

# The Orient.

April 27, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 2

## ACCESSION DAY.

All loyal citizens of the country and all the friends of Turkey unite in sincere congratulations to His Majesty MOUHAMMED RESHAD KHAN V on the first anniversary of his accession to the Ottoman Throne. This first year of His Majesty's rule has been sufficient to prove to the world that the new Sultan of Turkey is a man of simple and refined tastes, of generous and fatherly instincts toward all the races of his dominions, and a man whose ideals as the Sovereign of a Constitutional Country are of a high order.

LONG LIVE HIS MAJESTY!

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**Session 69<sup>th</sup>** (April 9). The bill with reference to the officers of the Reserves was returned from the Senate amended and was passed without change. The Minister of Finance gave detailed explanations in regard to the fiscal bill which had been presented to the House. This was passed in its entirety without subjecting to general discussion the amendment to the 9<sup>th</sup> article, bearing on the liquidation of the accounts of the Adana province, proposed by the Government, which had been rejected by the examining Committee. By an agreement between the Committee and the Department of Justice this article was adopted with the following understanding, for the first year no payments will be required from the Adana province, but for the five successive years the ratio of payments will be 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30%. After the first reading and passing of the first five articles of the fiscal bill the morning session closed. In the afternoon the leader of the Popular Party, Ismail Bey, proposed that the Grand Vizier be interpolated with reference to the deplorable events and bloodshed in Albania. The Deputies of Prishtina supported him. The leader of the Union & Progress Party regarded an interpolation as unnecessary and thought that a simple inquiry would be sufficient. Finally it was decided to ask the Grand Vizier a simple question with reference to the matter on the following Monday. The 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> supplementary articles of the administrative reorganization bill were passed, the 6<sup>th</sup> - 37<sup>th</sup> articles of the general fiscal bill were passed, with the exception of the 14<sup>th</sup> which was returned to the Committee.

**Session 70<sup>th</sup>** (April 11). The House was crowded with Deputies and spectators. Nearly all the Ministers were present. Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, replied to the first point in the interpolation of Lutfi Fikri Bey by saying that the accountant of the *Evkaf*, Nedjati Bey, had tried to hinder investigations of the corruption in the department, and that in the protest prepared by him and scattered through the provinces he had used improper and abusive language with reference to the Minister, who is a *Shereef* (descendent of Mohamed), the Cabinet and the Government. Therefore, as the author of a document calculated to stir up the popular mind, he was handed over to the Military Tribunal. To the second point the Grand Vizier replied that if the publishers of suppressed or suspended newspapers were free to continue publication under other names, the punishment intended would have no significance. Therefore he did not consider the decree of the Military Tribunal as illegal under the existing state of military law. The interpolator replied that Nedjati Bey had attacked the Minister not as a *Shereef* but as a public officer and therefore should have been sent to a Civil Court, and second that others who had made audacious criticisms had been sent to Civil Courts and sometimes to both the Civil and Military Courts. Furthermore military law does not do away with all other laws but supersedes only those which conflict with military laws. The Grand Vizier denied that Nedjati Bey had been examined by both the Civil and Military courts, moreover affirmed that the Military Court did not supersede the Government. After a recess the discussion was resumed, the speakers being chiefly from the Opposition. Finally by a vote of 183 to 4 the discussion was declared closed, it being understood that a contrary vote would have signified "lack of confidence." After another recess the order of the day was the question with reference to Albanian Affairs. At the request of the Grand Vizier the Albanian Deputies were given the opportunity to speak first. They tried to show that the disturbances in Albania were due chiefly to the bad management of the Government, to the tyranny of the Governors, their indiscretion, their lack of ability, etc. The Grand Vizier repeated what he had said in praise of the good qualities of the Albanians, he defended the officials of the Government, and declared that under no circumstances was it admissible for the people to offer their protests under arms, that the massing of troops had already shown good effects, as telegrams received during the night showed, that finally the soldiers are not traitors and that peace will soon be established. The session closed at sunset.

