

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

THE LIMELIGHT ON TURKISH LIFE.

Remarkable Disclosures by a Daring Princess Who Defies The Sultan.

STRANGE STORIES OF HAMID.

They Were Suppressed by the Austrian Authorities Who Feared to Grieve a Neighboring Monarch.

Special Correspondence.

VIENNA, May 19.—Princess Halie Benlad, a born Turkish Princess, daughter of Mahmoud Pasha Ben-Ayad, recently addressed a crowded meeting of the Vienna women's clubs and gave her auditors a glimpse into the darkest corner of the Ottoman empire, the harem. But it is what she was not permitted to say rather than what she said that concerns this article.

Driven out by too much freedom of speech about the sultan—from the seclusion of the Turkish realm into western civilization, the princess is devoted to a campaign against the ignorance and barbarism prevailing in the dominions of Abdul Hamid. After lecturing in some of the principal European cities, the princess has planned a visit to the United States, where she hopes to enlist the aid of the progressive American women on behalf of her ignorant and oppressed Turkish sister. Lecturing in Austria is not the simple matter that it is in America or England. Before a public meeting can be called in Vienna the permission of the police must first be obtained, and the chief of police sends a representative to the meeting, who occupies a seat on the platform, and has the power to close the proceedings at any time. If anything is said or done which is likely to be at all displeasing to the authorities. In the case of a prepared lecture a copy must first be submitted to the police for their approval and consent. Princess Halie's lecture appears to have contained many things displeasing to the official mind, and when she received the copy back she found that considerable portions of it had been completely cut out.

I have obtained from the princess the prohibited parts, and they follow in their own words. Why the Vienna police should have been so sensitive regarding the feelings of Abdul Hamid is a matter which is somewhat difficult to imagine; but it is easy enough to see why Turkey is not a safe place for the princess, for this suppressed lecture perhaps the most vivid picture of the condition of Turkish women that was ever given from an authoritative source. Here is what the Austrian police wouldn't let her highness say:

The Islam, in its proper sense, affords to the Turkish wife rights and privileges which might satisfy the most fastidious European. But the government forces the Mussulman woman to retire away under the curse of utter ignorance. At school, if she goes to school at all, she only mechanically learns to read the Koran. The Koran, however, being written in Arabic, she naturally cannot understand a word of it. In this way she does not even get to know her own religion—for the Mussulman woman is made acquainted merely with her outward form, not with her true spirit.

For the same reason her parents and later her husband generally forbid the woman all reading—even the recitation of such newspapers as appear after having passed the censorship of the authorities.

I do not think I take too gloomy a view when I insist that the entire country of Turkey scarcely possesses 100 educated women. And of these not one was brought up in a Turkish school. All had foreign teachers. But even this does not suit the sultan. Three years ago he published a law prohibiting Turkish families from engaging foreign tutors or governesses.

Let me give a description of the arrangements for a Turkish engagement or marriage.

The female relatives of the young man wishing to marry look about for a maiden for whom a husband is wanted. Once found, the maiden is brought in

clothed in her most gorgeous attire and is bidden to seat herself on a chair in the middle of the room. The visitors contemplate, belittles, discuss her with their piercing glances. The man has expressed a wish for a plump blonde with blue eyes. This girl, however, is a brunette, is thin and has black eyes. What matter if she finds favor in the eyes of these relatives?

One of the visitors—the young man's mother, if she is present—praises a kiss and the forehead of the article, and upon the forehead of the article, and the contract is made. If the girl does not please them they withdraw without going through even the formality of saying: "Well, we shall see; we may call again."

A TURKISH WEDDING.

When the day of the wedding has been fixed an authorized person and two witnesses of the sultan go to the residence of the maiden's parents, where an attorney and two witnesses of the other party await them, and in the presence of the invited guests and relatives the ceremony takes place.

The chosen one is placed in a room in which, besides herself, there are generally only her mother, sisters and near relatives. The door is left ajar. The man who acts as the attorney of the maiden then asks her in a loud voice from the next room whether he is authorized by her to contract the marriage. It often happens that the girl gives no answer. Three times her representative repeats his question, and if the martyr remains obdurately silent, her mother or some other relative, by punching her, cuffing her and dragging her by the hair, try to force her to answer. If she still resists one of the women often imitates her voice and answers for her: "Yes." After this doubtful "yes" the marriage contract is finally settled. The husband does not consider himself the companion, friend or protector of his wife. Has he not the right, if it so pleases him, to put her out of doors the morning after the wedding?

