

The Orient.

Vol. VI., No. 52

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, December 29, 1915.

Price, One Piastre

THE YEAR 1915 IN REVIEW.

It is not an easy task to give any adequate bird's-eye view of the events of such a year as that just past, while the events in question are still not far enough away to give a true perspective. Yet it may be worth our while for a moment to stop and look and listen, in order if possible to avoid the dangers of those who go by signals unheedingly. We shall not attempt to include in this column anything unconnected with the Ottoman Empire and adjacent lands, but merely review those parts of the world's history that centre around this country and its neighbors.

Naturally the most salient feature of the year is the war, with its campaigns in four principal regions, - Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus and the Dardanelles, and with bombardments by the enemies of the empire at many points along its seacoasts, including Smyrna and the Black Sea end of the Bosphorus. These bombardments by hostile fleets have apparently had no effect on the course of the war, and have in no case done serious damage. The expedition against Egypt was avowedly only preliminary to a greater campaign to be undertaken later, as General Enver Pasha has explained. It proved the possibility of crossing the desert with an army, and of crossing even the canal itself. The British expedition toward Baghdad, after it had reached the vicinity of Ctesiphon, and when the British leaders were prophesying a speedy entrance into the city of Haroun-al-Rashid, was defeated and pushed back, and is now fighting for its life at Kout-el-Amara, having retreated nearly two hundred kilometres. In the Caucasus region, the Russians succeeded in coming even as far as Van; but they were driven back again, and since August 11th that region has been in the hands of the Ottoman troops. Fighting is now confined to small encounters near the frontiers in the Caucasus mountains. As for the Dardanelles campaign, the evacuation of Aru Bournou and Anafarta sections by the British and French forces is in itself a confession of the failure of their attempt to force the Straits, either by land or by sea. Their forces at Sed-el-Bahr still hold on, but they are apparently unable to move forward and are merely on the defensive, with nothing to hope for in the offensive line. Under these circumstances it is natural that the Ottoman military authorities look with pride and satisfaction to the record of the year.

Turkey has been affected by two other sets of events in

the great war history of the year: one, the entry of Italy as a foe and of Bulgaria as an ally. The declaration of war by Italy on Turkey has been a mere farce, as far as actual consequences are concerned. There has been no attack by Italy, and it has meant simply the withdrawal of the Italian diplomatic and consular representatives, whose protégés have been placed in charge of the American authorities. Bulgaria, in the new rôle of ally, has been a bulwark of strength to the northwest, and has materially aided in crushing Servia. The other set of events that have affected Turkey consists in the attitude and movements in Persia and Greece. The situation in these two countries is too complicated and uncertain to render any clear prognostication possible; but Turkey has great hopes from the movements of Moslems in Persia against the Russians and British; and as for Greece, it looks at present writing as if she would decide to remain neutral, which in itself is so much gain for the cause of the central powers.

Another event of the year in local political history has been the assumption by His Majesty the Sultan of the title of Ghazi, or Conqueror. In view of the picture just presented of the history of the Ottoman military achievements of the year, this step seems a logical outcome; and the whole Turkish population has rejoiced in the title.

The year has been marked by considerable activity on the part of the Beirut and Constantinople Chapters of the American Red Cross, the former sending a well equipped field hospital early in the year to the region south of Beersheba; and then later sending a most welcome and competent unit of workers to the Capital; the latter taking up Red Cross work for the soldiers in the hospitals formerly known as the British and French, in Galata and Pera, and also on the ground floor of the Tash Kishla Barracks. The financial statement of the work of the Constantinople Chapter will be found on another page of this issue.

The Syrian Protestant College has opened this year its fiftieth year of work; and it, as well as the colleges in Smyrna and Constantinople, is to be congratulated on the record of attendance during the current year. All these institutions have been much fuller than they had anticipated. While not so full, the Colleges in Aintab and Marsovan and Tarsus have also done their customary work and are grateful for their opportunities. One of the pleasing academic events of the year was the conferring by Constantinople College of the title of Doctor of Laws upon Ambassador Henry Morgenthau,

in recognition of his signal ability and his services to the cause of education in this land.

The Protestant community of the Empire is to be congratulated on the election of Professor Zenop Bezjian to the office of Civil Representative, and his arrival in the Capital and assumption of the duties of his new office. He is proving the wisdom of the choice made by the community, and of the confidence and trust reposed in him.

The Beirut Press is to be congratulated on the completion, under the editorial care of Rev. Dr. Hoskins, of the First Font Arabic Reference Bible, printed this spring from plates. It has been a great work, and its influence will long be felt throughout Syria, and much farther.

The Y.M.C.A. of Constantinople is also very happy in having been enabled to occupy its new building in Pera, with far better accommodations than they ever had before, and better than any other Association in the Empire; the building and equipment will deservedly be a model for other Christian Associations in the region.

