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REV. GEORGE P. KNAPP.

News has been received by telegram of the death of Rev. George P. Knapp, of the Bitlis station, at Diarbekir last week.

Mr. Knapp was the son of the late Rev. George C. Knapp, also of Bitlis, and came out as a missionary in 1890, after his marriage with Miss Anna J. Hunt of Barre, Mass., who survives him with two children. Mr. Knapp did a great deal of touring, and his mastery of the languages was very complete, giving him a close touch with the people. After a visit to the United States, Mr. Knapp returned to Bitlis, where since the death of Miss Charlotte Ely, he has been the senior missionary. His death comes as a great loss to the missionary work. Mrs. Knapp has for several years been in America in connection with the education of the children.

TRUE PRAYER.

In a sermon preached at Robert College last Sunday morning, from the text Matt. 26: 41, President Bliss of Beirut said in part:—

The two words, Watch and Pray, sum up the perfectly balanced modern life. We often hear efficiency, alertness, resourcefulness, spoken of; we hear less of devotion, worship, prayer. Jesus characteristically uses the two together. The Christian life ought to be life raised to the *nth* power all around; but it can be so only when watchfulness is united with prayer. Luther was a busy man; but the busier he was, the more time he devoted to prayer. The same is seen in the life of Paul, and of our Lord.

We will leave aside "Efficiency," of which we hear so much six days in the week, and think of Prayer. In our public worship prayer and the reading of God's word are often spoken of as the "preliminary exercises." What? Are we waiting to hear a *man* speak? In some of the best families, family worship is absolutely unknown to the children. Yet we should be moved to prayer by any and all summonses to prayer.

It is a crude conception of prayer that limits it to asking for things, and it leads some to give up praying when they don't get them. But our letters are not confined to requests; nor are our conversations with friends. Our talk with an artist, with a musician, our communion with music, impels us to know more of music. Petition forms a large and legitimate part of prayer, but not the only part.

Another mistake is in thinking that prayer is not answered because we do not get what we ask for. After President Garfield had been shot and so many prayers had been offered for his recovery, he died. Two girls were talking this over, and one said: "Didn't you pray that Garfield's life should be spared? Then why didn't God answer our prayers?" The other replied: "He did; only you know God sometimes answers Yes, and sometimes No." Our petitions are all answered: but at times God must say No, just because He wants to help us. Pascal, in a moment of darkness, wondered if there were a God, till the answer came to his soul: "My child, thou wouldest not be seeking Me if I had not already found thee." Think of the Omnipotent and Omniscient God as our Father. I myself now have sweet communion with my venerable parents; but I do not now ask them for things

Prayer thus becomes talking with God, and fellowship with Him. As we sit by our beloved, often without speaking we enjoy communion with him. Do we know God in that way? Prayer then becomes the life we breathe.

Among the questions often asked about prayer are :

1. Does prayer change God? Of course it does. I defy any teacher to treat two students alike, one of whom resists all entrance into his mind, and closes his heart, while the other is eager for learning. It gives a thrill to the teacher's heart when he meets such; he can give out more because there is the reservoir. Shut down all the curtains, and God's sunshine is limited to that extent. My praying enlarges the scope of God's action.

2. Shall I pray for persons far away? How do they know I am praying? In the face of the marvelous modern discoveries in psychic power, he is very bold who limits the power of prayer. Certainly we may pray that God's power may be shown anywhere.

3. Shall I pray for things? Yes, if they are realities. Feel that you are in your Father's home, and share all matters with Him.

George Adam Smith once said in Beirut:—"Prayer puts a man at man at his very best." If one is not in a mood to pray, he has no right to complain of others, or to quarrel with them. The fault is his own.

Tholuck's pupils once wanted to know how he prayed personally; so they came to his window at night. But all they heard was:—"Dear Lord, we understand one another; Good night." There was the ideal relation. We know that God understands us; do we understand Him? Prayer will help us to do so.

