

The Orient.

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THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The official despatch of the 21st says:—

"There is no important information from the Caucasus front.

"Yesterday more than a hundred shells were fired without any result from a great distance and at various intervals against our batteries by two hostile battleships which were on guard before the Dardanelles. It was not thought necessary to reply to their fire.

"The camp of the English situated south of Ahwaz, which was observed to have received reinforcements on March 28th (old style), was attacked at dawn on the 30th by our troops, who obliged the enemy, after a fight which lasted till after noon, to take refuge in the entrenchments of their camp. It was ascertained that the fire opened by our artillery against four hostile ships, two of them large and two small, and against two of their motor-boats, injured two of these boats. Our troops had one killed and ten wounded. The losses of the enemy are still unknown."

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"This forenoon the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, after firing for half an hour as a demonstration from outside the range of our fortifications at the Black Sea end of the Strait, immediately withdrew northwards. Our fortifications did not think it necessary to reply.

"Nothing important enough to be reported has reached us from the other seats of war."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"The enemy, under the protection of their warships, tried yesterday to disembark troops at four points on the west coast of the Gallipoli peninsula, namely at the mouth of Sighin Deré, west of Kaba Tepé, and in the regions of Ari Bournou and Teké Bournou, as well as in the vicinity of Koum Kalé. The hostile troops that disembarked in the region of Teké Bournou were thrown into the sea by a bayonet assault carried out by our troops. The hostile troops which, having disembarked in the environs of Ari Bournou were trying to advance, were compelled to retreat as the result of the attack of our forces, and were thrown back to the shore. A part of the hostile forces that were in the region were compelled yesterday in the night to take refuge precipitately in their barges. Today also our troops are successfully continuing their attacks on all the fronts.

"Yesterday at the same time a hostile fleet approached the Strait, to force it by sea, but was compelled to retire be-

fore our fire. During this action a hostile torpedo-boat was sunk, and another torpedo-boat, severely damaged, was towed away to Tenedos. Today the enemy has made no attempt by sea against the Strait.

"There is no important change at the other seats of war."

A later despatch of the same date says:—

"The enemy, who, as has been announced, had disembarked soldiers in the region of Koum Kalé, wished to advance under the protection of their warships but in spite of the furious fire that the warships poured in from all sides, our troops succeeded in the attack that they undertook, and threw back the enemy to the shore, the enemy losing 400 dead; we took besides 200 prisoners. Our losses are insignificant, in comparison to the devotion shown by our soldiers. A part of the Moslem soldiers disembarked in these regions among the French found a means of joining us, their Moslem brothers.

"On the other side, near Kaba Tepé, a certain number of English and Australian soldiers, a captain and a lieutenant were made prisoners by us."

A Milli Agency telegram from Alexandretta says that last Saturday the French cruiser "D'Entrecasteaux" and a British transport came to that port; and the next day an aeroplane from the British transport made a short flight but was driven back to the ship by the fire of the Ottoman troops in twenty minutes.

Another Milli Agency telegram tells of three British aeroplanes that flew over Maidos, on the European shore of the Dardanelles, and threw bombs on the town, killing and wounding eight or ten persons; among the wounded was the Greek metropolitan.

NOTES FROM ADANA.

Here in Adana we have had the pleasure of the company of Miss Vaughan and Miss Cold for this winter. They have felt under restraint in that they were not in their accustomed work in Hadjin. They could not feel at rest to remain any longer. The weather is fine, the roads are good and safe. The governor, Hakki Bey, has the province well in hand and is doing fine work in restraining any element in the community that might be inclined to robbery or other lawlessness. We therefore could not oppose these ladies in their earnest desire to proceed to Hadjin where they may remain some little time. They left this morning.

The Adana Evangelical Church is searching for a preach-

er. In the meantime Sisag Effendi Manougian is supplying the pulpit most acceptably. He has also conducted a series of meetings for young men with excellently good effect. The meetings have been attended by a goodly company of young men many of whom have been brought face to face with the great problem of life and have it under very serious consideration with confession of changed life.

