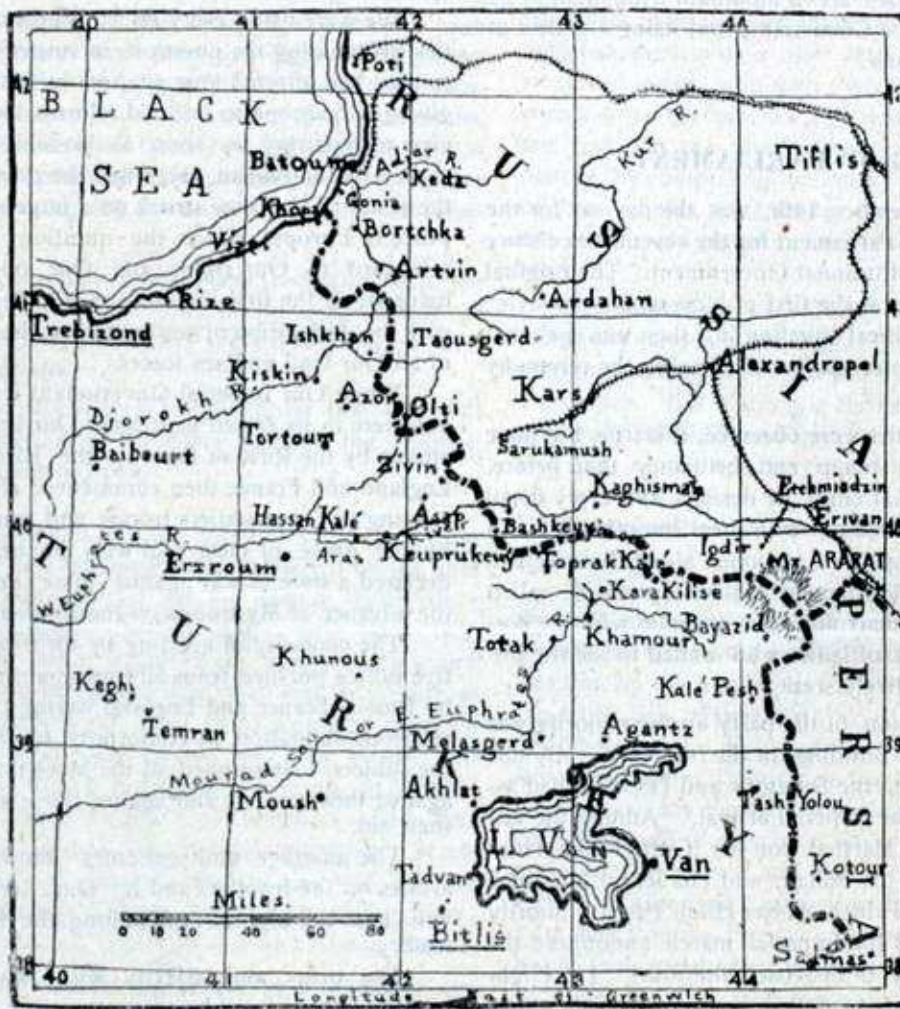


# The Orient.

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SCENE OF HOSTILITIES IN CAUCASUS.

A few words of explanation are needed with the accompanying map. Only Mount Ararat is shown of all the mountains of the vicinity, which gives a wrong impression; for the country is extremely rugged. On the Ottoman side of the frontier, there is an extensive plain between Toprak Kale and Khamour; another of some size in the region of Moush, and a smaller one around Bayazid. Erzroum is on a high plateau, 6,000 feet above sea level. With these exceptions the whole Ottoman region shown is mountainous, and with some pretty high peaks. Ararat itself is 17,000 feet high; southwest of it are Ala Dag and Khor Dag each about 11,500 feet; Kosh Dag, west of Toprak Kale, is

nearly as high; Bin-geul Dag west of Khunous, is 10,860 feet, and Palan Tokan, south of Erzroum, is 11,000 feet. On the watershed between the Djorokh River and the Black Sea, are several peaks over 10,000 feet high, the highest being Vartchembek, south of Vize, 12,000 feet. North of Lake Van is the majestic Sipan Dag, 12,464 feet high.

The region here shown is the birth-place of the two great branches of the Euphrates, the Western branch, or Kara Sou, and the Eastern, or Mourad Sou; it is also the source of the Aras, or Araxes River, which rises south of Erzroum and after forming the boundary between Russia and Persia for over two hundred miles, joins the Kur, which



itself rises south of Ardahan and winds through the great Caucasian plain to the Caspian.

The great caravan route from Trebizond to Persia goes through Ottoman territory, by way of Baibourt, Erzroum and Bayazid. The railroad from Batoum through Tiflis continues to Bakou, on the Caspian; and the branch that goes through Etchmiadzin goes on to the Persian border at Julfa. Lazistan is a name given to the coast region between Batoum and Trebizond; the Lazes are a mountain tribe thought by some to be akin to the Circassians, but using a dialect of Turkish, and are Moslems.

### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Last Monday, December 14th, was the day set for the opening of the Imperial Parliament for the seventh time since the restoration of Constitutional Government. The original date for the reopening was the first of November, old style; but the state of the political situation just then was such that His Majesty used the prerogative of delaying the ceremony a month.

