

# The Orient.

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## THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The official despatch of Jan. 27th says:— "In the Caucasus our troops, who have again assumed the offensive, advanced in the direction of Olti, and driving the enemy who were in their front, captured a quantity of war materials. During their retreat the Russians burned the Russian village of Narman, lest the material stored there should fall into our hands."

An Ottoman Agency telegram from Alexandretta says that the British disembarked some soldiers near there but were unable to do more than scatter some leaflets in Arabic and pictures for the inhabitants to pick up.

An official communication of the 29th says:— "On the Caucasus front nothing worth recording has taken place. Our troops who took the offensive during the past few days in the direction of Olti, made 300 Russian prisoners and captured a large quantity of rifles and war materials. The battles which for a week past have been fought with the main force of the enemy in the environs of Khoi, the last refuge of the Russians in Azerbaijan, are going on to our advantage. On January 27th our troops captured on the south of the city a first line of the fortified positions of the enemy, composed of several lines." Also another despatch of the same date saying:— "The Ottoman fleet successfully bombarded on January 28th a Russian military position situated on the western coast of the Black Sea."

## THE GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

The close of the sixth month of the general European war finds the situation along the western battle front, through Flanders and northeastern France and Alsace, practically what it was four months ago. Fighting has gone on fiercely all this while; and the losses on both sides must have been terrible; but what has been accomplished, after all? A few trenches gained or lost here or there, while the main lines of the two giant armies remain practically where they were the first of October. Antwerp fell on October 9th, and by the middle of that month the Germans were practically where they now are in Belgium.

The past week has seen heavy fighting near the La Bassée Canal and north-west of Arras, also on the heights of Craonne, at all of which points the Germans took prisoners and at Craonne eight mitrailleuses. German aeroplanes have bombarded the British positions at Dunkerque; and it is an-

nounced that of the seven British aviators who took part in the attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge, three failed to return and are supposed to be lost. In the Argonne, on the 29th, the Germans captured 11 officers, 731 men, 15 mitrailleuses and 11 small cannon. Southeast of Verdun and near St. Mihiel, as well as farther east, in the Vosges mountains near Badonviller, strong French attacks are reported as repulsed. Near Thann, the town of Cernay, or Sennheim, has been evacuated by the Germans, who are bombarding it to keep out the French. Heavy snows in the Vosges region have interfered with military movements. The Germans are reported to be concentrating large forces in Alsace, with a view to more determined efforts to drive the French out of there.

Further news from the battle reported last week in the North Sea indicates the British losses in this engagement were 23 killed and 29 wounded; also that of the crew of the "Blücher," 250 were saved, including the commanding officer. Of naval engagements the only other official news is the damaging of the German cruiser "Gazelle," near the island of Rugen, off the German coast south of Sweden, by a Russian submarine. The torpedoed cruiser returned to the port of Sassnitz, without the loss of a life. Further reports of destruction by the "Karlsruhe" are given. This and the "Dresden" appear to be still at large. A Dutch paper says the British Admiralty admits the sinking of the auxiliary cruiser "Vikner," with all on board. The name must be an error for "Victor" (?). A London despatch denies that there has been any engagement between the "Invincible" and the "Von der Tann." The French torpedo boat No. 219 was sunk near Nieuport by a German submarine, 5 of its 40 men being lost.

Over in East Prussia, the Russians have been attacking fiercely at Darkehmen, southwest of Gumbinnen, and also northeast of the latter, but with no great success. A German dirigible balloon, of the Parsifal type, flew over Libau but was brought down by the fire of the Russian warships, and the crew captured.

In northern Poland, the Russians had occupied some positions southwest of Mława, but were driven out of them again. Their attacks near Lowicz and Sierpe are reported as repulsed. An Italian Agency telegram says the German army has entered Kielce. This is 150 kilometres south of Warsaw and 100 north of Cracow.

