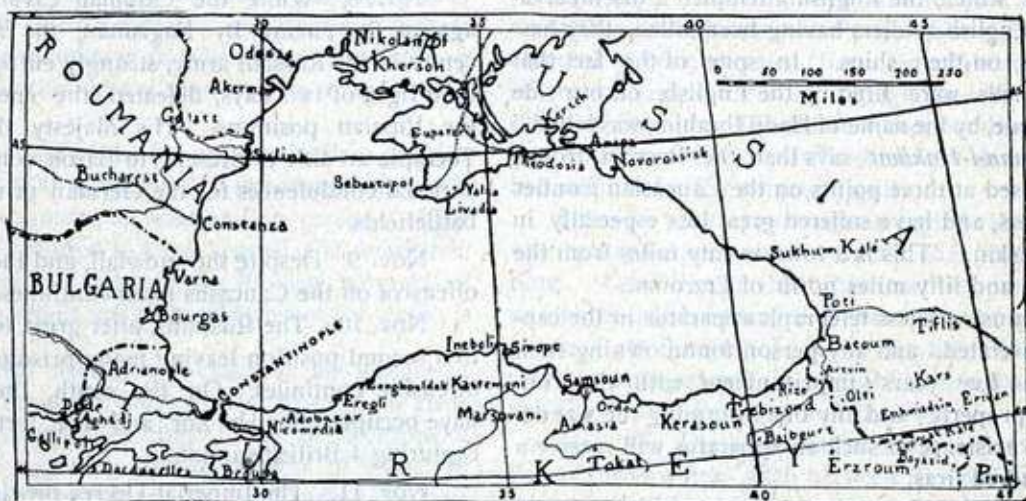


The Orient.

Vol. V., Nos. 44 to 49

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, December 14, 1914.

Price, One Piastre



BLACK SEA AND VICINITY.

RUSSO-TURKISH HOSTILITIES.

Concerning the events of Thursday, Oct. 29th, we can perhaps do no better than to reproduce the two accounts given in the local dailies, the one from the Agence Ottomane which appeared in the evening papers of Friday, and the other the official statement that was published Saturday morning. The first says:—

"While a very small portion of the fleet was going through manœuvres in the Black Sea on the 14th and 15th (old style) of the current month, the Russian fleet, which had been following and interfering with all the manœuvres, ended by opening hostilities on Thursday the 16th (29th) by attacking the Ottoman fleet. During the fight which ensued the Ottoman fleet, by the grace of the Almighty, sank the mine-layer "Pirout," of 5,000 tons displacement, which contained nearly 700 mines; did great damage to one of the Russian torpedo-boats, and seized a collier. A torpedo from the torpedo-boat "Ghairat-i-Millié" sank the Russian destroyer "Kubanietz," of 1,100 tons, and another torpedo from the torpedo-boat "Mouavenet-i-Millié" did very great damage to another Russian coastguard ship. Three officers and 72 marines, saved by our men from the ships sunk and destroyed, were made prisoners. The Imperial fleet, thank God, suffered no damage, and the battle still continues favorably for our fleet. The Imperial Government will protest undoubtedly with the utmost vigor against this act of hostility committed by the Russian fleet against a very small portion of our fleet."

The official account says:—

"The information received from our fleet now in the Black Sea is as follows:

"It has been established by the declarations made by the Russian marines made prisoners and by the presence in the Russian fleet of a mine-laying vessel, that the Russian fleet had the intention to close the entrance to the Bosphorus by mines, and to destroy the Imperial fleet completely after having in this way divided it in two. Our fleet, believing itself therefore the object of an unexpected attack, and supposing that the Russians had opened hostilities without previous declaration of war, pursued the scattered Russian fleet; it bombarded the town of Sebastopol, destroyed in the port of Novorossisk fifty kerosene oil tanks, fourteen military transports, stores of grain, and also the wireless station. Our fleet also sank at Odessa a Russian cruiser, and severely damaged another cruiser, which is thought to have likewise been sunk. Five other loaded vessels that were in that harbor were seriously damaged. A steamer of the Russian Volunteer Fleet was sunk, and five oil-tanks destroyed. At Odessa and at Sebastopol the Russians opened fire from their shore batteries on our fleet."

The General Staff sends out under yesterday's date the following communication:—

"On the Caucasian frontier, the Russians have begun erecting fortifications.

"This morning, although the English had commenced the bombardment of the entrance to the Straits of the Dardanelles from a distance of 16 kilometres, a few shots alone

from one of our batteries having started a conflagration on one of the English battleships, ten minutes later, the English warships retired and were lost to view.

"The English, after having evacuated the Egyptian frontier, are retiring toward the Canal, destroying the villages on their route.

"The port of Akaba which is on the same frontier, was bombarded on October 19th (November 1st) by an English squadron, after which the English attempted a disembarkation; but four English soldiers having been killed, they hastily took refuge on their ships. In spite of the fact that thousands of shells were fired by the English, on our side just one gendarme, by the name of Hadji Ibrahim, was killed."

The *Terjeman-i-Hakikat* says that the Russian troops have been repulsed at three points on the Caucasian frontier with great success, and have suffered great loss especially in the region of Kiskin. This is a town twenty miles from the Russian frontier and fifty miles north of Erzroum.

The law against wireless telegraph apparatus in the capital has been reiterated, and any person found owning such will be subject to five years' imprisonment with the confiscation of his property; and any one informing the war department of the existence of such an apparatus will receive a reward of a hundred liras.

The Crown Prince of Germany has sent to Enver Pasha the fraternal greetings of himself and the Fifth Army to the Ottoman army.

The Gulf of Smyrna has been closed to all navigation.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS ON OTTOMAN FRONTIERS.

Nov. 4. The despatches report the repulse of the Russians at Kara Kilise and Ish Khan; also the transfer of 49 Russian prisoners, taken from the ships sunk, or arrested at different places, to Izmid. Sixteen British and French warships bombarded the Dardanelles, firing 240 shells but doing little harm; while ten shells from the Ottoman forts drove them away. A British steamer at Aivaluk was sunk after the crew and the cargo had been discharged.

Nov. 5. A decree was promulgated requiring all correspondence and telegrams to be in either Turkish, Arabic, French or German. Ottoman forces reported as crossing the Egyptian frontier. Indeed a Milan despatch of the 3rd reports that 3,000 Bedouin had crossed the Suez Canal. A Constantinople Agency telegram from London announces that Great Britain has officially declared that a state of war exists between herself and Turkey; also that Cyprus has been annexed by Great Britain.

Nov. 6. The British attempted a second landing at Akaba; but the attack of the gendarmes and the tribesmen killed an officer and drove the British to flight. The Russians bombarded Kozlou and Zonghouldak for two hours. A freight steamer was sunk at Kozlou, and at Zonghouldak, as announced later, three Ottoman transports, the "Bahri Ahmer," "Bezmi Alem" and "Midhat Pasha," were sunk.

Nov. 7. A British gunboat was discovered at Abadan on the Shatt-el-Arab by an Ottoman police motor-boat which

fired on it and a fire broke out on the gunboat. The British oiltanks at Abadan were also set on fire. The motor-boat returned safely to Basra. The Ottoman troops crossed the Egyptian frontier. The Russian fleet retreating after the bombardment of Zonghouldak, took refuge in their fortified ports; and the Ottoman fleet bombarded Poti, north of Batoum. Ottoman cavalry is pursuing the Russian cossacks.

Nov. 8. While the Ottoman cavalry was advancing against the enemy by Kagisman, the army attacked the centre of the Russian army, strongly entrenched, and after a hard fight of two days, defeated the enemy and occupied the Russian positions. His Majesty the Sultan sent to Therapia an aide to present to Baron von Wangenheim the imperial condolences for the German princes fallen on the battlefields.

