

# The Orient.

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## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The record of the week shows very determined attacks in the western section by the French and British, both in the region of Perthes and in the Argonne as well as near the La Bassée Canal. At the latter place they captured a German trench, while the Germans took a trench from them southeast of Ypres. The Germans are reported by an Italian Agency telegram to be concentrating between Roulers and Courtrai for another attack there. The fresh British troops are being landed in France, at the rate of three to four thousand a day ever since January 11th. In attempting to stop this expedition, the Germans sent the submarine U21 on a most daring raid, in the course of which she sank at least six ships in the Irish Sea, and greatly disturbed British merchant marine. Following this there was issued from the German headquarters a statement declaring the whole region of the British coasts, including the English Channel and the Irish Sea, a war region, and warning neutral shipping that on and after February 18th, they will run serious risks if found in those waters. This is not regarded as a declaration of a blockade, but indicates that the German navy intends to do all it can to destroy British commerce in those waters. A desperate attempt has been made by the Germans to dislodge the Belgians from Westend by bayonet charge. German aeroplanes have also been active, throwing bombs over Nancy, Pont-à-Mousson and Lunéville. Two damaged German aeroplanes have been found by the French near Dunkerque and are being repaired by them.

On the eastern front, the Russians have been attacking fiercely along a wide front, from the region south of the Memel in East Prussia to the Bzura river in northwestern Poland. They have lost thousands of prisoners, yet still come on. The German general staff is silent on the subject of the last attack northwest of the Bzura, but German military circles are reported as hopeful as to the result. A Russian advance on the Pilica river is reported repulsed.

In the Carpathians the Germans have been aiding their Austrian allies, and in several places the Russian attacks have been driven back. Near the Dukla Pass the Russians still attack, and in superior numbers. In Bukovina, the Russians have been driven back from Kirlibaba to the banks of the Moldava, ten miles or so eastward.

A roundabout message from Petrograd through Copenhagen says that the Austrian attack on Serbia has begun in the region between Milanovatchi and Gradishite, east of Belgrade. But a telegram from Sofia to the Turkish daily *Touran* says that inundations on the Save and the Danube

have compelled the suspension of operations against Serbia. A Vienna telegram reports the sudden death of General Appel, commander of the 15th army corps operating against Serbia.

M. von Koerber has accepted the portfolio of finance in the Dual Monarchy.

## TURKEY AND THE WAR.

An official despatch of the 2nd says:—"On the Caucasus front the local engagements of the last few days have ended in success for our troops. A detachment of the enemy that had attacked our troops at Artvin was repulsed with immense loss. During the pursuit our troops compelled the Russians to abandon a great quantity of materials. A surprise attack on the night of Jan. 30th by a small detachment against a hostile force composed of two battalions intrenched behind wires in the region of Korna ended successfully. Considerable loss was inflicted on the enemy, who tried the next day to disembark under the protection of their gunboats, but were again repulsed. Among their dead were found a captain and an under-officer."

On Feb. 6th a despatch was issued which says:—"Our advance-guard has arrived in the region east of the Suez Canal, and has driven toward the canal the advance posts of the English. At the same time fights have taken place and are still continuing in the regions of Ismailia and Kantara."

The communiqué of the 8th says:—"Our army advancing toward Egypt made a reconnaissance with its advance-guard across the desert, which was a complete success. The English pickets were driven in toward the canal, and some of our infantry companies succeeded in crossing the canal between Tossoum and Serpioum. Despite the English fire from their warships and armored wagons our troops succeeded in keeping the enemy busy all day and in discovering perfectly all their defenses. An English cruiser was severely damaged by our artillery. Our advance-guard will keep in contact with the enemy east of the canal and continue their reconnaissance till the bulk of our forces makes its offensive move. Part of our fleet today effectively bombarded the harbor of Yalta and sank a Russian ship in another place."

The Ottoman Bureau of Information said on the 6th:—"A despatch from our special correspondent informs us that with the divine assistance the Ottoman army charged with the task of liberating Egypt, has approached the Suez canal and sunk one of the five warships found in that region, burned a second, damaged a third, and forced a fourth to flee. A fifth warship has in its fright anchored at Suez."

### THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**17th session, Feb. 1st.** Several provisional laws put in vigor a year or two ago but not ratified during the special session of last May were brought up and legalized. Among these were a law allowing the reserve officers from the school for reserves, which is now closed, to be admitted to the regular army; another to double the salaries of the officers of the military guard that accompanies the sacred caravan, such increase to hold merely during the trip to and from the sacred cities; another allowing certain moneys in the budget of the ministry of public works for 1912-1913 to be used for the construction of state roads. A bill introduced by Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, was passed, granting the sum of Lt. 15,390 for the expenses involved in locating the emigrants from Thrace etc. The provisional law issued in September, 1912, by the Moukhtar Pasha cabinet, granted the sum of 1,500,000 piastres for the salaries and traveling expenses of election inspectors sent to the provinces to supervise the elections following the "closing" of the previous Chamber. The present Chamber was a unit in favoring the rejection of this measure; but inasmuch as the money has already been paid over, the question came up who was legally responsible to refund to the nation this amount. Some favored holding the members of the Cabinet then in power to account for this, and summoning them before the High Court; others suggested making the Senators who interpreted the Constitution in such a way as to permit the closing of the Chamber, responsible for this loss. It was finally decided to reject the law, and submit the question of the legal consequences of such action to the commissions on the budget and justice conjointly.

**18th session, Feb. 2nd.** Regarding the salaries of the civil officers formerly employed in the territories that have ceased to be part of the Ottoman Empire, in Roumelia, Cyrenaica and Tripoli, the Chamber decided that such officials should receive their regular salaries, but considerably reduced, until October 14, 1913; and that after that date, allowances of one quarter of their salaries should be reckoned them for two or three years according to the length of their service. The provisional law issued last February regarding the new telegraphic rates was then discussed. This provides for a uniform charge for messages between points within the same city of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  piastres for twenty words, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  piastres for each additional ten words or fraction thereof; and for messages between any two other telegraphic stations in the Empire, of 20 paras per word, with a minimum charge of five piastres. In spite of the protest of the delegate from the ministry of posts and telegraphs, who wished time to consult his chief, it was decided to insert another clause making the rate for points within the same vilayet 5 piastres for 20 words and for each additional word, 10 paras. (For the benefit of foreign readers we add that 10 paras = 1 cent, and 5 piastres = 20 cents.) Among other laws passed were one to give certain facilities to the farmers of the Adrianople and Chatalja regions in the payment of taxes; and another granting to the

municipality of Tripoli in Syria the taxes collected on snow from the Lebanon brought into the city. A proposition to establish a tax of two paras per oke on licorice root exported from the country, was referred to the commission on agriculture.

**19th session, Feb. 3rd.** A third consecutive daily session could not secure a quorum till 3:15 p. m. About a dozen provisional measures concerning supplementary expenses already paid out, were ratified. The new regulations of the General Board of Hygiene at the ministry of interior, which has taken the place of the Civil Medical Council, were taken up one by one and passed. The provisional law concerning the salaries of the vice-general-in-chief of the imperial army and of the commanders of the Armies of the East and West during the Balkan war, was presented and discussed, but the Chamber postponed action on it till it should hear what the Government could say in favor of paying salaries to such incapable commanders, who had brought such disasters on the country. The Chamber adjourned at 4:10 p. m.

**20th session, Feb. 6th.** The question of the salaries of the vice-generalissimo of the army and of the commanders of the Armies of the East and the West was again brought up; and General Ismail Hakki Pasha was present on the part of the War Department to make a statement. He explained that the sum of Lt. 300 per month had been allotted to the vice-general-in-chief, who was Gen. Nazim Pasha until his death and afterward Gen. Izzet Pasha; and Lt. 150 per month to the commanders of the two armies; that these sums had been regularly paid by virtue of a special law, and nobody could expect the money to be paid back; that the question as to whether the commanders had or had not done their duty was before the special commission and the council of war, and would in due time be decided by them. This statement was judged satisfactory, and the law was ratified. Several other provisional measures were also ratified.

