

The Orient.

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BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

On Feb. 25th the General Staff sent out the following report:—

"Today at 10 o'clock ten battleships of the enemy opened fire on the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The firing lasted till 5:30 in the afternoon, when the enemy retired in the direction of Tenedos Island. The observations made prove that a battleship of the Agamemnon type and two others were damaged by the fire of our Asiatic forts."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"I. During yesterday's bombardment, which lasted seven hours, the enemy's battleships with their heavy artillery, damaged the outer forts of the Dardanelles at some points. Still, we had only 5 killed and 14 wounded. Today the hostile fleet continued the bombardment, but retired in the afternoon out of range of the Sed-el-Bahr battery.

"II. On Feb. 10th a French cruiser disembarked a hundred soldiers on the coast at Akaba; in the fight that followed, lasting two hours, the enemy was obliged to take refuge on their ship having sustained losses. Despite the violent fire of the cannon and mitrailleuses of the ship, we had only 3 killed and 3 wounded."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"The enemy's fleet today bombarded at long intervals the fortress of Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of March 1st says:—

"The enemy's fleet continued today as well to fire in a leisurely fashion on our Sed-el-Bahr battery. We have frustrated the attempts made by the enemy to disembark reconnaissance columns in certain regions. Finally, while five of the enemy's battleships were firing unsuccessfully on certain others of our batteries, seven shells fired by the latter having struck these ships, they were forced to retire."

THE GREAT WAR.

The seventh month of the terrible European strife has ended, and the two giant forces are still expending tremendous energy and not decisively defeating each other. This past week the French have been making fierce onslaughts on the Germans in the Champagne region, all of which are reported to have failed. North of Verdun also the Germans have been fighting vigorously, with minor successes. They have also driven the French back a certain distance near Blamont, north of St. Dié, and report slight advance in Al-

sace near Stossweiler. German aviators have dropped bombs on Calais. An Italian Agency telegram from St. Petersburg says General von Hindenburg expects shortly to go to the western front, in Flanders; and that the Germans have begun to retreat near the Vistula and the Dunajets.

On Feb. 25th the Germans announced the capture of the Russian Polish town of Przasznysz, with 10,000 prisoners and over 20 cannon; but on the 28th they announced that owing to the advance of strong Russian forces from the south and east, they had retired to the north and west of that town. The Russian attacks along a line north and west of Grodno, Lomzha and Ostrolenka are alleged to have failed; and hard fights are reported along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew rivers. The Germans report an advance east of Plock, toward Wyszogrod.

The Austrians have been having hard fights with the Russians south of the Dniester and in the passes of the Carpathians, as well as east of Grybow. The Austrian garrison of Przemysl is said to have made another sortie, according to the report of a Hungarian aviator.

In the Adriatic, the Austrian fleet is said to have left Cattaro and bombarded for half an hour the Montenegrin positions south of there.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

At the end of the thirty-second and last session of the Chamber of Deputies, during which several supplementary credits asked for by the Government had been voted and the municipal taxes bill as returned by the Senate had been approved without discussion, Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, took the platform and read the imperial decree closing the labors of this session of Parliament. The decree reads as follows:—

"In view of the continuance of the war, and in conformity with the modified Article 7 of the Constitution, I have ordered on February 16/ March 1, 1330 (1915) the prorogation of Parliament, which, opened on December 1/14, 1330 (1914) has completed the discussion of the finance bill and of important and urgent laws concerning military credits, and which will be reopened on September 15/28, 1331 (1915).

14 Rebi-ul-Ewwel, 1333 (Signed) MEHMED RESHAD
16 Shoubat, 1330

Halil Bey, President of the Chamber, then rose and read his closing address, a translation of which we hope to give next week. He congratulated the Deputies on the unanimity with which they had despatched their business, and paid a

glowing tribute to the Ottoman armies in their campaigns against Russia, Egypt and at the Dardanelles, and gave voice to the determination of the nation to fight to a victorious finish. At the close of this address, the *ulema* Berri Effendi, Deputy for Mersin, recited a prayer in Arabic, and the Chamber was declared closed.

In the Senate the Imperial Decree was read by Ibrahim Bey, Minister of Justice, and the Upper House adjourned simultaneously with the Lower.