Nov. 9. Despite the snowfall, and the fog, the Ottoman offensive on the Caucasus front continues.

Nov. 10. The Russians, after great losses, have retired to a second position leaving many prisoners. The Ottoman offensive continues. On the south, the Ottoman troops have occupied Sheikh Zor and the fortress of El Arish, capturing 4 British cannon.

Nov. 11. The Imperial Decree proclaiming a state of war between Turkey and the three powers of the Entente, was promulgated. On the Caucasus front, the Ottoman army attacked the second Russian position. According to the testimony of many Russian prisoners the morale of the Russian forces is deplorable. Some French warships bombarded the coast at Phocaea and Deirmendagh, near Smyrna, but there is no damage to deplore.

The Press Bureau on the 12th quotes Russian official despatches as follows "Two Turkish divisions with many field guns and heavy batteries and with Kourdish cavalry attacked the positions we had occupied, trying to surround our troops. The Turkish forces, under the fire of the infantry and artillery retreated first on their right wing and then along the front. We have kept till evening the positions formerly occupied." But, says the Press Bureau, according to the communication of our general staff, the Russians were driven from their positions with great loss, leaving prisoners from various regiments. Their morale was as bad as possible, and they still continue to flee, as is known from official and sure information. Consequently such official falsifications, which will naturally continue to appear in the future on the Russian side, do not even merit a denial.

Nov. 12. An Imperial manifesto of the Sultan to his soldiers and marines was published, calling on all of them to do their duty in this sacred war to which he summoned three hundred millions of Moslems. An official résumé was also published, stating that the Russian troops crossed the frontier on Nov. 1st with five army corps, the Ottoman troops gradually retiring according to instructions. After four days the Russians arrived at Kolbashi and Keuprükeuy where a Cossack cavalry attack was repulsed. On the 7th the Ottomans took the offensive against the strong Russian

position west of Keuprückeuy. On the 9th an entire Russian army corps and one division more were before the Turkish army, along a front of 15 kilometres northwards from the Araxes river. By the 11th, Keuprückeuy was occupied by bayonet assault, and the next day the Russians fled and the Turkish troops started in pursuit. It was deemed certain that the feeble forces that had taken Tortoum and Kara Kilisé would also be driven out. The statement closes with these words:— "Our Government knows that the Russian Government, faithful to its old habits, publishes and spreads inexact news about the fights in the Caucasus. The Ottoman Government and its allies do not need to abase themselves to such measures."

Nov. 13. The result of the Keuprückeuy battle is given as 4000 Russian dead, 4000 wounded, 500 prisoners, and 10,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition captured. The Ottoman troops are reported to have crossed the frontier in the Trebizond vilayet, and captured the Russian barracks of Kourdoughlou. The report of a bombardment of Jaffa is denied.

Nov. 14. A great meeting took place at the Mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror where Haidar Effendi, the *fetva emini*, read to the multitude the five *fetvas* or decisions of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, regarding the declaration of *Jihad*, or holy war, against the three powers attacking Turkey. These *fetvas* had been given on Wednesday, and had been left for twenty-four hours, according to custom, in the sanctuary where the robe of the Prophet is kept. The crowd then formed in procession and went to the War Department, then to the Sublime Porte and then to the Seraglio Point grounds, where His Majesty the Sultan was awaiting them at the Baghdad Kiosk. A delegation was admitted to the Imperial presence, and the Sultan expressed his pleasure at the devotion of his subjects. The procession then went across the Galata Bridge and up to Pera, making a demonstration of affection before the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies, the Ambassadors responding in warm terms of approval and appreciation.

During the demonstration certain fellows of the baser sort entered the Tokatlian restaurant, the proprietor of which is a Russian subject, and smashed up things generally. This act is publicly disavowed by the Press Bureau communication. On the same day the Russian monument near San Stefano, erected to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of San Stefano, was destroyed as being a memorial to a disgraceful treaty.

The official communication of the same date tells of the entry of the Persian province of Azerbaijan by the Ottoman forces, which occupied the town of Kotour, the Russians retiring in disorder. In the vicinity of Basra, near Fao, the British had disembarked soldiers, who were attacked by the Turkish forces and compelled to retire, leaving 60 dead.

Nov. 15. The Turkish troops in Lazistan, on the Black Sea coast, have besieged Liman, while another detachment occupied Düz-keuy and attacked the Russians at Han Medressesî. The Russians bombarded Kokmouh and Ab Islah, on the frontier.

Nov. 16. Another attack by the Ottoman troops on the British near Fao, at the head of the Persian Gulf, inflicted considerable loss on the British, who are reckoned to have lost a thousand men. A Kourdish chief named Abdurrezak Bederhani who had joined the Russians, crossed the Turkish frontier near Makou, but was driven back over the border by the Ottoman troops who captured a Russian flag he had hoisted over a village.

Nov. 17. Turkish troops attacked the Russians a day's journey beyond Kotour, in Persia. The Russians are also reported to have retreated from Keuprückeuy thirty or forty kilometres toward the frontier. Fighting continues in the direction of Batoum. The Russian fleet bombarded Trebizond, but the forty or fifty shells fired merely damaged 5 houses and wounded a few persons slightly.

Nov. 18. Ottoman troops occupied Kalet-el-Nahl, half way between Akaba and the Suez Canal, in the peninsula of Sinai. The Ottoman fleet which went in pursuit of the Russian ships that bombarded Trebizond, encountered the latter not far from Sebastopol. A Russian battleship is reported as severely damaged and the rest of the Russian fleet retired in the direction of Sebastopol in the fog.

Nov. 19. Ottoman victories are reported against the Russian troops near Azab between Keuprückeuy and the frontier, at Zavollar and Kora, in Russian territory toward Batoum, and at Salmas, in the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

Nov. 20. Fresh Ottoman victories are reported near Artvin, on the Djorokh river, and at Liman, on the Black Sea coast, both in Russian territory.

Nov. 21. The cruiser "Hamidié" bombarded and destroyed the oil tanks and wireless station at Toapsse, between Poti and Novorossiisk. A severe fight is reported on the Shatt-el-Arab, in which the British troops lost 750 killed and 1,000 wounded. A shot from the Ottoman gunboat "Marmaris" caused an explosion on a British gunboat.

Nov. 22. The Russian troops have retired to the right bank of the Djorokh river. The detachment that was trying to advance in the Mourad River valley was repulsed by the Turkish troops who captured three field guns. The Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal. In a battle east of El Kantara Captain Wilson, a lieutenant and a large number of British soldiers were killed.

Nov. 24. After suffering considerable loss, the British troops in the direction of Basra were reinforced and advanced slowly under the protection of their gunboats. Outside the Bosphorus, at Kilia, the steamer "Nilufer" struck a mine, which had become detached from before some Bulgarian port and had drifted there, and sank.

Nov. 25. Along the Djorokh River the Turkish troops, after capturing Artvin, have also taken Morghoul and Bortchka, capturing several rapid-fire guns, 100 artillery horses, two automobiles, a quantity of dynamite, and a complete field hospital.

Nov. 28. The Turkish troops have entered the Adjara region, ten kilometres southeast of Batoum. The Russian report of a Turkish defeat and retreat toward Erzurum is

denied; on the contrary the Russians have retreated 40 kilometres since the battle of Keuprükuyu.

Nov. 29. The Russians who on the 22nd were defeated near Totak, south of Toprak Kale, have been reinforced and now occupy a strong position near Kuludj Gedeyi, with the Ottoman troops in front of them.

Dec. 3. The Russian stories that the peninsula of Sinai had been evacuated by the Turkish troops, that the troops in the Caucasus had suffered terribly, some battalions being almost annihilated and two divisions losing half their men, that one division commander had been killed and another had deserted, are false; also that of the arrival at Tiflis of prisoners among whom were said to be a German General, 14 German officers and 3 Austrian officers.