The honor roll of the past year is unusually long. A score of persons connected with evangelistic and educational work in this country have finished their courses and have been called higher. Several others who have been in the Ottoman Empire on diplomatic or similar missions have also been removed by death. The list of those connected with college work includes the names of Miss Grace Dodge (who died Dec. 27th, 1914) and Charles H. Rutan, of the Trustees of Constantinople College; Ex-President George Washburn, Professors Alexander van Millingen and Tewfik Fikret Bey, of Robert College; Professor Frank T. Moore, M.D., and Mrs. Daniel Bliss, of the Syrian Protestant College. Of the American missions, the Eastern Turkey Mission has suffered the greatest losses; these include Mrs. H. N. Barnum, Mrs. G. C. Reynolds, Miss Charlotte Ely, Mrs. C. D. Usher, Mrs. D. M. B. Thom, Dr. D. M. B. Thom, Rev. George P. Knapp, Rev. Frank H. Leslie, and now last of all, Henry H. Atkinson, M. D. The deaths have also been recorded of Rev. Thomas J. Finney, D. D., and Mrs. Fannie M. Newell, and David Sandler, M. D.; also of Mr. Cyril Panaretoff, son of Minister Stephan Panaretoff, formerly Professor in Robert College. Nor should we neglect to mention Miss Marie Zenger, long connected with the Sivas Orphanage. In the diplomatic world were the deaths of Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, Mr. Nenadovitch, former Servian Minister to the Sublime Porte, and Colonel von Leipzig, German military attaché. We may add the names of Captain W. F. Bricker, for only a few days in command of the American despatch-boat "Scorpion," and Admiral Bucknam Pasha, for several years in the Ottoman naval service. The Bulgarian Exarch, Mgr. Joseph I., for many years a familiar figure in this city, also passed away. To mention but a few of the noted names of other countries, there were Booker T. Washington, Miss Fanny Crosby, Professor T. R. Lounsbury, of the United States, and General Stoessel, of Port Arthur fame.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A special commission composed of Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior; Tahsin Bey, under-secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Mr. Cartali, Director of the Ottoman Bank; Herr Gherson, Director of the Wiener Bank-Verein; Mr. Calvocressi, Director of the Deutsche Orient Bank; Ferid Bey, Director of the Mint; Hamid Bey, Director of the Ottoman Bank, and Kiazim Bey, of the Ministry of Finance, met on Saturday last to discuss the monetary situation; and issued the following statement:—

"In order to remedy the difficulties occasioned by the present scarcity of medjities and fractional currency, the Ministry of Finance has today adopted the following measures:—

"1. A part of the treasury notes, of the latest issue, which are still to be printed, will be issued in the form of half-lira and quarter-lira notes.

"2. Until the arrival of these fractional notes, a certain number of the five- and one-lira notes at present in circulation will be cut into two equal parts, of 2½ and ½ liras respectively, at the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, each of which halves shall circulate on the same guarantees and conditions with the entire notes. These half-notes, after having immediately been printed with the necessary legend, numbers and signatures, will be paid out at the counters of the banks, to any bearer in exchange for whole notes. The public will be informed later as to when this exchange will begin.

"3. A certain quantity of metal currency, which had been set aside for the redemption of the small silver piastres and the old *metalliks*, will be put into circulation. The nickel coinage will be held at the disposition of the public in the Treasury Sub-stations beginning with Monday next, at the rate of 108 piastres for the lira, each person limited to one lira's worth."

It was also decided unanimously to write to the branch offices of the Ottoman Bank in the provinces, to send medjities to the Capital.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

The Press Bureau has issued the following statement:

"Persons leaving by the direct Balkan train, [which is to circulate between Constantinople and Berlin beginning with the first of January, besides having their passports viséd and obtaining the regular permit for the journey, must conform to the following formalities: 1. Travellers must take the train at the Sirkedji Station. No one is allowed to enter the train at intermediate stations until the frontier. 2. Two days before leaving, such persons must apply in the morning at police headquarters to secure a permit upon giving up the passport which they hold. 3. At the close of the inquiry made by the general direction of the police, there will be given to travellers whose leaving is not judged unsuitable, permits countersigned by the military headquarters."

RED CROSS STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

W. W. PEET ESQ., TREAS., IN A/C WITH THE CONS/PLE
CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED
CROSS SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last account.	Lt.	144.62
Subscriptions.		83.54
Donations.		134.27
Ladies Aux. — Balance returned.		25.70
Relief Fund, thro' Rev. Dr. Stanley White. N.Y.C.	2078.63	
Proceeds of goods sold.		.34
Red Cross Funds, Bal. unused. Smyrna a/c thro' Consul Horton.	251.86	
Robert College Relief Fund, Through Dr. Gates.	1213.59	
British Hospital Fund. Through E. La Fontaine.	644.08	
American National Red Cross.		
Proceeds.	\$10,000 — Lt. 2269.05)	
	5,000 — 1136.36)	
	5,000 — 1136.36)	
	10,000 — 2272.72)	9530.11
	1,000 — 240.38)	
	10,000 — 2475.24)	
	\$41,000 — Lt. 9530.11	Lt. 14106.74
Total	Lt.	14106.74

