

مدیر مسئول  
ساموئل ك. وارزابدیان

ذی اوریهنت

صاحب امتیازی  
چارلس ریگز

# The Orient.

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## FOURTH OF JULY RECEPTION.

It was held on the fifth, because the Fourth was Sunday; but the patriotism was none the less genuine, and it was a happy crowd that gathered. The Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau had invited the American colony to meet on the despatch-boat "Scorpion," which was gay with flags and bunting. There was every evidence of thoughtful provision for the comfort and enjoyment of all. The launch that plied back and forth between the ship and the shore brought over a hundred people on board; and the sailors were most courteous and attentive. They provided music on the piano, and the assembled guests greatly enjoyed a boatrace between crews representing the engineers and the deck crew, and swimming races. There were bountiful refreshments served, and the excellent host and hostess made every body feel at home. But the most entertaining and patriotic part was the reading of the Declaration of Independence, which was done with becoming grace by the Rev. W.A. Wigram, D.D., and the Rev. Robert Frew, D.D., to the intense enjoyment of their American friends. Aside from practically the whole American colony of Constantinople, there were present several members of the Rockefeller Mission at present visiting this city, also Drs. Ward of Beirut and Hoover of Talas, President Christie of Tarsus, Miss Gage, Mr. Getchell and Miss Katherine White of Marsovan, Miss Van Zandt of Beirut, and Miss Razez of Adabazar.

## THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 29th says:—  
"At Aru Bournou yesterday afternoon the enemy after a violent artillery fire made three attacks on our left wing; all these attacks were repulsed with immense loss to the enemy. At Sed-el-Bahr the night before last the enemy directed the fire of all their heavy artillery against our right wing till morning, and in the morning began to attack this wing; but all the attacks were repulsed by counter-attacks. During the same night the attacks directed against our left wing were unsuccessful; the attacks that the enemy tried to make on the centre were easily repulsed, and by a counter-attack we took and occupied two lines of their trenches. Our Asiatic batteries took successful part in the fight on the left wing;

and by causing great losses to the enemy made them retreat from their very effective firing. The same batteries silenced the hostile batteries at Tekke Bournou. Our aviators successfully threw bombs on the enemy's hangar for balloons."

The despatch of the 30th says:—

"At Aru Bournou, the enemy, who were driven back to their former positions in the fight of the 28th without securing the least success in spite of their repeated attacks on our left wing, left on the battlefield 750 dead. An officer and a quantity of prisoners fell into our hands. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy are renewing their attacks from time to time unsuccessfully against our right wing and are thus exposing themselves to great losses."

The despatch of July 1st says:—

"In the Caucasus the engagements in the mountainous regions near the frontier are progressing to our advantage. In the last fight on our right wing the enemy left on the battlefield more than 600 dead, among them were noted 7 officers. We captured 2 officers, one of them the commander of a battalion and some soldiers.

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou, in the northern section the was on June 29th the usual exchange of shots; in the Sed-el-Bahr section fighting went on all day; the enemy, under cover of a furious and continuous artillery fire made an attack with a view to turning our right wing, but this failed because of our counter-attacks. In the northern section during the night of the 29th the attacks that the enemy made on our trenches in the centre were repulsed in a sanguinary defeat. Our troops of the right wing in their turn took the offensive and occupied two trenches of the enemy, one behind the other. The same night our troops in the southern group made counter-attacks on the left wing of the enemy. Our troops during the whole night kept on attacking the enemy and entered the majority of the trenches of the enemy and kept on stubbornly making bayonet attacks. Toward dawn this fight diminished. On the 30th in the southern section the fighting on our right and left wings began again at 7 in the morning, our troops attacking, and the result was in our favor. Our Asiatic coast batteries successfully cooperated in this southern battle and effectively bombarded the camp and the batteries of the foe. Our aviators threw bombs on Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of the 2nd says:—

"At Aru Bournou on the 30th and 1st there was nothing

of importance. From the coast it was observed that three large transports were continually embarking wounded that were brought to them by tugs and barges; these transports bore no distinctive marks of hospital ships, but in spite of this they were not fired upon. At Sed-el-Bahr, the attacks delivered for three successive days after long preparations, all failed before the resistance and the attacks of our men, and the enemy were driven back to the former position with new and heavy losses. Night before last and all day yesterday in this region unimportant trench fighting continued; last evening our advanced batteries by an unexpected attack on the camp of the enemy secured good results and silenced a hostile battery, and besides by a fair hit destroyed one of their mortars; many men and animals were there killed."

