

# The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 3

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, January, 20, 1915.

Price, One Piastre



## MUSIC AT MARDIN

Mandolin Club at the American High School, under the direction of Mr. Robbins Barstow.

## THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The official despatch of the 13th says:— "We have secured in the province of Azerbaijan a new and important success. Our troops with the cooperation of the Persians, who are participating in the holy war, are unremittingly advancing to deliver the country from the Russian yoke. Yesterday Tabriz and Salmas, the last two Russian bases in Azerbaijan, were occupied. The Russians, who had decided to defend themselves there stubbornly, evacuated these two places in confusion. A certain number of Meharists who formed part of the British army of occupation in Egypt, have again surrendered to our advance guard."

A despatch of the 15th says:— "Today the French submarine 'Saphir' tried to approach the Dardanelles entrance, but immediately sank. A part of the crew were made prisoners by us." This submarine is described as of 390 tons displacement and a submerged speed of 9 knots, carrying a crew of 23 men. Further details are given in the next day's despatch:— "It appears that it had intended to approach the entrance to the Dardanelles without showing itself, but it struck a mine and was destroyed by the explosion of the latter. Our motor-boats showed commendable zeal in using every effort to save the survivors of the sunken submarine." Another item given in the despatch of the 16th is this:—

"Our troops operating in the Caucasus have continued for some time to fight vigorously on the frontier against the Russians who have received important reinforcements."

The communication from the general staff on the 18th says:— "In the Caucasus our troops stubbornly defend their positions against the Russians who are attacking with superior forces. The effort of the enemy to turn the flank of one of our army corps has failed. An encounter has taken place west of Khoi between our cavalry and that of the enemy; the latter were repulsed, leaving behind some dead and wounded."

The following is yesterday's despatch from the general staff:— "On the Shatt-el-Arab, during a night attack on the English fortifications, the enemy was entirely taken by surprise and had approximately a hundred killed and wounded. In the vicinity of Korna, a squadron of the enemy's cavalry tried to surprise one of our infantry detachments. Its attack, although protected by the fire of a gunboat, was repulsed with heavy losses; the gunboat was also compelled to retire."

The correspondent of the Agence Ottomane at Tabriz sends the following account of the entry of the Ottoman troops into that Persian city:—

"Our troops entered Tabriz, which had been completely cleared of Russians, passing under a magnificent triumphal arch, amidst hearty applause and shouts of joy on the part

of the population. The people of the city and those under the jurisdiction of the Consulates of Germany, Austria and the United States, as well as all the personnel of these consulates, respectfully saluted the Ottoman and Persian flags as these were carried at the head of the column of troops. The ceremony organized for the welcome of our brave and victorious soldiers was most stirring and grand. Little girls of seven and eight years old presented bouquets of flowers to the commanders; and the spectacle was so moving that those present could not keep back their tears. The day after the entry of our troops into Tabriz, the Turkish, German and Austrian consulates in the city opened their doors with unaccustomed ceremony, and magnificent feasts were given in the consular mansions."

### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Winter weather appears to have cooled the ardor of the combatants only to the extent of stopping their operations where snowstorms were severe enough to blind them. The main feature of the week has been a furious attack by the German army on the French positions north of the Aisne river near Soissons, where the latter have been driven back slowly but steadily till they have practically retired from the whole right bank of the Aisne, leaving in German hands, according to the German figures, 5,200 prisoners, while the Germans assert that they have counted between 4,000 and 5,000 slain Allies in that quarter. They also took fourteen cannon and six mitrailleuses. It is represented as doubtful whether the French can retain Soissons, now that the heights north of the city are in the possession of the Germans. The French have been attacking determinedly near La Bassée, Arras, Albert, and over in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson, but except for some ground gained north of Arras, these attacks are said to have been repulsed. In Alsace snow has interfered with operations and nothing of moment is reported. It is however announced that all subjects of neutral states have been requested by the Germans to quit Upper Alsace by the 10th, which is today. British torpedo boats are reported to have bombarded and practically destroyed Westend-les-bains. A German official despatch says that in the four weeks since the French order was given for a general offensive movement, the French have lost in the process 26,000 killed and 17,960 prisoners, which, together with the ordinary proportion of wounded would bring up their total losses in the period to 150,000 men. General Joffre is stated to have retired 77 generals, putting younger men in their places; and the French are said to be training a new army of 250,000 men who are expected to be ready to take the field by the end of February.

German aeroplanes have been busy, flying over Paris, Nancy, Dunkerque and other places. It is said that an aeroplane raid on the 10th instant, when 16 aircraft appeared over Dunkerque, was intended for England, but the storm prevented their reaching the British coast. German submarines have twice or three times appeared near Dover, once

even getting into the harbor; but they were driven away by the shore batteries without being able to do any damage.