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses for Red Cross Hosps.	Lt. 8894.29
Robert College Relief Fund	1115.00
Ladies Committee. (Mrs. Morgenthau, Chairman.)	
For Supplies for three Hosps. in Cons/ple.	216.97
Medical Supplies for Hosps. in Cons/ple. (By Dr. Post and others.)	141.81
Expenses, travelling & personal, of Dr. Post.	95.18
Remittances to Magee, Secty. Washington D. C.	83.54
Membership dues.	
1.) Feb. 4th. 1915. \$38.00 (Lt. 8.64)	
2.) June 16th " 255.00 (57.95)	
3.) Oct. 31st. " 74.58 (16.95)	
	\$367.58 Lt. 83.54
British Hospital Fund. (Refund of Deposit)	644.08
Shipping Expenses. (Red Cross Goods from U.S.A.)	194.13
Telegrams.	7.47
Stationery.	2.29
Hamalage.	.23
Beirut Unit. (Travelling Expenses.)	53.58
Balance due American National Red Cross.	2658.17
Total	Lt. 14106.74

Examined with Vouchers and found correct.

M. BOWEN) Signed: W. W. PEET.
CHARLES T. RIGGS) (Signed)
L. R. FOWLE) Auditors. Treasurer.

The subscriptions include one of one hundred dollars, by a patron; two life memberships of twenty-five dollars each, and 125 ordinary memberships. Of the donations, fifty dollars came as proceeds of an entertainment given at Robert College under the auspices of Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau: \$2.20 came from the Tripoli Sunday School; and the rest was mainly in gifts from those who, since they were not American citizens, were ineligible to membership.

The expenditures from the Robert College Relief Fund, administered under the Red Cross Chapter in Constantinople, have been as follows:—

Aintab.	Lt. 200.00
Bitlis.	50.00
Brousa.	50.00
Erzroum.	100.00
Harpout.	200.00
Konia.	100.00
Mardin.	50.00
Marash.	100.00
Ourfa.	190.00
Smyrna.	25.00
Trebizond.	50.00
Total	Lt. 1115.00

The other expenditures, for the maintenance of work in the various hospitals have been as follows:—

Aintab.	Lt. 126.00
British.	971.58
French.	2219.87
Ezroum.	700.00
Harpout.	1443.09
Konia.	1037.88
Mardin.	397.17
Marsovan.	349.10
Mersin.	73.00
Sivas.	597.99
Tashkishla.	878.61
Van.	100.00
Total	Lt. 8894.29

THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

Volume II., No. 4 of the organ of the Christian Associations of Turkey has just appeared, a little late from the press, but very full of valuable reading matter. It is larger than the usual number, having eighty pages besides the index. The articles most interesting from the local standpoint are the address of President Marcellus Bowen, D.D., at the opening of the Pera Y.M.C.A. building, which is entitled "The Things we Stand for;" and Rev. S. Ralph Harlow's account of the Christian Association Conference at Smyrna last summer. But equally worth reading are extracts from the writings of Prof. A.G. Hogg, H. Clay Trumbull, President W.D. Hyde, Rev. W.E. Orchard, D.D., Robert E. Speer, and C.K. Ober, — the last a character-sketch of John R. Mott. Dr. Speer's

paper, on "The Religious Message of the Association," is an address given before the International Convention of Y.M.C.A.'s, and will bear re-reading. Some very helpful paragraphs are also reproduced in this number from "The Imitation of Christ," as a touchstone for the practical inner life of students and others. The department "For Health and Vigor" is interesting and stimulating, with its "honor code for athletes." The local news from the associations, and the literary chat, as well as the world review of Association work, are all valuable. It is a good number to close up with, if close up the *Association Quarterly* must, for a while; and we congratulate the editorial staff on the usefulness of their periodical.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

XX. I. G. BLISS.

The work of the Bible Societies is just as truly missionary work as is that of the so-called Mission Boards or their representatives; and it is eminently fitting to include in this series a sketch of one who was for only a brief period connected with the American Board, but spent most of his energies here as the Agent of the American Bible Society.

Isaac Grout Bliss was a native of Springfield, Mass., born July 5th, 1822; and, like his brother Edwin, studied at Amherst and Andover, graduating from the former in 1844 and from the latter in 1847. He was ordained at West Springfield, and married Miss Eunice Bliss Day, and in June, 1847, they sailed for Turkey as missionaries of the American Board. They were located in Erzroum, which station had been opened but a short time before. The eager enthusiasm of Mr. Bliss for his chosen labors made him oblivious to the dangers of overdoing in an altitude of over 6,000 feet; he entered on his work with an ardor and impetuosity that soon exhausted his strength. His continuous travels in visiting the whole field by their fatigue broke down a naturally fine constitution, and in 1851 he was compelled to return to the United States, and later to resign from his connection with the Board. He became a pastor in Massachusetts, but his heart was in Turkey, and when he was invited to take up the agency of the Bible Society in this country, he felt that he could stand the easier strain of that form of work with residence at sea-level, and accepted, entering on his new field in 1857. Previous to that this position had been held for a couple of years by Mr. Righter, a splendid man whose promise was cut short by an early death. From 1836 to 1843 Rev. S. H. Calhoun had acted in this capacity, and after his transfer to the mission work at Beirut, there had been no regular agent. The arrival of Mr. Bliss gave a new impetus to the whole work of the Bible Society, which had till then not been systematized or organized. With great tact and perseverance he set to work to bring order out of confusion, working in close cooperation and consultation with the missionaries throughout the country, both by correspondence and by visiting them and their regions, to make a study of the needs of each locality, nationality and tribe, and to supply their wants as far

