

The Orient.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Antwerp has fallen. This is the biggest news of the past week. On Friday the 9th, this city, which was considered one of the strongest fortified places in Europe, was entered by the Germans after a severe bombardment of twelve days and after being practically besieged since August 27th. Some time before the fall of the city, the Queen and her children had been sent over to England, but King Albert was with his troops in the besieged town. The heavy German artillery proved too much for the forts, which one by one were disabled and captured, till the inner fortifications were reached. When it was seen that further resistance was useless and would simply mean the destruction of the whole city, the defenders decided to evacuate, which they could still do in the direction of Ostend. Accordingly most of the army of Belgians and English retreated in that direction; but a detachment numbering according to one account 2,000, and according to another, 13,000, of British retreated north into Holland and there laid down their arms and have been placed in a concentration camp. At all events, when the Germans marched in, they found but a handful of men left to see to public security. We are also told that before evacuating, the garrison had destroyed all the provisions of war, and had sunk 32 German steamers that had been detained in the harbor, unable to get out when war was declared. Among these is mentioned the North German Lloyd steamer "Gneisenau," 8185 tons, which was running on the Australia line. As far as now known, King Albert seems to be with the remnant of his army at Ostend. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is reported to have been somewhat injured by a bomb. The extent of the damage is not stated.

In France, there has been a good deal of cavalry skirmishing and some encounters of infantry in the region north of Arras, between Lens and Armentieres on the Belgian frontier. The Germans have apparently been trying to turn the French and British left flank by this cavalry attack; but the result is not yet reached. For several days the two forces occupy practically the same positions. Further south and east, each side claims slight advances, the Germans in the region of Roye and the French in the country north of Soissons; but as a whole there has been no change along the whole front up to Belfort. This latter fortress the Germans are preparing to attack in considerable force, if one can judge from telegrams from Berlin to the Ottoman Agency. It is also reported that the headquarters of the

German General Staff have been transferred from Coblenz to Luxemburg.

The Canadian contingent has arrived at Havre, France, and has disembarked at least in part at that point.

The aeroplanes of both sides have busy this week. A German machine has dropped bombs on Paris, injuring the Saint Denis railroad station; and a British aeroplane flew over Düsseldorf and dropped bombs on the hangar of a Zeppelin airship, destroying the Zeppelin.

In the North Sea, the British submarine E9 made a trip over to the German coast, and at the mouth of the Ems river sank the German torpedo destroyer S166, a vessel of 616 tons, nine men being killed. On the coast of South America, the German cruiser "Karlsruhe" is reported to have had a narrow escape from a British cruiser, near Santiago, Chile, the former escaping from behind a neutral island in the dead of night.

On September 1st a British cruiser captured and brought into Sierra Leone the German liner "Professor Woermann," 7,000 tons, with 300 Germans on board, and these prisoners were quartered in the buildings of Fourah Bay College, an institution belonging to the Church Missionary Society. On September 12th the British cruiser "Berwick" captured the Hamburg-America liner "Spreewald," transformed into an armed cruiser, and two colliers, in the North Atlantic.

Last Sunday afternoon some German submarines attacked the Russian cruisers "Bayan" and "Pallada" off the Gulf of Finland, and sank the "Pallada," with all its crew. This was an armored cruiser of 7,800 tons, carrying two 8-inch and eight 6-inch guns.

In East Prussia and the Suwalki region, the Russians have apparently been pushing the Germans back pretty steadily, and have retaken Wirballen, Biala and Marggrabowo as well as Lyck. The Germans have been driven almost completely out of Russian territory on that side.

Not so farther south; for the latest despatches tell of a serious invasion of Poland from the west by German forces, who are said to have beaten the Russians at Grojec, near Ivangorod, south of Warsaw. This points to rather more than a mere cavalry incursion; for Grojec is over a hundred miles east of the German frontier. On the other hand an Italian Agency telegram says the Germans were defeated by the Russians at Gliwino, east of Lodz, with a loss of 2,000 men, — just the number claimed to have been captured by the Germans at Grojec. So you may take your choice.

The Russians have not been having as easy a time in Austria the past week as they may have anticipated. They have been driven back from Marmaros Sziget in Hungary,

and the Austrians claim to have driven them out of Hungary altogether. And from the region north of Przemyśl they have also been driven back; the Austrians have retaken Rzeszów and Lancut, between Jaroslav and Cracow, and Jaroslavo itself. And the Austrians have driven them back in the angle of the San and Vistula rivers, and have even reinforced Przemyśl, though the Russians are still apparently attacking that town.

Considerable local excitement in this city was caused by the despatch that the Russian Black Sea Squadron, composed of eight large units and ten smaller ones had visited Constantza and had sailed thence in a southerly direction. But so far the fleet has not appeared near the Bosphorus as far as we know.

