

# The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 12

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**106 Session** (June 6). Two vizierial letters with reference to establishing factories in Turkey and the treatment of offenders imprisoned in Kosova for other than political crimes were referred to Committees. The Chamber then passed sections 2-14 of the budget of the Ministry of Forests and Mines, 50,000 liras being added for the purchase of scientific instruments, 3,000 liras for the extermination of locusts, and 800 liras, as supplementary to the sum appropriated for the opening of schools. The budget of the Department of Health was passed without changes.

**107 Session** (June 7). After reading the Senate's report on certain amendments the budget of the Customs department was passed. The examination of the budget of the Ministry of Education was then taken up and the first two sections were passed.

**108th Session** (June 8). The 3rd, 4th and part of the 5th sections of the budget of the Ministry of Education were passed and the number on the Board of Education was reduced to five. Mustapha Bey's (Dardanelles) report on the elections in his district, after long discussion, was accepted.

**109th Session** (June 9). The amendments suggested by the Senate in Taxes in Arrears Bill were accepted. The 5th-15th sections of the Educational budget were accepted. In the 5th an addition of 6160 liras was made, in the 7th 5240 liras. It was voted to divide the *Milkieh* School into three departments domestic, foreign, and financial for training of officials for government service. In the 7th section 3600 liras were added for the improvement of the Medical School in Damascus. Several other small sums were added to the budget.

**110th Session** (June 11). The budget of the Ministry of Education was passed *in toto*, the following sums being added to the appropriations already made for the Observatory, the government printing establishment, and the building of schools, 1000 liras, 4000 liras, and 12,000 liras respectively. Dr. Riza Tewfik (Adrianople), who, because of his resignation from the Committee of Union and Progress had received a severe reprimand from Adrianople and who after presenting his resignation as deputy, had consented to remain to the end of the Parliamentary sitting, had received another still more severe reprimand from Adrianople which he read and requested that it be published in the *Takvim-i Vaka'i* (the official organ of the Government) as an example of ignorance and the basest ingratitude. In pathetic language he declared that he resigned as deputy once for all, having conscientiously tried to do his whole duty. The Chamber positively refused to accept his resignation. The budget of the Ministry of Agriculture was passed *in toto*.

**111th Session** (June 12). The budget of the Department of Public Safety, 11,407 liras, was voted, also the first section of the Department of Pensions which pertains to dismissed officials and calls for 34,260 liras. The second section dealing with civil pensions and calling for 734,550 liras was also voted. The criticism was made that pensions ought not to be paid to those leaders under the old regime whose salaries were cut off by the decree of the Military Tribunal but were paid again by order of the Grand Vizier. The leader of the Committee of Union and Progress replied that those who had been dismissed by the Military Tribunal ought not to receive pensions, but those dismissed by the Executive were entitled to receive them. The third section of the Pensions budget was returned to the Committee for changes, and the fourth section dealing with military pensions was passed without change.

**112th Session** (June 13). The Grand Vizier replied to the question asked the previous day by saying that the leading officials of the old regime were dismissed for reasons of public safety and not after trial and they would not be employed again so long as military law is in force. Therefore they were not to be considered as under punishment until a trial has taken place, and to deprive them of pensions would be to punish them untried. The section of the budget dealing with the pensions for the clergy was passed. It was announced that Riza Bey (Shodra) had been obliged to leave on account of the sudden deaths of two of his children. It was voted to express to him the sympathy of his fellow Deputies. The report on the saltpetre works at Konia was referred to the Committee on Domestic affairs. The budget of the Ministry of Public Works was taken up and the first three sections were voted, 44,508 liras for salaries, 3750 liras expenses, and 8912 for miscellaneous items.

## THE CLOSING DAY OF PARLIAMENT.

On June 21st the Ottoman Parliament closed its second sitting. Fair minded observers of the events of the past seven and a half months, and of the spirit and work of the representative assembly of the Empire are ready to admit that the Ottoman people are open to congratulation on this occasion. Whether all the sanguine hopes of Turkey's best friends have been fulfilled, or not, is a question which may be wisely deferred for a time, while emphasis is laid on the fact that both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government have met the situations confronting them with wisdom and praise-worthy restraint. It is only necessary to recall the embittered state of feeling in the country following the massacre in Adana and the mutiny in Constantinople, the untried strength of



of the reform party, the disordered state of finances, the Albanian rising, and the Cretan crisis in order to understand the satisfaction and gratitude expressed by His Majesty the Sultan to the Nation's Deputies and to feel a sympathetic response to the words of the Grand Vizier and of the President of the Chamber at this closing session.

Hakki Pasha reviewed the work of the Ministry during his six month's tenure of office as Grand Vizier. He drew special attention to the amicable relations which had been sustained with Foreign Powers and outlined the satisfactory progress of the Cretan question toward solution. The Grand Vizier's speech was warmly applauded.

Evidently the Chamber was in no mood to listen to any notes that would jar on the harmony and goodwill of the day so that when Lutfi Bey, the leader of the Opposition, rose to speak, his words were drowned in a chorus of slamming desk covers. The opposition leader's persistence and this tempest of noise necessitated a brief recess after which Ahmed Riza Bey, the President of the Chamber, made his closing address. He said that the result of their labors was small as compared with the needs of the nation, but reminded his auditors that the process of making laws is necessarily slow and that the burning of the Cheraghan Palace, together with the records and papers of Parliament, had caused a serious break in their work. In spite of this, however, considerable had been accomplished. During the present sitting the Government had forwarded 114 bills to Parliament, 41 more than last year, and of these 65 bills had been passed. Aside from these, 18 bills and reports were ready for discussion. Ahmed Riza Bey laid special emphasis on the importance and excellence of the work of the Committees. During the 140 sessions of the first sitting 53 bills were passed, and during the 124 sessions of present sitting 65 bills had been passed. Two years ago the nation knew nothing about its finances, its revenues and expenditures, or even the salaries of its officials. It had been the arduous task of the Finance Committee and of the Chamber to correct this evil and prepare the Budget. Parliament had worked in harmony with the Government and in all questions involving the common interests of the country party differences had been sunk. One sentence from the President's speech is worth quoting. "I am proud and happy to say that while during the discussions hot words were exchanged under the stress of patriotic feeling, not a single word of abuse was spoken against any religion or race in the Empire. The nation understands that the period of discord and enmity has gone by and that day by day the number of those who give heed to foreign or native agitators diminishes. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the way in which the spirit of unity among Ottomans is increasing."

Then Ahmed Riza Bey spoke of the heavy burdens of the Government and of the need of supporting it in every way possible. At the same time he explained the soundness of that principle in government by which no force is allowed to spread itself unchecked. One must counterbalance the other and serve to keep the political equilibrium of the country. In closing his address Ahmed Riza Bey spoke of the position

that the Ottoman Parliament is securing for its itself among the Representative assemblies of the world and mentioned the fact that a group of their own members had been chosen to represent the Chamber at the International Arbitration Conference which is to take place in Brussels at the end of August.

After the reading of the Imperial Rescript by the Grand Vizier a prayer was offered by *Ulema* Ahmed Mahir Effendi and Parliament adjourned till next November.

### THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE.

On Thursday a letter was read from Mr. Roosevelt, who though an official delegate to the Conference, was unable to be present. His letter shows a masterly grasp of the mighty work to be done by a living and united Christianity. The object of the Conference he thinks "is to confer as to what common action may be taken in order to make their common Christianity not only known to, but a vital force among, the two thirds of the human race to whom as yet it is hardly a name."

The report on "The Church in the Mission Field" was presented by the Chairman, Dr. Campbell Gibson. The first practical question taken up was what should be the relation of the Mission Boards to the Churches in the fields? In the past the indigenous churches had been left without the training and responsibility necessary for a self-acting Church. Dr. A. J. Brown vigorously condemned this policy: many other speakers emphasized the same point. "Upon the indigenous church rests the final work of winning the world." But the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gore warned the Conference of the danger of trusting the future of Christianity to the indigenous churches in the East. Bishop Gore was one of the striking figures of the Conference, an uncompromising Churchman and a hard fighter, yet, for his zeal and fearlessness, welcomed as a leader in the great cause of declaring Christ to the world. While fostering the independence of the indigenous Churches the Western Church should define the essentials or really Catholic features of the Church. Continuous life depended on continuous principles and these were in danger of being lost. It was the duty of the Church to define and safeguard these. The Conference was continually impressed by the presence of men speaking from the same platform who, ecclesiastically and doctrinally, were far apart, as for instance when Bishop Robinson followed Bishop Gore. But when the vast assembly was hushed in silent prayer these differences seemed "as dust in the balance."

In the afternoon one of the practical questions discussed was the training of the native Ministry. "The native Ministry must have the broadest possible conception of Christianity," said Dr. Jones, "wholly separated from Western denominationalism." Bishop Brent: "Take care to select the best men and then give the best training. A man gets the best education in the country and among the people with whom his life is spent."

