

# The Orient.

July 18, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 14

## THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

**119<sup>th</sup> Session** (June 21). The order of the day was the budget of the Department of Public Safety. Ghalib Bey, Head of the Department requested the additional sum of 50,000 liras for the purpose of organizing several new bureaus and for increasing the number of police in the Interior. Considerable discussion arose over the fact that the murderer of Ahmed Samim Bey has not yet been arrested and that a feeling of uneasiness prevails. Khalil Bey and the Grand Vizier stoutly denied the responsibility of the Committee of Union and Progress for this murder and maintained that so much excitement was unnecessary and that the bad impressions made on the minds of foreigners had been exaggerated. In regard to the functions of the Head of the Department of Public Safety the Grand Vizier said that he was to provide a sufficient number of police and superintend the safety of the Capital while in the provinces the Governors were to make use of the police. Constantinople, he said, had no need of a governor, and that at the next sitting he would present a bill on the subject. The general discussion was considered sufficient. A letter from the Senate suggesting a change in the Baba Eski-Kirk-Killeseh R.R. bill and one from the Grand Vizier asking that 392,000 liras be added to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs were referred to Committees. Also a letter from the Senate with reference to expending 10,487 liras on the Fundukli Palace, bequeathed to Parliament, was read and accepted. The budget of Public Safety was passed *in toto*. After listening to explanations by the Minister of Finance the entire budget of the Department of Public works was passed.

**120<sup>th</sup> Session** (June 22). The examination of the Finance bill was taken up. Art. 1 which consists of numbers and has not been finally corrected was passed by. Art. 2 which pertains to duties on articles for domestic consumption was amended. Art. 3-13 were accepted with the exception of the 10<sup>th</sup>. Art. 14 was amended to read, "The taxes collected by the Government on boats, fuel, stamps, weights, etc. are abolished from the first of July, 1326 (1910). The taxes on bridges, tolls, and peddlars permits are left to the local councils of the districts. They may or may not collect them. In the afternoon the proposal to retire on pension teachers and superintendents, who have served 20 years, was placed on the docket. It was voted to sell or rent the gas manufactory at Dolma Baghtche and present the conditions of sale to Parliament. The Finance bill was taken up. The 15<sup>th</sup> article pertains to incomes and includes those which are direct. The first 24 sections were voted—taxes on

really 2,559,420 liras, incomes 19,439, loan 1,289,612 liras, roads 553,938 liras, live stock 1,804,141 liras, tithes 6,749,650 liras, tobacco 986,254 liras, etc. A proposal to discount 12 1/2 percent on the tithes on cocoons was referred to a Committee with the understanding that the matter would be taken up next year. The promise was given to prepare for next year a bill for the tobacco Regie, whose term of agreement runs out in three years.

**121<sup>th</sup> Session** (June 23). A letter from the Senate with reference to endorsing the accounts of the Ministry of Forests and Mines was referred to a Committee. Then the remaining 25-44 sections of the 15<sup>th</sup> article were voted. The remaining 20 articles were also accepted with some changes. Three new articles were accepted, first for the appointment of a Committee to examine the section in the Finance Estimates with reference to the charitable institutions; second for authorizing the Government to find residences for colonists and local tribesmen, or to sell land under special terms to farmers, to rent to societies and finally to sell to Ottomans those Crown lands which long since have been placed on the Civil List, or have been transferred from the deposed Sultan's name.

Appropriations were voted for nine newly organized groups of villages in the provinces of Kosova. The followed resolution, offered by Khalil Bey, was adopted; whereas there is no legal process by which the salaries of officials under the old regime can be cut off, resolved that for one year salaries be paid to them and that by that time a law covering their case be prepared. The amendments suggested by the Senate in the budget of the *Evkaf* (Religious Foundations) was accepted and the supplementary sum asked by the Ministry was refused. Permission to build a double track from the Sirkedji as far as San Stefano was granted.

## REPORT OF ADANA SEMINARY.

1909-1910,

The Adana Seminary for Girls was established twenty six years ago by Miss Tucker and Miss Brown in what was then the Mission house and which now forms the north wing of our school building.

