



Հարգելի՛ ընթերցող.

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ARMENIANS

At the

Twilight of The Ottoman Era

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PREFACE

Less than three years are left till the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, and it is obvious that Armenians living in the Republic of Armenia, Artsakh and other countries, Armenian structures and organizations worldwide are vigilant in the international recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide and the eradication of its consequences. The issue is also of great concern for the progressive humanity, for the organizations and individuals that have already outspoken about the crime against humanity, the countries that have recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide as well as many others living in the countries that have not yet referred to the issue.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia, a State Commission on Coordination of the Events for the Commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide has been established to activate the process of international recognition of the Armenian Genocide, coordinate efforts dedicated to the commemoration of the 100th anniversary in the Homeland and the Diaspora. An advisory group has been established adjunct to the State Commission and is composed of Armenian and foreign scientists and researchers, who are famous in Genocide studies and who will bring their knowledge and expertise to support the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

The publications issued abroad during the Armenian Genocide are of utmost importance. Of greater significance are the ones published in the foreign press that are revealed and presented to the international community through the efforts of diligent researchers. The facts on the Armenian Genocide need to be presented to the world, while of primary importance would be the ones that are compiled in foreign countries, the ones that are a slap to Turkish falsifications, unjustified claims, the ones that present the reality which took place in the difficult years of 1890-1923.

Coordinating Committees on Commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide have been replenished and consolidated in the biggest Armenian communities in the Diaspora. On the threshold of the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, we are cordially grateful to more than twenty states and parliaments, to dozens of international organizations which, in line with their mandate, gave the proper assessment to the greatest crime aimed at the destruction of the Armenian nation committed by Ottoman Turkey in 1915.

It is obvious that this brutal policy was not shaped in a day or a month, but found its expression in Western Armenia through persecution, massacres, oppression and discrimination, which could not stumble the eye of foreign professionals, diplomats and journalists. This is the reason for foreign press to constantly refer to the topic during the years and aftermath of the Armenian Genocide to present the reality and the facts on the issue. In this regard, the information presented by various newspapers, such as the New York Times, Washington Post, London Spectator and many others shedding light on the situation in Turkey that led to the Genocide of a whole nation was of particular importance.

And it is encouraging that a very significant work composed of facts, conclusions, opinions, and accounts of eyewitnesses is compiled and presented to the international community.

There is a tremendous amount of materials, which are composed of thousands of pages to be published gradually till the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

I believe that the work of Vosgan Mekhitarian and Rev. Vahan Ohanian will serve as a new impetus for the process of the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

*Dr. Hranoush Hakobyan
RA Minister of Diaspora*

INTRODUCTION

There has long been strong interest in bringing to the attention of the wider public the coverage which the Western and other printed press accorded to the Armenian Genocide. The pioneering work was done by Richard Kloian, whose original work on articles from the New York Times, was last updated in 2005. Although this last edition includes some items from the pre-Genocide period, by and large the focus has been the 1915-1922 period.

The present volume differs from other such volumes in a number of ways. First, the volume covers the pre-Genocide period, 1890-1914. Second, rather than being reproduced, the articles have been re-entered, making them easier to read, given the age of the originals and the loss of quality during reproduction. While it is possible that a few typographical errors may have survived in a volume of this size, the compilers and editors have taken great pains to ensure that the transcription is true to the original texts. Third, the compilers and editors have added a most valuable index of names in a way that resolves the problem of different spellings at different times. Finally, the compilers and editors view this volume, devoted to items from the New York Times, as only the first of a series that will cover other newspapers.

The volume includes not only articles but also editorials, commentaries and letters to the editor. In addition to New York Times reporters, the sources for the coverage by that newspaper are varied: United Associated Press, Kreuz-Zeitung, Illustrated Magazine, Standard of London, Le Temps, London Spectator, Chronicle, Daily News, Frankfurter Zeitung, Harper's magazine, Marconi Wireless Telegraph, Transatlantic, Independent (London), Berliner Tageblatt, and the US Department of State and foreign ministries of other countries.

In terms of distribution over time, some 60% of the items cover the 1894-1896 period, after which the number of items per year decreases; one can note increased interest for the years 1908-1910 and a scant number of items for the years 1911-1914.

In addition to the extensive coverage of the 1894-1896 massacres, the volume is a significant source of information on Armenian revolutionary activities; the 1904 events in Sassun; the 1909 Adana massacres; the activities of the Armenian Patriarchate of Istanbul; Kurdish Armenian relations; examples of Turks and Muslims who have helped Armenians during massacres; missionary activities, activities of Armenophile organizations and individuals and relief efforts; the internecine struggles within the Hunchakian party, including political assassinations; reform projects for the Armenian provinces and diplomatic activities related to them; the

Young Turk Revolution and its aftermath; resistance to the Russian government's project to confiscate Armenian Church properties in Eastern Armenia (1903-1905) and the Armeno-Tatar civil war (1905-1907).

Obviously news reports do not constitute history. The historian must approach these accounts with the same critical eye as one would any other source. The specific data must also be compared with other sources, such as reports by diplomats to their governments, archives of Armenian organizations, the Armenian press of the period, memoirs of participants and eye witness accounts, etc. In addition, one must be aware of the prejudices of the time reflected in the terminology used which tend to ascribe the disasters that befell Armenians in the Ottoman Empire to "Mohammedans." Nonetheless, foreign correspondents will often see and report on details which diplomats and those involved may not. They also record eyewitness accounts which will not be found in other sources.

The volume certainly provides a good picture as to how the Armenian Question was presented to the American public, often reflecting official government quandaries. Most importantly, however, this volume raises interesting issues relevant to contemporary debates.

One can easily note the pattern of Ottoman government denialism applied to the pre-Genocide massacres and a diplomatic drive and public relations effort to cover up the scope of the massacres coupled with efforts to justify that government's policies. While generally sympathetic to the plight of Armenians, the New York Times did not shy away from reflecting a negative view of Armenian revolutionary activities arguing that Armenian actions set "Muslim fanaticism aflame" and at least in one instance suggesting that the 1909 Adana massacres were caused by "Armenian wealth." The official Turkish position developed later regarding the Genocide does not, in essence, differ from that established during this time.

A second pattern that is established during this period is in the significant role international rivalries played in the reaction to the massacres and ensuing reform projects. In its articles and editorials the newspaper often ponders on the possibility of what today might be called "humanitarian intervention" in a case where the term "extermination" of Armenians was used more than once. However, the editors were reluctant to recommend it, since such intervention was most likely to come from Russia and would lead to the increased influence of that country over the region and the Ottoman Empire, a development that would run counter to British and, by extension, Western interests. Even reform projects were looked upon with suspicion for the same reason. Fear of Russian advances often led the West, particularly the British, to minimize the scope of massacres and even exonerate the Sultan from any responsibility in the massacres.

The third pattern established during this period and evident in this volume is a corollary of the above: Western powers, particularly the British, were more willing to pursue reform projects when the Ottoman government opted to develop closer relations with Germany, beginning in the early 1900s and ending with the alignment of the Committee of Union and Progress (Ittihad ve Terakki) with Germany before the First World War.

Regardless of the seriousness of Armenian grievances and the definition Armenian protagonists gave to the Armenian Question then or to the Armenian Cause now, it is the international environment and international rivalries that will define the problem and determine the outcome when Armenians rely primarily on international players to resolve their problem.

These are patterns worth studying. The compilers and editors of this volume are to be commended for the painstaking effort they have exerted in producing it.

*Prof. Gerard Libaridian
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
February 2009*

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July 26, 1890

THE ERZEROU MASSACRE

ARMENIANS SLAUGHTERED AND THE BRITISH CONSULATE STONED

LONDON, July 26. — The News gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum: "On June 20 the soldiery were ordered to disperse Armenians who were holding a meeting in a churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians and the Turkish populace joined in the attack. The shops and houses of the Armenians were pillaged. The sack lasted four hours".

The British Consulate, at which on the same night a fête was being given for the benefit of poor Armenians, was stoned and its gates and windows were broken. The Consul and the members of his family took refuge in the cellars of the building and the fête was abandoned. The American Mission served as a refuge for fifty fugitives.

Numbers of Armenians, relying on the promises of Turks to escort them to places of safety, were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies have been found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted; 350 persons were wounded, and 100 are missing.

July 29, 1890

FIGHTING IN CONSTANTINOPLE

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH MOBBED SOLDIERS AND RIOTERS KILLED

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28. — A large crowd of Armenians gathered in the Armenian cathedral in this city yesterday for the purpose of remonstrating with the Patriarch of the Church for his weak action toward the Porte regarding the outrages perpetrated by Turks in Armenia, and to demand his resignation. One of the crowd mounted a chair in the cathedral and demanded that the Patriarch explain the events that had occurred at Erzeroum and the position of affairs in Armenia.

The Patriarch protested against the action of the mob, and declared that the sacred edifice was no place for such a demonstration. This answer to their demands exasperated the

mob, and they rushed upon the Patriarch, dragged him from the pulpit, and otherwise maltreated him. After being very roughly handled, the Patriarch finally succeeded in breaking loose from his assailants and made his escape from the cathedral.

Military assistance was asked for to quell the disturbance. A body of Turkish troops was sent to restore order, but when they entered the cathedral and tried to clear the building they met with desperate resistance. The mob was armed with revolvers and spiked staves, and a bloody conflict ensued between them and the troops. Four of the soldiers and three of the rioters were killed and others were injured before the mob was driven from the building. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Kroom (*sic!*) Koumkapou quarter, which is patrolled by cavalry. Several arrests have been made.

The cathedral is now closed. It is reported that the Armenians were acting under secret instigation.

August 1, 1890

THAT ARMENIAN ASSAULT

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31. — The greater number of the Armenians who were arrested for taking part in the assault upon the Patriarch in the Armenian Cathedral on Sunday last have been released. Twenty-five of them, however, are held for trial. They will be arraigned before a military council sitting at the Seraskierate (*sic!*) (Seraskeriate).

The Sultan's secretary has ordered the Armenian Patriarch to send a circular to the churches advising the people to abstain from demonstrations. The Patriarch, in the future, will be held responsible for disorders like those that occurred in the cathedral, and, in the event of any such, will be considered an accomplice of the rioters. The Patriarch was also ordered to address a letter to the Sultan asking that severe punishment be inflicted upon the rioters who are held for trial, and expressing his gratitude for the aid rendered by Turkish soldiers in quelling the disturbance in the cathedral. A council, consisting of six Armenian Bishops and several Armenian notables, will meet at the Patriarchate to deliberate upon the character of the reply to be made to the note.

August 2, 1890

THE RIOTOUS ARMENIANS

RESIGNATION OF THE PATRIARCH DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1. — During the disturbances by Armenians in the Koomcapo (*sic!*) (Koomkapou) quarter of this city last Sunday the Sultan's escutcheon at the Armenian Patriarchate was carried away and smashed. The examination of the prisoners who are held for taking part in the riot and the searching of their houses continues. It is reported that those on whom arms are found will be shot.

The Patriarch, in a document resigning his position as spiritual head of the orthodox Armenians, pardons all those who took part in the hostile demonstration against him.

A mixed council, consisting of Armenian Bishops and notables, assembled at the Armenian Patriarchate Tuesday and expressed confidence in the Patriarch. It was decided not to accept the Patriarch's resignation if it was tendered. The council also agreed upon the answer to be sent in reply to the Sultan's note informing the Patriarch that he would be held responsible for any further outbreak that might occur and ordering him to write a letter expressing his gratitude for the aid rendered by Turkish troops in suppressing the disturbances Sunday and asking for the severe punishments of the rioters. The reply says that the demonstration was not directed against the Patriarch, but was the outcome of the prevalent despair of the Armenians at the Porte's failure to reply to the numerous memorials presented by the Patriarch regarding the Armenian Church.

The Patriarch refused to sign the reply agreed upon by the council on the ground that he had resigned. He to-day officially resigned his office, assigning as his reason for doing so the condition of affairs in regard to the Armenian Church as set forth in the reply of the council to the Sultan's note. In view of the condition of affairs induced by Sunday's riots and the tenor of the note from the Sultan, he is no longer able to retain the position. His determination to resign the office, he says, is unalterable.

The Porte is preparing a circular note, to be sent to the Turkish Ministers abroad, explaining the events that occurred in the Armenian quarter Sunday.

Dispatches from Erivan say that the condition of the Armenian peasant in the Alashgerd district is miserable beyond description. Petty Turkish officials urge the Kurds to harry the villagers. The Christians throughout the district are praying Russia to intervene and deliver them.

August 3, 1890

A PERSECUTED PATRIARCH

The feeling heart cannot withhold a tribute of sympathy from the Armenian Patriarch of Alexandria (*sic!*) (Constantinople). A week ago, while conducting service in his cathedral, that prelate was assaulted by his congregation and very despitely entreated. He escaped with his life, but he left behind him his canonicals and his patriarchal dignity. When a Bishop so wears upon the patience of his flock that they find it necessary to pull him out of the pulpit and to kick him down the middle aisle, merrily breaking his pastoral staff over his back as he goes, it is obvious that his usefulness, as a Bishop is permanently impaired. Even if these things were done to him by enemies of the faith it would be hard for him to hold up his head again, seeing that dignity and usefulness are synonymous terms when applied to the episcopal functions. If he were merely "pulled" by a secular police during the exercise of those functions he could never recover, unless indeed he were killed outright, in which case he might make a negotiable martyr. Unfortunately for the Patriarch, his injuries stopped far short of death, while the enemies of his faith instead of appearing as his persecutors appeared in the form of a detachment of Turkish troops to prevent his own people from making an end of him.

If the incident had ended here, it is plain that no course was open to the Patriarch except resignation, and a retirement to the utmost obscurity available. But it did not end here. The Sultan woke up to a sense that the dignity of the Sublime Porte as well as of the Armenian Patriarchate had suffered by the scrimmage in the cathedral and by the subsequent proceedings of the communicants in smashing the escutcheon of the Sultan

which hung in front of the episcopal residence. His method of vindicating his outraged dignity has been more characteristic of an Irishman than of a Turk. He has informed the insulted and contused Patriarch that he "would be held responsible for any further outbreak that might occur". That is to say, he has threatened to punish the Patriarch if any indignant or hilarious Armenians should take it into their heads to mob the Patriarch again. He has further required him publicly to thank the Turkish troops for rescuing him from his riotous parishioners. In effect, he requires the Patriarch to apologize for being mobbed once and to be held responsible if he is mobbed again. The Patriarch has presumably never read the "Bab Ballads" or he might reply to this demand, in the language of one of those lyrics:

"'No', said the worthy Bishop, 'no,
That is a point to which, I trow,
Colonial Bishops cannot go".

Nevertheless, he has acted in the spirit here indicated. He has resigned his Patriarchate to avoid confessing that it was his own fault that he was mobbed by his own coreligionists and that he is thankful to the infidels who rescued him from their clutches.

Manifestly, the Patriarch is "out of a job" as a Patriarch, or even as a priest, and it behooves him to look out for some secluded and secular means of getting a living. Our sympathy for him ought to be unmixed, for it does not appear that he had done anything to deserve the hard fates which he met first at the hands of his own people and secondly at the hands of the Sultan, except to display in a high degree the pacific and conciliatory spirit appropriate to his office and to turn his cheeks in turn to the several starters by whom they have been severely smitten. The course of the Sultan, on the other hand, does not commend itself to sympathy. The Patriarch got himself disrespected and hustled by his own people for the sole reason, that he was too easy with the Sultan, and did not call him to a sufficiently sharp account for the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks in the outlying provinces. By how much this line of inaction estranges the Patriarch from his people, by so much it ought to endear him to the Sultan, whereas, in fact, the wrath of the Sultan has been directed chiefly at the Patriarch, who has suffered for the Sultan's sake, and not at the Christian laity, who have inflicted the suffering. There is no obvious explanation of the Sultan's con-

duct, except to attribute it to an ungenerous antipathy to the under dog. It is safe, perhaps, to take sides against a man whose unpopularity is already attested by a coat of tar and feathers, but assuredly it is not chivalrous.