The usual ceremonies were observed, it is true, but there was somewhat more of pomp and brilliancy than before. The weather was all that could be desired, and every detail of the program was carried out with great smoothness. An impressive array of troops were stationed along the streets of the quarter where the Parliament House is situated, called Fundukli; and their smart uniforms, together with the costumes of the thousands of ladies who waited to see the Imperial cortège, made a lively scene.

A preliminary session of the party in the majority was held at the Parliament Building in the forenoon. By one o'clock in the afternoon, the Senators and Deputies had assembled, and awaited the Imperial arrival. Among the visitors were conspicuous Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, and His Royal Highness the Khedive of Egypt, Prince Abbas Hilmi Pasha. Shortly after one, the strains of the Imperial march announced the approach of His Majesty in his coach-and-four. His Highness the Heir to the throne followed, and then the other members of the Imperial family. Previous to the Imperial entry, the Grand Vizier entered the Hall, followed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam and by the Ministers of Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, Public Works and Commerce. The newly installed electric lights of the Chamber were in use for the first time, and cast a brilliant light on the scene.

At 1:25 His Imperial Majesty entered, followed by the Heir Apparent and the rest of the Princes, the Khedive and Marshal von der Goltz Pasha. The Sultan gave to the First Secretary of the palace the text of the Imperial Speech, which the latter raised to his lips and then carried to the tribune, where he read it in a clear voice. When the applause had died away, the *Nakib ul Eshraf*, or head of the lineal descendants of the Prophet Mohammed, recited a prayer in Arabic, and His Majesty retired on his return to the Palace.

### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Senators and Deputies:—

I give thanks to God for the privilege of opening, after an adjournment of a month, the first session of the National Assembly, which, as the result of the third elections, should have met at the beginning of the month of November last; and I bid you welcome.

We were using every effort to prevent external difficulties by avoiding the questions in suspense which from time to time had affected Our relations with the Powers, and were giving wide scope to internal reforms and progress with a view to repairing as soon as possible the losses and evils caused by the Balkan war, when the great crisis occurred as the result of the blow struck on a large scale at the general peace of Europe. Since the question of the defense and safeguard of Our rights and Our political interests was naturally of the first importance, I ordered at the same time with the declaration of our neutrality, the general mobilization of all Our land and sea forces.

While Our Imperial Government was firmly resolved to persevere in its armed neutrality, Our Imperial fleet suffered attacks by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and Russia, England and France then commenced effective hostilities by sending to Our frontiers troops and warships; I therefore, by the grace of God and with the help of the Prophet, declared a state of war against these Powers, and ordered the advance of My troops on the frontiers.

The necessity of averting by force of arms the destructive policy pursued from all time against the Islamic world by Russia, France and England having taken the form of a religious obligation, in conformity to the Holy Fetvas on the subject, I summoned all the Moslems to the Holy War against these powers and against those who should come to their aid.

The courage and gallantry shown by My Imperial armies on the frontiers and by Our fleet in the Black Sea will claim the highest rank among the heroic deeds in our history.

The order and alacrity with which the men have responded to the call to arms as well as the extraordinary efforts that have been employed to procure military provisions, have proven that Our nation forms a patriotic body united for the safety of the fatherland. This splendid act of patriotic devotion is indeed praiseworthy. I hope that Our National Assembly will exhibit in its deliberations and work the same proofs of union and concord; and I expect it to examine with speed the proposed modifications in the Constitution that look toward the equilibrium of powers, and the military credits which will be proposed by Our executive Government, as well as the other bills that will likewise be submitted.

I am persuaded that Our land and sea forces as well as the Mohammedan warriors summoned by the *Sheri* order to the Holy War against England, France and Russia, will add brilliant victories in Asia and Africa to the succession



of victories already achieved in Europe against the common enemy by the glorious armies of Our Allies, Germany and Austro-Hungary, and that the Omnipotent will accord a future full of happiness and glory for Our Empire as well as for the Moslems of the entire world who have rallied to arms for the defense of right and justice.

The special privileges accorded in bygone days by Our Government to foreigners having lost with the passage of time their character and bearing, and having assumed a harmful form, damaging to Our sovereign rights, I have ordered the suppression of all these privileges that were not compatible with any of the principles of international law, and which were grouped under the name of the Capitulations, and I have established in the territory of My Empire, just as is the case in other countries, the application to foreigners and to all affairs concerning them, of the regime of international law.

I note with satisfaction that Our relations with the States which have not taken part in the general war are sincere and friendly, and that they are particularly so with Our neighbor, Bulgaria.

I pray God to give success to the efforts that you will put forth for the welfare of the State and of the country, and I declare Parliament open.

When the Sultan had left, the question was raised in the Chamber whether new officers should be elected or the ones who served during the special session should hold office still. A new election was decided upon; and Halil Bey, who had taken the chair, withdrew in favor of the senior member of the Chamber, Riza Pasha, who was to preside at the elections according to law. Halil Bey was reelected President, receiving 126 votes to one for Riza Pasha. All the other former officers were also reelected, as follows; 1st Vice President, Emir Ali Pasha of Damascus; 2nd Vice President, Hussein Djahid Bey of Constantinople; Secretaries, Ferhad Bey of Karasi, Bedi-el-Moayed Bey of Damascus, and Stepan Effendi Tchiradjian of Arghana; Questors, Riza Bey, Salah Djundjoz Bey and Kiazim Bey.

