

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 40

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

HOW THE FIGHTING GOES.

Another week has passed without any such decisive engagement as could lead us to see real progress towards peace. In the western field of battle, in France there has been constant fighting, but the net result is hardly appreciable. The two armies occupy practically the same positions they did a week ago. At some points the French claim to have advanced, and at others the Germans claim to have gained ground. The German army still bombards Verdun, and there have been repeated attempts to break the French line between there and Toul, without apparent success. The French hold the line from St. Mihiel eastward to Pont-à-Mousson. West of Verdun they extend to Rheims, then to the north of Soissons and east of Ribécourt, and northward to the east of Roye and Albert, to the vicinity of Arras.

In Belgium, the German forces have been heavily bombarding Antwerp, and claim to have destroyed six of the southern fortresses, giving them access to the secondary lines of defense. The resistance of the little Belgian army to the Germans is much more stubborn than was expected.

In the struggle between the Russians and the Germans, the last news is favorable to the Russians, who appear to have driven the Germans back all along the line in the Russian province of Suwalki, recapturing the town of Augustowo, and forcing the invaders back to the frontier. On the other hand the Germans assert that the issue of the great battle was just the other way, and that the Russians lost 3,000 prisoners and 18 cannon. This battle, lasting several days, was fought after the transfer of General von Hindenburg to the south to take the command of the united German-Austrian forces in Galicia. The last Russian despatch says the Russians have again invaded German territory and captured a thousand prisoners at Lyck, with artillery etc.

From the region of Przemyśl there is little news. General Auffenberg, the Austrian commander, is reported ill; and while the arrival of the Germans has strengthened the Austrian army, the Russian forces have also been reinforced. The garrison of Przemyśl is reported to have made a sortie, but the fortress is still surrounded. A new development in this section of the field is the incursion of the Russians into Hungary. They appear to have crossed the border through several passes in the Carpathians, and to have surprised the defenders, if such there were, and forced their way down into Hungary. According to the Hungarian telegram, "The only Russian column still on Hungarian territory, namely that which entered at Kőrösmező, yesterday

(Oct. 3rd) attacked our little frontier detachments. Inasmuch as the reinforcements sent to this very out-of-the-way place were unable to reach there in time, our frontier troops were obliged to retire as far as Hosszúmező, where they will await our reinforcing column, who will assuredly be able to put an end to this episode. Because of the retreat of our troops from the frontier, it has been necessary to temporarily evacuate Marmoros-Sziget. In the other defiles of the Carpathians our troops everywhere advance victoriously." The Russian despatch states that the invaders have reached the valley of the Nagy-Ag river. This is north of Marmoros-Sziget, which is in northeastern Hungary, about thirty miles from the Galician frontier, and about two hundred miles east of Buda-Pest.

The fighting on the Austro-Servian frontier has been going on with no decisive results. The Austrians are said to have ceased bombarding Belgrade and they certainly have not succeeded in crossing into Servia, nor the Servians into Austrian territory, save in Bosnia. Here the events are contradictorily reported. The invaders claim to have reached the outposts of Serajevo, and to be slowly advancing; but the Austrians say they are nowhere near Serajevo.

In far-off lands, the Japanese are closing in on Tsing-tau, the strongly fortified port on Kiao-chau Bay and are said to be within seven miles of their goal. But that seven miles may not prove the easiest walking; for Tsing-tau is by some authorities said to be more strongly intrenched than was Port Arthur by the Russians. The Austrian cruiser "Kaiserin Elisabeth," which was in the Bosphorus two years ago, and the German gunboat "Jaguar" are reported as bombarding the Japanese right wing.

The British announce that the first-class cruiser "Cumberland" has captured nine German merchant steamers off the Kamerun coast, in West Africa, and the German gunboat "Oder," and sunk the "Herzogin Elisabeth" and a floating dry-dock there. Quite a list is also given of merchant vessels sunk by mines in the North Sea, and the German cruiser "Leipzig" is said to have sunk a petroleum steamer flying the British flag but belonging to an American, near the coasts of Chile, the crew being disembarked on the Galapagos Islands.

The German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" are said to have bombarded the French town of Papeete, on the island of Tahiti, in the Society Group, south of the Hawaiian Islands and east of Australia. Tahiti has been a French possession since 1880, and Papeete is the seat of government.

FREEDOM ATTAINED AT LAST.

The *Tanin* of October 1st says editorially: —

Today the second and final step is taken on the way to complete national independence. Beginning with today the Capitulations assume the character of an old instrument of oppression that henceforth belongs to the realm of history. In future the Capitulations will be talked of merely in the pages of history, and the nation, as it takes great strides toward progress, will realize that the burden it was carrying so many years on its back was really such as might have crushed the whole people.

As we watch the way in which the foreigners, who are the ones most interested, will greet this day, so happy for the country, we note with real pleasure that our hope is being realized that there will not be a single one of them who will wish Turkey to continue the prisoner of these Capitulations, which do not exist even in Albania. Indeed in many quarters foreigners are recognizing the necessity for the abolition of this form of slavery, which was the greatest piece of human injustice. We therefore hope that the Sublime Porte will not meet with opposition and protest because of the complete abrogation of the Capitulations beginning today. Our information increases our hopes in this regard; and besides, the measures and decisions taken by the Government as regards the application of the new state of things brought about by this step are such that the foreigners will not notice it; for the Sublime Porte, while showing determination to safeguard national interests is showing at the same time an exceptional regard to the rights of foreigners, which rights are equally sacred and worthy of respect by us.

