

# The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 28

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

The local papers give extracts from the reply of Germany to the American note of June 10th, which reply was sent July 8th. We translate the part quoted in the "Hilal."

"The Imperial government has noted with satisfaction how the Government of the United States has at heart the desire to see the principles of humanity applied equally in this war. This appeal finds a hearty echo in Germany. Germany has always been firmly attached to the principle that war ought to be carried on against the armed and organized power of the hostile state, and that on the other hand the civil population of the hostile country should be spared as far as possible. The American Government is not unaware how the adversaries of Germany have sought from the beginning, with constantly increasing brutality and in spite of all the rules of international law, to destroy the life of the German people by completely intercepting lawful and peaceful communications between the German Empire and neutral States, whose rights were also thus violated. While our enemies announced openly and publicly that they were waging merciless war upon us till we should be completely destroyed, we are carrying on the war for the defence of our national existence, and to secure a guaranteed and lasting peace.

"We have been compelled to adapt our submarine warfare to the declared intentions of our enemies and to their method of carrying on war which is contrary to international law. The case of the 'Lusitania' shows with frightful clearness the dangers engendered for human life by our adversaries' fashion of carrying on the war. In consequence of the invitation addressed to British merchant ships to arm themselves, and of the promises made to them of prizes to be paid for the sinking of German submarines by ramming them, all distinction between commercial ships and ships of war has disappeared, contrary to international law; and neutrals who embark on such merchant ships as passengers are thus exposed to the greatest degree to all the risks of war.

"If the commander of the German submarine that torpedoed the 'Lusitania' had allowed the crew and passengers to disembark into the small boats before torpedoing the steamer, this would certainly have had as a consequence the destruction of his own ship. From the experiences during the sinking of steamers far smaller and less seaworthy than the 'Lusitania,' it was reasonable to suppose that a ship as

strong as the latter would remain after it was torpedoed, a sufficient length of time above the water to allow the passengers to take to the boats. But circumstances of a peculiar nature, and especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, disappointed this expectation. It must further be remarked that had the 'Lusitania' been spared, thousands of cases full of ammunition would have reached the enemies of Germany and this would have deprived thousands of German mothers and children of their supporters.

"But in order that in the naval warfare against the enemies of Germany, American merchant steamers may avoid as far as possible the risk of being imperilled, the German submarines will receive the order to allow steamers that are made recognizable by special signs and signals in advance, to pass freely and securely. At the same time the Imperial Government hopes that the American Government will in this case assume the guarantee that such trading steamers shall not carry ammunition on board.

"In order to secure to American citizens sufficient chances to cross the Atlantic Ocean, the German Government proposes to increase the number of steamers available for this purpose by putting in service for the transport of passengers an agreed and previously arranged number of neutral steamers that shall sail under the American flag on the same conditions as those prescribed for American steamers. If however it is not feasible for the American Government to secure enough steamers of neutral nations, the German Government is ready to waive all objection if the American Government places on the line for the passenger service between North America and England four steamers of the hostile countries, which shall likewise sail under the American flag. The guarantee for the free and safe voyage on the conditions mentioned above for American steamers would then be extended also to these previously hostile merchant steamers.

"The President of the United States has in a manner that deserves acknowledgement declared himself ready to transmit and suggest to the British Government propositions tending to modify the present character of naval warfare. The Imperial German Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President of the United States, and hopes that his efforts in the present case will secure an agreement in the interests of this great purpose, which is the freedom of the seas."

(Signed :) "VON JAGOW."

## THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 6th says:—

"In the Caucasus, on our right wing our cavalry in successful engagements with the enemy's cavalry continue to push them eastward. In the fight of the day before yesterday we made some prisoners and took a quantity of booty.

