

The Orient.

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H. I. M. MEHMED V. GHAZI.

By *fetva* of His Highness the Sheikh-ül-Islam, given on the initiative of the Council of Ministers, His Majesty the Sultan has taken the title of Ghazi, or The Victorious. The *fetva* referred to was rendered in reply to a question put to the Sheikh-ül-Islam as to whether, in accordance with the sacred law, it is right that the name of His Majesty, in documents and in prayers, and especially in the *khütbe* prayer, should be used with the title *Ghazi*; and the answer of Haiiri Effendi, the Sheikh, was Yes.

Accordingly the following petition was presented to His Majesty begging him to sanction the decision and allow the Imperial name to be preceded by the title of Ghazi:—

"The numerous successes achieved with the aid of the Almighty by the Imperial army and navy in divers places and especially the victory at the Dardanelles on land and sea, constitute events that fully justify the addition of the glorious title of *Ghazi* to the exalted name of Your Majesty. The *fetva* concerning this is hereby submitted to Your Imperial sanction; and we humbly beg Your Majesty to deign to permit, after the example of your great and illustrious ancestors, the prefixing to Your name of the above sublime title of Ghazi."

The following notice has thereupon been sent to the kadis all through the country:—

"Our venerated Caliph and glorious Padishah, whose noble efforts have added very brilliant pages to the history of the present century, having in accordance with the *Sheriat* merited the title of Ghazi for his acts in the present Jihad, with the purpose of assuring the prosperity and fortune of Islam and the tranquillity and power of the Ottomans, the *fetva* concerning the affixing of this title to the name of His Majesty has by decision of the Council of Ministers been submitted to the Imperial sanction. The *iradé* concerning this having been promulgated, the name of our glorious Caliph and Sovereign shall hereafter, in accord with the *fetva*, be preceded by the title of Ghazi in all official documents, in assemblies, and especially in the *khütbe* prayers; and this edict will immediately be announced to all concerned, especially the *khatibs*." (N. B. A *khütbe* is a prayer for the life and prosperity of the Sovereign; and the *khatib* is the one who offers such prayer.)

The weekly ceremony of the Selamlık was made the occasion of celebrating this new title. His Majesty performed his devotions at the historic mosque of Saint Sophia; and the ceremony was truly imposing. The Grand Vizier, the

Sheikh-ül-Islam and all the Cabinet ministers, the imperial Princes Ziaeddin Effendi and Eumer Hilmi Effendi, Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, General Izzet Pasha, and many other high dignitaries were present, and an immense crowd of loyal citizens, estimated at probably fifty thousand, filled the park between the mosque and the Hippodrome and all the approaches to the mosque. After the noon prayer in the great mosque, His Majesty remained in the Seraglio Point grounds till evening, returning by his yacht "Seuyüdü" to Dolma Baghtché Palace about six o'clock.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The official communication of the 27th says:

"The vicinity of Sighin Dere, west of Sed-el-Bahr, has been cleared of the enemy. The enemy disembarked in the region of Kaba Tepe have been attempting to maintain their defensive position under the protection of the warships. This morning, with the help of the Almighty, this position was taken by assault by our troops, and the enemy were compelled to retire along the whole front, with excessively great losses. Part of the enemy's soldiers fled toward the sea and took refuge in their boats and went off, while a part of those who could not flee put up white flags and surrendered group by group. It has been ascertained that a hostile transport was struck by the shells of our artillery and sank before Ari Bournou.

"The news received at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon says that near Kaba Tepe the enemy whose forces are estimated at four brigades, were driven into the sea. A cruiser was noticed being towed toward Tenedos with its mast broken and the stern damaged."

The despatch of the 28th says:—

"The enemy are renewing their attempts against Kaba Tepe and the coasts to the north of it on the Gallipoli peninsula; on our side we continue to pursue them successfully. Yesterday the enemy tried again to attack with new forces the region of Koum Kale, but was forced to retire abandoning three mitrailleuses.

"On the Caucasus front, near the frontier and north of Melo, a night attack by the enemy against our advance posts was repulsed with losses for the enemy.

"There is no important information from the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 29th says:—

"Although the enemy that had landed in the region of Koum Kale vigorously tried to maintain with the help of

their warships their positions, they were completely routed by our troops, and at the present time there remains not a single enemy on the Asiatic side of the Strait. In the Gallipoli peninsula, the enemy's forces that remain in the region of Kaba Tepe, on the shore, are trying to hold their own under the protection of the warships. The enemy has been driven from all the other points of the peninsula.