It is not even certain in the present case that it is safe. The persecution of the Patriarch is likely to call out an effectual remonstrance from Russia. The Armenians are not in communion with the Greek Church, but they profess to be and call themselves Christians, and their doctrines are scarcely distinguishable from those of the Greek Church, while they are perfectly sound, from the Russo-Greek point of view, upon the great filioque question. These things give Russia a warrant for interfering, which is quite good enough if, as is commonly supposed, Russia is anxious to interfere. It is given out that the Porte is preparing a diplomatic note explaining to the nation the riot of last Sunday. It ought to be an amusing paper. Meanwhile the Sultan is possibly entitled to "a suspension of public judgment", though the riot and its sequel will be apt to strengthen the judgment of Europe that what the case really requires is the suspension of the Sultan.

August 28, 1890

ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA

TIFLIS, Aug. 27. — Advices have been received from Moosh to the effect that the Armenians continue to be subjected to terrible atrocities. Bands of Kurds make raids nightly on the Armenian frontier villages and set fire to the crops. Influential Armenians are arrested nearly every day.

August 31, 1890

A THREAT FROM ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30. — The Armenian Secret Central Committee has sent a circular to the powers declaring that if the grievances against the Turkish Government are not redressed, a serious rising is certain.

September 1, 1890

ARMENIAN PROSECUTIONS

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Igdir says it is reported there that the Armenian Governors have been ordered to arrest any Armenians caught conversing on the streets as conspirators, and to send them to Constantinople. In the event of resistance the Governors are instructed to shoot the offenders.

The Patriarch of Armenia has withdrawn his resignation, the Sultan having promised him redress.

September 2, 1890

TO HELP THE ARMENIANS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1. — The Armenian Patriarch, after a conference with the Sultan's Secretary, obtained an irade assenting to all the demands made by the Patriarch in his memorandum, including the restoration of the privileges of the Armenian Church and the improvement of the condition of the Armenians in Asia Minor. The Patriarch thereupon agreed to withdraw his resignation and continue in his post for some months pending the fulfillment of the Sultan's promises.

September 7, 1890

DISCONTENT IN THE LAND OF EDEN

If it be true or not that the only perfect goodness and happiness ever known in the world were once the blessings of a garden in Armenia, certain it is that little trace of them is left. If the wretched inhabitants of that unhappy country may still seek refuge from the blazing sun of the Orient beneath the shade so welcome to Adam and Eve, if their lips may still touch the fruits that nourished this sinless pair, there is nothing else to remind them of the quiet and contentment, the peace and security, that once dwelt on the banks of the Euphrates, for Satan, in the shape

of "the unspeakable Turk", now has possession of the terraced gardens, the shadowy groves, and the snow-capped peaks of that loveliest of lands: and only by a miracle is it that the firebrand of insurrection does not burst in flame and scorch and wither its varied charms.

Muffled sounds of discontent have from time to time reached the ears of the Western world. Even tales of ravishment, pillage, and murder have traversed the distance to appeal for aid and sympathy, to tell that one of the oldest peoples in the world—one that had won empire and renown before the children of Israel ceased to be the bondsmen of Egypt—could no longer bear the oppression of Turkish rule. "Hundreds of peasants", says a correspondent of the London News, "are daily leaving the province of Erzeroum for Russia and Persia, but many of them are butchered on the way by official brigands sent in pursuit. The state of Moosh and the neighborhood is simply one of anarchy. The prisons of Van are crammed with Armenians who are undergoing a horrible system of flagellation and torture. The eye everywhere meets ruined villages and churches and abandoned fields. A vast country rich in resources has been turned into a desert".

Is there to be no defense against this savagery? Yes, says the London News, pointing to the Government of the Czar. "This misguided friend of Armenia would have his armies march from the north again and wrest from the Ottoman the provinces that still remain subject to the Crescent. "Odious", it says, "as in many respects the Russian Government may be, and repugnant to Western ideas as are the despotic principles upon which it is founded, there can be no doubt that where it supersedes the corrupt and savage anarchy which prevails in the Ottoman Empire the change is one for the better". That the ardent hope of the News is the deliberate plan of the Czar there can be no doubt. Russia is ambitious to inherit all that remains of the Sultan's empire in Asia Minor. She lets slip no chance to foment the strife within its borders that will justify her interference. If it is her turbulent hand that keeps the Balkan peninsula in a ferment, it is to the same desperate and unscrupulous agent that the friends of Armenia trace the recent bloody outbreaks. Familiar with Russia's reckless and cruel cunning, they believe her to be the author of the letters that led the Turks to desecrate the church in Erzeroum by searching for the arms never secreted there, thus exasperating the Armenians, who seized the occasion to revenge themselves upon their hated oppressors; that hers were the emis-

saries—lawless creatures hired in Van, Moosh, and Bitlis—that invaded the Armenian cathedral in the Turkish capital, and, under the pretext of rebuking the Patriarch for not having secured from the Porte a redress of the grievances of his countrymen, created an uproar and brought about a bloody conflict.

But is so desperate and heartless a policy needed to discredit the rule of the Turk? Let his thousand crimes in Europe and Asia answer the question. Does it inspire the belief that if successful Russia will be a more generous and humane master than he? Let her conduct in that part of Armenia bequeathed to her by the treaty of Berlin answer this question. To her admirers like the London News, who believe that in spite of all her faults she has the ability and the desire to bring order out of anarchy and make a people rescued from a cruel oppression feel that she is a friend indeed, the answer will bring no word of hope or cheer. For the peace that has reigned in her Armenian provinces is the peace that reigned in Warsaw; the rights and privileges that her Armenian subjects have enjoyed are the rights and privileges that the natives of England enjoyed under William the Conqueror. The crimes and outrages that brigands have not committed Russia has committed herself.

In the last number of the Fortnightly Review the writer of an article on "Armenia and the Armenian People" tells how brigands roam through Russian Armenia, preying upon its helpless inhabitants; how Russian officials, under the cover of their authority, commit depredations hardly less outrageous; how they seized the wife of a well-known land owner because she refused to pay duty on the dress she wore, and, stripping it from her back, compelled her to "traverse the city from one end to the other—in returning to her hotel—in her linen"; how the same censorship described by Mr. George Kennan in the *Century Magazine* is cramping and crushing the intellectual activity of the Russian Armenians; how the same antagonism to alien creeds that is extirpating all dissenting organizations in Russia is operating with the same success on the Armenian Church, "which withstood the persecutions of the Sassanian Kings, the blandishments of Byzantine Emperors, the fiery onslaughts of fanatical Mussulmans, and the more dangerous intrigues of its own schismatic members"; how "tens of thousands of Armenian peasants, whose industry, patient toil, and capital had made the district of Kara the granary of an immense area of Southern Russia were driven from their homes after the treaty of Berlin;

how their land was parceled out and distributed among Russians, rent free, with remission of taxes for years; how they were forbidden ever again to set foot in the district unless they came to live in the cities; how the foreign settlers, totally unacquainted with the conditions of the climate and soil, failed so completely to till the land that a famine resulted in that part of Russia dependent upon the district for its corn supply; how the evicted tenants retired to Erivan, where there was a great dearth of arable land and a superabundance of tillers of the soil; how their arrival augmented the general misery, and how, during the famine that followed, starving women devoured their children to appease the fearful pangs of hunger.

If, then, the Armenians can look neither to Russia nor to Turkey for peace and security, whither can they look for these priceless blessings? "To themselves," cries the Armenian Nationalist. "Let them establish a government of their own. When the hour comes for the Turkish Armenians to throw off the yoke of the Ottoman oppressor, let them become the head of an Armenian confederation, which shall eventually include the Armenians of Russia and those of Persia." "They have", says the writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, "a vitality only equaled by that of the Jews, political aptitudes as marked as those of the Hungarians, and a combination of European love of progress and Asiatic tact and diplomacy".

September 10, 1890

THE PERSECUTED ARMENIANS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9. — The Kurds have set fire to the crops of the Armenians in many places in the vicinity of Bitlis. The Porte has dispatched troops to Ismindt (*sic!*) (Ismidt) in consequence of the receipt of reports of several conflicts there between Armenians and Circassians.

The Extraordinary Council returned the Armenian Patriarch's memorandum relative to the persecution of the Armenians, and intimated that his demands were inopportune. The Patriarch in turn returned the Porte's memorandum, and with it sent a communication in which he said that this was the first time that the Government had taken the extreme step of

returning an official document to the Patriarchate, and that he declined to be responsible for the grave consequences such action might cause.

The Government has issued a decree appointing a commission to inquire into the causes of the discontent in Armenia, and to consider the question of the privileges and immunities of the Armenian and Greek Churches.

October 5, 1890

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARMENIANS AND TURKS

HELPLESS CHRISTIANS THE VICTIMS OF THE SUBLIME PORTE

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Disturbances of the gravest significance are being produced in the Ottoman Empire. The corrupt administration of the Turkish officials in Armenia, the Armenophobe policy of the Sublime Porte, the acquittal of Moussa Bey, the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks in Erzeroum, Bitlis, and Moosh, the multitude of spies swarming in the capital and in the principal cities, all have contributed to exasperate the proverbially-enduring Armenians who are now seeking by all means to liberate their country from Ottoman despotism.

The Government of the Sultan has appointed a commission to inquire into the grievances of the Armenians and has made promises of reform. This it has done for the transparent purpose of appeasing European opinion; but all the world knows now by long experience that such promises of the Turk remain, and are intended to remain, mere words. The Porte pledged itself twelve years ago by the treaty of Berlin to realize without further delay reforms in the Armenian provinces. It abused the confidence of the signatory powers of the treaty, and instead of introducing reforms it withdrew gradually the ancient privileges conferred upon the Christian communities and delivered the Armenian provinces into the hands of the bloodthirsty Kurds and Circassians. Every day brings in fresh confirmation of the utter incapacity and unwillingness of the Turkish Government to rule its Christian subjects. While anarchy is thus horribly reigning in

Armenia and millions of Christians are being ground down by Turkish oppression and Kurdish barbarity, the inactive attitude of the signatory powers, and of Great Britain especially, can by no means be justified, although explained by certain international circumstances.

The only satisfactory solution of this burning question seems to be that the Armenians be granted autonomy, as they constitute not simply a large majority of the population in Armenia, but they form almost exclusively the commercial, industrial, and agricultural population. Their men have with remarkable ability occupied the most responsible positions in the Governments of different foreign countries, as Nubar Pasha in Egypt, the Generals Melikoff, Der-Ghoogasoff, and Lazareff in Russia, and Hagop Pasha and Artin Pasha in Turkey. Why should the Armenians, capable of governing the world, not be permitted to rule their own country?

M. S. GABRIEL, M. D.,
202 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1890
President of the Armenian Patriotic Association in America

October 14, 1890

ARMENIANS TAKE REVENGE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13. — Dispatches received here say that a party of Armenians and Druses attacked the barracks at Silensia, Syria, and blew up a portion of the buildings. Forty Turkish soldiers were killed. The Armenians then invaded the Government building, killed the Governor, and robbed the Treasury of its contents. From there they proceeded to the prison, which they carried by storm, liberating all the prisoners.

October 16, 1890

OUTRAGES UPON ARMENIANS

VIENNA, Oct, 15. — A dispatch from Constantinople states that arrests of Armenians are still being made, and that many of those who have been taken into custody have been shockingly maltreated and tortured. Among other cruelties to

which the prisoners have been subjected is the withholding from them of all food. They have also been deprived of sleep. Persons suspected of disloyalty are arrested upon information being lodged against them by any spy.

The Armenian recently arrested for attempting to murder an archpriest in the Koom Kapou quarter of Constantinople was to-day found dead in his cell, it is alleged that his death was the direct result of the tortures inflicted upon him.

The officials at Van, Armenia, are still arming the Turks, and outrages upon the Armenians there are of frequent occurrence.

October 28, 1890

THE OUTRAGE IN TURKEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — Inquiry at the Department of State concerning the case of the American citizen, reported in the dispatches from Constantinople as being arrested and incarcerated for alleged complicity in Armenian revolutionary plots, fails to establish absolutely his identity.

The department has in its possession the names of several American citizens residing in Turkey who are said to have been associated with the Armenian movement. The names of two of them are Novigian and Gurdjian, and from a hasty comparison of the newspaper dispatch with the scant information on file at the department it is thought that Gurdjian may be the man referred to.

November 4, 1890

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3. — An encounter has occurred between a detachment of Turkish troops and a band of armed Armenians, near Erzengan, seventy-five miles southwest of Erzeroum, in Armenia. Seven of the soldiers were killed and fifteen were wounded.

Acting under an order issued by the Sultan, the Governor of Erzeroum summoned all the Moslems to the mosques, where exhortations were read in regard to their treatment of Christians. In the exhortations the Christians were termed brothers, and the Moslems were called upon to treat them with respect. They also declared that the Sultan was determined to protect the Christians within his dominions.

November 6, 1890

CRUELTY OF THE TURKS

PROF. BRYCE DESCRIBES THE CONDITION OF ARMENIA

Prof. James Bryce addressed an audience of Armenians yesterday afternoon at the Grand Opera House Council Booms, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Before beginning his address he was presented with a memorial thanking him in warmest terms for his efforts on behalf of suffering Armenia.

"The Cruelties of the Turk" was Prof. Bryce's theme. No words, he said, could paint the condition of affairs in Armenia blacker than it really was, and, although the Turkish Government had laid the blame on the local Governors, it was itself culpable, from the Sultan down, in not having lifted a finger to check the oppression of the Armenians.

The attention of European statesmen was now being drawn to the state of affairs in Armenia, and if there was no change in it Russia would soon interfere. The English Government had not done its duty toward Armenia, and jealousies among the different European powers made concerted action difficult, but it would come in time.

Prof. Bryce advised that all insurrections be abstained from by the Armenians. There was no chance for success, and a repetition of the Bulgarian massacre would probably be the result. H. M. Kiretchjian, a young Armenian in the audience, here said that the Armenian colony here had received plans of an insurrection projected by the revolutionary party in Armenia, and asked what else could be expected from men goaded to desperation. Prof. Bryce replied that patience and moderation must be practiced, and urged the Armenians in this country to

contribute to the education as well as the material wants of their countrymen.

November 11, 1890

ARMENIAN RAIDERS

ERZEROUM, Nov. 10. — Five hundred armed Armenians concentrated at Mador, Russian territory, yesterday, and made a raid on several Kurdish villages, tilling five persons. The band was attacked and dispersed by Cossacks. The police here have made a large seizure of Martini rifles and ammunition intended for Armenians.

December 22, 1890

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

What is known as the *Diplomatic Review* is a publication much cherished by Englishmen and Americans who have been in the diplomatic service. Questions of interest are presented and occasional light is thrown on obscure subjects. It has a special class of readers and is thumbed in various departments of State. From time to time from the office of the *Diplomatic Review* there are issued small brochures, not of an official character, emanating as often as not from individuals who are neither Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, or Consuls, but who represent what they believe to be truth in regard to certain conditions which may be just then attracting public attention.

The latest pamphlet of this precise character is one entitled "The Truth About Asia Minor", by Admiral Woods Pasha, and the publication is not yet three weeks old. The question which Admiral Woods Pasha discusses is the much-vexed and little-understood Armenian one. Such information as we have in the United States in regard to Armenians and their relationship with the Turkish Government is of the scantiest kind. Filtered through foreign dispatches, colored to suit certain tastes, as often as not misstated or misunderstood by missionaries, our opportunity to learn what is the exact truth becomes well-nigh impossible. According to some authorities, recent ones, the

Armenians are subjected to the greatest cruelty by Turkish officials. Too far removed in the United States to appreciate the truth or the falsehood of such assertions, it may be said that there always are some people in England who espouse the causes of other people, and that in Turkey and Asia Minor the mishaps of Cretans, Armenians, and Druses, are invariably on the tapis.

Those in Europe who are the ill wishers of Turkey are really not so many, but it is her misfortune to have opposed to her an irreconcilable and powerful foe, which is Russia, and around the Sultan are being constantly woven meshes of intrigue spun by Russian diplomatists. So that Turkey be tired to death by a thousand pin thrusts is Russia's chief aim, and so it may be stated that in ninety-nine cases in the hundred the merest trifle, as a street disturbance in Bulgaria or Erzeroum, in so far it may discredit the Turk, is due to clever Russian management. Admiral Woods Pasha does not intimate anything of this kind; he is too wise to do that; but there is not a tyro in the European diplomacy who is not aware of it.