The despatch of the 3rd says:—

"At Aru Bournou yesterday there was nothing of importance to record. Farther south, at Sed-el-Bahr, the enemy, to stop our preparations for an attack on their left wing, used up an enormous quantity of ammunition without securing the least success. Despite this fire, our troops approached their trenches and pressed them very close. At the centre there was comparative quiet. On the left wing an artillery and infantry fire continued; bombs were thrown at intervals from the trenches on both sides. Our Asiatic batteries fired furiously on the boatloads of reinforcements that the enemy tried to disembark at Sed-el-Bahr, inflicting great losses on them and compelling the enemy to stop disembarking and withdraw their transports. The same batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's camp at Sed-el-Bahr and at Tekke Bournou, as well as a mortar battery and the enemy's soldiers. The hostile aeroplanes threw bombs on Yeni Shehir without result."

The despatch of the 4th says:—

"In the Caucasus three regiments of hostile cavalry which, from near the frontier, had tried to get behind our right wing, were thrown back toward the frontier in the same direction by our cavalry after an engagement.

"At the Dardanelles, in the northern or Aru Bournou section there was at intervals artillery and infantry firing. The enemy kept up all day firing projectiles that spread an asphyxiating gas. On the 2nd the enemy also fired shrapnels that spread a green gas after their explosion. In the south, at Sed-el-Bahr on July 2nd our troops made attacks on the enemy's left, with good results; they got as far as some of the positions of the enemy by a bayonet assault. Our coast batteries bombarded the enemy's artillery, their troops and their aeroplane hangars."

The despatch of the 5th says:—

"At the Caucasus front the enemy's cavalry which had been repulsed from our right wing is being pursued.

"At the Dardanelles on July 4th at half-past one in the afternoon a German submarine sank a large two-funnelled French transport. The ship disappeared under the waves within three minutes.

"In the southern section yesterday an ammunition depot of the enemy was blown up by the fire of our artillery; besides our artillery caused explosions and fires among the enemy's batteries.

"The night before last in the northern section the enemy, after violent infantry fire, tried to advance strong patrols against our right wing, but these were repulsed.

"In Mesopotamia, in the region of Bassorah, the force that the enemy had pushed up the Euphrates fled before the attack of our warriors and soldiers leaving on the field more than 60 dead, among whom were found a commander and two officers. The enemy took with them in their flight their wounded in two boats. Our booty consisted of many rifles and ammunition. Thus the English operations in that region consist in retrograde movements carried on merely in the bed of the river, under the protection of their monitors. Nothing of importance on the other fronts."

#### DEATH OF COLONEL VON LEIPZIG.

Such a funeral as that which took place last Thursday in this city is seldom seen. The whole German colony felt that they had lost a friend and a most honored representative. Colonel von Leipzig, the military attaché of the German Embassy, who had been on a visit to the Dardanelles, reached Ouzoun Keuprü on his return last Tuesday. There he exchanged his military uniform for a civil one, and is reported to have been putting his revolver into his trunk when in some way it was discharged, the ball striking the middle of his forehead. He died within a few hours, and the body was brought right here by rail.

Colonel von Leipzig was well known in Constantinople, for he had served as military attaché from 1901 to 1906; he was again assigned to this post in January of the current year, having served with distinction in Belgium and having received the iron cross during the first few months of the war. A tall, commanding personality, he occupied a place that it will be difficult to fill. He was fifty-five years old, and was the bearer of the 3rd class of the order of the Crown of Prussia, the 4th class of that of the Red Eagle, the 2nd class of the two Ottoman orders of the Osmanié and Medjidié as well as the medals of the Intiaz in gold and silver; besides these he had also the crosses of Commander of the Bulgarian order of St. Alexander and the Roumanian order of the Crown.