The Adana plain presents a beautiful appearance. The fields of grain give fine promise of a large harvest, although the last few days of prematurely hot weather threaten to retard proper growth and lessen the yield somewhat. Cotton is commanding a fairly good price, double what it was a few months ago.

Some two hundred *izjiler* (Boy Scouts) from the Turkish schools started out the other day on a couple of weeks' tramp over the mountains. They will visit a number of cities on their way. The boys made a fine appearance in their scout uniform and accoutrements.

Adana, April 15, 1915. W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

Since the April holidays the chief events of college interest have been the two series of lectures under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., one of which aims to give us an idea of the life and character of some of the great European universities; the other to help students in selecting a profession. In the first series we have had three lectures of great interest; one was on the English universities by Dr. Wigram, the well known traveler and Orientalist, whose "Cradle of the Race" is among the best books of travel and observation. The speaker dealt chiefly with Oxford, but first gave a careful account of the origin and spirit of the two great seats of British culture. Tracing the career of Oxford through all its periods of history, he drew upon an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes which he gave with a rare sense of humor, thus adding much charm and entertainment to an otherwise valuable and instructive lecture.

Dr. Wigram was followed in this course by Dr. Michaelides, who in a fair-minded and scholarly address gave us a most sympathetic and appealing picture of the University of Athens, his *alma mater*. We were reminded of its courageous beginnings, not a century ago, of the splendid disinterested loyalty with which Greek philanthropists have endowed and maintained it, of its architectural beauty, and of the high distinction in scholarly pursuits, especially in the departments of law, history, and philology which has given a wide fame to many of the professors, and through them to the university and nation. The speaker deplored the fact that not more had been done for the betterment of student life, and expressed a belief and hope that such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. might accomplish a great work in this respect.

The third lecture, by Prof. Kunick, dealt with life in the German universities, among them that of Leipzig, in which he

has himself studied. Thoroughly imbued with the finest spirit of German culture, Prof. Kunick made us feel again the immense debt which the world owes to the intellectual and refining influences of this seat of learning. He was especially happy in his account of the picturesque customs of student life, and of the many excitements that give it interest.

In the second course, on the professions, we have already heard from Dr. Wilfred Post a noble yet modest exposition of the Christian service that lies before anyone who takes up the practice of medicine in the right spirit. Incidentally he traced the history of the profession in brief, dwelling particularly on the many incidents of personal sacrifice and of painstaking care in diagnosis and observation that have led to the greatest of medical triumphs. It has been a great pleasure to our community to have Dr. Wilfred Post with us for so long a time. His simple, strong, religious devotion to his work has been an inspiration to us all. We wish him great success and happiness as he returns to his work in Konia.

Last Sunday evening the auditorium of Henrietta Washburn Hall was crowded because it had been announced that our true friend, the American Ambassador, would address us upon the claims of the legal profession, which for twenty years he has adorned and helped to elevate among the best known advocates in the state of New York. He came to us with only a few hours' notice, because the speaker who was to have preceded him in the course had been regrettably detained. As usual, however, Mr. Morgenthau gave us an address which was straight out of his heart and out of a full experience of life. He pointed out that the fundamental service of the legal profession was to safeguard property rights and that it was therefore the foundation upon which all prosperity and security, and therefore culture and progress, rested. For this reason he saw in its abuse, one of the most dastardly of human crimes, but in its humanitarian service, perhaps the greatest and most necessary form of human activity, for which he would have the strongest minds and noblest characters devote themselves. He urged the students, however, not to choose any profession, until in College or elsewhere, they had sufficiently tested their own aptitudes to be sure that they were making a choice which nature had fitted them to carry out. For the average man he thought that business offered a surer field of success. In any case, he impressed upon his hearers that character was the foundation upon which success of any sort worth having must be built.

On Saturday evening, before the College Club, Hussein Bey gave a paper of extraordinary breadth and scholarly insight entitled A Bird's-eye View of Ottoman Literature. In all particulars it was one of the best papers yet read before the College Club.

A telegram announces that on Saturday last the first passenger train crossed the great bridge over the Euphrates river on the Baghdad Railway line at Djerablis, the ancient Carchemish. The finishing of this bridge is an important step in the construction of this line.