THE LATE TEVFIK FIKRET BEY.

Tevfik Fikret Bey, the celebrated Turkish poet and man of letters, who for some 15 years has been Professor of Turkish at Robert College, died at Roumeli Hissar on Thursday last, after a long illness. The burial was at Eyoub, and the Robert College faculty attended in a body. Fikret Bey was one of the ablest as well as the most patriotic of Ottoman contemporary writers, and his poems are very popular and elevating. He was forty-six years old, and leaves a widow and one son.

The faculty of Robert College has taken the following action with respect to their loss:—

In view of the death of Tevfik Fikret Bey, the distinguished poet who has been for fifteen years Professor of the Turkish Language and Literature in Robert College, the Faculty of this College desires to express its appreciation of his distinguished services to the College and of his noble character, and their deep sympathy with his family in the sore bereavement that has fallen upon them.

Fikret Bey was a teacher of rare skill. He had a fine sense of what constitutes a true education, and he had a rare

power of inspiring his pupils with the purest and loftiest ideals. Every one who has been a pupil of this great teacher will mourn his loss and will feel himself called anew to realize in his own life the ideals presented to him by his master.

As an associate with us in the work of Robert College Fikret Bey never hesitated to criticize anything in the administration or policy of the College which he did not approve, and we profited greatly from his criticisms. He was a wise counselor and most loyal and devoted to his friends. His aim and purpose was to prepare good men who should serve well both God and their fellowmen.

In his death our College has suffered a very great loss. We feel ourselves partakers in the grief of his bereaved family. We congratulate his nation that they have enjoyed the labors and the writings of such a noble and distinguished son and we unite with them in their sorrow for his premature death.

In behalf of the Faculty of Robert College,

C. F. GATES,

President.

We quote an editorial in the *Hilal* as giving the impression produced by this loss on the mind of his Turkish friends:—

The whole Turkish press is unanimous in recognizing in the person of the lamented Tevfik Fikret Bey the indisputable master of modern Turkish poetry and literature. The works of Tevfik Fikret Bey constitute veritable literary monuments of an incomparable value from the artistic point of view. He is rightly considered as one of the creators of the literary movement that began to be felt about 1894 and which has contributed largely to the perfecting of the Turkish language, poetry and thought.

Tevfik Fikret Bey is distinguished by his clear, pure and harmonious style, the elevation of his thought, the depth of his ideas, and especially by his very refined artistic sense. His artistic faculties, to which we owe works that have been epoch-making in our literature, were seen also in the realm of painting. Fikret was not only an incomparable poet, he was also a talented painter. His whole life was consecrated to art. The very refined poet, Djenab Shehabeddin Bey, says of Fikret:—"As a man he is as lovable as are his poetic works; he is sweet and affable, virtuous and modest. His movements are slow, like those of one seeking inspiration. His look is full of deep sorrow. He takes no interest in conversation that does not turn on the fine arts. If he has to be present at such times, he cannot help showing signs of weariness and ennui. But when the conversation turns to literature or painting his eyes shine, and he begins enthusiastically to develop his own ideas and principles."

Fikret was also a very deep thinker. More than one of his literary works is full of a philosophical spirit that sets off the affairs and topics of this lower world from an altogether individual angle, in sad and melancholy colors. Sadness and melancholy are the chief traits of all his literary production.

The joys of life were almost entirely stranger to him. He sang only of death, of sorrow, and of whatever makes the human heart tender.

Another characteristic trait of his writings is their humanism. His ideas and sentiments are not limited to a narrow circle; his thoughts know no limitations; he sees humanity at its widest extent.

He lived always above his environment, in his private and public life, and was never willing to yield to the demands of the Hamidian regime, nor adapt himself to the circumstances of the moment. His dignity and his legitimate pride were splendid, as one of his most intimate friends has said. Even in the days of the darkest tyranny Fikret preserved his liberal principles and his dignified manner.