"Yesterday the French armored cruiser 'Jeanne-d'Arc' was injured by the fire of our batteries. Our shells started a fire on board, and this cruiser retired in flames toward Tenedos. Yesterday also an English torpedo-destroyer was sunk near the entrance.

"The attempt on the 27th by 16 battleships and many destroyers against our advanced batteries in the Strait resulted as follows:— In spite of the thousands of shells fired till nightfall against our batteries and the trenches of our sharpshooters, only one officer and three soldiers were slightly wounded.

"Before Sed-el-Bahr two hostile transports were hit many times by our shells and one of them sank immediately. Many boats and a quantity of *maounas* filled with soldiers that were around the transports, were sunk, as were the tugs that were towing them. The battleships 'Majestic' and 'Triumph' retired from the line of battle after having been damaged.

"For two days the hostile warships have made no attack by sea against the Strait. From the other seats of war no news worth noticing has reached us."

The despatch of the 30th says:—

"Near Kaba Tepe, on the Gallipoli peninsula, we resisted the actions undertaken yesterday by the enemy to extricate themselves from a narrow belt where they were hemmed in, and inflicting great losses upon them we compelled them to take refuge under the protection of the fire of their ships; so that they now occupy only a strip of 500 metres wide from the seashore.

"The enemy, protected by part of their fleet, attempted yesterday a landing in the Gulf of Saros; we completely frustrated this attempt.

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

The despatch of May 1st says:—

"The forces of the left wing of the enemy, thrown back by our constant attacks from the position at Kaba Tépé toward the north, in the direction of Aru Bournou, tried to advance yesterday to save themselves from the effective flanking fire of our artillery, but were again chased away by a bayonet assault to their former positions on the shore. On this occasion we took from the enemy two more mitrailleuses with their ammunition and all sorts of supplies.

"As for the hostile forces that succeeded in getting under cover after disembarking in the sheltered parts of the shore at the Sed-el-Bahr point, they are in an untenable position in the line of fire of our batteries on the Anatolian side.

"The enemy's ships have been obliged to protect by the fire of their heavy guns their troops who are having hard

work to keep their positions on the land, and have therefore been unable to make any attempt against the Strait.

"The English submarine 'Australia,' A D 2, was sunk by our warships a few days ago, as it was trying to enter the Sea of Marmora. The crew, composed of 3 officers and 29 marines, were made prisoners by us.

"A hydroaeroplane that had flown over the Gulf of Alexandretta, on the Syrian coast, was injured by our fire and fell into the sea. The remains of the machine were picked up by a French cruiser that was cruising in those parts.

The despatch of the 2nd says:—

"Thanks to our attacks which are continuing to our advantage, the enemy is not succeeding in modifying his dangerous position on the shore of the Gallipoli peninsula. The fire of our batteries from the opposite shore, directed against the enemy's forces at Sed-el-Bahr point, is giving good results. Yesterday the French battleship 'Henri IV.' which had opened a fierce fire on these batteries, was struck by ten shells and today this battleship has not reappeared. Likewise the English battleship 'Vengeance' retired after being struck by our shells. An unimportant attack undertaken last night by the enemy's torpedo boats against the Straits, was easily warded off.

"The Russian Black Sea fleet began again yesterday, as it had done before, a demonstration against the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus; it lasted without result for an hour, after which the fleet retired rapidly toward the north.

"This forenoon another hostile submarine which tried to get through the Dardanelles was hit by our fire, and at the same time struck a mine and sank. Because of the sudden disappearance of the submarine, it was impossible to save the crew.

"On the Caucasus front, north of Melo the attacks by the advance-guards of the enemy were everywhere repulsed with losses for the Russians.

"One of our detachments had an engagement on April 15/28 in the region of the Suez Canal with a company of hostile Meharists armed with mitrailleuses, and after a half-hour's fighting compelled the enemy to flee in confusion. Three wounded Meharists were captured, also a quantity of rifles and camel equipments. Also on the night following, our artillery fired for half an hour at short range at a dredging machine of the enemy in the Canal. The dredger was badly damaged; at this moment there was an engagement with two squadrons of the enemy's lancers who were repulsed with terrible loss. During this engagement the enemy had about 60 killed and wounded. As they fled they were followed by the fire of our artillery and mitrailleuses. Our whole loss amounted to 9 soldiers."