Halil Bey now took the platform and delivered the following speech:—

“My dear colleagues:

“On the 20th of last July (old style), the day that Parliament closed, I said as I bade you good bye, ‘The war that has broken out between Servia and Austro-Hungary has produced a profound impression on all Europe. Yesterday Europe was still waiting; but today we hear that Germany and Russia have in turn entered the war.’ Events succeeded each other rapidly; the war became general. As was announced in the Speech from the Throne, our empire was compelled by our enemies to go to war. The entrance on a second war hardly a year after the Balkan war, demanded and still demands great sacrifices from the country and the nation. Thank God there have come in between the former war and that of today very important

factors that can strengthen our faith in our victory. The Balkan states had surprised us at a moment when the ship of state was struggling in a whirlpool of revolutions and troubles; they thus succeeded as nobody had imagined they could. But this time our mobilization, decreed by imperial *irade* at a chosen time, has been carried out regularly, and all, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, are taking part in the war. The Ottoman armies, defeated then because of obstacles, inability and faulty preparation, have been reformed, have repaired their losses, and have crushed and defeated, even within the year, strong conquerors. Our armies of today, who with their bayonets are dislodging the enemy from his trenches and redoubts along the frontier, are reviving the glorious traditions of Ottoman military history, by compelling the enemy to express his admiration of them. From this tribunal I send a thousand greetings to our conquerors and pray for the repose of the souls of our martyrs.

“The present war is not undertaken for special or temporary purposes like the solution of some question, the avenging of national honor when attacked, or the defence of a province. It is a struggle for existence. That is why we must rally faithfully and patriotically round our Sovereign and carry on the war, by the side of our great allies, with all our goods and all our forces, till we succeed in securing a lasting peace so that our grandsons may quietly do their civic duties.

“Till now we have fought with our own arms against the Russians, who for two and a half centuries have attacked us with the tyrannical desire of ruling the West by placing one foot on the Straits at Constantinople and the other at the Baltic Sea. Henceforth we shall defend the civilization and liberty of the West and the East against the danger of Russian invasion, fighting on the side of the Germans, who have proven the superiority of their genius not alone on the battlefield and in economic ways, but also in organization and administration; and on the side of their great and victorious allies the Austrians and our Hungarian brothers. I am sure that the French and the English, who will find out to their sorrow that German progress cannot be crushed by force, will draw near to us after the war.

“This war, which has from the beginning abolished the anathema of the Cross versus the Crescent, will have happy results for the life and liberty of those nations that prove their right to existence and show their ability to defend their territories. Islam and Christianity will tolerantly unite, and since it is a question of guarding the existence of the race, Moslem and Christian nations can fight side by side.

“Dear colleagues, some nations find in war a means of avenging themselves; others find chastisement. In this war we shall be victorious, and we shall take our fill of vengeance, while the Russians and their allies will certainly find their punishment.

“As for our army and our navy, who are doing their duty in utter faith in ultimate triumph and with the spirit of sacrifice, and as for the brave and devoted armies of our



allies, I would express admiration for the conquering and pray for the repose of the souls of the martyrs.

"I thank you for honoring me with a renewal of your confidence, and wish you all success."

After this address the Chamber listened to the despatches of greeting exchanged during the recess with the Reichstag and the Hungarian Chamber, and instructed the President to convey the greetings of the Ottoman Chamber to these bodies. The secretary then read a list of the new bills submitted by the Government, among them projected amendments to the Constitution. These were referred to the proper committees.

Unlimited leave of absence was granted to deputies from Mosoul and Erzroum, and two months' leave to Emir Ali Pasha of Damascus; and the Chamber adjourned till Saturday.

In the Senate, the Imperial decree was read, reappointing Rifaat Bey as President and Sherif Ali Haidar Bey as Vice President; also another nominating Marshal Osman Fevzi Pasha, President of the high court-martial, a Senator. The resignation of Senator Timko Popovitch was accepted. Mention was made of the death during the recess of Senator Ali Riza Effendi. The secretaries of the previous session were reelected.

### THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

A despatch of the 11th from the general staff says that in the battle near Deir on the frontiers of Van Province and Persia, the Russians lost 100 killed and many wounded. On the 14th it was announced that a Russian cavalry attack near Serai, which is east of Van near the frontier, had been stopped by a counter-attack which was successful. On the 15th the bulletin says the Ottoman troops have attacked the Russians in the environs of Serai and after a vigorous assault occupied their position. Another column, operating in the Azerbaijan Province, is advancing in the direction of Salmas. The Ottoman troops at the south end of Lake Urumiah, aided by some Persians, attacked a Cossack brigade and defeated it, pursuing it in the direction of Urumiah. The Russians lost 40 killed and many wounded. A Russian vessel on the lake, full of war supplies, was sunk.

The report of the 11th told of the bombarding of the environs of Batoum by the Ottoman fleet. On the 12th the *Tanin* printed a report from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that a British submarine that tried to get through the Dardanelles was sunk by the fire of the shore batteries. The official despatch of the 15th says that the "Messoudié," which is the oldest battleship in the Ottoman navy and was, it is said, serving as a troopship, began to leak the day before while at anchor, and sank. Part of the ship remains out of water. All the soldiers that were on board were landed. The official communication of the 16th says the "Messoudié" was anchored at the Dardanelles, and that its loss was due, according to a conclusive investigation, either to contact with a mine which had drifted after being detached from its moorings, or to a torpedo which was launched against this vessel.