Dec. 4. New victories are chronicled to the east of Batoum, and the Ottoman forces are said to have arrived in the vicinity of Ardahan, which is about 70 miles southeast of Batoum.

Dec. 5. The British expedition attacked the Turkish troops between the Tigris River and the Canal of Souvaya, but were defeated and a mitrailleuse and a quantity of ammunition captured.

Dec. 6. Keda, a point 20 kilometres east of Batoum, was occupied by the Turkish troops, and the electric plant of Batoum city destroyed by a daring raid.

Dec. 7. The Russian attacks on the eastern frontier near Lake Van were unsuccessful; and the Ottoman troops crossed from Revandis and occupied the town of Saoutch Boulak, south of Lake Urumia.

Dec. 9. Turkish troops occupy Taousgerd, north of Olti, in Russian territory and in Azerbaijan have reached Somay and Jihari, east of Van Province.

Dec. 10. The Russians tried to land troops south of Batoum at Gonja, but were driven off with loss. On the frontier between the Van Province and Persia, the Russians were repulsed near Deir.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4th.

The Germans have made some progress in their operations against Ypres, in Belgium, capturing 2,300 prisoners, mainly British, and have occupied Messines, between there and Armentières. They have been hindered in their operations by the flooding of the Yser-Ypres canal by the destruction of the flood gates or dykes at Nieuport. On the other hand the Germans have been forced to evacuate Rousselaere for the fourth time. Northeast of Soissons, at Vailly, the Germans claim to have taken 1,500 prisoners, and captured the town. The Germans have been fiercely bombarding Arras, and also Verdun. Both sides claim to have progressed in the region of Argonne.

The East Prussian theatre of war has been comparatively quiet. But in Russian Poland there was continuous fighting along the line from Kutno, 70 miles west of Warsaw, around by Rawa to Radom and Nova Alexandria, for about

100 kilometres. The Germans claim to have captured within three weeks 13,000 Russian prisoners, 30 cannon, and 39 mitrailleuses. Farther south, the Austrians still hold Yaroslavl, but west and north of it the Russians are fighting fiercely. To the south of Przemyśl, too, and near Sambor, 30 miles southeast of there, the conflict has been hot. The Russians here claim to have taken 20 cannon and some provision trains. The Austrians claim to be driving the Russians slowly eastward.

The Russians have returned into Bukovina and again attack Czernowitch, but the Austrians deny that it has fallen, and say they have driven the Russians back across the frontier.

On the Servian frontier, the Austrians have again crossed the Save and Drina Rivers near their confluence, and have driven back the Servians, though not without loss; and to-day's morning paper reports that Shabatz has been taken by assault.

On the sea, a steamer carrying Belgian refugees over to England struck a mine in the Channel and sank. 1,800 are reported drowned, but 2,500 rescued. The numbers seem incredible. German despatches say that the British cruiser "Hermes" was sunk in the Channel by a submarine, and that the battleship "Venerable" has been damaged near the Belgian coast, as well as four small British units which, according to an Ottoman Agency telegram from Berlin, took refuge at Harwich. The "Hermes" was a second-class cruiser built in 1898, of 5,600 tons displacement; and the "Venerable" was built in 1899, of 15,000 tons, and when built was rated as a first-class battleship. The roving German cruiser "Emden" is reported by the Italian Agency as having gone into Penang harbor, in the Straits of Malacca, flying the Russian flag as a ruse, and there sunk the Russian cruiser "Yemtschug" and the French torpedoboat "Mousquet."

The verdict of the trial at Serajevo for the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince has been announced. Five men were condemned to death, and one to hard labor for life; the actual assassins, Princip and Cabrinovitch, and one other man to 20 years imprisonment with forced labor, and seven others to terms of from three to fifteen years. Six of the suspects were acquitted.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, according to a Constantinople Agency despatch from London, has resigned the post of First Lord of the Admiralty and his place has been taken by Lord Fisher.

In South Africa the rebellion headed by Maritz has been completely crushed, and that attempted by General Beyers in the Transvaal has likewise come to an end. The vast majority of the Boers are entirely loyal to England.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11th.

A telegram of the 3rd says the Germans have retired from the region of Nieuport, on the North Sea, owing to the flooding of the whole region, rendering military movements impossible. Near Roye the French took some hundreds of Germans prisoners; but the Germans in turn took 3,300 of the Allies prisoners near Ypres and Soissons.

The next day the Germans occupied Dixmuide, while the British and French took Mariakerke, southwest of Ostend. On the 5th the German headquarters were moved from Thielt to Ghent, which is 27 miles farther east. Several telegrams report the capture of many prisoners by the Germans in the vicinity of Ypres; and the evacuation of the little villages of Soupir and Chapignolle by the Germans is acknowledged. An Agence Ottomane telegram of the 10th from Berlin reports that the Germans have entered La Bassée.

The rumored death of General von Kluck is denied; the General is very well and active. General von Dainling has been wounded, and General von Moltke is not well and needs a long rest, so he has retired to Hombourg.

Against the Russians, the Germans have won a battle north of Lake Wisztyniec, capturing 4,000 prisoners; they also repulsed three divisions of Russian cavalry that had crossed the Warthe River in western Poland, near Kolo. The German official report up to Nov. 5th says they hold in all as prisoners of all nationalities, 7213 officers and 426,034 men.

The Austrians have been pushing the Servians back this week, and have been somewhat pushed by the Russians. Repeated attacks by the Russians near Stary Sambor and Turka, in the foothills of the Carpathians, have been repulsed with loss; the Austrians also took many prisoners near Jaroslaw. But the later official communication of the Austrians, on the 6th, says:—"Unhindered by the enemy, the movements of our army both in Russian Poland and in Galicia proceed according to our plan. At some points on the front, in spite of the favorable local position, the ground gained is temporarily abandoned to the Russians. This is caused by the general situation." But on the southern front, the Austrians after occupying Shabatz and Metkovitch have been pushing the Servians back southwards, taking many prisoners.

In the far east, Tsing-tau and the whole of the Kiaochau colony fell into Japanese hands on the 7th, after a memorable siege. The commander was allowed to retain his sword in token of his gallant defense. 2,300 Germans are stated to have been made prisoners there.

On the 4th, the British torpedo-gunboat "Halcyon," 1000 tons, was damaged in an action near Yarmouth, on the east coast of England, and the submarine E5 was sunk. On the same day, off the mouth of the Weser River, south of Heligoland, the German armored cruiser "Yorck," 9,500 tons, struck a mine and sank, with about half her crew.

On Nov. 1st, an engagement took place off the Chilean coast near Coronel, south of Concepcion, in which the German armored cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau," 11,500 tons each, and the protected cruisers "Leipzig," "Nürnberg" and "Dresden," 3250 to 3600 tons each, met and defeated the British armored cruisers "Monmouth," 9800 tons, and "Good Hope," 14,100 tons, and the light cruiser "Glasgow," 4,800 tons. The two former were destroyed and the "Glasgow" was so injured that she took refuge in a Chilean harbor and was disarmed. The Japanese fleet is said to be searching since this battle for the German squadron.

(NOTE:—On Dec. 8th a strong British squadron met this German squadron off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, and in the ensuing battle all the latter were sunk.)

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18th.

Considerable snowstorms have interfered, we are told, with progress on the western front during this week. On the 11th Dixmuide was again reported as captured by the Germans, who also delivered successful attacks between Langemarke and Ypres, north of Armentieres, southwest of Lille, and south of Verdun. The French counter-attacks south of Verdun and northeast of Cirey (between Luneville and Strassburg) are reported as having been unsuccessful. The allies also advanced from Nieuport, but were repulsed, and driven back across the Yser.