Another point which we have learned with great pleasure is that the Government has decided to act in a most conciliatory way so that foreigners may not incur any hardships in the new conditions. We may give one sample of this: —

The special commission appointed to have charge of the régime created by the abrogation of the Capitulations has not approved of the Ottoman courts judging the private lawsuits of foreigners or applying to them the Ottoman laws now in force; and it is of opinion that this duty should be left to the Consular Courts until the elaboration of new laws establishing a method of procedure like that in Europe. This opinion of the Commission has been approved by the Council of Ministers.

This sample shows that the Sublime Porte has decided to act with very great moderation for the complete safeguarding of the rights of foreigners and so as to prevent as far as possible any inconvenience to the guests of the country. Consequently it behooves the West today to accept in its turn in all sincerity this happy step taken, and to help us to succeed.

An interview on the subject with Ibrahim Bey, Minister of Justice, is given in the *Tasfiri Efkiar*, in which His Excellency says the question is accurately stated only in part. He goes on to say: —

"In the first place the resolution of the government as

to the abrogation of the privileges of foreigners is definite and all-embracing. Beginning with today all foreigners living in the Ottoman Empire are on exactly the same basis, as concerns civil, penal and commercial procedure, with Ottoman subjects. In civil and commercial cases, and as regards debts, the nationality of the parties will not be taken into consideration. Only the Government has accepted the principle of not interfering in the settlement of cases concerning marriage and divorce, guardianship, inheritance, and in general matters pertaining to the family, which will be settled either in the native country of the foreigners or in their Embassies or Legations, on the one condition that the case does not involve the interests of any Ottoman subject. Indeed, in all countries there are special regulations for such affairs; and even in France the courts do not take up such cases between foreigners. Outside of these cases, all other judicial matters will be under the jurisdiction of the Ottoman courts. Even in the examining and judging of crimes committed on Ottoman territory between two parties belonging to the same foreign nationality, as well as in the execution of the sentence in such case, the competence of the Ottoman tribunals is recognized. Only that the Ottoman authorities will not intervene in cases of misdemeanors as between foreign sailors on foreign merchant ships in Ottoman waters, whether committed in the ship or on shore, provided the misdemeanor was not of a kind to interfere with public order, and that no Ottoman sailors were concerned.

"Foreigners are also under the same laws as Ottomans as regards taxes and judicial rights; court sentences will be notified and executed directly, and not through the consulates. As for penal cases now in hand, they will be taken up by the courts at the point which they may have reached and treated as in the case of Ottoman subjects. Whatever persons may now be detained in consular jails, the demand will be made that they be turned over to the Ottoman authorities.

"In all countries there is a special method of procedure regarding consuls. The Government will take this into consideration in the elaboration of laws as to possible crimes by consular authorities. Consuls cannot be imprisoned for debt; but the personal property of consuls may be seized and sold for debt, but not any object belonging to their governments. We have been very careful to respect everything which touches the rights and the dignity of foreign powers.

"As for the mixed courts, there is in fact such a court only in Constantinople. In the provinces, two additional members are added to the courts when there is a case in which a foreigner is involved. In the present circumstances the mixed court will keep on with all cases now in process, since the procedure followed there differs from that in the other Ottoman courts, but there will no longer be the foreign members nor the representatives of the consulates present. The difference mentioned consists in the fact that in the mixed courts the commercial code is followed, while in the others the ordinary code is followed. After the conclusion of the cases now in hand, all the courts will be uniform in their methods of procedure."

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSUS.

Tarsus, Sept. 29, 1914.

To the Editor of the ORIENT.

St. Paul's College and Academy opened on Sept. 21st under difficulties that doubtless every school in Turkey experienced. In the mobilization of the Turkish army many of our students and teachers were called. Since the students, though of military age, have not drilled, most of them were allowed to continue in the school. Most of the teachers being engaged in preaching, aside from their teaching, are exempt from military service. With the arrival of the new American tutor, Mr. William Nute, who was last heard of at Port Said, the faculty, numbering 14, will be complete.

Money is scarce. Few of the boys could bring full tuition, and many are the hard-luck stories that we hear of ruined families. We find great difficulty in getting money for school expenses, since the banks are closed, business stopped and gold seems to have disappeared.

Nevertheless, the enrollment of students is now about 150 (as compared with 210 for last year), of whom about 100 are boarders. Many of these boarders are beneficiary students, supported by scholarships sent by friends in England, France and Switzerland. They do manual labor in the school, enough to meet a considerable part of their bills. With the falling off of these gifts, due to the war, we are unable to receive as many beneficiary students as we wish. Many promising boys must therefore be turned away. We make an earnest appeal that friends in America, realizing the need of educating poor but promising boys, will generously increase their gifts. The outlook for the coming year seems black and uncertain. But trusting in God for the future, we rejoice in the present opportunities, and are determined to carry on the work as well as circumstances will allow.

At last the Central Turkey Mission has officially recognized the Institute as a College. In consequence of the collegiate grade of the work carried on it was unanimously voted, at the Annual Meeting held in Aintab last June, to call the school St. Paul's College; and the request for approval of this action was forwarded to the American Board.

We rejoice in the high moral and spiritual tone that is apparent in the student body. At the first devotional meeting of the Y. M. C. A. fully two-thirds of the students were present. The enthusiasm for this organization augurs well for a year of rich and lasting blessings. The Y. M. C. A. was disappointed this year in not being able to raise the money for new song books and chairs, which are sadly needed. But the spirit of good will is able to overcome all the inconveniences of a small room and lack of equipment.