A British cruiser is said to have bombarded the Syrian coast between Jaffa and Gaza. The Russian cruiser "Askold" has sunk two small ships in Beirut harbor.

The *Azadamard* of the 16th quotes an interview of General Liman von Sanders Pasha with a correspondent of the *Pesti Hirlap*, as follows: — "The report that a great part of of the Ottoman army was near the Egyptian frontier is not true. Merely some advance guards are in that region, and these are making satisfactory progress. These insignificant forces have approached the canal. The British are exercising great care, and the taking of Egypt is not going to be an easy affair. The British in addition to their troops are using spies and wireless telegraph, by which they keep in touch with their fleet, and have news of the least movements of the Ottoman forces. Still I hope that the Ottoman army will succeed, for the feelings of the Egyptians are not favorable to the British."

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9th.

Along the western front, rain interfered with military movements considerably. The great event of the week was the visit of King George of England to his troops at the front, where he also met President Poincaré and the French Premier, at the headquarters of the General Staff. The town of Vermelle, south of Bethune, was evacuated by the Germans. Farther east, the Germans according to an official despatch, were compelled to fire on a farm near Rheims that had a Red Cross flag up, because, as had been proven by photographs taken by one of their aviators, just behind the farm the French had concealed a heavy battery of artillery. The French have been making many attacks at various points as for instance near Metz and along the Thann-Altkirch line; but all their attacks have been repulsed with loss to the French. The Germans in Alsace have been strongly reinforced. Their headquarters in this region are at Sennheim, east of Thann. Aviators flew over Freiburg, in Baden, and dropped bombs which did no damage. In a flight over Ostend, an English aviator with Lord Annesley as a passenger, was brought down by the German fire, and both men were killed. The German military hospital at Lille is reported destroyed by fire, fortunately without loss of life. As General von Moltke is still unable to resume command of the German forces, the general command is entrusted to General von Falkenhayn. The Kaiser is reported as suffering from a severe cold, but improving.

A Wolff Agency telegram from Berlin says that the evacuation of Ober-Aspach, so heralded by the French, was a step voluntarily taken by the Germans. This is a town between Thann and Mülhausen.

After some severe fighting in the vicinity of Lodz, that city was again taken by the Germans, the Russians having evacuated it. The Russian losses in the week's fighting were

(Continued on page 449.)



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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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## EDITORIAL.

We would respectfully request our American subscribers to send the payment for their papers to Treasurer F. H. Wiggin of the American Board, whose address is 14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass., specifying that it be transmitted through him to us here. This applies as well to subscriptions for 1915 as for delayed remittances for 1914.

One point in the Speech from the Throne delivered at the opening of Parliament must be a cause for satisfaction to every well-wisher of the Empire, and that is the assurance that Ottoman relations with the neighboring State of Bulgaria are particularly sincere and friendly. It is true that only a little more than a year ago the treaty of peace was signed between the two Powers and that for a year previous to that there had existed a state of war between them. But since peace was restored, a new commercial treaty has been passed, and a new postal and telegraphic arrangement made; and the friendly work of Mr. Tosheff, who, we regret to hear, is about to leave our city because of his promotion to the diplomatic post at Vienna, has contributed much toward a better state of feeling as between the two countries. We sincerely trust that Bulgaria may continue to pursue the policy she is now carrying out, of strict neutrality and at the same time of friendship with the Ottoman Empire. Until the appointment of a regular successor to Mr. Tosheff, Mr. Kolasheff will act as Minister *ad interim* at Constantinople.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Dec. 20th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. A. van Millingen, D.D.

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

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

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m.,

(Continued from page 448.)

said to be enormous. The Austrian troops attacked the Russians between Nowo Radomsk and Pietrkow and drove them back. The Germans also made many Russian prisoners east of the Mazurian lakes and at Przasnysz, which is a Polish town southeast of Mlawa. The Austrians are reported to be driving the Russians back from the line Dobczyce-Wieliczka. The latter place is ten miles east of Cracow, Bartfeld, in the Carpathians, was occupied by the Russians, but in the other parts of the Carpathians the Russians were being driven back.

Afghanistan is reported to have again declared its neutrality. Considerable stir was caused by the announcement that Portugal was sending troops to her African colony of Angola; but apparently this is merely for defensive purposes. Belgrade has at last been occupied by the Austrians, having been the object of attack ever since the war opened. The Austrians have gone south from there and have taken Arandjelovatch, half way to Kragujevatch.

The fight off the Falkland Islands, referred to in our last issue, was the naval event of the week. About 8:30 a. m. on Dec 8th, a strong British squadron, estimated by the German papers to have been composed of 38 units, sighted the German squadron that had annihilated the British ships off the Chilian coast some time before. The ensuing battle lasted five hours. Not accepting any quarter, the cruiser "Scharnhorst," 11,500 tons, was the first to go down. Then the "Gneisenau" was sunk, and the three smaller cruisers tried to get away. But the British cruisers following them were among the best Britain possesses, and overhauled them one by one, sinking the "Nürnberg," "Leipzig" and "Dresden" in turn. The British fleet is said to have lost no vessel, and less than 100 men. Not a single man on the "Scharnhorst" was saved. The Admiral, Count von Spee, is reported among the lost.