### CHRISTMAS AT SCUTARI.

*Scutari, Jan. 25, 1915.*

Dear ORIENT: —

We spent a very pleasant Armenian Christmas last Tuesday in connection with the Protestant Chapel here.

In the morning Prof. Hagopos Djedjizian, who is greatly beloved in Scutari, preached a Christmas sermon to an audience which crowded every corner of the chapel. At this service a collection was taken up for the poor.

At 3 p. m. the chapel was again crowded with an audience of Sunday School children, attracted by the fame of Santa Claus and his tree. For an hour the pupils of the various classes showed by their recitations and songs how thoroughly the spirit of Christmas had been impressed upon their minds and how enthusiastically they had entered into the day's arrangements. Then were distributed a few more than one hundred and fifty presents, to the great enjoyment

of all concerned. The tree was a beautiful one loaned by the Gedik Pasha friends and most attractively ornamented.

This Sunday School was begun on Sept. 20th last with thirty pupils. It has steadily grown in numbers, interest and efficiency and promises to be a blessing in the community.

On Christmas night the Chapel Choir, consisting of about thirty persons, and which is proving itself one of the chief attractions of the Chapel services, gave a supper in the school room, at which were present, besides its own members, the missionary family, the Congregational Committee and other Christian workers. This was a most enjoyable occasion, which lasted till nine in the evening.

The Scutari Congregation seems to be entering on a new phase of activity. The Sunday morning services are most encouragingly attended; every night of the Week of Prayer was greeted with a full audience, and the ordinary weekly prayer-meetings are similarly attended. It was feared that with the disappearance of the Christmas tree attraction the number of pupils would decrease, but yesterday's attendance amounted to one hundred and thirty five.

For congregational contributions the envelope system is being introduced, and a spirit of prayer and fellowship seems to be spreading among the people.

R. C.

### AN AEROPLANE PROCLAMATION.

According to the Turkish dailies, Mehmed Ali Pasha has issued from Berlin a proclamation which he proposes to have scattered from high in the air by aeroplanes over the encampments of Mohammedan soldiers who are fighting in the French and British armies. The text of this aerial announcement is reported to be as follows:—

"Mussulmans! It is to you that I address myself as I thank the Highest Who showers upon us so many favors. The day we are living in is not to last forever. Either you will die eternally or you will live eternally. I am an Arab Moslem who believes in the unity of God and in Mohammed his prophet, and am laboring for the diffusion of the word of the Prophet. I advise you in the name of God: hurl yourselves forward like lions upon their prey. Fight valiantly against your enemies. Remember that the fear of death means you are lost. Hasten to the aid of the German race, otherwise you will have to regret your attitude; and your regrets will entail theirs also. And things that you do not even imagine will befall you.

"England, Russia and France have been working for centuries to destroy the Ottoman Empire, to suppress Islam and to get possession of its holy places. Germany has never treated the Ottoman Empire as an enemy; she has never invaded any Mohammedan country, east or west; she has never oppressed any Moslem, and has never consented to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, as the above-mentioned three powers wish it to be. All this has led the Ottoman Empire to the conviction that the only way of safety

for it consists in alliance with Germany and cooperation with this country and with Austro-Hungary. Our Padishah and august Caliph, Sultan Mehmed Reshad, Protector of the holy cities, has proclaimed the *Jihad*, in conformity to the Koran.