Six new men are on the faculty list, taking the place of those who left. Three are former students who have been teaching in the schools of the mission field. Two are former teachers returned from America, where they have been studying in Hartford and Princeton Theological Seminaries. The sixth, the new American tutor, is expected in a few days.

With our president, Dr. Christie, in good health, and a faculty sufficiently large for the smaller student body, we look forward to a pleasant and progressive year of work, in spite of the financial and other difficulties. We send hearty greetings to all men and women engaged in similar work and now facing like difficulties.

P. E. N.

A NEW MOSLEM INSTITUTION.

His Highness Hairi Bey, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, has decided to start in Constantinople a school for the training of the *ulema* or theological leaders, which shall be not merely a theological seminary like the ordinary medresé but also a scientific school. It is to be called the "Dar-ul-Khilafet-ul-Alié Medresesi," which signifies The Theological Institute of the Great Khalifate. This, we are assured, is destined to be the nursery of religious teachers for the whole Islamic world. The Moslem leaders of the Capital have long been dissatisfied at the fact that for the religious training of their youth there was nothing at the seat of the Khalifate to compare with the great Azhar University at Cairo. This step seems to be an attempt to fill this lack, and make this city the real religious as well as political centre of the Moslem world.

On this subject the *Tanin* comments as follows:—

"The Sheikh-ul-Islam has just taken a most important step in the line of religious instruction. It is a comfort to note that among all the religions that have existed through the ages, none has respected and advanced the cause of science to the same degree as has Islam. From its very inception Islam has occupied, in the domain of scientific progress, a brilliant place and the services she has rendered to this branch are well worth noticing. There was a time when Moslem scientists were distinguished all along the Mediterranean shores. Our duty today is to repair the injury that a temporary decadence, the outcome of culpable neglect, has brought upon us in this line. We owe it to ourselves all the more because of the former favorable attitude of Islam towards science. His Excellency the Sheikh-ul-Islam has now taken the initiative in this happy development.

"The oldest and most important of our scientific institutions are the *medresés*. Formerly these were the central source from which sprang all science and all knowledge. Unfortunately, owing to the neglect and indifference that began to prevail in all branches of Ottoman national life, these most important institutions fell into decadence, and even the instruction in them took a mistaken course. Consequently, since science has no one native land, owing to a misapprehension of the true facts, an injurious system came to be followed here which gave rise to differences of opinion where none ought to have occurred. The result was that while everybody wished the same thing, nobody could secure it, for they could not make their wants understood. When the Constitution again came into force, a movement was begun to remedy this state of things, by restoring to our *medresés* their former glory. Praiseworthy efforts were made along this line,

but it was left to the present Sheikh-ul-Islam to take the most important step. A real evolution has thus taken place, and many are the good effects resulting from this, both in the domain of more strictly religious instruction and in the more general field of education and training.

"The *medresés* will hereafter have a regular and well-grounded organization in which due attention has been had to both moral and material sides. The working of this new scheme will, by the brilliant results which it cannot fail to produce very soon, prove and illustrate increasingly the great value of this opportune step of His Excellency Hairy Bey."

THE GREAT FIRE IN DIARBKIR.

Diarbekir, Amida, The Black City, a place of 45,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, a city of no mean dimensions, and a great emporium for trade, had a call from the fire Fiend on August 19th and 20th. There is a great deal of wood used in the construction of the buildings, consequently the great conflagration. On the date referred to, fire started in two or three places simultaneously, resulting in the destruction of 1186 shops, 4 large khans, 5 bakeries, and a few dwelling houses. The shops were occupied mostly by Christians while the shops themselves belonged mostly to Moslems. The losses are estimated very high; no accurate amount can be given. Zaptiés were placed at the doors of the shops, to prevent looting, allowing not even the owners to remove any thing from the shops; but the backs of the shops were broken through, and looting was carried on with a high hand. The city at the time was full of raw recruits, gathered from all parts of the country, who improved their opportunities as the fire burned. There were quite a number of those men from other towns, who are noted for that kind of work. They made hay while the sun was shining! They are reported as having returned home, bringing their booty with them; so that they are carrying out the whole rôle, not only looters, but deserters also. Some of them may crawl back, without letting it be known that they have been away, inasmuch as big threats have been made against those who do not report themselves in the course of the next ten days. Should the threat of hanging be carried out but once, it would suffice as a lesson.

It has been reported from the central office, that the Baghdad R.R. was to be finished as far as Ras-el-Ain, and to be opened officially in the very near future. This must be intended for a blinder to foreign eyes, for the work has been brought to a complete stand-still because of the war. When it will be resumed again remains to be seen. We had been looking and hoping for its completion to that point soon; but our hopes are now off to the war, and whoever goes to war, we have no certainty of their returning.

A Washington telegram of the 4th instant says that Secretary Bryan and the Russian Ambassador have signed the arbitration treaty between Russia and the United States.

THE OTTOMAN POST OFFICE.

A leader in *La Turquie* recently calls attention to the fact that it is just about fifty years since the Turkish post office began to work with regularity. As was pointed out in our issue of some weeks ago, the first Turkish postage stamps were issued in 1863. Up to the present time, or at all events according to the statistics for 1912, after the Balkan war there were 1380 post offices employing a force of 6,000 men. In 1911 there had been 1705 offices and a force of 7,000 men. The receipts from the postal service, which twenty-five years ago were about 11,000,000 piastres, had increased in 1912 to 37,000,000 piastres. A quarter-century ago the letters delivered numbered nearly five millions, while in 1911 they were 25 millions, and in 1912 the loss of many offices cut down the figures to 21,000,000. Registered letters twenty-five years ago were 460,000; while in 1912 they amounted to 1,600,000.

