

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 2

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, January 13, 1915.

Price, One Piastre



MONASTERY OF SOURP GARABED.

This is one of the chief shrines, if not indeed the chief one, of the Armenians in Turkey. It is some twenty-five miles west of Moush, in the vilayet of Bitlis. In a room adjoining the church of the monastery is the reputed tomb of JOHN the BAPTIST.

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

An official despatch published last Thursday announced the capture of Urumiah west of Lake Urumiah, by the Turkish troops. Also that the Russians, having been unable to secure any results from the naval battle with the Ottoman cruisers already announced, had not disdained to sink an Italian steamer that was passing near the scene of the battle, although the latter clearly showed its colors. Also that the Russian fleet bombarded the open port of Sinope, sinking four sailing vessels, one of which had been captured from the Russians and another of which flew the Bulgarian flag. Two houses in the town were reported slightly damaged, but no loss of life. On the other hand the Ottoman navy is reported to have bombarded the Russian troops at and north of Makryali, a town on the Russian coast south of Batoum. It is also announced that on Jan. 5th a British cruiser tried to disembark soldiers east of Mersin; but four of the British being killed by the fire of the Ottoman coast-guards, the enemy was forced to retire.

On the 8th it was announced that the Ottoman troops had occupied Kotour, a town in Persia east of Van; the Russians retired from that vicinity in the direction of Salmas and Khoi.

A despatch of the 8th says that among the Russians who fell in the fight at Meyandouab, northeast of Saoutchboulak, the body of the Russian consul at the latter place had been recognized; he was named Alexander and had the rank of commandant and was an aide of the Tsar. An Ottoman Agency telegram from Berlin of the 9th says that it was the Grand Duke Alexander Mihailovitch, brother-in-law of the Tsar, who fell in that battle.

The official communication of the 10th says:—"During the last few days the Russian press has been publishing news of pretended defeats sustained by the Ottomans in the Caucasus. The general army headquarters gives out the following despatch as to the military operations of the past two weeks, as received on the 27th (9th) from the commandant of the army in the Caucasus: On the main front our troops have secured two dominating positions on the farther side of the

frontier. In the direction of Olti and Ardahan, the operations of our army are delayed for the time being by the snow and the intense cold. Our detachments operating in Azerbaijan are going ahead in spite of the bad weather, pursuing the Russians who have retired since we occupied Urumiah and Kotour. We formally deny the lies circulated by the Russians, who claim that they have taken prisoners the division commanders of one of our army corps; only that some time ago a Russian detachment that had attacked in a Russian village a convoy of Ottoman wounded, made prisoner a division commander who had been seriously wounded, and killed our other wounded soldiers.

"In the region of Irak (Mesopotamia) the English have suffered a severe defeat. Yesterday afternoon (Jan. 9th) two battalions of English infantry, with two rapid-fire mountain guns, made a surprise attack on an encampment of our Arab tribes in the region of Korna; but the enemy's infantry fell into an ambush and fled, after a two hours' battle, leaving 125 dead and wounded. Although the Arabs were cannonaded at short range by the enemy's artillery as they were pursuing the enemy, they had only 15 wounded."

Korna is a town at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, about a hundred miles from the Persian Gulf.

In the dailies of yesterday appeared the following communications from the Ottoman Committee of Information.

"According to telegraphic information the men in the blockhouse at Shishel, at a distance of seven hours from Akaba, fired on a hydro-aeroplane of the French type, that had started from the British cruiser "Minerva," and brought it to the ground, destroying its wings and propeller. A map was found therein showing the region of Wadi Araba and written instructions. Gerald, the passenger in the car, was captured. The pilot of the machine is being searched for.

"The English cruiser "Doris" has been cruising for some time in Syrian waters and approaching the shore from time to time to try to destroy the telegraph wires. On the 27th December (January 9th) it disembarked troops near Sari Seki; but these men retired to their ship in consequence of the strong resistance they encountered, abandoning eleven cases of ammunition, each containing 19 kilos of gun-cotton, and 12 Anfield rifles, pickaxes, shovels and other such tools. The cruiser, which had to withdraw after this catastrophe, was not satisfied with this, but the next day effected another disembarkation on the shore near Alexandretta. But this time it acted with more savagery: it bombarded with cannon and mitrailleuses open and unprotected villages near the coast, in spite of international law. Two girls and a boy who were playing in front of their houses, as well as two women and a man were killed. This act is enough to show how the English do not hesitate to trample on the rights of man."

The *Touran* states that the German Government will shortly send to Constantinople some two hundred Mohammedan prisoners of war, who will take part with Turkey in the *Jihad*.

An Italian Agency telegram from Rome says that the Russian naval action in the Black Sea has had no decisive result.

URUMIAH.