as possible. His field included Egypt, Persia and Greece, as well as this country; and to some extent he visited these outlying districts, though not as much as he felt essential. He secured the services of quite a body of colporteurs, both at the Capital and in all parts of his field, and under his energetic leadership, the circulation increased from 2,500 copies his first year to 56,628 in the 25th year of the agency.

The cramped little office which he at first shared with the treasurer of the American missions was unsuited to the magnitude of the task; and at length in 1866, while on a visit to America to attend the Jubilee of the Bible Society, he urged the Society to put up a building in Constantinople for a purpose similar to that of the Bible House in New York. This the Society felt unwilling to do, but it authorized his raising if possible the needed sum, and in 1867 he returned with the requisite funds, largely raised by himself. The noble edifice, in the heart of Stamboul, which still serves as headquarters for the work of both Bible Society and American Missions, was completed in 1872, and was at the time recognized as the handsomest office building in the city. It is a fitting monument to his memory. For many years it served for the use of the B. & F. B. S. as well; and the printing of millions of pages of Christian literature in many languages has been done within its walls.

Dr. Bliss did much to secure the uniformity of the Turkish versions of the Scriptures as published in the Arabic, Armenian and Greek characters, and he was active in promoting new translations in various tongues.

At the request of the Mission, he also undertook the distribution of all the other missionary books printed in Constantinople, and he soon brought the publication department into a system which it had never had before. This was but one instance of the way in which his efficient cooperation was a help to the other missionaries. "In the church, in the Sunday-school, in the prayer-meeting, in the homes of the people, in their shops, on the steamers, by the way side, everywhere, he was the same earnest, faithful disciple, always about his Master's business, and always bearing with him the Master's spirit. He was a rare man." The people of the land recognized his influence and honored and loved him; and the lives of his missionary associates were made the better through contact with him.

To escape from the rigors of the winter of 1888-1889, Dr. Bliss went to the warmer climate of Egypt; but on February 16, 1889, he passed away at Assiout, in his sixty-seventh year. His widow still lives, in Tarrytown, N.Y. A son, Charles Bliss, M.D., was for some time connected with the medical department of the Syrian Protestant College. Another son, Mr. William G. Bliss, was for quite a while in the office of the American Bible Society in Constantinople.

The gold medal of the Red Crescent has been conferred on the Grand Vizier Said Halim Pasha, General Enver Pasha, Minister of War, Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, and Djemal Pasha, Minister of Marine.

THE ORIENT

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. DECEMBER 29, 1915

EDITORIAL.

Bound volumes of THE ORIENT for the year 1915 will shortly be on sale, at fifty piastres per volume, or two dollars to America, post free. Bound volumes of previous years may be had for half a lira per volume, or \$2.25 abroad, post free. However, a few of the numbers in the years previous to 1913 are entirely lacking, so that the bound volume must be made up without them.

Subscribers who have missed some copies this year, or lack copies to make up their files, will please apply to this office, and their needs will be supplied as far as possible. To any reasonable extent this will be done gratis for our regular subscribers.

Several persons have expressed gratification for the series of brief biographies of early missionaries, which have been given in these columns during the past twenty weeks. The reading of missionary biography is always an inspiration, and we are not surprised that these short statements regarding some of the fathers of mission work in this empire have brought out many facts new to most of our readers, and encouraging to all. It has not been thought necessary to give each time a full bibliography. Most of the facts have been collected from the files of the *Missionary Herald*, the biographies of such men as Hamlin, Schauffler, Goodell and Jessup, the "Journeys of Smith and Dwight in Asia Minor," Secretary Anderson's work on Missions to the Oriental Churches, and other such books, and the unpublished records of the American Board Missions in Turkey. With five or six of the subjects of these sketches, the writer has been personally acquainted to a greater or less degree. But the ground has been only very inadequately covered. There are many heroines, as well as heroes; there might be much said of value and inspiration regarding many others who labored here in those early days. The comprehensive history of the beginnings of missionary work in the Near East has yet to be

written. If the outlines that have been printed in this series are of assistance to a future historian, as well as being of ephemeral usefulness, they will have served a double and happy purpose.