Up in the Carpathians, there is not much change. The Russians are said to have been again driven out of the Nagy-Ag valley, and the Austrians have retaken Wyszow, with 700 prisoners and five mitrailleuses; but the Ung and Latorcza valleys are still infested with Russians. The Austrians report

progress toward the Uzsok Pass. They claim to have taken in one week, 10,000 Russian prisoners. It is said that the Austrian and German offensive now is with a view to establishing a line of defense north of the Carpathians, to avoid the threatened Russian invasion of Hungary from that direction.

An official despatch from Berlin says that Lieut. Gen. Baron Freytag von Loringhoven has been appointed chief of the general staff in place of General Wild von Hohenborn, appointed Minister of War. It is also reported that Mr. Bilinski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, is resigning and that Mr. Koerber may be put in his place. An Austrian official despatch denies that there have been any political troubles in Hungary or Bohemia.

Baron von Burian, the new Foreign Minister of the Dual Monarchy, has received the German decoration of the Black Eagle; and Prince Hohenlohe, Austrian Ambassador to Berlin, the grand cordon of the Red Eagle.

Regarding the grain supply of Germany and Austria, an Italian Agency despatch from Berlin says that it is announced that the confiscation of the reserves of cereals will begin February 1st, and that the distribution will be by the Imperial Bureau appointed for this purpose. An Ottoman Agency despatch from Vienna says that the question of the supply of wheat is the subject of a lively discussion in the newspapers, which demand that the Government handle all the provisions of grain, as is being done in Germany. The *Reichspost* says that the shortage of flour is due to speculation by merchants. The Austrian Government has ordered the restricted use of wheat flour in the making of bread and pastry.

Three Bavarian army corps have gone to reinforce the Austrians; one of these has gone to western Transylvania, and two to the region south of Temesvar, in southern Hungary.

It is reported that a new Australian army of half a million men has been organized, and is ready to start for the front.

The Roumanian government is said to have closed the Predeal route through the Transylvanian Alps, in order to conceal the movements of the Roumanian army. There are persistent rumors that both Roumania and Italy are about to declare war on the central European Powers.

### CALL FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS

Never in the history of universities and colleges has there been such need for united intercession on the part of the Christian students and all other Christians who recognize the boundless spiritual possibilities of these centres of learning, as in this fateful moment in the life of the world. With a deeper sense of responsibility than ever, therefore, the officers of the World's Student Christian Federation call upon Christians of every name and every nation, particularly upon those who are members of universities, colleges and

high schools, to observe Sunday, February 28th, 1915, as a Universal Day of Prayer for Students.

As we contemplate the overwhelming catastrophe which has come upon the world, the serious consequences of which are already being felt in every country, it becomes increasingly clear that nothing less than the overruling and the irresistible working of the Living God and the marked manifestation of His love and power in answer to prayer can bring true peace and harmony among the people. Intercession is essential also that Christ's followers may be prepared to bear the far heavier burdens of responsibility and to meet the far greater opportunities for service which are coming to them as a result of the present upheaval. Old things are passing away; all things may become new.

In the vast and transcendently important work of repair and reconstruction, the Christian Student Movements of the world, with their branches in 2,500 different universities and colleges in over forty nations (including all the nations now at war) and their combined membership of over 155,000 students and professors, are destined to have a significant part. This is because their ranks embrace so largely the coming leaders of the most vital, the most potent, the most hopeful forces — the Christian forces — of all the countries and of all the races. What can be more important for the Kingdom of God in the coming age than that the work of Christ be carried forward with wisdom, unselfish devotion and consuming zeal among those who more than any others are to guide Christian thought and action in each nation. It would be difficult also to overstate the value of this world-wide Federation of Christian students as a unifying force at a time of unparalleled strain and strife. How much hinges on the preservation of its solidarity! Only the prayer of our Lord "that they all may be one" can ensure this wonder work.