The city of Urumiah, some ten miles from the west side of the lake of the same name, in the Persian province of Azerbaijan, has sprung into prominence within the past week by reason of the news of its capture by the Ottoman army. It is a town with a mixed Mohammedan and Christian population of from 25,000 to 30,000 souls, surrounded by perhaps 300 villages. The streets are on the average broader than in most Persian town, and there is an abundance of running water. The people are mainly occupied with weaving and dyeing and agriculture. There are extensive gardens all around the town; and good crops of cotton, rice, tobacco and various fruits are raised.

Lake Urumiah is about eighty miles wide; its water is so saline and bituminous that fish cannot live in it, but on its shores there are numberless aquatic birds, especially flocks of beautiful flamingoes. The lake is 4,100 feet above sea level, and the hills to the west of it soon rise to 12,000 feet or more.

The American Board started a mission in Urumiah in 1834, and four years later came the Jesuit mission of the Lazarists. The American mission was especially among the Nestorians, who are very numerous in these parts, there being about 25,000 in the Azerbaijan province. This was the scene of the labors of Fidelia Fiske, who left so remarkably strong a mark on the "Fidelia Fiske Seminary" which she led for fifteen years. At the same epoch, between 1840 and 1860 Dr. Stoddard was at the head of the seminary for boys, and had a similar strong spiritual influence on that institution. The founder and pioneer of the Urumiah work, however, was Dr. Justin Perkins, whose literary work was his great contribution; he translated the Bible and other books into Syriac for the Nestorians. The medical work of the city and region was started by Dr. Asahel Grant.

In 1870 the mission was transferred to the Presbyterian Church, by which it has since been carried on. The Protestants among the Nestorians were about that time organized into the Reformed Nestorian Church, which has now about 2,700 communicants and twice as many adherents.

The High School for Boys has developed into a full-fledged College. The Fidelia Fiske Seminary for girls still continues its good work. There is a mission press which publishes a weekly paper and many books. The Westminster Hospital gained its great reputation under the skillful headship of Dr. Joseph Cochran, who had charge from 1878 to 1895, and is now under the charge of Dr. Packard. The Labaree family is one whose name is indelibly connected with the story of Urumiah; Dr. Benjamin Labaree labored for Persia for forty-six years, and his two sons in succession have followed in his steps. At present there are stationed at Urumiah besides Mr. Labaree and Dr. Packard, Dr. W. A. Shedd, in charge of the College, Dr. F. G. Coan, Dr. C. C. Sterrett, and Rev. Messrs. Allen, McDowell and Muller, besides several ladies.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

11th session, Jan. 11th. In the presence of His Imperial Highness the Heir to the Throne, and the Grand Vizier, the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the other ministers, the discussion of the budget for the coming year was taken up, as already arranged, and the whole budget of expenditures was voted within two hours. Before the budget was taken up, two more deputies were granted unlimited leave of absence, and several bills were referred to committees, one of these being one requesting a special appropriation of one million liras for the expenses of the war. The representative of the commission on the budget made an extended report on the increased expenses proposed by this budget as compared with last year; he mentioned among these items the interest on the great loan of 1914, the traveling expenses of the inspectors connected with the court of accounts, an additional appropriation desired for the new schools opened as a result of the closing of the foreign schools and for the construction of the new normal school, etc. There was no demand for the furnishing of additional explanations, as offered by the speaker, and the various chapters of the budget were rapidly passed without opposition. Only in connection with the budget of the court of accounts, Abdullah Azmi Bey criticised the department for the difficulty of securing such extraordinary funds as were necessitated by the earthquake disasters at Bourdour and Sparta, which were only forthcoming by means of special laws passed. Finally Talaat Bey, in his capacity as minister ad interim of finance, begged the assembly not to prolong the discussion, and to remember the unusual circumstances under which such extraordinary measures had proven necessary. Aside from this there was practically no discussion on any part of the budget. The announcement by the presiding officer that the Heir Apparent, Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, had given over for the military expenses the sum of 25,000 piastres monthly from his own private allowance, was greeted with applause, which the Prince gracefully acknowledged. This represents more than ten per cent of his income.

12th session, Jan. 12th. The session was called to order at 3:15 p. m., and among those present were several members of the Cabinet and Marshal von der Goltz Pasha. Despatches were read telling of the participation of the Arab tribes at Kerpela, south of Baghdad, in the war. With a slight addition that was made to the budget of expenses, the total passed was Lt. 35,588,825.17. Turning to the budget of receipts, the figures given were adopted without any discussion. Following this the financial law describing the method of collecting these sums was read and passed, slight changes being made in the articles regarding the transferring of items from one part of the budget to another, and regarding the problem of supplementary credits. The budget of the Evkaf was also voted. There now remain but a few added budgets such as those of the Agricultural Bank, the Ottoman Navigation Company, etc.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The record of the past week is largely one of small attacks all along the long line east and west. In Flanders and France and Alsace, the Allies have been continuously attacking the German lines, and according to the official telegrams have as constantly been repulsed. The French are even reported to have been bombarding back of the German positions. Some of the heights in the region of Sennheim, in Alsace, have been taken and retaken several times, as also the villages of Ober Burnhaupt and Nieder Aspach, south of Sennheim. In the vicinity of Souain and Perthes, the French attacks are reported repulsed with considerable loss to them. So also to the northeast of Soissons and of Albert. In Belgium the overflowing of the Lys River and the swampy condition of the ground elsewhere has interfered with the operations. An Italian Agency telegram from Berlin says the Germans have made every preparation at Bruges for resisting the attacks of the Allies, who are trying hard to break the German lines at Lombardzyde. In the Argonne region, the Germans as usual have been progressing. Over 2,000 French prisoners are reported taken there during the week. The Germans are said to have placed heavy artillery at Zeebrugge, to reply to the fire of the British fleet, and they also have a flotilla of submarines on the Belgian coast, to attack the British ships.