On the eastern front, Russian attacks in East Prussia near Gumbinnen and Loetzen have been repulsed; also those near Radzanow, in northern Poland, and along the Warka River, north and northeast of Plock. Along the Polish front there has been what is characterized as an ominous silence on the part of the Germans, who are supposed to be preparing for some great forward move there. Along the lower Nida river the Russians are pushing hard to drive the invaders back. In Galicia the Russians have been attacking vigorously the Austrians along the Dunajetz and south of Tarnow, but apparently with no very decisive results. The garrison of Cracow is reported to have been strengthened. As for Przemysl, the Austrians indignantly deny the Russian story that on Dec. 10th the garrison sent out envoys to parley with reference to surrender. The Austrian despatch says that as a large part of the besieging force has been withdrawn to strengthen other places, it may be some time before there is much word from that fortress. The last news was dated the 12th, when it was still holding out. In the valley of the Ung, in northern Hungary, the Russians are stated to have retired somewhat toward the Uszok Pass. An Italian Agency telegram from Vienna says that the Russian army in Galicia is suffering from cholera.

Another Italian Agency telegram from Rome says that the Archduke Eugene has now an army of 400,000 Austrians and Germans near the Servian frontier, with which he intends to attack simultaneously at several points, and turn the Servian flank. The Servians are, it is said, receiving war supplies daily from Russia, in river boats that come up the Danube. Severe snowstorms are reported from the region of the Danube river.

A despatch from Geneva says that a number of damaged cruisers and battleships are being repaired near Fiume.

Later reports from the German commanders in East Africa announce that the victory at Tanga over the British force that landed there was greater than at first reported. The Germans with 2,000 men attacked the British with 8,000 and the latter lost 3,000; a British transport was destroyed, and eight mitrailleuses were captured; and a British cruiser is reported as damaged.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 24th, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. H. S. Barnum, D. D.  
 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., Professor E. B. Watson, Ph. D.  
 4:30 p. m., Vesper Piano Recital by  
 Miss Sara B. Taylor.

### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**13th session, Jan. 16th.** At the opening of the session the death was announced of Arabzadé Mehmed Effendi, member from Sparta, and the Chamber expressed its condolences to the family. Several bills were referred to committees, among them one to add Lt. 3,000 on one count and Lt. 2,000 on another to the budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and another to add Lt. 3,200 to the budget of the Public Debt for experienced civil and religious officials. The budgets annexed to the general budget were then passed; that of the Hedjaz Railroad estimates receipts of Lt. 696,000 and expenditures of Lt. 686,567; that of the Savings Bank receipts of Lt. 24,498, and expenditures of 22,429; that of the Ottoman Navigation Society looks for receipts of Lt. 871,571, and expenses of Lt. 694,657. The last-named was passed by 98 votes, with 30 abstaining from voting. A bill was voted by acclamation authorizing the construction of a branch of the Hedjaz railroad from the branch now being built to Nablous, south through Palestine and into the Sinaiic peninsula, to be called the Egyptian branch. For this work the sum of Lt. 200,000 was authorized, to be taken from the Hedjaz Railroad budget. Another sum of Lt. 200,000 was voted to be distributed to the families of soldiers; another of Lt. 1,500 for the making of medals and decorations, and a third of Lt. 1485 for the purchase of motor-boats. The president reminded the deputies that a full house was desired at the next session for the discussion of the proposed Constitutional amendments.

In the Senate last Saturday, the proposed budget was referred to the finance committee; and a *tezkere* from the Grand Vizier was read regarding the resignation of Senators Batzaria and Tilkoff, both Macedonians. The bill for the destruction of locusts was passed through its second reading.

**14th session, Jan. 18th.** The amendments proposed to the Constitution were brought up, and in a session of two hours were all passed, under the urgency clause. His Imperial Highness the Heir Apparent was in attendance, as were the Grand Vizier and most of the members of the Cabinet. At the opening of the session the President announced that he had been informed by the president of the Committee of National Defense that Prince Abdul Kadir Effendi had promised to turn over to that organization the sum of one hundred liras each month from his own private purse, for the rest of his life. This announcement was greeted with applause. Before taking up the amendments to the Constitution it was ascertained that more than the required two-thirds of the members of the Chamber were present, there being 189 deputies there, which was twenty more than the necessary figure. The amendments proposed were to Articles 7, 43, and 102; there had been one proposed to Article 44 as well, but this was withdrawn. The first adds to the prerogatives of the Throne that of prolonging the session of Parliament, and specifies that any adjournment shall not exceed three months in length and cannot be renewed. This

was passed with two contrary votes, those of Vartkes Effendi of Erzroum and Kegham Effendi of Moush. The second proposed amendment changes the length of the parliamentary session from six months to four months. The commission explained that this was in order to make a better equilibrium between the powers of the executive and of the legislative. This was passed by the same vote, with the same two negative voters. The third proposition was to safeguard the passing of the budget each year by specifying that the adjourning or prorogation of Parliament shall not interfere with the application of the budget. The vote on this was exactly as in the other cases. The whole bill for amendment was then put and passed as a whole by 187 votes to one, Kegham Effendi abstaining.

