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## COMMENCEMENT AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Despite the cool rain, an unexpectedly large number of friends gathered in Albert Long Hall for the closing exercises of Robert College last Wednesday, June 16th. Practically every seat was filled, and many stood up during the entire ceremony. At four o'clock the faculty, headed by President Gates and Ambassador Morgenthau, filed in and took seats on the platform. The graduating class then came in, led by Professor Charles Anderson, to the playing of a march by the College orchestra. This musical organization, by the way, did itself great credit by the manner in which it rendered several selections. For an eight-months-old infant it shows remarkable development. The first piece was the composition of the leader, Mr. Floros, and was dedicated to the class of 1915, whose motto, — THE TRUE, THE GOOD, THE BEAUTIFUL — appeared in green above the platform.

Besides the Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau, Messrs. Philip and Einstein of the Embassy and Consul-General and Mrs. Ravndal were present, and many other notables. The Ottoman Ministry of Public Instruction and the Orthodox and Gregorian churches also sent representatives.

Seven of the graduating class of twenty-five were on the program, with orations in as many different languages. Unfortunately two of the appointed speakers were among those members of the class who left early, so that the Bulgarian and English orations were omitted. The orations delivered were as follows:— Turkish, Aziz Vamik, "The Position of Woman in the Family, a True Criterion of Progress." Armenian, Diran Berberian, "The Immaterial Temple." Greek, Theodossios Sarantis, "The Worship of Moral Beauty." French, Armenag Kalfayan, "A Poet of Youth." German, Sophocles Metzis, "Living is Striving." Besides these, Enile Djiras, the representative of the graduating class in the Civil Engineering course, read a thesis entitled "A Study of the Physical Properties of Woods found in the Ottoman Empire," a paper that gave the results of original investigation in this branch.

Of the class of 1915, ten are Greeks, seven Bulgarians, six Armenians, and two Turks. Of these, fourteen took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and eleven that of Bachelor of Science. Of the two who took that of Bachelor of Science

in Civil Engineering, one is a Hebrew and one a Greek. In addition the degree of Master of Arts was conferred after examination on Mr. Floros P. Florides, of the Class of 1908, who has since his graduation been on the staff of instruction in the College, and has made a most commendable record. This was the first time that students have been graduated from the Engineering Department; and it marks an epoch in the history of this Department. The course, which was begun as a three years' course, has been lengthened to four years; and as President Gates remarked in conferring the diplomas, the object of the Department is to benefit the countries of this part of the world.

Before the degrees had been conferred, Ambassador Morgenthau addressed the graduating class, saying that they were evidently idealists, prompted by tremendous ambition and energy; and that he had some advice to give on practical idealism. The barriers to be found in life were none of them insurmountable, provided one were willing to do hard work. The rule he gave them to follow was to divide their day as follows: eight hours for sleep; eight hours for their work; and the remaining eight hours for devotion, refreshment, development, and doing good to others. By such use of their time they would be among those that amount to something, and are like steam engines rather than the lazy-going dromedaries.

The candidates for the A. B. and B. S. degrees were presented by Prof. Dewing, Dean of the College Department, and those for the Engineering degree by Prof. Scipio, Dean of that department; and President Gates handed the young men their diplomas.

Dr. Gates then announced that a portrait of the late Professor Manning was to be added to the collection of portraits already adorning the walls of the Assembly Hall; and Professor Estes unveiled the new painting, which is the work of Herr Warnia, Instructor in Drawing and Painting in the College. Dr. Gates paid a fitting tribute to the worth and influence of Dr. Manning in the college and community where his spirit still lives in the affectionate memory of his large circle of friends.

With a few appropriate words and a prayer, President Gates closed the exercises and the faculty and graduates filed out to the recessional march.

Owing to the inclement weather, the reception that had been planned for the terrace had to be held in the Dodge



Gymnasium and Henrietta Washburn Hall, where plentiful refreshments had been provided for all.