The Austrians report that they have driven the Servian invaders back from the region of Romania Planina southward, and from Srebernitza eastward, so as to well nigh rid the whole of Bosnia of them. The report lacks confirmation so far, and the official Servian telegram from Nish dated the 11th asserts that the Servian troops in Bosnia have met with success and have captured several rapid-fire guns.

Cholera has been ravaging the Austrian army to an unknown extent. The official account gives the number of cases daily both in Vienna and elsewhere, and the figures are small, over a wide area.

The Japanese, aided by a British contingent from Weihai-wei, are still attacking Tsing-tau, and are said to be approaching the town gradually. But they are by no means confining their attention to this German possession, but have seized and occupied Yaluit, the seat of government in the Marshall Islands, and Yap, the western capital of the Caroline group. Both of these groups of islands belong to Germany, — or did until the Japs got there. Yap is some 800 or 850 miles east of Mindanao, in the Philippines. The Turkish papers have tried to make out that the American fleet was hurrying to the Philippine Islands to protect them; but America has received the most positive assurances from Japan that the latter has no designs on anybody but Germany.

DEATH OF ROUMANIA'S KING.

Last Saturday morning at about half past six, King Carol I. of Roumania suddenly passed away, the cause of his death being syncope induced by a longstanding heart weakness. There can be little doubt that, as in the case of the late Pope, his death was hastened by the anxiety and care of the present war. But King Carol was an old man, and had for some time been far from well. He was at his summer home in Sinaia, with the Queen; and the evening before he had been granting interviews to several parties. Friday morning the President of the Council of State had a long interview with the King, and perhaps the last interview was granted to Messrs. Noel and Charles Buxton, who were visiting Roumania in the interests of peace. His Majesty's private physician was at the palace, but there was no indica-

tion of special fatigue that evening. But before he could reach the royal bedside in the morning, life was extinct.

King Carol was the son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was born April 20th, 1839. He was therefore in his seventy-sixth year. In 1866 he was elected "Domn," or Lord, of Roumania, at that time a dependency of the Ottoman Empire. The two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia had been united by common choice in 1857, and in 1859 Prince Alexander John Cuza had been elected Prince; but in 1866 he was forced to abdicate, and Prince Carol was chosen in his place, the Count of Flanders having refused election. He reached Bucharest in May of that year, and in October came to Constantinople to visit his suzerain. The Sultan, Abdul Aziz, received him and conferred on him the firman of investiture as Hereditary Prince of the United Principalities, with the right of separate currency and of maintaining an army of 30,000 men. In 1881, Carol was crowned King of Roumania, all the Powers having recognized the new kingdom.

On November 15th, 1869, Prince Carol was married to Princess Elizabeth of Wied, better known since then as "Carmen Sylva." The Heir Presumptive was the elder brother of the Prince, Leopold; but in October 1880 he renounced his rights in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm, who in turn in 1888 renounced his rights in favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24th, 1865. The latter, on January 10th, 1893, married Princess Marie of Edinburgh, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh and of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England and of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia. They have six children, the Crown Prince being Carol, born October 15, 1893. The new King has been Inspector-General of the Roumanian army and General in the cavalry, and is very popular in the army. He is very fond of art and owns a remarkable collection of paintings.

The day after the death of King Carol, Oct. 11th, the Roumanian Parliament met and proclaimed Prince Ferdinand King; and the latter immediately took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, under the title of Ferdinand I. The body of the late king has been taken to Bucharest, and will be interred at the royal cemetery at Curtea Argesch.

THE CITY OF ANTWERP.

The capture of Antwerp by the German forces has called attention anew to the Belgian fortress. As at present fortified, this city has been considered one of the strongest positions in Europe. It is rather a fortified place than a fortress, however, for the enceinte constructed in 1859, eight miles in length, with its eight or ten outlying forts, has been supplemented by a second line of defense, consisting of fifteen or more forts from six to nine miles from the enceinte, with batteries between them.

Antwerp has stood many a siege before this. In 1576 the Spanish soldiers plundered the city and 6,000 citizens were massacred, 800 houses burned, and Lstg. 2,000,000 worth

of damage done. In 1585 the Duke of Parma, after a long siege, captured the town and sent all its Protestant citizens into exile. In 1830 the city was captured by the Belgian insurgents, but the fortress continued to be held two years longer by a Dutch garrison, which in 1832 surrendered to the French. The town was much damaged during the bombardments of these two years.

The population of Antwerp according to the last figures is about 362,000. It has grown very much in the last half-century, since in 1863 the Dutch right to levy toll on vessels coming to Antwerp up the Scheldt river was purchased. The growth of its commerce is indicated by the following figures: In 1888, 4272 ships entered the port and 4302 sailed from it. In 1905, 6095 entered the port and 6065 sailed from it. In 1888 the total tonnage was 7,800,000; while in 1905 it had risen to 19,662,000. As will be judged from these figures, Antwerp is above all a trading port.