"So many exaggerations and misrepresentations of fact as unblushing falsehoods are being persistently communicated by every available channel to English newspapers and public men with the object of throwing discredit on the Government of the Sultan that I feel I cannot remain silent", writes Woods Pasha, "and I trust that a patient hearing will be given me, as one who has long had opportunities of getting at the truth about Asia Minor and the Turkish administration generally".

If, as the author of "The Truth About Asia Minor" states, all the news written about the Armenians were credited, the Mollahs were preaching hatred and persecution, the Kurds were murdering Armenians, and the authorities "whose duty it was to protect life and property, were suppressing discontent with fire and sword". Now, what the Sultan has been trying to do was to repress the Turco-Persian Kurds, who certainly raided in the past the Armenians, and to prevent any further evil doings. "In reality, the whole country is now quiet enough, and there has been no disturbance for a considerable time past, with the exception of a regrettable incident at Erzeroum, for which the Armenians are mainly responsible". Are there no conflicts to-day in Europe between the military and the civil population? All the atrocities and outrages now the burden of the cry against Turkish rule have no other foundation than the fertile imagination of a few intriguers living in London and Marsellies, who seek to excite

European public opinion, so apt to be misled in all that relates to Eastern affairs".

What is the curse of all these countries is religious rivalry, fostered by the Greek Church and the Eastern Christians. It is fanatical on both and all sides, and will stop at nothing, urged on by the desire "for political autonomy among coreligionists". With the Porte, then, differences with the Patriarchs always exist where there is no power of control, Greek and Armenian would at once clash for supremacy. Woods Pasha denies that the Government of the Sultan desires to destroy the privileges bestowed on Christians. "There has never been any question of interfering with the rights of the Patriarchs or the privileges of the churches". Taking the accredited chief of the followers of the Prophet, more religious freedom is granted in Turkey proper—in Asiatic Turkey—than is today in Russia.

The trouble, as the writer of this brochure presents it, is that the Patriarchs of the Armenian Church desire autonomy and a separate political organization. Suppose that in furthering this idea the Armenians were to ask for Russian help. That, says Woods Pasha, would be to "invite the wolf into the sheepfold". Dismissing certain very poor conspiracies directed by the Armenians against the Turks, the proceedings consisting principally in the writing of threatening letters, those engaged in the plot being now tried in open court before an ordinary tribunal, the proceedings of which are published daily. "This gives the lie to the false statements recently published in certain English journals as to the torture of the Armenian prisoners to make them confess".

Admiral Woods Pasha presents a synoptical table of those parts of Asia Minor where there are Armenians, and compares them as to population with the Mussulmans. In the eight vilayets there were of all creeds 3,979,019 souls. Of these 3,167,894 were followers of the Prophet, and 537,235 Armenians. Armenians are in largest proportion in Sivas, next in Bitlis, and in smallest numbers at Adana. Being altogether so few in number, how could they be made a privileged State? Autonomy seems impossible under each circumstances. If it were granted, it would be the ruin of the Ottoman Empire. The Armenians scattered about form only a small bulk of the population. In the whole world there are not 3,500,000 Armenians, say twice the people of New-York City, or not more than in London, There are 20,000,000 Mohammedans in the Turkish Empire, and 60,000,000 in India.

Such progress as Greece and Bulgaria have made may be cited as proofs of autonomy. But Greece exists only by the grace of Russia, and her advance has been one of exceeding slowness. Bulgaria has hardly yet emerged from former conditions, though all the world is hopeful that in time her educational advantages will put her more to the fore. As Admiral Woods Pasha writes, "The rapidity of Bulgarian progress is ascribed to the technical education received by so many Bulgarians at the Robert College" and "does not the fact that such a college exists in Constantinople under the protection of the Sultan's Government speak volumes in proof of the Sultan's solicitude for the welfare of the rayah as well as of his Mohammedan subjects? The Turkish Government, Admiral Woods Pasha states, has schools of its own open to every class of the subjects of the Sultan, and Christians share with Turks the benefit of being sent to pursue their studies in Europe whenever they show unusual aptitude".

To Americans such a publication as the one commented upon may help to dissipate many false ideas in regard to Turkey. Certainly as far as relates to religious freedom a man may worship there as he pleases.

June 7, 1892

REVOLT IN ARMENIA

DEFEAT OF TURKISH TROOPS SENT TO SUPPRESS IT

LONDON, June 7. — The Piraeus correspondent of the *News* says:

"A revolt has broken out in the Moush and Sassoun districts in Armenia. Turkish troops sent to suppress the revolt have been defeated.

"The telegraph lines have been cut, and the rebellion is spreading".

June 9, 1892

ALL TRANQUIL IN ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8. — The Porte denies the news received at the Piraeus on Monday to the effect that a revolt had occurred in the Moush and Sassoun districts of Armenia, and that the Turkish troops sent to suppress the rising had been defeated.

The Porte declares that everything is tranquil in Armenia.

August 28, 1892

AN ARMENIAN SERVANT TO BLAME

MISSIONARY BARTLETT'S HOUSE WAS NOT BURNED BY THE TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27. — The Porte recently ordered an investigation to be made into the burning of the house of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, an American missionary at Bourdour, in Asia Minor, and a report has been received showing that the destruction of the missionary's dwelling was due to the carelessness of an Armenian servant, and not to the fanaticism of the natives.

The report adds that Mr. Bartlett's life is not endangered in any way, and that the statement that he is in imminent danger of being killed by fanatical Moslems is not true.

The Turkish officials believe that the United States Government will accept this explanation of the matter.

January 18, 1894

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE ARMENIANS

The position taken by President Cleveland in his annual message in regard to Armenians who return to Turkey as American citizens has recently had some significant commentaries. The first is an article that appeared in The

Congregationalist of Boston a few weeks since. The other is a meeting held in a hall on Twenty-third Street, in this city, on the evening of the 6th. The article in *The Congregationalist* was written by the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin of Constantinople, founder of Robert College and the pioneer educator of Turkey. In it he says that it has become well known that there is in Athens a regularly-organized Armenian revolutionary party, with branches all over Europe and in this country. Its avowed object is to arouse the attention of Europe to the atrocities committed by the Turks upon Armenians and thus force action for their freedom from the rule of the Sultan. In accordance with this plan, bands of Armenians are formed, who are to go through the towns and villages of Asia Minor, attack and kill Turks or Kurds, and then flee to the mountains. The result will be that the Moslems in revenge will attack and burn the Christian villages and outrage, wound, and kill the defenseless women and children. When this has gone on for a time, Europe, they think, will be so enraged that there will be no hindrance offered to Russia's stepping in, putting her foot on the head of Turk and Kurd, and placing the Armenians in authority in their ancestral domains. Meanwhile, every effort is to be put forth in Europe and America to focus attention upon the Armenians and prepare the minds of the civilized world for the final denouement.

As to the accuracy of the general statements there need, we suppose, be no question. Corroboration, however, will be found in the report of the meeting referred to above. Gathered for the formation of a society on the familiar and harmless basis of the Anglo-American Society in London, its chief object was evidently the glorification of the Armenian race and the honoring of three men who met their death at Marsovan, in Asia Minor, last September. The Armenian flag shared with the Stars and Stripes the honor of encircling the pictures of these martyrs, whose names were embroidered on a deep red band with a black border. The feature of the evening, however, was an address by the Rev. George H. Filian.

Mr. Filian received his early education at the hands of the American missionaries, but subsequently came to this country for study. For several years he has been pastor of an evangelical church in Marsovan. When the troubles commenced in Asia Minor last Spring he earnestly defended his countrymen against the cruelty of the Turkish Government. As matters grew more critical he thought it comported with his safety to absent himself from his flock and devote his energies to arousing foreign interest

in them from a safe distance. For some months he has been giving addresses in various churches in New-York and vicinity, all of which have been keyed in the same tone as that delivered last Saturday night.

In that address he dwelt upon the atrocities committed upon his people, especially the women and children. He claimed that the Armenians are not Anarchists or Nihilists, but patriots and Christians; that they are great bankers and merchants and good people generally, and that on this account the Turks hate and persecute them. Speaking of the Sultan, he said that, whereas he had been called the "sick man," he is in truth the "dead man", having neither money nor credit. Whether in this address or not, certainly at other times he has spoken of the Turkish Government as doomed to destruction before the end of this century.

In the first place, as to the standing of the Armenians in Turkey, Mr. Filian's statement that they are the bankers and chief manufacturers is certainly misleading. There are many bankers and manufacturers among them, but so there are many Greeks and Syrians who hold a no less prominent place in the financial and commercial world. In fact, there is comparatively little of the foreign commerce of the empire in their hands. In this respect they are far outdone by the Greeks. The numbers, too, of the Armenians are frequently very much overestimated. The outside limit for the whole race is probably not over 3,000,000, and there cannot be more than 2,000,000, probably not more than 1,500,000, distributed over the whole Turkish Empire. In the regions of Erzroom, Harput, Van, Aintab, and Merash (*sic!*) Marash they form the only Christian element. In and near Trebizond, Marsovan, Cesarea (*sic!*) (Caesarea.), Konia, Brusa, Adana, and Smyrna they are pressed closely, sometimes outnumbered, by the Greeks, while in Diarbekir there are numbers of Jacobites. As a rule they are a thrifty people, industrious and moral, but not more so than the other Christian communities. They are intensely national in their feeling, fully as much so as are the Greeks. This national feeling, however, is apt to degenerate into mere clannishness. There is and has been throughout their history very little of what Western nations call patriotism—that love of country or nation which prompts to unselfish devotion to the general good and willingness to run personal risks. They are very anxious for the benefits of national life, but unwilling to bear its duties or incur its sacrifices.

As to their relations with the Turkish Government, they have undoubtedly suffered very bitterly. The condition of things throughout the Turkish Empire is thoroughly bad. Certain things, however, must be kept in mind. The Armenians, as we have said, are not the only Christians in the empire. If the Turks persecuted them because they are Christians they would hardly fail to visit similar vengeance upon Greeks, Jacobites, Syrians, &c. These latter do suffer, but in many sections it may be doubted—in fact, it is doubted—whether they suffer more than do the Moslem villagers themselves. Furthermore, there are wide sections from which we hear no reports of unusual severity in the treatment of Christians. Almost the entire list of atrocities referred to cites places in the vicinity of Marsovan and Erzroom. That does not mean that there is no suffering in the regions of Harput, Diarbekir, Konia, Smyrna, and Aintab, but it does mean that there is in those places a different and much less intense condition of things. There must be some reason for this. That reason is undoubtedly to be found chiefly in the carrying out of the plans of this Huntchaquist revolutionary party described by Dr. Hamlin. Some of the active members of that party in this country undoubtedly hold American passports. There are many others holding similar passports who are perfectly honest, but we cannot wonder that the Turkish Government, realizing the difficulty of distinguishing between them, asks this Government not to interfere in its acts for its own protection, nor can any one fail to recognize the duty resting upon Mr. Cleveland in the case.

It is no question of sympathy for the oppressed. It is a question simply of fair dealing with a Government with which we are on friendly relations. Whether we approve of the Sultan's methods of ruling or not, we are bound to deal with him on the basis of his right to rule his own people, just as we would deal with the Czar of Russia. There is, indeed, one important exception, which we have no doubt our State Department keeps constantly in mind. Our treaty rights with Turkey are based upon capitulations having special reference to the personal rights of American citizens which cannot be ignored. Bona-fide American citizens in Turkey must be protected to the full power of our Government, but that does not mean that every 'Armenian who chooses to take out naturalization papers here can go back to Turkey and claim American protection in efforts to subvert the Turkish Government. If loyal Armenians wish to secure their undoubted rights they must in some way make it easy to distinguish between them and men who in the name of patriotism

encourage the worst kind of outrage. The Sultan has in truth no more peaceable subjects than the great majority of Armenians, and these are uniformly earnestly opposed to such revolutionary movements as being in truth hindrances rather than helps to the attainment of those rights which every right-minded man feels keenly that they ought to have.

February 11, 1894

THE SULTAN NEED NOT TREMBLE YET

But He Must Send the Offending Armenian-American Citizens Out of His Country

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. — The dispatch from Constantinople published in *The Temps* of Paris and cabled to this country, stating that Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister to Turkey, has threatened to send an iron-clad to secure the enforcement of his demand for the release of two American citizens, of Armenian birth, imprisoned in Northern Syria, is not credited at the State Department.

This Government has frequently acknowledged the right of a foreign power with reference to those of its subjects who become citizens of another country. Many Armenians who have returned to Armenia, after becoming naturalized citizens of the United States have been arrested, but in every case have been released and deported at the request of the State Department.

The arrangement for deportation is the only concession the United States has secured from the Turkish Government in the matter, and it is considered to be as much as could be expected under the recognition by this Government of the Sultan's right of sovereignty. The two Armenian-American citizens arrested and imprisoned in Northern Syria will probably be released and deported at the request of Mr. Terrell.

Before making any such threat as that mentioned in *The Temps's* dispatch, Mr. Terrell would communicate with the State Department, and he has not yet done so.

February 12, 1894

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS

Ex-Consul Hess Describes the Treatment of Armenians Who Visit Turkey

Mr. W. B. Hess, late United States Consul at Constantinople, Turkey, who has just returned from that city, was seen at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. He said that since last September all Armenians who had returned from this country to Turkey had not been allowed to land or had been turned out of the empire as soon after landing as possible. As all of the returning Armenians became during their residence here naturalized citizens, Mr. Hess declared the action of the Turkish authorities was an outrage. He said the Armenians returned for visits only, and that though many of them had made several visits to the empire since they first left it, never before last Fall was any of them molested.

Since the audience last Summer of Minister Terrell with the Sultan", said Consul General Hess, "the Turks have secured what they have been contending for years—the right of sovereignty to refuse the admittance to their shores of any undesirable citizens. The outrages since then upon citizens of our country have more than once made my American blood boil. Our passports, signed by the Secretary of State, have been pooh-pooed, torn up, and thrown away, after being taken deliberately from American citizens.

"I could cite a number of cases. One will suffice. An Armenian who has been in this country in business for sixteen years, and who had made several visits to Turkey without molestation, arrived at Constantinople. He was not allowed to land until I pre-emptorily demanded his release from the vessel on which he was detained. The Armenian was going on a visit to the interior of Asiatic Turkey. When he arrived at Samsoun, on the Black Sea, he was arrested without having given any provocation and thrown into prison. His passport was taken from him, as well as his clothing and other effects. In the prison he was put into a dark cell with a murderer, who shared his bed and food. His jailers refused to allow him to telegraph to the Consul. He was detained in prison twenty-two days and then sent back to Constantinople.

"He managed to get his story to me, and I investigated. I learned that they were about to deport him, he knew not where. I brought the case before Minister Terrell, who astounded me by saying that, acting under instructions from our Government, he could do nothing. I asked him if he was going to stand by and let these people kick a citizen of our own country out of theirs. He said he had no power to restrain them from doing so under the circumstances. I saw that I could not do much, but I determined to do what I could.

"I went to the Custom House authorities and asked them where they were going to send the Armenian. They replied, to Marseilles. To my interrogation as to whether they had purchased a ticket for him they said they had. I won't take the word of a Turk. I wanted to see the ticket. They did not have any, and I made them buy one for him. Then I went aboard the vessel and saw that he had some money and all his baggage.

"Every Armenian who enters the port is treated somewhat after this fashion. The Armenians in that country are afire with indignation about it. Some action, I believe, will soon be taken by them, as it will as well by the Armenians of this country. I believe the present Consul, Mr. Short, has not been able to alter the condition of affairs. It is a shame and an outrage, and will not redound to the credit of our Government".

February 15, 1894

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

The work of the Armenian revolutionists, to which we referred a few weeks since, is already bearing fruit. We may indeed question the absolute accuracy of news from Asia Minor that comes to us via Vienna and London. The story of 125 killed and 340 wounded at Yuzgat (*sic!*) (Yozgat) may be very heavily discounted, as may also most of the statements that come in that roundabout way. As a matter of fact, the Yuzgat (*sic!*) (Yozgat) riots occurred last November and were reported at that time. The repetition of the same report now is simply a move in the revolutionist campaign by which when there is nothing new something old is raked up, so that the American and European public may not allow their horror at the outrages of "the unspeakable Turk" to grow less.