The suppression of the foreign post-offices now throws an additional responsibility on the Turkish office. This extra work would doubtless have been much heavier still, were it not for the diminution of mail matter now coming in, on account of the war. Still, some forty or more new employes have been secured, divided between the Stamboul, Pera and Galata offices, to deal with the increased volume of mail now to be handled by the Ottoman office. The department is also installing several new sub-stations for the further convenience of the population of the capital.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Oct. 8, 1841, King Nicholas of Montenegro born.
- > 1912, Montenegro declares war on Turkey.
- > 9, 1852, Rev. Joseph W. Sutphen, Marsovan, died.
- > 10, 1812, Elias R. Beadle, Aleppo and Bhamdoun, born.
- > 11, 1876, Central Turkey College opened.
- > 1896, Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, D.D., Harpout, died.
- > 1910, Rev. W. W. Livingstone, Sivas, died.
- > 13, 1912, Greece, Bulgaria and Servia sent identical note to Turkey.
- > 14, 1529, First siege of Vienna by the Turks ended.
- > 1903, Mrs. A. T. Pratt, Aintab, Aleppo and Marash, died.
- > 1912, Rev. Lyman Bartlett, Casarea and Smyrna, died.
- > 1912, Cretan delegates admitted to Greek Chamber.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Oct. 11th, 1914.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.
- UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
- CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price :-

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

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

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. OCTOBER 7, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

It is very likely that in the change from using the foreign post-offices to patronizing the Ottoman alone, there may be some alterations needed in the addresses of our subscribers. We are doing our best to reach all; but we should esteem it a favor to be corrected where mistakes are made.

Next week Tuesday the Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions begins at Detroit. Turkey will be represented there by several of our missionaries now on furlough. We are sure that a volume of prayer will go up from all in this Empire who are interested in the work which that Board has for nearly a hundred years been carrying on in Turkey. Its missions here have always been the most important of all its twenty missions; and of its multitude of supporters in the United States, a large proportion are especially interested in what is being done in Turkey. The present is a time of no little anxiety for all the mission boards of the world; for no one can predict to what extent the general war will affect the ability of the friends of missions to continue their support of this work. We are sure, however, that the Lord's faithful stewards will realize that whatever cuts they are obliged to make in their expenses, their obligations to the Lord's work have the first right, and must be fulfilled in any case. Next week's meeting should be a grand inspiration to all who can attend, reminding them that the King's business requires haste, and waits for no wars or rumors of war.

The policy of distrust is responsible for a much larger amount of damage than we usually imagine. It is in great measure the cause of this war. Nations have been educated to believe that their neighbors were their enemies, whereas those same neighbors had not the slightest hostile design against them, nor would have had, in all human probability,

had not this same spirit of distrust forced them to the like conclusion with regard to *their* neighbors. Supposing the United States should assume the suspicious attitude toward Canada, and start raising a large standing army and erecting a series of forts on her northern frontier, and building warships on the Great Lakes, would it not then be natural that trouble should break out as between them? If a certain country has rivals on both sides of her, is not the more natural course to regard them as friendly rivals, and not educate her subjects to the belief that they are enemies? Even after a great war, the conquered party is wise if she will forget the past and enter upon friendly commercial and diplomatic relations immediately with her foes of the previous day. It has been so with Turkey and Italy; the war over Tripoli was soon relegated to oblivion, and friendly intercourse has been going on ever since. It should be so also with the Balkan States, after the conflict of 1912-1913. Why keep up the spirit of hostility? Why inculcate it in the hearts of any? Would that this suspicious attitude had not been characteristic of some of the greater European nations in these latter years. To misinterpret one's neighbors to one's own subjects is surely sowing the wind, to reap the whirlwind. We trust that Turkey will not listen to the insinuations of those who would convince her that her neighbors cherish further designs on her territory. Strict neutrality on the part of the Ottoman Empire is the only wise policy if she would safeguard her own future.

The foreign post-offices in the Ottoman Empire have passed quietly out of existence. Had not the present Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Osgan Eff., done so well with the reorganization and improvement of the Ottoman post office, there would certainly have been more of an outcry regarding the somewhat sudden and arbitrary method of doing away with the foreign offices. But as a matter of fact the Ottoman office was never as efficient before, and complaints as to its working are very seldom heard. The only place where there has been competition has been in coast towns, and in a few exceptionally favored interior cities like Jerusalem and Adrianople, where there have been foreign offices. There was necessarily a good deal of loss in running so many small post-offices, each under separate management; but in spite of this, the foreign offices were making more than their expenses; and the Ottoman authorities expect that the step they have now taken will secure an increase in their receipts from the postal service of probably Lt. 100,000 per year. We are hopeful that the efficiency of the service may be kept right up to the present standard, and even improved; so that no one may grudge the Ottoman office the increased income.

New arrangements will undoubtedly have to be made with countries regarding parcels post and other services; and for a while there may be a degree of inconvenience felt by some. But in a few months the foreign offices will be only a sweet memory. We shall especially miss the genial personality of those who have been in charge of these establishments. They have been most considerate and oblig-

ing in their care of the mails, and have placed us under obligation to them.

