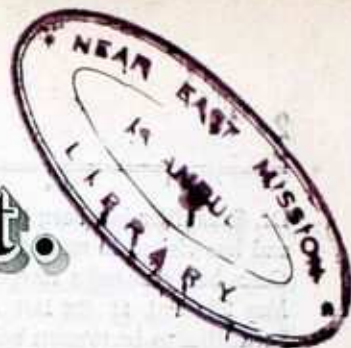


The Orient.



May 25, 1910

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

No. 6

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

81th Session (April 30) The discussion of the Budget was resumed.

In the lists of salaries the amounts appropriated for She-reef Ali Haidar Pacha and other Shereefs were subjected to criticism, also the lack of details in paragraphs 2-5. Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, made explanations. The proposition to cancel the salaries of the Tchelebi Effendi and of the Moslem Superintendent of Education in Shoumla was accepted. The salary of the grandson of Sheikh Shamil of Medina was increased 500 piasters. The pension of the mother of Maniassi Zade Refik Bey (late Minister of Justice) was transferred from the list of needy beneficiaries to that of those who have rendered patriotic services. After a recess the discussion of the Imperial Privy Purse was begun. Djavid Bey proposed that this department be called the budget of the King and the royal household. The observation was made that the salaries of the Sultana Naime and of the other sultanas were less than last year, and that discrimination ought not to be made between the princes of the ruling family and those of other families, and that it is not right to pay salaries to the royal sons-in-law. In spite of Djavid Bey's explanations a resolution was adopted either to pay a salary to all the royal sons-in-law, or to none of them. Djavid Bey declared that the Government would not accept the cancelling of the salaries of the sons-in-law. Then the reply was made, Let the salaries of the sultanas be cut off and paid to the sons-in-law. The discussion waxed warm, and finally it was decided not to pay salaries to the sons-in-law. Djavid Bey left the House and immediately presented his resignation to the Grand Vizier. In the mean time a resolution to make no discrimination between the princes of the line was rejected, and it was thought best to ask the Executive to present at the next sitting a bill regarding the expenses of the Imperial Family. The parliamentary section of the Budget was then taken up. The part pertaining to the Senate was left for the Senate to examine, that pertaining to the secretaries was sent to the Committee, while the 5th and 6th sections were accepted without change. A resolution was offered that in view of the deplorable disturbances in Northern Albania each party send a delegation, not including any Albanians, to Kosova.

The President of the Union and Progress Party declared that the Grand Vizier and the Cabinet were persuaded that the movement in Albania was not reactionary, nor was it the result of bad management or the corruption of local officials, and advocated that this question be not discussed in the ab-

sence of the Ministry. This caused an uproar and it was necessary to take a recess. On reassembling, the President announced that he had just conferred with the Grand Vizier who said that he was aware that the resolution with reference to delegations to Albania was to be presented, but he had not had an opportunity to discuss the matter with his Colleagues and especially the Minister of war, but that he would do so and report to Parliament later. Once more excitement rose to a high pitch and it was necessary to adjourn.

82^d Session (May 4). The amended articles of the law regulating the issuance of *teskeres* (local travelling permits) were taken up. The first was accepted, but the second, giving the definition as between a resident "guest" and a resident "inhabitant," took up the entire morning and no decision was reached.

In the afternoon the Grand Vizier in accordance with the 35th Art. of the Constitution demanded a reconsideration of the question of the salaries of the royal sons-in-law, the rejection of which the Minister of Finance had regarded as showing lack of confidence and had resigned. The Cabinet, he declared, was in agreement with the Minister, and wished by a fresh vote to ascertain whether it enjoyed the confidence of Parliament. After prolonged discussion the question was again put to vote, and the articles of the Budget calling for salaries for the royal sons-in-law were accepted unchanged by a vote of 153 to 29. The Grand Vizier, replying to the proposition of sending a delegation of neutrals to Albania to investigate, said that until the military operations undertaken were completed he could not send any delegation there. He also gave information about the origin of the movement, its progress, and the despatch of troops. He declared that it was necessary to trust the Government and await results. Finally the resolution to send such a delegation was defeated by 132 to 47 votes.