This being our last issue for some time to come, we desire to say again that we are very grateful to all our friends who have taken such sincere and deep interest in maintaining at its most trying moments this paper. In the present financial stringency we have received from more than one subscriber genuine offers of substantial financial help, in order that the paper may be carried on without interruption. While we appreciate most heartily such cooperation and loyalty, it seems best not to take advantage just now of their kind offers but to carry out the decision and suspend our issues for a while. But the kind thought is but one expression of a true loyalty and appreciation of the efforts thus far made, which touches us deeply. No organ of any mission or board with which we are acquainted could be managed without a body of friends back of it; yet we doubt if any has ever had a more kindly and helpful constituency than ours. We feel that we have good reason to believe that when it may seem best to resume publication, our friends will again rally to our support, and that we may look for an ever larger subscription list, of which we trust we may then prove worthy.

We have deeply appreciated the cooperation of the many persons who, with not the slightest remuneration, have so faithfully acted as correspondents for the colleges, stations, and other bodies, some of them for several years each. Our readers have appreciated their contributions; but perhaps the editor has felt more keenly than any one else the amount of time and strength their labor of love involved, and his grateful thanks are extended to all these co-laborers.

Thanks are also due to those friends who have successfully tried to increase the circulation of the paper, by personal recommendation, by sending sample copies, or otherwise. The mailing list has doubled since the present editor assumed charge; and this would not have been so, had it not been for the generous cooperation of many friends.

We are at the end of another calendar year. May the new year bring to each of our friends many blessings. May the God of peace grant us to see the end of this present conflict and the dawn of a peace that shall mean righteousness and justice for all. And above all, may the Kingdom of God be more firmly established on earth, as a result of all the tumult and upheaval of these trying days.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Ambassador Morgenthau.

THE WORK OF CULTURE.

The *Hilal* says:—

"The general impression produced by our brilliant victory in Gallipoli may be summarized in two words: universal admiration! Friend and foe are agreed in declaring that it is one of the most brilliant feats of arms in the present war, and one especially fertile in moral and material consequences. At one bound we have become masters of our own destinies; we have solved forever the Eastern Question. Hereafter no one will dare come to disturb us on this side, well knowing that they will find here a heroic people, ready heroically to defend itself.

"The people who have accomplished this wonder, and who will accomplish still many more, have proved to the world that it was a slander to call them the sick man, that that they are morally and physically in better health than ever, and that under the leadership of men who know their duties, the people know how to do theirs, in an admirable spirit of self-denial. This consciousness of our moral and material power, that we have inspired in the world, is the best guarantee of our future absolute independence."

The *Hilal* goes on to say that it is not enough to have shed blood for the independence of the fatherland; but that now the intellectual leaders must make this victory count for the most, that the nation may advance along every line of moral and intellectual progress. It then continues:—

"We are now inviting in Germans to reorganize our life; this idea has everywhere met with a sympathetic reception; for everywhere the necessity is recognized of such reorganization, and the special value of German cooperation. The great road that has been opened, and into which the people invite us, cannot be traversed by us alone, for the simple reason that we lack experience; we need trained guides to keep us from stumbling. But these guides themselves, to accomplish well their task, need materials; they need to know the ground they are walking on. Only then can they tell us how to walk on it. We, the intellectuals of the country, must furnish them these materials, and put in their hands the needed elements. We must try hard this time to avoid the errors of our predecessors. It is not enough to invite in specialists, as has been done before; they must be shown what it is they are to organize. Till now the specialists we have invited have worked in the dark, so to speak, since they did not find in hand, in our literature or among our intellectual leaders, exact knowledge or clear indications. The country was indeed as unknown to our intellectual men as it was to these specialists.

"I notice with greatest pleasure that a great change is come about among our educated men. Eager a few years ago to know America better than they did Turkey, they are now beginning to recognize that this was not a virtue, but a great mistake! Thus is coming about this movement toward the people, this happy inclination toward studying the country, its institutions, forms and life, its social and economic conditions, its religious state, etc. A multitude of questions of prime importance are on the docket in our press and are

being discussed with zeal. These are good symptoms, especially as they are being developed parallel with the remarkable exhibition of superior qualities by the nation on the battle-field. Only we must zealously and continuously march ahead, resolutely and without tiring. The number must increase of those who are studying the country, and these men must specialize. We shall thus prepare ourselves for this colossal work of national reorganization that awaits us after the war; and we can thus render fruitful the efforts of the German specialists that we are inviting."

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 21st says:—

"Mesopotamian front: At Kout-el-Amara local fighting keeps up at intervals.

"Caucasus front: In the region of Id, at the centre, a hostile force of about a regiment attacked our vanguard position, defended by one company, but was easily stopped.

"Dardanelles front: At Anafarta and Aru Bournou we are busy gathering up all sorts of war materials and military objects that the enemy abandoned in the course of their retreat, but have not yet been able to count them all up. At Aru Bournou among the booty are two heavy-calibre guns, one Schneider field-piece, rifles, ammunition, and especially infantry ammunition and that for rapid-fire guns, a large number of mules, ammunition wagons, tents full of provisions, digging materials and telephone apparatus. The hostile warships opened last evening a hot fire on their various positions and camps, with the hope of destroying the abandoned booty; but they did not succeed in doing so. At Sed-el-Bahr on the right and left wings, nothing important. Only at the centre the enemy kept renewing occasionally their fruitless attacks."