Even in the midst of the present struggle the student field presents an absolutely unique opportunity for fixing attention upon Christ. This is true not only of the depleted numbers in the belligerent countries but also of the bodies of students in all neutral nations. Never have the students of the entire world manifested such a serious interest in religion as they do today. Never have their minds been occupied with so many unanswered questions — questions involving issues of life and death. Never have they been more willing to respond to religious reality. Never, therefore, has there been such a time to exalt in all these centres of light and privilege and leadership, Jesus Christ the Lord, who only can meet all the needs of the human heart and of the human race. At a time when the foundations are heaving and everything seems to be slipping, it is supremely important to hold before men the central and abiding Fact — "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever."

On behalf of the General Committee of the  
World's Student Christian Federation,

KARL FRIES, Chairman

JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary.

### AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the kind invitation of His Excellency the American Ambassador, the Annual Meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant was held at the Embassy last Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., Ambassador Morgenthau being present, and also Mrs. Morgenthau and Mrs. Ravndal. Some forty or fifty members of this vigorous organization gathered, and the prevailing note was one of determination to make the most of this rather exceptional situation, and not lose courage but look for an increase of commercial relations with America in the near future.

The Chamber elected Consul-General Ravndal a life member, in recognition of his great services to the organization. Several new members were elected, and the revised Constitution was read and adopted. The President, Rev. Marcellus Bowen, was in the chair; and his report was one of the features of the meeting. He alluded to the reduction in membership from 592 to 559, — much less than might have been expected in the circumstances. The resignation of the former secretary had been followed, he said, by a division of the duties so that now the secretary is Mr. Arthur Leavitt, the executive secretary is Mr. J. Wylie Brown, whose duties are temporarily being carried during his absence in America by Mr. Lange, Mr. Gunkel kindly acting as treasurer. Branches have been organized in Athens and Patras, and there is strong hope of the organization of still others soon at Bucharest, Sofia, Alexandria and elsewhere. While the financial report was not as encouraging as it might be, certain reforms in this department indicated that there would not be like difficulties in the future. There was a balance in hand of considerably over a hundred liras, with several times as much still to collect. The president's report closed with a statement regarding the trip of Secretary Brown to America; besides stimulating the trade relations between this country and the United States by visits to many firms, he was expecting to attend the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce at Washington on February 3rd, as well as the National and Foreign Trade Convention at St. Louis on January 30th.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:— Honorary President, Hon. G. Bie Ravndal; honorary Vice Presidents, Hon. C. J. Vopicka, Hon. A. W. Weddell and Hon. A. Garrels; President Dr. Marcellus Bowen; First Vice-President, Mr. Wirth; Second Vice-President, Mr. Gunkel; Secretary, Mr. A. H. Leavitt; Treasurer, Mr. D. A. Davis; Executive Secretary, Mr. J. W. Brown. Auditor, Mr. Thomas. The Board of Directors was in the main re-elected.

Consul-General Ravndal then made a spirited address, referring to the four completed years of the activity of the Chamber, and to what it had done as well as to what it needed to do. Many of the products of the Levant reach America only through other places, as for instance silk, which goes from Turkey to the United States through Milan

and Lyons. Direct dealings would be facilitated by better direct transportation facilities, which it should be the aim of the Chamber to foster. The speaker also urged the need of an American bank in Turkey, and the desirability of securing an American commercial excursion to visit the Levant. He drew a most encouraging picture of the good results sure to follow the return of peace, in the increasing prosperity of commerce here, and urged the Chamber to see to it that America secured her full share of the trade.

The meeting then listened with great pleasure to Ambassador Morgenthau, who drew a comparison between the conditions of last year when the Chamber gathered for its banquet, and this year, when a Chamber and a cup of tea was apparently all that was left, since the rest of the title, — commerce, — seemed to have entirely disappeared. He paid some felicitous compliments to the officials of the Chamber, and spoke most encouragingly of the future, when the neutrality of the United States and her disinterested desire to help would be certain to make her to a great extent the arbiter of peace. The war, though upsetting, was sure to make room for subsequent benefits.