JOTTINGS FROM THE BALKAN

MISSION MEETING

SOPHIA, APRIL 1-6.

This was the smallest meeting in the writer's memory. No one was present to represent the Albanian work, and because of Bulgaria's severe quarantine against spotted typhus, no one was present from Monastir and Salonica. Nor had any written reports been sent from these points, because of lateness of the decision when to hold the meeting. It is to be hoped that such tardiness will not be repeated.

On a strictly delegate basis a legal quorum was present. It was decided that if any shall come from Monastir and Salonica for a summer change the delegates to the meeting just held shall arrange a conference or supplementary annual meeting with them.

The gloom of the present dreadful world-situation cast somewhat of its influence over the meeting - which was not entirely devoid of gloom on account of the differences between brethren. But it is not necessary to go into that here.

An official delegate from the Bulgarian Evangelical Society was present, and as many as possible of the Bulgarian friends of the Mission were invited in to express their views on the two questions of removing the weekly paper, *Zornitza*, from Philippopolis to Sophia, and the removal of the Girls' Boarding School from Samokov to Sophia. A voluntary delegation also was received which expressed its views on the more successful prosecution of the work in Bulgaria. Two of the points which it made were the following:

(a). The desirability that the Bulgarians take a larger share in the management of the work. To this end the Board should send fewer missionaries and in their stead should send more money to be expended by the Bulgarians who understand the needs of their people better than foreigners do.

(b). The desirability that the work of the American Board and the Methodist Episcopal Board should be amalgamated, or that one of the Boards should withdraw. The division of the work makes a bad impression in the country both on the Government and on the people. This proposition was a complete surprise to the mission, and originated entirely with the natives. What they did about it at the annual meeting of their Evangelical Society will be mentioned below.

The question of removing the *Zornitza* to Sophia was left to the standing *Zornitza* committee with power to act. As the removal will entail additional expenses and an increase in the subscription price of the paper it cannot occur before the New Year, since the price for this year has already been fixed. At the meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society at Varna (April 8-11) a strong committee of five was appointed to act with the mission's committee, including in its considerations and action the whole subject of Protestant periodicals and the question of amalgamating the monthly "Christian World," the monthly Temperance paper, the

monthly Young People's organ, and the Sunday School Quarterly all in one with the *Zornitza*. Without attempting to foresee the result one wonders whether it will be a weekly with a monthly "magazine number" - or whether amalgamation will prove impracticable.

The perennial question of removing the Girls' Boarding School from Samokov was raised this time by the Women's Board of Chicago through an expression of opinion from that body that the School *should* be removed to Sophia, and that the Board could finance it better if located at the Capital. After due consideration of the replies to a questionnaire on the subject sent out to prominent people (mostly Protestant workers); of the arguments presented by friends of the School in Sophia; and the debate held in the annual meeting itself, the majority were convinced that both the welfare of the Institution and its influence on the country would be enhanced by the removal. Only one vote was cast against the motion to approve the removal in principle and to empower the Building Committee to take preliminary steps.

The mission took no action on the proposal to amalgamate the work of the American and the Methodist Boards, feeling that the opinion of the natives on that point would have far more weight in America than the opinion of missionaries who might be suspected of a personal interest in the result. The writer is not aware that any member of our mission is opposed to the proposal.

The action taken at Varna (where he was present) went beyond anything he had supposed our brethren to be ready for. As that meeting occurred in the Methodist part of the field there was a large Methodist representation present, as well as a full representation from our own field. Without a single opposing voice or vote the Society decided to ask the mission boards working in Bulgaria to take steps to present a united front to the country, whether by amalgamation or by the withdrawal of one of them. The desire is that there shall be in evidence before the Bulgarian nation only *one* Bulgarian Evangelical Church and one Bulgarian Evangelical movement. If the two main bodies at work in the country can unite it will be a great forward step.

Philippopolis, April 15, 1915.

E. B. H.

THE GENERAL WAR.