### ROBERT COLLEGE AND DR. MANNING.

Overshadowing everything else that has befallen us since our last communication to the ORIENT, has come news of the death of Dr. George Lincoln Manning, who since 1902 has served the College as professor of Physics. His death came with great suddenness, on Nov. 20 in Florence, resulting from a long series of disorders none of which in itself threatened to be fatal. They began with great fatigue after his characteristically generous efforts in helping American tourists through Cortina on their way to Italian ports. Rheumatic fever set in, preventing his return to America. Shortly after arriving in Florence he completely recovered and was about to leave with Mrs. Manning for San Remo, where they had decided to spend the winter. During an excursion however, he suffered a chill and a relapse which developed into a slight attack of pneumonia, so slight that the doctor gave him promise of a speedy recovery and a continuance of his journey. It was perhaps at this time that he wrote to a



member of our community: "I am being held in Florence for some mysterious reason; perhaps we shall soon know why." Just as recovery seemed certain, a terrible, although fortunately brief, attack of *angina pectoris* resulted from lowered vitality, and was endured with that wonderful patience and bravery that we all knew to be at the foundation of Dr. Manning's character. There followed moments of great agony, unconsciousness, a last brief period of mental clarity and then a lapse into painless slumber and death.

No more beautiful or significant figure has passed among us in these last years than that of Dr. Manning. His loss to the College is incalculable. Of no man could it be better said that his faith, his works, and his life were in perfect harmony. Without the smallest suggestion of ostentation, he was single-minded in the pursuit of the highest and best in life, and absolutely unswerving in his fidelity to his high ideals. Although we like to say and think this of all whom we love and admire, in the case of none more certainly than in that of Dr. Manning, do we know it.

He was graduated from Stevens Institute where he enjoyed the highest esteem of his teachers. His graduate work was done chiefly at the University of Berlin after his marriage. Upon receiving the degree of Ph. D. from that institution he taught for a short time at Cornell University. His appointment to the chair of physics at Robert College followed in 1902. An insistent call from Cornell University in 1904 was too strong to be refused, and he spent one more year in America from 1904 to 1905. The love for his work and life at Robert College proved, as in the case of many others, stronger in his absence from it than it had seemed while he was here. He made known to Dr. Gates his desire to return. Probably no appointment during Dr. Gates' administration has given him more happiness and satisfaction. Dr. Manning was a man that one always knew where to find. No department of the college has grown more steadily towards the perfection required by modern ideals of scholarship than that of physics. In Dr. Manning the best that is missionary met with the best that is intellectual. No one who has worked at the college has done more than Dr. Manning, both as head of a department and as painstaking chairman of the Committee on Curriculum, to improve our quality of instruction and to raise our intellectual ideals. With all that he did, however, went a perfect understanding of the fundamental principles of Christian helpfulness upon which the College was founded, and no one could possibly have maintained a more sanely conservative attitude towards the development of the College.

Great as was his official service the simple, beautiful life which he led with perfect clarity among us, will longest be remembered and admired by those who loved as well as knew him. The great prevailing passions in his life were the noblest known to man, and to know Dr. Manning was to realize this: they were the love of home, the love of beauty, the love of friends, the love of work, and the love of truth. In others we have known such passions to conflict and perhaps destroy each other. In Dr. Manning they blended and

worked together towards a single harmonious effect; and yet in his devotion to each he was constant and uncompromising.

As the condition of his health made more vigorous avocations impossible he sought to utilize his leisure time chiefly in reading and in the study and practice of music. With characteristic devotion and precision he mastered the technique of violin and viola and developed his famous string quartet which each year gave us two beautiful concerts of the best chamber music. No one unacquainted with the difficulties of music can realize what this apparently simple achievement represents in skill and labor; and Dr. Manning was not a man to emphasize this aspect of his gift even to the extent of giving himself due credit.

His love of beauty showed itself also in the haunts he sought out for his vacations. It was true to his nature that after summers spent in the more spectacular regions of Switzerland he should have found the peaceful dignity of the Dolomites more to his liking, for in all he spent four summers at Cortina.

He was a constant, broad and careful reader outside of his own department of study, but never as is the disposition of those who read shallowly, for the purpose of display. One rarely heard him mention what he had read, and then without any suggestion of pride. It could rightly have been said of him that "having a large and fruitful mind, he did not so much labor what to speak, as to find what to leave unspoken." But who ever came from a conversation with him without a calmer and happier mood or without a stimulus to better thought? His library contains books of all possible types of literature, ranging from the pleasant conceits of Sir John Suckling to the pompous declamations of *Zarathustra*. But among them all Dr. Manning went his own calm way of thinking, with the supreme pleasure of one who "stands upon the vantage ground of truth."

No part of his life was more beautiful than his religious thought and practice. It was the more remarkable because we know of it from almost nothing that he did or said to be seen or heard of men. And yet we all realize perfectly that no more sincerely and profoundly religious nature lived among us. He did not speak or act his faith: but in all that he did and said and thought he lived his religion.

Our own great grief at this intensely personal loss to each and all of us makes us realize more keenly than might ordinarily be the case, the terrible affliction that has come upon Mrs. Manning in her loneliness in Italy. Our sympathy and love goes out to her and it is a comfort to us to know that she thinks of returning to live among us again. We know that there sustains her the strength of "Him that turneth the shadow of death into the morning."

*Robert College.*

The American steamer "Jason" has brought to the various warring countries the gifts of American children to the children of the soldiers, on the occasion of Christmas.



## THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN BOURDOUR.

(We are glad to be able to give the official account sent by Mr. Caldwell who went from Smyrna to the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Bourdour and Sparta. It will be seen that further relief work will be necessary for some time to come.)