The meeting then adjourned to the adjoining rooms where a bountiful collation was served by Mrs. Morgenthau, assisted by Mrs. Ravndal and Mrs. Bowen.

### NOTES FROM ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

The college closed its work on Tuesday last for the Holidays which will continue until after the Armenian Christmas celebration. On account of the difficulty of travel fewer students than usual have planned to spend the vacation in their homes. Some have gone to nearer towns and villages but the majority are content to remain at the college and are planning to spend a happy vacation here.

The work of the college has gone on without interruption since the opening of school in September. During the month of August, when the excitement of mobilization was in the air, it was a serious question as to whether the college could be opened on schedule time or even at all this year, but as the first of September drew near and the applications from students kept coming, there did not seem to be any doubt then but that we should make every effort to accommodate all who could come. The opening days of the term did not find more than a quarter of the students in their places and after a few weeks had passed we were convinced that we would not be able to enroll more than one half the number that registered last year and so it proved when the student list was fully made up.

By classes the enrollment for this Semester is as follows: Seniors 9, Juniors 4, Sophomores 18, Freshmen 24, Sub-Freshmen 29, Third Form 33, Second Form 58, First Form 22, Unclassified 1. Total enrollment 198.

Of this number 81 are day pupils and 117 are boarders.

The nationalities represented are: Armenians 103, Greeks 83, Turks 9, Miscellaneous 3.

The classification by religion is: Gregorians 67, Orthodox 65, Protestants 54, Roman Catholics 3, Moslems 9.

In spite of difficulties and danger of travel the students who were able to come to college many of them traveled long distances as in former years. Those who are acquainted with the methods of travel in this country and have in mind the topography will understand the efforts students made to come to the college this year, especially those whose homes were several days' distance from the institution. Sivas, Trebizond, Cesarea, Constantinople, Angora, Adrianople, Erzurum and Van Vilayets are all represented by students who are with us this year.

A number of the teachers in the Preparatory Department have been unable to continue their work because of the war and so our faculty has been reduced by about seven whom we had planned to have with us at the opening of the school year, but as the number of students has also greatly decreased we have been able to plan the work so that classes have been omitted and the lessons have all gone on as usual. We appreciate very much the help of Mr. Papadopoulos, who though not regularly connected with the college, has been able to give us valued assistance in the teaching of one of the languages which otherwise must have been omitted because of the detention of the language professor in his own country for military purposes.

Our new college matron who we had hoped would arrive in time to take up her duties at the opening of the school year was delayed in her journey even after she had crossed the Atlantic and so her duties have been divided between Mrs. White and Mrs. Getchell, the former superintending the work in the college kitchen and dining rooms and the latter overseeing the laundry and the care of rooms. It now looks as if we must wait until after the war is over before we can hope the new matron will be on hand to take up her work.

Among the new teachers on the faculty this year we have welcomed Mr. Ozanian who for several years has been Principal of the Armenian School in this city; Mr. Arozian, who comes to us from the Sanasarian School recently moved to Sivas, and Mr. Evstathiades, one of our last year's graduates.

The Semester thus far has been marked by diligence and industry on the part of the student body and all have rightly earned the few days' vacation which we hope they will fully enjoy.

Marsovan, Jan. 11, 1915.

DANA K. GETCHELL.

### CONDITIONS IN ADANA.

Adana, Jan. 23, 1915.