"Whoever runs away from the *Jihad* makes himself liable to the punishment of heaven. Whoever acts as an enemy against Germany and Austria-Hungary, who are helping the Mohammedan Ottoman Government, injures the Ottoman Caliphate itself. That is equivalent to a war between Moslems; for Moslem prisoners of war are facing the enemy, in the ranks of the Austrian and German armies. Every believer is therefore bound to ally himself with Germany and her troops, who are, I swear it, the friends of the Mohammedans. In conformity to the Koran, to obey the Commander of the Faithful is to comply with the orders of God and his Prophet. Our glorious Caliph has sent a delegation of *ulemas* and of the faithful, under the presidency of Emir Ali pasha, the noble son of the great fighter Abd-el Kadir of Algeria. This delegation is today with the victorious armies of Germany. Whoever joins it may be sure that he will go to be with God and his Prophet. The valor of their acts will increase in the sight of the Highest and they will be worthy of many recompenses. Servants of God! Hasten then! Put forth all your efforts to merit the favors that are promised you. It is time to awake. Forward! Go right on under the shadow of the Crescent and of the standard of our religion. Be sure that the one means of deliverance for you is obedience to the orders of your religion and of the Caliph of the Mohammedans. Labor jointly and severally to increase your glory and to revive your glorious past; and may God be your support!"

### AUTONOMY FOR TRANSYLVANIA.

"Certain organs of the Hungarian press announce that a committee, called the Committee for the Enfranchisement of the Nationalities, has just been formed at Budapest. All the heads of the different parliamentary groups in the Hungarian Chamber have been invited to become members of this committee and to draw up a plan for autonomy for the Roumanians of Transylvania, as well as for the other other nationalities. It is well known that the Roumanians of Transylvania have been wishing to have a parliament similar to that which is operating in Croatia, as well as complete independence as far as concerns the internal management of their province. A delegation of this committee, composed of twelve members, six of them Hungarian and six Roumanian, are to go soon to Roumania in order to take concerted action with the political circles of Bucharest, with a view to seeking a solution that may give complete liberty to the Roumanians of Transylvania without injuring the Hungarian interests in that region."

— La Turquie

### CONSTANTINOPIE COLLEGE.

Three new Trustees have recently been appointed to the Board of Trustees of Constantinople College, — W. W. Pect, Esq., of Constantinople; Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, of Milton, Mass., a lady of wealth who is very much interested in international peace, and who is at present supporting two peace societies; the other is Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, a graduate of Yale, former Minister to Argentina and who was appointed Ambassador to Japan by President Taft but had to decline on account of illness, a man of prominence, means and ability.

Hon. Samuel J. Elder, one of the Trustees of the College, has recently been appointed a Trustee of the World Peace Foundation, a position already occupied by Dr. Plimpton, and Dr. Dutton of the Board of Trustees.

The College enjoyed the grand privilege, January 30th and 31st, of having as guests, Ambassador Morgenthau and his son. Every minute of their stay was enjoyed by Faculty and students, and on Sunday evening Mr. Morgenthau addressed the Christian Association on the subject of Tolerance, — tolerance in regard to religion, nationality, and personal qualities. He told most effectively the story of the rings from Lessing's Nathan der Weise, and showed how the carrying out of the principle of love would cure the bitter wrongs of the world.

On Monday, February 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau had prepared a royal treat for our students. They had taken the Petits Champs Theatre from 2 to 4 P. M., and the whole College and Preparatory Department were invited to see a number of cinematograph plays, one of the war, and other amusing little dramas. As if pleasure could further go, Mrs. Morgenthau passed around chocolates, delicious chocolates to the whole audience, during the performance! After the cinematograph was over, the whole two hundred adjourned to the Embassy, and were served with tea, bread and butter, cakes and ice-cream.

They returned to the College jubilantly happy, singing as they came up the hill, and with not words enough to express their gratitude for the generous thoughtful kindness of our wonderful Ambassador and Ambassadors.

I. F. D.

### THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

With the January number, this organ of the Christian Associations of Turkey enters on its second year of service. And the key-note of this issue certainly appears to be service. For a large share of its contents has a direct bearing on the practical life of Associations and their possibilities of usefulness. The contributions of Miss Gage, Miss Willard, Mr. Pence and Mr. Jacob are rich with practical experience of conditions in this country, and should be carefully studied by all who have charge of the activities of Associations in Turkey. Miss Ruth Rouse's article, taken from *The Student*