For the sake of completing the record of the year it should be mentioned that the annual prize speaking contest was won this year by Philopoemen Alexiades; the second prize going to Fuad Nedjati and the third to Fuad Aslan. In the contest for the Angell prize medal of the Humane Society the prize was won by Theodoros Pantelides, and the second place awarded to Moukdim Osman, and third to Vedad Bekir. The second and third received books. On Sunday, June 13th, President Gates delivered the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class and friends, from the text Jer. 1:7. The examinations of the lower classes closed yesterday, and the long vacation began today.

### THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 14th says:—

"In the Caucasus, the enemy who were coming yesterday from the direction of Olti, when they saw that our troops were advancing toward them, hastened to retire, abandoning completely their positions which were occupied by us.

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday morning two hostile war-ships, protected by seven torpedo-boats, fired nearly 90 shells at some of our positions at Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr with no effect, and immediately took refuge at the island of Imbros. On land there was merely a light exchange of artillery and infantry fire. Our Asiatic batteries successfully fired on the enemy.

"On May 24th (old style) an English cruiser came before the little town of Mouaileh, situated on the Midian coast of the Red Sea (near the mouth of the Gulf of Akaba), sent up an aeroplane which was brought down into the sea by the fire of our soldiers and our volunteers."

The despatch of the 15th says:—

"At the Dardanelles on the morning of the 12th our artillery at Aru Bournou destroyed the position the enemy were constructing for throwing bombs, and their mitrailleuse positions. As a result of this bombardment a fire broke out in the rear of the enemy's entrenchments, which lasted half an hour. On the night of the 12th to the 13th our small reconnoitering party entered the enemy's entrenchments at Sed-el-Bahr and captured a new mitrailleuse with all its accoutrements, 15 rifles with their bayonets, and many cartridges. Yesterday our aviator made a successful flight over Imbros and Lemnos, and threw bombs on the enemy's camp in Lemnos. Our shore batteries fired yesterday successfully on the enemy's positions, camp and transports at Sed-el-Bahr. The enemy, who have been exposed almost every day to the effective fire of our batteries, yesterday sent an aeroplane over these batteries and threw down seven bombs, but with no effect."

The despatch of the 16th says:—

"At the Dardanelles at Aru Bournou, on the 14th our artillery did some effective firing; it was observed that the

enemy suffered quite large losses by our fire against one of their artillery positions. Our coast batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's transports and their camps and hangar on the Sed-el-Bahr side. One of our aeroplanes saw in Kefalo Bay, island of Imbros, a battleship of a type recalling the 'Agamemnon,' with its bridge nearly submerged in the sea and the funnel and rear mast completely submerged."

The despatch of the 17th says:—

"On the 15th in the morning a hostile aeroplane that was flying over our position was destroyed by the fire of our artillery on the left wing, and was brought down behind the enemy's trenches. Nothing of importance happened yesterday in the Sed-el-Bahr and Aru Bournou region. Our coast batteries in the Strait bombarded the artillery positions of the enemy and their troops, as well as a train of army wagons, one of which was blown up by our fire."

The despatch of the 18th says:—

"At the Dardanelles on the 16th at Aru Bournou our artillery destroyed the mitrailleuse positions and the important observation stations of the enemy. One of their guns was put out of commission. One of our regiments on the right wing captured and occupied a part of the enemy's trenches. Yesterday in the Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr regions a feeble artillery and infantry duel kept up with no incident worth recording. Since June 14th the enemy has been using explosive projectiles that scatter a suffocating gas."

The despatch of the 19th says:—

"In the Caucasus, in the region of Taousgerd our troops repulsed by counter-attacks the attacks which the enemy delivered to cover their retreat. In these fights we took many prisoners and captured three mitrailleuses. In the Olti region, our troops are making progress despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy. In this engagement the enemy had 200 killed, some of them officers, and left in our hands many prisoners and a quantity of rifles, tents and various supplies.

"At the Dardanelles, on June 17th at Aru Bournou our artillery fired on the enemy's wireless station and heliostatic centre; most of the enemy's soldiers there were killed. A hostile torpedo-boat was damaged by a shell from our artillery. On the morning of June 18th our artillery successfully bombarded the artillery on the enemy's left wing, doing great damage. The enemy, to protect themselves from the effective fire of our coast batteries, had changed their position; but their new position also was bombarded by the same batteries. Besides, the enemy's artillery which had opened fire on our infantry was silenced by this effective bombardment."