Dr. H. H. Atkinson of Harpout has published at the Euphrates College Press a pamphlet of 24 pages on typhus fever, an article of information and treatment, translated into Armenian by Professor Luledjian, professor of Biology in Euphrates College. It sells for twenty paras a copy.

IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

The *Tanin* says editorially (April 27th):—

"The long-expected has happened. Our enemies have begun a new attack. Under the protection of powerful battleships they have disembarked some troops on the west side of the Gallipoli peninsula, facing the island of Imbros. The zone where this landing has taken place is at the extreme west of the peninsula, on the shore that extends like a crescent from north to south, opposite Imbros. If besides they have also disembarked some troops on the Koum Kalé side, the main point of attack was most probably aimed at the Roumelian side.

"Since this is the least hilly portion of the peninsula, it is at the same time the most suitable place for a disembarkation, and besides, since it is in the rear of the defensive positions at Maidos, it is from the hostile point of view the most important point of the Strait. The enemy's object is clear: if they succeed in the attack on that side, to try to take the fortifications in the rear, and thus considerably weaken the defenses of the Strait, and at the same time to use this as a base for all sorts of future operations. We are certain that they cannot succeed. Our soldiers have hurled themselves at the enemy with such heroism that even before twenty-four hours had passed, they have cleared off a part of them, and are about to do likewise to the rest of those that have disembarked. We might perhaps fear an assault by sea on the part of an enemy with so formidable a fleet. But on land, this enemy that we have been so anxious to meet gives us no uneasiness. Ordinarily the disembarking of troops is a difficult operation; and when the place chosen for this operation is limited and is unfavorable for the formation of troops and especially if it is defended by soldiers who are heroic and devoted and who have for months been preparing for such a task, the certain result will be the destruction and disgrace of the attacking enemy.

"After suffering a complete defeat, the enemy will be unable to undertake a new attack; for it will be out of the question for them to bring up fresh reinforcements, and equally useless to try to do anything with demoralized troops. Consequently the securing of such a definite defeat will result in the settling of the question of the Straits.

"Such a disaster should have the greatest influence on the minds of the Greeks. Those dreamers in Athens, when they see the fate of the Anglo-French army, will immediately congratulate themselves at having escaped this danger and their very hair will stand on end at the thought of what might have happened to them.

"We do not yet know the composition of this hostile army; but if the indications furnished by the European press are correct, it is mostly made up of black men from Africa and Australia. And thus the Strait, for the first time in its history, is attacked by cannibals!"

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

There has been severe fighting north and northeast of Ypres, where the attacks of the British and French have apparently been repulsed. The Germans report the capture of 63 mitrailleuses and other cannon in this region. The heavy German artillery has been bombarding not only Poperinghe, west of Ypres, but even the fortress of Dunkerque, which is thirty kilometres behind the allied front. Farther east, the French have been attacking vigorously in Champagne and in Argonne, but with no favorable results, save that the Germans evacuated Lizerne, after that village had been completely destroyed by the enemy's artillery. An Italian Agency telegram from Rome says that according to the English papers, Marshal von Hindenburg is in Flanders, directing German operations. The French have also been making desperate but unsuccessful attacks on the German positions on Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace.

In the air, British aviators have done some damage at Ostend, and the Germans have thrown bombs on Harwich and Bury St. Edmunds, fifty or sixty miles northeast of London. German aeroplanes have also attacked the hangars and railroad station at Epinal, in eastern France.

On the eastern front, the Germans have been carrying out a drive from Szawle, north of Kowno, northwards toward Mitau, in the direction of Riga, and report the capture of 3,200 Russians in that vicinity. There has been severe fighting too, south and southwest of Kalvaryia, west of Suwalki and southwest of Augustovo, in all except the last of which, the Germans were victorious. The Germans are reported to be renewing their bombardment of Ossowitz.

There has been much fighting in the Carpathians, especially in the Opor and Orava valleys, but the Russians have been everywhere repulsed. A telegram of the 3rd reports that along the whole line northwards from the borders of Hungary to the junction of the Dunajetz and the Vistula, in eastern Galicia, the army of General von Mackensen has pierced the Russian lines at several points and is driving them back.

In the south, the Montenegrin advance posts are reported to have gone too far east of Trebinje, and to have been scattered by the Austrians.