THE ORIENT wishes especially to express thus publicly its sense of appreciation for the many favors shown to it by these offices, and in an especial degree by the British Post Office, both here and in other towns. The greatest freedom has been accorded us in the line of delivery, and a uniform courtesy that has been and still is warmly appreciated. We desire to extend the heartiest good wishes to the British Postmaster, Mr. Frank Ferguson, in whatever field he may now find his mission.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

A prosperous year is now certain. Students have continued to enroll, bringing our total to nearly 400. The eagerness they have shown in coming and the good will with which they have met our enforced economies — notably in sugar — have led us to expect a year of unusually pleasant relations. We have been especially gratified to welcome back as seniors all but two of last year's big junior class.

Several more of the teaching staff have arrived. Dr. Emmanuel came by way of Italy and Greece. Prof. and Mrs. Lewis and Prof. Estes, who were obliged to go to Alexandria for accommodations to Constantinople, arrived last Saturday, rich in experiences which none of us envied, for their peregrinations had not ended in Egypt. When they reached the Dardanelles, the straits had just been closed and their steamer after several days of hesitation, returned to Smyrna, whence they proceeded to Constantinople by the wretched Cyzicus (Bandurma) route. Dr. and Mrs. Fisher and Mr. French have brought tales of adventure from London, Bordeaux, and Marseilles. Herr Kunick is thought to be on his way from Italy, and five new men from America are probable not far distant. The new men who have so far joined us are: Mr. Koopman, who comes to us from a teaching position in Brown University; Mr. Bredberg, and Mr. Pettyjohn from Yale University. We have the war conditions to thank for Mr. Pettyjohn's valuable assistance. He was an art student in Italy and was about to return to America when war and Mr. Gulliver prevented. We are glad Mr. Gulliver found him, for he has been of great assistance in getting our work started where regular teachers were away.

On Friday last the College was honored by a friendly visit from Enver Pasha, Minister of War. Although he came primarily to enter a youthful relative in our preparatory school, he took the occasion to inspect the College, and manifested a gracious interest in its work. He was accompanied by our Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, whom we were glad to have with us again. It is a cause for great satisfaction to know that the eminent Minister of War, who has worked so earnestly for the regeneration of Turkey, should thus recognize the service which our College is rendering to the same cause.

E. B. W.

ARMENIAN TURKISH.

In the ORIENT of Sept. 9, 1914, in the article referring to the Turkish course at Hartford Theological Seminary, it was said, "One objection that has been made by Turks to the language used by our missionaries is that their Turkish is Armenian Turkish. The trained ear can detect immediately the variations in pronunciation; and a wrong start is a continual handicap."

The first years of my teaching period have fortunately been spent with missionaries as their private teacher in Turkish. Up to this time I have had sixteen missionary pupils, ladies and gentlemen, and almost all of them, with the exception of a very few, had their very start in Turkish with me. So I should think it might perhaps be of some value for me to say a few words about this question.

The idea that the incorrect pronunciation of our missionaries is the result of learning Turkish from Armenians, is not wholly, I believe, on a logical basis. That would mean to say that Armenians radically differ in pronunciation from Turks, which seems not reasonable. Childhood is the proper age at which language fundamentals can be secured. Fate has brought it about that for centuries Armenians have become cradle-mates, so to speak, of Turks. Any Armenian who is interested in Turkish has no reason to get it corrected, as it is his second vernacular.

But it would be as right to say that there are Armenians who do not pronounce Turkish well, as to say there are Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Greeks who do not pronounce their vernacular altogether correctly. And that is a general truth which includes every human race, and includes the Turks also. It is absurd to believe that every Turk has a model pronunciation. I have known missionaries who have learned Turkish among the Turks, but still have not been able to get rid of an unnatural pronunciation. I have heard especially of an American scholar in Turkish who has lived among the Turks from the first, and is the author of a number of volumes in that language; but he has still retained some American peculiarities of pronunciation. There must therefore be some psychological reason for it. Before coming to that point, a few words on Turkish.

I should divide the language in general into two: Real Turkish and Refined or Unnatural Turkish. There is a tendency among the Turks to pronounce Turkish soft, or, *Ala-franka* in order to imitate some western languages with which they are in touch. I should call it refined or fashionable Turkish, but not the original pronunciation. This language has Constantinople as its centre. Grammar is a science which can modify it, but that modification must take place in the realm of principles. For example, when *عليك* (*ghalabaluk*) becomes *galébélík*, or *يوكون* becomes *beu gün*, then *beuyün*, on the tongue of a Constantinople Turk, it must not be thought that the latter are the real Turkish sounds. So perhaps you will find some truer pronunciations in the usage of Avshar or Turkman *hamals* in the street than in that of a fashionable refined Turk.

How is it that our missionaries can not pronounce all Turkish words well? If my experience of 12 years is worth mentioning, I should say, basing my statement on facts, the first reason is natural and general. As I have said, language is something to get in childhood. In mature years it is difficult to adapt oneself to an entirely new linguistic atmosphere. In childhood the phonetic or vocal organs very easily adapt themselves to different variations and sounds in a spoken language. Naturally a person of mature age will not easily welcome harsh and guttural sounds from which his own language is free. It will need hard work to get them exactly. When he overcomes that hard task, he will come out victorious; if he does not, he will have traces of unnaturalness in the language. And the first difficulty of our friends is with these sounds.

Then come the questions of successive *a* sounds, the sounds of prolongation, and the sound of ع. Instead of *arabâ* (carriage), they are tempted to say *aruba*; Adubazar, instead of Adabazar.

The prolonged sounds of ا, و, ي vowels in Arabic and Persian words are not given correctly. I must acknowledge with the Orient that the non-Turkish Turkish speakers are also blameworthy, in general. It is something unpardonable in the learned (*Mektebli*) class at least. For example the words قبول (Kaboul), وظیفه (Vazefé), مأمور (me'mour), آمر (Ameer) are to be pronounced with lengthened vowels.