The most notable building in Antwerp is the cathedral, which, begun in the 14th century, was finished in 1518. Its tower is 400 feet high, and a landmark for many miles around. In this church are three of Rubens' most famous paintings, — "The Descent from the Cross," "The Elevation of the Cross," and "The Assumption." The tomb of Rubens himself is in the Church of St. James, which is far more ornate than the Cathedral. Several of the former fine buildings of the city have been destroyed by fire, notably the old house of the Hanseatic League, burned in 1891, and the old Bourse, built in 1531 and burned in 1858.

THE CAPITULATIONS IN HISTORY.

The *Near East* of Sept. 18 (received this week) contains a long article under this title from which we quote a portion:—

"The Latin States in the Levant granted a formidable array of important privileges to the trading republics of Italy, — Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Amalfi, — and the powers of the Venetian Baile in Acre, even when it was capital of the kingdom of Jerusalem, were in many ways superior to those of the King himself. In many of the cities of the Levant a whole quarter was set aside under the capitulations of those days for the use of Italian commercial communities and their consular rulers. Even in Constantinople itself the Byzantine Government accorded all Galata to the Genoese, while the trading privileges of the Republics of St. Mark and of St. George were so considerable as to impair seriously the actual sovereignty of the Greek successors of the Caesars. Yet it must not hastily be assumed that the existence of Capitulations was an indication that more vigorous states were preying on a failing polity. Certainly the Byzantine Empire was in its decline when they were first established, but Capitulations were granted to the Italian republics in the very hour of victory by more than one crusading prince in Syria, and one of the earliest grants was confirmed to Genoa by Sultan Mohammed the Conqueror a few days after he had taken Constantinople by storm and assumed

the proud title of Padishah as befitted the absolute Sovereign of the Imperial city. In most cases both parties to a Capitulation were glad to establish it, sometimes from a real fear that injustice might be done by subjecting a foreigner to the native courts, and sometimes in order to avoid the opportunity for complaint which might arise therefrom. The Ottomans, true to their habit of ruling their rayahs through the religious heads of the various subject races, were glad to have some definite official made responsible for the control of his nationals. Other and weaker states were doubtless glad of any arrangement which ensured justice being done by his own consul upon an offending alien, the subject of a powerful and aggressive State. In times past the Capitulations were, as they still are, a manifest convenience throughout the Levant. That they are not peculiar to Turkey or even to Moslem States is apparent to those who remember the capitulatory régime in China, Japan, Siam, Zanzibar and Morocco, from some of which it has not yet disappeared. That the Capitulations are not the fruit of Ottoman weakness is obvious from the fact that Mohammed el Fatih and Suleiman el Kanouni, the greatest of the successors of Osman, granted capitulations in the plenitude of their power.

"The Porte has very readily in the past contracted treaties establishing Capitulations in favour of the subjects of foreign countries, and has frequently and repeatedly entered into fresh treaties binding itself either to renew, confirm or extend the privileges already accorded. It appears that the very first Capitulation to be granted was in 1365 to the little Serb republic of Ragusa, which survived the vicissitudes of more than four centuries of Balkan history to perish at the hand of Napoleon. Next came the great Republic of St. George (Genoa), which already enjoyed immense privileges in the Byzantine dominions."

Then follows a list of the Treaties, Protocols and Conventions and other diplomatic documents by which the Ottoman Sultans have granted or confirmed Capitulations. We give this long list only in part:—

Ragusa,	1365	Poland,	1553
Genoa,	1387	England,	1580
Wallachia,	1393	United Provinces,	1598
Knights of Rhodes,	1425	Transylvania,	1614
Pisa,	1460	Denmark,	1756
Florence,	1460	Prussia,	1761
Venice,	1478	Sardinia,	1823
Moldavia,	1513	United States,	1830
Ancona,	1514	Belgium,	1838
Tuscany,	1528	Greece,	1855
France,	1535		

In our issue of September 23rd, the report was given that Vera Cruz had been evacuated by the American troops. But a Washington telegram of the 24th says that owing to a revolt of Villa against Carranza, the troops will not be withdrawn for the present.

THE DAMAGE TO RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

In the last papers to arrive from London (those of the 26th ult.) there occurs the following description of the damage done in the Cathedral at Rheims by the German shells:

"Many of the famous windows of Rheims Cathedral which remain intact will have to be removed, because the stone work has become so soft that you can break off great chunks with your hands. Many of the flying buttresses have been seriously damaged by fragments of shell and the flames, and one of the topmost arches on the northeast corner has been broken in half. The same shell set fire to the roof in this quarter, and the burning cinders fell into the nave, setting fire to the choir and other woodwork. Of the wondrous medley of carved figures, each representing a different scriptural scene, covering almost to their summits the exterior of the northwest tower, the greater number are destroyed altogether or charred beyond hope of repair by the scorching flames. Of those on the southwest tower some remain intact whilst others are badly damaged and have crumbled away. Of the unique carved figures on the bases of the two towers inside Notre Dame, which no other cathedral possesses, little remains except a mass of charred and blackened stone on the floor and the mummified outlines of some of the upper figures which look exactly like the bodies of the burnt German wounded prisoners lying a few yards away. Of the famous windows, practically all along the north and south sides of the transept are destroyed, including some dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The priceless glass lies scattered in minute fragments over the floor, mingled with the charred wood. The famous "La Rose" has been greatly damaged by the flames, which have left her framework intact, but have broken the glass in the side adjacent to the northwest tower. It will take skilled architects and experts a very long time to decide exactly what can be saved and exactly what must be cut away to preserve what is left, and the amount of money required, which will run into an immense sum, before any real scheme of repairs can be undertaken. No modern hand, however skilled, can bring back the glories of the artists of the past."