Referring to the section on polygamy in the report, Prof. Marais of South Africa took the severer view that a man must



put away all his wives but one before he should be baptised. He argued for the complete removal of this "deadly foe to pure family life."

Lord William Cecil, another picturesque figure, in an intensely earnest address demonstrated that the answer to every question was education. "An ignorant Church is a slave to others." To be capable the native Ministry must be educated and trained to think. Thus would the indigenous Church depend on itself and work out its own salvation.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### The Capital.

In a few days the case of Midhat Pasha, put to death over 30 years ago by order of Abdul Hamid, is to be retried in the Courts. His son, Ali Haidar Midhat Bey, having secured this legal privilege of retrial will undertake to remove the stain of regicide from his father's name. Among the hundreds of witnesses to be called are the Heir Apparent, Prince Yousouf Izzedine and Ahmed Djelaledine Pacha, who will make important revelations with reference to the suicide of Abdul Aziz and the plots against Midhat Pasha, the framer of the Constitution.

In view of the spread of cholera from Bakou to Odessa, causing an average of 300 deaths a day, the Municipality has undertaken to guard against this and other diseases by issuing to the public detailed precautions with reference to keeping the streets and houses clean.

His Majesty, the Sultan, has purchased a piece of ground in Eyub for the erection of a preparatory and intermediate school. To the 3000 liras paid for the lot he has added 6000 liras for the building.

On the day after the closing of Parliament the Com. of Union and Progress held an important meeting in the building. Special Committees were hard at work during the day and the Treasurer's office was besieged by Deputies who were being paid their salaries and travelling expenses.

On June 30 the Council of Ministers was occupied with the following matters, the forming of a mixed Commission for determining the Turco-Montenegrin frontier; school supervisors; the application of regulations adopted for the provincial and district school boards; the expense of providing water for Butros and Nidgé; and the repair of the dome of Aiya Sophia.

On Saturday Prince Yousouf Izzedine visited the exposition of paintings at the Petits Champs, organized for the benefit of the Red Crescent, and purchased 380 liras' worth of pictures.

## THE PROVINCES.

The local press publishes as authoritative the report that during August the reserves in Albania will be dismissed and the Oriental Railway has already been asked to arrange for their transport.

Nazim Pasha, Vali of Bagdad, reports to the Ministry of war that the reorganization of the 6th Army Corps is being carried forward expeditiously and that the Officers are working with great enthusiasm and earnestness.

The long standing question of the status of certain Orthodox Churches in Macedonia has come to a head at last by a vote of Parliament which places all these Churches under the authority of the Bulgarian Exarch, thus removing from the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarchate those churches which have hitherto been under its control. The Government has taken this action, presumably on just grounds, in order to put an end to a pernicious agitation in Macedonia and the evils arising from a continuous struggle between the representatives of two nationalities, whose "home bases" are in two adjoining foreign countries. The Greek Patriarch and Synod, however, do not take this view and are very much stirred up over what they claim is rank injustice. The Patriarch went to the Palace to request His Majesty to veto the bill passed by Parliament, but the interview sought was not granted.

The Patriarch, the Synod and the officials at Fener threaten to resign in a body.

In Kerasoun, on the Black Sea, the widow of Moustapha Kapdan and 15 other Moslem women have expressed the wish to serve as volunteers by mending clothes, cooking food, and acting as nurses for the Volunteers.

The Correspondent of the *Tanin* writes from Adana in an optimistic vein in regard to the relations now existing between the Christians and Moslems. He attributes this favorable state of affairs to the fidelity and the impartiality of the new government. But he calls attention to a social evil that is working sad havoc, economically and morally, namely that of gambling. He says, in clubs, in khans, in hostels, in the back rooms of shops, every night, the livings of families are thrown away.

He reports also that the work on the Bagdad Railway Line is being pushed with great energy.

## PERSONALS.

Rev. James, L. Fowle, Mrs. Fowle, and their son Wilson have arrived in the city from their home in Talas and will spend the summer in Proti.

A very sad accident in the family of Mr. Favre will prevent his being present at the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission. His nephew and godson was drowned at a watering-place a few days ago. He was thirty-three years old, a man of great promise, and leaves a young widow, whose brave Christian spirit is helping to sustain the whole family in its terrible loss. The sympathy of his many friends in Turkey will go out to Mr. Favre, and the members of his family.

Mr. Peet and Mr. Scheibel left London Wednesday night and reached Constantinople early Sunday morning. Mr. Scheibel is to take Mr. Carson's place as Mr. Peet's assistant in the Treasurer's Office.

Mr. Howard D. Chandler, who has given two years of service to the Gedik Pasha School, left on Monday evening for England where he will meet his parents and spend the summer. In the fall he will go to help Dr. Christie in St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus. Mr. Chandler has made many friends during his stay in Constantinople. Their good wishes will follow him to his new field of labor.



## THE A. B. C. F. M. MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

EDITED BY REV. GEORGE F. HERRICK, D.D.

The effort to present within reasonable limits a correct and intelligible view of the work of the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., in Turkey has required a condensation of the material in hand so great as to leave, we fear, a desiccated residuum of facts.

We present the statistics in a separate table, the list of missionaries also. Our aim has been to give such facts, gleaned from the several Station Reports, as will best show how the work, in its several Departments, has developed, and what are its present conditions.

It will be observed by a glance at the statistical table that there has been a phenomenal growth of the work in recent years in the Department of education. The reports of the Stations show the same concerning medical work. The great advance in the latter line of service has taken place within the last decade.

It should also be remarked that one sort of work, which does not constitute a regular Department, namely that of Relief, has at times, as in 1895 and 96 and again in 1909, occupied large portions of the missionary force in the distribution of vast funds not included at all in the appropriation of the Board.

The four Missions in Turkey, the European, the Western, the Central and the Eastern have, respectively five, six, three and five stations, nineteen in all, while American Missionaries reside at eight other points within the station fields. Twenty seven central and strategic places are occupied by missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. all over the Ottoman Empire, except Syria, Arabia and Egypt.

It has seemed more convenient to mention the several Stations in each Mission in geographical rather than in alphabetical order.

A few words in regard to the great variety in the manner in which the work has developed in different parts of the country, before referring to the Stations in order, may not be amiss.

While at Constantinople two great Colleges have grown up within or in close connection with the missionary work; and while, for more than half a century, the Publication work for the whole country, with its large yearly output of christian literature in three languages, has been at the Capital, yet the evangelical churches and the Protestant Community of Constantinople have been relatively small. In Smyrna, till the strength of the Station was given to education, about a quarter of a century ago, the missionary work had little grip upon that strongly self-assertive and enterprising population.

In the Caesarea field the development of evangelistic work into two score out stations was found to be too expans-

ive. *Intensive* growth demanded some limitation of the *extensive*. In Sivas, though a church was formed in 1851, the slow evangelical growth was but partially *in evidence* for fifty years. In 1901 that church was reorganized on a self-supporting basis and growth has since that time been rapid. Though the church has lost 75 members by emigration, it now has 130 resident members. But the above statement taken by itself would be misleading. During that long period, first Sunday School instruction, and then schools, high and low, were effectively doing the work of necessary education, and, as the statistical tables show, the evangelical work has taken strong hold in that part of the country.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

This Station now includes what for many years constituted the three Stations of Constantinople, Brusa and Nicomedia. It has a population of about 4,000,000 souls 2,500,000 Moslems, 1,000,000 Greeks and 500,000 Armenians (approximately) It has always been, through the Press, through Schools, through evangelistic initiative, and as the business center both of the Turkey Missions and of the Evangelical Protestant civil Community, the fountain head of Evangelical Christianity in the Ottoman Empire.

Yet our report of progress in the year covered by the last Station report is not one which challenges special congratulation. It is for us to take a very humble place in view of the fact that the progress has not been greater. The points occupied by churches, schools and the press are many. The variety of work in hand is great, and the results are every where such as to furnish a firm basis for wider expansion and larger results in the near future.

Our mention of salient features of the work of the Station in its several localities and departments must be exceedingly brief.

### THE CHURCHES.

A glance at the statistical table shows life, but too slow growth.

In Constantinople itself each of the churches has, for the current year, assumed a larger burden of pecuniary responsibility than heretofore, and, from the middle of this year the youngest of the three churches undertakes aggressive evangelistic work in the city, which the new regime of government has made possible, an enterprise which is full of promise for the spiritual growth of the church itself. In the Nicomedia portion of the field, the zeal and harmony of the church of Adabazar is a source of constant joy to us all.



## EDUCATIONAL WORK.

It is in the department of education, in its various stages, that evidences of solid and even rapid progress are witnessed in every part of the Constantinople station field.