Most of the fighting recorded during the past week has taken place in Flanders and in the Carpathians. In the region north of Ypres, the Germans announce the capture of Langemarke, Pilkem, etc., with about five thousand British and French prisoners, including a thousand Canadians, and representatives of many other nationalities; also 45 cannon. Farther east, in the Argonne and in the region between the Meuse and the Moselle, many French attacks are reported repulsed. In the Vosges mountains the Germans took the village of Embermil, west of Avricourt, but later evacuated it since it had been largely destroyed and was useless. The Germans have also retaken the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace between Thann and Colmar.

The Austrian despatches announce that the Russians, in trying to conquer the Austro-German positions in the valleys of the Ung, Ondava and Laborcza rivers in northern Hungary, lost 3,000 prisoners; also 1,200 more near the Uszok Pass. Both sides are concentrating more troops in the northern Carpathians. The Russian aviators have been very active throwing bombs on Soldau, Insterburg, Gumbinnen, Neidenburg, and away down in Bukovina on Czernowitz. In reply the Germans have been raining bombs on Bialystock, an important railroad centre east of Lomzha.

In the North Sea, the Germans announce the sinking of a British submarine on April 17th. The German submarines appear to have sunk quite a number of British fishing-boats this past week.

On April 19th, the German forces evacuated the town of Keetmanshoop, in south central German West Africa, and the town was occupied by the troops of the Union. These are reported to be undertaking a campaign in conjunction with other forces under General Botha, operating from Wal-fisch Bay as a base.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the naval career of Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, the Kaiser sent him the following message:— "I send you my most hearty felicitations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary, which you are today celebrating, of your entry into the marine service, and at the same time I express to you my joy that God has allowed you to celebrate this day in full activity of service and in perfect health. I take advantage of this occasion to express to you my warmest recognition of the eminent services you have rendered the country in your successful work for the strengthening of our navy. You can see today with justifiable pride the great work of your life, a masterpiece the importance of which this war has clearly shown.

"As an objective proof of my gratitude, I confer upon you the cross and insignia of grand commander of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern."

From an article in the *World's Work* for April on this distinguished German, we quote the following extracts:—

The Germans have their own descriptive name for Admiral von Tirpitz, for seventeen years the head of the imperial navy. They call him "Tirpitz the Eternal." No German since Bismarck has held public office so long. He apparently has a life tenure in the navy office. He is more than a sailor, a politician, an administrator; he is the statesman who has fundamentally directed the course of European history.

When Admiral von Tirpitz placed the famous preamble in his naval law of 1900, he laid the basis for the political history of Europe for the succeeding seventeen years. "Germany must have a fleet of such strength," it read, "that a war even against the mightiest naval Power would involve such risks as to threaten the supremacy of that power."

In 1898, when the Kaiser called him from the Asiatic station, Tirpitz was not *von*. The absence of this dignity

showed that a new spirit had taken hold of the navy. His father was a lawyer, and a judge in Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He himself was born in the small town of Küstrin in the Margrave of Brandenburg. His progress in the navy was rapid; his talents were so evident, — his initiative, industry, knowledge, commanding personality, the evidence which he gave, in every act and word, of a capacious brain, that his existence was simply one success after another. He was a lieutenant at twenty; at twenty-five a lieutenant-commander, and twenty years after entering the navy he was flying the pennant of a rear-admiral. He acquired great fame, and first attracted the attention of the Kaiser by reorganizing or rather by creating the German torpedo fleet. When he accompanied Prince Henry to America in 1902, American naval officers found him a delightful and congenial comrade as well as a wideawake observer.

Many years ago the Kaiser added *von* to his name, and gave him a seat in the upper chamber in the Prussian parliament. Each success has added new decorations to his breast. He holds the order of the Black Eagle. Several times there has seemed a likelihood that he might become Chancellor of the Empire.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The *Tanin* in answer to the above question says:—

"The war will last a long time yet. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. If Germany had been able to down France during the first months of the war, if Russia had taken steps to mobilize her army long before the declaration of war, we should have till now gone three-fourths of the way toward peace. But France and Russia, after spending eight months on the defensive, have had the hardihood to try attacks from time to time. While they have not been successful in these efforts, they have shown themselves strong enough to continue on the defensive. So that it is by the spring campaign that we shall be allowed to completely defeat the French and the Russians and to remove the difficulties that stand in the way of peace. If however the Russian armies should draw back so as to intrench themselves in a new line, the war may be prolonged indefinitely. Even in case the Muscovite armies are completely defeated, peace will not be near. For it is impossible that the three great powers that compose the Triple Entente will lay down their arms after the first blow they get in this life-and-death struggle.

