey. Two new deputies had their elections made valid, and then four provisional measures regarding the reconstruction of the Sublime Porte after the fire were ratified. A provisional law of last June was taken up, providing for the appropriation of 150 million piastres for the current year to the ministry of war for the construction and exploitation of new railroad lines from Angora to Erzroum, from Erzroum to a point on the Black Sea coast, from Mouradlu to Rodosto, and from a point on the Angora-Erzroum line to the Black Sea; also branches to these lines, and for the construction of harbors and quays at their terminal points. An amendment was proposed by Ali Djenani Bey, to grant to the ministry of war the concession of any and all mines found or to be found within a distance of twenty kilometres on either side of these lines with exclusive right to work these. This failed to pass; but the bill as presented was passed under the urgency clause, with the addition of a line from Sivas to Samsoun, one from Ouzoun Keuprü to Keshan, and one from Keshan to the shores of the Marmora. A bill to grant a monopoly of all the means of correspondence, raised much discussion as to private telephone lines; but the bill was referred back to committee. Four other provisional measures were passed on first reading, two of them regarding the remitting of part of the terms of imprisonment of convicted persons, and the other two regarding the non-payment

till the close of the war to persons of belligerent nationality of interest, bonds, dividends and other indebtedness, commercial or other, by Ottoman subjects. The president announced the result of the individual vote on the 179 provisional measures regarding supplementary credits and changes in the budgets, all of which measures were approved.

42nd session, Nov. 8th. The bill regarding the conclusion of a loan of two million liras, to be raised in Germany, was referred to the finance committee. Agha Oghlou Ahmed Bey was sworn in as deputy for Afion Kara Hissar. The bill to increase the budget of the general sanitary board for the current year 1331 by three million piastres, was passed after explanations had been given as to the step. It was also voted that a measure should be brought in during this session of parliament regarding a new and better reorganization of the sanitary service of the empire. Bills were passed forbidding the exportation of gold, increasing the budget of the department of posts and telegraphs for the current year by 850,000 piastres, changing the age limit for retirement of officers who distinguished themselves during the Italian and Balkan wars, and certain modifications to the penal code.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

The latest issue of this quarterly magazine is that for the September quarter, just out. In the first two articles, on American Foreign Trade Organization, and the American Merchant Marine, much interesting information is given which explains why the United States today takes a back seat when it comes to foreign trade, and what forces are being set in motion to correct this anomaly. The hope is expressed that adequate shipping facilities as between the United States and the Levant may be secured as soon as conditions are more quiet and normal. Some interesting statistics are given about imports and exports of Mocha coffee from the port of Aden. There are two papers in French on American coal, with chart and map to illustrate. An interesting statement follows on Box Shooks in the East; and then a careful compilation of Consular Reports concerning Rice in the Levant, showing that Turkey imports rice to the value of over \$5,000,000 per year, whereupon the question is raised, why should not America get a fair share of this trade? Consul-General Weddell of Athens, whose photograph is given, contributes two papers, on American Products in Greece, and American Telephone Construction in Greece, with an interview on increased commercial relations between the United States and Greece. Mr. E. F. Lange, of the Consulate-General in this city, has a paper on Brousa Silk and America, illustrated with two views of the silk industry there; following this are other articles on the silk business. There follows an interesting piece about "The American Language." There is a portrait of Consul A. B. Cooke, of Patras, with statistics furnished by him showing that the American dollar is now the one foreign currency that is at a premium in that market. This number also contains two articles on the trade of Baghdad and vicinity.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

This week is being celebrated the annual week of special prayer for schools and colleges. Daily special prayer-meetings are being held at Robert College, and we doubt not elsewhere as well. It is a time when more than ever before these institutions and the students and teachers therein are in need of our prayers. While some few have not been enabled to open their doors this year, several have a surprisingly good attendance. And the friends of education here and in other countries will unite in the petition that this may be a year of spiritual blessing to all who have been able to enroll as students, and of very special guidance and wisdom to those who are called upon to give instruction to these. Since this terribly destructive war is consuming so many thousands of the youth of all lands, it is of more than ordinary importance that the young men of the present college generation be of the very best, to supply the needed leaders for the future. And only the Father of us all can by His Spirit so mould their characters that they shall be ready for this responsibility.

