

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 35

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

SUMMER ACTIVITIES AT BEIRUT.

Rev. Daniel Bliss, D.D., President Emeritus of the Syrian Protestant College, celebrated his ninety-second birthday at his home in Beirut on Tuesday, August 17th. Invitations had been sent out to all the College and Mission community and we were all there and had a delightful time from five to seven o'clock. Lemonade and tea, sandwiches and cakes were served and after the congratulations there was animated chat. One would think that these people had not seen each other in a long time. Then music while the sun did his regular artistic work on the blue Mediterranean and beautiful Lebanon. Dr. Bliss is remarkably well for a man of his years. He does not hear so well as he used to, nor do some of the rest of us, but his health is good and he gets out and about the campus a great deal. In fact, he attributes his good health and long life to spending as much time as possible in the open air. His daughter, Mrs. Dale, his eldest son, Dr. F. J. Bliss, Mrs. Howard Bliss and her son Huntington, Dr. and Mrs. Dorman (his grand-daughter) and their five children, Gerald, Harry, Belle, Dan and John, Dr. Bliss' great-grandchildren, assisted in receiving the guests and making all have a happy hour. If a man is as old as his arteries, as Dr. Osler says, then Dr. Bliss is still a "sheb" as the Arabs say, that is a young man.

Wednesday afternoon the 18th Azni Bey, the Vali of Beirut, sent word that he would like to visit the College; and in the short time at the disposal of Mr. Stewart, who was in the treasurer's office when the word came, most of the professors who were in town were notified to be on hand to receive him. He came with Jelal Bey, director of political affairs, and in the hour and a half before dark had time to see only West Hall, the Library, Assembly Hall and to inspect only superficially the museums of Post Hall. He expressed himself as much pleased and said he should come again and give more time. The scientific collections in Post Hall seemed especially to interest him and he said he wished to see them again more in detail and with more time at his disposal.

The second term of the Shiweir Summer School began on Monday the 16th, and most of the students in attendance the first term are continuing during the second, and some new students have registered. It has been the largest and most successful school for summer work that the S. P. C. has

had, and great credit is due to Mr. Munson for his energy in organizing and carrying it on.

There have been about 50 students in the medical department, including medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, in Beirut this summer and a Summer Medical School has been organized with extra curriculum subjects for lectures, hospital lectures and demonstrations, beside lectures, and case histories by the students, all the polyclinics, and midwifery cases in the Women's Hospital. Still further to stimulate interest and to direct reading the library has been opened every day, and a Medical Society has been organized. The students are the officers, but the professors are asked to advise and help in managing it. A meeting is held every week and on alternate weeks twice a week. Some of the lectures and papers have been on The History of Anesthesia, The Body's Natural Protection against Disease, Du Cray's Ulcers, The Wellcome Medical Museum, Medicine Factories Abroad, Injection Treatment for Tubercular Glands, etc. These are just a few of the subjects already treated, taken at random. They are discussed by the medical professors and practical application made each time. It is expected that the society will continue through the term and thus add materially to the interest of the study of that most fascinating of studies, Man in Health and Disease.

W. B. A.

REGULATIONS ABOUT SUGAR.

The prefecture of the city has circulated the following regulations about the sale of sugar: — Dealers in sugar may sell to grocers only on the certificate of the inspectorate general. Makers of sweets may use only what they now have on hand, till special regulations are later made for them. Grocers are to sell to individuals or households at the rate of not more than 80 drams (about half a pound) for each person per month, and this only on presentation of the certificates on which they obtain bread from the bakers. Coffee and tea houses may obtain special certificates according to their need from the inspectorate general. Eating-houses must not make sweets, in view of the abundance of fruit at this season. The prices of sugar are fixed at 6½ piastres the oke for loaf sugar, and 7 piastres the oke for cube sugar, retail.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"At the Dardanelles there was nothing worth noting yesterday. On the Anafarta and Sed-el-Bahr fronts it was ascertained today that the enemy suffered enormous losses in their attack of the 21st in the Anafarta section; at the centre alone we counted over 3,000 killed before a few trenches, which did not extend even the width of two regiments. The quantity of booty taken from the enemy has not yet been learned.