25th session, Feb. 15th. The new bill concerning the payment of an exemption tax in lieu of military service was passed through under the urgency clause. This bill consists of nine articles, and allows the payment of the exemption tax of forty liras, plus four as a vilayet tax, by all non-Moslem reservists or territorials, whether they have had drill or not, and by all Moslems who have never been drilled; also by Moslem tax-collectors under certain restrictions, and by any whose physical condition has classed them among unarmed recruits, — provided always that such have not already been called to the colors. Despite some dissent as to minor provisions of the bill, it was passed by a large majority and goes into immediate effect. The remainder of the session was taken up with the discussion of part of the modifications suggested by the Senate in the bill concerning municipal taxes.

26th session, Feb. 16th. After ratifying the provisional law passed nearly three years ago, increasing the salaries of army officers during the war with Italy, the Chamber proceeded with the discussion of the amended law on municipal taxes. The Senate had modified some of the taxes by increasing them and others by diminishing them. Some of the suggestions were adopted, and some were rejected.

27th session, Feb. 17th. In connection with the discussion of the proposed increase in certain municipal taxes the question came up of the increase proposed on the *temettü* or income tax. This caused a good deal of talk, one man objecting that the increase in this tax would have as its immediate effect the closing of several business houses, while another deputy insisted that such houses would close, if at all, on account of the financial crisis and not on account of this increase in tax. The increased rate was finally passed. The modifications in the budget law for 1331 suggested by the Senate were adopted. Some further clauses in the municipal tax bill were passed, notably one concerning the taxing of petroleum, alcohol, benzine and other inflammable liquids.

29th session, Feb. 20th. Bills for additional grants to the department of posts and telegraphs, and to buy seed-grain for the farmers, were referred to committees. A bill proposing to put off for another year the application of the increased *temettü* tax so far as Ottoman subjects are concerned, was favorably reported by the committee. A bill authorizing the minister of war to call into service the graduates of higher institutions as reserve officers, was passed.

The rest of the modifications offered by the Senate regarding municipal taxes were acted upon. An interesting amendment proposed by the Upper Chamber and accepted by the Lower is one providing that no games of chance shall be allowed in the hotels, baths, theatres and similar establishments which municipalities are allowed to open.

30th session, Feb. 22nd. A law was passed authorizing the ministry of war to call to the colors reserve officers even when they have passed the usual legal age, giving them employment suitable to their years. The salary of the vice-generalissimo of the army was fixed at Lt. 300 per month during the present war, beginning with November 11th last; this sum to include his salary as minister of war. The request of the *Tasfiri Efkiar* for exemption from customs dues for a rotary machine it is importing from Germany, was granted.

31st session, Feb. 24th. As one of the daily papers remarks, the Chamber is normally pursuing its work, which is limited to the voting of provisional laws inherited from the period of parliamentary recess and to the discussion of certain bills newly proposed by the executive. Three more deputies were granted leave of absence, and the requests of quite a number more were referred to a committee. Some ancient provisional laws, dating from March, 1912, and February, 1913, were ratified. Supplementary credits for the departments of foreign affairs, finance and general security were passed. A bill exempting from customs dues horses and cattle imported for breeding purposes was passed. The salaries of the commanders of army corps during the present war, beginning with Nov. 11th last, were fixed at Lt. 150 per month.

THE BULGARIA HEBREW MISSION.

A new work among the Jews has been started in Bulgaria. Never before has any systematic evangelical work been carried on among the many Jews that have found an undisturbed domicile in Bulgaria. From time to time a preacher from abroad would reach Sofia and hold a meeting, give a twenty-minute address and then leave the Jews for another year to wonder what it was all about.

Last June, the Rev. A. Silverstein started a work in Sofia, in connection with the revival which broke out there and is still spreading all around. Up to the present, seventeen Jews have joined the church and have been baptized in the name of Jesus Christ. The work is non-sectarian. A committee is just being appointed to take charge, the committee to be composed of Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists. This work has no foreign Board to support it, but is maintained wholly by voluntary contributions, which are forthcoming from the Bulgarian local churches. A Hebrew-Christian Home has been established as well, where those many live who on account of their faith in Jesus Christ have been thrown out of work and are separated from relatives and friends. This, too, is supported by voluntary contributions.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

The news of Dr. Washburn's death published in the last number of the Orient and widely circulated in the Levant has been an overwhelming sorrow to us at the College. To those who have had the priceless privilege of a personal acquaintance, the grief is immediate and deep; but even to the rest, who have known this great up-builder of our Institution only as a memory often renewed by the lips of others, the grief is no less real; for at such a time as this, the binding and inspiring influence of such a personality is of the most immediate value to us all. This news, however, published first in a Bulgarian paper, and purporting to come from the Bulgarian minister in Washington has not yet been confirmed by any direct telegram to the College. We are clinging to a hope that it may not be true, and we shall therefore defer our memorial service until such a time as we may receive direct confirmation with details.

