

The Orient.

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COMBATING THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Last Thursday there was a very representative gathering at the American Embassy, which, with the boundless hospitality so characteristic of our Ambassador and his good wife, was thrown open for a meeting organized by the Committee of the Association for the Protection of Young Girls. To Rev. Robert Frew, Chairman of this Committee, is due more than to any one else, the success of the gathering. Such a meeting does not happen; much preliminary work is needed. And while this is hidden in the background, credit is due where it belongs. The Association has existed in this city for several years; and its quiet work has helped many a young lady arriving here for the first time. Its headquarters, the International Home, is well known; but some of its other activities have been so unostentatious as to go unnoticed.

At the same time, partly as a result of the activities in other cities of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Constantinople has become to an alarming extent a centre for that nefarious business. It has therefore seemed best to strengthen the efforts made here for the suppression of the trade in human flesh. At the invitation of the local Committee, Mr. William A. Coote, Secretary of the International Bureau, has visited our city; and it was mainly to hear him and to secure his aid in organizing the movement that the meeting was called.

To give an idea of the importance of the gathering, we merely mention some of the persons present. Besides the American Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau and their daughters, there were the British Ambassador; the German Ambassador and Baroness von Wangenheim; the Italian Ambassador; the Roumanian Minister; the Belgian Minister; Mme de Willebois; Bedri Bey, the Chief of Police and acting Prefect of the City; Süleiman el Bustani Effendi, Minister of Commerce; Oskan Effendi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Essad Fouad Bey, representative of the Grand Vizier; the Greek Metropolitan of Pera; the Consuls-General of the United States, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia and Greece; Sir Edwin Pears; Sir Henry and Lady Woods; President Patrick; Halidé Hanum; Hourrié Hanum; Lady Crawford, and many others.

Mr. Frew, who presided, before introducing the speaker of the day, read a most cordial letter from the Grand Vizier, who, while regretting that urgent state business prevented his attending the meeting, assured him of the cordial sympathy of the Imperial Government with the object of the Society, and of its hearty support in every way for the efforts

of the Association to be organized here. The Chairman then paid a high tribute to the former Russian Consul-General, Mr. Ponafidine, for his energetic aid to the local committee; and in a felicitous way introduced the Secretary of the International Bureau for Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, who, he said, had come to help us achieve the impossible.

Mr. Coote referred to the fact that this was an enterprize in which men and women were united in a most godly effort, and the press, that powerful leader of the people, was always on their side and a factor in success. He outlined the work done from the time, in 1899, when the idea first came to him of forming an international organization, till the fifth International Congress, held last year, when 23 countries sent delegates to the number of 500 to London. Turkey was not represented there, but Turkey had already sent an invitation to him to come and help organize the work here. He spoke of the difficulties that had been surmounted and of those still remaining; he referred to his visits to all the countries of Europe and to several in other parts; he told of the surprising success of the effort in Alexandria, which had been a hotbed of evil; also of his visit in Buenos Aires, where there seemed to be no public opinion at the time, yet within the next six months a most drastic bill had been passed by the Government, which drove out of the country 2,000 bad men and women, who found the place too hot for them. The worst of this was that these bad people went *somewhere*, and naturally to the places where laws were lax. It was this that gave point to this gathering, whose purpose was to achieve the impossible and make it too hot for such persons here as well.

Perhaps never before has the truth of the Biblical declaration been more vividly illustrated, — "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." Those present will not soon forget the personality of the old man who so earnestly addressed them. When he had concluded, Mr. Morgenthau related some of the steps taken by the United States to put a stop to this traffic; and he then offered the following resolution, which was heartily adopted:—

"That this meeting resolves to form an organization entitled The Constantinople Association for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women.

"It also resolves that the Association shall consist of men and women of all nationalities and creeds who sincerely and earnestly desire to assist in the abolition of this nefarious trade which no civilized country should tolerate within its boundaries, and to work on the same lines and in co-operation with the International Bureau in London, the National Committees established in the other capitals of Europe and

the principal cities in the United States of America, and in other parts of the world.

"It desires to express its appreciation of the hearty co-operation pledged to it by the Imperial Ottoman Government through the letter of His Highness the Grand Vizier, read at this meeting, and the presence here of their Excellencies Süleiman Effendi el Bustani, Minister of Commerce, Oskan Effendi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Bedri Bey, Acting Perfect of the City of Constantinople and Director-General of the Police."

The British and German Ambassadors expressed their hearty concurrence in the resolution and its purpose, and Süleiman el Bustani Effendi spoke most cordially of the good this movement has done and can do in this city.

The Chairman announced the addition of the following persons to the Committee: — The Acting Prefect of the City; Judge Cator; the American, Russian and Austro-Hungarian Consuls-General; the Secretary of the French Embassy; Dr. Mizzi; President Patrick; Mr. D. A. Davis; Dr. Auerbach; Essad Fouad Bey, and Samuel Bey.

After the meeting, those present enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Morgenthau at afternoon tea.

MISS FANNIE E. WASHBURN.