In the Senate yesterday the new bill for municipal taxes fared rather badly, for the Senators, under the influence of the report of the Commission appointed to examine the affair, took the ground that the levying of *octroi* or toll dues by cities was unwise in principle. Several provisions were thus cut out of the bill, notably those imposing a tax on every animal slaughtered in the abattoirs of the cities, a tax on foodstuffs and beverages brought into cities. While there were those who wished to pass these provisions the majority were opposed to the system. The august body also put itself on record as opposed to the passing of provisional laws of this character, establishing city toll taxes.

### RUSSIA AND THE ARMENIANS.

The Ottoman Committee of Information sends out the following communication:—

"Since the Ottoman Government entered the lists, the Russian newspapers have not ceased to publish vague pieces of information, calculated to disturb public opinion, according to which the Armenians in general are furnishing all sorts of help to the Russian armies, and especially to the army of operations in the Caucasus; that, not content with enlisting as volunteers in the Russian regiments, they are organizing independent regiments, and are providing for all the expenses of these troops. Information of this sort has for some time been finding its echo in the press of western Europe.

"Our Armenian compatriots established in Turkey have always been noted for their faithfulness and for their attachment to the Ottoman Empire; and they occupy a remarkable position among all the Ottoman elements who rival one another in their zeal and their devotion to the emancipation of the common fatherland, and this has been demonstrated by palpable proofs. So that the publications of the Russian newspapers, reproduced in the British press, which seem to portray all the Armenians, without distinction of country or citizenship, as friends of Russia, have no other motive than to raise doubts in the minds of the Mohammedans in regard to their Armenian compatriots in Turkey."

### TABRIZ.

The news of the occupation by Ottoman troops of the chief city of the Persian province of Azerbaijan calls attention afresh to this interesting place. Tabriz lies at the base of some rather high mountains, about 38 miles east of the north end of Lake Urumiah, between fifty and fifty-five miles due east of the Turkish border, and ninety-four miles south of the nearest point of the Russian frontier. It is on the bank of the Adji Chai, or Bitter Stream, which empties into the lake. The city is about 4,500 feet above sea level, and is one of the healthiest towns in Persia. The population is nearly or quite 200,000, though at the end of the seventeenth century it is said to have been 550,000 according to the statement of the traveler Chardin. One reason for this diminution is the earthquakes which have several times devastated the town. In 858, 1042, 1721 and 1780 there were especially destructive ones, that in 1721 being reported to have claimed 70,000 victims, and that in 1780 40,000.

Another cause for the decline in prosperity of Tabriz has been the diverting of trade. It was formerly on the most important caravan routes toward the west; and it is still an important place in connection with the trade route to Trebizond. But the development of the Persian port of Resht, on the Caspian and of the railroad routes through Caucasus, both by Resht and Baku and by Julfa and Erivan, have brought loss to Tabriz. A good deal of commerce now goes by way of Baghdad, also; so that the consular reports show that while in 1867-73 the exports and imports through Tabriz averaged £ 593,830 and £ 1,226,660 respectively per annum, the average for the years 1893-99 were £ 212,880 and £ 544,530 respectively.

Tabriz is at the foot of the majestic cone of Sahend Mountain, 13,000 feet high, from which flow out streams of fresh water as well as many mineral springs which are used for medicinal purposes, and for baths. The name is said to mean *warm-flowing*, coming from the warm springs of the mountain. The local pronunciation of the name has given rise to the spelling Tauris, which must not be confused with the Chersonesus Taurica, celebrated by Euripides in his "Iphigenia in Tauris," which was the modern Crimea. There are not many remains of ancient date, owing to the earthquakes. The citadel, in the southwestern part of the city, is a huge mass of burnt brick, with thick walls and a tower 120 feet high. There are also ruins of the Mosque of Jihan Shah, called the Blue Mosque from its wonderful blue glazed tiles. The population of the city is largely Armenian and Turkish, with a fair number of Europeans; the Persian element is singularly small.

The missionary history of Tabriz may be said to begin with the brief residence there of Henry Martyn, while on his mission of presenting the Persian translation of the Scriptures to the Shah, in 1812. The salubrious climate of the city did him good, but his residence there was of only a few months. In the years between 1829 and 1837, the Basle mis-

sionaries of the Transcaucasian Mission occupied Tabriz intermittently; and after their withdrawal the Scotch missionary, Rev. William Glen, had his headquarters there and toured the entire region distributing Bibles. In 1873 the Presbyterian Church of America opened a station at Tabriz, which offered special inducements as the commercial centre for northeastern Persia and the residence of the Heir Apparent. Schools for boys and girls were begun there; and in 1881 a medical branch was added. The pioneer physician was Dr. G. W. Holmes, who, at the urgent request of the Persian Crown Prince, entered for some years his personal service, thus temporarily severing his connection with the mission. Dr. Mary Bradford arrived in 1888. The missionaries now connected with this station include Rev. Dr. S. G. Wilson, who recently came through a serious accident in America, Rev. F. N. Jessup, Rev. C. R. Pittman, Dr. Vanne-man, and Rev. R. M. Labaree, who has been transferred here from Urumia; also Miss Holliday, Mrs. Work and some other ladies.