Dear ORIENT:—

As I write the thermometer on the balcony registers a temperature of 60°, and the day is cloudy. This indicates what an open, mild winter we have had. Yesterday morning riding through the vineyards we were strongly reminded of spring, not merely because of the beautiful balmy weather, but also because of the more beautiful full bloom of some of the trees. Men were working in the vineyards trimming

the vines and digging the soil. How beautiful, how sylvan-like, how quiet, — how it all seemed to proclaim peace and good will and blessing! Later some of the party could not help but sing the song "Tenting tonight on the old camp ground." It was impossible to get away from the awful contrast,

"Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,  
Wishing for the war to cease;  
Many are the hearts looking for the right,  
To see the dawn of peace.  
Dying tonight, Dying tonight,  
Dying on the old camp ground."

Oh, the pathos of the contrast! Nature coming to beautiful life, so many many of the sons of men dying tonight, and the world under a black cloud that has the appearance of death. Yet the suggestion of the vineyards and gardens persisted. May it not be that this time may be "the winter of our discontent," and the many hearts that are looking for the right may soon see the dawn of a lasting peace in which the present dark clouds may serve as a back ground to add to the glorious brilliance of the coloring of the angel anthem of "Glory to God, peace on earth and good will to men!" May God in his inscrutable wisdom and mercy hear the agonized cry of the world and say "Peace, be still."

Notwithstanding the present conditions, the work of the American Seminary for Girls and the International Hospital here in Adana has been quite up to the mark, if not beyond the average. The Seminary has the use of the new building, affording so much larger and better accommodations, and has had a larger attendance than usual, reaching 240 pupils. Of these 80 are boarders the majority of whom are full pay. Of races represented there are Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Fellahin, Syrians and Jews. The spirit of the school is excellent and the outlook promising.

In the Hospital, in addition to the in-patient work, Dr. Haas reaches a large constituency of the various nationalities in a daily clinic. Although we sadly miss the benevolent gifts of outside friends, the lack of which has made it impossible at first to take in so many charitable patients, yet the income of the Hospital has been much better than we dared to hope, making it possible to do considerable of that kind of work, the need of which is very great at this time.

We were made glad day before yesterday by a message from Mr. Sautter of Geneva to the effect that Mr. Bristol, our Y.M.C.A. Secretary who is now in America, had succeeded in completing the Y.M.C.A. Building Fund for Adana. This was accomplished within the specified time. Adana pledged £200 (\$1,000). The Fund in America has reached £2,000 (\$10,000). This with the original £1,000 (\$5,000) makes a fund of \$16,000. When Mr. Bristol arrives plans will be completed.

The low price of cotton this year, — 15 to 20 piastres where it was 40 to 50 piastres last year, — is causing distress to many people, owners and workers alike.

The health of the city is good and the situation tranquil.

Yours,

W. N. CHAMBERS.

**THE ORIENT**

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

**EDITORIAL.**

For the present THE ORIENT will appear in briefer form owing to the exigencies of the situation. We sincerely trust it may soon be possible to return to the usual number of pages again.

The American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant is to be felicitated on keeping alive at all in these days when we hear so many complaints that trade is dead, and that nothing can be done in the export and import line. There are six or eight chambers of commerce in this city, but we have heard of no other unless it be the Ottoman that is active enough to hold an annual meeting. And these representatives of trade with the United States are taking, we believe, a wise step in devoting their attention to the problem of securing for American firms their full share of the commercial expansion that is sure to follow the present war. It is at some expense and inconvenience that they send their executive secretary to America; but to have him put personally before the commercial magnates there the splendid opportunities in the Levant for the expansion of American trade, is sure to repay these long-headed business men. America can furnish what this part of the world wishes, in many lines, and, we modestly believe, can furnish it advantageously. American harvesting and milling machinery, bicycles, motor cars, presses, boots and shoes, and other articles, ought to be able to hold their own against the competition of the world in the markets of the Levant. And no one is in a position to put so correctly before the American manufacturer and exporter the facts in the case as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. Consular reports go a good way, but personal interviews are needed too. And it is reassuring to see how in this case the consular authorities are occupying just the place they should, in the van of those interested in the promoting of legitimate American trade relations with Turkey, Egypt, and the Balkan States. The Chamber has

duly recognized this by electing the Consul-General a life member of that body.