*Movement*, on the World's Student Christian Federation and the War, is most encouraging as it points out that such a struggle as the present one should stimulate rather than stifle this international organization. The editor has most fittingly put into this number the whole of President Woodrow Wilson's inspiring message to the Association men of Pittsburgh, entitled Put your Shoulder under the Load and Lift. Read it, all who can. Our readers, and those of the *Quarterly*, need no introduction to Dean E. I. Bosworth, whose paper on The Discovery of God is reproduced in the January number. Nor do they require to be informed that it will repay a careful perusal. And certainly no one should miss reading Sherwood Eddy's description of The Modern Pentecost in China, — how inquirers by the thousand are expressing their desire to study the Bible in classes, and over a hundred newspapers in China are cooperating in the Christian campaign.

This number contains more than any previous one of news from the Associations of this Empire and their workers. One of the most useful functions of the *Quarterly* should be just such an exchange of experiences, and we look for an increasing proportion of these practical reports.

The Call issued by the World's Student Christian Federation for the observance of Sunday, February 28th, 1915, as a universal Day of Prayer for Students, is given in full.

### CHARLES HERCULES RUTAN.

The death of Mr. Rutan was chronicled last week. He passed away at his home in Brookline, Mass., December 16th, after a long illness. The American College for Girls thus loses a staunch and valued friend as well as one who was for the past eight years a trustee.

Charles H. Rutan was born in Newark, N. J., in 1851, but moved to Brookline when still a young man, and had won quite a name as an architect. He was a member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston and Chicago, and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, as well as a member of the Boston Society of Architects. But his interests were far broader than those of many a member of any one profession. He was president of the American Tract Society of Boston; a director of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society; a trustee of Fiske University, and president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain; he was also a member of the Huguenot Society of America, and of the American Social Science Association. He was active in the Congregational Church Union of Boston, and in the Evangelistic Association of New England.

Mr. Rutan's interest in Constantinople College was not merely of the theoretical kind. Twice he visited this city so as to see for himself just what was best for it in connection with the erection of the new buildings at Arnaoutkeuy.

## THE ORIENT

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. FEBRUARY 10, 1915.

## EDITORIAL.

We are glad to know that some attention is being given by the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, Mines and Forests, to the subject of conserving the forests of Turkey. It is a most essential problem, and needs careful investigation. This country, especially along the coasts of the Black and Mediterranean Seas, produces large forests of a variety of useful timber. Much of it is useful for ship-building and other construction. A large proportion is merely cut down for fuel. While everyone recognizes the necessity of firewood, yet it appears that till now nothing systematic has been done towards re-forestation, which is as important as conservation. Another big problem that must eventually be taken in hand is that of afforestation, or the setting out of groves that may grow to forests where no trees are at present growing or have grown since the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There are probably very few parts of Asia Minor where forests will not grow; but much patient and careful work must be undertaken to secure this very desirable result. Experience in other countries has shown that afforestation will increase the rainfall and thereby the productivity of great sections of arable land. Asia Minor has had far greater forests in the past than what now appear; and these can be brought into existence again. Probably the best way to wrestle effectively with the problem will be to secure the services of an expert from America or some other country, and give him ample powers and sufficient cash to make a creditable start in changing the aspect of the country. The cash will in the end all come back, and more too.

## THE MOSLEM AWAKENING.

A leader in the *Tanin* deals with the stirring of new life in the Moslem world of recent years, a movement that has caused a good deal of discussion everywhere, and has given rise to the term Panislamism. The Turkish daily points out

the mistake of those who think they see in this awakening a political motive, or any desire to group together all the Moslems of the world and make of them a vast empire. It goes on to say: -

"The wish to abolish existing misunderstandings between the various Mohammedan elements and to establish as between them a defensive force that will permit them to give reciprocal protection to each other, is not any wise the result of vast and chimerical schemes, but rather the outcome of most natural necessity and most convincing logic. The intelligent Moslems have not been organized, and perhaps have not even been prepared; but they are not without reasoning powers. The movement among the Moslems toward union and solidarity, which had as its object the respect of the political and national rights of others, the respecting of the national frontiers and a united effort against common enemies, has taken during these late years as a result of events a form so serious as to make it most illogical for certain indifferent individuals to shrug their shoulders over it. The spread of ideas of this sort among elements that have for centuries looked askance at each other, has proved that a new and very powerful movement is manifesting itself in Islam.