After the proclamation of the Constitution Fikret Bey, who, in spite of the humanistic character of his literary and artistic work, was always an ardent patriot, began to take part in public life. He was one of the three founders of the *Tanin*. He had, however, to retire shortly after from journalism, as his idealistic spirit and his excessively sensitive heart were not made to accommodate themselves to the demands of every-day life and to that continuous strife that is required in starting any such enterprise.

Fikret Bey published three volumes of poetry, which may be said to mark three different periods of his style. His first work, and his most noted, is the "Roubab-i-Shikesté," or "The Broken Lute." On this book his fame is founded. The second collection, "Haloukun Defteri," or "Halouk's Notebook," is no less beautiful than the first, but there is a great difference in style, the second being simpler, while the choice of subjects comes a little nearer to real life. A few months before his death he published his "Shermin," a collection of poems for children. In this the artist of the other two is again seen, but he speaks in an entirely different world, the world of tenderness and innocence.

Turkish literature may develop, and give birth to new schools, but in any case the name and work of Fikret will always shine bright in the Turkish intellectual firmament.

THE CITY'S FUEL SUPPLY.

One of our contemporaries publishes an interview with the Prefect of the city, in which Ismet Bey gives assurances regarding the supply of wood, coal and petroleum for Constantinople. To quote part of his statements:—

The capital has always been supplied with fuel brought from considerable distances. Under present conditions we can no longer depend upon this system. The furnishers of wood have therefore been instructed to cut down wood in the forests of Beikos and Riva, so far as those do not belong to the forests reserved for the use of the military. The prefecture has come to an understanding with the ministry of agriculture, mines and forests on this topic, and that ministry will further the enterprise. The felling of trees there will begin within a few days, under the supervision of special

men. Naturally the prefecture will control the prices of the wood. The wood used as fuel by the city amounts yearly to 800,000 *chekis* (N. B. A *cheki* is 180 okes, or about 500 lbs.) About 550,000 *chekis* will be furnished from these forests, and the stock already existing in the city will be taken into account, and measures will be taken as soon as possible to bring more from the environs. The price to be charged per *cheki* will soon be limited to a maximum of 30 piastres.

Concerning coal, the securing of a supply will be more difficult; yet the prefecture is especially concerned with relieving the poor. Profiting therefore by the fact that the gas companies use wood and coal and produce daily 3,000 okes of coke, this stock will be sold at a low price by the municipality to the poor. While the forests of Beikos and Riva are being cut down, charcoal will also be manufactured; but we believe in this regard we must be economical and remember that we are at war.

Another important article is petroleum. It must be admitted that this is scarce in Constantinople, and especially since it no longer reaches us from America and we are supplied solely from the Roumanian source. In addition to the fact that the Roumanian government has from time to time forbidden its export, we must reckon with the difficulties of transportation. Yet the prefecture has overcome all these difficulties and has succeeded in bringing in petroleum to such an extent that it sells at 47 piastres the tin. The Anatolian Railroad Company has agreed to put at our disposal its storehouses to keep the stock of petroleum which will shortly arrive.

ATTITUDE OF THE BALKAN STATES.

The new Hellenic Chamber met on August 15th and elected its former President, Mr. Zavitsianos, who is of the Venizelist party, by a vote of 182 out of 306; the government candidate, Mr. Delios, receiving but 93 votes, and other candidates 24. The Gounaris cabinet then handed in its resignation, and King Constantine called on Mr. Venizelos to form a new cabinet, if possible on the basis of a strict neutrality. Word has not yet reached here of the constitution of this cabinet.

The local papers express much skepticism as to the acceptance by any of the Balkan states of the proposals of the Entente. These are stated to involve the cession of Kavalla and its hinterland to Bulgaria, — which Greece is asserted to be unwilling to grant, — the cession of a large part of Macedonia by Serbia to Bulgaria, — which the Skouptchina is said to have refused — and the compensation of Greece and Serbia elsewhere, this being not specified.