Missionaries have every right to rejoice in the signal prosperity of both the colleges at the Capital, though both are now conducted on a basis entirely independent of the Mission and the Board.

The preparatory Department of the College for Girls is to be removed to the new locality at Arnaoutkeuy next Sept, and the College proper will D. v. follow next-year. There are nearly 200 pupils in the College: and each of the Colleges enrolls some two score Turks among its pupils.

The School at Gedik Pasha, under the care of the ladies of the W. B. M. and W. B. I. is over full with the accession of 99 Turkish pupils in addition to about the usual number of both Armenians and Greeks. Both the Girls College and the school at Gedik Pasha have reached out their hands to the people outside their own bounds, by having courses of lectures given by Turkish professional gentlemen, in Turkish, to large audiences of Turks, of Turkish women often. The subjects of these lectures have been literary, scientific and hygienic.

The Statistical Table shows a year of prosperity at Adabazar, at Bardezag and at Brusa, in the High schools at those centres. At Brusa, the weakened teaching force has rendered it difficult to maintain the high standard aimed at.

Education, better education, Western education, is the cry of the leaders of the Constitutional regime. The Turks have but one High School for girls, and they acknowledge that its graduates will not go as teachers into the interior of the country. The Department of Public Instruction now proposes to establish at Constantinople a High School for Turkish poor girls from the Interior, pledged to return, on graduation, as teachers, to their native cities.

Liberal Turks look with very friendly eyes upon the educational work done by American Missionaries. And just now there is no way in which we can do so much that will be both acceptable and useful to Mohammedans as in offering to them the privileges of our Schools, and of christian literature through the Press.

## EXTRACTS FROM SMYRNA STATION REPORT.

Burning political questions, followed by a craze for emigration have made men unresponsive to the call of spiritual verities. Yet the efforts of Rev. Kavme Ablahadian have not been without fruit with four of the churches of our field. His emphasis on the need of harmony, humility and unity among church members is just what we have long wanted.

The Collegiate Institute for Girls has celebrated the twenty-fifth year of service of its Principal, Miss Macallum. The School has 247 pupils, including nine in the Training class for teachers. The School is in very cramped quarters, and its removal to an entirely new site is imperative. But less than one

third of the \$40,000 necessary for this purpose is as yet in sight.

The benevolent activity of the Society of Kings Daughters in the School has resulted in raising and disbursing over 133 liras. The Christian Endeavor Society has had a very prosperous year.

One of the interests of the International College this year has been to find room for that expansion required by the growth of the institution. The pupils have numbered 322, a majority in College grades. The College rejoices in the gift of \$25,000 from the estate of Mr. John S. Kennedy. The British Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Brett, has done the College a valuable service through instruction in vocal music. The Y. M. C. A. and White Cross societies have grown in popularity and have done much to elevate the religious tone of the pupils.

Of the work in the Out Stations, the most important and inspiring portion is found in Afion Kara Hissar. The church is growing in numbers, about ten added each year, and in spiritual power and influence in the city. Many of the most enterprising Gregorians regularly attend the Sunday morning service. The audience averages 200. There is marked zeal in Bible study, which is in evidence every day in the shops, and homes.

The opportunities of the School in Kara Hissar are very unusual. It is a city of 40,000, with 7000 Christians, and yet has scarcely any good schools. The schools of the Protestants have 180 pupils, more girls than boys, and the quarters have become far too narrow for so many.

## THE TREBIZOND MISSION FIELD.

This field has a population of 800,000 Turks, 120,000 Greeks and 32,000 Armenians. The city is an important centre. The spiritual or educational development of the work there has not kept pace with that of many other places. Ordoo, its principal out station, has far outstripped Trebizond in both respects, having two large churches with experienced pastors and four schools, for the Armenians and Greeks of that coast city. The two other out stations are the mountain villages of Semen and Bey Alan. The work of the Station reaches over into Russian territory, though no out station has been established there.

There are 460 church members in this station field with 600 children under instruction.

Dr. and Mrs. Crawford hold on bravely alone at this Station, but call loudly for a reinforcement of the missionary force.

## MARSOVAN STATION.

The number of missionaries resident at Marsovan is larger than is found in any other city in the Empire, Constantinople not excepted. This fact is justified by the amount and variety of work at that centre, and it is one evidence of the surprising changes that take place in our work, as years pass, to observe that 50 years ago Marsovan was an out-station of



Yozgat. The Marsovan church is now without a pastor, but harmony exists among its members, and both in the Y. M. C. A. and in the church missionary society there is activity which results in aid rendered to the feebler communities of the field and in other christian work. Two schools, one for Gypsies, are sustained in the city, besides the regular community schools, students of the College aiding in these enterprises.

Progress is reported in all the outstations, in differing degrees. There are churches at seven of these and in all, self reliance, an acceptance of responsibility and initiative are in evidence. The noble example of Ala Cham has had its effect in other places, notably, of late, in Vezir Keopreu.

The Girls Boarding School has had a very prosperous year, and rejoices in the prospect of beginning the next School year in the occupancy of its new building by the higher classes, and in the establishment of a department for deaf mutes with a teacher trained in the Clark Institute at Northampton Mass. This new departure is to be called the "Martha A. King Memorial School for the Deaf."

One of the best things reported from Anatolia College is the cutting off from membership at the end of last year of 38 undesirable pupils. The result has been no diminution in the number of pupils this year, and it has raised the character of the membership very perceptibly. The area from which the pupils of the College come has extended into Southern Russia. There are now thirty pupils from that region, probably 50 next Sept. Two new buildings are in process of erection, one, the Library building to be called Alumni Library. The growth of the College requires at least two other Buildings. The College rejoices in the receipt of the Kennedy legacy of \$ 50,000. The work of the Industrial Dept. is extending by the manufacture of cement tiles and by the building of a flour mill for the use of the 600 residents of the mission compound.

The graduating class the current year numbers 25.

The Anatolia Hospital records phenomenal growth. It now has two American physicians, two foreign trained nurses, three native trained nurses, four other female and three male nurses, a graduate pharmacist with three assistants, and fifteen other servants. The in patients of the year have been 756, out patients 3,595. A site has been procured on which to erect new and suitable hospital buildings, in place of those hitherto occupied on the College grounds.

In the Theological Seminary of the Mission, there has been a class of ten members on the new basis adopted last year. The uniting of certain College studies with those of the Seminary renders it possible for young men to complete the seven College and Seminary years in six years. This plan seems to have acquired a certain popularity with some of our ablest young men.

#### SIVAS STATION

This Station reports 4 churches with 5 branch churches, 392 members. The average Sunday attendance is 1200 and S. S. attendance 1300.

The year from May 1909 to May 1910 has been full of

tokens of the presence and blessing of God. Poverty and fear swept the land in Apr. 1909. We are thankful to God that we were able to meet this emergency by an unusual amount of touring, 161 days.

We found many men drifting into infidelity under the pressure of sorrow, loss, and fear; and it was an unspeakable satisfaction to be able to preach Christ to these broken-hearted and imperilled souls; to bring to them the consolations of faith and hope in God.

In the department of education Sivas reports 1400 pupils, of whom 115 are in the Normal School and 79 in the Girls High School, boys in Common Schools in Sivas 225 and Girls 439, the rest in out stations.

The Schools in out stations are taught by Normal School graduates, and a uniform course of study is adopted. A High School graduate as teacher has a unique position of influence in a village. If he has christian character, tact and initiative, he establishes a Sunday School and is a leader in all good things.

Applications for teachers come to us, more than we can supply, from School Committees, Priests, and Bishops. There never was a time when we received so many such calls as now. Men feel the need, under the new constitutional regime, of educated leaders. We have graduated 155 from our Normal School and three fourths of the number have become teachers.

The growth of the work of education for girls, since one young Armenian woman in 1864 gathered 10 little girls to instruct, reminds us of our Lord's parable of the mustard seed. Now our girl pupils outnumber the boys. The zeal and friendly rivalry of our Gregorian friends in this work is a joy.

The Orphanage work, largely of our Swiss friends under the leadership of Mr. Leopold Favre and the superintendence of Misses Stucky, Zenger and Linder, has been of untold value. It has continued for 13 years and 600 children have been trained and sent out, also 300 from orphanages under our care. There remains still a Swiss orphanage with 63 girls.

Industrial work both in the High Schools and Orphanages and also by the Y. M. C. A., in aid to women and girls, has been largely and successfully developed and with moral as well as material good results.

The Hospital work began with 4 beds in a hired house. It has rapidly grown into a well equipped hospital of 20 beds with government recognition. The number of patients this year is 1916. Patronage of the hospital is by all classes, all races, all faiths.

It is a pleasure to connect this work with the life and service of Dr. H. S. West, for 17 years the one able physician and surgeon in all this region.

#### CESAREA STATION,

Reported by the Station itself in the following abstract.