The despatch of the 22nd says:—

"Mesopotamian front: By our artillery fire we sank two hostile motor-boats, and squarely struck a third, causing an explosion on board. Our troops approached the wire entanglements along the whole northern front of the fortified position.

"Caucasus front: We learned that during the attack of two days ago, in the region of Id, the losses of the enemy amounted to 300, among whom were eight officers. Our losses are reckoned at about one third those of the enemy.

"Dardanelles front: At Sed-el-Bahr, an intermittent duel of artillery, bombs and torpedoes. Our Asiatic coast batteries effectively bombarded the landing stages of the enemy at Tekke Bournou and Morto Harbor, sinking two boats at Morto Harbor, and two lighters full of ammunition at the Tekke landing, and struck squarely a hostile ship. In one of the sections evacuated by the enemy we found all sorts of food enough to feed an army corps for whole days, as well as more than a million sacks of sand, about a thousand tents, 1500 blankets, 400 stretchers, 1000 boxes of preserves, 50 barrels of benzine. Besides, in the vicinity of Aghildere, a howitzer, many buried shells, telephone wire 300 kilometres in length, and 180 kilometres of wire for entanglements. T

number of rifles, ammunition, uniforms and various equipments has not yet been ascertained."

The despatch of the 23rd says:—

"Mesopotamian front: No change.

"Caucasus front: In the Milo region we repulsed after a two hours' fight a detachment of the enemy that was trying to approach our advance guards. In the other sections of this front there were insignificant skirmishes.

"Dardanelles front: By the fire of our artillery against five torpedo-boats and a cruiser that tried to get near the Saros islands, the cruiser was hit by a shell and all of them had to withdraw. At Sed-el-Bahr there was a continuous artillery duel yesterday on the right wing. By our gun-fire we destroyed some trenches and mortar positions, and silenced a mortar battery of the enemy, hitting it three times. Our detachments entrusted with investigating found at Anafarta and Aru Bournou among the booty, which has not yet been enumerated, many machines for throwing land torpedoes, a large number of pontoons for making bridges, and Decauville wagons. Yesterday we brought down by our fire in the region of Bir Sebi a hostile aeroplane and took its occupants prisoners, one of whom was found dead."

The despatch of the 24th says:—

"Dardanelles front: Intermittent artillery and infantry fire and bomb-throwing. Our gunners by their fire silenced three hostile batteries, and opened an effective fire against the troops that were busy making intrenchments, and destroyed part of the enemy's trenches. A hostile torpedo-boat two days ago fired ineffectively a few shells at the region of Aru Bournou and retired. Some of our coast batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's landing stages at Tekke Bournou, and also the barracks and small boats in that vicinity, and thus interrupted the movements of the hostile troops; they destroyed two huts and seven loaded boats. The cannon that we captured from the enemy at Anafarta and Aru Bournou number ten, eight of which are heavy pieces, and two field guns. A wireless telegraph station has lately fallen into our hands. We have taken whatever we could use from several boats of the enemy sunk December 21st, and then destroyed the boats."

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"Mesopotamian front: The operations connected with surrounding the enemy's troops who are shut up in Kout el-Amara, are progressing favorably on all sides. The fire of our artillery against the enemy's positions as well as at several warehouses in the town, has produced excellent results.

"Caucasus front: Nothing has taken place save an insignificant exchange of fire.

"Dardanelles front: A hostile cruiser tried yesterday afternoon to get near the Gulf of Saros, but was hit by three shells from our artillery, and had to retire. We also hit with a shell a hostile torpedo-boat, which with a cruiser was cannonading Kiredj Tepe, Beuyük Kemikli and Aru Bournou. We ascertained that important losses were produced by the effect of our gun-fire against the hostile trenches before our left wing at Sed-el-Bahr.

"The hostile aeroplane that we brought down at Bir-el-Sebi will be usable after slight repairs. The uninjured pilot whom we captured is the French Captain, Baron de Sépon. The one who was killed was the English Lieutenant Lintcher."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"The warriors of the Sheikh of the Senoussi are successfully pressing their attack on the English in Egypt. The latter have been driven out of the whole region of "Sive." The column operating along the coast attacked the town of Matrouh, on the coast, 240 kilometres north of Solloum, and in the fight that followed, the English lost 30 killed, among them the commandant of the place. The same column routed the rest of the enemy toward the east. At Solloum and Matrouh, two field guns, a large quantity of ammunition for artillery, 10 automobiles, three of them armed, and much war material, were captured from the foe.