On Saturday evening Feb. 20, at the monthly meeting of the College Club, Prof. Scipio, Dean of the Engineering Department, presented a most valuable and interesting paper in which, under the title of "A New Science," he set forth the principles and methods of the efficiency experts who have become in recent years important agents in the organization of factories and business houses in America. Prof. Scipio dealt extensively upon suggestions made by some of these workers with regard to educational institutions, pointing out the waste of time and effort commonly demanded of the best trained intellects of colleges and universities, upon matters of detail, which could perhaps be much better handled by well-trained and inexpensive clerks.

The annual entertainment and reception given by the Junior Class Society were given last Wednesday evening, and proved a rare pleasure to a large audience who had responded expectantly to the invitation of this popular class. Although perhaps they are best known for their athletic successes, there is no lack among them of the varied accomplishments necessary to make a success of an evening's entertainment. A number of these boys are the best singers in college, and the double quartet work under Prof. Estes' direction made one of the pleasantest parts of the entertainment. Then came the bewitching surprise in the Arab love song by Mr. Doptoglou rendered with an indescribable fascination that captivated more than one strong heart in the audience. The play chosen was Pinero's "The Amazons," shortened and adapted by Prof. Lewis, the class president. It was one of the long list of Cort farces that made Pinero famous as an entertaining satirist of English life and manners and which have been a gold mine for amateurs for the last two decades. Like all of Pinero's plays it is written with the skill of the practical dramatist and calls for much subtlety in the conception and portrayal of English types drawn from the life. Although the boys of this class depended wholly upon their own resources, and cast all the rôles from their own numbers, they succeeded in catching the spirit of the

play under Prof. and Mrs. Lewis's careful drilling, and in rendering the various characters with telling vividness. The play is perhaps one of the best for an all-boy performance, as the name indicates, and sure no mere boys could more perfectly given the atmosphere of Amazons than the three charmers chosen for the title rôles. A most successful outdoor scene was planned and executed by a member of the class, and in every respect the entertainment was an artistic and amusing success, of which the class may rightly feel proud.

On Monday evening, Feb. 1, Prof. Watson read Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" to a musical setting by Richard Strauss exquisitely performed on the piano by Dr. Fisher, whose lively interest in music and whose generous and modest helpfulness in all artistic endeavor have been of great benefit to our community.

A second performance of "David Garrick," the Senior play, will be given next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in Henrietta Washburn Hall, with the same cast as before. Mrs. Barnum will sing, and it is hoped that the College Orchestra will make its debut. The repetition is given under the auspices of our Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, and of Mrs. Morgenthau, for the benefit of the Constantinople Branch of the American Red Cross Society. Contributions for this purpose may be made at the door. Tickets of admission will be issued.

E. B. W.

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for 1914

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A WORD FROM ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

With a degree of quiet which is surprising, work has been pursued uninterruptedly this fall. We have not had the full corps of teachers expected, and our boarding department has been less than half its size of a year ago; but there has been no break in our usual program, and the girls have shown more than their usual self-control and fortitude.

The addition of Miss Zbinden of Geneva, Switzerland, to our teaching force in the early fall, was as unexpected as it has proved happy. Her native tongue being French, she teaches the classes in that language, and also has charge of the embroidery and domestic science work. In all these lines, she is proving her worth; and her intelligent interest and enthusiasm extend to all branches of Christian work.

Thanksgiving came and went, and great and profound was the volume of thanks which ascended from our school to the Father. Perhaps never before was the response to the call of the day more hearty. At our annual Thanksgiving offering, the platform was piled up with clothing, bags of flour, quantities of wheat and rice and other eatables, while outside the door was a bag of coal. The money offering was over 5½ liras. All this was distributed to the poor that same day by a committee of teachers and girls.

December 25th also came and went, without the usual quota of presents to be sure, but with more than the usual quota of inward peace and blessedness. The ladies of Anatolia Girls' School had the American Christmas in their parlors this year. The tree was as pretty as could be; and the songs of our Station children were never sweeter.

Vacation days were from January 6 to 21 inclusive. But we all agree that "vacation" in the usual use of the word should not be applied to this time. What with receptions, calls, Christmas and New Year's exercises, there was little chance for rest. It was a change of occupation, however, and it was a time to get nearer to the people, and to know conditions in the city better.