On the east front, the Russians have again invaded East Prussia, at Lyck, Stallupönen and Marggrabowo. They also attacked the German lines between Thorn and Soldau, from the south, but were repulsed, according to despatches of the 16th, with a loss of from 23,000 to 30,000 prisoners, and from 70 to 100 guns; they were driven from near Lipno toward Plock and Wloclawek, on the Vistula in northern Poland. Among the prisoners taken was the Governor of Warsaw. On the 10th the Germans repulsed a Russian battalion near Konin, taking many prisoners; and on the 12th the German cavalry repulsed a superior force of Russian cavalry near Kalisch, on the border of Poland and Posen.

In Galicia, the strategic necessities of the campaign have led the Austrians to evacuate Central Galicia, and the Russians not only again besiege Przemyśl, but have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo and Krosno, between there and Cracow. The fortresses of Cracow and Przemyśl are reported to be provisioned for a year each. But on the south, the Austrians have again been pushing the Servians back, and are reported to have occupied both Obrenovatz, on the Save, and Valievo, 30 miles south of the river. Belgrade is again being attacked, and the Servians were reported as concentrating to meet this threat. Meanwhile the Austrians are reported to have crossed the Danube near Orsova and the Iron Gates, to attack the Servians in the rear. The Servian army headquarters have been transferred to Kragujevatz. A telegram of the 17th says the Austrians inflicted a defeat on the Montenegrins at Grabovo.

On the sea the week has been marked by the end of the career of the famous German cruiser "Emden." This 3,600 tons boat had been the destruction of 20 British merchant vessels, aggregating 100,000 tons burden; and she had well paid for herself. Finally the Australian cruiser "Sydney" caught her off the Cocos Islands, south of Sumatra, and destroyed her. 200 of her crew were killed and 30 wounded. The Commander, Capt. Müller, and Prince Franz Josef von Hohenzollern, were made prisoners. The German cruiser "Königsberg," which had also been a terror to British commerce, has been bottled up in the Rufiji River, in east Africa, south of Zanzibar, by the British gunboat "Chatham." Near Deal, in the Straits of Dover, the British gunboat "Niger" was sunk on the 12th by a German submarine. At Kiaochau a Japa-

nese torpedo-boat, while dragging for mines, was struck by one and sunk.

A London telegram to the Constantinople Agency says that Premier Asquith made the statement in Parliament that the British losses up to November 1st were 57,000 men. The Austrians report that up to date they have taken from Russians and Servians a total of 93,000 prisoners.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25th.

On the western front, the British warships have been bombarding the German positions near Nieuport and at Zeebrugge and Lombartzyde, but the ships were driven off without doing much damage. In the region of Dixmuide the French are reported to have lost 20,000 men. There has been considerable fighting near Ypres, and in the Argonne the attacks of the French have been repulsed and the Germans have made progress. A violent reconnaissance by the French east of the Moselle River on the 22nd was repulsed with a counter-attack by the Germans.

On the sea, the German cruiser "Berlin," which had its engines damaged and put in to the Norwegian port of Drontheim, was there disarmed by the Norwegian authorities. The German submarine U18 is reported sunk on the 23rd off the north coast of Scotland, three of the officers and 23 men being rescued by the British destroyer "Garry." A Berlin telegram of the 21st says that on October 28th or 29th, the British dreadnaught "Audacious" was torpedoed by a German submarine, and was beached on a sandbank; and that the crew who were rescued have been forbidden to speak of the catastrophe. A British torpedo-boat is reported to have struck a mine off the Swedish coast and sunk, the crew being saved. An Ottoman Agency telegram from Berlin says, a German torpedo-boat was damaged off the Danish coast.

On the 21st it was reported that two British aeroplanes sailed over the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen and dropped bombs, which however did no damage to the factory but killed some people. One of them is said to have fallen into Lake Constance. Several encounters are reported between air-craft in which both French and German losses were sustained.

Against the Russians, the Germans report considerable success, south east of Soldau and Thorn, having driven the Russians back beyond Mlawa, Plock and Kutno, and also from Pilkallen. The result according to a telegram of the 23rd was still in doubt owing to the arrival of strong Russian reinforcements from Warsaw; but reports indicated that the Germans were still pursuing the Russians. Northeast of Czenstochowo, two Russian battalions are said to have been annihilated. The port of Libau has also been bombarded and then blockaded by sinking ships in the entrance.

Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the Kaiser, on the 21st met with an automobile accident which gave him a compound fracture of the leg and a face injury as well.

The garrison of Przemyśl still gallantly resists, and the rumor of an offer to surrender the fortress to the Russians is indignantly denied. A sortie was made and the besiegers driven quite a distance back. Fighting goes on in the Car-

pathians and between Tarnow and Cracow. An official despatch of the 23rd says:—"By reason of the strategic situation we have provisionally abandoned to the enemy certain defiles in the Carpathians." But the Austrians report capturing the village of Pilica and 2,400 Russians with it.

Against the Servians, the Austrians are apparently making good headway. They have crossed the Kolubara River, beyond Valievo, and are progressing toward Lazarevatch. The Servian main army is reported to have fallen back on Kragujevatch, while there is talk of transferring the capital from Nish to Usküb.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2nd.

News from the west front of the war is rather scarce this week. Germans report slight advance near Arras and the region northwest of Apremont. In the fighting in Belgium, according to an Ottoman agency telegram from Berlin, the Queen's Own regiment of the British forces was completely decimated. On the 27th the French were reported to be bombarding Arnaville, near Pont-à-Mousson. German aeroplanes have been dropping bombs on Dunkirk, and Austrian airships on Antivari. A German biplane is reported wrecked near Ypres, one of the aviators being killed. A Berlin telegram of the 30th says that King Albert of Belgium was wounded in the arm in one of the encounters near the Yser River.

General von Moltke has, it is said, so far recovered after his treatment at Hambourg as to be able to resume his post and duties. (This was later denied.)

On the 25th the Russian troops in Poland were reported as completely defeated in the region of Lowitz, Strykow and Brzeziny, near Lodz. General Mackensen reports the capture of 40,000 Russians, with 70 cannon and 160 mitrailleuses. In the last ten days the Russians are said to have lost 100,000 prisoners. On the 28th a violent attack by the Russians near Novo Radomsk was repulsed. On the 29th the Russian advance in the region of Lodz was checked; and on the 30th a surprise attack by the Russians east of Darkehmen was repulsed, and 600 prisoners taken. Libau has again been bombarded and cable connection to Frederica cut.

On the 27th, the British battleship "Bulwark," 15,000 tons, built in 1899, was blown up at Sheerness, in the mouth of the Thames, apparently by an internal explosion; and only 14 men out of the crew of between 700 and 800 men were saved.

In the Carpathians, the Russians in the districts of Ung and Zemplin were reported on the 25th to have been forced to retire; and on the 29th the Russians at Hammona, in the Zemplin province, were beaten and thrown back. On the 30th, in the battle south of the Vistula, the Austrians took 4,500 prisoners and 18 cannon.

Against the Servians, the Austrians have been making consistent gains, and have captured Kosjerici and Soubovor, south of Valievo.

A Vienna telegram of the 27th says:—"Czernowitz has again been evacuated by our troops." This is understood to have been done for strategical purposes.

The Kaiser on the 1st was reported at Insterburg, visiting his army.

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. DECEMBER 14, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

A word of apology is due for the long delay in issuing this number. We trust that henceforth we may be able to fulfil the weekly expectations of all subscribers, who are hereby respectfully asked to accept this special number in lieu of the numbers omitted.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MANNING.