### TO THE PEOPLES OF PALESTINE.

The Commander-in-chief of the fourth army corps has addressed the following proclamation to the population of Palestine:—

"Palestine is directly in the line of the operations of the Imperial army that has been entrusted with the task of emancipating Egypt with the help of the Almighty. The population of Palestine has therefore, to a greater extent than that of other regions, the duty of taking part in the defense of the fatherland and in the sacred *Jihad*.

"This duty includes the establishing and maintenance of cordial relations and indissoluble ties among all the Ottoman elements. The least act that might cause injury to such amicable relations will be severely punished. I therefore order the Mohammedan races, who form the majority, to make proof of their patriotic sentiments by cordial relations with the Israelite and Christian elements of the population. The subjects of our allies and those of friendly and neutral States, who are living in Palestine, are our respected guests. At a time when we are engaged in a life-and-death struggle, we are under obligation to manifest as regards these persons a better attitude than ever. Character shows itself most clearly of all in grave and difficult crises; and since it is to our national interests to secure the friendship and sympathy of the races of the country, we can secure this end only by conduct such as this. The goods, the life, the honor, and especially the individual rights of the subjects of the States at war with us are also under the guarantee of our national honor. I therefore shall not allow the least aggression against these either. I call the attention of the whole population of Palestine to this proclamation. May God give success to Islam."

### 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. JANUARY 20, 1915.

### EDITORIAL.

Read over again, if you have already read it, the proclamation quoted today from the Commander of the Fourth Army Corps to the peoples of Palestine. It represents the theory of the modern *Jihad*, as already explained in official documents issued at the Capital, and it will be a revelation to many critics of Islam. If all the elements of not only Palestine but the whole Ottoman Empire will take this proclamation to heart, and carry it out to the letter, the fears of a large section of Europe and America will prove baseless. Many have had the idea that the proclamation of the Holy War meant, if not the extinction of all the Christians, at least the butchery of all who belonged to the races or governments with whom Turkey is at war. Not only does such a document disprove this expectation, but the actual trend of affairs shows the same. There are still, after two and one-half months of Holy War quite a number of subjects of the belligerent powers living quietly in various parts of this Empire; and we have yet to hear of a single case of any non-combatant being killed as a consequence of the declaration of the *Jihad*. There is a proverb about giving even the most respected citizen of the nether world his due; and we trust that people will be willing to take into consideration such proclamations as the one we quote, in forming their estimate of the Moslem mind of today.

If you have not already done so, think of how valuable to your friend in America would be the weekly perusal of news from Turkey direct, and send in a year's subscription for him or her to THE ORIENT. It will give them a new and more intelligent interest in your affairs in this country, and will prove an added bond of union between them and the work you represent in the Ottoman Empire. If a year seems too long and uncertain a time to you, make it six months. We need your help in increasing the circulation of this paper.

For the past three years and more there has existed in Constantinople a committee representing the Evangelical churches of the city and the American mission, and entrusted with the care of the destitute Protestant Armenians who from time to time have found their way to the capital or are overtaken while here by the misfortunes that have deprived them of their means of livelihood. It has been the purpose of this committee, and of the bodies it represents, to relieve as far as possible such distress; and to this end it has sought employment for the needy in every possible case, has provided a part of the traveling expenses back to their homes for quite a number of the stranded, and has in certain cases given temporary financial relief to those for whom work could not be found. It has also secured accommodation in hospitals for quite a number of sick, and has occasionally assisted in meeting the charges for rent for the utterly poor. But the funds at the disposal of this organization have always proved inadequate for the meeting of all needy and deserving cases, and this is especially true this year. Many pitiful cases have been turned off, or most inadequately met, because of lack of resources. While the number of sufferers is naturally greater than in peaceful times, and the living expenses of such are increased, the Evangelical churches are not as well able as formerly to place funds in the hands of this committee. This is not the place nor the occasion for making an appeal to our readers for additional funds. What we desire to ask now is that our friends in the interior of the Empire cooperate with us in dissuading persons without sufficient means from coming to the capital in search of work. Especially is this unfortunate when the persons coming here have no trade to fall back on. Unskilled labor is a drug on the market; and with living expenses much higher than ordinary such people are liable to extreme suffering if they come here. Despite the hardship they may anticipate by staying at home, they can be convinced probably that they will undergo still greater risks by coming to the capital now. Our friends will do them and us a great service if they will persuade them to remain where they are rather than run such risks.

### THE OTTOMAN SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The Turkish daily *Servet-i-Fünoun* publishes the report of the special commission appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, Mines and Forests, which was to study the best method of improving the work of the High School of Commerce. The report, which was drawn up by Ahmed Ihsan Bey, has been approved by the Ministry, and the commission has been requested to continue its good work by drawing up a suitable program.