It is asserted that by the end of January all preparations will have been completed for the proposed airship raid on England. Seven Zeppelins will then be ready; and the fleet, comprising hundreds of air-craft, under the direction of Count Zeppelin himself, is to attack London and the British fleet.

French aviators have dropped bombs on a German encampment near Brussels, killing a certain number of men.

News comes that the eldest son of M. Viviani, President of the French Council of State, has been killed in one of the attacks on the German lines.

In Poland, west of the Vistula and east of the Rawka rivers, the Russians have lost thousands of prisoners and quite a number of mitrailleuses. Wintry weather in this section has greatly hindered operations.

Farther south, in the Carpathians and Bukovina, the weather has almost entirely prevented any movement, and the situation is unchanged.

Two most surprising statements come to us from the fleets. The French battleship "Courbet," reported sunk by the Austrians, is now said not only to be still afloat, but with the French squadron and in good fighting trim. This despatch comes from the Italian Agency from Rome, as does another equally unexpected that the British battleship "Audacious," previously reported sunk off the north coast of Ireland, is with the squadron to which she belongs, at Devonport, near Plymouth, England, absolutely uninjured. Both these statements call for confirmation. Further from the sea comes word that the German auxiliary cruiser "Kronprinz

Wilhelm" has been active in destroying commerce; a telegram from Las Palmas, Canary Ids., tells of the arrival there of the survivors of three French and English steamers and two sailing ships sunk by this cruiser. On the other hand there is word that an Australian cruiser has sunk the German liner "Leonora Woermann."

A despatch of the 10th says that a force of 8,000 English and Hindus was landed at Tanga, in German East Africa, north of Zanzibar, but that they were attacked from ambush by the Germans and after a two-days' battle defeated with the loss of 3,000 men. What became of the rest is not stated.

Lord Methuen has been made Governor and Commander-in-chief at Malta.

The efforts of the Pope and others to bring about an exchange of invalid prisoners seem about to result successfully.

THE BUDGET FOR 1331.

The Chamber has ended the discussion of the Budget for the financial year 1331, which begins on March 14th next, which is March 1st old style. The proposed items of expenditure in the new budget are as follows:—

Public Debt	1,200,596,273
War Ministry	604,410,798
Pension list	357,316,062
Finance Ministry	313,480,501
Gendarmerie	222,852,171
Marine Ministry	159,224,527
Interior Ministry	97,179,591
Posts and Telegraphs	76,392,613
Public Instruction	65,640,490
Justice Ministry	63,981,004
General Security	53,061,739
Civil List	51,206,000
Public Works	50,098,046
Military factories	44,901,553
Sheikh-ul-Islamate	41,949,279
Agriculture, Mines and Forests	37,637,813
Bureau of Indirect Contributions	33,434,936
Foreign Affairs	25,811,691
Parliamentary Budget	25,319,139
Public Health	15,255,006
Real Estate Registry	9,561,950
Court of Accounts	3,305,890
Grand Vizierate	3,054,160
Council of State	2,389,700
TOTAL	3,558,060,932

The budget of expected receipts amounts to 2,683,643,808 piastres, thus showing an apparent deficit of Lt. 8,743,171. But it is expected that the receipts from the new taxes authorized on cigarette paper, matches, playing cards, sugar, kerosene, tea and coffee will produce an additional three million liras; and that the increase on the tax on liquors will also help to balance the budget.

As compared with the budget proposed by Djavid Bey for the year now closing the new budget shows an increase of expenditures of about Lt. 2,100,000, while the estimated receipts are placed, including those from the new taxes, at over Lt. 2,000,000 less than the past year. It was not to be expected that the receipts could come up this next year to the figures of the past year. At the same time it is perfectly natural that the expenses should be great during the war, and in consequence thereof.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSUS.

Jan. 7th, 1915.

Editor ORIENT,

My dear Sir:—

Next week on Jan. 15th the first semester of the school term ends, and the boys scatter for the ten days' Christmas vacation. In spite of troublous times the school work has continued uninterruptedly and happily.

Due to the closing of other schools our enrollment shows a large increase over last year, especially of day pupils.