News has been received of the death at her home in Medford, Mass., of Miss Fannie E. Washburn, on February 15th. "Aunt Fannie," as she was to a large circle of missionary children, including the editor, has been intimately connected with missionary work in Turkey for over forty years. She was graduated at Mount Holyoke in 1869, and taught there a couple of years, sailing July 27th, 1872, for Turkey, and reaching Constantinople Oct. 15th. She went right on to Marsovan, and was connected with the Girls' Boarding School for eleven years, associated with Miss A. E. Fritcher. Modest and retiring, yet wholehearted and faithful, she was always dependable, and her influence is still felt. In 1883 she returned to America, and for health reasons never returned to Turkey. But a few years later she became an assistant in the rooms of the Woman's Board in Boston, which post she served with the same fidelity till 1910. Since then she has made her home with a sister in Medford. It was most fitting that the funeral exercises were conducted by one of her boys, Rev. Henry F. Smith, son of Rev. J. F. Smith of Marsovan, who is now pastor in Beverly, Mass.

AVIATION WEEK IN BEIRUT.

The middle week of February all Beirut went flying mad. On Sunday, February 15th, Fethi Bey and Sadik Bey arrived in glorious spring weather, and landed at the tip of Ras Beirut, where the surrounding hills making a perfect amphitheater were black with thousands of people; in fact no such concourse has ever been known before in Beirut, far outnumbering the crowds that welcomed the French aviators, who

perhaps whetted their appetite for this Twentieth Century wonder. Monday again enormous crowds went to the point, and peddlers of sweets, lemonade and melon-seeds did a roaring business! Wednesday the airmen gave a magnificent exhibition, flying to Baabda, the winter capital of the Lebanon, where they dropped a flag with their compliments for Kouyoumjian Pasha, and on their return circling over sea.

On their arrival at Beirut, the airmen honored the Syrian Protestant College by dropping an Ottoman flag on the Campus. This same flag after the tragic news of the death of these airmen reached Beirut, which news brought sorrow to all hearts, was shown at prayers at the College by President Bliss. He took the occasion to draw lessons for the students in the patriotism, fidelity, resourcefulness, and gentlemanliness of these two brave young men. The flag will hereafter hang in the Historical Museum of the College.

On the 5th of March at the invitation of the Vali, all of the schools of the city were invited to march past the Serai in order to salute the enlarged photographs of these intrepid airmen, and then to assemble on the parade ground of the barracks, where before a distinguished audience, including all the Consuls-General, Memorial Orations were delivered in honor of Fethi Bey and Sadik Bey. By far the largest representation present was that of the Syrian Protestant College, with a contingent of close on a thousand, marching four abreast.

W. B. A.

PROCLAMATION OF WILLIAM I. OF ALBANIA.

The proclamation issued last week at Durazzo by the new ruler of Albania is one of historic interest, and we give the translation in full:—

"Albanians! Today Albania, free and independent, enters on a new era in history. The destinies of the country are henceforward committed to the hands of the King, the wisdom of the Government, and the patriotic valor of the people. The way we must travel is a long one, and strewn with obstacles. But no obstacle is insurmountable for a people which has celebrated traditions in ancient history and which has, as you have, the firm determination to labor and to progress. Our duty and that of Our successors will always be to seek the well-being of the nation, and to this end We will consecrate all Our powers. Inspired with these feelings We have accepted the crown of Albania at your hands. Albanians! On the occasion of Our accession to the throne, We ask you all to rally round your King and labor with Us for the realization of our national aspirations.

"WILLIAM I."

It will be noted that this proclamation decides the mooted question whether the new ruler would assume the title of King or of Prince. Albania is now a kingdom.

M. Bleriot, the well-known French aviator, reached Constantinople Thursday, to negotiate with the War Department for the sale of some more aeroplanes.

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN BOYCOTT.

The *Ikdam* thinks it is wrong to call the effort of the Moslems to progress financially, an anti-Christian boycott. It says:—

"As soon as the Moslems are desirous, not so much to enter the world's competition as to lift the slightest bit the veil that hides that world from them, the Christians become apprehensive. This is a truly edifying spectacle. The Christians were accusing us not so very long ago of not going in for commercial life, but rather preferring to hold offices. Europe went still further, and attributed to a lack of civil virtues the abstention of Mohammedans from commerce. And now the Moslems are the object of severe criticism for having wished to take the first step in the domain of finance so as to deserve such criticism no longer. According to the papers, the Greek and Armenian merchants have held a meeting and after a long deliberation have thought best to rouse Europe against us. They are said to have decided to countermand their orders for merchandise from European factories, and to announce that they will not pay their debts to Europe. And all this for what reason? Because the Moslems trade only with their co-religionists. It is time to put an end to the accusations that we have anti-Christian sentiments."