A paper appears in the last number of the *International Review of Missions* as the result of investigations on the Relation of Church and Mission. It is not of these results that we would now speak, but of a phenomenon connected with securing the facts. The questionnaire method was used; a hundred missionaries and mission administrators were sent a list of questions; but from them all but thirty-eight replies were received. Now the question immediately urges itself: Why is the questionnaire method not successful? Why do those requested for information, for the use of a periodical of the reputation and standing of the *Review*, fail in nearly two thirds of the cases to respond at all? It is regrettable, for those to whom application is made are usually the ones that have that information, and could be of the greatest help. We

are inclined to the opinion that the secret lies in the fact that these men are so over-worked that they simply cannot spare the time to sit down and give reasonable time to answer the questions. Must the missionaries continue to be so over-worked that they cannot have leisure even for such a legitimate sort of effort? We know of no mission station that is even in normal times fully manned. But such investigation as has here been attempted is of the greatest value. It would seem that there should be an information secretary connected with each mission, who may have the necessary leisure to do just this sort of constructive work, if missionary methods are to be really improved by the comparison of views and experiences.

PANTURANISM.

A writer in the *Hilal* says:—

"We have spoken of the ethnical bonds that exist between the new allies, Turks, Bulgars and Hungarians; and we have reached the conclusion that this community of race as between the three Turanian peoples may become a most important political factor, thanks to present circumstances. We are compelled to revert to this same subject today because we note that in Europe this question is being treated with at least as great interest as among us, if not greater. Our attention has been directed to a very interesting article published by Mr. Roland von Hegedüs, one of the most influential deputies in the Hungarian parliament, in the *Neue Freie Presse*. Mr. Hegedüs, without using the word 'panturanism' speaks of the thing most confidently.

"He begins by quoting the opinion of 'a distinguished and very well known member of the Bulgarian political world,' whom he met in Rome at the beginning of the present year. This Bulgarian politician remarked that the Turco-Bulgar rapprochement was reached with an ease and speed that were truly astonishing. The rancor between the enemies of yesterday had quickly disappeared, and after the dissipation of those dark clouds, the two peoples had clearly recognized their community of interests. Race considerations play no inconsiderable part in this marvelous achievement; for the Bulgars are not Slavs, but form an integral part of a Turanian people, who, after settling on the lower Danube, adopted the Slavic language and church. But in his heart and inner conscience, the Bulgar is proud to belong to the great Turanian race to which the Turks and Hungarians also belong. In the Bulgarian schools the younger generation are already being taught this Turanian origin and their community of race with the Huns.

"After quoting the declarations of this Bulgar politician, the author of this article goes on to say: 'This point of view, which, it seems, is shared by all the Bulgarians, throws an entirely new light on the terrible world-war. We may be permitted to make still further advance in the labyrinth of the present situation in the light of this new conception.'

"Mr. Hegedüs gives expression to certain very judicious

considerations of a psycho-sociological sort, and concludes somewhat as follows:—

"The present crisis has overthrown the balance as between peoples and has destroyed all the moral factors and values that were till now in vogue. In the midst of this general upset and inextricable chaos, certain racial instincts that have for ages been dormant in the depths of the hearts of the people, are coming to the surface. These instincts and sentiments slept as long as the social mechanism worked regularly; but once it was overturned these suppressed instincts and feelings soared up free and have become important factors. So then it is not by mere chance that the Turks, the Bulgars and the Huns join hands in this terrible crisis, in these moments when the existence of the peoples engaged in the war is at stake; they are influenced by profound racial instincts deep rooted in their hearts for a thousand years, since they were living in their common ancestral home in Asia, and which were asleep so long as they were suppressed by manifold external causes. In every-day life,—and this endured for many centuries,—this ancient community of race was perhaps forgotten, nevertheless it lived in the blood, the bone, and the cranial measurements of these peoples.