The funeral was held at the German Embassy on Thursday last at 9:30 a.m., and was very largely attended. His Majesty the Sultan sent his aide, Col. Omer Faik Bey; there were several representatives from the War Department, also Bedri Bey, Chief of Police, Ismail Djambolat Bey, Director of Public Safety, and other Ottoman representatives; Ambassador Morgenthau, with Captain Williams and the secretaries of the American Embassy; the Austro-Hungarian and Persian ambassadors, the Dutch, Spanish, Swedish, Danish and Roumanian ministers, and the chargés d'affaires of Greece and Bulgaria.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Wangenheim and the entire staff of the embassy, Field Marshal General von der Goltz Pasha, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, Admiral Souchon, the Consul-General and many other members of the German colony were present. The band of the "Yavouz Sultan Selim" (ex-"Goeben") played several selections; and large detachments of German sailors from this ship and from the stationnaire "Loreley" escorted the casket. Mounted police, artillery, cavalry and infantry guards of honor were also there. The pastor of the German church, Graf von Lüttichau, conducted the service and gave the funeral oration. The long cortege then wound down to Dolma Baghtche, whence the casket was taken on board the Embassy launch up to the grounds of the German Embassy at Therapia to be interred.

### INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers was held on June 19th. The President in his annual report spoke of the rich spiritual blessing which had been evident in the life of the College during the year. The work of the Y. M. C. A., the untiring services of the chaplain in his voluntary Bible class, Scout and other work, the personal work of members of the Faculty among the students, the close fraternal relations of members of the Staff and of students and teachers, the wholesome moral and athletic life—all these have contributed to make the year a successful one in the best sense of the word. Owing to many causes, the number of students enrolled was the smallest for many years—less than 200; yet so rich has been the year in growth and development that this small attendance has not been wholly deplored. One of the most important events of the year was the receipt, in November, of the Imperial Firman, granting permission for the removal and extension of the College. Although the negotiations with the local and imperial authorities in the securing of this Firman were carried on directly by the President of the College; yet the friendly personal offices of the American Ambassador, Dr. Morgenthau, were of great value in the final stage of the negotiations. As an expression of the appreciation felt by the College authorities, the large premises of the College in the city were at once offered to the provincial authorities for hospital work. This offer was gratefully accepted and the property is still occupied. A large number of beds was also loaned to the Boudja military hospital. With the small attendance already noted the problem of financing the College was a difficult one. Thanks to the generous unsolicited assistance of Mrs. John S. Kennedy, however, the books at last were closed without a deficit. The Paradise campus was made much more interesting and beautiful during March by a pilgrimage of the teachers and students of the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna. The ladies and girls fitted as naturally as could be into the

college life, and this gave signal proof of the possibility of co-education in the Levant. The College throughout the year continued to pursue its traditional policy of cultivating friendly relations with the local government officials, and in so doing has enjoyed the hearty co-operation and valuable assistance of Consul-General Horton, who has been unflinching in his sympathies and efficiently energetic in affording the College every possible assistance in carrying through the work of the year.

The annual contest for the Angell prize medal was unusually close this year. There were twelve contestants and so uniform and excellent was the work that the judges had great difficulty in awarding the prize. At last, however, John Papazliotes was declared the winner and a small prize was also awarded to Anastas Alexiou as the "runner up."

The fine Gymnasium and athletic field at Paradise have been fully appreciated this year. Baseball has been successfully introduced and the Boy Scouts have won the championship cup. In a series of six matches the Scouts defeated the College team, winning four matches and tying one. The baseball season ended in an extraordinary game between the College and Faculty. Both teams turned out in astounding costumes, accompanied by instruments of torture in the shape of drums, horns and the ubiquitous tin cans. The game was fast and furious as is evidenced by the score: College 35—Faculty 17. In basket ball the advantage of living upon the campus was again shown, as the boarders won four games out of six and were therefore the proud holders of the championship cup offered by the President.