During the early centuries of the Christian era Cesarea was one of the greatest Christian centers in Asia Minor. Here Greek and Armenian met, and from here the Armenian church received its greatest impetus. To the present day Greek and Armenian meet in Cesarea, but much of the old prestige has departed.



The American Mission would once again make Cesarea a center from which shall radiate a power for righteousness extending to every corner of its great territory. The Station is responsible for over a million people living in an area of some forty thousand square miles, and at first sight it seems utterly impossible for a handful of men and women to work such an extent of territory. It certainly could not be done with any success without the modern, yet old as Christ, method of education.

The main center of work is at the suburb, Talas, where the High Schools for Boys and Girls, the Hospital, and the Kindergarten Training classes are established.

In the Talas schools there are 261 pupils; and in the Hospital room for 40 beds.

In the thirty outstations there are 1299 Protestant Church members, 2083 school children and 78 native workers. This out-station work is very largely self supporting, 1513 Lt. (\$6657.20) or over half of the total annual expenses being contributed by the people.

In the city of Cesarea a most interesting work for Mohammedans is being carried on somewhat along Y. M. C. A. lines. Gymnasium, reading room, and lectures attract large numbers and it is expected that the "Club," as it is called, will help to break down prejudice against foreigners and against Christianity, and that it will help to commend the latter to Moslems.

While the above mentioned lines of work are encouraging, they are as nothing compared to what might be done in this great field. A score or more of Christian clubs might be organized in as many towns and villages. As yet purely Moslem villages have not been touched by the Station, and the club idea seems to offer the easiest way of approach.

To the South East of Talas, there is a large population of Kurds and Avshars, who, though Mohammedans, might, if handled with tact, welcome a missionary.

For all this work as well as for the further development of the existing institutions at Talas, large sums of money will be needed for years to come.

So far, what has been accomplished is valuable mainly in showing what might be done with ample money and an adequate missionary force. The means at hand are but a drop in the bucket compared with what should be available if Christian civilization is to dominate Turkey within any reasonable time.

H. K. W.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION FOR THE THREE TURKEY MISSIONS.

Since the proclamation of constitutional government, the cost of our periodical work has largely increased, and has absorbed all our resources. What has been done in the issue of books during the year now past is confined to the issue of a pocket edition of the Armenian Hymn book which was last year issued with Tunes.

With small grants from the Tract Societies and with monies received in answer to personal appeals, two small books and five tracts have been issued in Osmanly Turkish, and the Turkish Hymn book is now in press in Osmanly.

A book is in course of preparation on the Unique Person, Teachings, Works and Claims of Jesus Christ.

One important book manuscript in each of the three languages we use awaits the possibility of issue.

Also our English-Turkish Dictionary is out of print. We are under obligation to the donor of the fund on which these Redhouse Lexicons were prepared and issued to keep the public supplied with them. Would that in this Department, our resources were commensurate with our opportunities.

### STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

We have desired to present at one glance, a few figures, which reveal the progress of the missionary work in Turkey, and have undertaken to set down the results of work at three dates a quarter of a century apart, viz in 1859, in 1884 and in 1909. As the work has expanded, and new departments of work have been added, the details given in the Board's statistical tables have greatly multiplied, so much so that it has proved impossible to assimilate the reports of the years mentioned. Moreover, the most important facts which show the growth of the work are not capable of expression in figures at all. The beneficent influence which the missionaries personally and through the institutions conducted by them exert upon the social, intellectual and religious life of all races and all classes of the people among whom they live must be read between the lines of this statement. There is more between than on the lines.

In 1859 there were in Turkey 85 missionaries, men and women. Of these, four, viz Misses Maria and Sarah West, Miss Proctor and Miss Tracy (afterwards Mrs. Hamlin) were single women. The rest were nearly all ordained men, and their wives, about an equal number of each.

There were 25 churches with 892 members. Schools were all eleemosynary. There were 78 young men in so-called Theological schools and there was one Girls boarding school with 22 pupils. There were 1209 pupils, of whom 370 were girls, in free common schools. All native laborers numbered 152. No hospital had been established and native contributions were practically nil.

The report of the Publication Department of the year 1859 is remarkable. Nearly 19,000,000 pages of books and tracts were issued, while receipts from book sales and either expense or income from the little periodical were negligible quantities. The Board grant for Publication was a little less than it is now, but the grant of the American Tract Society was \$ 3000.

Before the year 1884 the reorganization of schools on other than an eleemosynary basis had taken place, and the number of churches that had become self supporting had increased. But native contributions for church and school were not yet classified and reported. The report given for 1884 is by missions, not by stations, and the same is true of the figures for 1909 except as statistical statements accompany the Station Report.



## STATISTICS FOR 1884.

## Western Turkey Mission

Missionaries Men	Missionaries Women	Native Laborers	Churches	Members	Colleges & High Schools	Pupils	Other Schools	Pupils
21	44	239	30	1966	15	769	121	4376

## European Turkey and Bulgaria

12	17	20	6	347	3	161	10	387
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## Central Turkey Mission

8	17	116	33	3184	7	231	70	2940
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## Eastern Turkey Mission

14	24	208	36	2217	20	534	142	4352
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## Totals in the four Missions

55	102	583	105	7714	45	1695	343	12055
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## STATISTICS FOR 1909.

## Western Turkey

24	52	407	43	4630	18	2026	140	5867
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## European Turkey

13	18	114	19	1451	7	340	24	504
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## Central Turkey

8	26	301	38	6538	17	1159	65	4058
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## Eastern Turkey

15	30	337	44	3036	14	1043	141	6962
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## Totals in the four Missions

60	126	1159	144	15625	56	4568	370	17391
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The totals of adherents is 54,008

The average attendants at Sunday services about 40,000

" " " Sunday Schools about 35,000

Native contributions for all forms of expenses including board of pupils in Schools and Colleges in 1909.

Western Turkey	\$ 81,007
European " "	" 5,808
Central " "	" 26,385
Eastern " "	" 18,042
	\$ 131,242.00

N. B. Hospitals are reported by the several Stations.

## EUROPEAN TURKEY AND BULGARIA MISSION

## SAMOKOV STATION

This station includes Sofia, the Capital of Bulgaria, where Dr. Clarke, who came out in 1859 resides with his daughter. She conducts a kindergarten of 74 pupils and Dr. Clarke's most notable work is an aggressive campaign in

behalf of temperance in which he has circulated a vast volume of tracts and leaflets all over the country.

The churches of the Samokov field number 3 with 10 other places for regular preaching, church members 256.

## THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT SAMOKOV.

The scientific course of study is now the same as the national course, which is similar to the German and French systems of middle class schools, and consists of seven years, taking boys of 12 years of age and upwards. Improvements have also been made in the teaching force and in the most necessary school apparatus and equipment. A chief inspector from the Ministry of Education recently expressed himself favorably impressed by the general work and condition of the school, and gave the assurance that it is making decided progress towards the attainment of one of its objects, viz:— recognition by the government as a middle class school with the same rights for its graduates and scholars as students in the national schools enjoy.

In this, its jubilee year, The Collegiate and Theological Institute has students in all the seven scientific classes, but none in the theological class, and has enrolled 86 pupils, who come from all parts of Bulgaria and from northern and central Macedonia. Its faculty consists of three missionaries and ten natives.

The school, during the fifty years of its work, has given instruction to over 800 different pupils. Since 1881, it has graduated 82 from the scientific course, and 34 from the theological. With very few exceptions all the preachers in the European Turkey Mission have received at least a part of their training in the Institute, and several of the preachers of the Methodist Mission have been connected with it.

This Institute is the only advanced school for boys and young men maintained by the European Turkey Mission, and, with the exception of the Industrial and Agricultural Institute of Salonica, is practically the only *evangelical* school for boys in all the field of the Mission. There is crying need in Bulgaria today of a strong, well equipped, up-to-date religious instruction which is so woefully lacking in the country, and the lack of which is beginning to be so keenly felt.

L. F. OSTRANDER.

Director.

## THE GIRLS SCHOOL AT SAMOKOV

The Girls Boarding School, now in its forty-seventh year, has enrolled for the school year 1909-10, ninety-nine students, fifty-eight of whom have been boarders and forty-one day pupils, also 20 in kindergarten.

The income of the school from tuition for the year will be about \$ 3660.00.

The curriculum of the school is very nearly identical with that of the national pedagogical gymnasia for girls, a course modelled closely on the German gymnasia courses.

Letters, which the school is constantly receiving from



parents, both Pravo-Slav and Protestants, as well as from others, are urging us to enlarge our accommodations so that many more girls may come under the influence of the school. Many of these same letters, as well as conversations with intelligent Bulgarians convince us that people, generally, want us to take an advance step educationally, so that our school can rank with the best of the national schools.