We regret to announce the passing away of Professor George L. Manning, Ph. D. of Robert College, at Florence, Italy, on November 20th, of angina pectoris. After spending the summer at Cortina in the Tyrol, Dr. and Mrs. Manning had expected to go to America for a year's furlough; but they were prevented by the state of Dr. Manning's health. In Florence he was active in helping the American Consul in the

repatriating of American citizens; but about a week before his death he caught a cold which brought on the trouble that ended his life. At Robert College he will be grievously missed, for his influence among both students and faculty was strong and helpful, and his personality most winning. Mrs. Manning will remain for the present in Florence, returning here perhaps in the spring.

THE CRISIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Kourban Bairam had a strange celebration in this city this year. News of the naval encounter between the Ottoman and Russian war-vessels arrived on the first day, and rather dampened the ardor of observers of the feast. It was so unexpected a move as to well-nigh take away people's breath; and consequences developed fast, especially as regards British, French, Russian and Servian subjects. The Ambassadors of the Triple Entente demanded their passports, which were given them, and the three Ambassadors and their staffs left. French, British and Servian interests in Turkey have been committed to the care of the American Ambassador, while Italy is entrusted with the care of Russian interests. A large number of subjects of these countries have naturally left, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations.

To illustrate the way that rumors get around at such a time here, we may cite the stories printed in three Turkish papers regarding a Russian steamer lying off Haidar Pasha. The *Tasfiri Efkiar* said it was a Russian mail steamer captured by the torpedo-boats "Ghahret-i-Vatanié" and "Müdafaa-i-Millie" during the naval engagement of Thursday, and brought into this harbor. The *Tanin* said it was a collier belonging to the Russian Volunteer fleet; while according to the *Ikdam*, it appears that it was the Russian passenger steamer "Olga," which was to have left the Galata quay for the Black Sea Saturday, but was not allowed to leave the Bosphorus. According to the local papers, 36 French vessels, large and small, 9 British, 8 Russian and one Belgian were put under embargo in this harbor.

There were several resignations from the Ottoman Cabinet on the outbreak of hostilities. Osgan Effendi Mardigian, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Süleiman Effendi El Buxtani, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Tchürük-Sou-lou Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Public Works; and Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, withdrew. Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, provisionally takes charge of the ministry of Finance; Shükri Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, that of Posts and Telegraphs. Ahmed Nessimi Bey, Deputy for Constantinople, has been appointed Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, Mines and Forests; and Prince Abbas Halim Pasha, brother of the Grand Vizier, who was Vali of Brousa, has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

FOUNDERS' DAY - INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

Sunday, October 25th, was the second anniversary of Founders' Day on the new campus at Paradise and the occasion was celebrated by a special service in the College chapel at 11 a. m., and a song service in the evening. The hall was very nicely decorated by the Flower Committee of the Y.M.C.A. At the morning service Dr. MacLachlan gave a Founders' Day address and in the evening a brief outline of the story of the growth and development of the school from its early beginning under his management 23 years ago until the present time.

At the morning address he explained the meaning of Founders' Day and why the College celebrates this particular day, October 25th. The Founders of an Institution of this kind are those through whose prayers, plans, energies and material gifts and sacrifices it has been brought into being and placed on a permanent basis. When God has a purpose to found such an Institution he chooses human instruments to whom He reveals the urgent need, and whom He inspires with faith and confidence that His plan and purpose can and surely will be realized. These persons will always be found to be those who have experienced the love of God in their own hearts, and whose hearts overflow with love to their fellow men; persons who earnestly desire the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom - the kingdom of truth and righteousness in the world. They will also be found in all cases to be persons who believe that no nation can become truly great, and take its rightful place among the great family of nations in the world whose sons and daughters are not educated, and that an education based upon the great moral and religious principles is the best possible equipment for serving God, our country and our fellow men.

He went on to define the basis upon which an Institution such as this rests - the elements out of which its real foundations and superstructure are composed, and he did this by observing that they are material and spiritual, and by tracing out an interesting parallel between the material and spiritual elements entering into the composition of such a College as this. In the construction of the beautiful buildings that adorn this campus it was necessary that the foundations

should rest on a solid basis, or a rock bed, and so in like manner the spiritual foundations of this College rest on the unfailing promises and the eternal purpose of God.

But not only must the basis for the material foundation rest on a solid bed rock; the foundations themselves had to be constructed from the most solid and enduring material, if they were to bear permanently and securely the heavy walls that compose the superstructure of these buildings; and the larger and more beautiful the building to be erected, the stronger and more enduring must be the foundations. Here again the parallel of the material foundations obtains in the spiritual foundations. These too, when analyzed, will be found to be composed of different elements, elements which when combined are infinitely more eternal and enduring than any material foundations. What are some of these elements which enter into the composition of the spiritual foundations of our Institutions in this land?

FAITH IN GOD, in His promises and in the efficacy of such an Institution for the training of young men for the service of God and their country.

LOVE. - Love to God growing out of His love to us, and love to our fellow men.

EARNEST DESIRE for the glory of God and the building up of His Kingdom in the hearts and lives of young men.

A SENSE OF DUTY. Duty to God and duty to our fellowmen.

SACRIFICING TOIL. Patient and persistent effort often in the face of difficulties and discouragement, and a conquering determination to overcome all obstacles.

But perhaps of all the spiritual elements which enter into the foundations of a College like this, one of the most important and fundamental is **PRAYER**, *earnest, believing, prevailing prayer*. Of this at least I am sure, that it was the prayers of a godly woman that were largely instrumental in the founding of this College. Twenty-five years ago, before I came to live in Smyrna, there lived here a godly woman who at that time was suffering from a fatal disease, whose earnest, constant and believing prayer was that God would provide just such a College as this for the boys and young men of Smyrna and this part of Turkey. She did not live to see her prayers answered, but she had faith that in God's good time and way they would be answered.

We who have watched these buildings rise from the surface of this campus, are not only deeply and increasingly grateful to our generous benefactress whose gifts have provided all this splendid equipment, but we are also, and I think justly, proud of their architectural beauty. We believe they are permanent as well as beautiful; because we know that their foundations rest on a solid basis, and we know that their foundations are also constructed of the most enduring material elements. But in all this work of material construction we have had a higher aim and a nobler purpose than simply to construct permanent and beautiful buildings. This work of material construction was only a means to an end, and that end and aim is the spiritual, invisible superstructure, which we are day by day

building up in the lives of boys and young men who come here to train for their life's service.

This invisible, spiritual superstructure is infinitely more enduring and more beautiful in God's sight than any enduring permanence and architectural beauty which these splendid material structures possess, and this is so because all these different elements, which we have pointed out as composing the spiritual foundations of this institution, represent the principles and the purposes for which this College stands. It stands for love to God and love to our fellowmen. It stands for patient, loyal, obedient service to God and service to our fellowmen. It stands for the Glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom. Its place character first and foremost among the qualifications that go towards the complete equipment of young men for their life's service. It stands in a word for all that is noblest and best and uplifting in human life, and seeks first of all and above all to inspire its students with these principles; and it is because the founders of this College believe and advocate these things, and because they love this country and its people, and believe that the best service they can render Turkey is to afford the means for the youth of this land to secure a good, sound, practical education based on these principles for which the institution stands, that they have given of their gifts and prayers and life's service for its foundation and upbuilding.

Dr. MacLachlan closed his address by telling his audience the interesting incident in the home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy in New York city, where he was a guest at the time, when on the evening of October 25th, four years ago, the "lady bountiful" told him of her first great gift to the College of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and how this incident determined the fixing of October 25th as Founders' Day.

Smyrna, October 30, 1914.

C. W. L.

MOVING PICTURES IN MARSOVAN.

For almost five years Dr. Marden and his associates in Marsovan have been laboring to bring into being a new hospital plant in place of the old one. A picture of the new building appeared in the Anatolia number of *The Orient* July 8th of this year. The labors of these years culminated in the moving which took place in the golden sunshine of October 21st, when 40 sick and the principal equipments of the hospital were transferred from their old quarters to the new.