On its side the *Tanin* publishes an advertisement from a Moslem firm in Edremit as follows:—

"The fatherland is happy that the honorable Mussulman merchants have come to understand, thank God, that the future and the independence of Panislamism depends on the financial situation. Since Moslem traders till now have not known each other, they have not been able to carry on their trade exclusively with Moslem establishments. Well-known monopolies have been the source of supplies for us Moslems. But now our factory has furnished the general commissariat of the army with 300,000 kilos of oil, and contracted last month to furnish to the ministry of pious foundations 350,000 kilos. Absolutely convinced that each Moslem business man, in order to fulfil a religious and national duty, should use the greater part of his capital to increase Moslem finance, our factory deems it an honor to do business on easy terms with honest Moslem merchants of limited capital."

The *Terjeman-i-Hakikat* contends for the right of boycott, and declares that the Government has no business to interfere unless public order is thereby menaced. It says:—

"Now let us ask whether there really is a boycott. Yes, verily; and I myself am taking a hand in it. What can the Government do to my family? My child needs a pair of shoes. Can the Government order me to buy from the shoemaker that it likes? Clearly so long as I spend my own money without endangering public order, doing violence to others, or interfering with their freedom of trade, no government has the right to interfere in my private affairs or tell me not to trade with a Moslem. So that every step toward inducing the Government to stop the boycott is in vain and will be useless. If the Greek Patriarch had considered a little

before taking such a step, and had found out the true causes of the boycott, he would have seen that nothing could avail. The boycott is due to the savage cruelties committed in Roumelia against the Moslems, by the Greek population rather than by the army. Christ said 'If they strike you on the one cheek, turn the other also.' But those who adore Christ are the ones who least respect the precept, and on the contrary return five bayonet thrusts for every needle-prick.

"Everybody knows that until now it was the non-Moslems only that profited by commerce, industry, and all the economic operations of the country. The heedless Moslems never even thought of the fact that the dealers were of another religion. It was enough for them that they were Ottomans. As a result the non-Moslems became rich, while for the most part our people stayed miserable. It used to be said that they were good for nothing except for officials and soldiers, and to consume the money of the government. Whence then this outcry when they make an effort to do business and imitate their non-Moslem compatriots? The Patriarch and the Metropolitans had better leave the Government quiet. The boycott is dictated by the Moslem heart, and if our rights are interfered with, we shall be the first to appeal to our government."

The *Levant Herald* quotes extensively from a booklet issued a few days ago, addressed to Moslem women, which says:

"Hanums, in matters of buying dresses and clothing, it depends on our patriotism and noble sentiments alone to deliver the country from the criminal and treacherous hands of these financial leeches. For the love of God and the Prophet, look well where you go to buy. If the shop you enter is not a Moslem shop, run from it as you would from a savage animal or a venomous serpent. Everywhere, and especially among us, it is the men who earn the money and the women that spend it. Then do not give the money your men bring you, to beings that have no purpose but to kill your families and yourselves. Do not give ten paras, or five even, to any but to Moslems. Drive out of your konaks and your houses the Greek dressmakers; leave off of your toilettes European laces and embroideries. Do not try to get trimmings such as will harmonize with foreign goods but such as you can find of home manufacture. For what you ladies of high degree adopt will become the fashion of the land. Women of high spirit and noble sentiments who thus give to the fatherland, to their poor and unfortunate fatherland, their powerful assistance, will have their glorious recompense in the heart of the nation."

In Manisa, the Moslem community has organized patrols who watch the shops to see what Moslem trades at a non-Moslem shop. When such a person comes out with his purchase, these guards of the nation's honor tell him he must go and give back what he has bought. If he refuses to do so, they whip him with horsewhips; and instances of severe injury of this kind have come to our knowledge. It seems then that in some quarters the boycott is working more injury to Moslems than to non-Moslems.

BLISS-DODGE WEDDING, AND AFTER.

The Beirut Choral Society on February 12th honored one of its members by gathering under her window at sunrise and singing the chorus from the Rose Maiden, " 'Tis Thy Wedding Morning." The University was given a half holiday, and the marriage of Miss Mary Bliss to Rev. Bayard Dodge was celebrated quietly at Marquand House on account of the recent death of Mr. E. W. Blatchford, father of Mrs. Bliss. Only immediate members of the family and relatives were present. The marriage ceremony was performed by President Bliss. The best man was Mr. Cleveland Dodge, Jr., twin brother of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were Miss Alice Bliss and Miss Dodge. Huntington Bliss and Gerald Dorman dressed in white, were pages. Miss Bliss wore the wedding dress made from material that was her mother's and grandmother's wedding gown. The ceremony was performed in the President's Library, which was very tastefully trimmed with wild smilax and almond blossoms which were at that time in their glory. The honeymoon was spent at Mr. McFarlane's hotel in Abeih, and Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have returned and taken up their abode in "Dodge Lodge" near the College.

Shortly after the wedding, President and Mrs. Bliss went to Cairo to open the S. P. C. Club. The ceremonies were held in one of the largest theaters of the city, and a distinguished gathering was present, the Khedive and Lord Kitchener both being represented. There were orations, poems, music, and then President Bliss delivered an address, and with the stereopticon showed a large collection of pictures of the University and notably of West Hall.