The exact ع sound is a little difficult to give for those who are not Arabic by birth, but it is not impossible. Accent is another troublesome question. In brief we may say that the accent is generally put on the last syllable in Turkish, unless emphasis changes the position. It is not, therefore, *arabâ* but *arabâ*.

Our missionary friends fail in the above mentioned principles, because sometimes they imitate their American colleagues. They are mostly influenced by their pronunciation. Much responsibility rests of course on the teacher. Teaching is an art. The art requires its artist. But much depends also on the learner. When both the teacher and the learner share in striving to reach the goal, the result is satisfactory and the language is far from being Greek, or American, or Armenian Turkish.

GARABED K. KODJAYAN

Anatolia College, Marsovan.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

The *Tanin* writes:—

A few days ago, in speaking of Roumania, we insisted on the improbability, despite all appearances, of the troops of King Carol entering Transylvania and Bukovina. The facts have borne out our belief. Logic and good sense have come off victorious at Bucharest. Yet the pressure of outside parties was great. King Carol, who is one of the most distinguished members of the Hohenzollern dynasty, was accused by one section of the public of Germanizing his country. Things came to such a pass that the aged king even decided to abdicate, so as to spare Roumania still greater evils.

But was this accusation against the king just? We believe King Carol, even though he may be hiding his inner feelings, is moved above all by the interests of the land he governs. Naturally the annexation of Transylvania and Bukovina would not fail to attract him. But on the other hand he cannot fail to see the Slavic danger. The Roumanians who live under the Hapsburg sceptre are no less happy than those in Roumania. This being so, could King Carol at such a critical time and just as winter is coming on, hurl his army prematurely and light-heartedly against the Carpathian rocks? Could he do so while the wounds of thirty-five years ago are still fresh, and remembering the blood that Roumania so freely shed for the Slavic cause? Independent of these considerations there was another. What would the other Balkan States do if Austria were attacked by Roumania? Bulgaria is still unreconciled to the loss of the Dobrudja: would she have let slip such a chance to fall on her neighbor?

All these dangers could not escape the notice of so wise a sovereign and his responsible advisers. At this juncture the new minister of Germany arrived in Bucharest, and in unmistakable and strong language indicated what was the wise course for Roumania to take. The German diplomat made it clear that in the contrary event the friendship of his government would be changed to hostility.

In short, reason and logic have won the day at Bucharest, so that even the idea of summoning a new Crown Council has been given up. We urge the Roumanian Cabinet not to swerve from the line of action they have so wisely adopted.

ORIENTAL ODDS AND ENDS.

TURKISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Articles are bought and sold by weight so much more generally in Turkey than in most western countries that the system of weights is of prime importance. The standard weight of the land is the oke (Turkish, *okka*), which represents approximately 2.8 lbs. avoirdupois. In recent years however the metric system has come into more general use, and the kilogram has been called the "new oke," much to the confusion of buyers and to the advantage of unscrupulous merchants who sell by the new oke instead of the old oke. As the kilogram is but 2.2 lbs., the variation is confusing.

The confusion is not however only due to the difference between the old system and the metric, or England and America would be in the same condemnation. But the oke itself as well as its factors and multiples varies in value in different parts of the country. Taking Constantinople as the standard, being the capital of the empire, we find here the ordinary table:—

400 drams	= 1 oke	= 1.28 kilos
6 okes	= 1 batman	= 7.69 "
44 okes	= 1 kantar	= 56.45 "
180 okes	= 1 cheki	= 230.58 "
or 195 okes	= 1 new cheki	= 250.00 "

Of these, the batman is hardly ever heard of in Constantinople, but is in general use in Asia Minor.

As to the divisions of an oke, there is variation as follows: either 4 boughdai = 1 chekirdek, 4 chekirdek = 1 denk, 4 denk = 1 dram, or 16 boughdai = 1 chekirdek, 4 chekirdek = 1 dram. "Boughdai" means grain; and "chekirdek" means a fruit-stone or pip. Dram or "dirhem," is probably derived from the drachma of the Greeks. The word "okka" seems to be derived from the Arabic *akka*, which is connected with the Latin *uncia*, from which we get our word ounce. The "batman" is said to come from *bat manu*, or the *man* or *mina* (Greek *μνα*) of trade, or market. The word "kantar" seems to be connected with the French *quintal*, which comes from the Latin *centum*, and signifies a hundred-weight. "Cheki" is a horse-load, or what one horse can draw, or carry, from *chekmek*.

When it comes to variations, the oke, which is 400 drams here, is 300 in Bitlis, and in Van there is the *tash okka*, or stone oke, of 533 1/2 drams. The batman in most of Asia Minor is 6 okes; but in Adana it is 4 okes, and in Behsni, it is but two. In the Aleppo vilayet there has been an effort to place everything on the decimal basis, the result of which is that 100 drams = 1 *nügü*, 10 *nügü* = 1 batman, and 100 batman = 1 kantar, and the kantar is then equivalent to 250 okes, but the oke itself is not used. Aside from the ordinary 44-oke kantar, there is also the *hunkiari* kantar, which is 30 batmans, or 180 okes. The term *nügü*, used in Aleppo, is elsewhere pronounced *nügi*, and in Tokat is equal to 120 drams, while in Cæsarea it is 200.

Aside from these ordinary weights, there are special terms for use in special cases; for instance, a *cheki* of opium is but 250 drams; and in selling attar of rose, silk, and gold thread, the *muskal* is used, which is 1 1/2 drams, or 4.8 grams.