It is not seldom that a girl of 14 is sacrificed to a man of 70. For this, however, she has one compensation. She is held up as a splendid example to other women. Grieved on to despair, some women try to intimidate their husbands by every means within their reach, particularly when they are more clever than the men. When Mavroyeni Pasha, former body physician to Abdul Hamid, wished to leave his wife, she acquainted the sultan with the fact that his physician and confident possessed notes to which he daily added observations made concerning his master's sickness. There was a knocking of the house by the magistrates, the papers were seized and the physician himself, after 30 years of faithful service, fell into disgrace.

The wife of another of the sultan's physicians, Emin Pasha, who was suspected by his wife of infidelity, notified the sultan that her husband was involved in a conspiracy against the life of the Padishah. Emin Pasha was sent into exile, and to this very day his whereabouts are unknown.

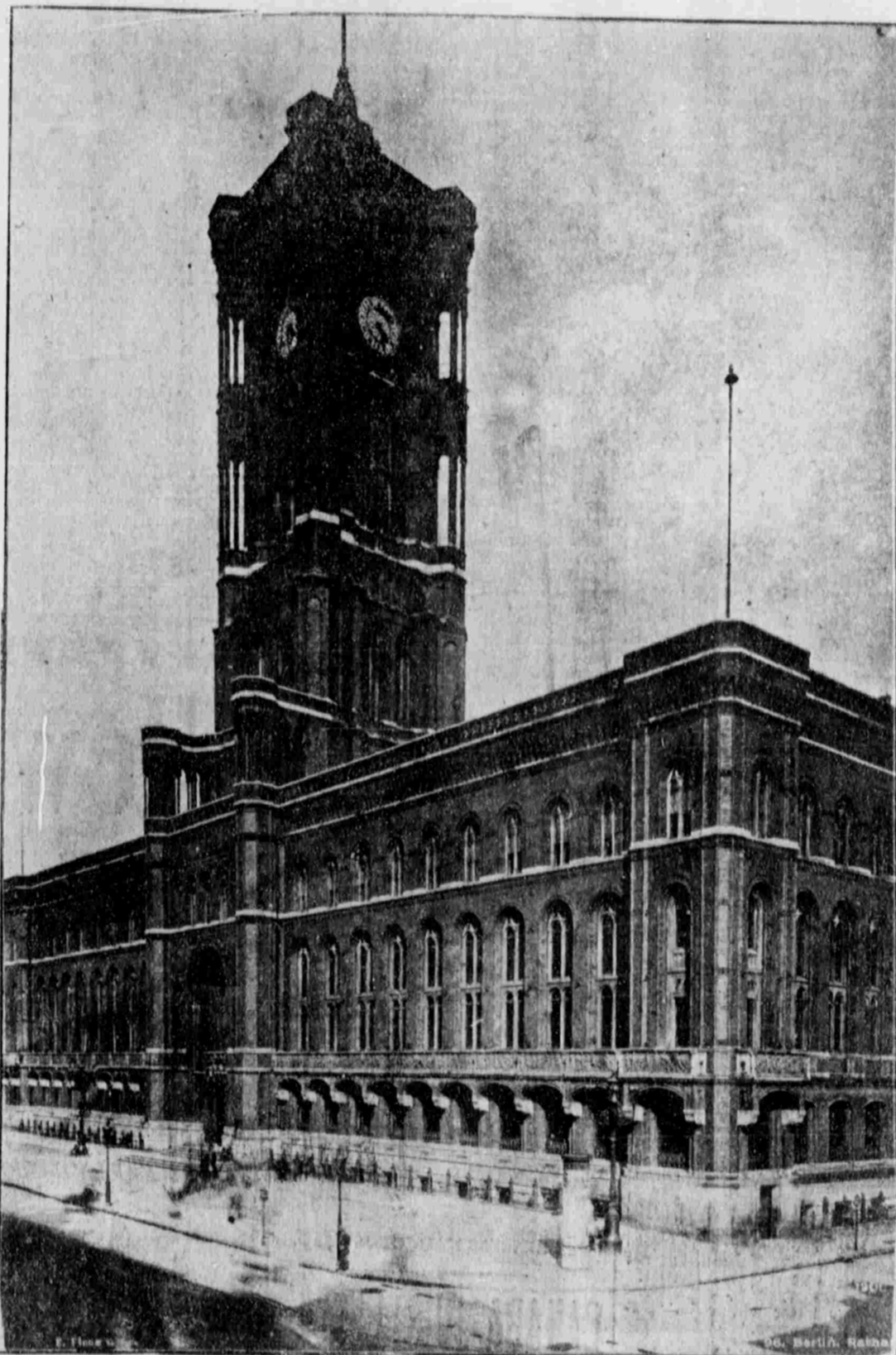
THE SULTAN'S ONE WIFE.