"At the Dardanelles the general situation is unchanged. The usual trench fighting took place. These combats were particularly violent on our right wing at Sed-el-Bahr, where they were successful. The fire of our Asiatic batteries started several conflagrations and explosions in the enemy's camp at Sed-el-Bahr. Our aviators twice in succession threw bombs on the enemy's troops. It was very clearly seen that a hostile monitor at Aru Bournou, using a hospital ship as a shield, fired on our positions."

The despatch of the 7th says:—

"In the Caucasus, the enemy's cavalry which is retiring on our right wing tried to defend itself at several points and to attack, but failed because of the well-executed attacks of our cavalry.

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou yesterday our artillery by their very effective fire did very important damage to the positions of the enemy. The enemy's artillery in front of our left wing, by their faulty aim sent all their shells into their own trenches and caused quite severe losses to their troops. In the south, at Sed-el-Bahr, the enemy tried to attack our right wing by sending patrols far in advance; but these attempts were repulsed with severe losses to them.

"While the enemy at Tekke Bournou, near Sed-el-Bahr, were engaged in disembarking and embarking on auxiliary cruisers and other ships, our Asiatic coast batteries surprised them there by their effective firing. One of our shells struck squarely in the middle of a battalion and produced important disorder and caused losses to the enemy. The fire of these same batteries exploded an ammunition depot in this region."

The despatch of the 8th says:—

"At Aru Bournou yesterday nothing of importance occurred. In the south, at Sed-el-Bahr, our troops captured and occupied two trenches of the enemy. On our right wing, reconnaissance parties sent out from our centre made a surprise attack on the enemy's trenches and took a quantity of ammunition and engineering material. On the left wing the usual exchange of bombs and shots continued. In the forenoon a hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on the town of Gallipoli without doing any damage. Our Asiatic batteries succeeded in destroying by their fire the enemy's landing stages at Tekke Bournou and in bombarding the tents of their headquarters in that region."

The despatch of the 9th says:—

"In the Caucasus, the enemy on the right wing had pushed forward a strong column to protect its retreating cavalry. The attack of this column against our troops was repulsed in a bloody manner; we made some prisoners and the

enemy left on the battlefield more than a hundred dead and as many wounded. Our cavalry is pursuing the enemy.

"At the Dardanelles, at Aru Bournou today the very effective fire of our artillery caused losses to the enemy; it was observed that they kept carrying away their wounded on stretchers. At Sed-el-Bahr the attack that the enemy tried to make with the help of bombs against some trenches on our right wing was repulsed with severe losses to the enemy. All through the day there kept up at intervals an exchange of bombs and artillery shots. The Asiatic batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's camp at Sed-el-Bahr and their landing places.

"On the Egyptian front, in the Canal during the past week a large hostile ship was sunk by an unknown cause; the accident caused the interruption of navigation in the Canal.

"At the Mesopotamian front, in the fight that took place June 24th (old style) between the monitors that the enemy had pushed up the Tigris from Basra and our monitors, the hostile ship that flew the commander's flag was very severely damaged and therefore taken south, towed by two monitors. Despite the losses of the enemy, we had no loss."

The despatch of the 10th says:—

"In the Caucasus, on the 8th in the region of the frontier on our right wing one of our detachments had taken a dominating hill from the enemy. The attempt made by a regiment of cavalry of the enemy against this hill was repulsed with great loss.

"At the Dardanelles yesterday, no change at Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr. Our advanced Asiatic batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's camp at Tekke Bournou and the region around Sed-el-Bahr as well as a column of infantry on the march. During the afternoon a great fire was noticed near Tekke Bournou, with sound of explosions from time to time."

The despatch of the 11th says:—

In the regions of Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr there was no change yesterday aside from an intermittent exchange of artillery fire. In the afternoon a battleship of the 'Lord Nelson' type, protected by four torpedo-boats, appeared before Kaba Tepe and fired more than 200 shells at our positions without doing them any damage. One soldier killed and two others wounded was the result of this expenditure. It was observed that our gunners that replied hit this battleship with their shells and it was forced to withdraw. In consequence of the effective fire of our Asiatic shore batteries the former activity of the enemy at Tekke Bournou is no longer noticed. These batteries have fired with special effect to the west of Hissarlik, where there was a hostile mortar battery. One of these mortars was hit squarely by a shell.