The French fleet has suffered an unexpected loss in the destruction of the armored cruiser "Leon Gambetta," which visited Constantinople two years ago. This cruiser was attacked at night on the 26th by the Austrian submarine U 5 about twenty miles south of Cape Santa Maria di Leuca, the heel of the Italian boot, and struck by two torpedoes. Only about 140 out of her crew of 850 men were saved; Admiral Senès was among the lost. The "Leon Gambetta" was of 12,500 tons, built in 1900, and carried four 7.6-inch and 16 6.4-inch guns.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Adams returned from his eight months' furlough in England and America on March 10th. He left his eldest son in New York University and Mrs. Adams and Frederic are in Connecticut with her mother. She expects to return with her youngest son in October.

Prof. Brown expected to return with Dr. Adams, but the faculty extended his furlough for a year.

Prof. and Mrs. Porter have reached America safely and are visiting their many friends in New England.

The former pupils of the faculty School at Beirut, who are now in colleges within a short radius of New York, meet from time to time at a Syrian restaurant for "Syrian Reunions." Only Syrian food is served. Those who have lived or visited in Syria are also permitted to enjoy the feasts of fellowship and *kibby* and *sheikh ul-mashy* and other toothsome Syrian dishes.

The annual field day was held March 27th. The weather was perfect and the attendance, though not so great as some years, was large. The Vali spent over two hours on the President's stand, where were assembled all the consuls in the city and other notables. The fine band of U. S. S. "North Carolina" played during the afternoon and added much to the enjoyment.

No records were broken this year, though several came near cracking. The exhibition of the Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs was most entertaining and a great credit to Mr. Agne and his assistants who have trained them. In starting the Boy Scout movement in the S. P. C. Mr. Agne has "erected for himself a monument more enduring than brass," certainly one more valuable than of that metal. Every one regrets that this is Mr. Agne's last year of service at the College.

In points won the School of Arts and Sciences had it all their own way with 85.5 points; Preparatory, 29.5; Medical, 10 and Commerce, 9. It is the first time the Medicals have beaten Commerce. The Medicals won both the championship Basket Ball and Foot Ball games which closed the day.

Consul-General Hollis distributed the prizes and medals, and Vice-Consul Chesbrough was the referee.

The field day was a credit to Mr. Roberts, the new athletic director, and his assistants.

In previous years it has been customary to give public lectures monthly, but the past year the policy has been adopted to provide some form of entertainment in West Hall every Saturday evening. Sometimes it has been the Boy Scouts' Annual Frolic with a little play, again the Staff's annual play, which this year was called "The Ides of March, or Julius Sees Her." It was a musical extravaganza. And if there were anyone in the audience who did not laugh, he either had no sense of humor or had an attack of severe melancholia. The libretto was by Mr. Wadsworth and the music was composed by Mr. McGibeny. The make-ups were most remarkable and the play was a great success. The proceeds were given to aid to the poor of the city.

On Saturday evening, April 17th, the first class in the newly established course in Agricultural Engineering provid-

ed an entertainment in the West Hall auditorium, to which all the students of the university were invited. Prof. Patch presided and outlined the plans and expectations for the course and introduced the musicians, Mrs. Byerly, Dr. F. J. Bliss and Mr. Peltekian, who gave several much appreciated selections of music on the piano and violin.

Then the lights were switched off and Dr. Adams gave a lecture on "The Wonders of Engineering, Ancient and Modern," illustrating it from his collection of pictures of engineering marvels in the old and new world and throwing them on the screen with his new radiopticon, which was presented to him by the Sunday School at New Hartford, Conn., just before his departure from America.

Mr. Wadsworth of the engineering faculty spoke in conclusion of the high ideals of engineering, interspersing his serious remarks with flashes of wit and humor that held all ears attentive for the next joke.

At last base ball seems firmly established as a university sport at the S.P.C. For many years it has been one of the joys of the Staff, the new men against the departing "Staves", and the middle men adding to the strength of each side, or the Preparatory Department teachers against the "World", and occasional games with the sailors of American war ships or pleasure yachts. But now there are enough students in recent years who have lived in America to form the nuclei of teams, and a league has been organized this year with teams from the Juniors, Fourth and Fifth Forms, College, Medical, Commerce, and two in the Staff. A varsity team made it most interesting for the Staff second team one day to the tune of 5 to 3, and nearly every afternoon after prayers the diamond is being polished. The games between the U. S. S. "North Carolina" and "Tennessee", and between those ships and the Staff have greatly stimulated the students' interest in the great game. The last game between the "North Carolina" and Staff, which resulted in a score of 1-0, was as interesting and exciting as one may see from the bleachers in the home land.