Boarding pupils	138
Day pupils	116
Total enrollment	254
College	116
Academy	138

Owing to lack of recitation rooms, teachers, and sufficient equipment, it has been hard to manage with such a large number. The war stopped the shipment of all our text books; consequently, in several classes, three students are using one book.

Relations with the city officials have continued friendly. Two times we were asked to quarter troops in our buildings, but when the request was refused the matter was not pushed.

Just before Christmas, President Christie departed for sunny Italy where he plans to pass the rainy, damp weeks on account of asthmatic trouble. We expect him back, much improved in health, early in spring.

The Y.M.C.A. has taken a strong hold in College and Academy. It has now 150 members, 50 active and 100 associate. The Social Service committee under leadership of Rev. Damlamian has organized a night school for the young men of the city. The need of such a school was very evident, 42 young men enrolling in the first few weeks. They pay a quarter medjidie per month and have two lessons on two nights in the week. The lessons include singing, writing, languages, arithmetic and bookkeeping. For teachers, 15 of the Y.M.C.A. members gladly offered their services. Though just beginning, the school is already popular and doubtless will grow.

Hitherto God has led us safely, and though the clouds of war and financial difficulties loom over us, we look forward with hope to the work of the second semester, trusting in God's guidance and care.

P. E. N.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price :-

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum.

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr. 7.50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JANUARY 13, 1915.

EDITORIAL.

Bound volumes of THE ORIENT for 1914 may be obtained from this office at the price of 47½ piastres for the volume, or ten francs. Previous volumes may be ordered also, but the price is half a lira, or 54 piastres in Constantinople money. Carriage to any point outside the Capital must be at the expense of the purchaser.

Our attention has been called to an error which crept into our last editorial page. The battle of Waterloo was stated to have taken place on March 18th, 1815, and the abdication of Napoleon on March 22nd. It was June, and not March when these events took place, as the whole world knows. It was in April 1814 that he had first abdicated, and he then retired to Elba, which island he left in February, 1815, to return for the famous Hundred Days, till Waterloo.

According to the notice given out by the Government nearly a year ago, the small silver piastres and half-piastres, as well as the copper ten para and twenty-para pieces, will be withdrawn from circulation on the first of March of this year, old style. It therefore behooves all persons to avoid accepting these coins from now on as far as possible, so that they may be more easily gathered in by the Government. The measures taken thus far have been successful in greatly reducing the number of such in circulation; so that now it is seldom one sees the silver piastre, and the nickel fractional currency is much more common than the copper.

In America there is a fiction that "Christmas comes but once a year." We in this country know that it comes three times a year; for we are just to celebrate the third of these for this season. Or should it be called the first? The date observed by the Armenians, — January 6th, old style, or

19th, new style, — was the one agreed on by the church in general before the adoption of December 25th by most of the branches, so that it is the oldest date adopted, and was the one universally used till the fourth century. It coincides with the date observed as Epiphany, the anniversary of the baptism of Christ. The Greek Orthodox Church agrees with the western in celebrating December 25th; but as the Greek and Armenian churches both use the Julian or old style calendar, we enjoy three Christmases yearly.

In connection with this we desire to humbly offer a suggestion to the leaders of these great Eastern bodies, as to an easy method of bringing their chronology into line with that of the western world. It has been held that to change suddenly thirteen days and push the date forward to the new style standard would be too violent, and would too greatly upset the business calculations of the Orient. But while this and other objections have been brought up, and consequently nothing done at all to change what is acknowledged to be a mistake time keeps moving on, and the dates are now thirteen days apart instead of only twelve, as they were up till 1900. Our proposal now is that next year, 1916, which is a leap-year, be not so regarded by the Eastern churches, thus again reducing the difference to twelve days by leaving out February 29th; and that the extra day of leap-year be omitted or disregarded each time until, in the course of half a century, the dates will be brought to coincide without the slightest inconvenience to anyone. Now if there are objections to this scheme, let us hear of them; but if there are none, then we trust the suggestion may receive the serious consideration of those in high place in the councils of the Eastern churches, and that something may come of it; for certainly we have had enough of difficulty and inconvenience through this discrepancy.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL KLEBER.

The Turkish daily *Ikdam* on Monday published the picture of the man who, in 1800 murdered in Egypt General Kleber, head of the forces left there by the Emperor Napoleon. It also gave a short sketch of his history. This man, named Süleiman, went from Aleppo to Egypt with the sole object of killing there the person who had led an expedition into Egypt to try to conquer that Moslem territory. He did not know that Napoleon had already left Egypt; but not finding him, he wreaked his righteous vengeance on the general whom he found in charge. He was arrested, and showed no sorrow for his deed, but quietly said he had acted under the impulse of religious conviction, exasperated at such an attempt to seize a Moslem country.