"Though hostile aeroplanes were seen above the Asiatic coasts, the fire of our batteries stopped them from coming on, and compelled them to retire."

The despatch of the 12th says:—

"At the Dardanelles front, yesterday at Aru Bournou

there was an unimportant artillery combat. In the afternoon a hostile cruiser, protected by a torpedo-boat, which with the help of a balloon had from before Aru Bournou bombarded our right wing with no effect, withdrew.

"At the south, in the Sed-el-Bahr section, there was at intervals artillery firing at our right wing and centre. The hostile troops in the vicinity of Morto and their batteries situated farther west, as well as their aeroplane hangars, were bombarded by the effective fire of our Asiatic batteries."

"No change at the other fronts."

### SUPPLEMENTARY TELEGRAMS.

The Milli Agency gives the following additional bits of information regarding operations in other parts of the country:—On July 4th there was an engagement between the British troops from Aden who had gone north as far as Lahedj, and the Turkish and Arab forces. The British are said to have lost three officers wounded, and to have been forced to retire to Aden.

On July 7th a warship with three funnels and one mast fired 15 shells at Karghi, which is on the southwestern shores of Asia Minor, and destroyed the Greek church. A French warship with six funnels fired a few days later thirty shells at Baba Bournou, near Adalia, but with no effect. On the 11th a ship of the "Jeanne d'Arc" type fired thirty shells at a gendarmerie post near the same town, but did no damage.

A telegram from Kout-el-Amara dated the 9th says:—"We note that according to their habit the English are spreading unbelievable falsehoods about their action in Irak (Mesopotamia). In reality the position of our troops, contrary to all that these people say, is very strong at all points in this region. Merely within the last two months the British army of operations has lost in the region of Irak and Karoun 5 colonels, 22 commanders and 111 officers. These figures are acknowledged in the lists of losses officially published by the English. The above number is enough to give an idea of the number of soldiers they must have lost. Other documents that have fallen into our hands prove that the commander of the English expeditionary corps, General Robinson, has been dismissed and brought before a military court.

"The other lies that the English are spreading regarding the interior situation in Irak are not even worth denying. For example, the *ulemas* and *seids* of Nedjef, whom they are pleased to represent as in full rebellion against the Turkish authorities, are sending despatch after despatch to the military commander of Irak to demand of him authorization to take part in the Djihad."

### BROUSA NOTES.

The closing exercises of the Brousa School were quite different this year from those of other years. As there was no Senior class to be graduated, there was no need for regular Commencement exercises for the High School, so it

was decided that on the last day, June 25, the entertainment should be a simple one, out and should be given by the children of the Preparatory, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. The exercises were very successful. They were held in the garden of the School at Sed Bashi, which was crowded with friends. Songs, games, recitations, dialogues and gymnastic drills made up the programme.

That the friends of the High School might, however, see something of the work done through the year, a recital was given by the pupils in music, on June 16. As the Mearif Müdiri, on his visit to the School, the last of May, had expressed his desire to attend the closing examinations, and had indicated his preference for French and music, it was arranged to have the French classes examined orally, during the hour preceding the recital. This proved a very satisfactory arrangement, and the adding of choruses by the school, and the exhibition of the work in sewing and embroidery, made the programme sufficiently varied to prove very pleasing to those who attended.

The examination of the Turkish classes was conducted by one of the Secretaries of the Müdir. It was especially pleasing that not only did the officials attend our examinations, but we, Miss Allen, Miss Parsons and Miss Jillson, were invited to attend their exercises and were asked to assist in examining and marking some of the classes in the Turkish Girls' Normal School and the Preparatory School. Very good work is being done in both schools; it is an excellent thing for Brousa that such a Normal School has been started. If the pleasant relations, which have existed this year, between our Schools can be continued another year, and we can in different ways be of assistance in helping on their work, we shall be very thankful.