A Chess Club has been organized and is in a most flourishing condition. A special room in West Hall has been devoted to the use of this club and a tournament is in progress for the University championship. There is a plan on foot to have a game played on the floor of the West Hall auditorium with living pieces. Few prettier spectacles can be presented than such a game.

Beirut was visited by locusts from April 11th to the 15th. They did very little damage, but there are fears that their progeny may be devourers. The government authorities ordered the people to go out and destroy them and bring them in as proof of their efforts and very large numbers were captured in the early morning hours. All the resident students and many of the teaching force started out on the morning of the 15th at 3 a.m. and did great work in gathering them. President Bliss next day at prayers, in commending the cheerfulness and readiness with which the students responded to the government's appeal, remarked that they must have caught practically all the locusts on the sands, for as everyone could see, there were no more flying about.

W. B. A.

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Charles T. Riggs

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAY 5, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

We are glad to report that we have the promise of the privilege of publishing the address by Dr. Robert Chambers on Teaching, referred to in the Robert College Notes, and we hope to give it to our readers in the near future. The securing of the right sort of men as teachers of youth, — men who enter the profession not as a means of gain but from the highest altruistic motive, to train the character and increase the efficiency of their pupils, — has been recognized as one of the functions of the Young Men's Christian Association as well. When the educational leaders of the country are men of the noblest type, we can be assured of real moral and mental progress for these under their charge. We bespeak a careful reading of this article by all.

IMPROVE THIS WEEKLY.

Dear Editor,

Friendly suggestions have been requested by you, with a view to the bettering of your paper; so here is a response.

The writer has been an interested reader of the *Orient* for some time during sojourn in the United States, in Constantinople and one of the Board's Stations in the interior of Turkey. And he would be glad to mention a few points which have come to mind, especially in view of recent discussion and criticism of the *Orient* which has reached his ears.

Doubtless readers of the *Orient* would generally agree that its function consists of the following:

To promote the missionary interests in the land, by report and discussion.

To record and comment on events — spiritual, educational, social and political.

To give items of general news in brief, for the many in

the Near East, to whom this paper is the quickest connecting link with the outside world.

To record those personal items, of interest to the large family of Americans in the Near East, which serve to make us know each other, and share in the joys or sorrows that come to us.

That the points in which the *Orient* falls short of the ideal outlined above are primarily due to lack of cooperation on the part of those who should be contributors, the writer feels sure. We want to know what the stations are doing and thinking, discussions of method and policy, plans for future work, reports of the currents of thought in various cities and churches. But where is the station that writes any of these things to the *Orient*? There is not one. We all appreciate the occasional notes from various Institutions and Stations, and wish there were more correspondents as faithful as those of Tarsus. But a chronicle of events, and report of concerts, graduations, and calendar dates is not enough. The *Orient* lacks the contribution of more vital things from the people whom it serves.

What then can we do to make the *Orient* a better paper? Realizing that the most ably edited paper of this nature can not fulfil its function without hearty and thoughtful cooperation on the part of all its readers in the country, let us give to it what we want it to give back to us. Let us flood the editor with news, discussion of work, report of progress, cause of failure, hope for future. Let us force him to publish a note that no manuscript will be accepted unless written on one side of the sheet only. And until our good contributions are returned to us unpublished, let us not criticise the paper for what it does or does not print.

With such support, we would have less news that belongs to the Bosphorus only, and more of help and inspiration and value in this paper, already so valued by a wide circle.

One word more. A paper of the nature of the *Orient* is a strong ally of the Missionary Education Movement. And that there is a large group of people in America who would value and profit by reading it is certain. But the individuals who compose this group can be located only through personal acquaintance. Can we not help the paper by suggesting to the Editor the names of such people, to whom a sample copy might be sent?