"At Aru Bournou on the evening of the 22nd, on the Kanli Sert coast, the enemy after a violent mitrailleuse fire and bomb-throwing, tried to attack: by the reply of our troops, most of the attackers were killed, and the rest barely succeeded in escaping. Yesterday morning the enemy tried attacks at Yeshil Tepe and Süngü Bair; but in both cases they fled back to their former positions with great losses. At Sed-el-Bahr two days ago the captive balloon that the enemy sent up from a ship toward our right wing was obliged to descend by the fire of our artillery."

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"No event worth mentioning has happened at the various seats of war."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"At the Dardanelles yesterday the enemy in the regions of Anafarta, Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr wasted an enormous quantity of ammunition in a cannonade that was at times violent. At Sed-el-Bahr the night before last the enemy kept on firing till morning; on the 24th and 25th feeble forces tried to attack our left wing there, but they were annihilated by our fire."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front yesterday in the regions of Anafarta and Aru Bournou, save for an intermittent exchange of artillery and infantry fire, there was no incident. At Sed-el-Bahr on the left wing our artillery destroyed a part of the enemy's trenches."

The despatch of the 28th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front in the Anafarta region yesterday afternoon the enemy after having cannonaded from land and sea our positions on the right wing, at Kiredj Tepe, and at the centre, south of Azmak, tried an attack; but this was repulsed with enormous losses to them and without their securing the slightest gain on either side. At Kiredj Tepe a force of about a battalion of the enemy was completely destroyed. The enemy made three successive attacks on our centre, but had to retreat each time. Some shots from our artillery struck a hostile cruiser and a transport.

"At Aru Bournou the night before last a more violent exchange of bombs than usual took place. Our batteries in this region damaged a hostile transport and a tug. At Sed-el-Bahr there was the usual exchange of artillery and infantry firing."

The despatch of the 29th says:—

"At the Dardanelles the enemy yesterday renewed the attacks they had begun on the 26th and 27th in the Anafarta region. The attacks of the enemy during these three days were particularly determined. Nevertheless they were finally repulsed with immense losses to the foe. The hostile force that had penetrated some of our trenches at the centre were completely exterminated by a bayonet attack. During the battles of these past two days the enemy had 10,000 killed; our own losses were comparatively small. Our aviators took a successful part in these engagements by throwing bombs effectively on the camps of the enemy."

The despatch of the 30th says:—

"At the Dardanelles in the region of Anafarta the enemy yesterday tried no attack. In this section our artillery started a fire on board the stern of a hostile torpedo-boat, which was towed away by a steamboat. At Aru Bournou there was nothing worth noting. At Sed-el-Bahr the day before yesterday on our left wing the fire of our artillery destroyed a position built for throwing bombs. There is no special news from the other seats of war."

THE GENERAL WAR.

On the western theatre of war, the British and French have been making during the past week several attacks on the German lines in Flanders and Alsace, as well as in the Champagne district, with scant success. The French occupied part of a trench on Barrenkopf, while the Germans retook part of a trench they had lost near Sondernach. Two squadrons of French airships dropped bombs on the Saar valley near Saarlouis, but on their return to Nancy four of the airships were destroyed. British aviators have been dropping bombs on Bruges and Middelkerke, and French aviators on Muhlheim; while the Germans announce that a submarine bombarded and destroyed a benzol factory at Harrington, on the Irish Sea at the mouth of Solway Firth. The British report of the sinking of a German submarine by an airship near Ostend on the 27th is denied by the Germans, who say that it returned safe to its harbor. A British transport with 2000 Canadian troops on board is reported to have been sunk August 15th near the Scilly Islands, half of the troops being rescued. The German government has expressed its regret at the sinking of the Danish steamer "Betty," and its readiness to pay the damages.

In the northeast, the Germans have driven the Russians to the vicinity of Birshi, north of the Niemen, and east of Augustowo through the forest till they have taken Lipsko, half way to Grodno. They have also reached the neighborhood of Bielystok. The Russians have been driven east of Prushany till near Kobrin, and the Germans have occupied the fortress of Olita, which the Russians evacuated. The cities of Wilna and Minsk are so threatened by the German advance that according to the despatches received, they are being rapidly

evacuated. It is even asserted that St. Petersburg is to be evacuated, but apparently the fact is that the official records are being removed to Moscow. During the fighting near the Narew River, Prince Arsen Karageorgevitch the brother of the King of Servia, was badly wounded and has been taken to Kieff.