We might well pass them in silence but for the fact that they furnish occasion for some well-meaning but badly-informed persons to make attacks upon the Administration for its refusal to lend itself in any way to a perfectly hopeless and utterly unjustifiable attack upon a Government with which we are at peace. We say unjustifiable advisedly. We do not forget for a moment the wrongs committed by Turkish Governors upon defenseless subjects. We do not condone in the least the outrages by predatory Kurds upon Armenian villages, for which the Turkish Government has meted out no just punishment. We do not ignore the fact that that Government has steadily sought to hamper the work of American missionaries resident in Turkey. We do not deny that in its treatment of certain naturalized American citizens it has been unnecessarily harsh and has thus merited remonstrance from our Government such as has evidently been made, even if the report of Minister Terrell's threat to bombard Iskanderun (*sic!*) (Iskenderun) be incorrect, as in all probability it is.

Our contention is that in case of incendiarism and revolution, no Government, least of all our own, can afford, even in appearance, to indorse such movements as those of the Armenian revolutionists. What are the facts in the case? There is a body of such revolutionists in this country, holding constant communication with associates in Turkey. Those associates in Turkey are engaged in wholesale attempts, by assassination and pillage, to involve this Government in difficulties with the Turkish Government. The very men whose photographs were displayed in this city a few weeks since, and who were lauded to the skies as martyrs, having already assassinated fellow-countrymen, were sharers in a plot to assassinate two Armenian teachers in the mission college at Marsovan and an American missionary. The plot was discovered, and these men met their death in a fight with the Turkish police, acting in defense of other Armenians and the missionaries. It is a fact that the Turkish Governor of Marsovan restrained, at considerable effort, the Moslem community, bitterly incensed by unjust charges made by these revolutionists and ready for an attack upon all Christians. Similar statements come to us from various sources.

The situation is critical. Not only the Armenians who as we have said, are in the main peaceable, but the Turkish Government, are between two fires. On the one hand, a band of Russian Nihilists, one of whom was among the killed at Marsovan last Fall, are preaching their gospel of assassination and pillage

all over the empire. On the other, lawless Kurds, under the practical protection of Turkish underofficials, are taking advantage of the situation to work their will upon the Christians, and even the more law-abiding element, of the Turkish peasantry, incensed beyond endurance, are in danger of a general uprising. Under such circumstances, the Turkish Government comes to this Government, asking its assistance in keeping these incendiaries and assassins out of its country. It makes no statement that all Armenians who carry American passports belong to this class, but claims its right, in the difficulty of distinguishing between them, to keep all alike out of its borders, at least until the present crisis is past. Furthermore, it presents its claim, a claim disputed by no one, that any subject who, after taking out naturalization papers to another country, returns to his native land as a resident thereby, makes his naturalization void and forfeits every claim upon his adopted country.

To such claim there can be only one answer on the part of any honorable Government, and that answer was given by President Cleveland in his message. Undoubtedly, in carrying out such a principle individual cases of hardship will occur, and it is the duty of our Government to do what it can to relieve them. "We believe that it has this duty in mind. It may very well be that Minister Terrell, having no previous diplomatic experience and having so recently gone to Constantinople, is not perfectly cognizant of all the bearings of each case. But that is not his fault; it is the misfortune arising from the conditions of our diplomatic service, and one which will be likely to recur at any time until we see fit to change our whole method of diplomatic appointment.

The thing to be done now is for the Armenians who are here to make it unmistakably evident that they are not in collusion or in sympathy with the men who are carrying murder and violence into the interior towns and villages of Turkey. Let them break up this Huntchaguist and similar movements, and then they will find Americans of all classes earnestly supporting them in their efforts to improve the condition of their suffering people. We notice that one point made against the position of our Government is that it is hostile to the efforts of the missionaries, and will prevent the return of Armenians as missionaries. This is the purest nonsense. It is, in truth, the only safeguard for the Americans there resident as missionaries, and as for Armeno-American missionaries, the less of them the better. No man who ignores his own nationality can ever hope to be a power for good among his people.

March 11, 1894

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

Alleged Outrages Upon Innocent Persons by the Turkish Government

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was grateful to learn by your valuable editorial of the 15th of February that The Times was taking an interest in the Armenian question. Since it would be unjust to expect an outsider to understand the subject in its true light, will you kindly allow me to make a few corrections?

Relative to the Armenian revolutionists, I would say that the intelligent, educated Armenians, both in Turkey and throughout the world, are not in sympathy with the methods of this society. Hence the whole Armenian community could not be held responsible for any rash act of a body whose members are comparatively few. It is true the Armenians of America have asked the United States Government to use its influence, in conjunction with the representatives of other powers, in favor of the unjustly-oppressed Christians of Turkey, and especially to protect those Armenians who have become American citizens, some of whom only return to visit their parents, and are, without cause, imprisoned for months with criminals in malarial dungeons, as well as robbed by the officials. But we have never asked the United States Government "to indorse the movements of the Armenian revolutionists", as inferred by your editorial. On the contrary, we have strongly advised the revolutionists to abandon their harsh and unjust methods.

But we are not enemies of this society, for their intentions are good. We only disapprove of their methods. Those of the members with whom I am acquainted are honest, sincere young men, who candidly believe that they are performing an honest duty in a patriotic cause to protect their people from unbearable oppression. Is not this quality commendable? The difficulty is that most of these young men, though intelligent, have had limited advantages of experience and education, being surrounded by Socialistic and Nihilistic influences; have been misled in their ideas, yet not altogether blindly, for they have resisted the harsher advices of Nihilists and Anarchists, who have

interested themselves in the cause. Now, another fellow-countryman in Turkey has been shot by a member of the Revolutionist Society. This seems a savage fratricidal act, but we will see that it is not so savage an act as it may appear when unexplained.

The Turkish Government employs and rewards many Armenians of questionable character to act as spies among their fellow-countrymen. These spies, in order to protect themselves from heavy taxation and oppression, as well as from pecuniary motives, do all in their power to gain the favor of these corrupt officials, thus encouraging corruption, causing additional oppression, and adding fuel to the fire. Such spies are warned by a note from the Revolutionist Society. If the warning is not heeded, they are threatened. If the threatening is not heeded, they are shot. By this means the society has discouraged many disreputable men from acting as spies. By these explanations we do not attempt to justify the society as a body. Our contention is that they are not to be condemned as a body of Nihilists or Anarchists, but they are to be advised, shown wherein they are mistaken, and led in the right direction.

The Turkish Government has asked the assistance of this Government to keep out of its territory these "assassins", though it does not claim that all Armenians who carry American passports belong to this class, but claims its right, in the difficulty of distinguishing between them, to keep all alike out of its borders, at least until the present crisis is past". What an absurd excuse to prevent any from escaping from its clutches! I would ask how many of the naturalized Armenians had ever anything to do with revolutionary movements? Let us presume there have been five or ten. Are all the rest to be abused by this insignificant number, especially at such times of oppression whenever a flock of sheep may be moved to rebellion? It is unjust to expect every person in any community to be perfect. And, again, how great has been the difficulty of distinguishing? What other attempt at distinction has the Turkish Government made than without inquiry, to throw them all into prison, and after weeks, and even months, of suffering, the underpaid officials having robbed the prisons of all available cash, at last, without any trial, to exile them with the absurd excuse that they are revolutionists? But let us dispose of this preposterous pretext of the Turkish Government to feed its hungry officials by declaring the statement of ex-United States Consul General Hess, just returned from Constantinople, that during his two years' residence in Turkey not a single case of an

Armeno-American implicated in revolutionary movements had come under his notice. On what grounds, then, does the Porte enjoy at least the partial sympathy of this Government at the expense of these American citizens?

Is the Turkish Government a higher court of morals and of justice than this Government, that so much confidence should be placed in its integrity to deal with United States citizens, as they claim the right to do? The farcical trial and acquittal of Musa Bey, that notorious cutthroat, who plundered villages, murdered untold numbers of innocent people, and carried off numbers of Christian girls should have been enough to have convinced the United States Government long ago of the utter lack of justice of the Turkish Government. Yet this Government continues to be deceived by the apparently plausible arguments and claims of "the sick man of the East". President Cleveland was informed that there is an Armenian journal in this country in sympathy with the revolutionary movements which encourages the people to rise up in arms against the Turkish Government. The fact is diametrically opposite. The editor of the said journal has never been in sympathy with the methods of the revolutionists and has often pointed out their errors, and even has addressed the Sublime Porte, in a most respectful manner, by the medium of his journal, stating that we are not his enemies, but only desire to be protected from oppression, and if he would grant us our request, we would not only be contented, but we would prove his most faithful subjects.

Is not this a proof of the questionable character of the information supplied by the Turkish Government? But you may claim the Turkish Government is intelligent enough not to follow such a suicidal policy. Cannot the same be said in regard to the majority of the inmates of a penitentiary? Having now sufficiently proved ourselves worthy of the sympathy of this Government and of its people, we would justly expect encouragement, not to countenance corruption nor to consider it as you have declared, "an utterly unjustifiable attack upon a Government with which we are at peace", when innocent American citizens are maltreated by Turkish officials. Our claims are in perfect harmony with the Monroe doctrine; foreign interference is justifiable for protection of life and property. Moreover, the people of this country have a right to feel proud of the broadminded young men who have carried to Turkey enlightening, Christian influence. Instead of encouraging the diffusion of such elevating influences, is it just to declare, "As for Armeno-American missionaries, the less of them

the better", because some few have gone astray? Can you point out in this enlightened Christian country any social, political, or religious body in which some of its members have not been a disgrace to that body?

Again, the charge that "No man who ignores his own nationality can ever hope to be a power for good among his people" is both dubious and erroneous. If the sheep chooses the protection of the man in preference to the wolf, shall we accuse the animal of ignoring its specie? Are we to understand that the Armenians and Turks are of the same nationality? The word nation, derived from the Latin *natio*, signifies birth, and birth, dress, custom, language, and religion separate the two races. No! We do not ignore our nationality. Nor do we dislike the Turks entirely, for there are some very noble characters among them, though not enough in number to rectify the wrongs. Nor are we without respect for the Turkish Government, though it is thoroughly corrupt and bankrupt. But we do object to be maltreated, robbed, and then exiled when we return peacefully to Turkey for business pursuits, or merely to visit our relatives. We, as citizens of the United States, claim as our right the protection of this Government against such abuses, and when it fails to perform this duty, it allows itself to be insulted by a Government that belongs to a barbaric age and loses its self-respect before the other powers. The Armenian question in its entirety is a cause of humanity. It has only become political out of necessity; it appeals to the sympathy of the civilized world.

Let not the United States forget how France aided her with her army and navy while America, struggling for liberty, raised a revolution for a cause not half so unbearable as the lot of the Armenians has been ever since the Turks conquered the land. No, let this Government show some sympathy, though we do not ask it to be in such a tangible form as France showed. Yet, while it performs its duty, let it not countenance the oppressor, nor magnify our faults in a spirit of criticism.

AN ARMENO-AMERICAN

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1894

March 19, 1894

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS

The So-Called Hentchakist Society a Government Trick

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 15th ult. there was a leading article under the heading "The Armenian Question", which was somewhat hostile to the interests of the Armenian-Americans, but still your good will toward them was visible. I noticed that, although you pity the Armenians for their unjust sufferings at the hands of the Turkish Government and savage Kurdish hordes, you cannot quite sympathize with them, because according to some information you seem to have received about the Armenians, you consider their behavior and actions toward Turkey nothing less than Anarchistic and murderous.

As it appears, you have been informed that Armenians in Turkey have arisen in rebellion against the Turkish Government, and are carrying on an endless work of horrible crimes, assassinations, murders, and pillages, and that, in short, they have put the country under a reign of terror. It seems that you have further been informed that these outrages are being perpetrated by a great organization of Armenians called the Hentchakist Society, which has a mighty branch in America, and that most of the Armenians in this country are active members of it, and are vigorously striving to help their numerous accomplices in Turkey to keep under fire the population and Government of that country.

Perhaps you will be surprised when I say that the Hentchakist is, in fact, nothing but the wicked invention of the wily Turk, by which he has succeeded to a great extent in confusing the Armenian question, and in giving it the aspect of an Anarchistic movement against the wealthy people at the country.

Fuad Pasha, the Bismarck of the Turks, who was Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire some thirty-five years ago, said: "Our forefathers fell into a great error: either they ought to have put to the sword all the Christians that were in the lands that they conquered, or they ought to have forced them to accept the Moslem faith". Since that sentiment was uttered the Turks have been ardently striving to correct the error of their forefathers. As they see that in this century they are unable to force their Christian subjects to accept the Moslem faith, they have adopted a policy of annihilating them by massacres, imprisonment, and

other means. The horrible massacres of the Bulgarians some eighteen years ago can not be soon forgotten. Had not Russia stepped forward in time, the Turks would have annihilated the little Bulgarian nation. The Turk is a short-sighted being: he cannot see the future: he loses no opportunity to massacre Christians under any pretenses, and believes that the less the number of Christians in Turkey the more the chances are for him to keep hold of his possessions. The only fear the Turk has is from the public opinion in the West and the North, and he tries to give it satisfaction by circulating false stories of argument uprisings when he is massacring peaceful people. This shortsighted policy has moved Turkey to treat her Christian subjects in such a manner that it has often called for a wide attention of European powers, especially that of Russia, which now and then extends a hand of deliverance to the oppressed Christians of Turkey, and every time rewards herself with a portion of the Sick Man's dominion, and thus takes another step toward capturing Constantinople.

As I have said, the Hentchakist is an invention of the Turk. Nobody knows who is the leader of the society. The society is not a united body. It consists of some lodges in cities outside of Turkey, who communicate with the editor of the Hentchak, who is personally unknown to any of its members. This society was founded in a peculiar way. About six years ago one or more adventurers hired by the Turkish government started an Armenian monthly journal of eight small pages in Athens, Greece, with the name Hentchak (Bell). It was the first of its kind in the Armenian language. It advocated Socialism - a Socialistic form of government in Turkey for the welfare of its population. It was altogether inconsistent with what is required for the people in Turkey and for Armenians. Armenians have not any socialistic complaints: no capitalists, no land questions, no labor questions in short, they have nothing that has anything to do with socialistic doctrines. All they want is not to be robbed, murdered, unjustly imprisoned, or obstructed in their trading ventures, to be free to worship their own God in their own way, and to have a court of justice where they can be on an equal footing with Mohammedans, and where the judge does not extort money from them.

All those Armenians that knew what socialism was at first laughed at the idea of introducing it to the Armenians. After the publication of this paper was begun, whenever the representatives of the European powers asked for an explanation

for certain outrages committed on Armenians by the Turkish government, the Porte showed them the Hentchak and said: "Like Germany and France, we are also troubled by socialists and Anarchists, and are doing our best to suppress them and preserve order, and, as you see, this is the organ of our Anarchists". The representatives of foreign powers held their tongues with apparent satisfaction. This encouraged the Turkish officials, and joyfully they repeated the old Turkish saying: "The Sublime Porte can capture the rabbit with the chariot". Whenever the Turkish government makes wholesale arrests of Armenians on alleged suspicions, the Hentchak immediately publishes a list of names of the arrested and tells its readers that those persons were Hentchakists, and were conspiring a great plot against the government, but, unfortunately, they were discovered and arrested. By doing this it places the arrested victims in such an embarrassing position that their case becomes hopeless in a Turkish court: after that the Porte can impose upon them any kind of punishment, and if an explanation is demanded by the British or Russian ambassadors at Constantinople the Turk replies that he is punishing them for conspiring against the public peace, and as an undeniable proof shows them the Hentchak. By this treachery the Hentchak not only renders great service to the Turkish government in its work of annihilating Armenians, but also, singularly enough, gains the affections and sympathy of some simple-minded Armenians of the ignorant class by convincing them that the Hentchak has a great organization laboring in secret for the welfare of the public in Turkey, and that those that have been discovered and arrested are but few out of many.

In reality there is no such thing as Hentchakist revolutionists. There are no Hentchakists in Turkey that do anything hostile to the Porte, neither is there any other organization of Armenians for such purposes.

As all nations, so also the Armenians have an ignorant class of people, some of whom are so simpleminded as to put faith in such stories and contribute money for the Hentchakist revolution, which they send to the mysterious editor of the Hentchak. The list of all of these contributions is published in the Hentchak, the total of which does not reach the amount of \$2.000 per annum. The people who make such contributions are too ignorant to realize what they do. They have no idea of what socialism means. When they read all socialism in the Hentchak they think it means nothing but peace in Turkey and protection of the rights of

Armenians. There are Hentchakist lodge in some cities outside of Turkey composed of this sort of simpletons, who do nothing else but hold meetings, give speeches, collect a few hundred cents, and send them to the editor of the Hentchak; beyond that they know nothing and do nothing. Their belief is that if they send their pennies to the Hentchak the Hentchak will do the rest. The greatest of these lodges is the one in New York City, with a membership of seven persons of the most illiterate class. They not only don't know English, but even don't know their own mother tongue.