The *Ikdam* instances this conduct of Süleiman as a good example for Mohammedans, who, it says, have not changed their character and are still capable of such deeds.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

During the past week Hissar has been stirred by two events producing very different effects upon our feelings — and both in one evening. Last Monday night Prof. and Mrs. van Millingen and Frances left for the outside world for what is considered a much needed change. We hope that the necessity may be brief and the return certain. Under such trying circumstances, they departed in the best of health and good spirits.

On the same evening the long expected and much heralded "Grand Hissar Minstrels," produced under the direction of the Tutors' Club of Robert College, received a first hearing by a large audience in Henrietta Washburn Hall. The entire program, musical numbers and stage effects as well as the unfailingly clever dialogue, were the work of Mr. Hogarth Pettyjohn, whose versatility has already shown itself in many other activities of the year. We all have to thank Mr. Pettyjohn and his faithful company including all the American tutors for what was unquestionably the brightest and most entertaining display of custom-made wit and humor in burlesque that our community has seen. While the show availed itself to the full of the privileges of buffoonery, it was always in good taste; and the personal "hits," while frequent and clever, were absolutely without offense.

The program consisted of two parts and an interlude of monologues by Mr. Pettyjohn. The first part was the conventional minstrel circle in which Mr. Harold Scott appeared with inimitable urbanity as interlocutor. The end men, Messrs. Boyce, Gulliver, Nossek, and Schlee, did not allow a dull moment to go by between the musical members, which were rendered with simple and natural charm by Messrs. Bredberg, Durst, Mann, and Way. Messrs. Breedlove, Dean, Hays, Koopman, and Warren, as the Old Homestead Quintet, furnished delectable harmony.

Besides the regular program of song in which each number was a gem, two "specialties" gave great pleasure to the audience — "All aboard" in which the new tram service to Bebek was wittily travestied with Boyce and Gulliver acting as chief comedians; and "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," in which the whole company reproduced with telling realism the wild and wonderful passions of the "fans."

In the interlude Mr. Pettyjohn entertained his audience with three original monologue numbers: "The Alarm," "The Politician," "Music and Melodrama." In these efforts Mr. Pettyjohn's versatility showed itself to the full, rising to a very high artistic plane. His inimitable impersonation of the newly-made American politician gave his audience perhaps the greatest treat of the evening.

The last part of the program was filled by a burlesque darkey musical sketch by Mr. Pettyjohn, entitled "Chocolate Frappé." Many amusing episodes were strung on a humorous thread of plot in which a darkey waiter (Mr. Boyce) by a brutal display of force assumed the clothes and popularity of a wealthy patron, for one evening of great hilarity; and

was discovered at last as an impostor by the patron whose coat he had taken. Perhaps the episode that gave the greatest pleasure was that of the automobile ride in which the transformed Waiter (Mr. Boyce) takes his intended "Fluffy Ruffles" (Mr. Koopman) for an automobile ride, and loses every opportunity of courtship by a long series of accidents, ending in a general blow-out and smash-up. Other features were Messrs. Way's and Bredberg's capital lady parts, Messrs. Schlee and Nossek in "rough-house" tumbling, and the reconciliation love-scenes, in which the coquetry of Messrs. Koopman and Bredberg was easily victimized by the superior wiles of man. Messrs. Hays, Mann, Gulliver and Breedlove furnished much incidental amusement. The songs in this part of the program were by Messrs. Way, Durst, Gulliver, Boyce, and Bredberg.

The performance was repeated on Tuesday evening before a large and equally enthusiastic audience under the auspices of the "Scorpion" men's club. The Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau honored the occasion, as well as many notables of Pera society.

E. B. W.

REVERENCE OR INTIMACY?

(We reproduce from the Armeno-Turkish weekly *Rahnuima* an account by the editor of a conversation he had with a Moslem a short time ago.)

The other day my friend the Sheikh paid me a visit; and seeing the account book I had in front of me, he said: "Ah, you are making up your accounts, are you not? There is another account book over there, and a record is kept there of our deeds here."

"Yes," I replied, "Sheikh Effendi, with this difference that here there are things we forget in our accounts, or else record wrongly; while over there not a single act is forgotten and no wrong record gets in."

The Sheikh added: "That is certainly true. He does not forget, and makes no mistake. And for that account there is a pair of scales; on the last day our meritorious deeds are put in one side of the scales and our sins in the other, and we give account for the excess of sins over deeds of merit."

"Sheikh Effendi," said I, "Over there there is another scales more important than the one that weighs our merits and our sins; there must be a balance for that which is back of the merits and sins of this world and is responsible for them, — our souls; for that which makes one act of ours a meritorious one and another a sin is this soul of ours. So there must be a scales to weigh our souls and so assign to us our reward or punishment."

"That is so," answered the Sheikh, "but the soul is manifested by its deeds, and the real scales are used to weigh the merits and sins. Even your book tells of these scales."

I wished to bring out another side of the question, so I said, "Sheikh Effendi, as to this balancing up of merits and demerits, I want to ask a question: God is merciful; it is his glory to forgive sins out of his mercy toward us. What then

is the use of our bringing up our meritorious deeds so as to secure his forgiveness?"