The commission in its report says that in spite of all its efforts to reform the commercial school it has not received the encouragement it had hoped for, the reason lies in the fact that people, and especially the Turks and other Moslems have not overcome their habitual indifference towards the mercantile life, but usually consider the one way of earning

a living for themselves to be to secure some appointment to an official position; while the youth of the other races are as a rule given to commercial and industrial pursuits. Encouraged by their abilities in the commercial world, these latter show great zeal in economic careers, having besides had special preparation for such in their own schools. The Turkish and other Mohammedan youth, on the other hand have not such encouragement in the atmosphere in which they live. Their parents think of a commercial life as beset with insurmountable difficulties for those who choose it as a career, and prefer that their sons be in a position to draw a salary just as soon as they leave school.

Such prejudices have prevented the Commercial School from having more than a handful of students, even after twenty years of existence. Nor have the reforms introduced four years ago into its program of studies been such as to change the feeling of the public toward it. This has led the Commission to recommend and to adopt as the basis of its proposal of reforms, the necessity of taking such steps as will fit the habits of thinking of the Moslem community. Toward this end the Government should,— so thinks the Commission,— guarantee the admission of the graduates of the School of Commerce to financial and industrial establishments and societies carrying on public works, in preference to other candidates. Their relatives will thus be sure that these young men will draw a salary for a time, even if they do not ultimately choose commerce as a career. The implanting of this assurance in the hearts of parents is the surest method of securing public favor for the commercial school. On the other hand, the pupils when they leave this school must have secured an education broad enough so that they may prove more useful in the establishments to which they shall be admitted, than other young men.

To this end the Commission makes seven propositions:

- 1) The School of Commerce shall be divided into two sections, both under the same administration; the lower section to include a course of three years, and the higher section one of two years. Diplomas to be given to those completing each of these courses.
- 2) The lesson periods of each day to be increased to six.
- 3) Admission to the School of Commerce to be by competition, even if the applicant has a diploma from another school.
- 4) Special attention shall be given to the acquisition by all the pupils of the lower section, of a perfect knowledge of French, which is at present the most important commercial language of the country. The pupils must secure a correct style in correspondence, conversation and book-keeping in French.
- 5) The pupils shall also learn German, which, says the report, will certainly become in a few years the foremost commercial language. In every case, of the thirty-six hours of lessons per week, twelve shall be given to the study of French and German. Certain lessons, such as book-keeping, practical business, commercial geography, etc., shall be taught in French in the upper class of the lower section. In like

manner, certain lessons shall be taught in German during the last year of the upper section.

6) The program of the school shall be elaborated with a special preference for practical subjects, without spending too much time on theory.

The seventh recommendation is in reference to the admission of the graduates of the school into financial and industrial establishments.

### CHANGE IN AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Last Wednesday the resignation was announced of Count Leopold Berchtold, who has been Minister of the Imperial Household and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet since February of 1912. The reason given is that of ill health, and it is said that he wished long ago to resign but was persuaded to hold on a little longer. In accepting his withdrawal and appointing his successor, the autograph letter of Emperor Francis Joseph expresses the highest admiration for the way in which he has carried out the duties of his office, and as a parting honor confers on Count Berchtold the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen in brilliants. He was already the bearer of the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold in brilliants, an honor bestowed on him in part because of his successful management of the problem of the peaceful annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Count Berchtold was born in 1863, and is therefore hardly more than fifty. After acting for some years in the civil government of Brünn, in Moravia, he was sent in 1894 to Paris as secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. From this post he was transferred in 1899 to London, where he occupied successive positions until 1903 when he went to St. Petersburg. In 1906 he received the grade of Ambassador. Twice he begged to be relieved of his duties and allowed to retire, but each time after a brief rest he was again sent to the Russian capital. It was only on the death of the Count Aehrenthal, Feb. 17th, 1912, that Count Berchtold was summoned away from there, to become successor to the late Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Countess Berchtold is a Hungarian; and Count Leopold preferred to be reckoned as such, though his family had connections with both Austria and Hungary. And he has decided that one of his sons should be a Hungarian and the other an Austrian.

Regarding the causes for his resignation at this critical time, the Turkish daily *Touran* says:

"The resignation of Count Berchtold may in fact be due to personal reasons, but it is not improbable that certain political events may have had their part in influencing the decision. In any case the resignation of the Count can not bring about a change of face in the policy of Austria. His withdrawal from the ministry of foreign affairs may facilitate and urge on the development of certain incidents; and this makes us hope that happy results will follow for our ally. There is much to be said on these essential points. For in-

stance, it is said that the Count had not the constitution needed to stand the weariness of the active life he has led for three years, and that future events will demand the presence of a man of stronger character and greater energy at the head of the ministry of foreign affairs. So that the view that this resignation is brought about by both political and private causes is the prevailing one. And in fact, however strong they may have been, simply personal motives could not have constituted so strong a force as to compel Count Berchtold to withdraw from power at such a moment; for Austria is now traveling the road marked out by him, so that it should have been a matter of conscience for him to have guided her in it till she attained the desired end. And as it is unthinkable that he should allow personal interests to prevent his obeying the voice of conscience, it cannot be doubted that his resignation is caused by a desire to facilitate the free development of certain currents in favor of Austria, or in other words, that it is due to political motives."

Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed as the new Minister of Foreign Affairs Baron Stephen von Burian, a Hungarian and an intimate friend of Count Tisza.

### HELP FOR FAMILIES OF WAR VICTIMS.

There has recently been organized a strong association for the purpose of securing and distributing aid to the families of soldiers who fall during this war. At various points in the city, kitchens are to be established, to furnish food to the destitute widows and orphans, and these families will also be given clothing as far as possible. This is an association of women, under the presidency of the wife of Djambolat Bey, Director-general of Public Safety, and the daughters of General Liman von Sanders Pasha. Among the other members are Mme Weber Pasha, Mme Preg Bey, Mme Bedri Bey, wife of the Prefect of Police, Mme Hikmet Bey, wife of the Director of the Press Bureau, and the wives of Tefvik Omer Bey, Selim Sirri Bey, Arif Bey, Suad Bey, Mehmed Ali Bey, Zeki Bey, Rifaat Bey, etc. Those entitled to solicit funds for this enterprise will be given certificates from the *imam* or the *moukhtar* of their respective quarters. For the present the distributions will be only on Thursdays.

On Wednesday last His Majesty the Sultan was pleased to receive a delegation representing this benevolent association, in the Imperial harem. The deputation consisted of Mlle von Sanders, Mme Bedri Bey, and Mme Mehmed Ali Bey. After listening to the object of the organization, His Majesty made a donation for this purpose of one hundred liras. The first Kadun Effendi (wife of the Sultan) and the second Kadun Effendi also subscribed fifty liras each.

The first distribution took place on Thursday, when more than five hundred persons received rations of food and clothing. This distribution is provisionally being effected from the home of Djambolat Bey. The organization appeals for gifts of clothing, new or used, from the population of the city.

### CONCERNING THE KING OF ALBANIA.

The Italian journal *L'Italie* of Rome has received and published the following letter from the secretary of the King of Albania, which is of great interest as showing the attitude taken now by the latter toward his country:—

24 November, 1914.

To the Director of the journal *L'Italie*, Rome.

Sir:—

With reference to various comments in the press, I have the honor to make to you the following declaration:

Many Italian papers have commented severely on the action of the King of Albania in joining the army, and have considered it as a renunciation of his throne.

Albania being in fact the creation of the Triple Alliance it is on the lot of the Austro-Hungarian and German armies that its future political existence depends. Not only the Head of the State, but every Albanian citizen, without distinction of religion, should feel compelled to fight on their side, in recognition of the liberators of Albania.

If any one speaks of the violation of the neutrality of Albania, this has never existed except on paper in the protocol of the London Conference. Greece, by her non-evacuation of Epirus, had already violated from the time of the arrival of the Sovereign all the treaties and diplomatic acts of the Great Powers. This violation had even had the approval of the European Cabinets, since it ended with the "Corfu Arrangement."

It is an error to use the expression Prince of Wied as his former name, and not king of Albania; for the former is merely the title he was known by, in place of Count of Kruja or one of the other names to which he was entitled, while the King is known in the German army by this name. It is truly his "nom de guerre." Consequently the rumor spread regarding his renouncing his throne is altogether absurd. In his proclamation "To the Albanians," under date of September 3, he says to them.

"I have therefore decided, in order not to leave unattained the work to which I desire to consecrate my powers and my life, that it will be best for me to go to the West for some time. But be assured that, from afar just as when near by, I shall have no other thought but to labor for the prosperity of our chivalrous fatherland Albania."

The King is at present on the battlefield, but his spirit lives constantly in Albania. And what the inhabitants of Chiak, Kavaia and Tirana demand today is the return of their lawful Sovereign.

(Signed) PIETER KAKARRIQI  
Secretary of the Marshalship  
of the Court of Albania

Professor C. E. Estes of Robert College started on Wednesday last on the Dede Aghadj train to go Italy, expecting to return for the opening of the second semester.

## LOVE'S INTOLERANCE.

There is in the character of Scripture doctrine a feature which is in its own way impressive and instructive, that feature which may be described as its exhibition of love's intolerance. It may be traced through nearly all parts of the Bible, and to it is very largely due the peculiar strength with which the character of its teaching impresses the reader. Not unfrequently that strength has been mistaken for harshness; but if this feature be steadily regarded, it is seen to glow with only a benign intensity, and the harsh aspect softens into gentler lines.

For it is *love's* intolerance. Hate and fanaticism cannot be permitted the sole and perverted use of that mighty force. There is a noble intolerance. If that of the bigot's corroded heart clothes itself in mail and unsheathes the sword, the intolerance of love is that of infinite tenderness, though the very unconquerableness of its yearnings may compel it to sternness.

Love's intolerance is but the essential accompaniment of its eager graciousness. As the engineer builds his road across the morass or along the precipice, making it broad and smooth for the traveller, yet hedges it in with parapet and fence, so with love. Within the bounds of safety it leaps forth to lavish itself on the object of its passion in unstinted bestowal; but, let these bounds be approached, then, just because it is a passion, love warns aside with the vehemence of prohibition, and bars the path with its flaming, ever turning sword of resistance.