The Austrians farther south have made good gains north of Wlodawa, and their cavalry has even entered Kowel. On the 25th Field-Marshal von Arz and his army took the city of Brest-Litowsk, which is regarded as a very important victory for the central powers. Farther south, the Russian forces that for several months have been holding fast to the Zlota Lipa river, have at last been pushed back by the Austro-Hungarian armies and have retreated to the Strypa river. East of Vladimir Volynsk, the Austrians have advanced toward Lutzk.

There is not much news this week from the Italian campaign. Considerable heavy fighting has taken place, but the gains are apparently slight. The Italians have been attacking particularly near Flitsch and Tolmein, and in the Lavarone region; but all the attacks are reported repulsed.

STUDENT WORK IN GERMANY.

During this past year the German Christian Student Movement has steadily been expanding its work. At the outbreak of the war it at once issued an address list of its over 1000 members in the army, and through this and the regular correspondence and a magazine it succeeded in maintaining the cohesion of the Movement. At the same time nearly all the local unions in the universities continued their work. At Christmas the Movement issued, with the cooperation of many of the best-known men in Germany, a book which was sent as a Christmas gift to the nearly 40,000 German students in the army. The response which this gift drew forth was such that in March there was sent a second "gift of love," and at Easter the Movement sent, especially to the wounded academical men in the hospitals, a specially illustrated edition of St. John's Gospel. Several similar gifts for the summer and autumn are in preparation.

The relations thus established between the Student Christian Movement and the general world of students have resulted in a steady increase in the membership of the Movement. Among the students in the army about 500 men joined; besides about 700 from the higher classes of the gymnasia who had joined the army. Also there are about 300 graduate members in the army. Thus altogether the number of Student Movement men in the army aggregates about 3000. The Movement has to mourn the loss of 160 of its friends who died for their fatherland. The Movement can also be proud that 81 of their members won the Iron Cross.

Besides the gifts specially prepared the Movement has started a special fund for "gifts of love" to academical men at the front. The amount of subscriptions for this fund in

one single month was over 20,000 marks. The secretary of the Movement, Dr. Niedermeyer, in September intends personally to visit the front in order to come into personal touch with the students there.

This spring there was added a new branch to the work of the Movement. A special committee was formed in Germany for the aid of prisoners of war, and the Movement added another secretary, Pastor Schrenk to its staff for this work. The German Ministry of War very liberally gave Pastor Schrenk full leave to work in all the camps for prisoners of war, and through halls specially erected in the camps for this purpose and otherwise the work is going on as fast as the available money allows. Because there are many more than a million prisoners in Germany, there will be needed a large amount of money if this work of Christian love is to reach all camps and all men. This Christian work for the enemy in their midst is a work in which also the neutral countries especially may helpfully cooperate. The United States has already given an example by liberally helping the work on behalf of the prisoners.

Through all these different branches of work the offices of the German Movement have steadily been enlarged, and its staff consists now of nineteen men or women, six of whom are academicals, and all of whom give all their time to the work of the Movement. It is with great thankfulness to God that the German Movement records this wonderful growth of its work, and it considers it as a special answer to prayer and as a proof that the work of the Movement is truly a work of God. With confidence these students look into the future, trusting that through God's grace the Movement may go on in this searching and trying time to work for the coming of His kingdom.

— *The Student World.*

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

III. WILLIAM GOODELL.

Dr. H. H. Jessup in his autobiography characterizes Dr. Goodell as the "scholarly saint." No one who ever knew him would disagree with this statement, but it conveys a meagre idea of the breadth of viewpoint and variety of abilities shown by this pioneer missionary to Constantinople.

William Goodell was born in Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792, the youngest of twelve children. While he was studying at Phillips Academy, Andover, the ordination of the first four missionaries of the American Board occurred at Salem, twenty miles away, and Goodell walked both there and back the same day so as to attend the ceremony. He wrote of it: — "I felt amply repaid by being so thoroughly inoculated with the missionary spirit that a re-inoculation has never been found necessary."

He went through Dartmouth College and Andover Seminary, and was ordained in 1822, and married shortly after to Miss Abigail P. Davis, who survived him four years. Short-

ly before they sailed for Turkey, an incident occurred that illustrates his deep vein of humor. His seminary classmate and dear friend and missionary colleague, Daniel Temple, and he were visiting a hospitable lady in Salem, Mass., who welcomed them and said:—"Mr. Temple, take the rocking-chair." "No, madam, if you please," said Mr. Temple, "I will take another. Missionaries must learn to do without the luxuries of life."—"Well," said the lady to Mr. Goodell, "you will take it." "O certainly," he replied, "Missionaries must learn to sit anywhere."