"The daily life of the past has now ceased to exist; humanity is groping along in the darkness of night. The old hidden force, the community of race among the Turanian peoples, has begun to move, and out of these ancient instincts will be formed the new group of peoples attached to German culture.

"The most interesting point about the article mentioned is that the initial idea comes from a Bulgarian who occupies a position of political influence in his own country, and this despite the fact that the Bulgarians for many centuries have forgotten their Turanian origin. The warm appreciation shown by the Hungarians is also of great interest, considering that many Hungarians thought they should blush to own an Asiatic and Oriental origin. As for the Turkish people, they will be the first to acclaim the pan-Turanian movement, for they have never denied their ancestry. They have preserved to a great extent their racial characteristics, and for some years have looked for their regeneration in the direction of Turan, their ancient fatherland."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Majesty the Sultan has made an additional gift to the Ottoman Red Crescent of five hundred liras.

A very pleasant musical service took place at Robert College last Sunday evening, in Albert Long Hall. Professor Estes gave three pieces on the organ, Mr. Floros played two violin numbers; the instructors' quartette sang two pieces arranged by Adams, and Mr. Way sang a tenor solo. The hymns selected were all by Whittier, and an impressive poem by Whittier was also read.

Yesterday was the first day of the new Moslem year, 1334 of the Hegira.

The Women's Society for helping the families of soldiers has secured permission to raise money for their laudable object after the fashion set in Germany in connection with a statue of von Hindenburg. These ladies in this city are to set up in a public square in Stamboul a model of a Turkish cannon, and each person contributing to their society has the right to drive into this a tack or tacks according to their gift.

THE PROVINCES.

His Majesty the Sultan has conferred on the members of the Syrian delegation that has been visiting this city, medals of the Order of the Liakat. These were handed to them last Sunday by the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

The American Collegiate Institute at Smyrna has two hundred girls in attendance, with more expected.

For the first time in the history of the Lebanon Province, there are to be deputies to represent it in the Ottoman Parliament. Orders have been given that five deputies be elected from that province.

NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Professor George H. Huntington of Robert College to Miss Elizabeth Dodge, daughter of Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York City, president of the Board of Trustees of Robert College.

Professor Huntington, Professor Scipio, Mr. Weiffenbach and Mr. Gaulen, of the Robert College teaching staff, arrived from America yesterday morning, coming by way of Salonica and Dede Aghadj.

The engagement is announced of Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., of Constantinople, to Mrs. Fish, of Verona, N. J.

OTHER LANDS.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has granted to Premier Radoslavoff and General Jekoff, the Bulgarian commander-in-chief, the decoration of the grand cross of the order of Leopold; to Mr. Toncheff, minister of finance, and General Zostoff, chief of staff, and General Boyadjieff, commander of the first army corps, the first class of the Iron Crown; and to Mr. Stoyanoff, director of the Bulgarian public debt, the cross and star of commander of the Order of Francis Joseph.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to His Excellency the Bulgarian Minister to America and Mrs. Panaretoff on the news of the death of their only son, Cyril, suddenly cut off in his twenty-third year. He was a graduate of Robert College of the class of 1912.

The sum of 600,000 kronen has been turned over to Hilmi Fasha, Ottoman Ambassador in Vienna, for the Ottoman Red Crescent, this sum being the proceeds of the collection made for this object in Hungary.

Last week Wednesday, in consequence of criticisms made in the Hellenic Chamber during the discussion of war estimates, Mr. Zaimis, the Premier, asked for a vote of confidence, and the government received a minority vote of 114 against 147. On this Mr. Zaimis presented to the King the resignation of himself and his cabinet. This has been accepted, and King Constantine has called upon Mr. Skouloudes to form a new cabinet. The latter has accepted, and his new cabinet includes nearly all the members of the previous one, with one change.

The engagement is announced of President Woodrow Wilson to Mrs. Galt of Washington, D.C.

A strong movement is reported in China in favor of a return to a monarchical government, with Yuan-Shi-Kai as emperor.

A New York despatch from San Antonio, Texas, reports that the Mexican General Carranza has been assassinated.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, November 14, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Mr. Owen E. Pence.

BOUND VOLUMES

of

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