The shocking moral, or rather immoral conditions in the public schools, where atheism and its attendant vices are rampant, are turning the eyes of the country especially to our Protestant schools. The almost fifty years of steady, persistent, earnest Christian work of these schools, has borne fruit, to which many people, even those who are not in sympathy with our religious ideas, are constantly paying high tribute. These fifty years have broken down in large measure, the high, strong walls of prejudice, which have interfered so much with our work in the past, and now people are actually turning to us, and asking us to help save the youth of the country.

Was there over a grander missionary opportunity?

INEZ L. ABBOTT,  
*Principal.*

#### A GLANCE AT OTHER STATIONS

In the Philippopolis field there are 8 churches with 451 members, average church attendance 1,333. There are 18 out stations with 17 places of regular Sunday service and 21 native laborers, native contributions last year nearly \$3000.

In the lack of any new report the above statement alone is given.

The Station of Salonica has 7 churches with 632 members, four missionaries and 39 native laborers, 25 out stations, average congregations 1129. No new report received from this field for this issue.

A new report from Monastir is lacking.

Till the present time the missionaries in Albania have been in the throes of securing a permanent station foothold. By decision of the last Annual Meeting that centre is to be Elbasan, where the openings for educational and medical work are equally limitless and promising, and that notwithstanding the present sadly disturbed state of the country.

The readers of the Orient have already had Albania fully set before them.

#### THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

OF THE

#### A. B. C. F. M.'s EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

This Department serves the double purpose of doing the entire Mission's publication work and of affording employment to students in the Collegiate and Theological Institute as an industrial self-help annex.

Among the larger works more recently issued by the Department are "New Testament History," "Life of Christ,"

"Method for Learning English," "Mission's Jubilee Volume," and two "Hymn and Tune Books"—one for adults and one for children. A constant stream of evangelical tracts is also sent forth.

Between 1 and 2 million pages has been the yearly output of the Department of late years, of which about half is for the mission and half for other evangelical agencies.

About 25 students have earned an average of rather over \$10 each for some years past. The entire work of the Department, except that done in the controlling office and by the two foremen, is done by students.

#### CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

##### ADANA STATION

The following is as reported by Rev. W. N. Chambers.

Adana Station field comprises that part of the Adana province that lies between the Taurus and Amanus Mts. on the west, north and east and the Mediterranean on the south. This plain is one of the garden spots of the world. Its notable places are *Adana* the provincial capital with a pop. of about 60,000 and at certain portions of the year an extra transient population of from 30 to 40 thousand for seeding and harvest; *Tarsus* with a pop. of 25,000 the birth place of Paul, and where St. Paul's Institute is now situated. *Mersine* (15,000) the sea port; and *Sis* the seat of the Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia. The population of the Province is reckoned at 400,000 made up of many races.

The missionary force of the A. B. C. F. M. is made up of one missionary family, three lady missionaries with 3 foreign workers associated in the work. In Tarsus there is one missionary family and one foreign family associated.

There were before the massacres 18 organized churches and preaching places with Protestant adherents aggregating nearly 2500. Amongst these there were 734 church members and an average sabbath congregation aggregating 1900. There were 2 ordained pastors, 8 licensed preachers with 59 teachers and other workers (18 of these were in Tarsus college) making 69 native workers. Four of these congregations were self supporting and all the others had passed the 50 % point and there was good ground to hope that all the churches would be on a self supporting basis in three years. There was one college (Tarsus) for young men, one Seminary (Adana) for girls, 22 other schools with a total attendance of 1300. Contributions for the [first 3 months of 1909 amounted for church work to 125 Lt. and for education 52 Lt. During the massacres four of the preachers were killed, and two withdrew to other work, 4 church houses (places of worship, schools, and preachers residences) were burned, and 2 partially wrecked; 3 out stations (Kozolook, Hamedieh, and Osmanieh) were well nigh annihilated, and all suffered in the plundering and burning, so that the working force was reduced to 54 (18 in Tarsus College and 9 in Ad. Sem.) the membership to 570, the adherents to 1600 (not all killed—many widows and children removed to other places, and whole



families to America). The average Sabbath Cong. however, increased to 2400, largely accounted for by the fact that Protestant services were conducted in the large Gregorian Church in Adana, that escaped fire, and the audiences were very large. The pupils in school reduced to 1000 and the contributions for 9 mos from the congregations to 55 Lt. and for education to 16 Lt. Tarsus College and Adana Seminary collected considerable for board and tuition for the year 1909—Tarsus College Lt. 647, Ad. Sem. Lt. 175.

The situation after the massacre offered great opportunities for preaching. The paucity of preachers made it impossible to adequately take advantage of them. We have now 2 ordained pastors and 2 licensed preachers, 4 in all instead of 10. How are we going to fill the places of the fallen? This is one of the most serious questions that confront us.

The Relief Work at Adana assumed large proportions from April on through the year, some Lt. 18,000 were distributed. A detailed Report has been published.

The emergency hospitals developed into the present hospital which was opened on Oct. 1909. Not counting the massacre wounded, 408 in patients have passed through the hands of the medical workers, 15,000 patients have attended the daily clinics, and there have been 53,000 treatments. The great need of this hospital is to get it on a good financial basis. It will need Lt. 700 annual income to make it successful.

For the rebuilding of the Adana church the Government promises something over Lt. 2000 of which Lt. 500 has been paid over. The hope is that about 500 Lt. may be granted for the repair of the burned church houses in the villages. We have no new report from Tarsus.

From Marash and Hadjin is here given what has been sent us, and as sent. The population of Marash is 70,000, 20,000 being Armenians, the rest Turks. The city lies 125 miles east of Tarsus.

American Boardwork began in 1854. Now there are 4000 Evangelical Christians in the city, meeting in three large churches, and 1350 more in 12 outstations. An educational system from primary to High School is carried on by the people. Sunday Schools are attended by nearly the whole community. The W. B. M. I. has here the Central Turkey Girls' College doing fine work for girls and young women. Attendance 115.

The American Board supports the Marash Theological Seminary to supply preachers for the churches of the Mission. As far as possible, the standard is kept up to that of the best American Seminaries.

300 massacre orphans are being cared for; over 200 have been trained and sent out of the orphanages. Embroidery, lace making, weaving, rug making are the chief industries carried on.

German missionaries have 700 orphans and a hospital.

#### IN THE MOUNTAINS OF HADJIN.

A knock at the door, "Hoshgeldin" or welcome, and in comes a pair of bare feet sticking out from ragged pantaloons whose patches and age claim relationship to the tattered jacket above. A well weathered face begins to smile and to tell you that his village sends their salams. Poor village man, he is one of many from the villages about, in 10 of which we have schools and churches. Massacre, fire, destroyed crops, slain preachers, and broken hopes leave them in sadness and desolation. For food and clothes for themselves and for seed and oxen for their farms they turn to us in their misery. "To whom else shall we go?" they ask. And for them there is no other place. It is a great privilege to send out some sunshine and relief from this sunny mountain side at Hadjin Home. After Mr. Martin left, four years ago, the Misses Vaughan, Billings and Richter have been the messengers of a brighter world to the 40,000 people in this region. They have kept schools open for 900 boys and girls, chief among which is the splendid boarding school for girls founded by Mrs. Cofing's consecrated heroism in this ancient fortress of robber bands, thro whom her husband lost his life. 10 native teachers help care for 63 girls in the Home, some of whom never before have seen chair or bed. Enough day pupils come to make 200 in the school rooms. Their transformation to cultured Christian women is a goodly sight to see.

Are the boys forgotten? No. 16 years ago Mr. Martin established an Academy for them in the city. Principally protestant boys are in attendance, tho a good number of Gregorians bring the enrollment up to about 75. But the villagers say "You take our girls but you do not take our boys." Yes, it is too true. We have not the place for the boys that there is for the girls. In the villages there are some boys we would like to take. We hope in the future it will be possible. They are well worth working for. The academy has done so well with its limited equipment, that its development is our fond ambition.

About the city of Hadjin? What shall we say? Its houses are curiously built in tiers, one above the other, in most unsanitary crowding on the mountain side; dirty little alleys serve as streets, running between the tiers, and are never pressed by the wheels of wagon and cart. Pack animals bring from Adana all we have. 2000 orphans are in its streets, 1000 cared for by institutions. Chief among these are the fine homes established and maintained by the American Menonite missionary, Rev. T. F. Barker, and his assistants.

Poverty, meagre opportunity, 2000 homes mourning men lost on the plain in the Adana massacre, the prevalence of disease and misery, the bright young men who have been lifted out of it, the strong Protestant community and its churches, all form, away up here in the mountains, a combination most sad and yet hopeful amid which, just outside the city, the light of Hadjin Home points to where, above the mountains, is He from whom all help cometh.

*Hadjin, Apr. 1910.*



The Report of Aintab Station is given nearly as furnished by Rev. S. V. R. Trowbridge.