Mr. and Mrs. Goodell were sent to Palestine, and reached Beirut in November, 1823. He said many years later:—"I came from America appointed to Jerusalem, but I never got there, and now I am disappointed again. It must be that the Board meant that I was bound for the heavenly Jerusalem, which I am sure of reaching in the Lord's good time." In Beirut he studied Arabic, Turkish and Armenian, and prepared himself especially for the translation of the Bible into Armeno-Turkish. He was permitted to stay in Beirut only five years; and then after three in Malta, where he saw the New Testament in Armeno-Turkish through the press, he was in 1831 transferred to Constantinople. When he arrived here in June, he and his family constituted the whole American colony of the city. This was his home and his workshop for thirty-four years; and he left an impress on the entire Evangelical community and on multitudes of others. With his colleagues, Dwight, Schaffler, Riggs, Hamlin and others, he elicited the warmest admiration of all for the quiet, efficient way in which the work was carried on. The translation of the Bible was completed in 1841, but he was not satisfied, and kept on revising it till it was finally published in 1863.

He visited America in 1851, staying two years. The reasons for this trip he thus recorded:—"I feel that I need a new fitting-up, both in body and spirit. I need to have a new varnish, both on my mind and manners. I need an entirely new set of teeth, for I have preached and sung away almost every one of the old ones. I need to catch the spirit of the latter half of the nineteenth century, for I brought away with me only that of the former half. And more than all do I need an unction from the Holy One." During these two years he traveled about the country speaking on missionary work; he covered about twenty-one thousand miles and spoke some four hundred times. He also issued a book entitled "The Old and the New," containing his impressions of the changes of thirty years in the East. Rutgers and Hamilton Colleges conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1854.

Returning to Turkey in 1853, he continued and completed his work of Bible translation; and in 1862, just after he had celebrated his seventieth birthday, he went as a delegate to the meeting of the Central Turkey Mission, held at Aleppo, stopping in Beirut on his return to revisit the scenes of his earliest missionary efforts. It was a joy to him to observe the progress made in all departments. The girls of the boarding school in Aleppo sent him soon after his return a cap, with a double Arabic inscription around it, which cap he wore as a precious memorial to the day of his death.

In June, 1855, in consequence of advancing years and increasing infirmity it was necessary that Dr. and Mrs. Goodell should make a change, and it was decided that they should return to America, and live with their children there. The foreign residents of the city gave them a reception and testimonial before their departure, and presented Dr. Goodell with a valuable clock. The American Minister, Hon. E. Joy Morris, presented him with a silver service, accompanied by the following testimony:—"In my intercourse with men, I have never met with one who, in his actions, speech, and manner of life, more truly represented the excellencies of the Christian character."

Dr. Goodell attended the meeting of the American Board at Chicago that fall. His aged form, beaming countenance and snow-white beard attracted much attention. During the sessions, on one occasion, he took his seat on the floor of the hall, when two ladies came in and sat next him. One of them turned and asked him if he was acquainted with Dr. Goodell. He said he was. She then asked if he saw him on the stage. He looked up and down the platform and then said he did not see him there, and he thought he was not among the gentlemen on the stage. She then asked if he would not be so good as to look over the hall, as she was very anxious to get a sight of him, which he did, looking in all directions. At length, turning rather abruptly toward her, he said:—"Why, madam, he is sitting just next to you." It was some time before she could comprehend what he meant; but when she awoke to his meaning, she was covered with confusion, and said to him;—"Why, sir, I am so ashamed." He replied, "And I am so ashamed too."

He made his home with his son, William Goodell, M. D., in Philadelphia, and took charge of a large Bible class in the Central Congregational Church. One day in February, 1866, while returning from the class, he fell and broke his right arm, which kept him from doing much writing. After his recovery he made many visits to churches in the interests of the work. Just after his seventy-fifth birthday, he passed away, February 17th, 1867. One of his daughters was the late Mrs. Herman N. Barnum, of Harpout.

Aside from the translation of the Bible already referred to, his greatest literary contribution to the peoples of this country was a collection of forty sermons, published in Turkish just before his return to America, and later translated into both Armenian and Bulgarian.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, September 5, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D.