"Dardanelles front: The night before last by our gun-fire we compelled a hostile torpedo-boat to withdraw which had opened fire on the dock at Aru Bournou. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy according to their custom fired furiously both bombs and torpedoes. Our gunners by their effective fire destroyed several hostile mortars and did serious damage in the enemy's first and second line trenches. Our gunners hit four times a hostile cruiser that was bombarding Altchi Tepe and vicinity. Our coast batteries effectively bombarded the Sed-el-Bahr dock, the assembling-place at Morto Harbor, the enemy's trenches near Kereviz Dere, and their reserves west of Eski Hissarlik; they also fired on a battery of mortars, damaging them, and sank two loaded boats at Morto Harbor. Yesterday one of our aeroplanes flew over the Bozdja Mavros Islands, and the enemy's positions at Sed-el-Bahr, making brilliant reconnaissances, and dropping a bomb on a hostile torpedo-boat south of Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"Mesopotamian front: A detachment composed of a certain number of horsemen, two rapid-fire guns, and two protecting monitors, coming from the place called Imam Ali Gharbi, east of Kout-el-Amara, to relieve Kout-el-Amara, was repulsed in the direction of Imam Ali Gharbi.

"Caucasus front: Our columns, going in different directions, compelled some strong hostile reconnoitering columns to flee, after a fight.

"Dardanelles front: Two days ago a cruiser, after firing some shells at the positions abandoned by the enemy, at Anafarta and Aru Bournou, retired. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy sent a furious gunfire and many bombs against our right wing, and threw bombs and torpedoes incessantly and directed their rapid-fire guns against our left. Our gunners in reply silenced the enemy's artillery and destroyed some of their trenches. The day before yesterday the enemy aeroplanes dropped fifteen bombs in the region of Galatakeuy, without doing any damage. The hostile ships that are ashore at Beuyük Kemikli are four in number, aggregating 5,000 tons; another ship has gone ashore at Aru Bournou, from which we have taken all objects and materials it contained."

WORDS VERSUS DEEDS.

The *Hilal* says editorially :—

"The day after the memorable declarations made in the Reichstag, where the German Chancellor announced to the world the determination of Germany and her allies to continue the war till their enemies should beg for peace, and where the Minister of Finance, apostrophizing England in the sinister words of Belshazzar's feast, announced the approaching downfall of British power, the Anglo-French forces were thrown into the sea by our heroic army. There is a literal instance of the collaboration of words with deeds. While our enemies use high-sounding phrases, make vain threats and swear by all the gods that they will secure the victory that is always slipping away from them, we on our part defeat them on all sides without advertising it or wasting words. Listen to the way a sensible and far-seeing man, M. Clémenceau, in an article of Nov. 25th, describes this difference between the two fighting groups :—

"A Servian success that a despatch had unfortunately exaggerated, some fine words of M. Denys Cochin, an important interview with M. Venizelos in the *Echo de Paris*; other declarations by the same statesman as to his attitude in the coming Greek elections, breakfasts, dinners, congratulations to the king, who must laugh, and then nothing at all,—these are the latest results of our Balkan diplomacy at an hour when there is in preparation for us anything but a feast of flowers."

"The Ententists are a bit romantic, they are too imaginative. They are always thinking up great projects; they are constantly conceiving of these as attained in advance, and all seems rosy. But two things are always lacking for the realization of their plans and dreams: the capacity and the means. They would like to crush us everywhere at the same time,—in Belgium, Poland, the Tyrol, the Balkans, the Dardanelles, and Mesopotamia. Yet as they lack the genius to combine all these vast enterprises and the colossal means they require, they become the victims of their own imagination."

"We know today on what vague data they conceived the plan for the Macedonian campaign. On a mere word of Venizelos, they eagerly went in for the salvation of Servia, counting on the help of Greece! After disembarking at Salonica and when actual fighting had begun, they saw that they had not that aid. Besides, they had no right to count on such, for neither Greek government nor the King of the Hellenes had undertaken any such obligation. The Ententists merely imagined the thing, and rushed headlong into this most venturesome enterprise. We know the pitiful outcome of it. But do you suppose they have grown any the wiser? Not the least. Despite the adverse protests, despite the warnings of competent men, they are persisting all the same. To show on what they base their persistence, we give the contents of a leader from the chief French daily, the *Temps*. This paper, to encourage the Macedonian campaign, makes the following calculation: 'The Anglo-French forces now in

Macedonia number 150,000 men; the Servian minister in Paris asserts that the Servians still have 200,000 men, who if properly furnished and organized would represent an important force; Italy is already sending men into Albania, and will probably bring up their number to 50,000 men; Russia on her side has an army of 200,000 men all equipped and ready to march. All this constitutes a force of 600,000 men.' This number charms the *Temps*! It invites the English and French governments to send to the Serbs arms, food, and officers to organize them; it expresses the conviction that these six hundred thousand will suffice to crush the Bulgarians and the Austro-Germans!

"When we read such nonsense in the dailies that have the reputation of being the most weighty among our enemies we feel a desire to congratulate ourselves on having such adversaries. Servians scattered in the mountains, without food or ammunition, dying of hunger; Russians driven out of Poland, trying to cross neutral Roumania; Italians, powerless with their whole army to do anything against merely a part of the Austro-Hungarian armies,—these are to win the laurels of victory for the Anglo-French forces!