The warm weather of vacation made possible a change in the rooms of the American ladies with a slight addition to Fritcher Hall. Their apartments had become inadequate for their needs, and some of their rooms were absolutely sunless. A friend had recently sent money from America for the express purpose of enlargement. So with the money on the books and men in need of work, it seemed an opportune time. The plastering and whitewashing are not finished at date of writing; but they are moving toward completion, and the enlarged quarters are already much enjoyed.

At the beginning of the troubles in the summer, under the initiative of Miss Gage, some of the Y.W.C.A. girls began making lace, the proceeds of which were to be used for the poor. This work has increased as the need has become apparent. They have already completed several sets of doilies, and more lace is being made. At Thanksgiving time, the C. E. girls made over clothing for distribution in the city.

During vacation days, and again during the brief respite

at the close of the first semester, many girls volunteered for making stockings and *chantas* or knapsacks for the soldiers or their families. In these last days many women who were sending off husbands or brothers to the army, have come to the school. Miss Willard and Miss Gage give to each a copy of one of the Gospels, a piece of soap, perhaps a *chanta* and other things according to their needs. The girls are showing a real spirit of self-denial. One table sometimes give their apples or nuts at dinner for some destitute family, and one evening when a particularly heart-rending story came in, the girls of another table left their supper untasted that they might send it all to this family. We hear others plan to do the same.

In common with all the other schools, this new draft of soldiers affects more or less closely every girl in the school. For a short time we have been having daily prayer-meetings for the soldiers and the army, remembering especially the friends of our teachers and pupils. It is beautiful to see the courage and cheerfulness of our girls these days. Instead of sitting down and crying, they go to work with bright sunny faces.

In this year of unusual conditions and unusual opportunities for service, we hope and pray that our girls may make unusual growth in Christian character and womanliness, that they may more rapidly and surely be fitted to take up and carry on effectively the great work which surely awaits women in the years before us in this Empire.

B. B. M.

THE DEATH OF DR. F. T. MOORE.

President Howard S. Bliss, D.D., in conveying to *The Orient* the news of the death of Dr. Moore of the Syrian Protestant College Medical Faculty, which occurred on Jan. 13th, gives him the following tribute:—

"Dr. Moore was a man of unusual ability and of strong and fascinating personality. He was devoted to the College in all its departments. He enjoyed to an unusual degree the love and admiration of his students. He himself planned the Women's Pavilion in the group of College Hospitals and the Pavilion was erected under his supervision. He was a powerful religious force in the College. The outpouring of people at the funeral services showed the range of his influence and the attachment of all with whom he came in contact. The loss to the College is irreparable."

The Faculty adopted on Jan. 26th the following minute as a tribute to their beloved Colleague:—

In the death of Dr. Moore the faculty desires to express its sorrow for the irreparable loss it has sustained and also its appreciation of the distinguished services which our beloved colleague rendered to the College during a period of over twenty years.

His activities and character were many sided and fruitful. There was no department of the College in which he was

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MARCH 3, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

We look back with genuine horror at the seven long months of carnage in Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea, and ask ourselves: Will it continue for seven months more? When the struggle began, there were predictions by military experts that one side or the other could not stand the strain for more than six months at the outset. By a mere glance at the situation today, one could hardly tell of which side the prediction was made. Both seem able to go on for another half-year if need be. Each side is loud in its protests that it can and will keep up the war if necessary two or three years. But what an awful drain is being made on the future! Not alone the fact that the fighting is costing ten million pounds sterling per day,—which in seven months mounts up to over two billion pounds, or ten billion dollars. Far worse is the drain on the lands that are being devastated, and whose restoration will take many a year and countless millions of gold. The treasures of art and sculpture that are inevitably being sacrificed must also be thought of. But worst of all is the devastation of homes and the butchery of millions of the choicest young men of Europe. The future will cry out in despair: Why were our strongest and finest so ruthlessly slain on the battlefields, so that now the burden has to be borne by the weak and the physically unfit? Oh that the peoples on both sides might see the uselessness and the sin of it all, and agree to stop the holocaust! Our God both hears and answers prayer; let us humbly and penitently beseech Him to bring this awful struggle to a speedy end.

(Continued from P. 64.)

not vitally interested, no phase of College work which did not fully draw forth his hearty sympathy, loyalty and co-operation.

As a professor, filling the chair of Gynæcology and

Obstetrics, he was regarded by his colleagues, by the students, and by an ever-increasing circle of the public, professional and private, with the highest esteem and confidence.