The Turkish government has been making a big fuss about these Hentchakist revolutionists, and under pretense of fearing them is heaping all sorts of injustices upon the peaceful Armenians. And it has lately attempted to keep out of its borders all Armenians that have become naturalized citizens of the United States, with the excuse that during the present confusion (!) it is very difficult to distinguish which of them belongs to that terrible society (!) and which of them does not: so that, for the sake of preservation of peace in Turkey, it has been compelled to banish them all.

No wonder that, as a result of all of these tricks of the "unspeakable Turk", some Americans have been horrified by the monstrous crimes and misdeeds of the Armenians, of which they hear through the Turkish agents, and have condemned them as Nihilists, incendiaries, assassins, etc. But we want to be treated fairly. I assure you that the few followers of the Hentchak are too ignorant to know what they do, and are so simple that they are but harmless creatures. The leader of the New York Lodge, who is supposed to be their Johann Most, is employed as a porter in the warehouse of one of the leading Armenian merchants of Oriental goods in this city, and his master not for a moment doubts his faithfulness. It is a farce on the part of Turkey to exclude from her shores all American Armenians on the ground of fearing from a handful of miserable creatures.

No intelligent Armenian can have any sympathy with the Hentchak. We hate it as a mean traitor and a tool in the hands of the Turkish government. It is even doubtful whether the editor of the Hentchak is an American at all. The Armenian language he uses in his paper is unlike any. It is a new jargon, being a mixture of Armenian, French, German, Turkish, Greek, Russian, and a little of everything. Its followers are also gradually seeing that they have been deceived; the advice of their friends is helping them in their vision, and Hentchakist lodges are slowly but surely

dying out. Let the Americans know that the Hentchakist is not an Armenian society, and at that Armenians denounce it. All I have said is true.

P. H. VARTOOGUIAN

New York, March 15, 1894

March 31, 1894

SHOT AT THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH

Conspiracy to Get Rid of Him Based on Allegation that He Is Incapable

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30. — Two shots were fired last Sunday at the Armenian Patriarch as he was leaving the cathedral. The man who fired the shots was promptly arrested, and six other persons have since been arrested as his accomplices.

The shooting was the result of a conspiracy to kill the Patriarch because he was "incapable of managing Armenian affairs". The would-be assassin has admitted that he intended to kill the Patriarch. He says that ultimately the conspirators will succeed in their purpose.

A special guard is watching the cathedral. The publication of the affair caused a great sensation.

May 24, 1894

Attacked by Three Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28. — Simon Bey Maksud, a prominent Armenian resident of Constantinople, was recently attacked by three Armenians armed with revolvers and daggers, and is lying at the point of death. The assailants ran away, leaving Maksud for dead. Two of the assassins have been arrested. They say that Maksud had betrayed the Armenian cause to the Porte.

July 29, 1894

REVOLUTIONARY ARMENIANS

They Save a Parade and Listen to Speeches Against Turkish Rule

Two hundred patriotic Armenians, members of the Hentchakiste, or Greek Patriotic Association, organized to liberate Armenia from Turkish rule, marched through the streets of New-York last night with banners and transparencies. The banners were peaceful and quiet, and simply indicated that it was the Armenian Hentchakiste of New-York that was on parade, but the transparencies cried: "Down with the Turkish Government!" and "Hurrah for Armenian Revolution!".

After the parade there was a meeting held at 115 West Twenty-third Street, where patriotic speeches were made by Pastors Fillian and Chitchion (*sic!*) (Chitchian). The speeches were stirring in the extreme, and met with hearty responses from the audience.

Moorad Schirvanian, the Chairman of the local branch, presided, and told of the efforts of the 800 Armenians in the vicinity of New-York to procure for their friends at home something in the nature of the freedom which they enjoyed in this country.

The headquarters of this revolutionary party is at Athens, Greece. The various revolutionary associations in this country that look hopefully to the time when Armenia shall be liberated are twenty in number, and are scattered throughout the Union. Branches exist in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. They consist of patriotic young Armenians who have had to expatriate themselves because the cruel practices of the Turk, and who are trying in this way to bring about the relief which the Turkish rulers have promised ever since the Berlin Congress.

September 29, 1894

Armenians and Turks Fight

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28. — News has just been given out here of a serious fight at Tokat on Sept. 1, between Armenians and Turkish officials and gendarmes. The Turks were searching houses for an Armenian fugitive from justice, and were resisted by the Armenians, who assembled in force and attacked the gendarmes. In the ensuing fight several Armenians were killed.

October 18, 1894

PROTECTING MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY

Secretary Gresham's Prompt Action in the Case of the Armenian Teachers

WASHINGTON. Oct. 17. — Minister Terrell informed the Department of State by cable from Constantinople this afternoon that the native Armenian teachers in the American Missionary School at Aintab, who were arrested by the Turkish authorities several weeks ago on the charge that they had seditious intentions, had finally been exonerated.

Immediately upon being informed of the arrest Secretary Gresham instructed Minister Terrell to investigate the case and not permit any search to be made either of the accused or of the school property, except in the presence of a representative of the legation.

According to the dispatch received today, the teachers were taken to Aleppo and examined by the authorities in the presence of Secretary of Legation Riddle. Nothing seditious was found, and all the papers which had been seized were returned to the teachers, who were promptly liberated. The Department of State will take no further action in the matter.

November 17, 1894

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

Equals the Bulgarian Butcheries Which led to War

OVER SIX THOUSAND MURDERED

**Women Outraged and Babies Impaled
The Sultan Shocked by the Horrible Story
England Investigating**

LONDON, Nov. 16. — The Standard's correspondent in Varna describes the recent massacre of Armenian Christians as of equal importance with the Bulgarian butcheries which led to the Russo-Turkish war. He says:

"The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay taxes, on the ground that the Kurdish raids had so impoverished them as to render it impossible. This probably was true. Troops were sent to enforce the payments, but were beaten off. The Governor of Bitlis then arrived with an imposing force of regulars.

"The people, seeing that the struggle was hopeless, yielded, but the Governor resolved to make an example of them. He ordered the troops to fire on the defenseless populace, and they obeyed with alacrity. They only ceased when the residents of twenty-five villages, numbering some thousands, had been killed. Some reports say 6,000 were slain.

"Great Britain sent her Consul in Van, Mr. Hallward, to report on the slaughter. The British Ambassador in Constantinople, upon receiving the report, communicated it to the Porte. The Sultan was horrified, and he ordered the local military commander, Zeki Pasha, to make his report on the matter at once.

"Zeki had been originally instructed to proceed to the scene after the repulse of the troops, but the Governor of Bitlis arrived there ahead of him. It seems that Zeki's report confirmed Mr. Hallward's, whereupon the Governor formulated the grave charge that the latter was inciting the Armenians to revolt, thus causing the whole original disturbance. This was submitted to Sir Philip Currie, who has sent out British officials to make inquiries".

Mr. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association in London, has sent Lord Kimberley, Foreign Secretary, a letter sent from Bitlis on Oct. 9. Mr. Hagopian, after declaring his belief in the reports of the massacre, submits that, in view of the horrible tortures and persecutions of the Armenians, the time has come to abolish the administration of the Porte, and substitute a régime approved by the signatories of the Berlin treaty.

The letter from Bitlis gives details of the origin of the disturbance. There was a Kurdish raid on Armenian cattle, resulting in a fight, in which two Kurds were killed. The friends of the Kurds took the corpses to Moush, and declared that the Armenians had overrun the land, and were killing and plundering right and left. This furnished the pretext for the massing of the troops.

The letter then describes the horrors of the massacre. It says that on the admissions of the Turkish soldiers, some of whom tearfully protested that they merely obeyed orders, no compassion was shown to age or sex. In one place, 300 or 400 women, after having been forced repeatedly to submit to the soldiery were hacked to pieces with swords and bayonets. In another place 200 weeping women begged at the commander's feet for mercy. The commander, after ordering that they be outraged, had them all dispatched with the sword.

Similar scenes were enacted in other places. In one case sixty young brides and maidens were driven into a church and were violated and butchered until their blood flowed from the doors. A large company, headed by a priest, knelt near the church, begging for compassion, averring that they had nothing to do with the culprits who killed the Kurds. It was in vain; all were killed.

Several attractive women were told they might live if they would recant their faith. They replied: "Why should we deny Christ? We have no more reason to do so than had these", pointing to the mangled bodies of their husbands and brothers, "kill us, too". This was done.

The letter says that between 6,000 and 10,000 were killed. Babes were impaled on the same weapon with their mothers. Several soldiers admitted that they had disposed of a hundred victims each. Nearly thirty villages were destroyed. Some families were burned with kerosene in their own houses.

November 18, 1894

ARMENIANS IN NEW-YORK EXCITED

J. S. Dionian Discusses the Causes of Their Troubles at Home

The Armenians of this city are greatly excited over the alleged massacre of their countrymen by the Turks. J. S. Dionian, President of the Philarmenic Society, formerly Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, and at present with the banking firm of W. N. Coler & Co., 34 Nassau Street, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"The secret of the whole persecution is a desire on the part of Turkey to diminish the number of Armenians. It is a notorious fact that Said Pasha, when Premier of Turkey, made the remark that the only way to settle the Armenian question was by exterminating the Armenians. Greece and Bulgaria, the other Christian countries at one time under Turkish sway, both secured their independence, and it is the constant fear of Turkey that Armenia will do likewise.

"After the Turko-Russian war 250,000 Kurds and Circassians were expelled from the Caucasus by the Russians. These hordes were received by Turkey, which settled them in the midst of Armenia. These people have absolutely no occupation, and make their living off the Armenians. Murders and assaults are of daily occurrence, but are seldom brought to the ears of the public. Frequently towns are raided and the whole female population carried off. The Armenians are called, the 'Yankees of the East'. In order that the youth may not acquire ideas of liberty, they are prevented as much as possible from attending school. So vigilant are the police that any Armenian found carrying a pocketknife is immediately arrested. The population of the country is somewhat over 4,000,000. Of this number one-half are Armenians. The Armenian Church has been established ever since the Christian religion began, and is looked upon by the English as a sister Church.

"The Armenian emigration to America began in 1860, and there are in this country to-day about 6,000 of our people, of whom 1,000 live in New-York. They are merchants, exporters, and importers, engravers, silk weavers, and shopkeepers. There are also several doctors, lawyers, and theological students. The police of this city say that it is a most unusual thing to arrest an

Armenian. There are three societies of our people here—the Philarmenic, the object of which is the support of the four Armenian newspapers published in England and America, and to make known to the world the publications and lectures of Armenia; the Armenian Union, a literary and beneficial organization, and a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Though our countrymen greatly desire independence, we should be satisfied did we have a Christian Governor, Christian police, and a voice in the Government".'

November 18, 1894

ARMENIANS ASK FOR PROTECTION

A MASS MEETING CONDEMNS TURKEY FOR ALLEGED MASSACRES

The United States And European Nations Asked to Compel the Porte to Observe the Treaty of Berlin

A mass meeting of the Armenian citizens of New-York and vicinity was held last evening at Studio Hall, 115 West Twenty-third Street, to discuss the news of the alleged massacre at Sassoun.

The reports of the slaughter were generally credited by those present. Many of them had friends and relatives at Sassoun, and they expressed much concern for their safety.

The Armenian Union held a brief meeting before the mass meeting was called to order.

Among the prominent Armenians present were A. M. Shishmanian, Charles Shishmanian, John Arshagooni, President of the Armenian Union; H. Equinian, Dr. A. Agragian, Dr. B. Hagopian, and John S. Dionian, President of the Armenian Philharmonic Society, who presided at the mass meeting.

Mr. Dionian said that the Armenians and Turks could never be friends, and that the Armenians must be liberated through war and blood. The latest massacre, he said, is the sixth or seventh great butchery of Armenians. The slaughter that is going on almost daily, he said, and the devastation of fields, and the stealing of herds of cattle is not reported to the world. England,

he said, is directly responsible. If England had let Russia, alone, Russia would have liberated or annexed Armenia.

Clark Bell, who had been invited to speak, said that the news of the atrocities at Sassoun had awakened the sympathy of all the great nations, and that he believed that the shedding of so much blood would result in the ultimate relief of the Armenian citizens in Turkey.

Joseph Darling was the next speaker "The whole Turkish Government", he said, "is a conspiracy. Against criminals we do not have to measure means for bringing about results. This aggregation of criminals called the Turkish Government has gone too far, and .is about to be called down."

Speeches were then made in the Armenian language. Nearly every one who spoke strongly denounced the attitude shown by England toward the Armenians. The hope was expressed by some that the present Czar of Russia might see fit to interfere in their behalf.

Some of the speakers had themselves seen outrages committed in Armenia, and many instances of cruelty were recalled.

Resolutions were adopted asking the United States and the great nations of Europe to see that Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin is strictly enforced in the future. This article provides that the Sultan of Turkey shall protect the lives and property of Armenians and institute reforms in the treatment of Armenian citizens. Attention is called to the fact that this is the tenth wholesale massacre of Armenians by Mohammedans in Turkey since the beginning of the present century, and that the Turkish Government is as vicious and cruel as ever. In the resolutions blame is also attached to England for the violation of the Berlin treaty, in that her pretended sympathy for the Armenians had deprived them of the aid which Russia otherwise would have extended.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the press for the publicity which it had given to the recent massacre, and for the sympathy which it has awakened.

Some of those present at the meeting were in favor of raising a fund for the relief of the Armenian sufferers. More conservative Armenians suggested, however, that this would be useless at present, as it would be impossible to transmit the money.

November 19, 1894

THE MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS

An Inquiry to be Made by the Porte into the Truth of the Reports

LONDON, Nov. 18. — The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople says, in a dispatch concerning the massacre of Armenians in the Sassoun district:

"Sir Philip Currie sent Consul Hallward's report on the incidents at Sassoun to the Porte, in order to indicate the serious nature of the events. The Porte, instead of accepting this in a friendly manner, brusquely denied the facts, asserting that Mr. Hallward's report is untrue. It was insinuated or stated outright that he had encouraged the Armenians to revolt. This was, of course, ludicrous and absurd.

"Sir Philip Currie at once informed the Foreign Minister that he should take steps to verify his assertions. His energy paralyzed the Porte, who on Saturday withdrew the allegations against Hallward. The Sultan ordered a commission of three military men and a civilian to make an immediate inquiry.

"From many sources, confirmation of former reports of the massacre have been received. The utmost endeavors have been made to prevent the facts from becoming known. A number of Armenians who fled toward Trebizond have been ordered to return".

November 21, 1894

ARMENIAN MASSACRE CONFIRMED

PETERSBURG, Nov. 20. — The Government has received dispatches from Erzeroum confirming the reports of the Sassoun massacre of Armenians. The Turkish soldiers killed many Kurds who refused to help them kill the Christians.

November 22, 1894

ARMENIANS PLEAD TO BRITAIN

Sultan's Commission Distrusted, and Revolt the Alternative

LONDON, Nov. 21. — In an interview this evening M. Nazarbeck, the Armenian leader and editor of *The Hentchak*, who is now in London, says that he was recently advised to quit Athens, after the Turkish authorities had succeeded in obtaining the release of an agent who had been arrested for suborning a man to murder him.

He has received letters, he says, confirming the information laid before Lord Kimberley last week by Mr. G. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association. He expressed his distrust of the inquiry into the Armenian atrocities set on foot by the Turkish Government, and declared his belief that the commission appointed by the Sultan will not really seek the truth or endeavor to get at the facts of the horrors.

M. Nazarbeck intends to ask that an English commission be appointed to investigate the affair. The Turkish prisons at St. Jean d'Acre, Angora, Constantinople, and elsewhere are now filled with Armenians of the best classes, and there is nothing left for the Armenians, he says, but revolt, and that is likely to occur any day.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has declined to receive the Armenian deputation which wished to protest against the conduct of the Turks in the Sassoun massacre. In his reply to the Armenian Association he says that he may not comply with the request for the Consular reports on affairs in the Sassoun district. He expresses approval of the Sultan's decision to send a commission to Sassoun, adding that Sir Philip Currie is impressing upon the Sublime Porte the importance of making the inquiry prompt, thorough, and impartial.