According to law, slavery no longer exists in Turkey, but in reality it flourishes there as much as it ever did, without any authority daring to interfere. And that is not so surprising if one considers that the sultan's palaces are sentiments of slaves. The sultan's wives are all slaves—all, with the exception of one legitimate wife, a wife who originally also had been a slave, but whom, however, he had to marry. This young girl, by name of Gazi Naz, was like her two sisters, a slave of my father, Mahmoud Pasha Ben Ayad.

My father presented Gazi Naz and one of her sisters, Yildiz, to the sultan Abdul Aziz. These human gifts were handed over with pomp and luxury, according to the wealth of the donor. Gazi Naz and Yildiz were dressed in silk and brocade, their brows encircled by a diadem, the stones of which shone and sparkled in every color of the rainbow. Their ears, fingers and girdles were literally studded with diamonds. Their beaming beauty harmonized well with the dazzling splendor of the gems. I think I may boldly assert that nowhere, except in the Orient, could such splendor be imagined.

The two young maidens were handed over in most ceremonious style by one of my father's eunuchs under guidance of Gazi Ahmed Agha, at the time a clerk at the notarial office in Stambul. Abdul Aziz was so deeply affected by the sight of the slaves that he directly inquired in what manner he might return the compliment. He gave each servant 500 Turkish pounds, about \$2,200, and begged my father to accept a tabatiere of enormous value as a token of his deep gratitude. The girls were shown to the most elegant suites of rooms in the serail and surrounded by a staff of female attendants. The sultan confided them to the special care of his mother, Valide Sultan, and on the spur of the moment he declared his love to the older girl, Sai.

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BERLIN CITY HALL.

Where the Municipality Will Entertain the International Woman's Congress.

UTAH WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CHOSEN TO BERLIN CONGRESS.

UTAH, it is expected, will be well represented at the great Quinquennial of the International Council and Congress of Women at Berlin, in June of this year. Not a few prominent members of the different women's organizations of this state have been named to attend the celebrated gathering, which it will be observed, from the Deseret News-Berlin letter today, promises to be one of the famous women's meetings of history.

Just how many of the delegates named from this state, will be able to make the trip, is not known, but it is certain that there will be several. Some have already gone, and others will leave very soon. The first appointments from Utah, came from Mrs. Bathsheba W. Smith, President of the National Women's Relief Society, who designated the following well known ladies from that organization: Juliana L. Smith, Elizabeth S. Wilcox, Phoebe Y. Beatie, Isabel M. W. Sears, Annie Taylor Hyde, Priscilla P. Jennings, Ida S. Dusenberry, Hattie B. Barker, Julia P. M. Farnsworth, Emily S. Richards, Rebecca E. Little, Carrie S. Thomas, Mrs. Alice Merrill Horne.

In addition to the above Mrs. Wells, as patron of the National Council of Women of the United States, named Lydia D. Alder, Rachel U. Seigel and Bertha G. Bamberger, Mrs. Emma J. McVicker, Annie Wells Cannon, Mae T. Nyström, Minnie J. Snow, Catherine Wells, Ann M. Cannon and May B. Talmage. Mrs. Wells, as patron, in common with many other patrons and organizations nominated the following: Susan B. Anthony, New York; Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia; Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia; Mary Lowe Dickson, New York; Elizabeth B. Grannis, New York; Ida Husted Harper, Indianapolis; Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston; J. Ellen Foster, Washington, D. C.; Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.

Greatest International Congress of Women

Germany's Fair Sex Engineering a Giant Conclave in the Imperial Capital as a Slap in The Kaiser's Face for His Opposition to the Woman's Movement In the Fatherland—America's Delegates.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, May 19.—Germany's progressive women, whose fight for "emancipation" has been one long story of rebuff and disappointment, have just completed arrangements for what they believe will be the greatest conclave of the fair sex the world has ever known—the third International Congress for Women, which will be held in Berlin from June 12 to 18. They hope and intend that the congress will be so eventful that it will constitute an eloquent rebuke to Emperor William II, whom they regard as the arch-enemy of women's progress in the German Fatherland.