To this the Sheikh replied: "True, God is merciful, and forgives whom he will. But man needs such a motive so as to be able to do meritorious things."

"But, Sheikh Effendi, is there not a still higher motive for man to do the right? Is it not a higher act to be of service to some one because of the love I bear to him, than to serve him with the hope that later he may do me a service in turn? I love God, and for that reason I love men also. If then I do good to men and pray to God and avoid sin, because of this love, is not this a better thing than if I do so because the good and evil are to be balanced up?"

On this the Sheikh said: "Your view of the matter and mine are essentially one; we do it as a matter of *merit*, you as a *service*. We declare our belief in the unity of God and obey him and worship before him, because it is God's command; you say you love God and have communion with him. We respect and revere him; you are on intimate terms with him. It is like this, for instance: if we should be going into the presence of His Imperial Majesty, we would say, 'We are going to do obeisance to the ground under the feet of the Sovereign,' while you would say, 'We are going to talk with the king.' They are both the same, only that we are reverent, while you are informal."

The Sheikh had so successfully and charmingly and gracefully characterized the difference between the two methods that I came to this conclusion: If only we would pay more attention in our spiritual life and words to cultivating respect and reverence, and if our Mohammedan brothers would put more emphasis on love and intimacy, the religious life of this country would come to greater perfection.

THE CLOSED FRENCH SCHOOLS.

The *Tanin* comments thus on the character of the foreign institutions that have now been closed:—

"There has been very little said about the French and English schools lately seized by the Ottoman government. At a time when we are so occupied with war, it is natural that such questions should seem insignificant. Yet we wish to inform our readers of the results of our investigation of the dark side of these schools, which, founded as centres of sedition and of fanaticism in our country, have now come back into the possession of the government in all their bareness; for this is a subject of great importance from the standpoint of history. And further the details we shall give prove conclusively the importance of the matter.

"It appears from our investigation that the first thing noticed by the specialist who studies the inner life of these schools is that the only quality that there represents the idea of a school is a mere gloss, a veil of hypocrisy. Tear away this veil, take off this varnish, and you find, not a school, but a place for physical enjoyment and for stirring up the feelings. Let us say in the first place that the schools of which we speak are those that belonged to the Frères and

the Sœurs. Examine all these schools, even the largest of them, and you find them wanting in all the conditions requisite for a school. Neatness, polish and order, in outward appearance, but that is all. Neither good sanitary conditions nor regular teaching nor a teaching force. Of such things you will find not a trace. And if you scratch off this varnish, what you see will make your hair stand on end.

"The government had given first twenty-four hours and then ten days to these schools to vacate. Nobody knows how many things the Frères and Sœurs may have destroyed during those ten days which would have shown their true character. But they left enough to let us learn a good deal of it.

"The schools of the Frères were above all else places for physical luxury. By the side of narrow classrooms, half dark and with low ceilings, you will find large kitchens with every sort of furnishing; special cells for all the Frères provided with every comfort. In each school you will see large and numerous casks containing hundreds of litres of wine. We will not go into details, but in general we may say that the idea prevailing in each school is that of the comfort of the Frères. Besides this, things were found at which it is not possible not to be surprised and disgusted. The pictures and other articles left by the Frères show into what an abyss the children had fallen who had been entrusted to these foes of all honor. We are compelled to restrain ourselves, for it would never do to enumerate all the things found there. But who knows how many others the Frères destroyed or carried off with them which might have shown their culpability! After seeing all we saw, we cannot but congratulate ourselves to have our country rid of such centres of corruption.

"These individuals who thought of nothing but their own enjoyment, were also enemies of this country and especially of the Mohammedans. The proof of this is that in these places that were called schools were found great quantities of provisions. But these Frères bought nothing in this country; they imported it all from France, unwilling to spend ten paras in the country. The greatest proof of this hostility is that as soon as they found out that their schools were going to be seized, seeing that it would be impossible for them to carry away their provisions, they distributed them to the population so that they might not fall into the hands of the government."

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 17th, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Mr. Samuel Anderson.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D. D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., (Vacation).

MISS MIANZARA AT ADABAZAR.

The Armenian Girls' High School of Adabazar has greatly enjoyed a ten days' visit from Miss Mianzara, who arrived on Christmas night, a splendid Christmas present, on her return to Chalgara. Our girls have always had some degree of interest in Chalgara ever since coming to this school, and our Y.W.C.A. helps support the work there. They therefore listened with greatest interest to her on the first Sunday night, as she described life in that village, and showed the gradual intellectual and spiritual awakening of those people, to whom the first lesson taught was that of cleanliness. Afterwards the Seniors wrote essays on her talk, essays which show that they do truly appreciate the kind of work being done there. Wednesday she addressed the Women's Meeting at the church, Saturday night a Handkerchief Party was given in her honor. Over eighty bright colored handkerchiefs were presented to Miss Mianzara for her pupils, as that seemed to be the most acceptable gift possible.