SUBSCRIBER.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

A fortnight ago, the Turkish society of the College entertained a large company of friends at a reception, musicale and lecture, held in Long Hall. Many notable Ottoman friends were present, including the celebrated poet, Hamid Bey. The program was under the direction of Ekrem Bey the distinguished professor of Ottoman literature at the Turkish University. Assisted by the noted violinist, Zeki Bey, director of the royal palace orchestra, Ekrem Bey and his family rendered various numbers of chamber music with

admirable artistry. Particularly pleasing to the audience was a solo by Ekrem Bey on the flute, and solos upon the violin by Zeki bey and Djezmi Bey. Between two musical programs, Ekrem Bey delivered a notable address on the life and works of his father, the eminent poet, Kemal Bey, chief among the Ottoman poets of patriotism. The occasion will long be remembered by all who attended, not only for the high standard of excellence in the entertainment, but also for the kindly spirit of hospitality with which the Ottoman students welcomed and regaled their friends.

A student publication called the "Digest," issued by members of the sub-freshman class, has been welcomed with much pleasure and interest by the college and community. It is a news sheet, in mimeographed manuscript. It reports faithfully and with inimitable humor the college doings. Who knows but that with perseverance this unpretentious effort may result in the long-heralded Robert College journal.

On Sunday evening Dr. Robert Chambers gave the third address in the series of talks on choosing a profession. He set forth the attractiveness and difficulties of the art of teaching. Coming from so distinguished an educator and one who knows the difficulties encountered by teachers in this country so well, his appeal should have much effect in turning the minds of our students towards this career as one of the most fruitful in the larger rewards of service to their countries and to humanity. Dr. Chambers made it clear that although the teacher's profession may not clothe him who chooses it with fame or station, it is nevertheless within the powers of any well endowed man to raise it to the highest dignity and honor.

USELESS STUBBORNESS.

The *Tanin* says the renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles shows that the persistence of the British has reduced itself to ineffective and useless stubbornness. It adds:—

"The obstinate English have not acknowledged themselves as beaten in spite of the extent of the blows they have undergone. They have come back to attack again. We are experiencing here the same peculiarities that the Germans note in Flanders: the English show in the fighting that stubbornness that is astonishing but characteristic of them. In the most desperate situations they do not acknowledge themselves beaten but stick to it to the end. This useless stubbornness has in Flanders frequently caused them such terrible losses that owing to these the English papers complain from time to time. As for this present exhibition of useless obstinacy, certainly we are not the ones to complain about it. The more stubborn they are, the more will the blows rained on them become violent, and this will make more certain a solution favorable to us."

Rev. C. A. Reed, of Smyrna, who has been spending some time at Afion Kara Hissar, reached Constantinople last Sunday night on a visit.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Imperial Highness Prince Mehmed Salaheddin Effendi, son of the late Sultan Mourad V., died Thursday afternoon at his villa at Fener Baghtche, and was buried the next day with impressive ceremonies in the cemetery of Yahya Effendi near Tcheraghan Palace. His Highness was fifty-five years old.

The department of public instruction of Stamboul having learned that in the Greek schools, in the classes in Geography, the names of cities and towns are being taught to the pupils in the Greek forms instead of the Turkish ones, has given directions that henceforth these names, and even those of mountains and rivers, must be taught according to their Turkish form.

The grand rabbinate has just informed the ministry of public instruction that there are in Constantinople 18 Jewish schools, 14 of them for boys and 4 for girls; these have 123 men teachers and 28 women teachers, and the pupils number 2,325 girls and 3,196 boys.

THE PROVINCES

The inhabitants of Konia have had made a remarkable rug as a gift to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which is being sent to Germany. It is in the form of a map of the region of East Prussia and the adjacent parts of Russia, with appropriate inscriptions woven in, and a portrait of the victorious general.

The Milli Agency announces from Erzroum the discovery of an anti-typhus serum by Ottoman physicians and the new remedy is being used there already.

NOTES.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post of Konia returned from that city after a brief visit on Thursday last to take up his duties as Director of the American Red Cross Hospitals in the capital.

Professor E. B. Watson, Ph.D., is the father of a son, born in East Orange, N. J., on April 27th. It will be some time before Dr. Watson will be able to make the acquaintance of his heir.

Mr. John Müller, formerly of Robert College, and Mrs. Müller are the parents of a daughter, Olga, born March 20th at New York.

Miss Dorothy Dana arrived on April 9th to brighten the lives and home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dana of the American Press, Beirut. She is reported as a fine little lady with her mother's disposition and her father's looks.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.
Sunday, May 9th, 1915.

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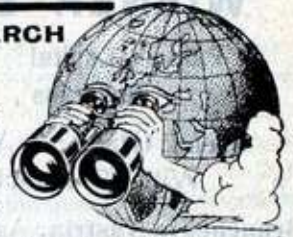
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