This intolerance of love shows itself in Scripture in two ways, though with a single aim.

In the first case it almost disguises itself under an apparently self-centred concern for the glory of God. "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." Such is the clear, terse, uncompromising prohibition that stands at the parting of the ways between Egypt and Canaan; and from it there is never any letting down. "The fool hath said in his heart - 'There is no God.'" "I am the Lord; and there is none else." "To whom then will ye liken me or shall I be equal?" "All the gods of the nations are idols; but the Lord made the heavens." And then the angelic tribute - "Who shall not fear Thee, oh Lord, and glorify Thy name? for Thou *only* art holy." How small, how meanly human such words would be if they were the utterance of boasting or jealousy, or were the expected homage of flatterers! But it is love that speaks them, not jealousy. It is the love that sees the poor human heart denying its God and wandering in sunless gloom, - that sees it rearing altar and throne to wealth or power or learning or any of the hundred delectables which, if they attempt to drive the heart's chariot of life, must wreck it midway, - it is the love that sees the heart grossening and deadening as it stoops to embrace the unworthy, - it is this love that seeks to avert the ruin by setting its own incomparable claims as a barrier full across the path. It yields nothing, it compromises nothing; for it is love, and it "seeketh not its own." It is seeking the welfare of that

heart; and in its strong determination to win, it resolutely blots out from the horizon of that heart's hope every other luminary to which it might lift its eyes. It is love's intolerance.

The second way in which this shows itself in Scripture concerns "the way." The human heart has at length been barred off from all other gods, shut up to the one Supreme Good; but, "deceitful, as it is, above all things," it can still ruin itself in another manner. It may refuse the "new and living way" opened for it. Other ways please it more. Why not engage to leap the chasm of sin, and ascend the slopes of heaven without more ado? Why not bridge it with Cain's basket of fruits and an acknowledgment of God's bountiful providence? Why not trust the plank of self-reform, or the broader one of the mercy of God, or find a way alongside the faultless example of Christ? Why not, if a cross must be the path, lay over the chasm each his own cross, and make the ascent of Zion with the bleeding feet and torn hands of self-sacrifice? Why not go in, as invited, to the wedding feast, confident that the demand after "the garment" will not be pressed? These and a thousand other suggestions rise before the heart as it seeks to escape the road to that shining light and that wicket-gate and that cross-crowned hill beyond. But the divine love is alert. "I am the way . . . no man cometh unto the Father but by me." "All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers." "Ye must be born again." "Without faith it is impossible to please Him." "There is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain: ye are yet in your sins." "Without shedding of blood there is no remission of sins." "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." "He that hath not the Son of God hath not life." "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." "And there shall in no wise enter in any . . . but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life." Why this reiterated and uncompromising exclusiveness? Surely not lest the wonder of Calvary and the glory of the Lamb should be in danger of suffering by comparison! No indeed; but rather that at every turn of the channel that leads into the harbor there might be buoyed beacon after beacon to warn the voyager of the rocks and sands and mines and sunken wrecks that lie outside, where his destruction would be certain. One beacon less, one beacon anchored too slackly in its place, and hundreds might go to death. Love can yield nothing there, can compromise nothing, for it is seeking not its own, but theirs. To be less unbending would be to cease to be love. When lives are in the issue, the hand that directs must be as a rock. It is love's intolerance.

It may be that in that great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, it will be shown that much of the unyielding battling in the past over Scripture doctrine, so lightly flouted as bigotry, has been the honest attempt of faithful souls, but weak with human frailty, to act true to that principle. But this at least is sure, that to break down



barriers which God's love has erected is neither tolerance nor broadmindedness. Rather it is a specious folly which cuts the nerve of action, and leaves those more free to stray than ever who are already out of the way.

Scripture knows nothing of Parliaments of Religions. It takes too high and exclusive ground for that. It warns the angels of the churches to hold fast the name of Christ and to confess His faith: for all the rest, it only knows that, seduced by false teachers, they are out of the way, and must be brought back. The words of Peter, to which some would appeal,—"In every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him," may be freely granted to all who, like the apostle, preach to such Corneliuses the risen Savior, and lead them to the twofold baptism of the Holy Spirit and of water. It was that he might be so led that Cornelius received his vision, and Peter also; and the praying, alms-giving, righteous centurion realized as much his need of the leading as the apostle did his supreme duty to give it him.

The strength of the Bible must be the strength of the Christian worker,— the strait gate and the narrow way. It is the strength given by the intolerance of love.

R. T.

### SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

On Wednesday last, Jan. 13th, there occurred one of the severest shocks of earthquake that have been felt in the mainland of Italy in many a day. That land of shocks has once again been called on to mourn the death of thousands of its sons and daughters. The region devastated this time is that of the Abruzzi, east and northeast of Rome, the centre of the seismic disturbance apparently being near the town of Avezzano, which was completely destroyed, less than one thousand of its eleven thousand inhabitants escaping, and many of these injured. Over to the Adriatic coast, and as far south as Caserta, near Naples, the damage extended, and Rome itself did not escape. At the moment of the earthquake the Pope was in the library of the Vatican; there a little damage was done. Some 150 panes of glass in St. Peter's were broken, and one cupola slightly cracked.