While in Egypt President Bliss had the distinguished honor of an audience with H. H. the Khedive who warmly expressed his deep appreciation of the many services the Syrian Protestant College and her sons have rendered to Egypt, and in the opening up of the Sudan.

After vexatious and unforeseen delays, West Hall was opened on Tuesday, February 24th. The President, President-Emeritus, Faculty and Instructors and the students by departments marched in procession from the Chapel to the Auditorium in West Hall, where brief exercises were held. After the meeting the students inspected the building. The Sunday previous to the opening of West Hall, the President preached a sermon on the spiritual opportunities opened up for the whole University in West Hall, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

Professor Hall, Principal of the Preparatory Department, sailed for America on his furlough on February 22nd. Mrs. Hall and family will later join him in England. Professor Hall at the invitation of the American School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, stopped on his way and delivered two lectures upon "Antioch, the Gateway of the Orient," the same lectures that have delighted his Beirut audiences.

W. B. A.

AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU'S TRIP.

On Sunday the 22nd, the American Ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Ruth Morgenthau and Mr. A. K. Schmavonian are leaving for an absence of five or six weeks, on a trip to Egypt, Palestine and Syria. They take the Russian steamer to Alexandria, and go thence to Cairo. After a short stay there, they take the Austrian steamer at Port Said for Jaffa, where they spend a day, and where Mr. Edelman of the American Consulate at Jerusalem meets them. Arriving at Jerusalem about April 2nd, the party will there be joined by Treasurer W. W. Peet and Dr. F. E. Hoskins, and possibly President Bliss and Mr. Bayard Dodge. While in Jerusalem the Ambassador will visit all the American interests there, including the Friends' Mission at Ramallah. One great object of the present trip of the Ambassador is to obtain first-hand information concerning all branches of American enterprise in that part of the empire. His genuine interest in all phases of missionary and philanthropic effort shows itself anew in this very laudable desire. During the Jerusalem stay, which will occupy perhaps a week or more, the party will also visit Hebron. From Jerusalem they will take carriages northward, going the first day via Jacob's Well to Samaria, and the second night will be spent at Jenin. Thence they go to Haifa, where two days are to be spent. After that they again take up their carriages and depart for Galilee, spending a night either in Nazareth or Tiberias, and proceeding to the Station of Samach, south of the Lake of Galilee, where they take train for Damascus. Two or three days will be spent in the oldest city in the world, and then on to Beirut, calling at Baalbek, where the Missionary Educational Union will then be holding its Conference. The Ambassador and party expect to reach Beirut about April 18th or 20th, and will be in the vicinity about a week, visiting Sidon, the Lebanon, Dog River, and other points. The despatch-boat "Scorpion" which has now gone to Alexandria, will be awaiting the party at Beirut, to convey them to Latakia, to visit the mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and to Mersin, whence they will go by rail to Tarsus and Adana; and back to Constantinople, stopping a day in Rhodes and a short time in Smyrna. They will probably arrive here about May 1st. It has been suggested to our friends at Aintab that they might meet the Ambassador at Beirut; and likewise those at Marsh may arrange to see him at Adana. This is the first time that an American Ambassador has shown such personal interest in these American enterprises as to take the pains to see them himself. The best wishes of the ORIENT go with him and his party on their journey.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, March 22nd, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert P. Wilder.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 : 30 a. m., Mr. D. J. Van Bommel.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. MARCH 18, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

There are boycotts and boycotts. Sometimes people's sympathies are roused to a certain degree to support a movement to drive out of trade a man who is engaged in nefarious or questionable business. And when a state of war exists, nobody will question the patriotic right, nay, duty of belligerents to shun each others' shops. Furthermore, nobody has any quarrel with a community or nationality that is trying to foster its own business interests by every legitimate means. But in the present instance, the boycott of non-Moslem, or rather of Christian shops, — for the trouble does not extend to Hebrew shops, — by the Moslems has been accompanied by methods that no one can approve. The scattering of inflammatory literature, containing intentional misrepresentations against Christians works injury to the permanent relations between the communities. And picketing, so characteristic of boycotts elsewhere, has passed beyond the peaceful stage when those who refuse to be bound by the boycott are beaten and when force is used to prevent citizens from buying their goods where they please. As has been pointed out, the methods of the leaders in the movement are short-sighted, and the ultimate result will be damaging to Moslems more than to Christians. There are certain kinds of trade for which Greeks seem to have superior talent; and other branches in which Armenians excel; and in still other lines the Albanians have held unquestioned supremacy. And the development of all is needful for the future of the country. By trying to drive out of trade those of another religion, the Moslems are not helping their own cause. Besides, they are not consistent. If they would use only Moslem products, we could understand it; but they have to buy from foreigners in the first place, so as to live at all. So that after all, the only persons they are injuring are Ottoman citizens like themselves. We believe the boycott will soon die of itself.