"However great may be our faith in victory, we must not lose sight of the force of our enemies, who are the most powerful we have ever had arrayed against us, nor neglect their defensive ability. Otherwise we may fall into the same mistakes that our enemy committed, when they cherished the dream of being at the gates of Berlin in three months. Those who wish to come out of this war victorious, should be prepared for a struggle that may be prolonged for a year more. If the peace conference meets this autumn it will be a great boon to humanity."

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 28, 1915.

DEATH OF MRS. DANIEL BLISS.

Mrs. Daniel Bliss died of broncho-pneumonia on April 12th in the 85th year of her age. Mrs. Bliss had been an invalid for the past five years, since she was stricken with a severe illness on a visit to America; but bore her weakness and partial helplessness with rare uncomplainingness and fortitude. She was a woman of great activity, mentally and physically, though never of strong or robust health. Indeed on her arrival in Syria in Feb. 1856, one of the mission concluded and so wrote home to the board that Mrs. Bliss was delicate and would not live a year and that Mr. Bliss was unpractical. It should teach us not to draw our conclusions too quickly.

The funeral services were Tuesday the 13th, with the Shepherd psalm and prayer at the house adjoining the college, in whose interests was all her heart from its foundation. Six of the senior professors, Graham, Adams, Dumet, Webster, Hall and Khauli were the bearers, and Prof. Day was at the organ at the Anglo-American church, which was filled with sympathizing friends. It is needless to say that in this month of flowers the floral tributes were beautiful and many in number.

President Bliss, her second son, conducted all the services with a beautiful sympathy and restrained feeling that was most impressive. Dr. Webster offered the closing prayer at the church. The choir rendered beautiful music, such as Mrs. Bliss loved so much. Music was one of her passions and she had rare discrimination in it and in her younger days had a voice of charm and great sweetness. They sang two anthems, "Cast thy burden," and "Hark, hark my soul," with the solo parts by Miss Huffnagel and Miss Nixon. Two of Mrs. Bliss' favorite hymns were sung by the congregation, "Rock of Ages," and "When I survey the wondrous cross," and at the grave side all again joined in "My faith looks up to Thee."

This is not the place for an obituary of this remarkable woman, whose influence has been so strongly impressed on so many classes of young men who have gone out from the Syrian Protestant College. No, nor is there room in these columns to record the many kindnesses and acts of thoughtfulness on her part to the successive relays of tutors from America and the College to whom she was a mother.

In fact, if one may be allowed to say that truly she mothered the whole institution from its beginning until her strength failed her, perhaps the highest tribute would be paid that can be said.

W. B. A.

AMERICAN BOARD JOTTINGS.

The Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, Ohio, has accepted the call of the A.B.C.F.M. to the position of District Secretary on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Kelsey has been deeply interested in missionary organizations in America, and was formerly a member of the Commission on Missions. He was called to the church in Marietta in 1909, having previously served the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn. The search for a man to take the place left vacant by the resignation of Rev. H. Melville Tenney, D.D., has been a long one, but the Board feels that it has now found the right man. During the interim Rev. John K. Browne, formerly of Harpout, has been doing good work in the Pacific Coast office. His addresses in the churches have been well received, and he has personally won many friends among the Board's constituency. It has meant a real sacrifice too to Mrs. Browne, who has consented to have her husband away from her all these months, and has stayed in Brooklyn with her children.

Dr. Hoover of Talas has been visiting the Mayo clinics at Rochester, Minn., and expects to sail shortly on his return to this country.