J. L. J.

### THE GENERAL WAR.

A British aerial attack on July 3rd on the west coasts of Germany is reported as having been frustrated by the German dirigibles. A large fleet of British aircraft was perceived north of Holland, near the island of Terschelling, escorted by cruisers and destroyers; the German dirigibles compelled these to retire, one British hydroplane escaping only by flying over Dutch territory.

On July 7th, the Italian armored cruiser "Amalfi" was sunk by an Austrian submarine in the north Adriatic; 104 of the crew are reported lost. This was a ship of 10,000 tons, built in 1904.

There has been sharp fighting near Ypres this past week, the British succeeded in entering some of the German trenches, but were again driven out. Around Souchez the fighting has also been very sharp, the French attacking with great persistence but small success. In the region between the Meuse and the German frontier there have been many engagements, particularly near Les Eparges and Ailly and in the Bois-le-Prete, but without decisive result.

In the Vosges district, several heavy French attacks are

reported driven back. At Ban-de-Sapt the Germans took some trenches and later evacuated them according to plan. A similar plan was carried out near Amersweiler, northwest of Altkirch; and the French attack east of Sondernach, southwest of Münster, was repulsed.

Along the Russian front, east of East Prussia, the Germans report some advance in the region between Suwalki and Kalvarya, and the repulse of some Russian troops coming from the direction of Kowno. Farther south, a Russian attack north of Ossowitz was repulsed, and the Germans captured some trenches northeast of Przasznysz.

On the southeastern front, in southern Poland there has been severe fighting near Krasnik, where the Russians have brought up large reinforcements and checked the German-Austrian advance. Along the Bug and the Złota-Lipa the situation is reported unchanged.

There has been a heavy engagement between the Montenegrins and the Austrians near Trebinje, where the latter beat back the Montenegrins and took some of their positions.

On the Italian frontier, there is not much news. Several Italian attacks near Gorice are reported as frustrated, as also near Sdrausziga and the north of Kreuzberg and Dillana Peaks. The Italian aviators on the 7th dropped bombs on Trieste, without doing any considerable damage.

### SUMMER CONFERENCES IN AMERICA.

The Conference idea is suited not alone to the United States, but to practically all countries; and in so far as it has been tried in Turkey, it has always proved a success. Such conferences as those in Bardizag last summer, and the summer school held there several years ago; and other gatherings in Marsovan and elsewhere have done good and have been an inspiration. Now comes news of a most inspiring conference at Smyrna, just at the close of the year's work. With a view to stimulating the organization of similar enterprises elsewhere, we print herewith a list of some of the more important conferences being held in various places in America during July. Several others of moment were held during June, and still others will be held in August and September. This is merely a sample of the summer activity of a single month.

Alma, Mich.

Presbyterian School methods for Sunday School leaders, July 18-25.

Presbyterian young peoples's convention, July 20-26.

Asilomar, Cal.

Missionary Education Movement conference, July 2-11.  
Y.M.C.A. summer school, July 20-Aug. 3.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Anti-Saloon League of America, July 6-10.

Blue Ridge, N.C.

Y.M.C.A. student summer school and institute, July 1-21.  
Y.W.C.A. southern city conference, July 21-31.

Boulder, Colo.

Women's summer school of missions, July 6-13.

Chautauqua, N.Y.

Assembly, July 1-Aug. 29.

Chicago, Ill.

International and world's C. E. convention, July 7-12.

Estes Park, Colo.

Missionary Education Movement conference, July 16-25.

Lake Geneva, Wis.

Y.M.C.A. summer school, July 1-31.

Training school for secretaries and school workers, July 2-11.

Older Sunday school boys' camp conference, July 12-26.

Northfield, Mass.

Summer school for women's foreign missionary societies, July 8-15.