"While waiting for the realization of these fine dreams, the Anglo-French troops are in a situation more than dangerous at Salonica, and their other forces are either thrown out into the sea at the Dardanelles or defeated in Mesopotamia. The telegrams are beginning to bring us the impression that our victory at Gallipoli has produced on public opinion among our foes. This impression is consternation, as we can well conceive. The attack at Anafarta and Aru Bournou was undertaken with unusual vigor; the English were there to avenge themselves for their lack of success elsewhere. Those in charge of English affairs were expecting immeasurable political and military consequences from it. But, disillusioned from the day of disembarkation, they kept on in spite of the criticisms of specialists; and this obstinacy has cost England thousands of men, millions of money, and eight months of efforts. Public opinion will certainly be irritated against those who have acted so blindly. Every Englishman understands also very well that this is not merely a defeat, it is rather the fall of England."

"We cannot doubt that the same fate attends the Anglo-French at Salonica; for the Macedonian enterprise has been also managed with as little wisdom as that at the Dardanelles. They are right who predict that the war, begun in the Balkans, will close there also. The blows that the Near East is giving to the Ententists are the crown to their successive defeats administered elsewhere by the Central Powers."

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

11th session, Dec. 23rd. The following bills were passed: 1) an amnesty for all prisoners who had served out two-thirds of their sentences, on the occasion of the recovery of His Majesty from his late indisposition; 2) an amendment

to the law of April 5, 1326, as to reserve officers; 3) compensations to be given to the families of the heroes that have fallen on the battlefield; 4) remittance of the back dues for the year 1327 and preceding years, for the collectors of tithes in the vilayet of Adrianople and the sandjak of Chatalja; 5) an increase in the budget of the ministry of agriculture for the year 1331 for the destruction of locusts; 6) the granting of a monthly salary of Lt. 150 to the commanders of army corps during the extent of the war; 7) the creation at Constantinople of a council of war composed of the division commanders; 8) an increase in the budget of the current year for the ministry of commerce and agriculture for exploiting the sulphur deposits at Ketchi Borlou. After these bills had been passed, the president, Hadji Adil bey, made a speech, eulogizing the Ottoman troops for having driven the enemy from the regions of Anafarta and Aru Bournou, and proposing to send the army a message of congratulations; and this was unanimously voted amid applause.

12th session, Dec. 27th. The bill regarding a loan to be contracted in Germany, up to the limit of Lt. 20,000,000, was referred to the financial commission. A bill to levy a military exemption tax on certain functionaries of state who have been excused from military service during the present mobilization, was referred to another committee. The bill adding a thousand liras to the budget of the ministry of finance in order to give money grants to the families of soldiers that are without support, was passed; also the bill to amend the law of July 19, 1330, relative to the appanage of members of the imperial family. The bill regarding the coining of fractional currency to the value of Lt. 50,000, and to cut in half a certain quantity of five-lira and one-lira notes, was referred to the committee on the budget. The bill regarding the budget of the Department of Public Security was passed. That detailing the police measures to be taken by the Prefecture of the City for the sale of articles of prime necessity, was defeated. The budget of the gendarmerie was adopted.

NOTICE.

Among those who are studying this winter at the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford Theological Seminary are Miss Olive Greene of Smyrna; Miss Katherine Hazeltine, under appointment to the Eastern Turkey Mission; Miss Mary E. Kinney of Adabazar; Mr. Robbins Barstow of Mardin; Mr. John H. Kingsbury of Bardizag; Mr. Henry H. White, under appointment to the Eastern Mission; Mr. Paul E. Nilson of Tarsus, and, last but not least, Rev. George C. Reynolds, M. D., who is studying the Turkish language.

Among recent deaths of prominent persons in America should be chronicled those of Dr. Booker T. Washington, and Dr. E. L. Trudeau of the Saranac Lake Sanitarium.

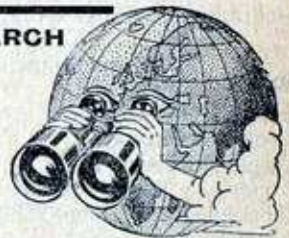
The Turkish comic weekly *Karageuz* has been indefinitely suspended by the military authorities.

President and Mrs. Alexander MacLachlan of the International College, Smyrna, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Rosalind Christine, and Rev. Cass Arthur Reed, of the College faculty. THE ORIENT desires to extend its hearty congratulations on this event.

We regret deeply to hear by telegram the news of the passing away of Dr. H. H. Atkinson at Harpout on Christmas morning, after an illness of eight days. Dr. Atkinson came to Harpout in 1901; he was the son of missionaries of the Board in India, and was born in Ahmednagar; he graduated in 1893 from Iowa College and after teaching for three years, studied medicine at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, taking the degree of M. D. in 1900. He has since been in charge of the hospital at Mezireh, Harpout. He leaves a wife and four children.

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