In 1886 the school consisted of sixteen girls taught by one Armenian teacher, Miss Tucker being in charge, and Miss E. S. Webb coming that year to join her.

During the past year there has been an attendance of 198, with seven Armenian teachers and one Greek, while Miss

Borel has continued her work as before. Miss E. S. Webb and Miss Peck have been in charge and Miss M. G. Webb has been on furlough in America.

In spite of the massacre and the consequent poverty of the people the receipts this year have been \$ 690.

The marks of the massacre have been before our eyes all through the year. The graves of Mr. Rogers, Mr. Maurer, and the young Armenian preacher in the middle of the girls' play ground have been a constant reminder. The bullet holes through our sitting room windows, the one just above our dining room door, the two on the porch, and several in the dormitory, these and others we knew of; but it was a surprise even to us to have our house leak like a sieve, when the first rain of the fall came, because of broken tiles showing how many more bullets had struck the house than even we had realized.

During the summer our two largest school rooms were used for hospital purposes, while another school room was used for the distribution of beds, and the girls' dining room for clothing. Much of the school bedding had been sold to the Relief Committee for hospital purposes at the time of the massacre. But not with standing these difficulties school opened at the usual time, the middle of September, ours being the first in the city to reopen.

Fall found three of our last year's teachers in America, while the pupils were scattered in different parts of Turkey, in Egypt, Cyprus, England, South America and the United States. Never before has the personnel of the school changed so completely from one year to the next.

Some of the grades were made up entirely of new pupils. The Gregorian school building having been burned, a large class of promising girls came to us from them.

All through the summer we were besieged by poor widows begging us to take their daughters for whom they had now neither homes nor means of support. Since there seemed to be unsurmountable obstacles to our starting an orphanage it was finally decided to receive a few of the most promising of these girls into our school. But the building had been crowded the year before, and we expected fully as many regular pupils again. When however it is absolutely necessary that a thing be done usually some way can be found. Straw mattresses covered with coffee sacking were made for beds. These we spread on the floor of the recitation rooms, piano room and hall-way at night, piling them in one of the recitation rooms in the day time. Tables were substituted for desks in the Greek school room so that it could be used both for school room and dining room. A few more cups, spoons and the plates were found, the portion of food for each day was doubled, and as if by magic our family suddenly grew from fifty to ninety. This sounds easy. But in order to understand what it involved you must know that the children came to us with *nothing*. Underclothing (I will not say night gowns since these are luxuries they are only just beginning to enjoy this summer) dresses, shoes, stockings, towels, combs, soap, *all* had to be provided. The capacity of these forty children for wearing out shoes is something appalling.

The oversight of these things has been under Miss Peck's special care.

Miss Emily Wheeler has kindly found support for all of our orphans, and would do so for more if we could take care of them. An Armenian society in America offered to find the support for one hundred. Many of these "Little Ones" are among our most promising pupils. While there are many more just as promising in deep need around us for whom support could easily be found we are constantly obliged to refuse simply for lack of room and those to care for them.

An experiment was made of having only half a day of lessons and giving the rest of the time to industrial work. But in order not to lower the grade of the school we have decided in future to give one hour each day to this work and the rest of the time to study.

It has seemed best this year to have Sunday school at the Seminary. This has been attended by our own girls, the girls from the primary Protestant schools of the city, the mothers of the orphans and others. One interesting class consisted of those mothers and eight blind girls.

We have had several cases of severe illness during the year, as well as two little girls who were suffering from wounds received in the massacre. All have been freely received and have returned cured. We much desire money permanently to endow a bed for the school.

Next year we hope to start a class for blind girls with an Adana girl who has graduated from the school in Oorfa as teacher. Under Miss Wallis' superintendence quite a little has already been done in teaching some of the many blind of Adana to read. Now the time seems to have come for the formal opening of a day school for these girls.

The plans for our new school building have been sent to Constantinople with the strongest endorsement of the local government. We hope the building may be put up this summer. We cannot endure the thought of passing another year as we have this one. We have enough money in hand to begin the building but not enough to finish it.