83^d Session (May 5). The bill of copy right amended by the Senate was sent to the educational committee. The 6th Art. of the Military Service bill was discussed at great length without arriving at any result. The article will be quoted next week.

ROBERT COLLEGE

Rarely has the College had a more genial visitor than Dr. F. A. Schaffler, President of the New York City Missions. Dr. Schaffler was born in Constantinople, and as a boy lived in Bebek and studied at Robert College. He spent the past two weeks with us, and left Wednesday night for Interlaken, to join Mrs. Schaffler and her sister, Mrs. John S. Kennedy.

Dr. Schaufler has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and has visited in most of the College homes. Dr. and Mrs. Gates had planned a reception for him for Monday afternoon, May 23, but at the last moment it was impossible for Dr. Schaufler to be present because of a severe cold.

Dr. Schaufler has given his help most generously in speaking wherever he has had time, and every one knows how delightful and welcome a speaker he is. On Sunday morning, May 15, he preached at Robert College, and also on the evenings of May 15 and 22. Last Sunday morning he preached at Bebek, and during his visit he spoke twice at Scutari, addressed the Constantinople Women's Club on May 18, spoke at the Bible House on May 19, beside meeting constant engagements of other kinds.

Dr. Schaufler's friends, old and new, thank him for his coming and his cheer, and look forward to his next visit.

The Handicap Meet took place on Saturday, May 21.

The Annual Field Day will be celebrated on Saturday, June 4.

Baccalaureate Sunday will be June 12; commencement, Wednesday afternoon, June 15.

The graduates of 1910 number 28, the largest class in the history of the College.

The Constantinople Women's Club.

The Constantinople Women's Club is a new organization among English-speaking women of the city. Its object is the promotion of acquaintance, sympathy and co-operation among women of varied nationalities. Classes for study are planned, and a Tea Room in Pera is projected. The Club has no home at present, and Mrs. Bowen has shown her practical interest by generously offering her house for its meetings thus far. After two meetings for organization, the first regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, May 18. Between 50 and 60 women were present, and eight or more nationalities were represented. Dr. F. A. Schaufler spoke most interestingly and stimulatingly of some phases of his own work, under the theme, "Co-operation for Civic Betterment."

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Record of the Weather Bureau for the week May 14th - 21th.

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

Average pressure.		29.624 inches.
Maximum	(May 14th.)	29.69 "
Minimum	(May 15th.)	29.55 "
Average temperature.		58.10 F.
Maximum	(May 19th.)	73.5 "
Minimum	(May 14th.)	51.4 "
Average humidity.		95.3 %
Maximum	(May 15.20)	100. "
Minimum	(May 19th.)	90.5 "
Rainfall.		.305 inches.

On Sunday, May 15th, the Chapel services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Frew. At the close of the sermon Mr.

Frew referred to the death of King Edward VII, and read the touching letter addressed to the people by Queen Alexandra.

On Monday evening the P. B. society entertained the Θ. A. in the Chapel.

On Thursday morning we had the pleasure of listening again to Dr. Schaufler of New York, whose Allegory of the Flowers, introduced by some of his boyhood experiences at Bebek, was heartily enjoyed.

In the afternoon we had the honor and pleasure of listening to the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador of the United States at Constantinople, who gave a scholarly address under the title of "Some Excursions in American History." Mr. Straus outlined some of the salient features in the development of the government, and showed the great advantages which we have derived from religious freedom and from the separation of Church and State. He insisted, also, that America is a country of Ideals and Idealists in spite of the popular cry of commercialism. He did not belittle the evils and dangers of our present condition in reference to the great corporations, but said that the business of the hour was to teach them their duties to the government and to the individual citizens. As Washington was the prophet of the Revolution and Lincoln of the Civil War, so, said Mr. Straus, is Roosevelt the prophet of the hour, in teaching the corporations that they have duties to the government and to the individual citizens as well as privileges. Among the guests were Mrs. Straus; Mr. Sarafow, the Bulgarian Minister, and Mrs. Sarafow; Admiral and Mrs. Chester; and Mr. Gregory and Mr. Schma vonian from the Embassy.