General Fitcheff, the Bulgarian war minister, has resigned, and General Jecoff, a pupil of General Savoff, has been put in his place. During the Balkan war General Jecoff was chief of staff of the second army corps; he is said to be a very talented officer.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 17th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front on August 16th in the attack in the region of Anafarta, one division of the enemy attacked our right wing, but was repulsed with enormous losses. We took from them a mitrailleuse and a quantity of war materials. In the region of Kemikli our artillery fired on a transport which was set on fire by a shell that struck it. At Aru Bournou there was nothing to report. At Sed-el-Bahr on our left wing the enemy first opened a violent artillery fire and then made an assault with their infantry, throwing bombs; but by the reply of our troops the enemy were driven back to their former positions leaving on the ground many dead.

The despatch of the 18th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday afternoon the attempted attack of one company of the enemy was easily repulsed; we made a few prisoners. In the Aru Bournou section there was no event. At Sed-el-Bahr the exchange of artillery fire and of bombs kept up at intervals. One of our patrols in making a reconnaissance took from the enemy a mitrailleuse by advancing from the crater of a mine that we exploded very near their trenches."

The despatch of the 19th says:—

"In the region of Anafarta yesterday afternoon a regiment of the enemy tried to make an attack but was completely repulsed with other losses. In the Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr sections there was no incident. In the afternoon at Sed-el-Bahr a hostile hydroaeroplane that was flying over the region of our right wing, was hit and damaged by our artillery fire and fell into the sea. It was later towed away by a hostile torpedo-boat."

The despatch of the 20th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, in the Anafarta section the enemy tried an attack with a feeble force; but having suffered great losses and left some prisoners behind, they retired with the remainder of their force to their former position. Nothing worth noting happened at Aru Bournou or Sed-el-Bahr.

"The town of Lahedj and its environs, in the southern part of the Yemen, has for some time been under the domination of the English. Our warriors from the Yemen, aided by troops, occupied the town and cleared its environs of English. In the fight, which lasted fifteen hours, the enemy had hundreds killed and as many wounded; utterly defeated, the enemy retired to Aden and shut themselves up there. We took from the enemy four cannon, five mitrailleuses, and a lot of war material and military equipments."

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"There has been nothing worth mentioning at the Dardanelles. When the enemy were repulsed in the fight two days ago, we captured 90 rifles with their bayonets, an enormous quantity of ammunition for mitrailleuses and hundreds of digging tools, a quantity of barbed wire and of wire scissors, and five wounded soldiers."

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, yesterday the enemy again attacked our lines at Anafarta, but by a counter-attack of our troops they were completely repulsed and suffered enormous losses. The enemy suffered severe losses also the day before; in front of only one portion of our trenches were counted more than five hundred killed. In this engagement we took prisoners an officer and several soldiers. In the Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr regions there was nothing new.

"In Mesopotamia, on the river Euphrates in the environs of Akiké, the attack of our warriors and our troops against a detachment of English inflicted great losses on the enemy. We captured from them more than 100 rifles.

"At the other fronts the situation is unchanged."

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY.

It was not a great surprise when it was heard that Italy had joined the Triple Entente in making war on the Ottoman Empire. Ever since the seizure of Tripoli by Italy, three and a half years ago, there have been questions at issue between the two countries, which have involved the keeping of the southern islands of the Archipelago by Italy till now. And since Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, it has been expected that she would extend this step to include Turkey as well.

On Saturday last the Italian Ambassador, Marquis Garroni, and his suite left Constantinople by special train having committed Italian interests to the care of the American Ambassador. And on Sunday Nabi Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador to Rome, left there via Switzerland to return to Constantinople, leaving Ottoman interests in charge of the Spanish Ambassador.