The following Sunday night Miss Mianzara again spoke to the Y.W.C.A., this time on Love as a Language and as a Cloak, her text coming from I Cor. 13th chapter.

Her presence has been an inspiration and blessing to the whole school. All the girls are now anxious to visit Chalgara; many, we hope, are desirous of giving their lives in like manner for the service of their countrymen; and no one, I believe, but has been impressed with the beauty of a life of self-sacrifice. We have been living these days in the presence of one to whom life means Love and Service, one who is a personification of that charity so beautifully portrayed by the Apostle Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians.

S. S. HOLT.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A Vienna telegram quoted in the local papers says that in the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a declaration on the part of the Government, that England had in an incredibly short time succeeded in securing the mastery of the seas. It was impossible to thank the navy adequately for their exploits. But at the same time they should not forget the aid rendered by the Australian, French and Japanese fleets. He added: "Our fleet becomes every month relatively still stronger."

As for the loss of the "Formidable," the Marquis of Crewe declared that the Admiralty was quite of the opinion that it had been sunk by a torpedo discharged by a submarine. The commander of the "Formidable" had immediately signalled to another British warship close by, not to come to his aid but to keep away, to avoid a second attack by the submarine, — an act of valor worthy of the best traditions of the British navy.

Lord Kitchener also spoke, saying that although the Germans had sent reinforcements from their western front to the east, still their army on the west had been able to hold its

positions and prevent the allies from advancing. The fighting on the western seat of war had assumed the character of siege operations. "Our recruiting," said he, "is going on till now normally. In the first stages of the war, the lack of officers caused us some uneasiness; but we have been able to fill up the number of officers in our expeditionary corps, and now have a considerable number in reserve."

Lord Curzon, in his turn, said that while the Germans had not attained on the Continent the aim they had in the war, yet they occupied nearly all the territory of Belgium and a large portion of France. Besides, there was no proof that their means were exhausted. The colossal German forces were showing a courage equal to that of the British soldiers. This inexplicable courage was backed up by the hatred that the Germans cherish toward the British. We are incapable of showing a similar hatred because of our phlegmatic temperament. The forces that we have sent to the front contrast unfavorably with the powerful army we are now training in England.

The Marquis of Crewe, speaking again, said: — "The task of our new army consists in repairing the losses we have sustained, which have been very great. The new units sent over have already served to fill up all the vacancies. It has been asserted that our allies might justly complain that we had not sent to the seat of war forces worthy of our military strength. But no one must forget what our fleet has accomplished for our allies. And as for the recruiting, it is going on satisfactorily."

MEXICO STILL UNSETTLED.

The Continent of December 17th contains the following paragraph:—

Aroused by the shooting down of more than fifty persons on the American side of the international border by bullets and shells fired from the trenches of Governor Maytorena of Sonora, the Washington authorities as the week opened were threatening warlike measures of defence at Naco, Arizona. Maytorena is besieging Mexican Naco, just across the line, which is occupied by General Hill with a number of Carranza followers. Several warnings already have been sent to the contending generals, but without effect and Maytorena recently has been adopting a defiant attitude. The United States has enough artillery and troops along the border to carry out a reasonable defense movement. Provisional President Guiterrez at Mexico City expressed his regret when protests of Secretary Bryan were delivered through the Brazilian Minister and said he had instructed Maytorena to cease fighting if his attacks endangered Americans. The authority of Guiterrez, however, does not seem definitely enough settled, for Maytorena bullets wounded two men the day following Guiterrez's announcement. Zapata is besieging Puebla, whither General Angeles, the artillery authority, also is bound with the intention of capturing the city and its Carranza garrison. Carranza has seized all railroad, telegraph and telephone lines in the region under his control around Vera Cruz. Villa troops at Juárez and at Jimenez have mutinied and joined Carranza.

THE PROTESTANT CHANCERY.

Last week Tuesday there was held a meeting of representatives of the four Evangelical Churches of Constantinople at which were present the pastors of those churches and two lay delegates from each. The topic of the meeting was the course to be pursued in filling the place made vacant by the death of Hagop Effendi Boyadjian, late Civil Head of the Protestant Community. Some appeared to favor the placing of the civil affairs of the community in the hands of an Executive Committee for the present; but it was finally decided to call another meeting for the following Tuesday, at which a larger representation should be secured, to include five representatives appointed by the Committee of each church, together with the pastors, and also the Protestant members of the Chamber of Deputies, and a few other representatives not connected with any Constantinople church.