The Kaiser, like German men of all ranks, holds fast to the German tradition that woman's sphere should be limited to the activities of the "home" and that she has no right to mix herself in affairs beyond the realm of the three German K's—Kinder, Küche and Kirche (children, kitchen church). No imperial welcome, therefore, will await the 4,000 women from all parts of the world who will attend the congress as delegates of organized womanhood in all climes. Indeed, it

will be a miracle if the congress adjourns without adopting resolutions strongly favoring of the rights of the strenuous monarch for his old-fashioned ideas about women's rights.

The organization of the congress has been effected by the National Council of Women, and the tremendous work it has involved has rested largely upon the shoulders of Frau Marie Stritt, of Dresden, President of the Council, and Frau Dr. Eliza Ichenhaeuser, secretary-general of the congress. The program of the congress covers practically every subject comprehended by the "woman's movement," as will be seen from the following daily schedule which, I think, has not appeared in print before:

EDUCATION.

June 12.—Education of Women for their Profession as Mothers, Home Education, Kindergarten Training.
June 13.—Elementary Education of Girls, Coeducation, Uniform Schools.
June 14.—Continuation of Education of Girls, Popular Education for Women.
June 15.—College Education of Girls.
June 16.—University Training for Women.
June 17.—Participation of Women in School Management, both as teachers and executives.

June 12.—Women as Servants and as Agriculturists.
June 14.—Women in the Industries.
June 15.—Women in Trade and Traffic.

June 16.—Women in Social Work—factory and prison inspectors, charity administrators, etc.
June 17.—Women in Scientific Pursuits.

June 18.—Women in the Arts—letters, painting, sculpture, music, drama, etc.

June 12.—Charity Administration and Hospital Service.
June 14.—Care of Children and Youth.
June 15.—Moral Reforms.
June 16.—Prison Reform and Temperance.

June 17.—Women and Trades-Unionism and Women's Employment Bureaus.

June 18.—Philanthropic Movements, Legal Advice Bureaus for Women, Women's Clubs, Social Settlements.

June 13.—Position of Women in the married state.
June 15.—Property-rights of married women.
June 14.—Parental Tutelage, Position of mothers of illegitimate children, Guardianship.

June 15.—Women's Right to Organize.

June 16.—Women in Municipal Government. Women in Charity and Orphan Administration. Women as School Trustees.

June 17.—Woman Suffrage in Municipal, School and Church Elections.
June 18.—Universal Suffrage for Women.

About twenty-five countries will be represented at the congress. Japanese, Siamese and Indian women are already booked as delegates, and China and Korea will be represented by native women resident in Europe. America will occupy the chief place among the foreign delegations, because it has been the pioneer in woman's progress and because Susan B. Anthony, the "grand old lady" of the movement all over the world, has promised to honor the conclave with her presence. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indiana, in her capacity of president of the International Council of Women, will wield the gavel at all general sessions of the congress. Another special honor will be paid to the United States when the congress devotes an entire evening to the discussion of the theories of Frau Charlotte Perkins Stetson of New York, while Dr. Anna Shaw, the famous American woman-preacher, has been invited to introduce to Germany the innovation of a sermon from a woman—the first of its kind that the Fatherland will ever have listened to.

Because the woman's movement has had such an up-hill fight in Germany, where man is everything and his better half almost nothing, few leaders have been developed who enjoy reputations extending beyond the frontiers of their country. Yet such names as Frau Stritt, Frau Dr. Ichenhaeuser, Frau Hedwig Heyl, Fraulein Alice Salomon, Fraulein Helene Lange, Frau Anna Edinger and Fraulein Olga von Beschwitz, who will all be active leaders of various departments of the coming congress, are well known throughout most European countries as vigorous and relentless workers in their chosen field. That German women have a difficult struggle to gain the headway women have made elsewhere may be comprehended from the fact that only a few years ago were they able to secure the repeal of a law barring "women, children and lunatics from attending meetings where political subjects are under discussion."

Since the smashing of that medieval barrier, the cause has prospered, but very slowly. Woman has, of course, no status politically and may not hold public office of any kind. Some municipalities, however, have made the experiment of having women factory inspectors and poor-law administrators, and they may pave the way for wider recognition in higher spheres of civic usefulness. The fight for suffrage has been altogether futile. Two years ago, however, when the great tariff contest was on, women took the stump in various parts of Germany in support of the Social-Democratic and Liberal parties, and their battle against agrarian "hunger tariffs." The Social Democrats are the women's best political friends, being the only great party in Germany which has pledged itself to help them secure the ballot.