"Thus it happens that Turkey, who in the campaign of 1877-78 was compelled to guard her Persian frontier, on this occasion beheld the whole of Persia, as soon as the *Jihad* was proclaimed, rise to her feet with her *ulemas*, *khans* and tribes. The Moslems have for a long time been awake, but the movement will have to be progressive, for the time necessary for them to prepare to move in common at a given moment, has not yet passed by. Everybody in the Moslem world has been awaiting a time that should strengthen this current and hasten its development. This chance, which we were hoping for in heaven, we have at last found on this earth."

## TO THE IMAMS.

"The Vilayet of Constantinople sends us a notice in which a new notification is addressed to the *imams* of the various quarters, who have been collecting a tax of five piastres for the identification certificates which they give to the families of officers and soldiers to enable them to secure from the post-office sums of money sent them by postal money order. Any *imams* who are reported to the competent authorities as having demanded compensation for issuing certificates of this sort, will be severely punished."

- *La Turquie*

## CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES

Sunday, Feb. 14th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.  
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D. D.  
 4:30 p. m., Vesper Recital.  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Mr. E. O. Jacob.

## AN EARLY MISSIONARY'S VISIT TO THE GREEK ISLANDS.

(Extracts from the journal of Rev. Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D.)  
SYRA.

Sept. 13, 1833. Left Cape Sunium at 4 p.m. yesterday, and at daybreak this morning found ourselves bearing down the eastern side of the island of Syra. Our passage has been uncommonly quick, having been made in 26 hours from the Piræus including eight spent at Cape Sunium. We were welcomed to the house of Mrs. Hildner, wife of Rev. C. F. Hildner, who is now absent on a visit to England. Here we had the pleasure of meeting with the Rev. I. I. Robertson who left Athens about a fortnight since. He will probably remove in the course of a few weeks, with his family and the mission press, to this place, which is in several respects a more favorable location for a mission press than Athens.

The chief object of Mr. King and myself in visiting Syra was to have personal intercourse with Mr. N. Bambas, formerly professor in the college at Scio and more recently in the Theological Institute at Corfu. The reputation which he enjoys for learning and piety, as well as the friendly disposition which he has constantly manifested toward evangelical operations in Greece, are well known. Feeling how desirable it was to secure the aid of such a man, Mr. King had maintained for some time a correspondence with him, although he had never seen him. Hearing recently that Mr. Bambas had arrived in Syra and would probably spend the winter there, and desirous if possible of obtaining his assistance in the mission, especially in giving religious instruction to the scholars in our schools, we resolved to visit him before proceeding on our contemplated tour of the Peloponnesus.

We accordingly took an early opportunity of calling on him, and were much gratified with this our first interview. Mr. Bambas is unusually mild and affable, as one would easily judge from the cast of his countenance. We spent about two hours with him. As some of his countrymen were present the conversation turned upon various topics. His remarks appeared extremely judicious, and were listened to with manifest reverence by his countrymen.

In the afternoon we walked to the old town which is situated in the rear of the new town and on the declivity of a steep hill. The two towns present from the water's edge a very fine appearance. They seem like one (the valley, half a mile in width, which separates them, being out of sight), and the houses appear to rise in regular succession from the harbor to the summit of the hill perhaps two miles distant. On the top of the hill is a Latin monastery, and nearly all the inhabitants of the upper town, about 5,000 in number, are Roman Catholics. As we were ascending the hill we offered the Ten Commandments to several persons whom we met, but no one would receive them. One man replied to the offer, "ὅμας δὲν θελόμεν γράμματα,"—"we do not wish

for letters,"—a reply but too characteristic of the Romish church. On our return a lad perhaps twelve years of age came running after us and desired a tract. Mr. King gave him a copy of the Ten Commandments, when, turning back and ascending a few steps, he looked round at us, and with rage depicted in his countenance, tore it in pieces. How unlike the earnest desire for books which is ordinarily manifested by the Greeks! It is indeed lamentable to observe the effects produced on Greeks by a connexion with the Church of Rome.