We are delighted to learn that the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church has announced that hereafter coffins must be kept closed while passing through the streets at funerals. Last December we reproduced an article from the *Evangelismos*, in which the writer said: — "When the Church speaks officially and authoritatively, the public obeys. Let one example out of many suffice. What custom could be bound up more closely with the demands of the common people than the open coffin at funerals? Because the Greek wishes to see, even up to the grave, the uncovered face of his beloved friend. And this demand is a powerful one, because it is the demand of grief. And yet it sufficed for the Church to say, Cover up the dead, and the people obeyed. No rebellion. No grumbling." It was explained at the time that this order had gone forth in Athens but not yet here. It has now become the rule here as well. Unfortunately at the funeral of the late Patriarch Constantine V., the other day in Halki, the opposition of the family of the deceased was so strong that it was impossible to carry out the new order; but the very fact that public attention was thus called, albeit in an unpleasant way, to the regulation, will serve to make people feel still more strongly the decency and sanitary wisdom of this decision. It is an illustration of the efficacy of agitation in church reforms. When those in positions of influence are led to unite in demanding the suppression of an old established custom the harm or uselessness of which they acknowledge, sooner or later it will go. We wish the reform spirit all success in this laudable endeavor. If once the principle of the feasibility of reform measures is established, much that is unscriptural and unfitting may be removed from the present customs of the old Church. We hope the guiding principle will always be the teachings of the New Testament, which the Orthodox Church, in common with all other churches, holds to be the Divine rule of faith and practice.

LUNCHEON OF THE "TA'AL-I-NISVAN."

On Friday last the members of this Club, the oldest Turkish woman's Club in the Empire gave a most charming and delightful Luncheon in honor of the American Ambassadress and her daughter Mrs. Fox. The occasion was one of great interest to all who were fortunate enough to be present. Beside Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. Fox and Miss Morgenthau, Mme d'Anckaswærd the wife of the Swedish Minister, President Patrick and Dr. Dodd of the American College for Girls, Miss Jones, Principal of the American School, Gedik Pasha, Miss Willard, Principal of Anatolia Girls' School, Merzifoun, Miss Gage, Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Turkey, and other distinguished guests were present. The Luncheon arranged by the Tokatljan management was prepared from a menu furnished by the Club, and was composed of Turkish dishes entirely. Halide Hanum in a very graceful manner welcomed the guests and in a very choice way, gave in English a history of the "feminist" movement in Turkey, and an account of the work of the "Ta'al-i-Nisvan Jemiet." She said: —

LADIES: —

I am sorry to say that what I am going to tell you is not rich in statistics and facts, but it is rich and thrilling in possibilities.

It is an undeniable fact that humanity has been progressing tremendously, spiritually as well as materially, during the past two centuries. Material progress through its scientific achievements can be evident and common to all nations in a short time. But such is not the case in spiritual progress. Its success is as sure as the former, but it must have time to sink into each individual soul and change and shape it for its glorious destiny. It is the work of generations and centuries.

One of the striking phases of this spiritual progress in the Western world is the noble work and struggle of its women. They had to win their way through the minds of several generations; they had to prove to the world, that as one half of humanity they cannot be kept strangers to its spiritual progress. By the noble and brave struggle of their pioneers they took their place by the side of men and now they are shaping and forming the mental moral and social progress of the world quite as much as the men if not more.

The Turks cannot be indifferent to this spirit of progress of the West if they are going to stay in Europe as well as Asia. In spite of a horrid despotic régime of centuries, which seemed enough to condemn them in European minds, and reason for counting them as dead, they have been permeated by the thought progress of the world and begin to show signs of life. And finally the sturdy and free nature of the Turk has awakened and shaken itself free from the yoke of tyranny and death and asserted its right to live.

From the moment you see the Turk stand up as a man with an undeniable right to life and a future, you see his women by his side. As in speaking of the "Germans" or the "English" you mean both its men and women, so for the last five years in speaking of the "Turks," you mean the women as well as the men. The personal and national place of Turkish women began with the Constitution. When great and brave minds were preparing the minds of the people for our new era, no doubt they saw that there could be no real progress and future for Turkish men without the same progress in the women. Our great Revolution poet, Kemal, has written vehemently of the necessity of giving a higher place to women.

Our greatest poet, Abdul-Hak-Hamid, in his writings has created great women of living personality and importance. Thus through literature, minds were learning slowly that women are not only the playthings of men kept behind walls for eternal and selfish pleasures but that they are persons, they are members of the nation whose personality, rights and life should be taken into consideration.

But this kind of mental change, before it materializes itself in social structure and form, takes a long time. So when five years ago the curtain went up and you beheld the Turkish Nation, there was very little sign of its women. There is no "feminist" movement that stands out prominently, but

indirectly they had tremendous part. You cannot touch and hurt a nation without touching the hearts of the mothers of the nation. The "old régime" in wounding the bodies of sons and husbands, wounded the hearts of mothers and wives. Who knows how many heart-broken women were cursing the régime that killed or exiled their husbands and sons? So by their sufferings and prayers the unknown army of unselfish, suffering Turkish women had a direct part in our new era, not a "feminist" part but a National one.