The Armenians are much displeased with Lord Kimberley's reticence. They will hold a public meeting on Nov. 27 to protest against the cruelty shown by Turks to Armenians in Asia Minor.

November 23, 1894

TURKEY EXTINGUISHES THE LIGHT

Newspapers Commenting on Armenian Atrocities Are Suppressed

VIENNA, Nov. 22. — The Turkish authorities have seized on the frontier most of the English, French, Russian, German, and Greek newspapers of issues from Nov. 14 to 18 inclusive, containing accounts of the Armenian atrocities. Very few of the papers of the dates mentioned got into Turkish territory.

The Politische Correspondenz prints a letter from an official Turkish source, whose intention is to minimize the significance of the Armenian massacre in the Sassoun district. The letter repeats the old statements as to Armenian rebellion, and asserts that at Sassoun all the Armenians fell in open combat. The troops, the writer admits, killed 2,000 of them.

November 27, 1894

MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS

Turkish Troops Made a Solitude and Called It Peace in Sassoun

BOSTON, Nov. 20. — These private letters received in Boston to-day from the highest authorities in such matters—but not from Armenians—confirm the incomplete reports of massacres by the Turks:

BITLIS, Sept. 26, 1894.

Troops have been massed in the region of the large plain near us. Some sickness broke out among them, which took off two or three victims every few days. It was a good excuse for establishing the quarantine around, with its income from bribes, charges, and the inevitable rise in the price of the already dear grain. I suspect that one reason for placing quarantine was to hinder the information as to what all those troops were about in that region. There seems to be little doubt that there has been repeated in the region back of Moosh what took place in 1877 in Bulgaria. The sickening details are beginning to come in. As in that case, it has been the innocent who have been the greatest

sufferers. Forty-eight villages are said to have been wholly blotted out.

Oct. 3, 1894. — No letter from Harpoot this week, but things have been moving on here, and you may be interested to know how matters are. A letter received from ----- of Moosh yesterday shows that indeed a virulent form of cholera is spreading in that city. From twenty-five to thirty-five deaths a day occur. Only about 10 per cent. of those seized recover, and death takes place from five to ten hours after the first symptoms appear. There seems to be coldness in the extremities, followed by heat in the same. It does not seem to touch the old or those under fifteen. It is more fatal among Moslem women than among the others. We believe that this virulent form is due in part to the stench of carnage which has taken place not far back among the mountains. As the time goes on the extent of the slaughter seems to be confirmed as greater than was first supposed. Six thousand is a low figure. It is probably nearer ten. Mr. Hallward, the new Consul at Van, has gone directly there, and it is said that the other Consuls from Erzurum have also been sent to investigate. The Government tried to get the people here to sign an address to the sovereign expressing satisfaction with his rule; disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians, who have "stirred matters up"; stating that the thousand slain in Talvoreeg met their just deserts and that the four outsiders captured should be summarily punished, expressing regret that it has been thought best to send Consuls to investigate, and stating that there was no need for their coming. From this document we at least get some facts that before were suppositions. It consisted of about 2,000 words, and it was expected that it would be sent by telegraph with at least 1,000 signatures. The Armenians here have not yet signed it, though in four districts similar papers have been secured properly sealed. The effect of such papers on foreigners will be much modified when they know the means used to procure them. Mr. Cole got in from Boolaneek last night, but is obliged to stay in quarantine twenty-four hours. Sword, famine, pestilence, all at once! Pity this poor country!

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31. 1894. — We have word from Bitlis that the destruction of life in Sassoun, south of Moosh, was even greater than was supposed. The brief note which has reached us says: "Twenty-seven villages annihilated in Sassoun. Six thousand men, women, and children massacred by troops and Kourds." This awful story is only just beginning to be known here, though the massacre took place early in September. The

Turks have used infinite pains to prevent news leaking out, even going to the length of sending back from Trebizond many hundreds from the Moosh region who had come on this way on business. The massacre was ordered from here in the sense that some Kourds, having robbed Armenian villages of flocks, the Armenians pursued and tried to recover their property, and a fight ensued, in which a dozen Kourds were killed. The slain men were "semi-official robbers", i.e., enrolled as troops and armed as such, but not under control. The authorities there telegraphed here that Armenians had "killed some at the Sultan's troops". The Sultan at once ordered infantry and cavalry to put down the Armenian rebellion, and they did it, only, not finding any rebellion, they cleared the country so that none should occur in future.

LONDON, Nov. 26. — In a leader on the last Armenian outrages, The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"The Foreign Office needs some spiriting in the matter of the Armenian massacre. Under the Berlin Treaty the responsibility for the delay of the reforms in Armenia lies at our own door. The Government ought to insist upon them, or at least should tell the Sublime Porte that the harrying of the Armenians must end".

November 28, 1894

MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS

Washington Has Not Received Official Reports from Consuls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — The Department of State is still without official information of the alleged Armenian massacres in Turkey, and in the absence of dispatches on the subject from Minister Terrell, is disposed to consider the accounts received by Armenians in this country as highly exaggerated.

Minister Terrell has always proved an exceptionally active diplomatic officer, and it is regarded as improbable that he should neglect to inform the department of such wholesale slaughter of Christians as has been reported. Besides two Armenian consular officers of long experience and demonstrated reliability are near the scenes of the alleged outrages.

Officials of the department while conceding that there may have been atrocities on a much, smaller scale than represented,

are confident that no American interests have been jeopardized, and that being the case, this Government, they consider, is not called upon as yet to take any active interest in the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 27. — Francis S. Stevenson, M. P., Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, presided at an Armenian meeting in London this evening, at which a number of letters and telegrams were read favoring the proposed indignation meeting in London in December.

The Chairman, in his speech, said he must again protest, as he had done in the House of Commons, against the mistaken and unworthy policy of Great Britain in persisting in screening the infamous agents of Turkey in Armenia. Lord Kimberley's complacency in his recent letter in reply to the Armenian Society was remarkable. He thought the Foreign Secretary failed to appreciate the feeling of Englishmen. It was little short of criminal to have withheld consular reports from Parliament, as had been done in the last four years, especially in view of Mr. Gladstone's emphatic utterances when denouncing the Armenian horrors in 1889. The speaker appealed to the press to assist to the utmost the Armenian cause. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association, appealed for united action.

November 30, 1894

CAN WE PROTEST?

There is evident in some Quarters a feeling that the United States Government ought to interfere at once in Turkey and that delay in the matter is evidence of lack of sympathy for an oppressed people. Those who hold this opinion apparently forget several things. In the first place, there is as yet no information on which we could frame even a mild protest to the Sublime Porte. Press telegrams, even private letters, however truly they may set forth the facts, are not the proper basis for official action. When Minister Terrell reports to the State Department that the public reports are at least in the main correct, then will be the time for the department to consider what it will do. As yet he has not reported, and with very good reason. The scene of the troubles is a mountainous section of country, a good two weeks' journey from Constantinople by the most rapid traveling possible. The nearest American Consul is more than a week distant. It must be

remembered that it is scarcely two weeks since the first reports reached us, probably earlier than they reached Constantinople. There has been no time for the Minister at Constantinople or the Consul at Sivas to secure and forward any such information as could properly be the basis of diplomatic action.

But this difficulty will no doubt be removed before long. The officers sent out by the British Embassy are already near the scene of the reported massacre, and before very long we shall have their statement. Suppose it indorses to the full the imports that have been given, what then can our Government do? Can it send instructions to Minister Terrell to express to the Sultan and his advisers the horror of this country at these acts of barbarity? Were this possible, we might protest against Russia's treatment of political and religious dissenters, exiling them to experiences scarcely less horrible than those of Armenians at the hands of the Kurds. We must not forget, too, that we are bound by treaties. According to those treaties we have no right to interfere officially in the internal affairs, even of Turkey, except as they affect American citizens.

There is, however, one way in which Americans can act with salutary effect. They can, through the press and on the platform, express their abhorrence of a system of government that permits such a state of things as exists in Eastern Turkey. That their protest already uttered has had effect is witnessed by the reported edict forbidding the entrance of American newspapers into Turkey. Such a step would never be taken did not the Turkish Government feel the power of American public opinion.

The whole civilized world is watching the course of England. To her more than to any other is due the fact, that this same territory has not been for nearly twenty years under Russian rule. Whatever else may be said about Russia massacres and open outrage are not allowed. If England winks at this and covers it over, there will be an outburst of indignation before which she will find it hard to stand. She has it in her power to compel the Turkish Government to keep the peace and protect its subjects.

December 2, 1894

GREAT BRITAIN AIDS ARMENIA
EXPLICIT WARNING TO THE PORTE
ABOUT THE BERLIN RULE

Government Organ and Queen Victoria's Behavior
Emphasize the Impression of Anglo-Russian Deal

LONDON, Dec. 1. — Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, had a long interview last evening with the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which, it is understood, he gave Lord Kimberley such a detailed statement of the intention of the Porte to make an honest investigation in regard to the Armenian atrocities as satisfied the Foreign Secretary that the matter would be thoroughly sifted.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has also telegraphed to the Foreign Office a statement giving reasons which lead him to suppose that the commission appointed to investigate the matter intends to make an unbiased report. This semiofficial information conveys what the Government wish the public to believe, but withholds the exact truth regarding the position of affairs, which is that the Porte is acting under an explicit warning from England that Article LXI. of the Berlin treaty, which guarantees the security of the Armenians, will be enforced through the intervention of the powers unless the result of the commission's labors shall be absolutely satisfactory and the reforms promised in Armenia be effected without delay.

The Speaker, in an article on the subject, predicts the failure of the Porte to meet England's demands, and forecasts Anglo-Russian intervention in Armenia as the inevitable outcome of the present condition of affairs. The paper says that the Porte after a long delay will produce a plan for illusory reforms, and that in the meantime the process of extirpation of the Armenians will proceed unchecked, and adds: "The Government ought to recognize that the time for words is past".

The first fruits of the proposed Anglo-Russian entente, The Speaker continues, may be Russian occupation of Armenia, as no power but Russia can reach the scene of action without raising the question of opening the Dardanelles and the complex negotiations connected therewith, and, as a precedent for such action, the paper quotes the British occupation of Egypt.

This important utterance of a Government organ is accompanied by an authoritative communication from Constantinople, declaring that, after the Armenians had repulsed the Kurds, a large force of Turkish regulars, with Kurdish and Hamadic (*sic!*) (Hamidiye) cavalry, acting under orders direct from the Turkish capital, destroyed twenty-five Armenian villages, and massacred some 4,000 men, women, and children. There is nothing, adds the correspondent, exceptional in this massacre but its proportions.

The same thing, on a small scale, is going on throughout the large districts, where Christians, Nestorians, and Armenians are being exterminated.

With reference to Egypt the article points out the probable extension of the Anglo-Russian entente. If Russia shall occupy Armenia, as the representative of England, under the Anglo-Turkish convention, in which Armenian reforms were further guaranteed, the French policy in Egypt will receive a decisive check.

An incident occurred at the banquet given at Windsor in honor of the marriage of the Czar and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt which is the talk of the diplomatic circle. The guests present at the banquet were surprised to see the Queen proposing a toast to the newly-wedded couple. Rising from her chair, contrary to her usual custom, her Majesty, turning to the members of the Russian Embassy, said: "I drink to the health of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, my dear grandchildren".

The Queen spoke with unwonted vivacity. The Prince of Wales will leave St. Petersburg to-morrow. He will proceed directly to Berlin, where he will make a two days' stay. The supposed purpose of his visit to the German capital is to explain the family-politico pact, to which he desires to reconcile Emperor William. The Prince is timed to reach London Friday night. He will proceed to Windsor on Saturday and report to the Queen, the position of affairs, and on Monday will return to London. Queen Victoria, who has always had a strong hand in foreign diplomacy, is now personally interfering more than she has done for many years.

The minority of the Cabinet, which was in favor of giving to the resolution limiting the power of the House of Lords precedence over other measures at the coming session of Parliament, has accepted the decision of the majority and will now favor a long legislative programme, winding up with the resolution on the eve of dissolution. The reports that another Cabinet rupture is imminent are inventions of the Conservative Party.

Though the Radicals urge that the House of Lords question be immediately dealt with, they will shrink from causing a split in the party or move for a delay of a few months, for it is now known that it is the design of the Cabinet to challenge the upper house upon the first rejection by it of any great bill—the measure for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the Irish Land Reform bill, and others—that shall be passed by the House of Commons. Parliament will reassemble the first week in February.

The new Russian loan of £15,000,000 will be financed in London, not in Paris. It will be offered in the leading European capitals at 3½ per cent. The French Government projects a loan of £40,000,000 to be issued in the Spring at 2½ per cent. The London market is very largely interested in the prospective borrowing of China under the indemnity to Japan. According to *The Statist*, £50,000,000 might be borrowed by prolonging the existing loans and mortgaging the free customs revenues. The proceeds of a loan paid in silver would send up the price of that metal considerably, unless Japan, following the example of Germany after her defeat of France, should adopt a gold standard.

Yachting men in this country credit Lord Dunraven and Designer Watson with a determination to produce a boat best adapted to win in American waters. Mr. Watson hopes to keep secret, until the boat is launched, whether she is built with a keel or a centreboard.

The racing season is closed, and the list of owners of winning horses and the total amounts won has been made up. The list is headed by H. McCalmont, Esq., whose winnings during the season amount to \$37,674. Next comes Lord Rosebery, with £17,000; then the Duke of Portland, with £11,000; the Duke of Westminster, with £10,000, and Sir J. Bundell Maple, with £7,700. These are followed by about fifteen others, whose winnings amount to about £5,000 each. Among these are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Zetland and Ellesmere, and Baron Hirsch. Lord Rosebery has engaged John Watts to ride his two-year-old bay colt, *Sir Visto*, which is now the favorite for the Derby of the coming season. He has also engaged Mat Dawson as his trainer.

The sculptor Bruce Joy has just completed a bust of Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, for exhibition in that city.

The collections from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia for the Imperial Insti-

tute of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India, which is to stand for all time as a record of her Majesty's jubilee, are good and are expanding. Nova Scotia has sent a little, and New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have sent still less.

Lord Dufferin's term as British Ambassador to France will expire at New Year's, and if his Lordship declines to accept a reappointment Sir Philip H. W. Currie will be transferred from Constantinople to the French capital.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have presented Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who is to be married on the 12th inst. to Prince Adolphus of Teck, with a wedding gift of a pearl and diamond crescent. The present of the Duke and Duchess of Teck is a tiara. The Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife presented Lady Margaret with a diamond coronet, and the Queen sends a diamond brooch.

December 3, 1894

MR. VLASTO'S LETTER

I have the pleasure to enclose you to-day of the Greek newspaper, Atlantis, the leading article of which, under the title of "The Massacres in Armenia", expresses the greatest sympathy for your people, and bitterly condemns Mavroyeni Bey for the gratuitous defense of the Turkish Government, quoting at the same time the reply published in The Herald.

As a Greek and as President of the Greek Society of New York, and at the same time editor of The Atlantis, I express to you my heartiest sympathy, and would gladly co-operate in any movement to alleviate the distress of your people with whom ancient and brotherly ties unite us.

SOLON J. VLASTO

To J. S. Dionian, Esq., President Armenian Society
Greeks Sympathize with Armenians
From Atlantis, Nov. 24.

The recent terrible massacre of thousands of men, women, and children in Armenia once more aroused the indignation of the civilized world, and the most fiendish outrages perpetrated on the female population filled the world with horror and consternation. The attention of the President of the United States has been called to the shameful and criminal indifference of Europe in the execution of the sixty-first article of the Berlin Treaty.

At first the Sublime Porte denied the truth of the massacre, later on was obliged to admit it, but attributed it to the Armenian brigands, and as a matter of formality and to blindfold the European Powers, appointed a Turkish commission to investigate the report.

The Turkish Ambassador at Washington published a lengthy article in *The New-York Herald*, giving his Government's version of the massacre, at the same time maliciously accusing the Armenian revolutionary committees here and elsewhere with grossly exaggerating the reports.

An Armenian answered Mavroyeni Bey through *The Herald*, exposing the utter unreliability and fallacy of his statement.