The despatch of the 20th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou on the 18th and 19th there was no important event. A hostile battleship, protected by nine torpedo-boats and seven mine-sweepers, came in front of Sed-el-Bahr and bombarded our Asiatic coast batteries, but without effect, and retired with the same



escort toward Lemnos. On the 19th a feeble attack of the enemy against the centre of our southern column at Sed-el-Bahr was repulsed with losses; our coast batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's artillery, their columns and their transports as well as their infantry that was retreating under the effective fire of our European batteries. The Asiatic batteries also fired successfully on the enemy's columns on the march, on their new encampment and on their aeroplane hangars, producing a conflagration that destroyed many aeroplanes and caused a panic among the enemy's troops and animals. Later on the hostile aviators flew over these batteries and threw eight bombs without result."

### THE GENERAL WAR.

In Flanders this past week, the British pushed their way into some German positions near Ypres, but the following day the Germans retook most of the trenches. An aeroplane attack on Iseghem was driven off by the Germans, one French aeroplane being wrecked. Farther south, the British attacks north of the La Bassée Canal and north of Arras have been in the main repulsed. On the slopes of Lorette and south of Souchez the Germans have abandoned a few trenches, but they have captured several trenches in western Argonne, and repulsed with heavy loss the French attack west of Soissons. In the Vosges Mountains, the Germans attacked and destroyed the French positions at Embermenil, northeast of Lunéville, near the German frontier, and then returned to their own positions leaving it a wreck. In the valley of the Fecht in Alsace, the Germans have evacuated Metzeral, which had been totally destroyed by the French artillery. The French are reported to be bombarding Münster.

The official German report declares that the sinking of the German submarine U 29 was by a British tank steamer that was flying the Swedish flag.

In the Russian provinces of Kovno and Suwalki there has been indecisive fighting in the vicinity of Szawle, Mariampol, Augustowo and Bolimow, the Russian attacks being all repulsed, while the Germans are reported to have advanced in the region of Kalvaria, and also in northern Poland near Przasnysz.

The allied German and Austrian armies continue their advance in Galicia, and have captured Cieszanow, Lubaczow, Jaworow, Rawa Ruska, Grodek and Komarno, and are now reported to be within fifteen kilometres of Lemberg. Farther south, the Russians have made a stand on the south side of the Dniester river, between the marshes south of Komarno and the mouth of the Strij. The Russian attack on the Bessarabian frontier was repulsed by the Austrians.

The Italo-Austrian campaign seems to make slow progress. The Italians are attacking heavily near Plava and at Monfalcone and Sagrado, but are alleged to have ceased attacking Folgaria and Lavarone. The Austrians accuse the Italian troops of great cruelty toward the inhabitants of some villages that the former had abandoned in the vicinity of

these last two places. The Italian attacks on the Fassa valley, in southern Tyrol, are reported repulsed with great loss.

During the night of the 15th to the 16th, some German dirigibles made a raid on the northeast coast of England, and report doing considerable damage to factories, etc., and silencing a coast battery. About the same time some French aviators made a flight over Karlsruhe, in Baden, and dropped bombs very near to the castle where the Queen of Sweden is visiting her brother, the Grand Duke. In this attack, 84 persons were killed and wounded.

In the Adriatic, the Austrians report a raid by some cruisers and torpedo-craft on the Italian coast, doing considerable damage at various points from Tagliamento to Rimini; all the Austrian units are said to have returned in safety to their base.

### ESTES — LEE WEDDING.

Saturday, June 19th, was as bright and beautiful a day for a wedding as any bride could desire; and everything in connection with this ceremony went off apparently without a hitch, save the ceremony itself.