#### CHURCHES OF AINTAB STATION.

Centering around Aintab are 29 Protestant congregations, one of which is Syrian, all the others being Armenian. Six of these are self-supporting and self-governing. The others are independent in most respects, but are directed and aided by a joint committee of two American and five native members located at Aintab.

These churches are a constituent part of the Cilicia Union, and all important business relating to ordinations, evangelism, education and financial affairs is discussed and decided at an annual meeting in which native pastors and delegates constitute one "house" while the missionaries make up the other. These two bodies combine for several sessions, thus bringing the missionaries into direct contact with the native leaders on a basis of equality and fellowship. This spirit of coöperation is the distinctive feature of Central Turkey Mission, the ability and good sense of the Protestant pastors fully justifying the initiative powers and the large measure of independence granted to the churches. In Aintab Station the number of native pastors and teachers is eighteen times the number of missionaries. Progressive work in the villages is carried on by touring and by the aid of the Home Missionary Society of the Cilicia Union.

During the year 1909, 1230 church members and six ordained pastors were lost in Aintab station alone, by reason of the massacre. About five hundred of these 1230 church members were killed, the rest being fugitives to Cyprus, Egypt and America. The total number of native workers including school teachers in this station is this year 154, showing a loss of 38 by the massacre. Important churches and many schools were burned. In Hassan Beyli out of 177 church members, only 27 survived. In Antioch out of 21 members, 4 survived. Nevertheless, reconstruction is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Funds from the American Board for these purposes are utterly inadequate. The Board contributes in aid to 22 of the 29 churches, an annual sum of about \$700, while the churches themselves contribute, under ordinary circumstances over \$13,000. But the massacre has largely cut off these native resources, while the special grant from the Board for reconstruction is only \$774. The losses of Aintab Station during the massacre, in buildings alone, amount to about \$14,000. The total number of adherents in these churches is now 11,593, and the Sunday School membership is 8,070. The pupils in the day-schools and in College are 3,210.

The large number of orphans left by the massacres of April 1909 led to the establishment of a New Boys Orphanage at Aintab, the erection of a new building, capable of housing 150 boys. Pledges for the support of 97 boys were received and that is the number in the orphanage. The time of the boys is divided between study and work.

The touring of the outstations is done by horseback

journeys covering a distance of about 1050 miles during the year. Mr. Trowbridge has also taken several journeys among the hitherto unvisited villages of this region, and it is the firm resolve of the American missionaries to commence without delay earnest and systematic work for the neglected in this Province. Already the way has been wonderfully opened up by the sympathetic and impartial services of the Mission Hospital. The large numbers of Alevi and other liberally inclined thinkers promise a fruitful field. The population of the field of Aintab station is approximately 940,000, about 90 % Mohammedans.

STEPHEN VAN R. TROWBRIDGE.

#### CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE.

Central Turkey College, located at Aintab, 250 miles north of Damascus, was founded in 1874 by representatives of the Cilicia Evangelical Union and the Central Turkey Mission of the American Board.

The constitution of the College emphasizes the co-operative element in true missionary endeavor by placing a large share of responsibility for the management upon a local Board of Managers numbering ten, six Armenians and four Americans, elected by the Cilicia Union of Evangelical Churches.

President John E. Merrill, now in America seeking a much needed endowment, is one of two Americans connected with the Faculty. The strength of the College is its staff of able native teachers. Professor H. A. Bezjian, one of Dr. Hamlin's pupils at Bebec, a few years ago celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a teacher. He and several of his associates, hold degrees from American or European universities. The death of Professor Levonian, a graduate of Yale, in the massacre in April 1909, deprived the College of a most able teacher and spiritual leader who had given thirty-one years of noble service to the College.

The distinctive fact regarding the alumni, who number about three hundred, is that the great majority of them are living and working within a radius of 250 miles of Aintab. The College does not educate them out of their homes. The Protestant ministry, the medical profession and the higher teaching positions among Armenians in this part of the Turkish Empire are filled mainly by graduates of Central Turkey College.

The student body at present numbers 155 students—80 in the College Department, 75 in the Preparatory Department—among whom are the two nephews of the governor of the city and the son of the chief military officer.

The College would most cordially welcome any guests who might be induced to visit Aintab, assuring them that the three days journey by carriage from the port, Alexandretta, would be a profitable excursion.



## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

During the year 1909-1910 there has been an average attendance of one hundred twenty five, this being an increase of twenty over last year. Forty-one of this number are in the boarding department. The number of full pay pupils has increased, and the total amount given by pupils for board and tuition has been considerably in advance of previous years.

Owing however to the fact that food staples have almost doubled in price while our appropriation from the Woman's Board remain the same, the running expenses for the year will be met with the utmost difficulty.

There has been a marked religious interest in the school during the past few weeks, and a number of girls have taken a definite stand for Christ.

*Aintab.*

L. FOREMAN

## OORFA

The work at Oorfa under the care of Miss Shattuck, and reported in ample detail by herself before she left the field, admits but of brief mention in this condensed statement. Words fail to express the heroism shown by Miss Shattuck in all these last fifteen years, especially in the way she held on at her post under the grip of a disease which ended her most valuable life twelve days after she arrived May. 10 at Boston, U. S. A.

In the Oorfa field, in addition to the seven common schools and two High schools, one for boys and one for girls, with 406 pupils, a special school for the Blind is maintained, with 23 pupils. The Industrial work, which developed out of the necessity of providing for widows and orphans in 1895, has assumed large proportions and is firmly established. The call for assistance in this department of work is loud and persistent. The Oorfa churches, five in city and villages, suffered terribly in massacres, five pastors or preachers being killed.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

## ERZROOM STATION

The report of Erzroom has been abridged from the last Annual Report of the Board.

The present missionary force consists of one missionary family and two single ladies, native laborers 38. There are 9 churches with 331 members, 14 out stations: average Sunday attendance 753, two High Schools with 38 pupils: 1 kindergarten with 46 pupils and 18 other schools with 838 pupils. The work of this station now extends over the Russian border. Political agitation has been a hindrance to spiritual progress.

The hospital has received governmental recognition. The number of dispensary patients was 1994, with 530 patients in hospital or homes. Dr. Underwoods' retirement from the field at this time is much to be regretted.

## BITLIS STATION

**The Bitlis Station is reported by Mr. Maynard and is given as so prepared with some abridgment.**

Bitlis station is in a veritable mountain city in the far eastern part of Asiatic Turkey where Armenia and Kurdistan overlap.

The workers in this station include 1 missionary family, 2 women missionaries, 1 native pastor ordained, 7 other preachers, 10 male teachers, 6 female teachers, 4 Bible women and 1 relief agent. The institutions in which these people labor are 1 church, 2 boarding and high schools, 8 village chapels with their schools, an orphanage, a cloth factory and a relief work of considerable magnitude.

These workers and institutions are accomplishing good substantial results. The church services are well attended every Sunday by all classes. The attendance is increasing and includes many men of influence. The boarding schools are growing. It has been necessary this winter to refuse many boys sent to the primary school in the city, because of want of room and teachers. The factory and relief work keep the wolf from entering many doors. But, though we do our best, one would think the wolf already in all the homes helped, so severe is the poverty. Under the new regime some village work has been renewed, where government opposition and depleted missionary force had before made it necessary to close the work. The people beg for help, but our hands are shortened for want of means.

The attitude of the people is the hopeful feature of the work. Every where the mission work is looked upon with friendliness. The people are intelligent and eager to learn. If the mission force were increased to 20 members and adequate funds were provided to support the institutions and helpers, which they could superintend, the opportunities would barely begin to be exhausted.

The present most urgent need is for means to reopen work in the villages formerly occupied, and to start a leavening work in some sections never yet touched.

The Station needs missionary reinforcement and a new building for the over crowded Boy's School.

HARRISON A. MAYNARD.

## VAN STATION

**The Report is as prepared by Dr. Raynolds**

The city of Van is situated nearly on the 45th. degree of Long. E. from Greenwich, and the 39th. degree of N. Lat., and is the centre of a vilayet of the same name, which is proximately 150 miles by 125 in extent, giving an area of 18,750 sq. miles. It surrounds on three sides the beautiful Lake of Van, a sheet of water about five times as large as Lake Geneva and quite as blue. Its surface is 5,500 ft. above the sea, and it is framed in by picturesque mts. rising from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea level, and always snow capped. Several of



these mts. are extinct volcanoes, one of them a crater containing about 25 sq. miles and ranking among the two or three largest in the world. Mt. Ararat is 75 miles distant from the lake and visible from a point only 5 miles from the city. The scenery is thoroughly Alpine, and the interest of the region is greatly enhanced by the remains of an ancient civilization, dating back to four centuries B. C. About one quarter of the vilayet is inhabited by Nestorians, for whom the Am. Pres. Bd. and the Archbishop of Canterbury's Mission are working. The population of the remainder is estimated at about 200,000, nearly equally divided between Moslems, Turks and Koords, and nominally Christian Armenians with a few Yezedees and Jews scattered among them. Van is about 350 miles S. E. from Trebizond, the nearest Black Sea port, requiring a two weeks' journey to traverse, but five days will now bring one to the R. R. in Russia.