## A TURKISH CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

The Adana special correspondent of *the Tanine*, a leading Osmanli daily of the Capital, has been attracting much attention of late by his candid views and impartial statement of facts. Ahmed Shereef Bey recently made a trip to Hadjin and from there writes to the *Tanine* of the wretched conditions of poverty, filth, and imported disease prevailing there. The few buildings that attracted his attention, he discovered, were American, German, and Italian schools. He made his way out of the town to the American Mission Compound and visited the Girls School, where he learned something of its history and of Mrs. Coffin's self-sacrificing efforts to establish it. Then he continues in the following words, "I went about the building. Why should I conceal my feelings? The cleanliness and orderliness prevailing there aroused my envy. After seeing how those people have come from the remote places of America to render a service to civilization in a corner of Turkey, as an Osmanli I felt ashamed and turned away. American institutions of this sort help one another. Relief is sent (for instance) from China to Hadjin. The Germans also have opened schools for teaching trades. The Armenians have their own schools and orphanages but they are not so successful as the others. Some of the Armenians have changed their religion by becoming Protestants, or Catholics, for the sake of money, adhering to the sect providing the most money. [The readers of *The Orient* hardly need to be told that so far as the Protestants at least are concerned Ahmed Shereef Bey [has been misinformed.] It is worth remembering, however, that poverty more than ignorance has been contributory to this course on part of our Armeians compatriots. After the Adana events some 15 to 20,000 liras were distributed as relief in Hadjin by the Government and others. Undoubtedly our compatriots who suffered materially and morally were in need of relief, but I think that an excessive amount will be conducive to idleness. The relations between the Government and the people are good. The Armenians, who are as obedient to the Government as the Turks, have never demanded anything more than justice."

After his return to Adana the same correspondent writes, "I wished to see the ruined places of the city filled up but I found everything as before. The only difference was that there were more people on the streets and in the market places. There was no comforting feature, and every face had a frown. This sad aspect of things oppresses every stranger who enters the city." Ahmed Shereef Bey mentions another interesting fact. He says that the Armenians are satisfied with the Governor Djemal Bey as a man zealous in the cause of justice, and they wish that in Anatolia there might be at least ten Governors like him. The Turks, however, are extremely dissatisfied with Djemal Bey, even "the most enlightened Moslems" criticize him. (An editor calls attention to the fact that in Van the Armenians are thoroughly satisfied with the Governor, Sami Bey, where as the Moslems find fault with him.) So far the cause of the burning of the Court House has not been ascertained, and as the archives were burned the cases of many prisoners will be delayed for months. In spite of the removal of military law there is no evidence of animation in Adana, the old state of things continues, and the coffee houses are crowded with idle men.

## AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Summary of the report of the Weather Bureau for the week April 16th-23rd.

(Observations of pressure, maximum and minimum temperature, humidity and rainfall are taken daily at 8 a. m.)

|                       |               |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Average pressure.     |               | 29.45 inches.        |
| Maximum               | (April 23rd.) | 29.63 <sup>2</sup> " |
| Minimum               | (April 18th.) | 29.38 "              |
| Average temperatures. |               | 57.50 F.             |
| Maximum               | (April 17th.) | 80.30 "              |
| Minimum               | (April 22nd.) | 44 "                 |
| Average humidity.     |               | 85.50/0              |
| Maximum               | (April 20th.) | 100. "               |
| Minimum               | (April 17th.) | 63.5 "               |
| Rainfall.             |               | .527 inches.         |

Sunday April 17th. The chapel services were conducted by Rev. A. B. Schmajonian.

Monday April 18th. The Philanthropical Society held a Bazar for the benefit of the College Settlement work, carried on in Chalgara, by that grand worker and graduate of the Home School, Miss Kaprielian. Mrs. Bowen most kindly opened her home in Stamboul for the bazar (as being a more central place than the College) and generously provided tea and cake, and gave much other help.

Miss Kaprielian's work is one which appeals to every lover of noble living. She has gone to this little neglected town in the hills of Phrygia, and, without salary or special backing, has quietly settled down to teaching men, women and children, who have never had anything done for them before, how to live clean, healthy and righteous lives. She has established a school for girls, where she teaches nearly a hundred; has classes for men where they philosophize and learn of great things; teaches the mothers to make homes, and keeps a happy heart and an exquisitely neat home herself, that is a model for every one.