On Saturday, May 21st, at 2.30 p. m. the Θ. A. Society presented "As You Like It," on the new grounds of the College at Arnaoutkeuy. The large and distinguished audience was enthusiastic over the play, which was very well given in an ideal setting. The costumes were pleasing and the impression made by the play as a whole was charming. Great credit is due to Miss Dodd and to Mrs. Mason-Meyer for their training of the players. The cast was as follows:—

Banished Duke.	Miss Goulomanova.
Duke Frederick.	» Pironcova.
Amiens.	» Raicova.
Jaques.	» Terzieva.
Oliver.	» Demetrievea.
Orlando.	» Demchevsky.
Adam.	» Eliou.
Touchstone.	» Neumann.
Corin.	» Goutschein.
Silvius.	» Kranova.
William.	» Adjarian.
Rosalind.	» Eugenidou.
Celia.	» Goynareva.
Phbee.	» Bakirdjieva.
Audrey.	» Tchiblakian.

GENERAL REPORT OF CONDITIONS IN TARSUS.

MARCH, 1910.

We have a good people, who were hard working and self-respecting before the calamities that befell last April. Since then, although cast down, that best in them has not been destroyed. On the whole, they have made a brave fight in their struggle to get upon their feet again, and the success of the majority has been a wonder to us. When they were here on our premises, a helpless mass of suffering humanity, homeless, without proper food or clothing or bedding, dependent upon us (acting as the agents of the Christian world) for the means of keeping body and soul together, many of them ill, deaths occurring among them every day, on some days several deaths, we groaned in spirit, and asked how this multitude was ever to recover itself again. How was it to be reestablished in homes and occupations that would enable them again to take their places in the activities and interest of Church and Society!

Even though we knew what good stuff was in our Armenian brethren, still we have wondered, and we have admired them, as they have made their way through most crushing difficulties, to seize upon the things that yet remained.

With the whole Armenian quarter in ruins, there was great difficulty in securing even a single room for each family. The thing has been done by scattering them among the Turks and Arabs.

The able-bodied men of ability have done their best to get a fresh start in business. Some had credit; some had help by gifts or loans. Industries have been established to help women and girls, clever enough to use their needles skillfully. A limited number of men and women and children have been able to secure work in a cotton factory a little out of the city; though of the latter (women and children), not accustomed to such work, many have suffered seriously in health by long hours and exposure in going and coming in all weathers.

For a time, in fact all through the summer months, church services were held in our yard, the tree-tops forming the roof of our sanctuary. The building used for city schools was burned; the one large room used as church was spared, being in the Arab quarter. It is not a fit place for services, and is about ready to fall from decay. In the worm-eaten floor were holes large enough to put one's foot through, until we sent over material for repairing. As soon as it was safe for them to leave our campus, we sent ten families to occupy church and yard. These were later removed, and when the fall came we again met our congregation in the old place. A movable partition was put in, by means of which we secured two rooms for our day schools; the kindergarten being in the basement. A dear lady in New York City supports this latter; all our schools are helped this year from outside, although nearly self-supporting before. The church services are attended by a great congregation, hungry for the comfort and sustaining power of the Gospel.

It does us good on a Sabbath to look into their faces and

to realize how much there is that even the wildest fury of man cannot take away from God's children.

In all our distresses we still can fervently thank God for the faith and love and courage that remain to us. I am glad to give you this hopeful picture, but there is another side of which I must speak, that you may understand how timely yours gift have been.