Yesterday morning's local papers announce that hostile aviators have thrown bombs on Adana.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

According to the last news we have received from Mexico, General Gonzales, the leader of the Carranzist forces near Mexico city, had captured that capital, and had brought carloads of food and other supplies to the almost starved population. The Zapatistas resisted desperately, till 3,500 of them were killed or wounded. They then retreated southwards, but were outflanked and hundreds more captured. The Carranza capital had till then been at Vera Cruz, but is now moved to Mexico city. Obregon is pursuing Villa to Zacatecas, where another big battle was expected. Huerta and Orozco, who has become his friend, were arrested in Texas, not far from El Paso, charged with trying to violate American neutrality. They were released, but have since been watched to prevent their further revolutionary activity.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

An article entitled "Confessions of an Undergraduate," in a recent number of the *Outlook*, is extremely thought-compelling and is very timely in view of the fact that the season for the reopening of colleges and schools is so close at hand. The author seems to be a somewhat exceptionally pessimistic youth, who considers his confessions in the line of criticism of the institution he has been attending, instead of, as they really are, personal confessions of failure. His strictures on the college course are mainly that it is impractical, that the teachers are perfunctory and check any enthusiasm on the part of the students, that the course gives incapacity for work, and that the social life tends to destroy personality and independence of thought. "A college training tends to destroy industry and independence," is his judgment. Our thoughts turn to the increasing body of graduates of the American colleges and high schools of the Ottoman Empire, with the query whether they would offer a like criticism if asked their opinion of these institutions. For twenty-five to fifty years these higher institutions have been sending out graduates, supposed to be ready for life. Have they turned back in regret to the days of their undergraduate life, when they were rendered more unfit for their future, and where their personality and independence of thought were destroyed? A poll of these men would be of great interest. Nor do we fear the result.

The basal question is, what is the purpose of the young man in coming to college? The author of the article referred to evidently went in order to be entertained, amused, inspired, made to think, in spite of his own inertia. When he found it possible to loaf, he loafed; when he met obstacles to progress, he had not the hardihood to overcome them. He criticises the course as impractical; but what, after all, is the purpose of the course of study? If it be the training of the powers of the mind, so that by studying mathematics one

gains the power of logical and consecutive reasoning, and in the course in history one secures an accurate idea of the progress of human events, then the curriculum cannot be criticised as impractical. He criticises the teachers as perfunctory and uninspiring. Any one who has ever taught knows the difficulty of inspiring an unwilling or unresponsive pupil. There doubtless are plenty of dull teachers in American colleges, in the homeland, at least, if not in this empire; but if the writer referred to had said: "The uninspiring quality of the pupils," instead of "of the instruction," he would probably have been nearer the truth.

No college in this country has for its main object to grant diplomas to those who complete a certain course of reading and study. Even the training of the mind, of the intellect, is a subordinate purpose. The building up of strong, manly, godly character is the chief end in view. It is not simply the leaders of their classes from whom the college expects great things in the future. Those of mediocre scholarship are often heard from later on as leaders in various lines. Many a young man has struggled successfully against the handicap of poverty, and worked his way through at the sacrifice of high grades, but having thereby gained in character and real ability. The inculcation of Christian principles of truthfulness, honor, reliability,—this is the aim and end of the college training. And those in charge of the American institutions in this country are imbued with this object. Let those who have tested the working out of the theory and have completed the course bear witness as to the results.

It will do no harm to call the attention of the educational leaders once more to such criticisms, that they may again search their own hearts and the curricula of their colleges and see if there be any need of improvement so that in the future these institutions may be even more efficient than they have thus far proven. We believe that among the prominent and successful business men and the leaders in social progress in the region of every one of our colleges in this land, a gratifying number of the graduates of those will be found. Unquestionably the same is true in the teaching force of those regions, and probably in all the professions.

THE GENERAL WAR.