The first year of the Constitution took the progress of the Turkish woman passionately. There was much talk about it in the papers, and women's signatures began to multiply. But to be accurate I must say that the subject seemed to interest men more than women. However a number of Woman's Clubs were formed then, but only this one has survived that period. During the last two years, however, other clubs have been formed and the Ta'al-i-Nisvan welcomes them and recognizes the good work they are doing.

The woman's organization of the Red Crescent has done work of which I am very proud. They were very active during the war, and they organized committees for the aid of the refugees who flooded our city. Nezihe Beli Hanum is the good angel of a large number of refugee girls for whom she has opened an atelier for the revival of old Turkish work, embroidery.

The Istiklah Milli, is another Woman's Club for selling Turkish goods and encouraging a revival of Turkish industries. I should also mention the Houkuk-i-Nisvan which has a paper of its own. They are urging social and economical rights rather than political questions.

I will however speak briefly of the Ta'al-i-Nisvan, its past and its aims for the future.

This Club was organized eight months after the Constitution was granted. From the very first days of the Constitution, the need was felt of some means of bringing women together in work and thought. We had had dreams of Club work before, but very soon signs of reaction were visible which warned us to be cautious. So this tiny nucleus of women contented themselves with self-culture for the time being. We met in the guest room of one of the members of the Club and we intentionally limited our numbers. We occupied ourselves with historical, literary and social questions. But we could not keep to ourselves and soon we were urged to enter more directly into the life of the women of the Nation. The next step was to organize a series of Conferences. These conferences were held in the hall of the American School in Gedik Pasha. Prominent men, for the first time, lectured in public to women on "feminism," history, literature, and other subjects. This lecture movement inaugurated by the Ta'al-i-Nisvan, although it met a great deal of opposition at the time, has come now to be accepted as the most natural thing for women.

One of the most sympathetic labors of the Club was the opening and maintaining a little hospital during the war. One of the members kindly opened her house and with outside help the hospital remained open over two months. It was a privilege to nurse these men, we did not take any of-

ficers; and the glimpse we got of the simple, pure hearts of the Anatolian soldiers was a vision of the possibilities of the Turkish Empire of the future.

We rented a small house after the war and turned our activities toward education. Classes were opened for girls and women taught by members of the Club. When the Turkish army was moving on Adrianople the second time it was the Ta'al-i-Nisvan that organized two gigantic meetings of five thousand women each, and the Turkish women gave largely toward the expenses of the campaign, and the honor of the Empire. This was the first time in the history of the nation that men and women came together in the field of sacrifice and service, the first time that men and women participated together in the national affairs.

In the organization of these meetings the Ta'al-i-Nisvan was much helped by the Red Crescent, whose speakers willingly took part in the meetings.

The Ta'al-i-Nisvan means to be, and will no doubt succeed in becoming, an intellectual, philanthropic, humane and national institution for the women of the country. It aspires to be a help in the new chain of spiritual and intellectual progress in Turkey.

The Club feels itself indebted to the American members and friends who have warmly sympathized in its efforts.

We may say that the "feminist" movement in Turkey has its representatives along intellectual, social, philanthropic and economic lines by the Ta'al-i-Nisvan, the Red Crescent, Deruhe Istiklah and the Houkoku-i-Nisvan.

But there is a peculiarity in the feminist movement of the Islamic world in general and the Turkish world in particular which the West has never met. The social, moral and economic emancipation of woman is the social moral and economic emancipation of the Nation itself. The life and the future of the nation depends on how women meet and solve these questions. A prominent Turkish patriot has said the "question d'Orient" is merely a "question d'émancipation des femmes."

I believe in the life and the future of my nation. Individuals working in this great and sacred cause may be extinguished like little lights and never see the results which they died to bring about. But the nation itself will march on to victory, its women as well as its men. And if I may be prophetic, I will say that the time will come, perhaps in the far off future, but will surely come, when Turkish women after having fought in the cause of Turkish Womanhood, sometimes with the aid of its men and sometimes without that help, will take their place by the side of their Western sisters and help to shape the history of the spiritual progress of humanity.

Mrs. Bowen as Toast-master, called on different women to respond to toasts. Nakiye Hanum, Müdüré of the Evkaf schools connected with Ahmed Jamisi, gave a translation of Halide Hanum's address in Turkish for the benefit of those not understanding English. Hourie Hanum spoke on The Importance of Education for Women in Turkey. Briefly Dr. Patrick responded to the toast, What American women would

like to do to help Turkish women," saying that she would much have preferred the toast to have been How can the American and Turkish woman help each other, referring to the graces of manner, politeness, and hospitality possessed in such great abundance by the Turkish women.

Mrs. Marden gave a short address in Turkish on the activities of Women's Clubs in America.

After drinking the health of Mme. Morgenthau and the members of the Club in *airan*, the occasion came to a close.

E. D. MARDEN.

MACEDONIAN RELIEF PROGRESSES.

Drama, Macedonia, March 9, 1914.