For several days nurses, orderlies, and employees of half a dozen different nationalities had been frequently seen crossing the College campus with loaded arms as they moved to the north, and with empty arms as they came back to the south side of the street. But when the main trek came, others wanted to have a hand in it. An emergency operation in the early morning that saved a life inaugurated the new operating room. After the morning recess the College students were quite cheerful in taking an hour from lessons in order to help move the Hospital. Two hundred pairs of willing hands laid hold of everything portable and transported it to

its new place in a trice. Beds, bottles, bureaus, babies, chairs, charts, coverlets, cradles, — it was a veritable moving picture show. Professors and spectators caught the infection, and swelled the current in its ebb and flow. Miss Noyes started things at one end, and Miss Tupper received them at the other. The sick who could walk were tenderly escorted to their new resting place; those who could not walk were carefully borne on stretchers. In just about an hour the old Anatolia Hospital was left empty. Meantime dinner had been cooking in the College kitchen, and a little contribution made by students and teachers covered the expense, so the first meal served in the new Hospital was the gift of College people.

The Hospital had been occupied before, from Aug. 14th to Sept. 10th, by a regiment of Turkish soldiers, before they marched away. A special letter from the Medical Branch of the War Department brought the thanks of the military officers to Dr. Marden.

It is not necessary to describe again the extensive new building now put to its use, nor to emphasize the service of such a plant to the sick, the wounded, the disabled. The old building was literally a drying shed for the lumber of the cabinet shop before it was fitted up and enlarged a bit for the service that has been housed there now for about eighteen years. Dr. Carrington, Dr. Ottley, Dr. Hoover, Dr. Marden and their associates and assistants have carried on a noble work with the most humble equipment. At present both of the assistant physicians, Dr. Donikian and Dr. Apikian, are rendering tribute unto Cæsar as physicians in the army. The largest donor to the new building is Mrs. Ella Reinking Towle of Grinnell, Iowa, who has given in memory and in honor of her father and her husband.

The old building and grounds will chiefly be used to accommodate the growing King School for the deaf.

Marsovan, Oct. 21, 1914.

G. E. W.

TURKISH COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.

The *Tanin* declares editorially that Turkey, though attacked and for centuries the object of perfidious aggressions by her arch-enemy, has never forgotten the sentiment of humanity, and has wished to show the whole world that the Turks, while being the ones oppressed, never drew the sword except in the cause of honor, truth and justice. It goes on to say: —

"Today our conscience is at ease; for the breaking of relations, entirely completed yesterday, will be followed by war, and oppressor and oppressed will meet one another in their true aspect. And what a sight! Close your eyes and think of it. The one with the hateful aspect of the tyrant, despairingly looking with fear for the day of punishment for his odious crimes committed for ages; the other with the serene and courageous brow of the innocent, who on the day of punishment seizes his oppressors by the neck to avenge himself on them before the just God. Yes, there they are and there are we! Till now we have done what we

could to lighten the oppression of these tyrants. We have supported all these tortures, not for the sake of our own miserable life, but because we believed that we were the only hope of three hundred millions of people. We have endured it all and tried to please our tyrants who were oppressing us like an evil nightmare, and have worked in secret so as to be able one day to take our revenge. But these tyrants, thirsty for Moslem blood, have never forgiven us. Every time we have tried to lift up our head, we have felt the weight of their oppression.

"But at last the day of vengeance has come. When their ambassadors were leaving Constantinople yesterday, and when we heard of the miserable attempt at Vourla, and of the other attacks that our enemies were preparing, we had the presentiment that the hour we have awaited for years had at last struck, — the promised hour of deliverance for the oppressed. Henceforth our ears will not bear to hear words of peace; it is either they or we. From today it is time for our whole nation, united as one man and ready for all sacrifices, to rally round the resolute government, round the army and the navy, and give its life, not for itself, but for a religion, for a world!

"Yesterday we said that at such moments nations feared nothing but the verdict of history; but the same day another enemy showed us that at this time right, conscience and humanity are despised. The ambassadors have left, and the news of a new aggression has come. We have a great duty, — to wreak the vengeance that a world of three hundred millions awaits with tears and prayers. Yes, vengeance, and we will wreak it on them!

The *Tasfiri Efkar* says that the Powers of the Triple Entente did not have the courage to examine the incidents in the Black Sea, due to Russian provocation, despite the declaration of Turkey that she was ready to discuss them; and so the rupture of diplomatic relations became inevitable. It adds: —

"There is no doubt that the Russian aggression constitutes a step toward war; and surely our reprisals were acts of war. This shows that we are not afraid to reply by acts to any and every military attempt on our existence. If our enemies persist in their hostile attitude, we shall accept this, and we are ready at any time to make suitable reply. We have already shown this, and we do not hesitate to do so again today or tomorrow. To prove to the world that Russia was the aggressor, the Government has left the door open for full discussion. So that our enemies, by recalling their ambassadors have shown that we were right in our claim.

"It is time to lay aside words and accusations and to consider the rupture as a state of war. The mobilization that we commenced as we declared our neutrality increases our confidence, and we are glad of the foresight thus shown. And, to put it more plainly, we are glad to accept the chance given us today to free ourselves definitely from the tyranny and oppression of Europe which has caused us so much evil. Was not the crusade in the Balkans the work of the Moskoffs (= Russians), who, with the aid of the English

and the French, wished to exterminate us? We are the one supporting power for the Moslem world. The English, French and Russians, who are great enemies of the Moslem world, have till now caused us all the injury they could, so as to weaken us; and they even now continue to do the same. Is it not then our duty, nay, that of all Moslems, to throw ourselves into the struggle, and consent to any sacrifice so as to preserve our existence, and rise again?

"The Ottoman Government, simply profiting by the occasion of the Russian aggression, will put forth all its efforts to crush its enemies and bring them low; and surely it will have in this struggle the sincerest and best help of the nation and of the whole Mohammedan world. In the end, with God's help, it will be victorious."

"THEY SAY WE MUST RENDER ACCOUNT."

The *Ikdam* of Oct. 23rd had the following leader:—

By the last mail we received several copies of the *Temps*. And we notice as we look them over one by one that we find in every one articles and telegrams against Turkey. In one of them, under the title of "In the East," we saw a leading article which we naturally read with interest. As usual the *Temps* was in this article breathing out fire against us. We should have been surprised had it been otherwise. Had we not found a point worth noticing in this article we should have passed it by as we do the rest, in silence. But this semi-official French paper this time in violent terms reveals this important secret:—

"You have been doing what your heart desired ever since the general war broke out; you ordered mobilization; you abolished the ancient treaties all by yourselves, you bought two warships from Germany; you closed the Dardanelles; and because we are now very busy, we have done nothing to you in reply to all this. But wait, be patient; when once we have come off victorious, we shall demand an account for all this from you."

We are truly grateful to the *Temps* for having taught us in clear and semi-official language a great truth. Yea, we thank the *Temps*, which is not at all a friend of ours. What a service it has done us in waking us from our inaction.

In fact, till now very many foreign diplomats and special envoys have not hesitated to point out the difficulties that will come to Turkey in the event of the Triple Entente coming out victorious. The German and Austrian press has published many articles on this topic. These have all been logical and credible in the extreme. And we too, from what we have seen, and from our bitter experiences, have been realizing this. Yet we had regarded this, while possible, as merely an inference. For we believed that these events, these counts of the *Temps* against us, were not directed against anybody. How many times have the purpose of our ordering mobilization, of our removing the capitulations, of the purchase of two warships from Germany because of the unrighteous seizure of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadié,"

and of the closing of the Dardanelles, been written up and explained! These were all among the measures taken, not against anybody else, but because of measures taken unjustly against us.