Against the Russians the Germans have registered some marked successes this past week. They have captured the fortresses of Kowno and Novo Georgievsk, and have occupied the fortress of Ossowitz, which had been evacuated by the Russians. At Kowno, according to the official report, they captured 400 cannon and 30 officers and 3,900 soldiers. At Novo Georgievsk the booty included 700 cannon, 6 generals and 85,000 soldiers, as reported by the victorious General von Gallwitz. The Germans and Austrians have also driven the Russians back so that the latter have evacuated their positions near Kalvaria and Siwalki, the allied troops have approached Bielystock and Brest-Litowsk, have taken Bielsk, and crossed the Bug river both north and south of Wlodaw a

The Austrians are near Vladimir Volynsk, and the Germans have taken Tykocin. The Russian report of having captured two lines of German trenches near Dunayew, on the Zlota Lipa, is denied by the German headquarters.

On the 18th a detachment of five German destroyers is reported to have attacked a small British cruiser and eight destroyers, off the west coast of Jutland, and to have sunk the cruiser and one destroyer, the rest escaping; the German units are said to have returned safe. On the 19th the British submarine E 13 was sunk by a German torpedo-boat at the southern end of the Sound between Copenhagen and the Swedish coast; 13 men were saved, but 14 were killed.

The same day the White Star liner "Arabic," which had left Liverpool the 18th with 175 third-class passengers and a crew of 250, was sunk by a German submarine, and about fifty persons drowned. The rest appear to have reached Queenstown in the lifeboats. The steamer sank in 11 minutes. Of the lost, only 5 or 6 are said to have been passengers. It carried no first or second class passengers.

Admiral von Tirpitz has been decorated with the Order of Merit.

A German fleet forced its way into the Gulf of Riga, through many mines and skilful wire entanglements, on the 21st. In the process a Russian torpedo-boat and two gunboats were sunk, and of three German torpedo-boats damaged by the mines, one sank, another was driven ashore, and the third was towed into port.

On the 23rd a British fleet of 40 units was seen off Zeebrugge, but withdrew toward the northwest.

German dirigibles made another raid over England, dropping bombs on London, Woodbridge and Ipswich, and all getting back safe.

The British attack on the German lines between Souchez and Angres was at first successful, but the next day the Germans retook the trenches they had succeeded in capturing from them. In the Vosges Mountains in Alsace, the French have made several fierce attacks on the peaks north of Munster, and the struggle is reported as not yet over. The Germans evacuated some trenches on Schratzmaennle.

On the Italo-Austrian frontier, the Italians have again been attacking the region of Lavarone and Col de Tonale. The Austrians drove back the invading Italian forces in the Val de Lugano, from Carzano. The Doberdo plateau and the region of Gorice have again been fiercely bombarded, but no very great gain is apparent. The Italians had thrown a bridge across the Isonzo near Sagrado, but the Austrian fire destroyed this. The Italians have evacuated Pelagosa Island, in the Adriatic, where they had put up a wireless station. Some Austrian hydroaeroplanes dropped bombs on the coast forts of Venice, and escaped safely though chased by Italian aeroplanes. The Austrian submarine U 3 was sunk in the south Adriatic on August 12th, the French taking the twelve survivors prisoners.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

II. JONAS KING.

Evangelical effort in Greece owes its beginnings largely to the energies of Jonas King, who for forty years gave himself to the enlightenment of the Greek people. Few modern missionaries have undergone so much of personal suffering and danger as did this pioneer. His intrepid and devoted spirit and his perseverance as well as his learning made him a force to be reckoned with in the circles where he labored.

Jonas King was a native of Hawley, Mass., and was born in 1792. His parents believed in early piety, and under their guidance the boy read the Bible through between the ages of four and six, and thereafter once a year till he was sixteen. His desire for an education overcame many obstacles, and he graduated from Williams College in 1816 and from Andover Seminary in 1819. Having been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at Amherst, he went to Paris to study Arabic. But his heart was drawn toward missionary work, and he accompanied Messrs. Fisk and Wolff in 1823 to Jerusalem via Cairo. He soon began preaching in Arabic, and spent much time in traveling about Syria as far as Tripoli and Aleppo. He also studied Syriac; and in fact he was so apt in linguistic studies that he mastered eleven languages and spoke fluently in five of them. He had offered his services for three years; and at the close of that time he returned to America, and for a time acted as agent of the American Board in several states. On retiring from Syria he circulated a "Farewell Letter," which had great spiritual influence not only in Arabic but also later on in translations into Armenian and Greek.