Dear ORIENT,

Some two weeks ago I was invited over from Smyrna to the Salonica Station of the Balkan Mission to aid in the Relief Work being financed by the Balkan War Relief Fund. Last Monday I arrived in Salonica after a rather rough trip over from Smyrna and was met and cordially welcomed by Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Haskell at whose house I have been staying for the past week. After several visits to the Government Building we obtained an interview with the Governor-General of Macedonia, Mr. Repoulis, and with the Prefect of the City, Mr. Arghyropoulos, from whom we obtained written passes explaining our mission to "all the civil and military authorities" whom we might meet, as well as personal letters to the Prefects of Serres and Drama asking that we be given all the aid and information possible. The Greek authorities have all been very pleasant and have thus far done everything possible to help us in our work.

Friday last was a red-letter day for Salonica. From early morn till sunset pedestrians on the streets were besieged by the prettiest girls Salonica could produce, to obtain metaliks, piastres and drachmas for the widows and orphans of the fallen soldiers in the late wars. The day was also celebrated as the anniversary of the fall of Yanina and the city was brilliantly be-flagged as well as be-tagged!

I visited the churches of St. George and St. Sophia which are now being completely renovated and restored having been Turkish mosques for the past 482 years. The Byzantine mosaic work in the apses of both churches has been left intact and with very little work both may be restored to their original condition. There are said to be fifteen churches which are now in the hands of the Orthodox Greeks after having been Turkish mosques for over four centuries.

Salonica is fast becoming Hellenized; but unless commercial treaties are drawn up between Greece, Servia and Bulgaria, her commercial importance will certainly wane. The greater part of the hinterland is in the hands of Servians, Bulgarians and Albanians and without the trade from her former sources of supply Salonica will surely dwindle in importance.

These Balkan states are still too nationalistic to look with tolerance upon the existence of other nationalities within their borders. Bulgarians and Turks will be persecuted in

Greece, Greeks and Turks in Bulgaria, Greeks and Bulgarians in Turkey and Servia. Little by little the different nationalities are leaving for their own territories, sacrificing their houses and lands and, in many cases, their personal belongings. On Thursday last 500 Bulgarians left Salonica for Dedeagatch on a Bulgarian ship on which they obtained free passage. On every boat Turkish refugees are leaving for Rodosto and Asia Minor. It will take a long time before all these peoples will find comfortable homes and work behind their own frontiers.

In many places commerce has been turned upside down by the freaks of the new frontiers.

We passed Doiran on our way up here from Salonica, a town beautifully situated on the Doiran Lake, across the lake from the Railway. The town is now in Servia, the frontier runs through the lake and the city is practically marooned. Her trade must be directed now towards Belgrade, the railway to which city is four hours distant across the mountains.

As to atrocities, in the last two wars I find that there are accusations made with equal proofs against Turks, Greeks and Bulgarians indiscriminately. Terrible atrocities have been committed by Christian and Turk until one can see very little difference between them. The city of Kukush, about two hours distant by rail from Salonica, was burnt and sacked by the Greeks in return for the burning of Nigrita. In Serres the Bulgarians burnt 4020 houses and 404 shops before leaving the city to the Greeks last July.

We may hope that the future may be brighter here than the past has been. Whatever may happen a heavy responsibility falls upon Greece. I may write more regarding the actual condition of the poor people whom we are trying to help.

J. R. BREWSTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, March 4th, the Editor of the ORIENT gave us an interesting lecture on Chrysostom. The lecturer not only told the reasons why those who lived in Constantinople should be particularly interested in the life of Chrysostom but made that interest actual by the account he gave of the life and times of this great man. To the reception which followed the lecture, His Excellency, Hon. Henry Morgenthau came, bringing Mr. and Mrs. Billings and their guests, from the beautiful American yacht then in our harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Billings invited some of the faculty and students to a reception on board the yacht before her departure on Thursday. Six American professors and six students of various nationalities accordingly visited the yacht next day and were entertained with the most charming hospitality.

On Saturday last the College had the great privilege of welcoming Miss Elizabeth Dodge as its guest, as she and her brother are visiting Constantinople on their way back to America, from Beirut and the wedding of their brother, Mr. Bayard Dodge, the Y.M.C.A. Secretary of Beirut College.

On Sunday morning Mr. Huntington preached a most helpful and excellent sermon, and in the evening Miss Dodge

and Miss Welles addressed the students in the Christian Association Meeting, making it such a meeting as will be long remembered and the influence of which will be felt throughout the year.