The marvels that one dainty, sensible, strong-hearted woman, who loves God and her fellow-man, can do, were never better shown than in the three years that Miss Kaprielian has spent in Chalgara, in which she has conquered suspicion and indifference, has won love and loyalty, and enthusiastic desire to do right, has indeed almost made over the town that she found so degraded and so low. She has taken there new ways of weaving, and of planting, and grafting, and cultivating the soil. She has taught not only the children but the older people to value education, and to think of something higher and better than their surroundings and material possessions. All this and much more Miss Kaprielian is doing, and so quietly that she would be left without means to live or work, but for the help of some of her old friends in Broussa and Constantinople.

Unfortunately for the success of the bazar, it rained on Monday afternoon and so many were prevented from attending, but in spite of the bad weather nearly ten liras have been gathered to send to Chalgara.

April 19th. On Tuesday morning Professor Archibald H. Sayce of Oxford University, gave a very interesting lecture to the students on the "Land of Ethiopia." Professor Sayce told something of the wonderful excavations and discoveries which he has made at Meroe (the ancient capital of Ethiopia) during the past winter. The carvings in the temple of Amom are of a surprising excellence and of Greek spirit, though executed long before Greek influence had entered the country. Indeed Professor Sayce feels that the archaeologists have found a new and wonderful civilization in the Sudan. He says that the faience, the tiling of the floor of the temple, and other things found in porcelain, are as beautiful and perfect as any modern work.

Wednesday April 20th. In the afternoon the Greek Society Hesperos presented the *Electra* of Sophocles. A small stage was arranged in the front end of the drawing-room, and the rest of the drawing-room and the library furnished space for the Faculty and a number of invited guests. A white temple with its statues, softened by green wreaths and garlands, formed an excellent background for the performers, who were dressed in classic robes of soft colors, becoming to the wearers and harmonizing perfectly with each other, so that the effect was always pleasing to the eye, without distracting from the action of the play.

The presentation of the drama was excellent throughout. At the close of the first act one felt that the interpretation of Orestes, by voice, gesture and expression had been perfect, and could not be equalled, but *Electra* carried her part equally well, and *Clytemnestra* mirrored her less pleasing part with lifelike fidelity. The minor parts were also well done. One seldom sees such evenly good work on the stage, whether by professional or amateur performers. Of the Chorus alone, one felt that there was room for improvement, but we doubt whether its classic antecedents would have done better.

The Cast was as follows:

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Tutor</i>              | Miss ZERVOUDAKI  |
| <i>Orestes</i>            | > KROKODILOU     |
| <i>Pylades</i>            | > COUTZODIMITRIS |
| <i>Electra</i>            | > KLONARIDES     |
| <i>Koryphaia (Chorus)</i> | > VOTICA         |
| <i>Chrysothemis</i>       | > PAPADAKI       |
| <i>Clytemnestra</i>       | > PETRIDES       |
| <i>Aegisthos</i>          | > ELIOU          |

On Friday, the 22nd, The Misses Elizabeth and Julia Dodge of New York, were guests of the College.

Saturday afternoon the Easter holiday began.

### THE TALAS HOSPITAL.

This summer rounds out a decade of work done since this hospital was erected, and the number of in-patients in these ten years will be over 3300, 202 the first year and over 420 this year. Forty beds is our capacity, and they are at times taxed to the utmost. Today we have taken in "triplets" as we have called them, three brothers, Gipsies, all blind with cataract, all without a *para*. They came in a line, the

head one feeling the way with his stick, the next holding on to his hand, the third gripping the girdle of the second.

Two physicians, Dr. Post and Dr. Dodd, three ladies, Miss Cushman, Miss North and Miss Mathiesen, with Mrs. Post and Mrs. Dodd, make up the foreign force. Dr. Krikor Tekyan is our assistant physician.

This year we have taken more nurses than we actually needed for our work for the sake of giving them the training, one each being from Afion Kara Hissar, Konia, Sivas, Aintab, and Oorfa, the other three and a boy orderly being from our own field. One of these nurses, who has been with us three years, will graduate and receive her diploma, and we shall hope to retain her.