14. Called again on Prof. Bambas. As before, we were extremely interested in his conversation. We are however disappointed in the hope of having him for a fellow-laborer. He gives up the idea of going to Athens for the present, and has this day accepted an invitation presented him some time ago by the Sciots here to take charge of a Gymnasium which they are establishing. May the Divine blessing attend him, in whatever way he may be employed! We have reason to hope that he will be very useful.

15. Sabbath. Went in the morning to the school under the care of Mr. Hildner. About 150 were present. One of the teachers expounded a passage from the New Testament. The benediction, set to an appropriate tune, was sung by the scholars, who have made very good progress in sacred music. Many more of the scholars are accustomed to attend on the Sabbath when Mr. Hildner is present. The whole number of scholars in the schools under his care is about 450.

At half-past ten o'clock had divine service at Mrs. Hildner's. Mr. King preached in Greek.

16. Called on Mr. J. Rizos, Nomarch of the Cyclades. He estimates the population of this city at 16,000.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

Dr. Henry B. Dewing will lecture at Constantinople College, Arnaoutkeuy, on Friday, February 12th, at 3 p. m. Subject: Procopius and the Byzantium of Justinian.

The subscriptions for the Red Crescent at Budapest had reached on Feb. 1st the sum of 183,236.49 kronen. The Red Crescent has also received from the German officers and marines of the steamer "General," now at the Galata quay, the sum of Lt. 12 1/2.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Constantinople held a very successful annual meeting last Sunday, the Italian Ambassador and Consul-General being present.

The Sheikh-ül-Reis, Giziri-Zadé Mehmed Ali Effendi, who is described as a member of the royal family of Persia, is visiting Constantinople, and was received on Friday last after the Selamlık by His Majesty the Sultan.

**THE PROVINCES**

Torrential rains at Smyrna and in the vicinity last Saturday are reported by the Turkish dailies here.

Smyrna Station has decided to have Rev. C. A. Reed go to Afion Kara Hissar for a somewhat prolonged stay. He will reside in the mission building there.

**NOTES.**

We desire to express sympathy with Miss Mary D. Uline of Bitlis for the death of her father, Mr. G. A. Uline, at Dell Rapids, S. D., December 19th.

Miss Agnes Christie, daughter of President Christie of Tarsus, has recently been assisting Dr. Haas as volunteer nurse in the Adana Hospital; and she has shown such marked ability and adaptation for the profession of nursing that she has decided to return to America and take a course of training in that branch.

The engagement is announced of Professor Charles E. Estes of Robert College and Miss Caroline M. Lee of Constantinople College, daughter of Rev. L. O. Lee, D. D., formerly of Marash, and granddaughter of President Cyrus Hamlin.

**OTHER LANDS.**

It is reported that a mob of Moslems at Cairo attacked and wrecked the office of the daily *El Moukattam*, accused of being subsidized by the English, and killed three of the editors.

An Italian Agency despatch of the 2nd said that General Villa had been shot dead; but a Reuter despatch from El Paso is now quoted to the effect that he has had himself proclaimed President of Mexico. Rather a lively corpse.

A grand concert was given in Vienna on Jan. 16th under the patronage of three archduchesses for the benefit of the Austrian and German Red Cross and the Ottoman Red Crescent. An Ottoman hymn composed for the occasion by the second secretary of the Ottoman Embassy at Vienna, Tewfik Bey Daoud, was performed by a celebrated Vienna orchestra.

Three of the men involved in the plot that ended the life of the Archduke Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary and his wife, were hung last Thursday at Serajevo.

Dr. John Henry MacCracken of New York, President of the College Board, has been elected President of Lafayette College. On the day following this election, his younger brother was chosen President of Vassar College. A double honor is thus done to their father, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University.

**Dr. C. F. MALBON**

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