King Victor Emmanuel immediately left in his automobile to visit the scenes of disaster; and his presence cheered the survivors in their pitiful condition. The next day there was a second shock, but not so strong. Other shocks have followed, doing slight additional damage. The total number of lives lost is estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000. The loss of life in the Messina earthquake of 1908 was estimated at 77,000.

### ENGLAND AND ISLAM.

The Ottoman Committee of Information has issued the following statement:

"Proclamations have been published in Zanzibar and in other Mohammedan centres of Africa, just as they were in

India, in the name of the Moslem population, expressing their faithful attachment to England; and these have been sent to the newspapers of Europe and America.

"According to information received at the seat of the Caliphate, the English have had recourse, for the publication of these proclamations, to the services of certain persons who get their living through friendship with the English functionaries in the colonies, or who are under threat of exile or punishment. Furthermore, even the forms of expression of these proclamations, which are everywhere worded in the same way, prove that these all have a common origin, that is to say, that they have been prepared by order of the English.

"It is especially in the Egyptian Soudan that they have desired to spread proclamations of this sort. Wingate Pasha, or rather Sir Reginald Wingate, has been using his rank as Commander, which he acquired in Egypt and in the Soudan for his actions in the name of the Ottoman Empire and of the Khedive, for the purpose of consolidating the English domination and to that end deceiving the Mohammedan population, and since the commencement of the European war he has visited all the cities of Egypt and the Soudan to propagate sentiments unfavorable to the Ottoman Empire."

The statement goes on to say that the calumnious assertions of this gentleman and of other Englishmen are producing an effect contrary to that which they had expected.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

The nomination of Mgr. Ilias as Patriarch of the Maronites has just been sanctioned by firman.

The announcement has been made that henceforth in place of the word *Costantinié*, on the coins of the empire, indicating that they were struck at Constantinople, there will be used the name *Dar-ül-Khilafet-ül-Allié*, or Seat of the High Caliphate. The new coins are stated to be in course of preparation.

Vice-Admiral Suchon gave a dinner last week at which were present General Salih Pasha, First Aide-de-camp of His Majesty, the Prefect of the City, the Prefect of Police, the Prefect of the Port, and several others.

A second German Red Cross mission has arrived in this city, under the presidency of Baron von Hochberg, who was on Monday presented to the Sultan.

An understanding has been reached between the Prefecture of the City and the Tramway Company for the construction of a new trolley line from Tatavla to Azab Kapou, by way of the Kassim Pasha valley. This will open up another large section of the Pera side of the city.

Major von Laffert, former military attaché of the German Embassy, has been awarded the third class of the *Osmanié*.

The Ottoman Red Crescent reports gifts from the first Kadun Effendi (wife of the Sultan) and the second Kadun Effendi of forty liras each; from the third Kadun Effendi of five liras; and from Princesses Nadidjé Sultan and Behié Sultan of twenty liras each.

#### NOTES.

The marriage of Mr. Vincent D. Tompkins of Robert College and Mrs. Ethel Frost, daughter of Mrs. Frewen of Robert College, was celebrated on Thursday afternoon last, in Albert Long Hall, and was followed by a reception in Henrietta Washburn Hall. President Gates officiated at the ceremony; and Miss D'Alleggio was the maid of honor, and Mr. Drake the best man. The bride was given away by her grandfather, Mr. Streater of the Bible House staff. Over a hundred invited guests were present. The reception afterward was most successful from every point of view. The bridal couple left by motor car later on amid showers of confetti.

Miss L. F. Dodd, Litt. D., of Constantinople College, who left week before last for Konia, to spend the holidays with her brother there, returned here yesterday.

#### THE PROVINCES

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Levon Sewny, of Sivas, from typhus fever two weeks ago near Tortoum, north of Erzurum. His wife and Miss Graffam of Sivas were with him at the time. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved wife and parents.

The Committee of National Defense has donated to the third army corps forty wagons for the transport of wounded soldiers.

The vilayet of Konia has decided to establish a model farm, to belong to the Evkaf Administration, whereon to apply the latest agricultural methods.

#### OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Ghennadieff of Bulgaria has gone way to Rome, and it is said that his visit is with the purpose of furthering the entente between Bulgaria, Roumania and Italy.

It is persistently rumored here that a revolutionary propaganda has broken out in the Russian Black Sea squadron, and that 57 marines have in consequence been sentenced to prison.

Telephone communication between Salonica and Athens has been established and opened to the general public.

The Queen of Spain is reported to be suffering from scarlatina.

The death is announced of General Stoessel, the heroic defender of Port Arthur.

Very heavy rains are reported as having fallen in England, doing great damage to agriculture and also damaging Salisbury Cathedral.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has passed over to the city of Coburg his villa there for the use of the wounded soldiers.

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