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD TURKEY.

The Turkish daily *Ikdam* says:—

We are surprised to see during the last few days the violent language of the Russian papers toward Turkey. To their way of thinking our great fault is that we are partisans of the Germans and the Austrians and act in their interests. Even the *Novoye Vremya* goes further and calls us a vassal state under the orders of foreigners; and says:—"The hostile and partial attitude of the Turks obliges several corps of the Russian army to stay inactive on the frontier and deprives them of the pleasure of fighting against the Austrians." It also demands that Turkey be compelled to make a clear state-

ment of its attitude and intentions, or else that Russia give Turkey a new and unforgettable lesson.

On the other hand the *Russkoye Slovo* accuses Turkey of instigating the population of Persia and of the neighboring vilayets against the Russians; and it hints the necessity of the occupation of the Syrian ports by the Allied fleets.

When we read these statements we are not only indignant; it also makes us laugh at such threats. But there is a point that will console us. The Russian press has never used any friendly or sincere language toward us. And then too, the French and English papers repeat these threats.

Our reply to these journals is this:—Turkey has proclaimed her neutrality, and has observed it strictly till now. She is not acting on the orders or desires of anybody. Her one object is to secure the safety, prosperity and reformation of the country. The main desire of Turkey is to enrich her population, to prepare the means necessary to ensure the fortune and future of the land, and also to preserve our frontiers from every aggression. The question is very clear, and we try in vain to make others understand it when they wish to catch us in their snares; for they are everywhere demanding our aid and are offended at our neutrality.

Furthermore Russia is discontented not alone with us but also with the Balkan States because they will not take her part. The Russian press ought to know that Turkey is a neutral State that can if necessary defend itself. The Russians ought not to forget that neighborliness includes respect for the rights of one's neighbor.

The Russian press complains of the inactivity of three army corps; but if neutrality gives place to a state of war, then the Russians will find themselves kept very busy indeed, and this they assuredly will not like.

As for the advice given to the French and English to occupy some harbors this is the very worst injury that could be done to these two nations; for the Islamic world of today is not what it used to be. The Moslems are awake. If these two Powers, who have millions of Moslem subjects, should undertake any aggression against Turkey, we believe they would not tolerate such a step on their part.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Oct. 15, 1912, Treaty of Lausanne concluded, ending Turco-Italian war.
- 16, 1812, Henry Martyn died at Tokat.
- 17, 1854, Siege of Sevastopol began.
- 1898, Kaiser Wilhelm II. visits Constantinople.
- 1912, Balkan War began.
- 18, 1812, Napoleon's retreat from Moscow began.
- 1854, Battle of Balaklava.
- 1896, Rev. Leander Thompson, Beirut, died.
- 1912, Capture of Moustafa Pasha by the Bulgarians.
- 19, 1813, Capture of Leipzig from Napoleon by the Allies.
- 1877, Rev. E. G. Bickford, Marash, died.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

The terms of the moratorium in this country have been extended for three months more, or until January 3rd, 1915. In addition to the five per cent. of debts made collectable under the previous law, the rules for the extension provide for the payment of ten per cent. additional on debts. Banks are also expected to pay a like proportion of the deposits to creditors. Persons living in rented property are obliged to pay at least half of the rent due each month.

Everybody pities poor little Belgium, stricken and devastated through no fault of her own, save a desire to remain neutral when her neutrality had been guaranteed. Could we but read the Divine decrees we could perhaps understand why such condign punishment, if such it is, is meted out to her. One's mind cannot help harking back to the Belgian Congo atrocities, and the cruelty so sadly and abundantly proven some years ago, for which neither the Belgian people nor the present King of the Belgians was held responsible. No one has the right to say that their sin has now found them out; but the Belgian people now understand at least what suffering means. God grant that it may humble them and purify them and prepare them for real usefulness in the future.