C. W. L.

### ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

The *Ikdam* complains that while the British and French are making a great outcry about the sinking of the "Lusitania," they are doing things that are equally contrary to international law. It cites the following instances of acts in contravention of the laws of war, on the part of Russia and England:—

#### RUSSIA:—

- 1) Two torpedo-boats on Dec. 7th bombarded Khopa, near Trebizond, an open and undefended harbor, and caused the death of many unarmed people.
- 2) On the same day they sank the boats of some poor fishermen in the harbor of Sinope.
- 3) On Jan. 10th a similar attack was made at Rizé.
- 4) On Feb. 8th the Russian ships bombarded Trebizond and sank the anchored steamer "Washington" flying the American flag. The American Ambassador at Constantinople bears witness that the cargo of this boat belonged to the Red Crescent.
- 5) On Feb. 14th a Russian aviator threw bombs on Trebizond, an unfortified city, and caused the death of some of its citizens.

6) On Nov. 6th Russian torpedo-boats sank in the region of Zonghouldak the steamer "Nikita;" also on Dec. 14th the German steamer "Derindjé," off Sinope, not leaving the passengers time to take to the lifeboats; also on Jan. 8th in the open sea the Italian steamer "Stella;" also on Jan. 17th in Sinope harbor the Greek steamer "Georghios," in disregard of international rights.

7) On June 15th a Russian submarine torpedoed a Turkish fishing ship, and the whole crew was lost. Also on June 17th again a Russian submarine sank the Turkish steamer "Edirné;" the fate of the crew is unknown.

#### ENGLAND:—

1) On April 19th an English destroyer followed the Turkish torpedo-boat "Demir Hissar" into the coastal waters of Scio, which is in Greek occupation, and demanded its surrender.

2) On May 13th an English submarine fired a torpedo at a merchant ship in the harbor of Constantinople and tried to sink it. This steamer was only slightly injured, but two maounas near it were sunk with a maounadji who had no connection with the war.

3) On May 28th an English submarine fired a torpedo at the Turkish steamer "Doghan," plying between Constantinople and Bandurma, which was filled with passengers, many of them women and children; but it failed to hit.

4) On June 1, the hospital ship "Lily Rickmers," which was exhibiting all the international signs of such service, was attacked, and only the poor aim of the submarine saved it.

5) On June 12th the English submarine fired three torpedoes at the steamer "Ijtihad," lying at anchor off the open and unprotected port of Bandurma.

After referring also to the activities of the French on the coasts of the Aegean Sea, the editor of the *Ikdam* goes on to speak thus of the relation of these acts to the sinking of the "Lusitania":—

"The attacks by Russian torpedo-boats and submarines in the Black Sea and by English submarines in the Marmora against Ottoman merchant steamers do not differ much from the attack on the "Lusitania" when regarded from the moral point of view. Yet the difference is against our enemies. For on the "Lusitania" were arms that were to be used against the Germans, and the ship itself had been armed; while of the Ottoman vessels mentioned above as having been attacked or sunk in the Black Sea and the Marmora, not a single one was either armed or loaded with ammunition or any other contraband."

#### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, July 11, 1915.

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

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D. D.

#### THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The twelfth month of the great war has begun, and finds the German and Austrian forces still driving the Russians back in Galicia and southern Poland. On the Vistula River the Allies have taken the town of Josefow, west of Krasnik, and Zamosz, farther east, and have occupied all of southern Poland up to the Por River, and as far as Krylow on the Bug. The Russians have retreated to the Bug at Kamionka, and fighting is now going on farther south on the banks of the Zlota Lipa. Thus the Russians now hold only a small fraction of the Galician territory that they had overrun, and have lost some of their own territory to the north.

There has been a pause in the activities, apparently, in the region east of East Prussia. Only one battle is reported, and that an unimportant one to the southeast of Kalvarya, where the Germans report capturing 600 Russian troops. Aside from this the northeastern section appears to have been quiet.