This week it was decided that the election of a new civil Representative should be by a body of twenty or twenty-two electors, ten of them to represent the Protestant voters of Constantinople, who will be convened to choose these men next week; and the rest are to be two representatives of each of the church Unions, whom these Unions will be requested to designate. As soon as this body is constituted, the election can be held.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

The local papers give accounts of the results of the most recent excavations in the ancient town of Pompeii, carried on under the direction of Signor Spinazzola, Director-General of the Museums. These have disclosed a large balcony with a remarkably well preserved balustrade, and the façade of a house with some fine paintings of divinities, of heroic size. Also a great laundry, or wash-house; and a dwelling of much pretension, containing priceless treasures of art, its ceilings and walls being decorated with bas-reliefs in white on a blue background, showing scenes from the Trojan war, the fight of Hector and Achilles, and old Priam purchasing the body of Hector. In alcoves in the house were also found some beds, in a remarkable state of preservation.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The Ottoman Bureau of Information gives out the following:—

The latest news coming from Egypt gives us fresh examples of the oppression and bad treatment practiced by the English. For instance the independence of the special *Vakufs* has been abolished and these have been attached to the Ministry of the Evkaf. By this action the English have placed under their own control the *vakuf* rights of thousands of Mohammedans. The civil list allotted to the one who has been substituted for the legitimate Khedive, has been raised,

as a first reward for his treason, to two hundred thousand liras. Persons such as Arakel Bey, of the Nubar family, well known for their servility toward the English, Ahmed Bey Hairi and Abbas Bey Dramali, whose intellectual weakness is well known and estimated by the Mohammedans, have been made masters of ceremonies. The goods of the subjects of the States at war with England, and of the Turks, as well as their deposits in the banks, have been seized in the name of the Egyptian Government. Ibrahim Bey, who in times past had been the cause of numberless difficulties for the Ottoman Government at the time of the investigation of the Akaba question, by reason of his friendship for the English, has been made Minister of War.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Prefecture of the City has begun the widening of the Grand' rue de Pera by tearing away a part of the Russian Consulate which extended out into the street at that point.

The gas company has decided on a reduction of 50% in the price of gas meters bought from them, and a reduction of from 10 to 15 piastres in the charge for installing those to be rented.

According to the *Tasfiri Efkiar* an Armenian train hand on the Oriental Railroad has been arrested and turned over to the court martial for having declared in a café in Dede Aghadj that it was true that the Turks had got very near to Batoum, but that they had suffered great losses and that the Russians would shortly be victorious and efface even the name of the Turks.

Friday, January 8th, was the birthday of the Queen of Italy, and was also observed as the anniversary of the accession of Prince Abbas Hilmi Pasha as Khedive of Egypt, though the day of his accession was January 7th, 1892. In honor of this anniversary the American despatch-boat "Scorpion" and the Khedive's yacht "Mahroussa" off Kabatash were decorated.

The prefecture of the city has seized the Yeremia Hospital, at Ainali Tcheshme, which belonged to a Belgian subject, and will henceforth use it for its own purposes.

His Grace Mgr. Sayeghian, *locum tenens* of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate, arrived on Monday, from Smyrna by way of Bandurma.

THE PROVINCES.

The Valis of Erzioum, Van and Trebizond have been awarded the gold medal of the Order of the *Liakat*.

Loutfi Bey, inspector-general of the prefecture of the city, has gone on a trip to Konja and Angora to see to regulating the despatch of grain for the food supply of the capital.

Consul Davis gave a short time ago a lecture before the student body at Euphrates College, on the Caucasus, The Wonderland of Romance. Consul Davis was located in the Caucasus before coming to Harpout, and traveled extensively in that marvelous region.

NOTES.

Dr. Ruth Parmelee is established for the winter in Harpout, not moving for the present to the Hospital at Mezireh. Two afternoons a week clinics are held for women and children; and the Doctor is also giving a course of lectures on hygiene to the pupils in the Girls' Department of Euphrates College.

Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the American Embassy, arrived in this city last Thursday on his return from the United States.

Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell of Smyrna came to the capital last week by way of Afion Kara Hissar, and returned to Smyrna yesterday by way of Bandurma.

Rev. Alexander van Millingen, D.D., and family left yesterday for Italy via Dedé Aghadj, and expect to spend some time there.

OTHER LANDS.

The Red Crescent reports a gift of 40,000 marks from Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, a German diplomatic representative, from Berlin.

The Greek cruiser "Helli" has been sent to Durazzo to see to the personal safety of the Greek subjects there. The situation at San Giovanni di Medua is such that the Italian Government has sent thither the warship "Piedmont."

An accident is reported in the New York subway, whereby one person lost his life and a very large number were made senseless by the smoke of the fire started by the accident. Five hundred trains were held up, and the 300,000 passengers they contained were kept in the darkness of the tunnels for some time.

Mr. George Weill, member of the Reichstag from Strasbourg, having joined the French army, has been deprived of his rights as a German subject.



NOTICE OF DEATH.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of ALFRED GRECH, a British subject, which occurred at Athens, Greece, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1914. Having submitted to American Consular jurisdiction, the legal representatives and heirs of the said ALFRED GRECH and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of the said ALFRED GRECH be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of THE ORIENT, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Constantinople.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 29th day of December, A. D. 1914. — G. BIE RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the United States Probate Court in Constantinople.

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