The American Board inaugurated the first missionary work in this field in 1872, finding conditions different from, and in many respects more difficult than in the parts of the empire earlier occupied, and the work has developed somewhat differently than in other parts, especially in that the lines of separation between Gregorians and Protestants have been less rigidly drawn, no political separation having even yet taken place, and very many have savingly accepted the truth, who have not withdrawn from the old church, and so are not included in our statistics. Two Protestant churches now exist into which have been received, in all, 215 members, of whom 112 are now resident here and 57 in other lands, 43 of them in America; 34 have died and 12 have been cut off. We feel sure that these figures need to be multiplied many times to give a correct idea of the number of souls hopefully saved. Beyond this, an understanding of the plan of salvation, the necessity of the new birth and the requirements of the christian life, quite unknown before we came, has become general. Before we came, the Bible in the spoken language was rarely found, but it has now become fairly common, even among non-Protestants.

Distinctively christian educational work has been carried on from the beginning, and at present we have flourishing high schools for both sexes, in no respect inferior to the best Armenian Schools of the city, and with curriculum fitting for entrance to the colleges. In them 575 pupils are being cared for by 16 Armenian Teachers, supervised and supplemented by the work of the missionaries. Special importance is given to preparing teachers for village schools, which we consider a most essential branch of our work. Both of these high schools have quite outgrown their present accommodations, and are rejoicing in the prospect of new and suitable quarters to be erected this year and next.

Since 1896 we have carried on an orphanage, the German Hülfsbund having shared in the work during the greater part of the time. Two years since, the Hülfsbund withdrew to new quarters of its own, and as we consider one orphanage sufficient for Van, we are closing the American department. It was the dire need of the province immediately after the massacre of 1896, when thousands of helpless children, all

fatherless and many without mothers, were helplessly wandering about the streets of the city and villages, which led to the opening of the orphanage. Reckoning only till the time when the Germans separated, 922 children have been in the institution, 567 boys, and 355 girls. Of the girls I am unable to give definite statistics, but of the 567 boys, 27 have died and 392 have gone out from the institution. Of the latter so far as I know, 280 are still in various parts of the Turkish empire, 35 are in America, 39 in Russia, 24 in Bulgaria and 17 in Persia and other countries. To form an idea of the value of the work done aside from physical benefits bestowed, I have tried to estimate the character standing of the boys. Regarding 88 of them I have not sufficient information to enable me to report, and concerning some of the rest I may not know enough to form a correct opinion, but there are 48, 12% of the whole, regarding whom I know that they have fully made good in the lines of christian character and useful work. Regarding 213 more, 54% of the whole, while I can not hope that they are all renewed Christians, I believe that they are living lives at least equal in morality to the average of respectable, moral communities, while many of them are much above this standard. But for the influence of the orphanage, no such attainment as this could be hoped for. I know of very few, not more than a dozen, who have wholly gone to the bad.

Much time and strength have also been expended on relief work, large sums having been sent us during the years of practical famine which have followed the massacres. So far as possible, this has been given out as wages, thus preserving the self respect of the recipients, and making the money go twice as far as if bestowed as free aid. A large lace-work department and a rug shop are still being carried on.

Medical work has had its place during all the time since the station was begun, but it is only during the last ten years that one man has been able to give full time and strength to this work. Dr. Ussher now has a hospital of 50 beds, and is accomplishing a great deal for the relief of the community, especially in surgical lines, and he has made several important contributions to the therapeutical resources of the profession.

We have made a careful estimate of the funds necessary to carry on the different departments of our station work for the coming years, with a brief statement of which this paper will close. Aside from missionary salaries, the department properly appertaining to the A. B. C. F. M. the demand is as follows. Evangelistic work calls for Lt. 201 from the Board and Lt. 42. from the people. Educational work Lt. 606. from the Board and Lt. 182. from the people. The medical department needs Lt. 500. beyond what is received from the people for medical and hospital fees and medicines. To care for the Lt. 807. demanded for male evangelistic and educational work, the Board has been able hitherto to give Lt. 150., less than 19% of the whole. For the Lt. 509. required for Womans Work, the W. B. M. has been able to furnish Lt. 160., or less than 33%. The Boards have never given anything for medical needs.

We have thus very briefly presented the accomplishment and needs of this station. Now a word or two concerning the future.



Both the people and ourselves feel very strongly that the time has fully come when we should make provision for the higher education of the population of a large section of the Armenian people, residing in this and the Bitlis vilayets. We deem it extremely important that a thoroughly christian bias should be given to this higher education, as a safeguard for the future of the whole Armenian population, not only of these two vilayets, but for adjoining unprovided sections of the Erzroom vilayet and provinces in Persia and Russia. To all this must be added the claims of the Moslem population, unexpressed as yet, but all the more imperative on that very account. We fully believe that the time is at hand when some of the Lord's stewards will feel the prompting of His Spirit to furnish the funds needed to inaugurate and carry forward this most needed and promising undertaking.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of Van Station.

G. C. RAYNOLDS.

### HARPOOT STATION

**The Report of the work of this large field is mainly taken from the last Report of the Board.**

The event of the year in this field is the translation on May 19 from fifty two years of most fruitful service on earth and in the same field, to unlimited heavenly service, of Rev. Herman N. Barnum D.D. at the ripe age of 83.

The work which Miss Bush was obliged to lay down in 1908 is taken up by Miss Poole, and the record of her touring with "field" missionary, Rev. J. K. Browne is full of interesting details and of abundant evidence of spiritual blessing to the poor, the bereaved, the suffering of that vast field.

The churches of the field number 26, with 1939 members. The pastors and preachers number 32. The average Sunday attendance is 6210. Native contributions for christian work last year were \$ 5,749, and for education \$ 7,469.

There is progress everywhere in the face of three great obstacles viz, emigration, nearly 1000 killed in the Adana massacres, and political agitation.

In addition to all work done for orphans since 1895 by Germans, 1,400 orphans have been cared for by the station, and during the last year Protestants have united in Relief work with Gregorians, raising and distributing more than \$ 740.

Ten men graduated from the Theological Seminary last year. No new class has been organized. Meantime the possibility of Marsovan Seminary serving both (the Western and Eastern Mission is under consideration.)

The Harpoot field now contains two hospitals, one at Harpoot and one at Diarbekir. The treatments at Harpoot are given as 7361, and so far at Diarbekir as 1351, with 126 surgical operations. The old Walker house temporarily serve for a hospital.

Euphrates College has, in its thirty years of existence, graduated 228 young men and 238 young women. These are now leaders in the religious and intellectual life of that

part of the country or are filling important positions elsewhere. At present the College has 151 male and 83 female students in the college classes and a total of 600 in its preparatory and primary departments.

The teaching force numbers 46, of which 36 are natives. The College sustains an industrial or self-help department, and is now able to use in effective work, its press, silenced for 27 years by government censorship. Here as at Marsovan, Aintab, Bardezag, etc. periodicals have been started.

Young men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are sustained in the College, Rev. H. H. Riggs has been obliged, from failure of health, to resign from the presidency of the College, and his youngest brother, Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, has been chosen as his successor.

### STATISTICS OF MARDIN STATION

There are 20 out-stations; 2 ordained missionaries, and one unordained missionary physician; four wives, of whom 1 is on a furlough in the United States; total missionary force 10.

There are 4 ordained, and 11 unordained preachers; 25 teachers; 8 Bible women; 7 other native laborers, making a total of 65.

There are 17 places of regular meeting on the Sabbath, 7 organized churches, of which 2 are *entirely* self-supporting. The communicants number 593; 71 were added by confession of faith in 1909—the *largest* number ever reported for a year. Adherents number (counting *all* the children) 3185, with an *average* attendance upon Sabbath morning services of 1540, the 21 Sabbath schools have a membership of 366.

There is a theological seminary with 1 class of 12 pupils—all but one of whom are graduates of our High school. This High school enrolled 87 pupils this school year, but the Girls' High school has not been in session, owing to the absence of the Principal upon her furlough. The Kindergarten of the Station had 37 boys and 36 girls in attendance. The pupils of the 3 Bible men and the 8 Bible women numbered 204; 28 day schools instructed 840 boys and 602 girls—making the total of *all* pupils for 1909, 1756.

### NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.

For Christian Work	Lt. 248 <sup>38</sup> /= \$ 1092 <sup>87</sup> /
Education	" 201 <sup>02</sup> /= \$ 884 <sup>48</sup> /
Total Contribution	Lt. 449 <sup>40</sup> /= \$ 1977 <sup>35</sup> /

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There is 1 Hospital and 1 Dispensary and Dr. Thom. reports 5320 patients (both in-patients and out-patients) for the Hospital, and 7590 treatments at the Dispensary.