There are several lots adjoining our school that will eventually come into our hands, but as we must either pay two prices or wait. We prefer to do the latter. We have however succeeded in buying one small piece during the year. We are thankful for this since it is in a commanding position and ensures other pieces coming into our hands.

Adana is having a boom just now. The opening of work on the Bagdad R.R. has filled the city with Germans. The number of Europeans here at present is estimated at 1000. The city is rapidly being rebuilt with wider streets and in many cases better houses. There is talk of a dike, to ensure against another flood, of irrigation and a water supply for the city, of electric lights and a street railway. The grandeur of the new cars brought for the Bagdad R.R. like Pharaoh's wagons, makes us ready to believe anything.

The Jesuit schools which were destroyed in the massacre have been rebuilt with their plants more than doubled.

While every thing around us is growing our school cannot stand still.

Owing to the friendliness of the Vali, to the position of Mr. Chambers on the Relief Committee and on the Industrial Commission, to the opening of the hospital and to the prominent position taken by our pastor among the heads of the religious bodies of the city, evangelical Christianity has been shown to the people of Adana in a new light during the past year. Our standing in the eyes of the people, both Christian and Moslem, is higher and our influence greater than ever before. The industrial work in the school together with that in the city has brought us into friendly relations with the Vali's wife and several other influential Moslem ladies. But time is necessary to cultivate such acquaintances.

If the seminary is to take advantage of these new opportunities, two more ladies and a new building are *absolute necessities* for the coming year.

While the school work cries for a chance to grow the needs of the evangelistic work are none the less urgent. Every where there is a general readiness to listen to the gospel. Thousands of poor widows have been suddenly left with every thing that made life worth living blotted out. Christ alone can fill their need, and without realizing it they are hungry for Him.

In the villages the girls' schools have always been superintended by the preachers. Now with the preachers gone and the pulpits in charge of inexperienced young men there must be more direct missionary supervision if these schools are to prosper. Miss E. S. Webb is ready to take up this work if the needs of the seminary can be provided for.

We can only lay before you, the Christians of America, this great need and great opportunity and leave you to say what shall be done.

Respectfully submitted

ELIZABETH S. WEBB.

## CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Central Turkey Mission closed its sessions June 28<sup>th</sup>. A full attendance, a striking array of important questions on the docket, hearty fellowship, and withal an undertone of sadness at the home going of Miss Corinna Shattuck, marked the meeting.

We were glad to welcome our new associates to their first annual meeting, Misses E. F. Richter and L. O. Unger and Rev. H. I. Gardner of Hadjin, and Miss Talbot of Adana. We have reason to believe that Hadjin is more fortunate than it yet realizes! The prospects of the new hospital at Adana with the coming of Dr. Haas and his family are bright. News reached us during the annual meeting of Mr. Leavitt's appointment to the Mission with a view to the Theological Seminary at Marash. The needs of the work at Ourfa weigh heavily upon Aintab Station. Can it be that the elo-

quent appeal of Miss Shattuck's last lonely journey will go unheeded? The degree to which the Mission feels its undermanned condition is indicated by the fact that we have felt compelled to ask at this meeting for nine single missionaries and four missionary families.

The review of the last two years as given in the reports was impressive in the amount of relief work accomplished along with most of the usual work and in the wide opportunity on every hand for service to all races in our field. The discussions concerning the right attitude of a Christian college toward Moslem students, concerning the need of coordination in the work of the American Board in Turkey, and the bearing of an All Turkey Conference on that point, and concerning theological education in our Mission indicate some of the topics of the times.