We hope the letter from Marsovan printed last week will be read carefully by all who are trying to study the teaching of Turkish to foreign adults, whether missionaries or others; for it contains several good suggestions and strictures as to present methods and results. There is no doubt a struggle going on at the present time between tendencies in the pronunciation of Turkish, the scholars at the Capital trying to soften the sounds which those in the interior of Asia Minor prefer to keep strong and, to western ears, harsh. But whereas in such matters there is Turkish authority for both varie-

ties, in the matter of the doubling of the length of vowels, as in the examples given, and also, we may add, in the similar doubling of the length of consonants, whether the *teshdid* (˘) is written or not, as in the words *Allah*, *koullanmak*, *jer-rah*, *emmek*, etc., the omission of this doubling is common, but fatal to a correct pronunciation. So again the tendency in English to slur over an unaccented short *a* till it becomes practically equivalent to a short *u*, as for instance compare *a* in final with the *u* in under, which tendency must be overcome in Turkish, where such a slurring is not allowable but every *a* must have its sound, like the sound of *a* in father.

A correct pronunciation of Turkish, or of any other language, depends on the conscientious effort of the learner to secure the exact sounds at the very start, not through the medium of other foreigners, but at the mouth of those who have a thoroughly accurate native use of the language. We have great hopes for the establishment of a training school for new missionaries, where they may have the benefit of expert lessons in the principles of phonetics and in the correct practise of the unfamiliar sounds, with no distractions of school work or other outside duties, for a sufficient time to ensure the right start.

Uneasy lies the head that tries to edit a newspaper, especially in war time. There are two sides to the war feeling, and with a publication that has as wide a circulation as has THE ORIENT, the line separates also some of its constituency from others. There are those that sympathize with all their hearts with one side, while others are equally warm in their faith in the justice of the other side. And while we have made the effort to remain neutral, and print merely the record of what was taking place, we are conscious of a tendency to form opinions as to the justice or injustice of certain events that occur in the course of the war. Just as happened during the Balkan war, we have been severely criticised for doing what we were absolutely unconscious of having done, — misrepresenting facts in the interests of one side. A letter recently received from a subscriber in one of the belligerent countries takes us to task for believing implicitly the statements of the newspapers of the other belligerents, and taking our news from them alone. And if only our good friend could know that papers representing both sides are actually consulted in this office, and if, besides, that friend could read the things we see against his side and *don't* print, he might not be so sad. As a matter of fact, hard and unkind words and unprovable calumnies have been printed in the newspapers of both sides; and we do not doubt that the belligerent parties each regard the other as ten times worse than they really are. We have tried faithfully to be just to both sides, and we have purposely refrained from saying many things that might — truthfully, we think — be said, lest THE ORIENT be accused of partiality. Yet we are so accused. Of one thing however we are sure. Were THE ORIENT published in any of the seven warring states, or did the editor belong to any one of these states, it would be next to impossible to be impartial. And our cor-

respondents in the belligerent countries must patiently bear in mind that neutrals in neutral countries may perhaps be able to see both sides and come nearer to being just and impartial than they themselves can be, or at all events than it seems to them such neutrals are. When the final estimate of history is recorded, concerning this war, it will be found that not all the justice was on one side, nor all the cruelty and inhumanity on the other. The pity of it is that both sides are filled with such bitter feelings regarding each other; yet we suppose this has to be the case, otherwise good Christian people could not be worked up to the point of killing each other. Oh, what fiends war makes of us poor human beings!

OUR JOKE COLUMN.

As is befitting an "Irregular-periodical Paper on the Real Science," the new literary light from which we gave a quotation last week has a considerable section on definitions. It is headed:—

THE LANGUAGES AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC WORDS.

By the methods of allegory, we can to express, by several thousand words, the immense ideas of a man, which is use by two manners, simply and compoundly. By simply methods, as a empty vessel, we must to fill in the same words diver meaning, according its own proposition and by the compoundly one, we can give into a word a so much vastly and many and greatness meanings that we desire to signe, limiting by inscription at the books of sciences. For instance we try to note here several words of compound meaningly, which the science have inscribed with theirs vastly limited signes.

GOD = a intelective substance, who is unmade, unbeginningly filled the entire univers, and by a highest othority command to all.

The REASON — is another substance who is born unbeginningly from the universal every-whering intelecction, and limites, in the agency stations of lives, every possibility and unposibility predestinations on the grounds only the goodness.

The HOLY GHOST — an othority soul who is filled up in all naturs and command to be if its agency have been according the orthodox reason, and if not, to hinder them to get in the stations of the lives.

The ANGELS — that immense powers and forces which are in the natur filled up, and allways absolutly are ready to serve into the othority of only one reason in very obidiently.

The RELIGION — is a conditionally regime of vital economy, by which the sensitive pleasur begin to be repress, and thus to let into reason to guide the life according his full progression.

The PARADIS — A vital station, where the life guide himself by only one his orthodox reason, and refuse his sensitive pleasur to not energy on him at all.

The WORLD — a vital station, where the sensitive plea-

sur and the soul of reason fight with each other to conduct the life as theirs regime.

The HEVEN — is that vital station where entirly on the reasonable men will absolutly rule only one universal reason.

And thus many other scientific words by which the languages get very easiness to explain very wastly one's ideas into anothers.

THE CLOSED FOREIGN POSTOFFICES.