*Smyrna Oct. 26th, 1914.*

Dear Mr. Peet,

As I approached Sparta, I was struck by the absence of minarets. There are only two standing in the city and these were cracked from top to bottom. The baths which are among the most prominent features of Sparta were nearly all destroyed. There are two classes of houses in both Sparta and Bourdour. Houses built of stone and covered with tiles and those built of mud bricks and covered with stones and earth. Nearly every mudhouse had been completely destroyed. 70% of the stone houses were down and those left standing were cracked and twisted out of all shape. Not a single house in the whole city has escaped damage and not a house in the city is safe to live in. I have never in all my life seen such a mass of wreckage.

The earthquake happened at midnight, when the people were all asleep. They were suddenly awakened by a terrible shock which lasted for 48 seconds. The man who described the sensation to me said that the earth at first seemed to vibrate longitudinally and then it seemed to rise up perpendicularly and when it fell the crash came. I was told that nearly all the damage was done by the first shock. The shocks have continued at intervals of two or three hours ever since. While I was there we had three hard shocks. Can you imagine the scene that happened that night? At about 12:30 a. m. the whole city was awakened by a terrible earthquake shock, which lasted about 48 seconds. There were no lights in the houses, which is proved by the fact that there were no fires, after the fall of the buildings. The whole city was awakened and rushed terror stricken amid the falling of roofs, the breaking of glass and the crumbling of the walls, barefooted and in their night attire, into the streets and gardens, in the pitch dark, the air full of dust, so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few yards before one. The heart-rending cries of mothers for their children and husbands, the pitiful cries of the children for their parents, added to the horrors of the situation.

Official records show that 1,460 perished in Sparta, and from 1,500 to 1,600 in Bourdour. I might also add that many of the villages around Sparta and Bourdour have been completely destroyed, and the total loss of life is estimated at from 6 to 10 thousand.

The streets in Sparta were filled with debris. Many who had escaped from their houses had been killed by falling debris when they reached the streets. There were very few injured; nearly all were killed outright. The people are living in improvised tents, some of which are made of expensive Turkish carpets, others of quilts and smaller

rugs. We visited every quarter of Sparta and found conditions everywhere the same. After distributing about 70 liras to the most needy in Sparta and visiting our pastor, Rev. Mr. Hagopian, and looking after his needs, I left by carriage for Bourdour.

There had been heavy rains and the road which is usually good, was on this occasion exceedingly rough, the recent rains having washed great ditches across the road, and in many places the earthquake having opened wide crevices so that we found it necessary more than once to make long detours to avoid these cracks. Darkness overtook us and we found it necessary to walk in front of the carriage in order to keep on the road. In spite of all our precautions we managed to upset our carriage, and a little later to run into one of the large cracks made by the earthquake. These accidents delayed us about an hour and a half. We, however, reached Bourdour about 14 o'clock at night. There we were cordially entertained by the manager of the Oriental Carpet Company.

Bourdour is a city of about 26,000 inhabitants, 22,000 Turks, 3,400 Greeks and 1,200 Armenians. There are 18 mosques, 3 Orthodox churches, 1 Gregorian and 1 Protestant. As in Sparta, so in Bourdour, every one is living under tents, and a bed was prepared for us in one of these tents where we passed a very restful night, for we were very tired. The next day we visited the destroyed portions of the city. Mr. Smith the manager of the Oriental Carpet Co., accompanied us. We found the destruction even worse in Bourdour than in Sparta. The entire market including all the ovens, stores and ware houses had been shaken down. The streets were piled up with debris and in every street was a pile of broken wood, stone and tiles from the houses. In many of the streets the stench from the dead bodies which had not been removed from the ruins was unbearable. It was a pitiable sight to see the poor people digging in the ruins for their possessions. A young man pointed to a mass of debris, which had been his home and said, "My mother, father, one brother and two sisters were buried under these ruins; we got them out badly mutilated and buried them, and I am left alone."

So severe was the shock that great rents were made in the mountain side, some of these were three miles long and one metre wide. Near the lake shore, which I visited, the cracks were many and wide. The famous rose gardens, from which the attar of roses is made, lie along the shores of this lake. The lake itself is about 26 miles long and 9 miles wide. The earthquake seems to have been particularly severe near the lake, for about 200 deunüms of land had been broken off the shore and had dropped down about 15 metres, thus leaving a perpendicular cliff, where before there had been a level shore. This of course was a great loss to the owners of the land as they depended upon these gardens for their living. In the Turkish quarter of the city, which was built of mud brick with dirt and stone roofs, the destruction was by far the greatest. Acres of these houses had fallen flat, and as one stood and looked upon the mass of wreckage, one could not tell where one house began and another



ended. In this quarter of the city the loss of life was very great, first because the streets were very narrow, and people were killed by falling debris while trying to escape, secondly because the roofs were of dirt and were consequently heavy so that when they fell all who happened to be under them were killed outright.

We distributed about 7 liras in Bourdour, in money, and many old clothes, but good ones. The people are very poor and needy, and they seemed very thankful for all we did for them. We gave them from one to three octarakis (2 to 6 piastres) each. For the present the people are alright in tents, but when the rains, snow and cold come on, their condition will become miserable. There is apt to be much sickness and the doctors fear an epidemic of cholera or some similar disease.