Following is the resolution concerning the life work of Miss Shattuck which but feebly expresses our estimate of her service and the sense of our loss as a Mission. "Whereas it has been the will of God to call our beloved fellow-worker, Miss Corinna Shattuck, through the experience of death into immortal life, be it resolved that we hereby express to the many friends in Ourfa, to the Woman's Board of the Interior, to Miss Proctor and to the bereaved relatives in the homeland our profound sympathy and our appreciation of the wonderful self-sacrifice and high determination and spirituality which were wrought out in Miss Shattuck's life work and which inspire us to the faith that God's Spirit works through physical weakness to pour out His love and blessing upon the orphans, upon the blind and upon all who are oppressed. We shall long remember her genius for making great use of small things and we shall forever cherish the memory of her responsive nature in the joys and in the troubles of all about her."

FRED FIELD GOODSSELL

Secretary of Central Turkey Mission.

## BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL, BARDIZAG.

The commencement exercises of the school were held June 26-28. Rev. Adanalian of Smyrna preached the baccalaureate sermon. The prize-speaking on Monday evening was considered by the audience to be unusually successful. Special interest attached to the graduating exercises of this year because of the presence of forty old graduates who came here to hold the annual meeting & banquet of the Alumni Association amid the associations of their youth. The interest in and love for their Alma Mater shown by the graduates finds actual embodiment in the large hall erected mainly by funds collected by the graduates, and which many of them saw for the first time. It was very gratifying to be able to

report to them a very successful year. The following figures show the growth of the institution in twenty years.

	1889-90 High School,	1909-10 High School, Favere Boys' Home,	Total
No. of teachers	4	12	18
No. of pupils	102	179	279
Graduating Class	12	14	26
Fees paid by boys	L. 300	L. 2000	L. 2535
Funds presents	L. 450	L. 280	L. 554
Salaries paid	L. 250	L. 688	L. 799
Boarding expense	L. 500	L. 1078	L. 2734
Total graduates to date	62	646	212

Of the 179 boys registered in the High School this year two were Greeks, three were Turks, and one was Persian, the rest were all Armenians. Eight of the pupils were from Bulgaria, four from Egypt and the Soudan two from Abyssinia, one from Roumania, one from Russia and the rest (163) from every part of Turkey, 51 coming from Constantinople and 40 from Bardizag.

In the resignation of Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Ferguson for reasons of health the school loses two most valuable workers. Mr. Ferguson very ably took upon his own shoulders much of the responsibility for school management from the beginning of his stay here and Mrs. Ferguson has been a mother to the boys. We wish them restored health and success in their new sphere of work wherever it may be.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### The Capital.

An omnibus and autobus company has been formed in Constantinople with a capital of 45,000 liras. Their public conveyances began plying from the Sirkedji station across the Galata Bridge and in other places last week. The first day's receipts were devoted to the Navy Fund.

The Minister of Public works, at a special meeting in his department, decided to accept the proposal of the Tramway Co. to use electricity as power.

The Ottoman transport *Sham* has brought some, 1000 Albanian conscripts from Diacova and other places in Upper Albania. A prominent naval commander estimates that the number will be brought up to 12,000.

The contested churches and schools in Macedonia which, by act of Parliament, pass into the hands of the Bulgarian Exarchate are as follows. Churches 191, and 126 schools, while 45 churches and 35 schools remain closed by order of the Government. 37 churches and 100 schools are still under discussion.

A foreign correspondent learns that a proposition to build a Transanatolian Railway, 5000 kilometers in length, has been presented to the Government. No kilometric guarantees are required.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, Husni Effendi, has resigned, and Moussa Kiazim, a Senator, has been appointed as his successor.

Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior has informed the Governors of Van, Erzroom, Sivas, Harpoot, and Diarbekir that he will soon visit these provinces on a tour of inspection.

The Ministry of Education has decided to spend the 50,000 liras voted by Parliament and the Municipality in erecting a large building for the use of students from the provinces, also to establish two boys' normal schools, and one girls' normal school for students from the provinces.

The Ministry of Justice on instructions received from the Ministry of Education informed the Protestant Chancery that in the schools of the non-Moslem communities of the country no foreign subjects will be allowed to teach. Beginning with the next school year their places must be filled by Ottoman subjects.