The number and extent of the foreign post-offices affected by the new decision closing all but the Ottoman offices may not be generally known. There have been in the Ottoman Empire Austrian, British, French, German, Italian and Russian offices. Of these the most numerous as well as those longest established are the Austrian. Austria had a separate mail service in Constantinople as far back as 1748, or nearly a hundred years before there were such things as postage stamps. Other Austrian post-offices were opened in various parts of Turkey at different times, and some of them closed as unprofitable; but those in actual operation until the recent decree, besides the one at Constantinople with its three branches, were the offices at Smyrna, Beirut, Dardanelles, Rhodes, Samsoun, Trebizond, Jerusalem, Alexandretta, Haifa, Ineboli, Jaffa, Mersin, Sinope, Adrianople, and Kerasoun. All of these places except Jerusalem and Adrianople are on the coast. In addition there were quite a few operated in what has become the territory of the other Balkan States; and these would soon have been closed in any case.

In the eighteenth century, Russia established a post office in this city; and she is thus the second nation in point of time as regards foreign offices in Turkey. But from 1856 till comparatively recently the Russian postal facilities in the Black Sea coast towns of Turkey were mainly in the control of the Russian Navigation and Trade Steamship Company, which had its own sets of stamps and its own offices. The Russian offices which have now been closed are those in Constantinople, Alexandretta, Beirut, Latakia, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Tripoli, Smyrna, Dardanelles, and in the Black Sea at Rize, Trebizond, Ordou, Kerasoun, Samsoun, Sinope, Ineboli and Tireboli. Russia also had offices at Mount Athos, Chios, Mitylene and Salonika.

The French Post-office in Constantinople started in 1812; and most of the French offices in Turkey are very old institutions. Alexandretta, Beirut, Dardanelles, Jaffa, Latakia, Mersin, Smyrna and Tripoli were all opened in 1855; and later at various times the following other offices which were kept open till the present year: Kerasoun, Samsoun, Trebizond and Jerusalem, besides offices maintained for a short time in each of several other points.

The Germans have not had as many offices as the rest; they opened a postal service in the capital in 1870, and after the Kaiser's visit to Palestine, other offices were opened in 1898 and 1900 in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beirut and Smyrna.

Italy maintained offices in Constantinople and Smyrna from 1873 to 1883 but the rest of the offices now closed were not begun till 1908 when the two old ones were reopened. Italian post-offices had been started between 1900 and 1902 in several places not now in Ottoman territory; but in 1908 the ones at Jerusalem, Valona and Salonika were opened, as well as new branches in other parts of Constantinople. Naturally they were all closed during the Italo-Turkish war, but reopened December 1st, 1912.

The working of the British Post-office in the Capital from 1832 to 1854 was limited to the consular service; but then it was made a public office. The only other cities with a British service in Turkey are Smyrna and Beirut; the office at Salonika is also still open, but will be closed soon.

Greece and Egypt maintained post-offices in Turkey at several points until 1881, when they closed by agreement. Except for the ones at Constantinople, Smyrna and the Dardanelles, all the eighteen Greek offices were in towns not now in Turkish territory. The Egyptian were mainly on the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Aegean.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIANS.

The *Ikdam* writes:—

The events taking place today in Persia show that the Persians are determined, cost what it may, to free themselves of Russian domination in their country. Henceforth the Persian Government will not allow them to set foot in Meshed, the most sacred place in Persia, nor to curtail the powers of the Government in the control of internal affairs. In fact, the note sent by the Persian Cabinet to the Russians is very clear on this point. The object of the Persians is to get the Russians out of Iran, leaving that country to its rightful owners. The presence of the Russians constitutes an obstacle to the progress of Persia. The population has had its religious and national feelings very much hurt by seeing foreigners interfering with the internal affairs of the nation. The Persians saw in such interference a menace to their independence, and nobody could doubt that the country would one day be partitioned. For this reason the true patriots have been awaiting a favorable opportunity to save their country.

Between the Ottoman Empire and Persia there is community of religion and of interests. No one can deny that a free and independent Persia not under foreign influence is in the interests of both countries. Foreign intervention in Persia constitutes a menace to the existence of Turkey. The Ottoman Empire and Persia must mutually defend one another for these religious and political reasons.

ALBANIA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

The *Near East* says the reason why Prince Wilhelm of Wied had to leave his new realm was financial. Its Albanian correspondent writes:—

Why has the Mpret had to leave Albania, where he had

been so short a time? In three months the insurrectionary movement has spread through the greater part of the country. A few days ago Valona had to yield to the rebels, and with Valona in their hands the insurgents are masters of every town of importance in Albania except Durazzo and Scutari. In a few days more they would have concentrated all their forces against the capital. Nevertheless the capture of Durazzo would have been very difficult, if not impossible, thanks to its defences and the fidelity of its garrison. Its defenders, almost all men of Kossovo and of South Albania, had sworn to remain absolutely faithful in all circumstances. Durazzo would therefore have been able to defend itself for a long time yet; and it would have been legitimate to expect the revolutionaries to become weaker and the storm to blow over. The King might then have felt safe in the Capital at least.