Rev. Fay E. Livengood, after leaving Harpout, went back to America by way of India, China and the Pacific. He is now studying in Yale Divinity School, and expects to take up missionary work under the Christian church, of which he is member.

Mr. Walter M. James, of Marsovan, is now studying for his Master's degree at Oberlin College, hoping to return to Anatolia College in 1916, where he takes up the duties of Dean of the College.

Mr. McKeeman, under appointment to Van, expects to supply a church in Northfield, Conn., when the term in Hartford School of Missions closes, till he is able to sail for his mission station.

Rev. and Mrs. Ostrander, of Samokov, who have been visiting in their former home in Lyons, N. Y., expect to return to Bulgaria some time in July or August.

Rev. C. T. Erickson of Albania is still making his headquarters in Italy. He and Mr. Tsilka recently took a trip to Albania, visiting Durazzo, Avlona and other points.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The 23 British prisoners taken from the sunken submarine E 15 at the Dardanelles, including the second in command, the chief engineer, the British Vice Consul at the Dardanelles, and twenty marines, were brought to Constantinople and on Thursday last taken to the War Department. They have since, according to *La Turquie*, been taken to Izmid.

The ministry of posts, telegraphs and telephones sends out the following notice :

"It has been observed for some time that certain individuals partially cut the telephone wires so as to steal the electric current, and by this and various other devices disturb the service. According to the articles of the penal code bearing on the subject, acts of this sort are punishable by imprisonment up to two years or by fine, or even, in exceptional circumstances, by forced labor. Moreover, the necessary orders have been given to the authorities concerned to prosecute the culprits. It is of the highest importance to the government that the telephonic service which has been established to aid the public in their communications, should be kept from all disturbance. All, therefore, whoever they may be, who in the future commit the misdemeanors indicated above, will be prosecuted and punished as provided for by law. The public is therefore requested to refrain from such acts."

General Enver Pasha, Vice-Generalissimo of the Ottoman army and Minister of War, has just been appointed *Yaver-Khass*, or personal aide-de camp, to His Majesty the Sultan.

By decision of the military authorities, the daily *Jeune-Turc* has been definitely suppressed.

THE PROVINCES

According to the local papers the merchants and chief men of Brousa have addressed to the vilayet government a request that the Nilufer River, which flows through the Brousa plain, be placed under control by the straightening and deepening of its channel, that it may no longer overflow and devastate the fields. They express their willingness to stand an increase in their taxes if that will meet the expense of this work.

With sorrow we record the death at Sivas on April 21st of Dr. Athanasios Kazakos, son of the late Pastor Kazakos of the Greek Evangelical church in Constantinople, and himself one of the leading members of that church.

NOTES.

Extract from the annual report of Philippopolis Station. "THE MISSIONARY SUCCESSION. After having 4 boys in succession the E. B. Haskell family was rejoiced to welcome a little daughter on Feb. 6th. She is named Elisabeth Dora, usually combined into "Eldora," which name points toward Eldorado without claiming to arrive there. The family mentioned, with its 6 sons and 3 daughters, holds the record in the Balkan Mission. But with the other seven families of the Mission, of the younger generation, boasting an average of only six sevenths of a child apiece something has to be done to keep up the succession!"

Dr. G. E. Clark, of Sivas, who has been doing Red Cross service at Erzroum, has returned to his post in Sivas.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post left the capital for his home in Konia last Saturday for a brief visit. His family still remains here.

OTHER LANDS.

The famous Macedonian revolutionary chief, Ivan Sandansky, is reported to have been assassinated by persons unknown near the town of Nevrokop.

The Egyptian who attempted to assassinate the new Khedive of Egypt has been executed.

The situation in Mexico grows worse rather than better. The succession of provisional presidents has brought practical anarchy to Mexico City, and the whole country is terrorized by the bands of the various contestants for supremacy. Leaders in the United States government are coming to feel that it may be impossible for our country to stand passive any longer while Mexico creates a shambles of herself.

La Turquie says that according to unconfirmed reports from Athens, Bulgaria is mobilizing her army.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, May 2nd, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m.,

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Dr. Louise B. Wallace.

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