W. S. DODD.

### NOTES.

On Thursday, April 21, the President and Faculty of Robert College gave a reception for Mr. Cleveland Dodge, President of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland, who had just received a cable summons to return to America, was unable to be present. The reception was held in the Dodge Gymnasium which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion.

On Tuesday, April 26, Mr. Peet, Mr. Lawson Chambers, Y. M. C. A. Travelling Y. M. C. A. Secretary for the Levant, Mrs. Baird, President of the Woman's Board of the Interior, Miss Pollock Editorial Secretary and Mr. Erickson of Albania, left the city for Samakov, where they will attend the Annual Meeting of the European Turkey Mission.

The A. B. C. F. M. delegates from Turkey to the Missionary Conference in Edinburgh are Mr. W.W. Peet, Treasurer of the Turkish Missions, Dr. F. D. Shepard of Aintab, and Miss C. R. Willard, Principal of the Girls' Seminary at Marsovan. The delegate from the Levant Agency of the Bible Society is Rev. M. Bowen, D.D.

A request has come to us from the American Kindergarten in Van through Dr. Ussher for a capable and earnest young lady, Turkish speaking, who is able to teach the Turkish language in addition to giving instruction in Kindergarten methods. Dr. Ussher will be glad if any qualified teacher will correspond with him.

We have the following from Dr. Ussher:— The motor boats are nearly ready to be put in service on Lake Van. The Russian kerosene does not seem to work well in American motors so we are endeavoring to get some of the American brand. We have sent to Russia for samples of gasolene.

Mrs. M. R. Trowbridge writes from Aintab that there are at least nine evangelical churches in that field which have no communion sets of any kind. At the service an ordinary household cup and plate are used. The Kessab church and one or two others lost their sets during the massacre a year ago. Gifts of this kind would be most acceptable Mrs. Trowbridge says, and adds, "It is cheering to hear of the brave

efforts of the Kessab people to build their Church. The Protestant church in Hassan Beyli also has been rebuilt. Both there and in other places the people have shown a true Christian courage and devotion in the midst of many difficulties. The conditions in Adana are very trying and I think the workers there must be very much worn. There has been much distress here on account of high prices and the lack of work."

Miss Chambers of Kessab writes the following to a friend in Constantinople. "Thank you so much for your good letter and the draft it contained. We are greatly in need of money these days, and are very thankful to any body who sends us some. It has been a long, hard pull and we are not through yet, but spring is here, and with the money that has been given by the Government the people are able to do repairs to an extent at least of making it possible to carry on their silkworm industry. The fields are sown and the rains are plenty. If the late rains come and the silk crop is good we shall at least not starve next year. But now comes the worst and greatest rub of all and that is how to start up again; the people have been so mercilessly plundered and are so overloaded with debts, that it will take them years to catch up again. If we could only repair our church and school buildings and keep up the preaching services, we would not miss the good clothes and other things we don't have. I have grown so accustomed to enamel dishes, pewter spoons and forks, the lack of table linen, etc. that I do not think very much about it. My anxiety is to get the people together, feed and comfort them, rebuild the schools and churches, keep up our Christian Endeavor and other work, care for our widows and orphans and send our boys and girls away to be trained for work. Just now I am trying to start industries for the women and girls. I hope to get some embroidery done with native silk for aprons, babies' dresses, bibs, and other pretty, dainty things."

During the year the editors plan to make special numbers a feature of *The Orient*.

Those already decided on are a Young Men's Christian Association number, a Hospital number, a number descriptive of the Ottoman Press and its remarkable growth, and a number setting forth the work of the American Board. Several Mission Stations are also arranging for special numbers. So far as possible they will be illustrated.

Dr. Herrick is editing the material dealing with the work of the American Board. This general survey will be published in the issue of *The Orient* appearing on July 7th.

Those who wish to have extra copies of special numbers should send their orders to Mr. Peet as early as possible.

« تی اورینٹ » فنجانیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان  
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|           |             |           |            |
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| PANNONIA  | June 29th;  | ULTONIA   | July 13th. |
| CARPATHIA | Aug. 3rd;   | PANNONIA  | Aug. 17th. |

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### THE ORIENT

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