The promotion of trade relations with the United States has its bearing also on the efforts of American missionaries. There have been those who have deplored the entry into Turkey of the commercial American, on the ground that the Americans whom the natives of this country have known up to this time have led them to consider the name American as practically synonymous with Christian worker, and that an influx of persons not probably in full sympathy with our work here will be a shock to the minds of the friends of missionary enterprise here. Whether this be true or not, the American merchant and trader are here, and far be it from us to try to drive them out again. But we believe their presence in Turkey will help, and not hinder, the missionary work. We have recently witnessed most efficient cooperation between the Standard Oil Company and our missions; and it is natural that, as hinted the other day by our facetious Ambassador, such agencies for enlightenment should work together well. And everything that makes for better standards of living in the community is a valuable auxiliary and a real friend. We therefore welcome the introduction of machinery, clothing, food supplies, — whatever of good may come from the West. And we have no fear of the consequences of this development of American trade. May this fifth year of the Chamber of Commerce prove its most successful year thus far.

**THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.**

**16th session, Jan. 30th.** After a recess of a week, owing to lack of ready business, the Chamber met again last Saturday at 1:45 p. m. The municipal tax bill, considerably changed by the Senate, was received and referred to the finance committee. Hakki bey, of Sparta, submitted a bill to remit the arrears of taxes for five years past to those inhabitants of Bourdour and Sparta whose homes were ruined by the earthquake, as far as concerns the land taxes, and to grant a delay of one year in the payment of other taxes. This was referred to a committee. The Chamber then voted unanimously by a show of hands the bill to grant an extra ten million liras to the War Department for the conduct of the war. A number of supplementary appropriations for the current year, which closes in six weeks, were then voted. These included Lt. 21,650 for the salaries and traveling expenses of deputies; Lt. 14,583 to the ministry of public instruction for expenses connected with the closing of the foreign schools; Lt. 24,475 for the ministry of posts and telegraphs for expenses connected with the closing of the foreign post offices; Lt. 10,000 for the salaries of officials temporarily employed because of the war; and another Lt. 10,000 to be added to the secret funds of the ministry of interior because of the war. A provision was passed exempting soldiers in the army from the payment of their debts to the state till the end of the war; also another allotting money grants to the families of volunteers if they are in need. The

question of paying the traveling expenses of Rahmi Bey, Deputy for Sivas, all the way from Baghdad because at the time of his election he was director of the Lyceum at Baghdad, was decided in his favor by a majority vote, thus allowing him the difference, or Lt. 66. Three more deputies had their elections declared valid. All this mass of business could not be completed till 3:10 p. m.

### ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 23, the College Club held its first meeting this semester. Dr. Dewing read a paper on Procopius and the Byzantium of Justinian. It was a work of rare scholarly value and interest for which his translation of Procopius for the Loeb edition of the classics has eminently fitted him. The lucid and graceful style of the many passages cited from the translation made his hearers eager for the work to appear in print.

On Wednesday evening the Freshmen class gave the community a genuine treat in a surprisingly competent presentation of Sheridan's "The Rivals." They were assisted in their rehearsals by Mrs. Morgan, whose splendid work in training our college dramatics is well known. She assumed the character of *Mrs. Malaprop*, in which her talents were seen at their best. The interest and care which the production showed on the part of all concerned was most gratifying. The boys had learned the difficult and brilliant lines of the play with great care and gave much pleasure in the reading of them. Although the play made much greater demands on them as actors than the Lady Gregory play which was given last year by the same class, and although it was hardly to be expected that they would rise to a realization of its finest possibilities, they entered perfectly into its spirit, and gave a most delightful entertainment. We are grateful to Mr. Way, the Freshman class president, for insisting on such high standards. It is a pleasure to see our College dramatics taking so hopeful a turn. Never before has so brilliant a list of meritorious plays been put in rehearsal, as are promised this winter, including "David Garrick" and "The Amazons."