As a teacher he possessed special gifts of clear, forcible presentation of the subjects belonging to his chair and a masterful grasp of the principles which underlie the wide range of Medical Science.

As a surgeon in his own specialty he carried his professional skill to a high degree of proficiency, proving himself an expert operator of marked skill, ingenuity, resourcefulness, thoroughness and conscientiousness. His work in the women's pavilion, the pavilion which he himself designed and which he regarded as the jewel of his life-work, will be a perpetual memorial to his name not only of good works, of high surgical achievements and of an honorable professional career, but also of a great-hearted and beloved Christian physician.

As an administrator of College affairs he had marked executive ability. His breadth and clearness of vision were remarkable. His foresight into the future possibilities of the College was almost prophetic in its vision and was a most prominent and inspiring feature of his character. As a member of the faculty his wisdom, his mental vigor, his analytical power, his clearness, readiness, and richness of expression made his services in the faculty and in committee in discussion and in debate, and also as secretary of the faculty, especially valuable.

His capacity to sympathize with and his ability to understand the point of view of the oriental mind and in particular of those who differed from him in their religious belief made him a trusted counsel or and beloved friend.

From the beginning of his connection with the College Dr. Moore always placed the religious work as paramount in importance. His first and supreme desire was to fill the calling of a true missionary. He not only followed with sympathy all of the religious activities of the College but was also a frequent and acceptable speaker at the weekly religious services. In the conduct of his Bible-Classes he not only held the interest of the students but was most successful in inspiring them with high ideals and with the value and beauty of the Christian life.

As a professor and colleague, as a friend and counsellor, we deeply mourn the loss of this truly large-minded and great-hearted man.

AS TO THE DARDANELLES.

Of the bombardment by the allied fleets during the past week, the *Tanin* says:—

"We are ignorant of the purpose of the enemy in these consecutive attacks. It is probable that the English, seeing themselves hard pushed on all sides, are making a simple demonstration before the Straits, or else that they are cherishing the senseless hope of forcing them. We do not wish to examine here which of these is the more probable. The near future will certainly enlighten us as to this. We wish

merely to say that the desire of threatening Constantinople by forcing the Dardanelles, and to put the Ottoman Empire in the same category with the British ships, which are being forced one by one to quit the line of battle at the Straits, resembles the calculations made years ago by the powers of the Triple Entente. Such calculations, based on imagination, are upset at the first contact with the truth. Our enemies must realize that the Ottoman Empire has now entered, for the first time in a century, into a war whose every detail it has calculated in advance. We know that there has been no earthquake in the western Marmora since the war began; the Dardanelles have been a strait since the remotest period of history; and the Ottomans themselves crossed it on rafts when they brought their glorious history on to the continent of Europe. Our enemies must not think us so ignorant and naïve as to forget that there is such a strait as the Dardanelles on the map of the world. We knew it when we entered this war. It is not necessary for us to discuss whether the straits can or cannot be taken and passed. Events will soon answer that, not for us but for our enemies. The only conclusion we can reach today about this bombardment is that our enemies are at their wits' ends. That is all they have proved by coming to the entrance of the Straits to fire some hundreds of shells there after four months of quiet.

The *Touran* recalls the fact that the English and French are forced to maintain their naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, and says they are in a tight place and have therefore bombarded the Dardanelles. One reason, it says, why the English are driven to this extreme step is their embarrassing position in view of the operations of the Ottoman forces towards the Suez Canal. Powerless against these forces, on the Egyptian frontier, and embittered by the Russian defeats, the English have decided on this blow, and are ready for any sacrifice needed to carry it out. But the two latest bombardments must have proved to them that the Dardanelles are far from being a lucky place for them.

The *Sabah* says.—

"The fire of the enemies' battleships has not in the least influenced the calmness of the Ottomans. Their confidence in victory is not only the result of their patriotic sentiments; it is based on a mathematical certainty from the way in which the war is being managed. The devotion of the Ottomans will soon make our enemies realize the meaning of these words."

In its turn the *Ikdam* comments thus:—

"This action of our enemies is a sign that betrays their discouragement and weakness. If we think carefully of it, we can put no other interpretation on it. It is always the right of an enemy to defy an enemy; that is why we excuse this despairing act of the enemy. As they see every means of success on all sides escaping them, they have decided to have recourse to whatever they can think of. Happily we have foreseen the steps they would take when at their wits' ends, and have taken our precautions in consequence. We are resolved to resist every eventuality, and we await the result calmly."