In the northwest the British aviators have been dropping bombs on Zeebrugge and Bruges, the damage done being not of military importance. German aviators have also dropped bombs on Landguard Point and Fort, near Harwich and on a flotilla of destroyers there; also on Nancy and Remiremont in Northeastern France. The amount of damage done is not stated. Several attacks by the French and British near Souchez, north of Arras, are said to have been repulsed, as also one by the British north of Ypres. The army of the Crown Prince in the Argonne region is reported as having made some advance; while in the region east of Verdun the French attacks on Les Eparges have been repulsed several times. In the Vosges Mountains, the Germans took some works that the French had captured from them some time before, near Hilsfirst, but were later in the week compelled to relinquish them again. On the Moselle south of Norroy the Germans blew up a French blockhouse, and later evacuated the place according to their plan.

On July 2nd some light German cruisers in the Baltic Sea were attacked in a fog by several Russian armored cruisers. After considerable fighting, the light cruiser "Albatross" was driven to the Swedish waters of the island of Gothland, and having been hit many times, ran ashore there. The Swedish authorities are stated to have protested to the Russian authorities against the firing on this German unit within Swedish waters. When it ran aground, there were on board 21 killed and 27 wounded.

The Italians have been attacking the Austrians on the Doberdo Plateau, and east of Monfalcone and northeast of Sagrado, but are reported as having been driven off. They also attacked in force near Plava, on the Isonzo River. Later attacks between Straussina and Vermeigliano and near Monte Cosich and southwest of Monte Sabotino are also reported as having failed before the gallant defence of the Austrians.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 7, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

This week sees two noteworthy anniversaries. The Fourth came on Sunday, and ushered in the one hundred and fortieth year of American Independence. Every loyal American, wherever he or she may be found, rejoices with trembling at the past, the present and the future of this great Republic. Never before has the United States been at so critical a period in her foreign relations,—with the Mexican chaos south of her and the notes and replies between her and Germany flying across the ocean as fast as they can be prepared and interchanged. No one can deny the tenseness of the situation; yet we firmly believe that the Unseen Power that has directed our administrative officers through lesser but similar crises before, will again point out the road to an honorable and happy solution of these dangers. Humble gratitude for the story of the past, a calm and self-controlled attitude toward the problems of today, and a trustful optimism concerning the future we believe to be the right frame of mind for every patriotic citizen of the United States at this anniversary season. And if, by laying emphasis on the great fundamental bases of righteousness and justice in international relations, we as a neutral nation can contribute toward the return of world peace, then will the mission of America have been in that degree fulfilled.

Yesterday saw the five hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Jan Hus, the pre-Reformation Protestant of Bohemia. It was the writings of Hus that contributed as much as any human sources to the rousing of Martin Luther and the beginning of the German Reformation. The boldness and absolute sincerity of the hero-preacher of Prague made its mark on the Bohemians of that day, and that boulder-monument outside of Constance is witness to the increasing effect of his teaching and influence in the religious history of the world. This half-millennial anniversary will doubtless be observed in many a church throughout Europe

and America. His body was by a Council of five thousand members consigned to the flames; but the names of those his accusers and judges have passed into oblivion, while the name of John Huss stirs the blood of millions of all races. Such constancy under false suspicion and accusation, such courage and steadfastness in the face of grave danger, are examples to all today who are tempted to doubt the value of adherence to a principle that the majority and those in authority do not approve.

"And right is right, since God is God;

And right the day must win.

To doubt would be disloyalty;

To falter would be sin."

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

A *Milli* Agency telegram from Berlin says :-

"The provisional drawing up of the German note to America is completed; however the plan will still be considerably modified. In maritime circles there seems to be the impression that the German proposition will strive to guarantee as completely as possible the life and property of Americans. In these circles it is thought that the most complete assurances are easily secured in this regard. To this end it will be sufficient for the American government to declare itself ready to agree with the German government that American passengers shall not embark on any but specially designated ships and those sailing at times agreed upon from a fixed port to another also designated in advance. The passengers and cargoes of such boats would thus be placed under the joint supervision of Germany and the United States. In this connection the note refers to the supervision that the Americans allow the British to exercise in their ports. In case the proposed measure is adopted by the United States, such ships would sail in absolute security between the two continents without the least risk of falling victims to an attack by German submarines."