After thinking this over, we were still unwilling to believe that the Triple Entente was absolutely determined to do us an injury, for we could not imagine any justifiable or explicable reasons for such injury.

From what we can learn from the French and Russian press, with the *Temps* at its head, we understand that the determined threat contained in this semi-official article means that if the Triple Entente is victorious, then the application of the fable of the wolf and the lamb to us, and indeed to the whole Moslem world, is decided upon. It is further noticeable that they who so decidedly announce even now their determination to act in this way, forget even that Turkey is observing neutrality. From this it is absolutely and explicitly to be understood that even if we did nothing, and merely tried to observe the status quo, still we could not please or satisfy the governments of the Triple Entente, nor escape the fate they have prepared for us.

In fact, from this standpoint we must take the article in the *Temps* as a bitter but important lesson. A man who already understands to a degree and then hears acknowledged by their own lips these facts, and sees very clearly the policy they pursue against us and also in all those lands where Moslems live, feels a deep satisfaction as he comprehends how circumspectly and happily our Government has conducted itself. For this is not a time when one may sleep, and give a good interpretation to every dream. Only those who stay awake and are ready at least to safeguard their rights, will be able to save themselves. If we know this, then naturally we shall be in a position to give an account of ourselves to any who demand it of us!

But it is the duty not only of the Turks to be ready. The whole Moslem world must not for a moment forget the steps needed to prepare themselves, but take a strong position to defend materially and morally their persons, their rights and their honor.

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR THE CRISIS.

A friend in one of the warring countries sends out a leaflet containing several special prayers for this time of conflict. We give two, with some of the preliminary thoughts.

Just when the Spirit of Love seemed to be drawing the various sections of the Christian Church nearer to one another through their deepened trust in Christ, the Spirit of Hate has set the Christian nations at enmity through their infidel trust in force.

The peoples in the warring nations had not desired to fight; that is at once the chief horror and the chief consolation.

It may be that the peoples will refuse ever again to become liable to war through a dispute which is not theirs.

It may be that the Christian Church will learn more

fully what is the result of that practical denial of God and repudiation of Christ's Holy Spirit, in which we have hitherto almost contentedly acquiesced.

Let us pray that it may be so, in full assurance that in all things God will accomplish His purpose; and as we pray let us purge our own hearts at least of bitterness and pride.

Let us pray, then,

for penitence for our own sin and for the world's;

for patience, that we may do our daily work in faith and love, waiting for the day of redemption;

for hope, that we may never lose faith because the end is not yet;

for the peace of God which passeth all understanding, that it may keep our hearts and minds in Christ Jesus, however fierce the storm without.

—
Turn thou us, O good Lord, and so shall we be turned. We have not trusted in Thee, nor sought to follow the steps of Thy most holy Life. We have struggled and striven and fought. Even in the cause of Thy Church we have been violent. Pardon our faithlessness; enlighten our darkness. Open the eyes of us and of all nations to see that only in Thy Spirit of Love and Service is there any efficacy. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." How foolish then and ignorant, even as it were a beast before Thee, are we who have tried to win it by violence. O gentle Jesus, we have not known Thee aright. Grant us now and evermore to know Thee truly, that so far as lies in us, Thy Kingdom may come and Thy Will be done in earth as it is in Heaven. In the world we have tribulation, but Thou hast overcome the world. Amen.

O Lord our God, who hearest the deep sighing of the poor, let not the wrath and violence of men delay for very long the work of relieving the oppressed and setting free the prisoners of poverty; keep our hearts true to Thy commandment, that alike in the dark days now and in the brighter days that are to come, we may show our discipleship to Christ in the love that we have to one another; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

The October number of the organ of the Christian Associations in the Turkish Empire is a Women's Number. Miss Anna Welles, one of the delegates from Turkey to the Conference at Stockholm, writes of that gathering of young women. Mrs. Marcellus Bowen tells of the various phases of organized work of women in Constantinople, including the Dorcas societies, the Women's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association, the Flower Mission, the Amies de la Jeune Fille the International Home, and the Women's Club. Miss Frances C. Gage contributes an article out of the fulness of her experience, on Student Associa-

tion Finances. Miss S. W. Orvis describes the Girls' Clubs in the Talas Y.W.C.A. There are also articles describing the Y.W.C.A. in Sweden, and The Christian Ideal for Women, the latter a paper from the Stockholm Conference. In addition to this material for women in particular, this issue contains important articles of general interest; among them an address by Dr. John R. Mott, a review of the Lebanon Student Conference, by Rev. George H. Scherer, and a report on the organization and progress of the Christian Association Movement in Turkey, by Secretary E. O. Jacob. The Index for the year is full and complete, and is an indication of the real and permanent value of the Quarterly for all interested in work for young people in this Empire.

THE SILK INDUSTRY AT BROUSA.

The Brousa correspondent of *La Turquie* sends the following statement as to the critical position of the chief industry of that city:—

"The economical crisis prevalent at present has had sadder results perhaps at Brousa than anywhere else. For the people of Brousa have been affected in their one source of revenue, — the silk business. The industry this year gave very fair promise of success: the cocoons were of good quality, the sale was brisk, and up to the middle of July there was a fair number of bales of silk sold in the market; but unfortunately it was yet to be delivered. On the declaration of war, all business stopped, and the silk factories that had opened closed for lack of funds, and silk was no longer sold, or at least was no longer quoted on the market. The results of this sudden stoppage were immediately felt both by the workmen and by the directors. The situation became very critical for the girls and women employed; since the thread factories were closed, they no longer had work, and the continuance of this state of affairs spells misery in a very short time. The few thread factories that are at work are not opened as a remedy for this crisis, but rather to take advantage of the difficulties of the laborers and oppress to the hands by demanding long hours for minimum wages.

"The owners of the factories are equally hard struck. With the factories closed, their general expenses are not diminished, — rents, insurance, taxes, — and what is more, the amount of money locked up in the purchase of cocoons is disastrously large, and there seems no way of preventing this. The only hope of the silk manufacturers is that very soon trade with Europe may be resumed, through stopping of the war. But under what conditions can the spinning industry be resumed? That is the great unknown quantity. Will it be best to start in again by selling the silk at such a price as barely to cover the losses of this period of enforced idleness, or is it better to begin with ridiculously low prices? It may be thought, on the basis of the experience of figures as long ago as the war of 1870—1871, that even then a profit might be made; but times have changed, and it would be a disaster all around if the price of silk keeps going lower."

OUR JOKE COLUMN

THE FALSE AND TYRANNY MASTER OF THE WORLD.—THE MONEY

[Several of our readers have declared the recent quotations from that new literary light, *The Star of Bethlehem*, to have been the best thing THE ORIENT has published for a long time. This makes us wildly jealous; yet we venture to reproduce another sample of the philosophy of our friend the editor-publisher of this "Irregular-periodical paper on the real science."]

To rule and and to serve, behold all universal acts of the lives for to can vivify and to live. There is never any atom also to be free from this every-whereing absolute conditions.

All beings and creaturs have theirs own natural or original rulers or masters, and they are at all oblige to serve into them with theirs all mights, for to can live fully according theirs vital full limits.

Man also has his own original reasonable master, for to can guide himself freely and fully in his vital circle, and do not turn into right or left sides.

The world is a stations of confusions of unoriginal rulers and subjects or masteres and servents that always have doing causes on the subjects or servents to degenerat from theirs normal shapes and characters.

It is not difficult to know that, today, the rulers and the masters of humanity. with his all nations and theirs individuals, is the tyranny and wild money, which is directly presenter of all sortes of sensitive pleasurs. inherited from the forest on his way, and thus man is very far to be in his own natural reasonable ways, being safe and free from diverse dangers.