Professor Charles Edward Estes, of the music department of Robert College, and Miss Caroline Margaret Lee, of the music department of the American College for Girls, were married at the home of Professor and Mrs. Ormiston, cousins of the bride. This is the third time in consecutive years that such a bond of union between the two American Colleges on the Bosphorus has brightened the closing days of the college year; and singularly enough, all three weddings have occurred on the same day of the month. The Griffith-Kellogg wedding two years ago and the Black-Kirova wedding last year were also on June 19th. The ceremony of last week was performed by Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D., uncle of the bride; and the persons present at the wedding itself, owing to family circumstances, were restricted to the members of the family circle, plus the legally essential Consular representative. But to the reception that followed, practically all the teaching staff of the two colleges and their families, and a number of other friends came. The American Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau honored the occasion by their presence. Never was bride more lovely; and the decorations of the house, in pink sweet peas and jasmine, were most dainty and attractive. Professor and Mrs. Estes expect to pass the summer in Hissar; and their home is the house formerly occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Manning. Mrs. Estes, as many of our readers know, is the daughter of Rev. L. O. Lee, D. D., formerly of Marash, and granddaughter of the late President Cyrus Hamlin, D. D.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, June 27th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.  
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.  
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Prof. Wm. T. Ormiston.



### HAPPENINGS AT AINTAB.

On Friday afternoon, May 28th, a reception was held at the College in honor of Professor Zenop Bezjian who is soon to leave us to take up his duties at the capital as civil head of the Protestant community of the empire. President and Mrs. Merrill had invited the College and missionary circle and the members of the Bezjian family, about 250 guests in all. Andrews Hall was arranged as a drawing room, with rugs and chairs and was decorated with Easter lilies, purple iris and the beautiful "smoke bush" or terebinth, now in its first flush of deep, rose-colored bloom.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Baliozian assisted Dr. and Mrs. Merrill in receiving and the Sophomore class acted as ushers and waiters. It was a pleasure to have with us Mrs. Bezjian, senior, the mother of the professor, who has not been able to visit the College for some years past. The College orchestra played very acceptably a gavotte by Glück and a selection from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the chorus sang two pieces, Ebenezer Elliott's stirring hymn "When wilt Thou save the people?" and a new Alma Mater song. All present joined in singing the College hymn and the Turkish College song, composed by a member of the class of 1914. After refreshments there were brief addresses by Prof. Baliozian, who spoke on behalf of the faculty, by a member of the junior class on behalf of the students, by Dr. Nazarian on behalf of the Board of Managers, and by the president. Mrs. Merrill then presented Prof. Bezjian with the College pin in gold and enamel and his mother with a cluster of Marechal Neil roses. The professor responded to these addresses, saying among other things that it was always very hard for an Aintabli to leave his home, but when one was an Aintabli and belonged to the College too, it made it very difficult indeed. He said he hoped to be with us again and back at his work after a year of service at the capital. It was remarked by one speaker that Prof. Bezjian was not only the colleague, but had been the teacher of almost all the present members of the faculty.

In closing all joined in singing the College song, "May thy skies be ever blue," after which the professor's hand was heartily shaken by many.

The Music Club of Aintab has had two meetings this year and is preparing a third program which it hopes to give soon. The club has about thirty members, the condition of membership being the ability to take part alone and acceptably in a musical program. At the first meeting the members contributed by singing or playing selections which they made themselves, with no unifying plan. In April the club gave a Bach recital. The next meeting is to be on Handel and Oratorio.

The Bible Training School for women at Aintab has just completed its first, regular, full year of work. Twelve regular and two special pupils have been in attendance and six different persons have taught in the school, three of them Americans and three Armenians. The school has

been in session seven months from November to May. Besides the different courses in the curriculum, such as Bible Introduction, Methods of Christian work, The Epistle to the Romans, Christian doctrines, Child Training and some other subjects, twenty-two special lectures have been given, to which some women from outside the school were invited. The subjects of some of these lectures were as follows:

India; How we got our Bible; Korea; The Bible, a unique book; Beginnings of evangelical work in Turkey; John Huss; Mission work in Bohemia; A trip through Palestine; Temperance work; Religious Training of children; The value of the Child; China; Primary Sunday School work; Hygiene in the Home; Prevention of disease and home care of the sick; The church in Corinth, and The Salvation Army.