Linear measurement is by the *arshun* or the *endazé*, the latter being in Greek the *πύχνη* or *pik*. The *arshun* is practically 27 inches, or 686 millimetres; while the *pik* is 25 1/2 inches, or 648 millimetres. They are each divided into four *roub*, or quarters.

In measuring distance, the smaller denominations are:

12 nokta = 1 bash (head)

12 bash = 1 parmak (finger)

6 parmak = 1 ayak (foot)

4 ayak = 1 arshun

Only in this case the arshun is 29.8 inches instead of 27. For the longer measures of distance, the kilometre is used now very generally.

In measuring grain, the *kilé* (Arabic *keyl*) is used; this is about equal to the English bushel, but varies considerably. In reference to barley, it is from 37 to 40 lbs.; in wheat it is from 44 to 53 lbs., and in maize it is from 55 to 66 lbs. in weight. In general all other solids and liquids are sold by weight.

Mr. Major D. and Mrs. (Grace Kellogg) Griffith of Constantinople are the parents of a daughter, Grace Callaway, born August 13th.

TURKEY'S ARMED NEUTRALITY.

The *Jeune-Turc* has an editorial on this subject which may be taken as expressing the prevailing viewpoint of the Turks of Constantinople.

"Some may perhaps think there is an incompatibility of terms in this expression which characterizes the state of most of the Balkan peoples today. Yet in our case, the very delicate position we occupy allows us no other method of procedure. After a disastrous war, during which we drank to the dregs the cup of bitterness, and especially since our position still attracts the envy of the world, it would be very difficult if not wholly impossible for us not to be interested in what was happening around us, or to be unmoved spectators of the convulsions in Europe. Of course we have no intention to mix in the quarrels of the great Powers, or try to influence the final result by throwing ourselves on one side or the other. As we have already more than once explained, such an attitude, no matter with what group we associated ourselves, would in no wise conduce to the best interests of our nation,—interests before which every other consideration should yield. Yet even if we must not be drawn into the general conflict, save by unforeseen incidents that might injure our rights, it is not the same with reference to what may happen in the Balkans. No one can deny that since the beginning of the war, in which Serbia is playing an active part, great restlessness is manifest, which we must not overlook. Despite the feebleness resulting from two desperate wars, the Balkan states, though they look pacific, are far from being passive. We see Greece quietly continuing her military preparations and concentration which cannot be explained merely by desire for her own safety. Roumania, in spite of her pacific attitude, has called out one by one the various classes of her reserves so as to keep them all ready and on the lookout. Even Bulgaria, though she has not yet taken any extraordinary measures, is ready to mobilize, and is sure that her soldiers, since they were last called to the colors, have lost none of their warlike virtues; so that she can mobilize them in a short time.

"Under such conditions could we remain indifferent? Let us not forget that so far as concerns mobilizing we are at a disadvantage compared with all our neighbors: difficulties of communication, great distances, these are hindrances to quick action; so that we must act in time so as to be ready for any untoward eventuality. For if it is true that we would not try by an armed intervention to influence the result of the great war, it is no less true that our role in the Balkans is most important, nay, of the first importance. We flatter ourselves that we are an important factor in the Balkans for peace and quiet; and we must not fail in this task that we have imposed on ourselves. Faithful on principle to the maintenance of peace in the Near East, we shall always use all our powers to prevent our own peace from being disturbed. Whoever wishes to profit by present circumstances to bring about a new war in these parts, and, in passing, to injure our own interests, may be sure he will

find us in his path; for our place as the strongest power in the Orient prevents our remaining passive if any trouble should arise in southeastern Europe.

"If any one was afraid recently that the warlike spirit that makes all Europe quake was gaining ground also in the Balkans, the attitude shown by the Roumanian Government regarding the meeting of the Royal Council and in respect to maintaining Roumanian neutrality has again allayed the danger that might otherwise have been very near. Peace and quiet in this region of Europe are again assured for a time; but the ease and rapidity with which circumstances change, even from day to day and hour to hour, make it absolutely necessary for us to watch with even greater vigilance."

NO UPRISING IN EGYPT.

The British Embassy has handed to the press of this city the following statement:—

"The news given in the local press according to which Egyptian troops had been disarmed and Egyptian officers placed under surveillance is in every particular contrary to the truth. Nothing has occurred that could give the slightest ground for such a rumor. The fact that several Egyptian officers have requested authorization to join the British troops now fighting in France, and that an influential committee of officers is proceeding spontaneously to collect subscriptions to provide for the expenses of treatment of wounded British soldiers, shows the loyal feelings of these officers. All reports of the outbreak of discontent or disturbance in Egypt are inspired from a German source, and are by that very fact misleading."

OUR JOKE COLUMN.

We have been favored with a copy of the first issue of a new literary light published in English in this city. As a sample of English as she is wrote, we submit a specimen to our readers, reserving the privilege of furnishing other samples as seems delightful. The paper is called "The Star of Bethlehem," with the explanatory clause under the title: "Irregular-Periodical Paper on the Real Science;" and it is printed in Stamboul, not far from the Bible House. On the inside of the cover is the following notice:—

"An Attention."

"We desire to stir this vital question for to serve into that greatest burner, who wished to burn all the world with fires of the eternity truths be gathered from the pure highness of heaven. Renan prove to limit him according the degrees of purity of the countries of Galilee. Bonapart admired on the greatness of him and the many others also, but those all could not understood that theirs meters, under the violence of money, have not able to measure the questions of eternity. And Solomon's meter also, that under the sun, is not able to limit the man's predestinations, which shines from the eternity. The modern materializm professon's measure,

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Paid-up Capital: 130,000,000 Kronen.