On Sunday, the 17th, Bishop Ormanian, former Armenian Patriarch, who was forcibly removed from office after the Constitution was granted, was invited by the present Patriarch and the Church Committee to officiate at Mass in the Galata Armenian Church. He accepted the invitation and, for the

first time since his removal two years ago, appeared in public. When the service was about to begin some Tashnagists began a demonstration and threatened to break up the service if the ex-Patriarch should attempt to officiate. In view of this the Bishop wisely refrained from taking part and at the end of the service a large number of police were required to protect him from the violence of these rowdies, who only a short time ago posed as the deliverers of their nation.

The charges against Bishop Ormanian have been under investigation for a long time. But thus far nothing of a serious nature has been proved against him, and, as is now evident, nothing which affects his standing as an ecclesiastic.

According to an Official report the Police Department has unearthed a widely extended plot to bring about a reaction and overthrow the Government. One of the conspirators is said to be a member of Parliament, Dr. Riza Nour. The President of this secret organization, known as "Fundamental Reforms," was Sherif Pasha now in Paris. The Pasha's wife is an Egyptian Princess, a woman of wealth and of overweening ambition, whose determination to elevate her husband to a high position forced him to take part in the conspiracy. The time set for the reaction was the month of Ramazan. The tocsin of the new revolution was to be "we demand the *Sheriat* (Moslem law)". Two months ago the Police Department had knowledge of the plot, but decided to take no steps until the evidence was complete and the time was ripe for a *coup*. Great credit is due to the Department for the patience and thoroughness of its work in exposing this dastardly attempt to overthrow the Government. Disquieting as the facts brought to light are, the watchfulness and efficiency of Ghalib Bey and his subordinates give a real sense of public security.

The Missionary Cruise party, on board the *Athena*, arrived at Bardezag early on Sunday, the 17th, and joined in an all day conference with the representatives of the Western Turkey Mission there assembled for Annual Meeting. An account of this most delightful occasion will be given next week.

### THE PROVINCES.

The Cretan assembly voted on July 9 to admit Moslem deputies with out requiring of them the oath of allegiance to King George of Greece. The Opposition and the Moslems were absent from this session. This prompt action was due to the ultimatum of the four Protecting Powers.

The commander of the forces in Albania reports that the disarming of the population is proceeding satisfactorily. The district of Debreyi in the province of Monastir has been declared in a state of siege because of armed resistance and refusal to pay taxes.

A telegram from Salonika last week announced the partial destruction of Elbasan by fire. 200 houses and shops were destroyed.

### PERSONALS.

Miss Bushnell and Miss Atkins of Erzroom arrived in the city last week. The former is on her way to America and the latter will spend the summer at Proti.

Rev. W. N. Chambers of Adana was present at the Annual Meeting at Bardezag. His daughter Dorothea, who accompanied him, is leaving for America. Mr. Chambers returned to Adana with the Missionary Cruise Party.

Rev. E. C. Partridge returned to Sivas by way of Mersine and Adana.

Miss McLaren of Van, after an absence of several years, now returning to her station.

Miss Powers left for America Monday evening. She was accompanied by Miss Newnham, who will spend the summer in England.

Miss Graffam of Sivas, who arrived in the city with the *Athena* party, is returning to her station.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Sivas, Dr. Tracy of Marsovan, and Dr. and Mrs. Crawford of Trebizond left for their respective stations on Wednesday. Miss Macallum of Smyrna who accompanied them plans to spend part of the summer at Ordou.

Dr. Dodd and Dr. Post of Talas were present at some of the sessions of the Annual Meeting at Bardezag. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd have gone on a brief visit to America. They will return in the early Fall.

Miss Platt of Marsovan is spending her vacation in Switzerland and Germany.

Miss Dwight of Talas and Miss Kinney of Adabazar have joined the American Colony at Proti. The total number of Americans now on the island is twenty five.

Miss Farnham of Adabazar, Mrs. Marden of Constantinople, and Mr. James Carson leave for America on Monday.

On Wednesday the 20th Miss Maud Binns, for several years and member of the Friends Mission at Koum Kapou, was married to Mr. Maurice L. Rowntree of Leeds, England.

### THE ORIENT

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