I. T. M.

### LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

Volume 4 Number 4 of the organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant is out. It contains a full account of the fifth annual meeting of the Chamber at the American Embassy last January, a brief mention of which appeared in our pages at the time. Dr. Wilfred M. Post contributes an article for this number on the Future of Konia, with a map that shows the extent of the irrigation work connected with the Bey Shehir Lake. An appeal is given, from a member of the Chamber, entitled Give us Ships! A Call to Action. It draws attention to the need of improved transportation facilities between America and the Near East. A paper on The Chamber's Program gives the substance of speeches by Minister Stephen Panaretoff, of Bulgaria, and of Mr. J. Wylie Brown, the Chamber's Executive Secretary, before two hundred exporters at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association in New York in February last. Professor Panaretoff emphasized the opportunities of Bulgaria as a market for American goods, and the need for regular steamship service between American and Bulgarian ports. This number contains also articles in French on American cotton goods, and American Coal in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, with several shorter articles in French as well. There are reports from the Smyrna, Patras and Salonica branches of the Chamber, and trade reports from Samsoun and Mersin. Many other short paragraphs regarding commercial opportunities in several places make this magazine of value to the importers and exporters. Among the illustrations are portraits of Dr. Marcellus Bowen, President of the Chamber; Hon. C. J. Vopicka, American Minister to the Balkan States; Hon. G. Drapers, American Minister to Greece and Montenegro; Hon. G. Horton, American Consul-General at Smyrna; His Majesty King Constantine of Greece; and their excellencies Halil Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Djavid Bey, former Minister of Finance; also scenes from Athens, Konia, Merzifoun, etc.



### SYRIA MISSION'S MAY MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Syria Mission was held at Beirut from May 20th to 27th. Usually the spring session is short, to arrange for the estimates, to act on the reports of committees and to clear up odds and ends of business. Last December on account of difficulties of travel and other circumstances the winter meeting was short and only those attended whose presence was actually necessary. Accordingly, many items of business were carried over and there was a full attendance from all the stations.

President and Mrs. Bliss broke the monotony of strenuous sessions by inviting all the members of the mission to meet the teaching force of the College and their families at a delightful garden party at Marquand House on Saturday afternoon, the 22d. Among the guests were Captain Decker and several officers of the U. S. S. "Tennessee." The tennis court and the two College courts adjoining the Marquand House garden were kept filled all the time. Tea and cake before tennis, between sets and then afterwards to cool off, were served. And those who didn't use a racket made one in another way, a joyful one, for there was so much to be talked over! Those new babies, those teeth that had at last come through, those new methods of feeding and of leaving alone to go to sleep, all these and many more topics that run into dry goods and clothing as naturally as a Semitic merchant does,—these all had to be talked over. And it was as much fun as tennis and not so heating.

The Monday evening prayer meeting was turned into a conference on Red Cross relief work. Prof. Patch, vice president of the Beirut chapter, gave a full and interesting account of the businesslike methods that have been adopted; and a member from each station briefly told of the peculiar circumstances in his field.

One whole day was devoted to a consecration service and conference with the graduating class of the Theological Seminary. It dealt with various subjects in relation to their own and other churches and sects and to non-Christians.

Another day three papers of great practical interest were read on the general subject of a review and criticism of the mission's work and with a view to new subjects of discussion. It is gratifying to note that the Board has been able to appropriate the same amounts as last year. A "cut" was feared. The Presbyterian church in America has done nobly in trying times. It has even reduced its indebtedness. One notable step in advance was the vote to complete the wing to the American School for Girls, the building of which stopped so suddenly last summer.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Byerly, under appointment to Meshed, Persia, but who have been forced to remain in Tripoli the past year, will be sent to Sidon next year. Mr. Byerly was formerly an instructor in the S. P. C. and taught one year in Gerard Institute in Sidon, and Mrs. Byerly was formerly the teacher of Music in the American School for Girls at

Beirut. Mrs. Byerly was born in Beirut and took her first two Arabic examinations with distinction at one sitting. Mr. Byerly, who has been accused of "making a horrible noise and calling it the Gospel according to St. John," nevertheless successfully passed his first examination, and so did Mrs. Freidinger, while Rev. Mr. Freidinger finished his third and Rev. Mr. Greenslade completed his final examination in the tongue of Araby.