We are surprised to see that Mavroyeni Bey, being himself a Greek, forgets the massacres of Scio, Crete, Bulgaria, most especially the hanging of the Greek Patriarch, Gregory, and the dragging of his body through the streets of Constantinople; he is a faithful employee of his wretched and heartless master. The people of the United States are indignant at the atrocities committed and are ready to extend a helping hand to the Armenians, but will the United States Government intervene? Of all the nations the only one who can restore order in Armenia and enforce the execution of the Berlin Treaty is Russia, but to do this she must occupy the country from Erzeroum to Diarbekir, and such an occupation could not be tolerated by England, because Russia from Diarbekir could easily enter Mesopotamia and thence through the great waterways of Euphrates and Tigris could reach the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Diplomacy and the political interests of Europe will override philanthropy and humanity, and the hysterical manifestation of indignation in England will die away. The Kurds, Turks and Circassians will continue to terrorize poor Armenia, and the peaceful inhabitants of the unhappy country will be subjected to blood-curdling atrocities; on the other hand, Europe most probably will accept the report prepared by the commission appointed by the Sultan, which commission is entirely composed of Turks, who are no better than their murderous, bloodthirsty brethren who live on the life blood of Christian Armenia.

December 3, 1894

GREEK RESIDENTS TO ARMENIANS

**Sympathy and Indignation Expressed
for the Horrible Massacre
The Turkish Ambassador Condemned**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Inclosed herewith I hand you a copy of a translation of the leading article in the Greek newspaper, Atlantis, published in this city Nov. 24, accompanied with a copy of the editor's—also Greek society's President, Mr. Vlasto's—letter which manifests the sentiment of the Greek colony of this city and vicinity toward the Armenian question and the Turkish Ambassador, Mavroyeni Bey.

The Philharmonic Association of America requests the publication of this translation, also Mr. Vlasto's letter, in your invaluable paper.

JOHN S. DIONIAN

President of the Philharmonic Association of America
New-York, Nov. 30, 1894

December 4, 1894

TURKISH LIGHT ON MASSACRE

**Legation at Washington Declares
Armenian Reports Are False**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — Officials of the State Department who at first placed no reliance whatever in the reports of massacred Armenians in Asiatic Turkey are now disposed to attach some significance to the lack of information obtainable by American diplomatic and Consular agents in Turkey. These have had orders for over ten days to investigate and report upon the matter, and their dispatches indicate that obstacles are placed in their way by the Turkish authorities. It is said at the State Department that the American Legation at Constantinople has sent no information regarding the alleged outrages, although sufficient time has elapsed under ordinary cir-

cumstances for Minister Terrell to have proof that the affair has been exaggerated.

It is understood that cabled dispatches have also been received from our Consul at Sivas. He is our representative nearest to the scene of the affair, and, so far, he has been unable to transmit more than a statement of the rumors that reach him.

Entire silence on the subject has been observed at the Turkish Legation in Washington until to-day, the Minister, Mavroyeni Bey, being absent in New-York. An official statement has this evening been given out at the legation which ascribes the recent troubles to agitators, originally from Roumania and Greece, and states that money is furnished by the London Armenian Committee with the view of creating more "troubles". It is stated that it was the Armenians, Greek Christians, who started the revolt by attacking Mussulman villages, and that the Mussulmans had great difficulty in finding shelter near the City of Diarbekir. On the outbreak of these Armenian revolts, it is further stated by the Turkish Legation "regular troops were immediately sent to the spot." It is asserted in reply to specific statements that thousands of Armenians, men, women, and children, were massacred by the Kurds, and that not more than seventy of this race of nomads were employed, and these simply as guides through the hilly regions. The legation adds:

"These facts show that, far from committing any cruelties, the regular troops succeeded in restoring peace and order. A further proof that there was no persecution of any sort is shown by the fact that peaceful Armenian villages, the inhabitants of which were in open revolt, were left in perfect security and unmolested during and after the military operations. Armenian revolutionists and their friends are, therefore, the interested propagators of news without foundation in fact. Having revolted, they wish to hide their guilty actions under the cover of a supposed persecution. It is moreover proved that these Armenian insurgents had as comrades a few misguided Kurds".

Though no official confirmation can be obtained from the State Department, and the President's message is silent on the subject, there is a well-defined impression that the Turkish Government has given to the United States assurances similar to those given to the Government of Great Britain that these alleged outrages should be fully investigated.

December 6, 1894

SERIOUS ARMENIAN INQUIRY

English Foreign Office Will Select a Special Commissioner

LONDON, Dec. 5. — The representative of the United Press had an interview with Secretary Atkin of the Anglo-Armenian Association, in which the latter stated that on the 3d inst. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held an hour's private conversation with Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M. P., President of the association. It is understood that the Earl of Kimberley will, at the request of the Porte, select an independent Commissioner, whom he may ask one of the great powers to appoint.

The official statement of Lord Rosebery and the Earl of Kimberley is expected to be made public this week, but the prompt execution under European control of Article LXI. of the Berlin Treaty, which decrees that the Porte shall effect reforms in Armenia without delay, will alone satisfy the association. The Turkish commission appointed to investigate the atrocities recently committed is not satisfactory, as it is claimed that such a body should be purely European.

The Anglo-Armenian Association has presented memorials to the foreign embassies in London in relation to the massacre. The memorials allege that the Porte's official statements are now, as they have been heretofore, false. The Armenians have been tricked for sixteen years, the execution of Zeki Pasha, who commanded the force which committed the outrages, and his inferiors will not be sufficient. The massacres were due, it is asserted, to the Porte's deliberate orders. The association will ask the assistance of Armenians in the United States, and will also demand that Armenia be forthwith placed under European control.

The association has given expression to its gratification at the resolution adopted by the United States Senate on Dec. 3, protesting against the atrocities and directing that the remonstrances of the Government be communicated to Turkey.

A private letter received from an Armenian resident of Constantinople says:

Twenty-three villages in Armenia have been compelled to embrace Islam. To complete the misfortune the Sultan, while ex-

pressing his horror, has sent a special deputation with presents and flags for the guilty troops as signs of his approval. Which of our misfortunes shall we lament—the massacre of our brethren or the lot of those left in misery to be subjected to the most cruel treatment by the commission? The news of our calamities is widely known, yet none dares to speak. We look into each other's faces and there read the sorrow and pain of the heart.

The writer of this letter, which bears the date of Nov. 6, was obliged to hide it for days, owing to the domiciliary visits made by the police.

December 7, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Impatient Appeals of the English and American Committees

LONDON, Dec. 6. — The committee of the Armenian Society in London passed this resolution to-day:

It is the manifest duty of the English Government to propose to the powers international action in behalf of the Armenians under Turkish rule, without waiting for the report of the Commission of Inquiry, which probably never will be made, and in any case will be worthless.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was the chief guest at a dinner of the Eighty Club this evening. He said in his speech that the Armenian atrocities had excited horror in every civilized country, and this feeling was shared fully by the British Government. Every effort was making to secure an impartial and searching inquiry. The Foreign Office was in active correspondence with its agents near the scene of the massacre, and would not fail to perform its full duty to the country.

The Daily News has this dispatch from its correspondent in Constantinople:

"News from various sources confirms the belief that the first reports of the Armenian massacre were not overdrawn. There is reason to believe that the truth was hidden from the Sultan, who on Nov. 30 requested the United States Minister to send a delegate to accompany the Commission of Inquiry. The Minister communicated with Washington, but the decision of the Wash-

ington Government is yet unknown. The Sultan on Dec. 2 requested Gen. Blunt Pasha to go to Bitlis and report directly to the palace. Blunt's health prevented his going, which was regrettable, inasmuch as he would have been a trusty investigator".

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 6 — Bishop Messmer and Mayor J. H. Elmore head a petition to President Cleveland reading, in part; "Thousands of bereaved relatives of the cruelly slaughtered people in Armenia stand with bowed heads and hearts mutely appealing to the world to take up their cause. America as the most enlightened Nation on earth should not hesitate first to respond, and therefore we, the undersigned citizens of Green Bay, Wis., demand you, illustrious head of an illustrious country, to take proper steps to help secure them full, complete reparation for the indignities and losses they have suffered".

December 8, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

An Independent American Delegate Will Be of the Committee

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7. — The Sultan yesterday dispatched an invitation to the President of the United States to participate, through a representative, in a mixed commission of the powers to visit Armenia and investigate conditions there.

President Cleveland declined the invitation, but intimated a willingness to permit an American representative to accompany the proposed commission in an independent capacity.

The Sultan, thereupon telegraphed to the President, inviting the appointment of such a representative, and to-day he learned that the United States would accept the modified invitation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — Secretary Gresham declined to say anything about the dispatch from Constantinople, announcing that the United States would permit a representative to accompany the commission to Armenia, probably because the President will doubtless transmit a message to Congress in a few days, in response to Senator Hoar's resolution calling for all information received regarding the alleged cruelties to Armenians in Turkey, and requesting the President to inform the Senate

whether any expostulations have been addressed to Turkey by this Government, and whether any proposals have been made to the United States to act in concert with other Christian powers in the matter. This resolution would naturally seal the lips of all State Department officials until the President transmitted his reply to the Senate.

LONDON, Dec. 7. — A deputation from the Armenian Society called to-day at the Russian, French, German, Austrian, and Italian Embassies and presented a petition appealing to the powers to remember the pledges taken by them in the Berlin treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 7. — The Daily News will say to-morrow that Milo A. Jewett, United States Consul in Sivas, has been instructed from Washington to attend the Commission of Inquiry in Armenia, while maintaining a strictly independent attitude toward representatives of European powers.

December 9, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Turks Say that Twenty Brigands Captured Were Armenians

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8. — It is stated in official circles here that Russia has determined not to interfere in the Armenian affair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8. — The local officials in the Van district have informed the Porte that in a recent encounter between gendarmes and a large band of brigands in Kurdish costume, many were killed on both sides, Twenty brigands were captured, and proved to be Armenians, six of them belonging to the Revolutionary Committee.

ATHENS, Dec. 8. — It has been learned from Armenian sources that the Chief of Police of Moosh, accompanied by gendarmes, recently visited the village of Tchurig, and flogged and tortured the head man of the village. One of the gendarmes was stabbed by a woman whom he was trying to assault. A general fight followed. The result was that thirty Armenians were carried to Moosh as prisoners.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 8. — Nothing can be learned at the Turkish Legation concerning the Armenian troubles, and the

appointment of an American representative to accompany the proposed mixed commission to be charged with their investigation. Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, refuses to be interviewed under any circumstances, and has only given two statements, telegraphed to him by the Porte.

Milo A. Jewett, United States Consul at Sivas, who will accompany the proposed commission of investigation, is familiar with the locality of the disturbances. His post at Sivas is not far from Sassoun, where the trouble began.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8 — A mass meeting called by prominent citizens was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building last evening to protest against the outrages in Armenia.

P. W. Moen, General Manager of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Moen, the Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh, the Rev. M. H. Hitchcock, formerly missionary in Turkey; Judge W. T. Forbes, Mayor Henry A. Marsh, the Rev. Dr. John D. Pickles, and the Rev. Dr. Elijah Horr.

A memorial was adopted, addressed to President Cleveland, calling attention to the recent massacres and asking for immediate action to secure to the Armenians from the Turkish Government security commensurate with the demand of modern civilization.

Copies of the memorial are to be sent to Senator Hoar, Congressman Walker, and to the Legations of France, Germany, and Great Britain at Washington.

December 9, 1894

ARMENIA AND DIPLOMACY

Lord Rosebery Diverts England's

Attention and Criticism

FINANCES AND RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

**Loss of a Liberal Seat at Brigg
Will Increase Ministerial Grief at Turkish Crime**

ATTITUDE OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE NATIONS

**Vienna's Official Journals Express
Disappointment in Insults-- Berlin Feeling**

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 8. — [Copyright. 1894, by The New-York Times.] — President Cleveland and his advisers cannot be too warmly congratulated on their shrewdness in avoiding a formal commitment to joint action in the Armenian question. There is one Armenian question in which, of course, every civilized country has a natural humane concern. American and English missionaries do a vast bulk of work there, and their fellow-countrymen have peculiar faculties for information and a special right to take active interest in the undoubted administrative chaos and the racial and religious turbulence and savagery which blight and devastate the unhappy country.

But there is another Armenian question which Americans cannot afford to touch at any price, and that is the only one about which political Europe cares a brass farthing. These dispatches have been pointing out for months that Lord Rosebery is counting on foreign complications to divert popular attention from domestic politics, and when the first stories of these latest Armenian atrocities began pouring in as by concert from the accustomed Radical and the novel Tory sources alike, it was impossible not to trace the phenomena at once back to this obvious fountain head. I happen to know closely several English public men who are leading spirits in the Anglo-Armenian Association here. To my knowledge they have been laboring for years to secure public and Governmental attention for wholesale massacres and outrages in Armenia far surpassing in wanton

horror these new Sassun revelations, but wholly in vain. Only one or two Liberal papers with old anti-Turk traditions would give them room, and even then in the smallest type. Ministers could hardly be got to listen to, let alone express, the idea of doing anything. Their answer, and everybody's answer, was that Armenia was designed by nature to play the part of sprat ceaselessly fleeing from the Kurdish fish below only to encounter the beak of the Turkish gull above and that, though all must sympathize with its hapless lot, nobody was going to precipitate a general European war by a Quixotic crusade against that particular windmill.

Now, suddenly, the Tory London Times and Standard are vying with the Ministerial News and Radical Chronicle in painting Armenian horrors with the biggest brush and most vivid colors. Special occasion is made for the British Foreign Minister to deliver an alarmist speech, the newspaper owned by the Postmaster General declares that the Armenian question constitutes the only danger which threatens the peace of the world, and journals which on every other issue are in sharp opposition to the party in power enthusiastically echo the utterance.

What does it all mean? Chance and skill have combined to produce a condition of affairs as regards the Eastern question which plays ideally into Lord Rosebery's hands. The death of the Czar Alexander, with its attendant demonstration of English sympathies by his successor, has rendered possible an attempt at an all-round Anglo-Russian understanding. At the mere mention of the phrase visions rise before men's eyes of these two giant empires peacefully dividing Asia between them, settling the Chino-Japanese war to suit their respective appetites, and putting an end to the Turk as a factor in the affairs of Christendom. All this is much easier said than done, but the threat of it is enough to throw the Triple Alliance into a panic of consternation. They have some right to be frightened. They see swiftly enough that this sudden taking up of Armenian atrocities looks like business. Simultaneously they learn that nearly 20,000 Russian troops are under way, or orders, to start from the Crimea across to Batoum on the Armenian frontier, and that it is officially announced in Odessa that next Spring cruisers of the Russian volunteer fleet are to make monthly voyages thence to a Siberian port, which calmly ignores the treaty prohibiting their passage through the Dardanelles.

The international aspects of this striking volte-face are not more remarkable than the changes it reveals in the British internal situation. Here, perhaps, there is more skill than chance. Lord Rosebery's weakest point has been disaffection of the Radical Nonconformist wing of his party, who disliked his horse racing and worldly associations as much as they distrusted his Radicalism. He nobles them at a swoop by espousing vehemently the one cause which they take most sentimentally to heart—that of the Christian Armenian against the Moslem Turk. At the same time, he is able to count on the stout backing of almost all the financial City influences which in other matters are Tory to the bone. These gentlemen were all frenzied admirers of Disraeli and champions of the Turk only a few years ago, but, as the song goes, "Things have changed since Willie died". The great money kings whose lead they follow have all at once taken a new tack. They expect decent treatment of the Jews in Russia under the new régime; they are at this moment arranging a very profitable Russian loan, and they see before them magnificent possibilities in the neglected, chaotic field of Muscovite finance, which for the past dozen years has been in other and feebler hands than their own, as they understand it. Manifest destiny is that the Turk must go. Very well, let his exit be accomplished, then, under the joint auspices of England and Russia, with their intelligent finger in every corner of the pie. So the big captains of finance argue, and their jingo subalterns, catching the word, throw up their hats for the czar and Christian Constantinople, and sweep their Tory papers along with them.