Our mission Church and school is pretty badly shaken up, but fortunately the foundations are not injured.

Sincerely yours,

S. L. CALDWELL.

### THE CAUCASUS.

This name is in general given to the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian, including the great Caucasus range of mountains, 900 miles long, running northwest and southeast, and the plains north and south of the range, with a somewhat indefinite territory between the Black Sea and Mount Ararat. It includes perhaps 180,000 square miles of territory and over nine millions of inhabitants. Its surface is as varied as can perhaps be found in any similar strip of the world's surface, varying in height from the giant Elbruz Mt., 18,465 feet high, to the shores of the Caspian, which are 85 feet below the level of the Black Sea. Parts of the plains are most fertile and produce large crops of wheat and many horses and cattle; while other regions are dry steppes, with annual rainfall so scant as to be almost barren.

The peoples of the Caucasus include Cossacks, Circassians, Turkomans, Georgians, Tatars, Turks, Armenians and Lesghians, with representatives of several other families. But the largest single element is the Slavs, or real Russians, of whom there are over 3,000,000. The Tatars number 1,579,000; the Georgians 1,352,000; the Armenians 1,116,000; the Lesghians 600,000; the Iranians 315,000; the Osmanli Turks 139,000; the Greeks 100,000; the Kourds 99,000.

Agriculture and the breeding of livestock are the chief occupations of the majority of the people. Most of the cereals, grapes, tobacco, rice, cotton, and even tea, are grown; there is also considerable licorice exported, and a large quantity of fruit. But the great product of the region is mineral oil, which in the form of kerosene is exported by the millions of tons annually, from Batoum and Poti, most of it coming by pipe-lines from Baku, on the Caspian Sea. Other mineral products are copper, manganese and coal.

The main railroad lines are those from Batoum to Baku through Tiflis, with its connection from Tiflis to Erivan and Julfa (on the Persian frontier) and a branch to Kars; and

north of the great range, the railroad from Rostoff to Vladikavkaz, and thence eastward to Petrovsk on the Caspian and along the shore to Baku; this road has a branch through Ekaterinodar to Novorossiik. Over the mountains there are several passes, some of them of sublime grandeur, the chief one being the Georgian military road between Vladikavkaz and Tiflis.

The Caucasus Mountains have several extinct volcanic peaks, and in the Apsheron Peninsula near Baku there are a number of mud volcanoes still active. The neighboring town of Shemakha has been subject in recent years to severe and destructive earthquakes. Many mineral and hot springs are found on both slopes of the range. There are eighteen or twenty peaks in the range that are over 15,000 feet high.

We must go back to the era of mythology for our earliest references to the region of the Caucasus. Here Prometheus was said to have been bound; and here, in the valley of the Rion, near Poti, was Colchis, whither Jason and his hardy Argonauts sailed for the golden fleece. Alexander the Great, in 323 B. C., conquered the state of Georgia. Later in succession there appear as conquerors of portions of the territory the Armenians, Romans, Khazars, Huns, Avars and Mongols. In the 18th century the Russians under Peter the Great began to attempt the conquest of the land; but Derbend and Poti, captured by him from the Persians, reverted to them at his death. The Georgians owed allegiance to the Sultan at Constantinople; and this brought the Russians into conflict with the Turks, and in 1774 the treaty of Kütchük Kainardji placed the Georgian tribes under Russian protection. It was not until 1864, however, that Russia succeeded in completely subjugating the hardy Caucasian tribes; and then began a considerable migration of the dissatisfied Circassians for refuge into Turkish territory. During the War of 1877-78, the Circassians and Turks together tried to wrest back the Caucasus from the Russians, but unsuccessfully. Batoum, Kars and Ardahan were then added to the Russian dominions. Russian interference in their ecclesiastical matters angered and embittered the Armenians in that district some ten years ago; and later a bloody racial feud arose between the Armenians and Tatars at Baku and elsewhere, which brought about virtual civil war for two years, till both sides were exhausted.

### ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSUS.

Tarsus, Nov. 2, 1914.

Editor ORIENT:—

It is with sadness that we must record another death. On Oct. 29th while in the hills north of Tarsus, Aram Vosgeritchian, of Osmanieh, accidentally shot and mortally wounded himself. He lingered for two hours and then, before the doctor who had been summoned arrived, he passed away. The body was brought to Tarsus and on the following day services were held in the school and at the Gregorian cemetery.



Aram was a member of the Sub-Freshman class in College, 18 years of age, and had been in the school several years. Of a friendly disposition, kind, hard working, and sincere, he was popular among his mates to whom his sudden death has been a severe blow. We rejoice that he had sometime ago taken a definite stand for Christ, and his soul is in His keeping.

For two days the gloom of grief has hung over the student body, but for many it has been the means of drawing them to Christ. At the prayer meeting, held by the Y.M.C.A. on the evening after the funeral, the prayers and testimonies of the students showed how they had been drawn to a deeper consideration of spiritual things. Said one, "Our school is a large family, and one of our brothers has been taken from us. We must prepare ourselves to meet him."

The heartfelt sympathy of the faculty and student body is extended to the bereaved parents, brothers, and sisters who survive him.

Considering the difficulties of these times, the rapid increase in the enrollment is rather startling. At the beginning of the term not more than 100 students were expected, but the enrollment has steadily continued until last year's marks were reached. The total enrollment now is 225; in the College, 115, and in the Academy 110; of these, 140 are boarders. The number of Moslem students, 16, exceeds that of any previous year.