Owing to the opposition of Emperor William, which is fully shared by the Empress Augusta Victoria, no so-called society women have identified themselves prominently with the woman's movement in Germany. Court leaders and royalties are conspicuously missing from all affairs connected with it. It is possible, however, that the wives of a few cabinet ministers, perhaps even Countess von Buelow, the spouse of the imperial chancellor, will dare to brook imperial scowls by entertaining the delegates to the Berlin congress at garden-parties or evening receptions. The most pretentious social function so far planned is a reception at the Berlin city hall, which will be tendered by the municipality as a welcome to the congress. Frau Oberbürgermeister Kirschner, Berlin's "lady-mayor," and the wives of the city's aldermen will do the honors on this occasion. Music will be furnished by a women's orchestra of 75 pieces, and a dedicatory ode written by Fraulein Iolde Kurz, the first German poetess, will be a feature of the program.

The sessions of the congress, which will be held morning, afternoon and evening for six days, will occur in the spacious halls of the famous Philharmonic concert building, which has a total seating capacity of more than 10,000. The sessions are divided, of course, into sectional programs, so that discussions upon various topics will proceed simultaneously in various parts of the congress hall. Four hundred addresses are already scheduled for delivery. English, French and German will be the official languages of the conclave, the language being used upon each occasion which seems most appropriate.

The great concluding feature of the congress will be a "banquet of dedication," at which the Countess of Bertha von Suttner, the great Austrian peace advocate, in German, and Madame Bogelot, of Paris, in French. There will also be a final symposium upon "Internationalism," led by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indiana.

BERTHA KARR.

CANADA HUSTLES; UNCLE SAM SLEEPS

One Striking Instance Where Our Northern Cousins Are Taking The Lead.

A PIECE OF GOOD DIPLOMACY.

Dominion Is Spending Large Sums to Get Industrious Agricultural Emigrants—How We Help.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, May 19.—For the first time on record the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada bids fair this year to exceed that to the United States. Last year, according to W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian commissioner of emigration here, 57,000 emigrated from this country to Canada, while to the United States there went 67,000. Thus far this year the number of emigrants who have left these shores for Canada are in excess of those for a like period last year, and during the summer months it is expected that the ratio of increase will be much greater. Canadian officials in London are sanguine that when the year closes Canada will be shown leading the United States in the number of British emigrants received.

CANADA'S POLICY.

While Uncle Sam does nothing to attract emigrants from this country Canada is hustling to get them and meeting with such success that other colonies of the empire have been moved to envy and are hustling themselves to follow her example and copy her methods.

"England," said Mr. Preston to the writer, "is the only European country possessing colonies that devote neither money nor money to encouraging emigration to them. What England won't do for us Canada is doing for herself, and when it is remembered that four years ago we received only about 11,000 emigrants from the United Kingdom we feel that she is not doing it badly either."

"It costs something, of course, but it is the best paying investment that Canada ever made. Last year we expended \$300,000 in working up emigration from this country to Canada. We distributed 1,500,000 pamphlets, kept a lot of agents on the jump and spent a pile of money in advertising. But not a dollar went in the shape of passage money. We are not sending any dead-ends to Canada."

FITNESS COMES FIRST.

A steamship agency, being interested only in pocketing the emigrants' fares goes in for numbers regardless of quality, but as a department of the Canadian government we have to consider the fitness of the prospective emigrants first. If we sent out a lot of shirkers and idlers we should soon lose our jobs. No man ever receives any encouragement from this office to go to Canada who does not seem to have the right stuff in him. As regards quality the emigrants now going to Canada average far higher than those who seek their fortunes in the United States. Over 52 per cent of the arrivals in Canada last year were agriculturists, whereas of those who went to America only 14 per cent belonged to that class. That tells the story. We get very few emigrants from the undesirable nationalities who are now swarming to America in such large numbers."

DISREGARDS PRECEDENTS.

Mr. Preston disregards all precedents which are supposed to regulate the conduct of an Englishman who attains to the dignity of an important official position. He allows himself only half an hour instead of two hours for lunch. With nearly a score of clerks under him, instead of confiding himself with bustling things from the scribbles of his private office he talks freely with prospective emigrants and helps winnow the grain from the chaff. Clear-skinned, sharp-eyed, breezy, energetic and direct of speech he is a good type of the Canadian hustler, the man who gets there.

Situated at Charing Cross, in one of the broadest thoroughfares of London, (Continued on page thirteen.)



FRAU MARIE STRITT OF DRESDEN,
President of the National Council of Women in Germany.



FRAU DOKTOR ELIZA ICHENHAEUSER,
Secretary-General International Congress of Women at Berlin.