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. SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

September is the month of openings. The schools in most places open about the middle of the month; and from present indications, they will in many cases open as usual, though with reduced attendance. The Government schools are making their arrangements, as announced this week, to secure the help of some German instructors, with the purpose of strengthening their curriculum. We are assured in turn that some of the higher schools in Germany are reciprocating by introducing the study of Turkish into their courses. We hope to be able to give our readers soon some facts about the opening of the American schools and colleges throughout this empire.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE NEW ERA.

Herr Schmidt, Counsellor of the Ministry of Public Instruction, who had gone to Germany to select some professors for the Imperial University at Constantinople, has returned, having made arrangements with several private docents who will reach here in October. They will at first give their lectures in German with an interpreter, but are expected soon to learn Turkish and use the official language as the medium for their lectures.

Regarding this step the *Hilal* comments editorially, referring to the military, political, moral and intellectual renaissance which it says is taking place in this land. After mentioning the organization of such societies as the Red Crescent, the National Defence, etc., and the educational reforms of the past two years, the courses for women, musical instruction, translations from foreign works, and other steps, it goes on to say:—

"The ministry of public instruction has just crowned all these efforts by engaging a group of German professors for our university. This in itself is significant. It is the striking proof of the absolute confidence the country has in its own future; so sure is it that the war will end in triumph for us that it acts as if there were no war. Furthermore it is the best expression of the fact that our alliance with Germany is neither temporary nor evoked by chance through the war. It is deeper and more lasting and looks to times of peace and progress. Begun in the midst of conflicts, the intellectual co-operation of Turks and Germans will keep on after the war and will render fruitful the peace and quiet it will bring.

"True, in the list of those secured we do not meet any celebrated names, or even names known at all; most of the men are private docents, or young assistants who have not yet earned a name in the scientific world. But that is the least essential point, for we need rather for the present to learn the scientific method than the sciences themselves. When we have learned how to think, how to work, how to make methodical researches, when our curiosity is aroused so that we love to study and learn, then we shall acquire for ourselves the sciences. For this purpose the assistant professors will do admirably, for they know the methods as well as the most renowned professors, and their youth will enable them to teach all the better.

"But there are two other points on which we must be more cautious. One is the question of contracts. These professors seem to have been engaged for a term of five years, though of course nothing will prevent their being re-engaged after that. Still we should have preferred an engagement without contract, or at least without a fixed period of service, for we think a moral contract would have been better, and more binding on the two parties, as better guaranteeing equal liberty of action. Contracts for a fixed term always have a character, so to speak, temporary and less solid; they always presuppose a possible rupture; while we should have preferred that our teachers should become *of us*, and in their voluntary mission should have the idea of definite and continuous collaboration in the formation of Turkish thought, literature, philosophy and art. In a word, the savants who undertake the instruction of our youth ought to come to us with the purpose of becoming a part of us.

"The other question is more important,—that of the language. Naturally these German professors during their first years will not find an audience that understands German enough to follow their courses; they will find that it is not desirable to continue their courses in a foreign language. The language of a nation is its soul, its life, the vehicle of all it produces or contains and the more it is enriched and enlarged, the more the nation lives and secures vitality. Manifestly it is the University and the higher schools that thus enrich and vivify the language, and thereby scatter through the country new and fresh ideas and currents of thought. We are told that this lack will be filled by the calling of pupils and even of professors from the German Seminaries as interpreters! This idea is simply unrealisable, for the pupils and

professors of these Seminaries, while they may know Turkish exceedingly well from the scientific point of view, do not know it well enough to translate *viva voce* the lectures of the professors. It will be necessary, whether they like it or not, to have recourse to the services of native assistants, and the difficulties to be encountered in this respect are not much less. Nevertheless, this inevitable difficulty may be obviated if only the professors engaged were obliged to learn Turkish within a certain period. On this last condition we might expect that at least after a few years the professors engaged would teach in the Turkish language. There is still time to supply this lack, and we sincerely hope that this question has already attracted the attention of the competent circles."

CONSTANTINOPLE CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS.

In conformity with a note passed by the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross, at its meeting at the American Embassy on August 20th, 1915:

To Wilfred McLivaine Post, M.D., is extended the hearty thanks of the Chapter for his service, under the auspices of the American National Red Cross, as Medical Director of the two hospitals in Constantinople, formerly known as the French Hospital and the British Seamen's Hospital, which were placed under the American Red Cross flag November 16th, 1914, and still remain under that ensign.