LOSSES IN THE GREAT WAR.

Till March 1, 1915.

(International Red Cross, Geneva, as quoted by the *Tanin* of July 1st.)

	Prisoners	Dead	Wounded	Sick
France	504,000	464,000	738,000	439,000
Russia	759,000	743,000	1,490,000	421,000
England	82,000	116,000	185,000	49,000
Belgium	50,000	71,000	62,000	27,000
Servia	46,000	87,000	126,000	19,000
Totals	1,477,000	1,481,000	2,601,000	955,000
Germany	128,000	341,000	618,000	83,000
Austria	232,000	481,000	760,000	96,000
	360,000	822,000	1,378,000	179,000

Grand total of losses, on the side of the Triple Entente and their allies, 6,514,000 men; on the side of the Double Alliance, 2,739,000.

### GREEK CHURCH AND BIBLE TRANSLATION.

It is well known that the sale of the translations into modern Greek of the Bible or any part of it is prohibited by the Greek Constitution. This opposition to any translation other than that of the Septuagint is not new, as may be seen from the following proclamation, which appeared in the Government Gazette of Athens in June, 1835, — eighty years ago:

PROCLAMATION CONCERNING A TRANSLATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. THE HOLY COUNCIL OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

The Council, having compared the translation of the Old Testament from the Hebrew, published some months since, with the canonical translation of the Seventy, and having found it to differ from that;

Being under obligation, both to preserve those things which have been received by the Orthodox Eastern Church, as it has received them, and to guard Christians from every deviation from the things hitherto received;

Having in view the 11th Article of the Royal Order of the 23rd July (4th August), 1833.

With the approbation of His Majesty's Government, PROCLAIMS:

1. The translation of the Seventy, the only one heretofore received by the Eastern Church, is and is declared to be the canonical translation of the Old Testament. It is to be read in churches, and is also for the use of the clergy, of the youth, and of the people in general, so far as relates to their religious instruction.

2. Every other translation, whether from the Hebrew or from any other language, is disapproved for the above-mentioned use, and is proclaimed uncanonical and inadmissible in the Eastern Church.

Athens, April 2nd, 1835.

The members of the Holy Council:

CYRIL of Corinth  
NEOPHYTUS of Attica  
PAISIUS of Boeotia  
CYRIL of Argolis  
JONAS formerly of Elis.

The Secretary of the Holy Council:

Th. Pharmakides.

Since 1835, the discovery of several very ancient and valuable manuscripts of the Old Testament, and the investigations of numerous scholars, have resulted in giving to the English-speaking world a number of new versions of the old book; and this has brought about a great increase in the study and appreciation of the Scriptures, and a deepening of the spirit of true devotion. If religious and spiritual life in the Orthodox Church has not improved in proportion to the secular advance of the people, the reason may be sought in the inability of the common people to understand the version of the Seventy, made two thousand years ago, coupled with the unwillingness of the clerical authorities to stimulate study of the Divine Word. Would that this mediæval attitude of the Church might so be modified as to allow of the intelligent study of the Bible by the people.

### THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A letter from the Dardanelles in the *Tain* reports the sanitary organization for the army there to be very satisfactory. It says:—

"Those who later on study the causes of the success obtained by the Ottoman army in this campaign, will surely dwell on our sanitary organization, and will not fail to note that the sanitary service that ensures prompt aid to the soldier increases his moral tone. We have taken gigantic strides in this direction since the Balkan war.