I. F. D.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- March 19, 1813, David Livingstone born.
- » » 1877, First Ottoman Parliament convened.
 - » 20, 1896, Rev. J. F. Smith, Marsovan, died.
 - » » 1908, Charter Day, American College for Girls.
 - » 21, 1844, Turkish Decree of religious Toleration.
 - » » 1910, King and Queen of Bulgaria visit Constantinople.
 - » » 1914, *Nevrouz*, first day of Spring and a national Persian festival.
 - » 22, 1911, American Chamber of Commerce for Turkey organized.
 - » 23, 1914, Founder's Day, Robert College.
 - » 25, 1855, Rev. Henry Lobdell, M.D., Mosoul, died.
 - » » 1875, Mrs. Lora G. (Simons) Carey, Harpoul, born.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The French speaking public of Constantinople is soon to have a treat in the way of lectures. Professor Raoul Allier, from the University of Paris who was given such a splendid reception at the Union Française at the time of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference, will be here during the last week of March. The probable dates of the lectures will be March 25, 27 and 28 at 6 p. m. at the Union Française. The general subject will be "La Crise Actuelle de l'Humanité." The lectures will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Count Ostrorog, Legal Counsellor at the Sublime Porte, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidié.

Ground has been broken both at Bebek and between Ortakoy and Couroutcheshme for the extension of the trolley line to Bebek.

The Shirket-i-Hairié has placed in England an order for three more steamers.

The Sheikh-ül-Islam, Mehmed Essad Effendi, has presented his resignation to the Sultan, who has accepted it, and appointed the Minister of the Evkaf, Hairi Bey, as his successor. The Ministry of the Evkaf will hereafter form a department of the Sheikh-ül-Islamate, and no longer a separate department.

The French Ambassador and Mme Bompard returned from a visit to France on Sunday last by Orient Express.

Senator Gabriel Effendi Noradounghian has been elected President of the Armenian National Assembly.

No. 38 of the Shirket-i-Hairié collided with an Italian steamer in the harbor Sunday morning, near Kabatash, and in the ensuing panic a young Greek from Arnaoutkeuy jumped overboard and was killed. Four other steamers of the Bosphorus line hurried to the rescue and the disabled boat was assisted to the wharf without further incident.

According to the *Sabah* an agreement has been reached between Turkey and Bulgaria whereby the postal rate will hereafter be twenty paras for letters in place of a piastre. Telegrams are to be at the reduced rate of twenty paras per word, between the two states.

The former Greek Ecumenical Patriarch Constantine V. died at Halki on Thursday last.

THE PROVINCES

By the will of the late Mr. Sarkis Telfeyan of New York, the following bequests are made:— \$ 35,000 to the American Board; \$ 15,000 to Central Turkey College; \$ 15,000 to Euphrates College; \$ 15,000 as a special fund to promote Evangelical Christianity in Turkey; \$ 10,000 to the Evangelical Armenian Church in New York City; \$ 10,000 to Anatolia College.

A disastrous fire is reported at Amasia, which burned up Lt. 25,000 worth of property.

We regret to announce that the second aeroplane that left Constantinople last month for Cairo has also come to grief, with the death of one of its men. Nouri Bey, with his passenger Ismail Hakki Bey, had started from Jaffa to fly to Jerusalem, and was making a short detour over the sea, when by some false turn, the machine plunged down from a height of some 150 metres into the sea, and Nouri Bey was drowned. His companion was rescued unhurt. The machine has been recovered, very little the worse for its bath.

NOTES.

Miss Imogen E. Russell of Oregon has been appointed a missionary of the Board for the Central Turkey Mission, as a kindergarten teacher. She has had two years in the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School.

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Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers are scheduled to sail from America on their return to Turkey on April 7th from Boston in the White Star steamer "Cymric." They come to Constantinople by way of London.

Miss Frances Gage and Miss Charlotte R. Willard arrived in the Capital from Marsovan last Thursday. They are on an extended tour of the girls' schools of the country; Miss Gage goes on behalf of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Willard to look into educational problems.

Mrs. Theron J. Damon underwent a serious operation at the Austrian Hospital, opposite the Tash Kishla barracks, yesterday. Her friends will be glad to know that she is doing well. She will remain at the hospital for a month.

Miss Barnette Miller, formerly of the Girls' College, Scutari, is in the city for a two weeks' visit, on her way from Paris to Turkestan and Persia, intending to return to America via Russia and the Trans-Siberian.

Mrs. Kinney, aunt of Miss Mary E. Kinney of Adabazar, has gone this morning to Adabazar with Miss Welles, Miss Gage and Miss Willard for a short visit.

OTHER LANDS.

The inventor of the famous air brake, George Westinghouse, died March 12th, aged 68.

A Washington despatch to the London papers announces the engagement of Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of President Wilson, to Mr. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. It is reported that the wedding will take place in June.

Turkhan Pasha, who has served as Ottoman Minister to Spain and as Ambassador to Paris and St. Petersburg successively, has been appointed by King William of Albania as his Prime Minister.

Considerable excitement has been caused in European circles by the military energy of Russia, which has been thought to presage war with Germany or Austria. There is yet however no immediate cause for alarm.

NOTICE.

The Gymnastic Exhibition on Founder's Day, March 23rd, will be at 2:30 p. m. All friends are cordially invited.

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Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARONIA	(30,718 tons displacement)	Feb. 25th. 1914
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " ")	March 6th. " "
FRANCONIA	(24,421 " " ")	" 20th. " "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 26th. " "
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