Women's summer school of home missions for the east, July 16-23.

Summer school for Sunday school workers, July 17-24.

Sunday school field workers' Conference, July 26-30.

San Francisco, Cal.

International purity congress, July 18-24.

Lord's Day congress, July 27-Aug. 1.

Silver Bay, N. Y.

Missionary Education Movement, July 9-18.

Y.W.C.A. eastern city conference, July 20-30.

Winona Lake, Ind.

Summer Bible school, July 6-Aug. 13.

Winona Assembly, July 6-Aug. 19.

Conference for Presbyterian young people, July 13-16.

### THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

One effect of the disturbances of the past months in Mexico has been that many thousands are in danger of starvation because of the insecurity of life and property throughout the country. President Wilson, as head of the American Red Cross, has made an appeal to the people of the United States to come to the help of their unfortunate neighbors and send them food. The present state of Mexico cannot be rightly described as civil war any longer, but is rather anarchy; and in another message, President Wilson calls the attention of the public to the fact that it may become in the near future the duty of the United States to consider what measures it is called upon to take to rescue that unhappy republic from its misery. He makes it perfectly clear that the United States has absolutely no territorial ambition in that direction, but that the continuation of such conditions is a menace to the world. It is within the possibilities that the United States may act in this matter in concert with the "A.B.C. Powers" of South America,—Argentina, Brazil and Chile, to restore order out of the Mexican chaos. Apparently no one of the contending factions is strong enough to swing the entire country, no matter how long they try.

## THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, educational, political, economic and other interests of the Ottoman Empire and the Near East.

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JULY 14, 1915.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

At 5 P.M. on June 23rd, the beautiful new Auditorium at Paradise was filled to overflowing with an appreciative gathering, assembled to witness the Commencement exercises of the International College and the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna. On account of the inadequate quarters in the city the latter institution availed itself of the opportunity of combining its graduating ceremonies with those of the College. This not only added much attraction and interest to the occasion, but also was largely responsible for the unusually large audience.

The American Consul-General, George Horton, Litt. D., took a prominent part in the exercises and the College was honored by the presence of Rahmi Bey, Governor-General of the Aidin Vilayet, Djemal Pasha, Military Governor of Smyrna, several members of their staffs, the Armenian Archbishop, the Greek Vice-Consul and several officials connected with the consulates or government departments of the city.

The program was made up largely of musical selections. Mrs. S. R. Harlow contributed two beautiful solos; the girls of the A. C. I. sang two part songs; the College Choral Union gave a chorus and two part songs, while two members of the graduating class presented the Ghost Scene from "Hamlet."

Dr. Horton gave the address to the College graduates. He remarked that the last time he had the pleasure of giving out the diplomas, the ceremony occurred in the old buildings at Smyrna, and that there he had handed diplomas to the last young men who would ever graduate from those buildings; now, he had the inspiring honor of handing them to the first class to receive their diplomas in the new and beautiful buildings at Paradise. Dr. Horton then remarked on the steady growth of the College, and he attributed this growth to four factors; first "the munificent and truly imperial hos-

pitality of the Ottoman Government, which has wisely treated foreign schools—and American in particular—in the most liberal manner, allowing them charters, relieving them of all burdensome taxes and even permitting them to bring in, free of duty, their necessary equipment. In addition to this, it has for many years thrown about them a wall of beneficent and efficient protection." The second factor was the liberality of wealthy Americans who contributed to their support in royal munificence from their abundance, particularly the Christian philanthropy of Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy. The third factor "is due to the self-denying and heroic devotion of your teachers, who for years for small recompense, —and sometimes with no recompense at all,—have continued in the work of building up this College, believing that they were doing a work for God and humanity. Its very existence is in great measure due to the faithful labours of President MacLachlan, who in dark days and bright days has never been discouraged, but has always kept on, sure of final success." The fourth factor was the approval and co-operation of Almighty God who saw that it was good and blessed the work. Dr. Horton predicted for the College a great future and told the graduates that the greater the College became the more valuable would their diplomas become and the more honor they would have in holding them. He then spoke of the responsibility of the graduates in preserving unsullied the honor of the College—that he expected them to "make good"—not by running away to America but by staying in Turkey to work for the good of the country—to become apostles of civilization, of progress and of brotherly love and fraternal feeling. Dr. Horton dwelt at some length upon the opportunities open to young men after the war shall finish, especially in this country—"this veritable garden of Eden", in agriculture, mining, engineering and in business of every nature. He closed his address with a commendation for the comrade-like way in which the various nationalities have fraternized in the College and he expressed the hope that this broad-minded fraternity would continue and that the graduates would "go out into the world with the firm purpose of fulfilling all the expectations of your teachers and friends and of making the world better because you have passed these years at the International College."