In 1829 he returned to Greece, and soon married a Greek lady whom he had met in Smyrna, and who was a help to him in many ways through his life. A school for girls that he opened in the island of Poros was quite successful, but in 1831 he removed to Athens and there opened one for boys and girls, buying the building site very cheap; in this school he soon had sixty scholars. About this time Princeton College gave him the degree of D. D. He was very zealous in distributing the Scriptures and other literature; and in three years had scattered 9,000 New Testaments and 87,000 copies of school books, tracts etc. From 1844 to his death in 1869, Dr. King was the only missionary of the American Board in Greece. Dr. Hill, of the American Episcopal Mission, was also in Athens and a close friend of King. Almost from the very start, bitter opposition was offered by the authorities of the Orthodox Church, and Dr. King replied by quotations from the early Eastern Church fathers. This opposition culminated in Dr. King's trial in 1845 before the ecclesiastical court, and in 1852 by the civil court; he was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment with costs, and to banishment from the kingdom. The imprisonment was carried out, but on the interference of the American Government the banishment order was revoked. Later on, King George of Greece showed the reversal of public opinion by inviting Dr. King to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the pal-

ace. Nevertheless in 1863, Dr. King was anathematized by the Holy Synod of Greece. He had the pleasure of seeing the work he had been instrumental in starting carried on by some of the young men he had influenced. Dr. Constantine, Dr. Kalopothakes and Dr. Sakellarios, who continued the evangelical work in Athens and elsewhere, were among his followers.

Dr. King's health was much impaired by his constant efforts and struggles; and in 1864 he went to America on a visit, recovering sufficiently to be able to return to Athens in 1867. His trouble was chronic, and he was never again a vigorous man. After his return, he was received very cordially by the Metropolitan who had been his bitter opponent but a few years before, and there seemed to be a less hostile spirit among the Orthodox Greeks. Dr. King passed away in Athens on May 22, 1869, in his seventy-second year. During his forty-six years of missionary life he had distributed some 400,000 copies of the Scriptures, portions of Scripture, and other books and tracts. His fearless proclamation of the truth had a lasting effect on many minds and hearts; and the evangelical work still goes on in Greece.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Djavid Bey, former Minister of Finance, returned on Wednesday evening to this city from a visit to Berlin and other cities.

The new German Ambassador ad interim, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, was on Sunday last received in solemn audience by His Majesty the Sultan, to whom he presented his letters of credence. The Grand Vizier, Prince Said Pasha Halim, was present at the audience.

We regret to announce the death from typhoid fever on Sunday last of Vahram, son of Rev. H. K. Krikorian, a young man of great promise, who was a Junior in Robert College. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Ralph Harlow and son, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kingsley Birge and son, and Miss Gladys Stephenson, who left Smyrna Monday morning of last week via Afion Kara Hissar, arrived here very comfortably on Wednesday evening. Messrs. Harlow and Birge are staying here for a while; the rest of the party left by train for Ded. Aghadj on Tuesday on their way to America. With them went Dr. E. S. J. Ward and Miss Van Zandt of Beirut, and Mr. Rand Heizer, son of Consul O. S. Heizer of Trebizond.

Dr. A. R. Hoover has returned from Talas, leaving Mrs. Irwin doing very well, and has resumed his work in the American Red Cross Hospital at Tash Kushla.

Word has been received that Miss Graffam has started back to Sivas after a trip to Malatia.

OTHER LANDS.

The *imam* of the Ottoman Embassy at Washington has sent nine hundred liras for the Red Crescent, this amount having been collected among the Ottoman subjects in America.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, August 22, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 6 p. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. F. E. Hoskins, D. D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m. Rev. J. Kingsley Birge.

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