Respectfully submitted.

A. N. ANDRUS



## LIST OF MISSIONARIES

## WITH DATE OF ENTRANCE UPON THE WORK.

## WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

1893. Rev. Herbert M. Allen, Constantinople.  
 1889. Mrs. Ellen R. Allen.  
 1867. Rev. Henry S. Barnum D.D., Constantinople.  
 1869. Mrs. Helen P. Barnum.  
 1880. Miss Fanny E. Burrage, Caesarea.  
 1903. Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna.  
 1903. Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell.  
 1879. Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D., Bardezag.  
 1879. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers.  
 1903. Charles E. Clark, M. D., Sivas.  
 1903. Mrs. Ina V. Clark.  
 1904. Miss Lillian F. Cole, Sivas.  
 1879. Rev. L. S. Crawford, D.D., Trebizond.  
 1881. Mrs. Olive T. Crawford.  
 1902. Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Talas, Caesarea.  
 1905. Rev. Theo. A. Elmer, Marsovan.  
 1905. Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer.  
 1871. Miss Laura Farnham, Adabazar.  
 1909. Rev. T. J. S. Furguson, Bardezag.  
 1909. Mrs. Amy S. Furguson.  
 1878. Rev. James L. Fowle, Talas, Caesarea.  
 1878. Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle.  
 1906. Miss Mary C. Fowle, Sivas.  
 1903. Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan.  
 1892. Mrs. Susan K. Getchell.  
 1907. Miss Madeline Gile, Adabazar.  
 1901. Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas.  
 1859. Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Constantinople.  
 1861. Mrs. Helen M. Herrick.  
 1906. Alden R. Hoover, M. D., Marsovan.  
 1906. Mrs. Esther F. Hoover.  
 1903. Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Talas, Caesarea.  
 1903. Mrs. G. D. Irwin.  
 1904. Miss F. L. Jillson, Brusa.  
 1890. Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople.  
 1899. Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar.  
 1901. Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Talas.  
 1881. Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople.  
 1909. Jesse K. Marden, M. D., Marsovan.  
 1909. Mrs. Lucy H. Marden.  
 1883. Miss Emily Mc. Callum, Smyrna.  
 1890. Rev. Alexander Mc. Lachlan, Smyrna.  
 1891. Mrs. Rose H. Mc. Lachlan.  
 1881. Rev. James P. Mc. Naughton.  
 1885. Mrs. Rebecca G. Mc. Naughton.  
 1897. Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna.  
 1902. Miss Susan W. Orvis, Talas, Caesarea.  
 1900. Rev. E. C. Partridge, Sivas.  
 1900. Mrs. Winona G. Partridge.  
 1881. Mr. W. W. Peet, Constantinople.

1881. Mrs. Martha H. Peet.  
 1866. Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas.  
 1892. Mrs. Mary H. Perry.  
 1899. Miss Claribel Platt, Marsovan.  
 1894. Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Smyrna.  
 1868. Miss Harriet G. Powers, Brusa.  
 1903. Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas.  
 1909. Miss Clara C. Richmond, Caesarea.  
 1900. Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople.  
 1900. Mrs. Mary S. Riggs.  
 1869. Rev. Edward Riggs, D.D., Marsovan.  
 1869. Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs.  
 1874. Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan.  
 1867. Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D., Marsovan.  
 1867. Mrs. Myra P. Tracy.  
 1904. Rev. Charles K. Tracy, Smyrna.  
 1904. Mrs. May S. Tracy.  
 1900. Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan.  
 1890. Rev. George E. White, D.D., Marsovan.  
 1890. Mrs. Esther R. White.  
 1897. Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan.  
 1893. Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Talas, Caesarea.  
 1887. Mrs. Jane C. Wingate.

## EUROPEAN TURKEY AND BULGARIA MISSION.

1907. Miss Inez L. Abbott, Samokov.  
 1898. Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov.  
 1872. Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov.  
 1870. Mrs. Ellen R. Baird.  
 1859. Rev. J. F. Clarke D. D., Sofia.  
 1891. Rev. W. P. Clarke, Monastir.  
 1900. Mrs. Martha Gisler Clarke.  
 1899. Miss Elisabeth C. Clarke, Sofia.  
 1909. Rev. W. C. Cooper, Salonica.  
 1908. Rev. C. T. Erickson, Elbasan, Albania.  
 1908. Mrs. Carrie E. Erickson.  
 1862. Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D. D. Philippopolis.  
 1862. Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell.  
 1891. Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica.  
 1904. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Haskell.  
 1896. Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov.  
 1901. Rev. T. T. Holway, Samokov.  
 1901. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway.  
 1872. Rev. J. Henry House, D. D., Salonica.  
 1872. Mrs. Addie B. House.  
 1907. Rev. P. B. Kennedy, Kortcha, Albania.  
 1907. Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy.  
 1870. Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov.  
 1872. Rev. George D. Marsh, D. D., Philippopolis.  
 1868. Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh.  
 1888. Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir.  
 1902. Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov.  
 1902. Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander.  
 1881. Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov.  
 1881. Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson.



## CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

1908. Miss Katie E. Ainslee, Marash.  
 1907. Miss Alice C. Bewer, Aintab.  
 1904. Miss Virginia Billings, Hadjin.  
 1905. Miss Isabella M. Blake, Aintab.  
 1885. Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash.  
 1879. Rev. W. N. Chambers, Adana.  
 1879. Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers.  
 1893. Miss Effie M. Chambers, Kessab.  
 1877. Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D. D., Tarsus.  
 1877. Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie.  
 1894. Miss Lucille Foreman, Aintab.  
 1909. Rev. Harold I. Gardner, Hadjin.  
 1907. Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, Aintab.  
 1907. Mrs. Lulu K. S. Goodsell.  
 1901. Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash.  
 1880. Rev. L. O. Lee, D. D., Marash.  
 1889. Mrs. Eula Bates Lee.  
 1890. Rev. F. W. Macallum, Marash.  
 1890. Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum.  
 1898. Rev. John E. Merrill, Ph.D. Aintab.  
 1900. Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill.  
 1905. Miss Harriet C. Norton, Aintab.  
 1908. Miss Sara Louise Peck, Adana.  
 1908. Miss Emily F. Richter, Hadjin.  
 1908. Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Hadjin.  
 1891. Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab.  
 1861. Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab.  
 1906. Rev. Stephen v. R. Trowbridge, Aintab.  
 1906. Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge, Aintab.  
 1904. Miss Olive M. Vaughan, Hadjin.  
 1886. Miss Elisabeth S. Webb, Adana.  
 1890. Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana.  
 1901. Miss. Cora May Welpton, Marash.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

1868. Rev. A. N. Andrus, Mardin.  
 1868. Mrs. Olive L. Andrus.  
 1908. Miss Eunice M. Atkins, Erzroom.  
 1901. Henry H. Atkinson, M. D., Harpoot.  
 1901. Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson.  
 1859. Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Harpoot.  
 1875. Rev. John K. Browne, Harpoot.  
 1876. Mrs. Leila K. Browne.  
 1898. Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzroom.  
 1901. Rev. Edward F. Carey, Harpoot.

1900. Mrs. Miriam Platt Carey.  
 1908. Miss Ellen W. Catlin, Harpoot.  
 1885. Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot.  
 1877. Mrs. S. S. Dewey, Mardin.  
 1905. Miss Diantha L. Dewey, Mardin.  
 1868. Miss C. E. Ely, Bitlis.  
 1868. Miss Mary A. C. Ely, Bitlis.  
 1905. Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, Mardin.  
 1905. Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich.  
 1901. Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mardin.  
 1894. Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mardin.  
 1890. Rev. George P. Knapp, Harpoot.  
 1890. Mrs. Anna J. Knapp.  
 1908. Rev. Harrison A. Maynard, Bitlis.  
 1908. Mrs. Mary W. Maynard.  
 1900. Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van.  
 1905. Miss Maria B. Poole, Harpoot.  
 1869. Rev. George C. Reynolds, M. D., Van.  
 1869. Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds.  
 1902. Rev. Henry H. Riggs, Harpoot.  
 1889. Mrs. Emma B. Riggs.  
 1902. Miss Mary W. Riggs, Harpoot.  
 1907. Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Van.  
 1908. Miss Caroline Silliman, Van.  
 1897. Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, Erzroom.  
 1898. Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M. D.  
 1874. Daniel M. B. Thom, M. D., Mardin.  
 1886. Mrs. Helen L. Thom.  
 1898. Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M. D.,  
 1899. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher.  
 1907. Edwin St. J. Ward, M. D., Diarbekir.  
 1907. Mrs. Charlotte A. Ward.  
 1904. Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, Van.  
 1904. Mrs. Martha T. Yarrow.

## THE ORIENT

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