For over a month Albania has been confronted by an insurmountable obstacle of quite a different nature—the lack of money. More than four months ago Austria and Italy jointly paid to Albania ten million francs, as a loan payable in instalments, and through the agency of the Bank of Milan and the Wiener Bank-verein. The interest on this loan was nominally 5 1/2 per cent., but in reality 12 per cent. This sum, so necessary for the development of the country's resources, was already expended, thanks to the expeditions against the Greeks and the insurgents; large quantities of war material, such as cannon, rifles, ammunition, and uniforms, had also been purchased; and it must not be forgotten that the receipts from the tithes had been practically nil, the country being either in a state of revolt or overrun by the Greeks. Such a large loan was a heavy burden on the country's resources, but that fact did not prevent Essad Pasha and his associates from spending it with the greatest freedom in drawing up the budget. As a result the International Commission of Control, which is especially charged with the control of the country's finances, found a month ago, when it was investigating the financial situation, that of the ten millions, 6,700,000 were already spent, and 3,000,000 francs was due for the payment of certain accounts owing to Italian and Austrian companies. Thus the Albanian treasury had only 300,000 francs available; and this sum was in the banks which had advanced the loan; and as the International Commission of Control could not leave the country without funds, it had decided to arrange for a further advance of one million francs by the two banks already mentioned, at the same nominal rate of interest. But the general war was on the point of breaking out, and there were difficulties in the way of placing the Albanian Government in possession of the sum intended for its use. The Minister of Finance himself went to Rome to see what could be done, in company with the Albanian Minister in Rome. But all their efforts were useless. Italy opposed her veto, and refused to hand over to her banks not only 500,000 francs, the half of the new loan, but also the half of the 300,000 francs. And thus Albania found herself left in the lurch, without money, without means of carrying on.

THE COMPENSATION FOR NEUTRALITY.

The *Tanin* quotes from foreign papers a manifesto of the Tsar addressed to Armenians, similar to the one addressed some times since to the Poles; and says this was sent six weeks ago to the Governor-general of the Caucasus at Tiflis, and communicated to the Armenian notables there. Commenting on this, the Turkish daily says:—

"We do not know whether, during the reading of this manifesto to the Armenian notables by the representative of the Tsar, these persons shut their ears or not; but we are sure that the Armenians, who have lived for five centuries in the Ottoman Empire and have kept their nationality, their language and their religion, and who have occupied the most important positions in the country, will be greatly surprised at this love of liberty and independence that has suddenly seized the Russians. We are equally sure that this manifesto which was published more especially that it might be heard on this side of the Caucasian frontiers, will have no effect on our compatriots, whose fidelity and attachment to Ottomanism have remained immovable despite instigations and efforts of all sorts made in this direction for several years.

"The Ottoman Government is persevering at the present time in its observation of neutrality. Although events have shown how valuable is such neutrality for the belligerents, unfortunately this attitude of the Ottoman Government has not met with an equivalent compensation on the part of certain powers. And especially we can hardly regard such a manifesto from the Tsar addressed to the Armenians, in which there is clear reference to the Armenians who are Ottomans and and who are with us guarding that frontier, as a just compensation for the neutrality which Turkey is striving to observe so correctly with all the Powers. After the events which have necessitated the closing of the Straits, we should never have expected such a proclamation addressed by the Russian Government to the Ottoman Armenians. But unfortunately this has actually been done. This proclamation is destined to raise new misunderstandings between the two neighboring States, and to make a very unfavorable impression on Ottoman public opinion."

It is but just to add, however, that the authenticity of the document in question has by no means been established and seems suspicious from the very fact of its appearing so mysteriously solely in a French paper. We therefore look for a denial of the story from Russian sources.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Oct. 18th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. A. van Millingen, D.D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Miss Eleanor I. Burns, Sc. D.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Constantinople College enjoyed a most wonderful treat on Friday afternoon last when Madame Wertheim sang song after song for the audience of students and friends gathered in the Assembly Hall.

Madame Wertheim sings as simply and easily as a bird, with that perfect training which makes one forget that training could ever have been needed; and her voice is so beautiful that every note was a joy. She sang several English songs, and also several German ones from Schumann and Schubert. She was excellently accompanied by an attaché from the Austrian Embassy.

After the singing President Patrick invited the Ambassador to address the students. He made a most happy speech, touching on the fact that the same voice had sung the German and English songs with equal harmony, — a good omen for peace to come.

Last week we had the great pleasure of welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Burns, Miss Kennedy and Miss Conner from America, after their long struggle to reach us and their aiming at the Dardanelles just as the Straits were closed, and having to come around by various and dubious ways. This week we welcome Miss Kunick and Miss Silliman from Germany, after many similar difficulties.