The chief of the sanitary service has been kind enough to give me very minute details as to what has been accomplished. We have profited in great measure, he says, from the lessons of the Balkan war, and have completed the organization of the sanitary department in the army. We have definitely organized the corps of military doctors. After securing the providing of sanitary material, we began to make experiments to find out the imperfections of our service and to correct them. Thanks to the experience thus acquired, we have simplified the administrative machinery. Each battalion has now a surgeon and a certain number of nurses. The necessary medical supplies have also been supplied. We have adopted as our motto: 'A battalion surgeon's chief duty is to prevent sickness rather than to cure it.' Our methods are built up on this. All the soldiers have been vaccinated to guard them against typhus fever and small-pox. The soldiers receive a certificate as they are vaccinated; those who can show no certificate are revaccinated. As a precautionary measure we have procured field stoves, so as to check any possible outbreak of typhus fever, which happily has made no appearance in our army. These stoves, which are easily portable, have relieved us of the necessity of depending on large fixed stoves in the great centres. By the side of the field stoves, baths have been arranged, where the soldiers as well as the officers go. While they are taking their bath, their uniforms are passed through the ovens. Besides these measures taken to prevent the outbreak of epidemics, other hygienic processes have been adopted to localize every case of epidemic disease, and stamp it out instantly. I may mention as of the first importance the isolation of the sick and their attendants. For suspected cases of infectious disease, each battalion has an isolation tent where the soldier is closely watched. If it turns out to be such a sickness, the soldier may be cared for there or may be sent to the special hospitals. Thanks to these measures, we have kept our army in an excellent state of health. "After hearing these declarations, I asked his excellency to kindly furnish me some details as to how the sick are cared for. In each battalion there is a sufficient number of stretchers and carriers. The wounded soldier takes out at once his first-aid package and gets a comrade to dress his wound; if he is able to do so, he then walks to the first-aid station situated a few paces to the rear of the firing line, or, if he cannot because of his wound being too severe, gets

himself carried there by the carriers. The battalion surgeon, after having given them the first help, sends the wounded to the quarters provided for the lightly wounded. There they are given milk, tea and biscuits; their dressings are looked after and they are sent in the ambulances to the place for major dressings. There the wounded man is taken to the reception tent, where his name is recorded. He is then taken to another tent, where the dressing is changed. Those of the wounded who need an operation are immediately transported to a tent arranged for this purpose. Those who are able to walk go to near-by hospitals; the others wait their turn to be carried in the stretcher wagons. The wounded may not stay more than 24 hours in the field hospitals. Those who are severely wounded and cannot take a long journey are cared for in neighboring hospitals.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

A delegation representing the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Constantinople on Monday last to investigate the need and possibilities of starting various forms of industrial relief.

After a long spell of dry weather the capital has been visited the past week by several grateful showers.

### THE PROVINCES

A Berlin telegram quoted in the local dailies says that Mr. Asquith made the statement in the House of Commons that the British losses on land and sea in the fighting at the Dardanelles up to May 31st amounted to 496 officers killed, 1134 wounded and 92 missing, and 6927 men killed, 23,542 wounded, and 6445 missing.

### NOTES.

Mrs. George E. White and Miss Katharine White, Miss Gage, Miss Ward, Miss Darrow, Miss Noyes and Mr. Getchell arrived from Marsovan last week by way of Angora; and on Monday Miss Ward, Miss Noyes and Miss Darrow started for the United States via Dede Aghadj. Miss White goes on later, and the rest expect to return to Marsovan next week.

Rev. T. D. Christie, D.D., of St. Paul's College, Tarsus, arrived here last Saturday for a brief stay in this city.

The college of Mr. George D. White was erroneously given in our last issue. It should have been given as Grinnell, where Mr. White received Phi Beta Kappa honors, and has been President of the Y.M.C.A.

## OTHER LANDS.

A man, describing himself as born in Germany and a teacher of German in Cornell University, fired two shots from a revolver at Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in New York on July 4th, wounding him severely but not dangerously. The man appears to be demented.

The German Government has lodged through the Swiss minister in Italy a protest against the seizure at Naples of the German steamer "Bayern," with a load of arms consigned to China. The cargo included half a million revolvers, much ammunition, four aeroplanes, two complete wireless outfits, several cannon, etc., and was valued at six million francs.

A Berlin despatch says that General Porfirio Diaz, formerly President of Mexico, died in Paris on Friday last.

The Bulgarian Exarch, Mgr. Joseph I., died last Saturday afternoon at Sofia. Until the Balkan war, the Exarch lived in Constantinople, where he was a familiar figure. The right to have their own exarch was granted the Bulgarians by the Ottoman Government in 1870, and this first exarch was appointed in 1872.

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