If we have a goodly number who have, with a little help, been able to secure again the chief necessities of life for themselves and their families, there also are many still in most wretched circumstances, suffering for food and clothing and bedding, and this through no fault of theirs. There are the old and the blind, the invalid, and particularly young, massacre widows with such small children in their arms that they cannot go to the factory or do much work of any kind. There are men who were injured by wounds, still incapacitated for work, and there are day laborers without trades or special ability of any kind. In prosperous times, when work was plenty and they had homes and furnishings, they were able to earn, though with difficulty, their daily bread. The whole make a pitiable company, and we are making a specialty of help to such in using the funds sent us.

The men are not those wishing to be dependent; they are self-respecting, and they ask for work; so when funds are sent for us to use at our discretion, we set the able-bodied at some work to benefit church or school. We have scores thus employed, and incidentally are grading and otherwise improving our campus, and getting help on the new Hall we are putting up. In the summer many boxes of clothing came to us. The boxes provided us with boards which we have used as the framework of a little hospital for our pupils when ill. The plan is to cover the building with flintcote, and paint it to harmonize with the others on the premises. The plastering has been let out to two men who came yesterday begging for work. By this you will see how we make one hand wash the other. We had no money to build this little hospital room, and yet we were in need of it. Perhaps you know that we have nearly half a hundred orphans, over half of them made so by the last two massacres in Cilicia. We are greatly obliged to our friends who provide the means for the support of many of them. Having so many heads of families at work on the grounds gives us opportunity and special reason for looking into their home circumstances. With the help of an efficient Bible woman, I am doing all I can in this line. We find the wives and children of these men, living in dark and sunless rooms; often the bare ground the only floor, the bedding very scanty; in many cases members of the family ill and needing many things; so we supplement the earnings of the husbands and fathers, in such cases, by gifts of medicine, milk for those who are ill, fuel, bedding and clothing for all.

The classes mentioned above are the ones we shall help with the money that has come to us from you; I do wish you might go about with me and see something of what the money is doing for them.

In behalf of all of those worthy and unfortunate sufferers, we want to thank you, dear Mr. Peet, most heartily. Your

thought of them has taken the practical form that has meant the providing many of the necessities of life. They are God's poor who have suffered mainly because they were Christians; we pray God to repay you a hundred fold that which you have "lent" to Him. Proverbs 19: 17.

We find it a great joy and privilege to be your agents in distributing the funds such kind hearts as yours put into our hands. I shall mail you our Report for the past year so that you may understand what we are trying to do as missionaries in Tarsus.

Sincerely and gratefully yours,
CARMELITE B. CHRISTIE

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL

On Sunday May 22nd a unique service was held in the Bible House chapel. The American Ladies in charge of the mission work at Gedik Pasha and the English Ladies in charge of the work at Koum Kapou arranged for a joint Sunday School festival, in concert with the World Sunday School Convention at Washington. Attended by their teachers some 400 Sunday School children marched in procession from Koum Kapou and Gedik Pasha through the streets to the Bible House, singing all the way in English, "Onward, Christian soldiers". They carried Turkish, American and English flags and beautiful banners, large and small, on some of which was written in Turkish in Arabic letters and in Armenian the motto, "God's love conquers," while on one banner were written in four languages the words, Jesus said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me".

In the chapel at the rear end rows of seats, rising from before the pulpit nearly to the ceiling, had been built up, and here the children were seated. Flags of all nations where Sunday Schools are found, and emblems and flowers adorned the place. Besides the children two to three hundred men and women crowded into the chapel. Varied exercises of song and Scripture recitations, with a Sunday School address by Mr. Krikorian, and with prayer in Turkish, Armenian and Greek occupied an hour. The audience dispersed with praise and thanksgiving, and the procession, reformed, marched back singing as they came. Almost all the children were from non-protestant families. Such a procession was never seen in Constantinople before, and clearly shows that we are living under a new regime.

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