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were now presented to the Consul-General by Pres. MacLachlan, and two young ladies and one young man received their diplomas. There were thirteen young men in the Bachelor of Commerce class and these candidates one by one came to the platform and received their diplomas.

The graduates of the A.C.I. were fourteen in number, six from the Normal department and eight from the Collegiate classes. The young ladies were addressed by Rev. S. Ralph Harlow and they were then presented by Miss E. McCallum, the Principal. One by one the beautiful young debutantes came upon the platform and they were cheered even more vociferously than had been the fortune of the young men.

The exercises finished in a closing prayer and benediction by Rev. J. Kingsley Birge.

C. W. L.

### THE FAITHFUL SOLDIER.

The daily "*Hilal*" relates the following tale of the faithfulness of a Turkish soldier:—

"One of our friends, just come from Smyrna, tells the following story: During the bombardment of that city by the British-French fleet, a keeper of searchlights was wounded by the explosion of a shell. That was all that the enemy was able to do with all their cannon! The wounded man was carried to the hospital where he died two days later. But with his last breath the Turkish soldier was heard to murmur: 'Are my searchlights burning?' With these words on his lips he closed his eyes to open them in eternity.

"This sublime act is in itself better than long arguments to show the state of mind of the Turkish soldier in the present war. To die for the fatherland or to conquer, to do his duty at whatever price,—this is his rule of conduct and he follows it not in obedience to any outward compulsion but from an inner sentiment that has its root at the back of his conscience. And the acts of heroism and of devotion to duty are so many, so frequent, so common, that the telling of them all would never end.

"Another of our friends who has just visited the battle fields of Gallipoli tells of the valorous deed of a military *imam*. The battalion whose chaplain he was, was going to assault the enemy's trenches. The *Khodja*, his Koran in his hand, marched at the head; bullets, grenades and hand-bombs fell like hail and exploded all about them; the front ranks had already been mowed down, and the battalion had lost its officers. But the *Khodja* still led on, raising the Koran above his head; he took command of the battalion and directed it. A ball struck him in the thigh, but he never flinched; still leading them forward he urged on his men. They were very near the enemy. The *Khodja* gives the last order and leaps over the trench; the soldiers follow, the trench is taken, and the flag of the crescent and the star floats over it; and beneath the national banner is the *Khodja*, covered with blood; he has received a blow that has broken his jaw!

"Still other and more heroic deeds are recorded that are truly sublime! The admiration of the German officers is unanimous and enthusiastic; never have soldiers shown more self-abnegation, more contempt of death, more devotion to duty. They march to death as to a game, singing and rivaling each other in zeal and self-sacrifice. To them it is a boon, a piece of good fortune, to have a place in the most advanced trenches and those most exposed to the fire of the enemy. They dispute with each other for the honor of being in danger. From the plains of Gallipoli rises a new and fresh spirit, grand and majestic. It is the Turkish spirit that has found itself, that has returned to its own. All who have come in contact with it come back to us full of confidence in the future, in our final triumph. The sight of these modest heroes who are doing prodigies of valor so simply, inspires in the whole world a sense of admiration, an absolute confidence; one feels that with such soldiers victory is certain!