AN APPEAL TO EUROPE.

To the European belligerents:

THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY, of the United States of America, a Society whose membership includes men of American birth and men of European birth, united by a common aim to cherish the art of sculpture in this country, hereby makes an earnest petition to all those now engaged in warfare, whether offensive or defensive; and prays that they may respect and spare the world's works of art, wherever found.

Man's pictures, sculptures, temples and libraries are his monuments to the soul and its aspiration, and hence belong not only to the races that create them and the places that enshrine them, but to the whole world. They are held in trust as an inheritance. Whether such memorials of the spirit are in France or in Germany, in Belgium or in Britain, in Austria or in Asia, the destruction of them shames the destroyer, and makes all peoples poorer.

The National Sculpture Society does not portion blame or praise for acts of war when it states a fact which the best, on both sides, acknowledge with sorrow,—namely, that in the first five months of the present European war, sacred monuments of art and science have been irreparably injured. Shrines that five months ago were living messages of art are now nothing but mournful memoirs in archaeology. Looking toward the future rather than the past, the Society asks, Shall warring people continue such destruction as this they already deplore, and thus increase the weight of disgrace that already lies heavy upon our twentieth century civilization?

Perhaps Europe herself has scarcely understood the pricelessness of her own monuments. She grew up with them, she became used to them. Great architecture and great sculptures were her inherited commonplaces of daily life, before ever Columbus set sail for our newer World. But the eyes of American artists are neither seared by war, nor sated by custom. In our younger land, whose whole national artistic life cannot yet be counted by centuries, our artists know from pioneer experience that it is a difficult matter to produce a nation's masterpieces, and therefore they feel the more keenly that it is a crime to destroy them.

The National Sculpture Society is gratefully aware of the debt our country owes to Europe for her help and sympathy in our effort to build here on our own soil a worthy national art. Will not Europe now further extend this obligation, by showing us an example,—heroic, perhaps, at the present hour,—an example of that spirit of reverence in which all that is best in art is created and conserved? This our prayer springs from a hope and a good wish for all mankind.

ROBERT AITKEN
Secretary

Adopted January 12, 1915.

A Circassian brigand named Kiazim, who for years has terrorized the region back of Smyrna, has been killed and his band dispersed.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Her Highness Djemilé Sultan, sister of His Imperial Majesty, died last Friday at Erenkeuy. She was seventy-two years old. The funeral was the next day, and the body was interred at the Mosque of the Conqueror, beside that of her father, Sultan Abdul Medjid.

By order of the Government, every Ottoman subject is henceforth required to give a military salute to the Ottoman flag whenever it passes at the head of any body of troops.

THE PROVINCES

A new school of agriculture has been opened at Baghdad, under the direction of Kiamil Bey, director of public instruction for the vilayet.

According to the local papers, the Vali of Damascus has proposed to the notables of that city the opening of a lyceum there for boys and girls, where primary and secondary instruction may be given, as well as higher studies. The capital required is estimated at Lt. 20,000.

NOTES.

Mr. Oscar S. Heizer, American Vice-Consul at Constantinople, has been promoted to be Consul at Trebizond, in place of Mr. Northrup, who has resigned from the service. Mr. Heizer was from 1892 to 1906 assistant to Mr. Peet in the Treasurer's office in Constantinople. He expects to start soon for his new post. Mrs. Heizer and the children will remain here for the present.

Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Ostrander of Samokov, Bulgaria, are at the home of Mr. Ostrander's father, in Lyons, New York. Mrs. Ostrander is reported in better physical condition than for some time.

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy, of Kortcha, Albania, are staying in Stewartville, N. J., where Mr. Kennedy is recuperating, and turning his knowledge of carpentry to good account.

Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Goodsell, of Marash, are in Berkeley, Calif., and Mr. Goodsell is using every opportunity to secure funds and friends for Central Turkey College.

OTHER LANDS.

Some changes have been made in the offices of the American Board, on the seventh floor of the Congregational House. The Secretaries have their old offices along by the

main windows, but they are somewhat shortened up to allow for smaller outer offices along a row in front. Dr. Strong's department has been transferred to the other end of the room, next to the Treasury Department. A new overhead indirect lighting system has been introduced.

NOTICE.

Miss Mary Warren Silliman of the Musical Department of Constantinople College will give a piano recital at the College on Friday, March 5th, at three o'clock.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

MARY MILLS PATRICK.

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