The government has been very kind, and has allowed our students and teachers to be exempt from military service as in previous years.

The College Y.M.C.A. has taken a strong hold on the men. The plan of a double membership, active and associate, has been adopted. Last week, at the end of the membership campaign, 120 students had applied, 35 of them for active membership.

The Sunday School has been reorganized under the leadership of the College pastor, Rev. Kevork Damlamian. In past years only the boarders attended but this year the city students have joined in heartily. Thus we have an attendance of almost 200 every Sunday. The collections are used to support a preacher in the little mountain village of Kozolouk. No class is larger than ten boys, and many of the upper classmen have volunteered to teach the younger boys.

We rejoice over the pleasant relations between faculty and students, and over friendliness and goodwill which make the school as it is often called, "a large Christian family."

P. E. N.

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

During these weeks of silence the College life has flowed on in quiet work and with few incidents worth recording. One of the pleasantest happenings has been a talk which Ambassador Morgenthau gave our students on Sunday, Dec. 6th, on the subject of "The Straight Road." Mr. Morgenthau's words and presence are always inspiring and helpful and every one felt the uplift of his earnest

address. Where a life is so full of strength and service as our Ambassador's, his words must needs be doubly impressive.

On Friday, Dec. 4th, Miss Silliman of the College Music Department gave a most delightful piano recital on the fine piano given the College by our Alumnae. Miss Silliman's rendering of Beethoven and Bach, of Brahms and Liszt, gave the greatest of pleasure to the audience gathered, which, though large, would have been much larger if the weather had been pleasant.

I. F. D.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

All persons wishing to leave Turkey, whether Ottoman subjects or foreigners, are required to secure, in addition to their passports, a certificate from the police headquarters. Such certificate will be given on presentation of a paper from the local police station nearest to the place of residence of the intending traveler.

The Committee of National Defence is preparing two million packages of good quality tobacco as a present to the soldiers in the German and Austrian armies. The Committee of Union and Progress will also send them two million cigarettes.

The treasury receipts for the month of June last have just been officially announced. They amounted to 209,879,608 piastres, or 69,136,388 piastres less than during the corresponding month of 1913. But for the first four months of the financial year, — March to June, — the diminution was only 50,244,901 piastres.

The Turks made prisoners by the Germans, who have been sent to this city were given an afternoon tea on Tuesday last, at which were also present several Senators and other Ottoman notables.

The local dailies announce that Ahmed Rustem Bey, Ottoman Ambassador to Washington, will leave on his return to his post within a fortnight.

### THE PROVINCES

Five years' exemption from land tax is to be granted to vineyards started in the Vilayet of Adrianople and the Sanjak of Chataldja, beginning with the first of March next.

The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture is making every effort for the extermination of the locusts in the



provinces of Aidin ( Smyrna ), Brousa and Diarbekir, by the destruction of their eggs.

The Turkish papers announce that the Kaiser has presented to the mausoleum of Saladin the Great at Damascus a valuable hanging lamp, a fine specimen of Turkish art.

The Governor-General of Smyrna is reported to be planning to open free soupkitchens for the poor in various parts of that city, for the support of which 400 liras per month will be collected from the rich inhabitants of Smyrna.

### OTHER LANDS.

The confidential communications of the Pope to the warring Powers, begging that hostilities be suspended at least for Christmas day, have unfortunately not been successful.

The eldest son of the German Chancellor has been severely wounded in battle and made prisoner by the Russians.

The Austrians have been forced to retire from Servia and evacuate Belgrade. The Austrian troops have suffered much from the long campaign, but their morale is said to be still excellent.

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### NOTICE OF DEATH.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of PERCY CHARLES LA FONTAINE, a British subject, which occurred at Bakou, Russia, on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1914. Having submitted to American Consular jurisdiction, the legal representatives and heirs of the said PERCY CHARLES LA FONTAINE and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of the said PERCY CHARLES LA FONTAINE be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of THE ORIENT, a weekly newspaper in said city of Constantinople, and once a week for three weeks in the JEUNE TURC, a daily newspaper in the same city.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 18th day of November, A. D. 1914. — G. BIE RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the United States Probate Court in Constantinople.

### NOTICE OF DEATH.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of KRIKOR GUMU-SHGUERDAN, a British subject, which occurred at Prinkipo, near Constantinople, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1914. Having submitted to American Consular jurisdiction, the legal representatives and heirs of the said KRIKOR GUMU-SHGUERDAN and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of the said KRIKOR GUMU-SHGUERDAN be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of THE ORIENT, a weekly newspaper in said city of Constantinople, and once a week for three weeks in the JEUNE TURC, a daily newspaper printed in the same city.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 18th day of November, A. D. 1914. — G. BIE RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the United States Probate Court in Constantinople.

### CITATION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Constantinople, Turkey, Holding Probate Court. — I, G. BIE RAVNDAL, Consul General of the United States of America and ex-officio Probate Judge, do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the Consular Court of the United States of America at Constantinople, Turkey, on the twenty first day of December, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Percy Charles La Fontaine, deceased, should not be granted unto Marguerite La Fontaine, his widow, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 18th day of November, A. D. 1914. — G. BIE RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the Consular Court of the United States of America in Constantinople.

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In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 18th day of November, A. D. 1914. — G. BIE RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the Consular Court of the United States of America in Constantinople.





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