"Now in this awakening, in this sublime flourishing of the Turkish spirit, the meritorious part of the German commanders is considerable. We are eager to recognise this, and to render homage in the admiration of our hearts. In cooperation with their Turkish comrades they have been able to discover the Turkish character and to direct it in that wonderful way that has brought forth these marvels; and they have thus proved that the Turk, well led and directed, can occupy the place that is due him among the most advanced nations of the world. The sentiments of honor, conscience and order, the conceptions of country, duty, devotion and self-abnegation, are developed in him also, as keenly as in any people. It merely needs the knowledge of how to bring them out.

"The soldier represents the nation, is its image, its quintessence; the soldier who murmurs as he dies: 'Are my searchlights burning?' proves that the nation whose son he is knows how to defend its honor to the end."

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

A Wolff Agency telegram from Berlin announces that the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim, finds himself obliged by the advice of his physicians to leave Constantinople for six weeks for medical treatment at Nauheim. Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg will be sent to this city as ambassador on special mission to replace Baron von Wangenheim and take charge of the Embassy in his absence.

On Saturday last His Imperial Majesty the Sultan had a slight return of temperature, due to local irritation; but the fever was on Monday and Tuesday reported as diminishing.

By official notification of the Cadi, the fast of Ramazan begins to day.

### NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. T. T. Holway left Sofia on Tuesday, July 6th, for America via Naples or Genoa. The necessity for medical advice in the case of Mrs. Holway appears to have determined this move.

The Clark family and Mrs. Ursula Marsh are spending the summer at Cham Koria above Samokov.

Miss Bessie M. Hardy of Marash has been spending several weeks this summer in Aintab, as the guest of President and Mrs. Merrill. Miss Blakely will probably come there later in the summer.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Leslie of Ourfa at Aintab on June 30th.

A party consisting of Mrs. Nathan, wife of the American Consul at Mersin, and her son, Miss Agnes E. Christie of Tarsus, Miss Dorothea Chambers of Adana, and Mr. Paul E. Nilson of Tarsus, left Mersin on June 22nd on board the U.S.S. "Des Moines" for Beirut, and went thence to Athens on their way to America.

**OTHER LANDS.**

The Collegiate and Theological Institute at Samokov and the Girls' School there have received official recognition by the Bulgarian Government. Both schools passed excellent examinations in the presence of State Inspectors, who expressed themselves as highly pleased. Rev. R. H. Markham preached the Baccalaureate sermon.

A new skyscraper of 51 stories high is to be erected in New York city, for the Pan-American Association, as reported in the local dailies; it will be on Broadway and Eighth Avenue, and will be 900 feet high, and cost \$62,500,000.

The number of British vessels sunk by German submarines since the beginning of the submarine warfare is given as 194, of which 124 are reported as over 300 tons each, the remaining 70 being fishing s. acks.

An attempt was on made the life of the false Khedive, Hussein Kiamil, at Alexandria on July 9th, a bomb that was thrown from a window in front of his carriage failing to explode.

A Milli Agency telegram from Berlin says that a mosque has been erected in the camp for Moslem prisoners near Berlin. The minaret is over ninety feet high and a hodja prisoner recites the prayers.

Fire broke out on board the Atlantic Transport liner "Minnehaha" at sea last week, as reported in a Reuter telegram from New York, as the steamer was on its way from New York to London.

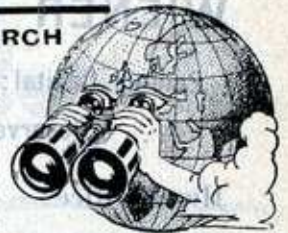
The wounds of the French General Gouraud at the Dardanelles have necessitated the amputation of his right arm; his left arm and right leg are broken besides.

**CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.**

Sunday, July 18, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. A. C. Ryan.
- UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Mr. Samuel Anderson.

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