I. F. D.

THE MARSHALL AND CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The seizure by Japan of the main islands of the Caroline and Marshall groups in Polynesia is of special interest to the friends of the American Board because of the mission maintained there by that Board for so many years. The Marshall Islands came into the possession of Germany in 1889, and the Caroline Islands ten years later. In the former group there are nearly 50 little islets, with a total area of about 160 square miles and a population of about 15,000, all but 250 of the natives. Jaluit is the chief island and the seat of government. The Caroline Islands are about 500 in number, with an area of some 380 square miles, and about 36,000 inhabitants. Politically they are divided into a western and an eastern group, with capitals at Yap and Ponape respectively. The American and German missionaries have been working of late years in cooperation in these groups. While the Carolines were under Spanish rule, the American missionaries were driven out, but this was only temporary, for Spain soon sold the islands to Germany, and the way was again opened.

The Girl's Seminary at Aintab opened with about 140 pupils, of whom some twenty-five are boarders.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Bosphorus Steamer Company is now issuing books of twelve tickets in addition to the books of fifty which they have heretofore sold. The prices per ticket remain the same.

Tomorrow a new train service between here and Vienna begins. The train leaving Sirkedji Station, Stamboul, at 7:44 a. m., reaches Rustchuk, Bulgaria, at 11:36 the next morning; Bucharest, Roumania, that afternoon at 4:40, Budapest the next afternoon at 1:25, and Vienna that evening at 6:40, 59 hours from Constantinople. Returning the train leaves Vienna at 8:50 a. m., Budapest 2 p. m., Bucharest 1:10 p. m., and arrives here at 9:51 p. m., 61 hours.

It is announced that hereafter every Tuesday there will be preaching in the mosques of Shehzadé and Sultan Ahmed for Moslem women, immediately after the noon prayers.

Mr. Stambollian, who went to Cyprus early in the summer, has returned to his work in connection with the Emmanuel Church of this city.

The Roumanian Steamship Company has suspended its service between Constanza and Constantinople.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city Sunday evening last at about half past seven o'clock.

It is officially announced that food stuffs imported into Constantinople will not henceforth be requisitioned by the military.

According to the *Tasfiri Efkiar*, the Khedive of Egypt will prolong his stay in Constantinople, and for this reason 150 cases of household effects from his palace in Cairo have been sent here under the direction of the commandant of the palace.

His Majesty the Sultan returned from Yildiz Palace to Dolma Baghtche on Monday, for the winter.

On Friday, October 23rd, will occur the formal dedication and opening of Henrietta Washburn Hall at Robert College. There will be addresses by President Gates, Professor van Millingen and others. All friends will be welcomed. The hour is 3:45 p. m.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau and the whole staff of the American Embassy moved this week

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The Ministry of Finance has decided that hereafter nickel currency can be used in the payment of taxes only for sums of less than a quarter of a medjidié; the rest of the tax must be paid in gold or silver.

Five new American instructors arrived last week at Robert College, coming via Naples and Dedeaghadj.

THE PROVINCES

A call to urgent and united prayer has been issued by the General Committee of Christian Associations of Turkey, for the Association Week of prayer, which is to be observed November 8th to 14th next.

An order has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mines and Forests and the Ministry of Interior that hereafter only Ottoman subjects shall be employed in the mines of the country, foreign technical employes alone being allowed.

The U. S. S. "North Carolina," which arrived in Turkish waters some weeks ago, has since been visiting several ports in the eastern Mediterranean.

The latest news gives the number of those killed in the earthquake at Sparta at 1,300 Moslems, 200 Greeks and 8 Armenians; and those at Bourdour at 2000 in all.

NOTES.

Professor and Mrs. Panaretoff returned from Sofia Sunday night last. They were given quite an ovation while there by former students in Robert College.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Vinton D. Tompkins of Robert College to Mrs. Frost, daughter of Mrs. Frewen of Robert College.

Rev. and Mrs. Frederick G. Coan and Miss Elizabeth Coan of Urumia, Persia, passed through this city the past week, return to their station. They left yesterday by Russian steamer for Batoum.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Miss F. C. Gage, at Sivas, on her trip from Marsovan which she had intended to extend to the east and south. She is compelled by this attack to give up the trip for the winter and either stay in Sivas or perhaps return to Marsovan.

Miss Jillson of Brousa and Professor and Mrs. Lewis and Professor Estes of Robert College returned week before last from Europe and America, via Smyrna and Bandurma.

Rev. James Riggs Brewster, of Smyrna Station, and Miss Ethel Estelle Bush of Minneapolis, Minn., were married on August 29th at Minneapolis. They expect to be at home in Smyrna soon after November first.

OTHER LANDS.

In the *Outlook* of September 16th there is an illuminating article on "Germany and Turkey," by a former officer in the German army.

General Delarey, the famous Boer leader who during the Boer War in 1902 captured Lord Methuen, was by a lamentable mistake shot by a policeman while riding in his motor-car near Johannesburg on September 15th, and instantly killed.

It is reported that already 38,000 German soldiers have received the Iron Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

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