THE EUROPE

Behold the golden image, the Europe, to whom all the world worship, and where the false master of modern humanity has stepleshed, by the savage forces, his violense throne, and rule over all world. By this reign, the othority of the princes, are not more then Ezope's fly, who siting on the hat of a coachman, were noising that, himself were the mover of the coach to forward.

The Edison Company's works at West Orange, N. J. were completely destroyed by fire last week, with a loss estimated at five millions of dollars. Only Mr. Edison's private laboratory is reported saved.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Professor Stephen Panaretoff, the new Bulgarian Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Panaretoff left Nov. 3rd by train for Dedeaghadj, on their way to America. With them went Mrs. Professor Watson, and Miss Lucy Foote, also going to America.

Since Sunday, November 1st, the electric cars have been running on the extension of the Beshiktash-Ortakeuy line as far as Arnaoutkeuy and by Thanksgiving day they were running clear to Bebek.

The Armenian "Purgitch" Hospital at Yedi Koulé has placed 150 beds at the disposal of the military authorities for the use of sick soldiers.

Ahmed Rustem Bey, till now Ottoman Ambassador to Washington, has returned to Constantinople.

The wedding of Miss Daleda Johnson and Ensign Stewart Bryant took place November 3rd at the American Embassy. (The date was given by error last issue as December 3rd.) Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D., officiated, and Dr. Huff, surgeon of the U.S.S. "Scorpion," was best man. Mr. Johnson, brother of the bride, gave her away.

By a decision of the city police department the saloons and wineshops of this city are to close hereafter every evening at six o'clock. We only wish they might be kept closed all the time.

Princess Fatma Alié Sultan, niece of His Majesty the Sultan, was married on Nov. 12th to Ismail Hakki Bey, son of the former Grand Vizier and Ambassador to England, Tewfik Pasha.

His Highness the Khedive has placed his yacht, the "Mahroussa," at the service of the Imperial Government.

His Excellency Dr. Djemil Pasha, the efficient Prefect of the City, has tendered his resignation from that post, which has been accepted. His successor is Ismet Bey, formerly Deputy for Constantinople.

General von der Goltz Pasha, special aide-de-camp to His Majesty the Sultan sent by the Kaiser, arrived in this city Saturday evening, and was met by the German Ambassador, Talaat Bey, Gen. Liman von Sanders Pasha, Gen. Ismail Hakki Pasha, and two battalions of troops. Marshal von der Goltz Pasha is stopping at the Pera Palace Hotel.

THE PROVINCES

We regret to announce the death, on Oct. 31st at the Dardanelles, of Mr. Alfred Grech, for the past six years American Consular Agent at that place.

Latest figures from Tarsus and Harpout give the attendance at St. Paul's and Euphrates Colleges as 230 boys in the former, 157 of them boarders, 118 in the College department, 15 Moslems; in Euphrates, 246 boys and 259 girls, or a total of 505, of whom 140 are in the College department, 122 are boarders, and four are Moslems. The registration at the corresponding date in previous years has been as follows: — 1911, 592; 1912, 531; 1913, 596: so that despite all difficulties, more than six-sevenths of the normal number have come this year.

An epidemic resembling cholera but affecting cows and oxen only has been making serious ravages on the Harpout plain. It is said that between three and four hundred cattle have died in the village of Habousi alone.

The catalogue of Euphrates College for the thirty-seventh year, 1914-1915, is just out, having been set up and printed by students of the College on the College Press. It is fully illustrated, and covers 32 pages.

The Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross has urged the American hospitals all over the Empire to place at the disposal of the medical department of the Ottoman army the beds in these hospitals as required, the Red Cross to furnish the necessary funds for the care of such soldiers as may be treated there. It is estimated that the present or possible capacity of these hospitals will aggregate about a thousand beds.

Dr. Hrand Kouzoukebabian, of the Evangelical Community at Rodosto, died at the Bulgarian Hospital in this city November 30th, after an operation.

NOTES.

Mr. Harry G. Dwight of this city left three weeks ago for the United States. Mr. R. R. Kendall and Miss Moore of Arnaoutkeuy have gone to Italy to join Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Moore there for the winter.

Professor and Mrs. Lynn A. Scipio of Robert College are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, born on Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post of Konia was a passenger on the

Red Star liner "Kroonland" which was detained at Gibraltar by the British authorities, supposedly as containing contraband of war. After many vicissitudes he finally arrived in this city the day before thanksgiving.

BORN:— On November 15th, to President and Mrs. Ernest W. Riggs, Harpout, a son, Douglas Shepard.

On November 23rd, to Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Clark, Sivas, a son.

OTHER LANDS.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, while visiting the allied armies in France, was taken with pneumonia and died there November 12th, aged 82 years.

Ferid Pasha, who was Grand Vizier at the time of the opening of the new régime, died a few days ago at San Remo

The Fall elections in the United States reduced the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives from 147 to 31. The Senate has a more pronounced Democratic majority. New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut elected Republican governors. The West and the South went solidly Democratic. The Progressive Party polled a surprisingly small vote. A Socialist was elected to Congress from New York City.

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

Office hours:— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH OF TRAINED MEN

with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions. May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?

We give you thorough training at reasonable fees in
Complete Electrical Engineering. Electric Railways (special).
Electrician's Course. Mechanical Engineering.
Short Electrical Course. Mechanical Drawing.
Electrical Light and Power. Sanitary Engineering, etc.

All Correspondence in English language only.

Official Agent:—K. H. SCHEKERYAN
(Dept. 70), Sherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.

Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

NOTICE OF DEATH.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF DEATH.

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

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

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

CITATION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

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

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

CITATION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

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

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



FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tope-Bachi.

KADIKUI, 21, Muhurdar Djialessi.

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 9, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

NOTICE.

Have you received copy of
our No. 30 Price List?

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Paid-up Capital: 130,000,000 Kronen.

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office: — Vienna I. Schottenring.

With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

Branches in Austria: Agram, Aussig, Bielitz-Biala, Bozen, Brünn, Budapest, Budweis, Czernowitz, Friede-Mistek, Graz, Innsbruck, Jaegerndorf, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Krakau, Lemberg, Marienbad, Meran, Oest, Nowosielitza, Pardubitz, Pilsen, Prag, Prossnitz, Przemyśl, St. Polten, Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwickau.

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.

Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.

Agencies: Stamboul, Erzurum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office.

Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.

Scutari, Rue Karadja Ahmed.

BANKERS of the MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD in Turkey and of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Wiener Bank-Verein carries on all Banking operations, especially: Loans on current account and against deposits of merchandise, deeds or stocks. Bills discounted. Issues checks, letters of credit, and telegraphic money orders on the chief cities in Turkey and abroad. Collections of bills in Turkey and abroad at especially advantageous rates. Stocks and Shares, coins and other precious objects bought and sold.

The Wiener Bank-Verein has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.

Private Safes for rent at the Galata and Stamboul offices, securing perfect safety at very advantageous rates.

HAYDEN

479 GRAND' RUE DE PERA 479

CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

TRAVELLING TRUNKS ETC.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS

TAILORING BRANCH

12 Rue Tepé Bachi 12

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

FIRST CLASS

ENGLISH CUTTER

American or English Styles

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country.

Among the books most urgently needed in Turkey today are good, up-to-date Commentaries on the books of the Bible, an Introduction to the Old and New Testament, especially designed to meet the needs of Moslem readers, a Church History, Missionary and other Biographies, Stories for Children, and Devotional Books.

Positive, interesting, evangelical tracts are in great demand. A gift of \$10 will pay for 2000 copies of an eight page tract. Help is urgently solicited. We desire to have the names of friends who are interested in providing Good Literature for Turkey.

Send all your gifts to

F. H. WIGGIN,

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

OR

W. W. PEET,

Bible House, Constantinople.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

« ذی اوریہنت » فنجانچیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مسئول قرہ بیت ہ. کروپیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.