On Wednesday, the 26th, the graduation exercises of the Theological Seminary were held in Memorial Hall, which was well filled with members of the Protestant community, Syrians and Americans. Seven diplomas were awarded and one held until the candidate completes his military service and examinations. Mr. Nikula Ghabril, one of the teachers, made a happy address of welcome, Pres. Bliss offered prayer, Rev. Beshara Barudy delivered an eloquent address, on "The Spiritual as the Source of the Material," Rev. O. J. Hardin presented the diplomas with words of practical advice and encouragement and Rev. F. W. March offered the closing prayer. Considering all its aspects it was one of the most interesting meetings of the mission in many years.

W. B. A.

### AMERICA'S NOTE.

The *Tanin* thus comments on the communication of the United States Government to the German:—

"We read in yesterday's telegrams the principal parts of the note delivered to the German Foreign Office on the part of the American Government. The first thing we notice is that the note is not so violent as the foreign minister, Mr. Bryan, had indicated. We may say that this note does not quite explain the resignation of the former minister of foreign affairs, which was stated to be because of the note that was to be sent to Germany. Perhaps the note was changed after his resignation. Or Mr. Bryan may have felt that in any case a number of objections were sure to arise in consequence of such persistence, and because he did not approve of the course of the President, who more than anyone else knew his ideas and purposes, decided to resign.

"In any case, the American reply is far from being as warlike as the news from British sources would indicate. For a time some of the English papers claimed that the note contained a request from America that Germany cease her submarine warfare; but the New York government has made no such demand; it has simply said that it could not disregard the danger to American lives and property in this submarine warfare. Although it uses strong terms in speaking of this, it is far from being the threat to the friendly relations between the American and German peoples that it was at first represented.

"If the American reply is minutely examined from the standpoint of international law, it may perhaps be regarded as utterly worthless in its form. But fundamentally its weakest portion is the reference to 'humanity.' Indeed if the reply



of the American government had been based directly and only upon 'holy obstinacy' and had not sought other support outside of this, its defence might not have been so rotten (chürük). But in fact it has desired to show that the American governmental morals are based not only on obstinacy but on something deeper, and it therefore uses the term 'rules of humanity' very often. And the very weakness of their defence is here. America, who talks so much to Germany about humanity, ought to have done all she could to bring the war to an end as soon as possible. The fact is, while the factories of America are continually furnishing war supplies to England, France and Russia, America has no right to profess sincerity in her plea for humaneness. The furnishing of bullets made in America to the English to shoot down Germans with, we cannot consider as in accord with the rules of neutrality even, let alone the principles of humanity. Consequently if America is really anxious to undertake so great and noble a task as the defence of humanity, it must first maintain true neutrality itself. But the right to the position of defender of humanity does not depend only on the strictest neutrality. There are many other things that America may raise her voice about. If the present form of submarine warfare is not in accord with humanitarian principles, it must be remembered that the initial cause of this is England. England shows no respect for any one of the international regulations, but considers as legal whatever means she uses for the crushing of her enemies. If England had not very often trampled on the regulations of law and humanity, Germany would not have given its present form to submarine warfare. Consequently, before America objects to this submarine war, she should invite England to conform to the laws of nations and of humanity. As we said in another connection some time ago, if America would do this, she would be rendering a true service to humanity. We are among those who expect such a course of action from the greatest republic of the new world. If she had thought about England before addressing Germany, there would now be no need of conversations with Germany and her allies. America may still do this. Everybody knows that by such notes Germany will not be turned from her chosen course; and by declaring war, America would have nothing to gain nor could she inflict any injury on Germany. Under these circumstances America will be acting more logically if she first does her own duty and then talks loudly in favor of humanity. This is what we hope from her."

### COPPER MINING IN TURKEY.

(*Levant Trade Review*.)

The development of modern industries has called for an ever increasing supply of copper. The importance of this mineral as an indispensable raw product particularly in the manufacture of arms and electrical appliances tends to draw public attention to copper ore deposits which hitherto have been passed without notice, but will undoubtedly soon gain

considerable importance. The Turkish mines enjoy the most promising outlook in this respect.