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office:— Vienna I. Schottenring.

With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

Branches in Austria: Agram, Aussig, Bielitz-Biala, Bozen, Brünn, Budapest, Budweis, Czernowitz, Friede-Mistek, Graz, Innsbruck, Jaegerndorf, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Krakau, Lemberg, Marienbad, Meran, Oest, Nowosielitza, Pardubitz, Pilsen, Prag, Prossnitz, Przemyśl, St. Polten, Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwickau.

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.
Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.
Agencies: Stamboul, Erzroum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office.
Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.
Scutari, Rue Karadja Ahmed.

BANKERS of the MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD in Turkey and of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Wiener Bank-Verein carries on all Banking operations, especially: Loans on current account and against deposits of merchandise, deeds or stocks. Bills discounted. Issues checks, letters of credit, and telegraphic money orders on the chief cities in Turkey and abroad. Collections of bills in Turkey and abroad at especially advantageous rates. Stocks and Shares, coins and other precious objects bought and sold.

The Wiener Bank-Verein has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying 3½ % interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.

Private Safes for rent at the Galata and Stamboul offices, securing perfect safety at very advantageous rates.

HAYDEN

479 GRAND' RUE DE PERA 479

CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

TRAVELLING TRUNKS ETC.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS

TAILORING BRANCH

12 Rue Tepé Bachi 12

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

FIRST CLASS

ENGLISH CUTTER

American or English Styles

which are not any, only above going soul's same one's, nor have opportunity to compare with wild nature's measures the things of eternity, in which the intellective dominion also contains."

Another equally striking notice appears also on the same page:—

DISIRABLE To please to give or to send, into them that, it seems, they can like to study thus questions willingly.

Our's formerly works in Armenian language are sell in very cheap price as they also are in name the STAR of BETH-LEHEM.

1st. work "principal of the truths," published at 1889

2d. work "principal of the economy," published at 1904

3d. work "principle of the lives," published at 1910

And 9 sheets of periodical monthly papers.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Madame Westheim, the daughter of Ambassador Morgenthau, will give a song recital at the Constantinople College on Friday, October 9th, at three p. m.

His Excellency Djemal Pasha, Minister of Marine, has received from the German Emperor the decoration of the grand cross of the Red Eagle. The same honor has been bestowed on Ismail Djenani Bey, Grand Master of Ceremonies; and Suad Bey, assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies, receives the second class of the same order. Several other German orders have been bestowed on those connected with the Ottoman navy.

In connection with the communion service at the Annual Meeting of the American Board, the Communion will be observed on Thursday next, October 15th, at three o'clock at the Bible House. All friends are cordially invited to be present.

THE PROVINCES

The girls' department of Euphrates College, Harpout has started in with about 300 pupils in place of about 360 last year. Of these, 51 are in the College department, 64 in the High School, 62 in the Grammar School, 77 in the Primary, and 52 in the Kindergartens.

A very severe earthquake shock is reported in the region of Bourdour and Sparta, in the western part of the Konia Vilayet, unfortunately resulting in considerable loss of life. It occurred at midnight between last Saturday and Sunday; and the dead are reported at 2,500. We trust these figures may prove exaggerated. Light shocks were felt at the same time at Konia, nearly 200 kilometres east of

Bourdour. The town of Bourdour lies some 100 kilometres north of the port of Adalia, and contains from twenty to twenty-five thousand inhabitants of whom about 18,000 are Turks. It is on the borders of a lake of the same name, and the whole region is volcanic and has been ravaged by earthquake before this. There was a severe shock in 1889, and lighter ones are not uncommon. The American Board has a mission house at Bourdour, and a good school for girls is maintained at this outstation of the Smyrna field.

The Armenian Girl's High School of Adabazar opened on Oct. 1st, with an encouraging attendance. No definite news as to Miss Kinney's plan for return has yet been received but she will come as soon as the Board deems it safe.

NOTES.

A daughter, Helen Randle, was born to Professor and Mrs. Harry H. Barnum, of Robert College, on Monday morning, Oct. 5th.

Dr. and Mrs. Manning of Robert College expect to spend the winter at Lausanne, Switzerland. Dr. Manning is recovering from an attack of rheumatic fever which prevented their returning as they had expected to America.

Miss Ilse C. Pohl, of Smyrna, has remained in Munich, Germany, doing nursing in connection with the American Red Cross, for the present, instead of returning from her summer vacation to the Collegiate Institute.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

Office hours:—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH OF TRAINED MEN

with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions. May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?

We give you thorough training at reasonable fees in
Complete Electrical Engineering.
Electrician's Course.
Short Electrical Course.
Electrical Light and Power.

Electric Railways (special).
Mechanical Engineering.
Mechanical Drawing.
Sanitary Engineering, etc.

All Correspondence in English language only.

Official Agent:—K. H. SCHEKERYAN
(Dept. 70), Sherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.

Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.





FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

**THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY LTD
CONSTANTINOPLE.**

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djialessi.

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 9, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

NOTICE.

**Have you received copy of
our No. 30 Price List?**

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

BAKER'S STORES

Nos. 500 & 370, Grande Rue, Péra
and 76, Rue Yeni Postahané Djialessi,
Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Our summer hats for children, ladies
and gentlemen have arrived.

Clients can make their purchases at
all times by telephone.

Kindly note our telephone No. at Péra
is No. 382; and at Stamboul, it is No. 290

You can speak direct to the salesman!