We were pleased to welcome Mr. Frew to our pulpit on Sunday. His beautiful sermon on Friendship was a perfect reflection of his own contagious nature. It is a privilege always to hear an authority on any topic, and who could be a better authority on all that is meant by *friendship* than Mr. Frew?

On Monday evening, Feb. 1, Prof. Watson gave the first of his readings this season, from the "Merchant of Venice."

Our hearts go out in sympathetic welcome to Mrs. Manning, who, under the escort of Mr. Estes, returned from Italy to live among us again. The beautiful spirit of courage and cheerfulness in which she has borne her affliction and her eagerness to continue her life of active helpfulness among us should make her return an inspiration to us.

E. B. W.

### AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all American citizens in this consular district having a net income of \$3,000, or over, for the taxable year that revised Form No. 1040, Return of Annual Net Income of Individuals, has been substituted for the form in use last year, and may be obtained upon application to this Consulate General. The returns must be executed and filed with the collectors of internal revenue concerned on or before March 1, 1915. A list of the collectors in the United States is on file in this office.

G. BIE RAVNDAL  
American Consul General.

Constantinople, Turkey,  
January 29th, 1915.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Feb. 7th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Mr. E. O. Jacob.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D. D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Member of the Faculty.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

Among other decorations recently conferred on Ottomans by the Kaiser are the first order of the Red Eagle upon Djemal Pasha and Ismail Djenani Bey, and the second order of the same decoration upon Fouad Savfet Bey.

On the occasion of the birthday of the German Emperor, last Wednesday, the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim, received calls of congratulation from Ismail Djenani Bey, Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial palace, General Enver Pasha, Minister of War, the Italian, Austro-Hungarian and American Ambassadors, and representatives of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs; also from General von der Goltz Pasha and other German officers.

Rear-Admiral Suchon, who is in the Ottoman service, has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the German fleet.

Thursday last was the birthday of the Prophet, or *Mevlud*; and the Grand Vizier with the members of his cabinet, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, General von der Goltz Pasha and others visited the palace of Dolma Baghtche to present their felicitations.

The first snow of the season fell on Sunday night last, after an unprecedentedly long spell of unusually strong south winds.

The Imperial Government has abolished its agreement with the Agence Ottomane, and has made a new agreement with Hüssein Tossoun Bey, deputy for Erzroum, by which a new information bureau under the name of the Milli (National) Agency is organized. This has begun to function.

### THE PROVINCES

An arrangement has been made with the Anatolian, Smyrna-Kassaba and Soma-Bandurma Railroads by which special facilities are to be given for the transport of Jaffa oranges to Smyrna and Constantinople.

The Governors-general of the provinces of Van, Erzroum and Trebizond have just been decorated with the gold medal of the Order of Military Merit.

### NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Riggs Brewster, who are spending the winter at the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn., are living at the home of Mrs. Snyder, formerly Miss Hickok of Gedik Pasha.

Mrs. A. W. Manning of Robert College and Professor Estes returned from Italy on Saturday last, after a stormy voyage from Brindisi to Dede Aghadj.

Rev. S. R. Harlow has just made a visit from Smyrna to Bourdour and Sparta to distribute relief to the earthquake sufferers.

Mr. Theron J. Damon has been appointed as the representative of the Associated Press of America for this region.

### OTHER LANDS.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Charles H. Rutan, of Boston, one of the Trustees of the American College for Girls at Constantinople. Further notice next week.

Former Senator Batsaria Effendi, Vlach Senator from Macedonia, has gone to Roumania and declared his intention of becoming a Roumanian subject.

According to the Turkish papers, travelers from Dede Aghadj report that an attempt was recently made on the life of King Constantine of Greece, at Patras by a Greek recently arrived there from Salonica. The shots fired went wild, and the king was unhurt.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

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