Though the Ottoman Empire has so far supplied its great demand by importation, — copper utensils are to be found in every Turkish household, even in the tent of the Nomads, — all explorers of Asia Minor concurrently declare that it treasures very large and valuable copper deposits. The principal obstacle to a rational exploitation is the lack of transportation facilities. But the rapid extension of the Anatolian railway system will soon remedy this evil and make it possible to utilize these natural resources by applying modern methods.

The most important deposits are the copper mines of Arghana Maden, at the head waters of the Tigris, in spite of their unfavorable geographical location. The production is limited to black copper, which amounted to approximately 1,500 tons during the last few years, containing 70 to 75 % of pure copper. The ore is brought to Tokat on camel back, where it undergoes the smelting process in very primitive ovens. The mines are the property of the Government, but their exploitation is conducted by a private concern which however has to sell the copper to the government at a fixed rate. The Ottoman Ministry of Commerce serves as sole distributing agency. Other valuable deposits of ore containing over 50 % copper have been discovered around Tokat. The "hinterland" of Trebizond (Gumushkhane, Matchka, Kerasoun, Kara Hissar) is also rich in copper mines which supply the coppersmiths of Trebizond and Matchka with raw material for the manufacture of the various copper utensils which partly serve as the principal attraction of the Trebizond bazaars, and are largely exported to Constantinople. The districts around Sinope also possess several valuable copper mines, particularly those of Bakur Kuresi, where the ore also contains a considerable percentage of silver. Kalabak, near Balukesir, forms another centre of copper deposits which offer a promising field for exploitation.

Two years ago a banker from Kerasoun made two copper sample consignments to Antwerp which were finally sold to Rhenish iron works. The mineral met with general approbation but no regular shipments resulted from this first trial.

Formerly, lack of indigenous fuel was an important factor in considering the rentability of mining enterprises. This has now been remedied through the exploitation of the coal deposits of the Black Sea coast and the extension of the Anatolian railway system. The experiences gathered in this war have brought home to the Turkish government the fact that it is in her own proper interest to take all necessary measures which are essential for the systematic exploitation of the rich copper mines in her provinces.

Mark Hopkins Ward, M. D., twin brother of Mr. William E. D. Ward, formerly connected with Harpout station, is soon to be married and start for Aintab, where he is to be associated with Dr. F. D. Shepard in the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital.



## EMPIRE NEWS. THE CAPITAL

Among recent departures for America from Constantinople have been Professors Watson and French, Messrs. Gulliver, Dean, Pettyjohn and Mann, Professor Barnum and family, Mr. Gaulen and family and Miss Dorothy Dewing of Robert College; Miss Dodd, Miss Taylor, Miss Kennedy, Miss Ellis and Miss Boynton of Constantinople College, Miss Inga Ravndal, daughter of the Consul-General, Miss Minnie Ryan, sister of Rev. A. C. Ryan, and Dr. H. S. Barnum of the American Mission. Most of these expect to return in the fall.

## THE PROVINCES

Commencement exercises at the Syrian Protestant College and Adabazar Girls' High School were held on June 16th and we hope to give accounts of these events later.

On May 29th the Faculty of S. P. C. at Beirut was defeated by "The Staff," in three matches of doubles at tennis. President Bliss and Prof. Patch, Dr. Dray and Prof. Khauli, Prof. Reed and Treasurer Stewart all had to bow to younger men. It was interesting to watch, all the same.

The great tunnel at Baghtiche on the Baghdad Railroad was inaugurated and opened to traffic last week. This tunnel is 4905 metres, or nearly three miles long, and goes under Giaour Dag, half way between Adana and Aleppo.

## NOTES.

Mr. George DeForest White, son of President G. E. White of Anatolia College, Marsovan, has been secured for a three-year term of service as instructor in Anatolia College, and expects to come out this fall. He has just graduated from Beloit College.

Mr. Henry H. White, of the Amherst Agricultural College, has been engaged as science teacher in Van for a term of three years.

## OTHER LANDS.

The official German figures give 1,610,000 prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies till June 14th; this includes 1,240,000 Russians, 255,000 French, 50,000 Servians, 41,000 Belgians, and 24,000 British.

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