To Edwin St. John Ward, M.D., is extended the warm appreciation of the Chapter for his service, under the auspices of the American National Red Cross, as Medical Director of the American wards at the Tash Kishla Barracks in Constantinople, more than 500 beds, which came under American management early in May, 1915, and still remain under American control and care.

To Miss Jane E. Van Zandt is extended the Chapter's grateful recognition of her service as superintending nurse of the American Department of the Tash Kishla Hospital.

The Chapter sincerely regrets that urgent circumstances compel these honored fellow-workers in the cause of the Red Cross, which is that of neutrality and humanity, temporarily to sever their relations with the Chapter's activities in the pending war. Their work has been efficient, faithful and worthy of the noble traditions of the American Red Cross.

By order of the Chapter,

G. BIE RAVNDAL,

Secretary.

THE ROLE OF TURKEY.

The *Vossische Zeitung* is quoted as saying:—

"The distinction that Turkey has gained by the services she has rendered to the central powers can never be sufficiently appreciated; for it is she alone that has prevented the transport of ammunition and guns by way of the Dardanelles

to Russia, while Roumania, in her benevolent neutrality toward the powers of the Triple Entente, has allowed the passing of considerable quantities of contraband of war and even of troops, destined for Servia. But the rôle of Turkey is not limited to barring, guarding and defending the Dardanelles. She has accomplished besides great strategic feats in keeping more than 300,000 of the enemy's troops busy at the Dardanelles and in putting them for the most part out of fighting trim. And besides, in the Caucasus, she has held off masses of Russian troops, and has kept them from going to the great theatre of war. In these ways Turkish blood has flowed in great floods for the benefit of her two allies."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

In recognition of the services rendered to his country by the late Tefvik Fikret Bey, of whose death we spoke last week, the ministry of public instruction has sent the family a letter of condolence, and has decided to grant to his son Halouk Bey, who is at present studying in America, 400 francs per month as a bursary student of the government.

Professor and Mrs. J. P. Xenides and their children are in the capital on their way to her home in Athens.

Mr. Schreiner, of the Associated Press, left on Monday for Berlin via Sofia.

Today, the 21st Shewwal, is being celebrated the birthday of His Majesty the Sultan.

THE PROVINCES.

The Italian *Secolo* says the central European powers expect to reach Constantinople through Servia before the 15th October, which means before the Dardanelles can be forced by the allied fleets of the Entente. The Turkish paper *Balkan*, published at Philippopolis, reports some Bulgarian generals as saying that if the situation at the Dardanelles had presented any danger for the Turks, the Germans, who have made all their calculations thirty or forty years ago, would have already appeared at the Bulgarian frontier. Their not having done this shows that there is nothing to fear from that side. If the danger should become immediate, the Germans would open the road to Constantinople within a week.

NOTES.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post left for Konia yesterday morning, returning to his work after several months of helping in the American Red Cross work in this city. Dr. Dodd writes that he has plenty to do in the Konia hospital.

Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Elmer and three children, Mrs. Edward Riggs and Mr. Carl Compton arrived from Marsovan via Angora last week Thursday, on their way to America. Mrs. Riggs and Mr. Compton expect to leave the day after tomorrow with Mrs. C. T. Riggs and her two children of this city, going via Athens.

Dr. E. P. Case and family have left Erzroum and are reported to be on their way to Constantinople via Sivas and Konia.

OTHER LANDS.

A Milli Agency telegram from Berlin says that the federal council of Germany has decided to coin five-pfennig pieces in iron, since the use of nickel for small coinage is not opportune at the present moment. The Berlin papers commenting on this move say that iron coins are well suited to these iron times.

The German Emperor has decorated with the Order of Merit Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and General Liman von Sanders Pasha, Commander of the Fifth Army Corps.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from New York that Mr. Bryan intends to go to Europe to try to mediate between the belligerents in favor of peace.

It is reported that Mr. Venizelos, the new Greek Premier, is to have an interview with Premier Passitch of Servia.

A Stockholm newspaper denies the report that the German battle cruiser "Moltke" has been sunk by the Russians, and says it was seen lately cruising near the Kiel canal.

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), Scherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.
 Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

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, 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

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, Przemysl, St. Polten, Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwitau.

Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.

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

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

Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.

Scutari, Rue Karadjah 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 3½ % 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.

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.

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 TURTCOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

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 اورینت » فتاحییلر یوفوشی آمریقان خان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.