The smashing defeat of the Liberals in the strictly rural Lincolnshire constituency of Brigg, a seat which they held for three previous elections, since its formation, by safe majorities, and carried in 1892 by over 400 votes, will, I take it, give a spirited impetus to the Ministerial excitement about the poor Armenians. Since Lord Rosebery made his fiasco of a declaration about the House of Lords at Bradford, two seats historically Liberal have been won by the Tories, and so far as domestic politics is concerned he is clearly fighting a losing game. It is in the nature of the man and of his circumstances. He will make a desperate effort to concentrate public attention on a brilliant foreign adventure instead. For this task he has ready at hand not only the fervor of religious and Liberal England, but the enthusiasm of the Tory Stock Exchange. It remains a question of individual pluck how far he dares to lead these strangely anomalous allies along this new and exciting path.

This adroit and all-important transformation scene catches France unawares, not dressed for her part or even sure what her part is. As I said last week, her hare-brained colonial party has been allowed to embroil her with England in all directions. M. Hanotaux, the present Foreign Minister, is making desperate efforts now to shut up the more blatant Anglophobes of the press, but, unhappily, he himself has given them the lead against England so recently that they do not understand or take him seriously. However, England is such a practical country, with its habit of making patronizing allowances for all sorts of French frivolity and tendency to "monkey shines", that this is really not an important element. Nobody here will dream of objecting to France as a third partner in the deal, if there is money to be made and she can deliver her share of the necessary capital. Very likely France will come in on these terms and conveniently forget about Madagascar and Egypt.

Allusion has been made to the effect of all this or the Triple Alliance. It is Vienna which squeals when this combination has its tail twisted. Accordingly, while Berlin and Rome preserve a glum silence, the Viennese press is overflowing with denunciations of English hypocrisy and meanness. The official papers point out gross discrepancies in the dates and facts in the tales of these Sassun massacres, insist that the disturbances were really fomented by Russian agents, declare that the anti-Semitic riots and butcheries of Russia are far bloodier and more revolting, and taunt England with only taking up this bogus grievance now under the cloak of religious cant, in order to use the new Czar as a cat's-paw to pull her own chestnuts from the fire. If Englishmen even cared for what mere foreigners said, they might well rub their eyes in amazement at finding these violent diatribes in the inspired press of the one historically pro-English capital of Europe; but this matters no more than the rest, save as a proof that the Triple Alliance is badly scared.

So the situation stands at this moment. It has at least the fascination of extreme novelty, presenting as it does a rearrangement of the pieces on the European board without precedent in modern history, and giving to the political plans and diplomatic schemes of the past half century the lie direct. It is the toss of a penny whether it points more to war or to peace; in any case, it is an extraordinarily good situation for America to let alone.

Austrian statesmen have things nearer home to worry about than English perfidy. For the past half a dozen years Hungary has

been drifting more and more out of touch with her partner in the dual monarchy. The national upheaval over Kossuth's funeral has measurably widened the breach, and now the prolonged struggle between the Emperor's Catholic conscience and the secular legislation of the Hungarian Liberals is producing a friction which strikes sparks. It is expected that the Liberal Ministry will resign next week as a formal protest against the way that their country has been treated, and the country's response is certain to be as vigorous and truculent as Kossuth himself could have wished.

Not less significant, though lacking any elements of imminent trouble, has been public criticism in Germany on the ceremonies and imperial utterances marking the instigation of the Reichstag in the new building in Berlin's Thiergarten. Accustomed though Prussia has become to militarism dominating everything, it felt that the enormous preponderance of epaulets and swords at what is supposed to be a purely parliamentary function carried the thing too far. The President of the Chamber wore a military uniform, and every member who possibly could imitated his example, and the helmeted Kaiser gave precedence all through to everything belonging to the army and navy before anything civilian was noticed. It was observed, too, that on the façade of the new structure, where the plans involved a big, carved dedication, "Dem deutschen Volke", the stone remains untouched by the chisel. The Socialist papers have ventured so far as to say that perhaps the space is reserved for the legend, "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality", a bit of irony which, when the projected laws come into force, the editor will think twice about before printing.

Even if the present acute forebodings of international complications had not arisen, it may be taken for granted that the next session of Parliament, which, it is now thought, will begin on Feb. 5, would have accepted the principle of an immediate big increase in the British Navy and the remodeling of the system of the British Admiralty. The feeling in favor of this has been steadily growing during the last six months, until now the Radical members of the closest economical type put the demand in the forefront of their speeches. This immense change in public opinion is almost wholly due to the patriotic pertinacity of a single writer, Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, who devoted his life to mastering the military and naval position and resources of England, and has been hammering doggedly away on the subject for years, till at last he has caught the national ear. Until recently he was compelled to pay out of his own pocket the cost of publishing his

admirable books on these subjects. Now, all at once, everybody is buying and reading them.

The returns from the provinces show that from one-half to two-thirds of the rural Parish Councils were established by arrangement without going to the ballot. In these cases the laborers, as a rule, got about a third of the Councilors, the tradesmen and squirearchy dividing the remainder. In the contested parishes, the voting on the 15th will probably give the laborers a much larger proportion. Every parish representation in London and the out-skirts will be fought out sharply, but there is such a bewildering mass of candidates and such a confusion of small local issues that it is impossible to keep track of the battle, much less to forecast its results. Many eminent men are standing in various districts. The well-known painter, W. B. Richmond, is one of the Radical nominees in Hammersmith on the individual programme of abating the smoke nuisance in London, but other artists say that it is all right for portrait painters like him to object, but that they regard smoky and foggy London as far more artistic as it is.

The Royal Academy Council will not improbably adopt a rule for next year reducing outsiders' exhibition privileges from eight to two pictures. This reform has long been urged on the ground of fairness and for securing better level work. Both the Academy and the New Gallery devote the Winter exhibitions to the Venetian schools of art.

London has been the scene recently of a number of exceptionally brutal and sensational murders, and one of these bids fair to have almost national consequences. A young Irish gentleman, nephew of Col. Saunderson and related to half of the peerage of Ireland, had given his parents and tutors such trouble from boyhood by his violent and vicious behavior that he was put under semi-restraint in an English specialist's institution. He escaped the other day, came to London, and murdered a poor streetwalker in cold blood. He fled to Ireland, where he confessed, was arrested, and delicate attentions were shown to him by the police. The absorbing anxiety of officials in the North of Ireland to shield him from all annoyance and to consult the wishes of his Orange relatives has made Nationalist Ireland furious. They have seen their own wastrels and omadhauns, for equally senseless crimes, dragged savagely through the streets and railroaded to the gallows, and it is not unnatural that the distinction should make a universally bitter impression.

M. Zola's failure, on the fifteenth attempt, to get a single vote as Academician, rather pleases Paris than otherwise. His interview with King Humbert, which he took great pains to publish broadcast, has been taken in bad part, owing to a passing flurry of passion against Italy for imprisoning a French spy, and there is even talk of establishing a general patriotic boycott against his new book, "Rome".

That astounding discovery of a new element in the atmosphere, which Lords Rayleigh and Kelvin boomed so triumphantly at the British Association last August, has been gradually losing prestige under the criticisms of Wanklyn, Dewar, and others, and, this week, Dr. Armstrong, President of the Chemical Society, challenged Lord Kelvin to a demonstration in terms clearly indicating entire disbelief in the whole thing.

H. F.

December 10, 1894

PROTEST FOR ARMENIANS

Their Treatment by the Turks Denounced as Outrageous

MEETINGS HELD IN TWO CHURCHES

**The Rev. Drs. Satterlee and Mac-Arthur
Appear as Champions — Speeches by Richard Watson Gilder,
J. Augustus Johnson, and Others**

A meeting "was held yesterday in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, with which church an Armenian parish is connected, to utter protest against the recent alleged massacre of Armenians by Turks.

The Rev. Dr. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Church, opened the meeting. He said:

"In 1840 the Mohammedans conquered Armenia, and since that time have tyrannized over the Armenians, chiefly on account of their difference in religion.

"The Armenian Church resembles very much the English Church, and its Patriarchs are recognized by every ruler except the Sultan of Turkey. However, I impute the recent massacre not so much to the Sultan as to the Government which holds the

Sultan in its power. When I think that this country is in the Holy Land itself, and that here greater atrocities than Nero ever committed are committed in the nineteenth century, it makes my blood tingle with shame for the inaction of Christendom.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Satterlee introduced J. Augustus Johnson, ex-Consul to Syria.

"I was in Syria," said Mr. Johnson, "in 1860, when 10,000 Christians were murdered, when blood flowed like water, and I know somewhat of the condition of affairs in those Eastern countries. The Turks are trying to govern their millions of subjects with small hands of troops, and their policy is to set one tribe or creed against another. Moslem fanaticism gets beyond control, and in consequence we hear of these horrible massacres.

"The Turkish satraps are the most ignorant men to be found anywhere, and they are more to blame than the Sultan himself. I am glad to hear that our Government will have a Commissioner investigate this affair. The Turks will accept our intervention, but no others, as they feel confident that we are perfectly disinterested, and the report of our Commissioner will receive ten times as much attention as would one of Great Britain's. In my opinion, the only remedy is for the powers to let Russia or France maintain in Armenia mounted police until a satisfactory adjustment is made, as was done in Syria".

Richard Watson Gilder, who spoke next, said:

"I am not one of those who resent international criticism, I think the United States may freely express herself regarding such a foreign matter as the Armenian massacre. New-York is a foreign city, and where would you place the boundaries of sympathy? I desire to say that if it is in my power to do anything to further justice for Armenians in this city or in Turkey, I shall be only too happy to do it".

Other speakers were George Zabriskie, formerly President of the Armenian Church Club, H. S. Hagopian, rector of the Armenian parish connected with Calvary Church, and the Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

December 10, 1894

THE UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA

America May Yet Become a Seventh European Power in Effect

PARIS, Dec. 9. — The Temps has a leader on "The New Departure in the Foreign Policy of the United States". It says:

"President Cleveland, who but recently had only the Monroe doctrine on his lips, now throws himself into the thick of the conflict in another hemisphere. Doubtless the Chinese-Japanese war affects American interests, but what is to be said of the sending of an American Commissioner to Armenia? There are indications that America may become the seventh European power".

LONDON, Nov. 9. — The Standard's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The Sultan has not assented yet to President Cleveland's proposal that Consul Jewett report on the Armenian inquiry independently to Secretary Gresham. This was not what the Sultan desired. The arrest of Armenians in Constantinople continues. Three thousand Armenians met in Varna to-day. and a deputation afterward visited the Consuls of the powers and asked them to enforce the Berlin treaty".

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "The Armenian Catholicos has already sent a memorandum on the Armenian situation to the Asiatic department in St. Petersburg and the Foreign Office, which are zealously studying it".

The daily News's correspondent in Constantinople says that the British and several other embassies are negotiating with the Porte to institute an independent inquiry into the Armenian atrocities, greatly to the Porte's discomfort.

VIENNA, Dec. 9. — It is reported here that the Armenian Catholicos (*sic!*) (Catholicos) will go to St. Petersburg to do homage to Nicholas II and to confer with M. de Giers as to the massacre in Armenia. A. W. Terrell, the United States Minister in Constantinople, has been instructed to protect the Protestant missionaries in Armenia. He has asked them to pacify the Armenian Christians as much as possible.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9. — An official note communicated to the newspapers today says that a commission has been ordered to inquire into the recent acts of brigandage in

Armenia. The note contains no reference to the massacre of Armenians by Turkish soldiers.

PARIS, Dec. 9. — The Armenian community of Paris will send delegates to the mass meeting to be held by the Armenian Society in London to protest against the Turkish outrages.

December 11, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

England Takes the Initiative for an Intervention of Powers

VIENNA, Dec. 10. — It is asserted here that the Government of Great Britain has taken the initiative in the matter of obtaining an interchange of views with the powers in regard to the outrages in Armenia. Further diplomatic action in connection with the Armenian situation has been suspended in the meantime. The Sultan of Turkey has been informed of the action of England and has called a council of his Ministers, expecting the powers to intervene.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople writes:

"The denials of the general story of the outrages in Armenia are foolish and mutually contradictory, as after the Bulgarian massacre, but the evidence induces the opinion that they cannot be compared with the latter as regards the numbers killed and villages burned".

In commenting on the efforts of the Turkish officials to prevent the news from leaking out, the correspondent says:

"Letters are being ruthlessly opened, and nobody dares allude to the outrages in more than general terms. The newspapers here are forbidden to mention them, except as they receive official communications. They are forbidden even to use the word 'Armenia'".

The correspondent ascribes the difficulty of bettering the condition of the Armenians since 1878 to the fact that England alone has directed the Porte's attention to the abuses of the administration in Asia Minor and the obligations of the Berlin treaty. He finds in Constantinople the belief that England is in sympathy with the Armenian revolutionary movement. Affairs in

Armenia have grown worse, he says, since the system of appointing local Governors was abandoned. All the officials are now appointed in Constantinople, and they often obtain their positions by corrupt intrigue.

"These men control everything", continues the dispatch, "and they prevent news of their conduct from reaching the Sultan, which is easy, owing to the absence of railways and roads. The Armenians are strongly convinced that if the Sultan knew all he would redress their wrongs. Most of us incline to the same view.

The Kurds have become more aggressive in recent years. They profess to act in accord with the wishes of the Porte, but I do not believe this possible. The Kurds are almost as savage as Indians, and, unless treated as these are in the United States and Canada, would be incapable of understanding that their action was not approved. While the Armenian committees in foreign countries usually have worked legally, it is also beyond doubt that there have been agents in Armenia forming secret societies and fomenting revolution".

The Armenian Society here has received letters from Constantinople alleging that the Porte is coercing the Armenian Patriarch to make statements damaging to the Armenian cause. The Armenians arrested in Constantinople are said to be under similar pressure. The society's correspondent urges the necessity that the Turkish prisons where the political suspects are kept immediately be placed under the control of some foreign Consul to guarantee the safety of the prisoners' lives. All this has been communicated to the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office.

These and their followers are ready to resort to violence. I have conversed with trusty Europeans and Americans who have mentioned cases of this kind, within their own knowledge, yet the great majority of the Armenians are quiet and obedient subjects. The problem how to remedy the abuses is a difficult one to solve. The autonomy of Armenia is out of the question inasmuch as throughout the country the Christians of all sects do not exceed one-half of the population. There is nothing to indicate that Russia desires territory in that direction, but the constant appeals of the sufferers to the large refugee population from Russia causes trouble which does not suit the latter. The improved Anglo-Russian relations have inspired law-abiding Armenians with the hope that if England and Russia can agree on joint representations and indicate the means to remodel the con-

trol of the local Government, they will have a fair chance of being heard".

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Baptist Ministers' Association of Philadelphia at its weekly meeting to-day adopted this resolution on the Armenian atrocities:

Resolved, That the conference unites with other Christian bodies and with all human citizens in Christendom in expressing its horror at the unutterable atrocities inflicted by Turkey upon the Armenians, and we ask that the President of the United States use all legitimate means of influence to secure the punishment of the worse than murderers and the establishment of justice and liberty among the afflicted inhabitants of Armenia.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev. H. L. Wayland.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 10. — Welkon (*sic!*) (Melkon) Garabedian, an Armenian, has returned to this city, having been unsuccessful in an attempt to visit his family in Armenia. He left here in June last, and, according to his statement, landed at Alexandratto (*sic!*) (Alexandretta) There he was seized by the Turkish authorities and sent to prison, where he was confined nearly two months and cruelly treated. He was finally placed on shipboard and directed to return to this country. He arrived in this city yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Md, Dec. 10. — All creeds and denominations of Christianity and Judaism were represented in a mass meeting at Levering Hall to-night to protest against the massacre of Christians in Armenia. The demonstration was arranged by the ministers of the city, and Cardinal Gibbons declared his sympathy with the movement. He sent the following letter to John P. Poe, Chairman of the meeting:

"I regret my inability to attend the meeting to be held this evening to protest against the alleged outrages recently committed in Armenia.

"The reports of these outrages have been published with harrowing details throughout the civilized world, and I am not aware that these circumstantial details have been successfully denied.

"The Christians of Armenia have been conspicuous among their Oriental co-religionists for their enlightened and progressive spirit.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that these alleged deeds of lawless violence will be thoroughly investigated in a calm and dispassionate spirit, so that the whole truth may be brought to light, and that outraged law may be vindicated.

"The recital of these inhuman cruelties is calculated to fill every generous heart with righteous indignation.

"The commercial and social ties that now bind together the human family quicken our sympathy for our suffering brethren though separated from us by ocean and mountain; and this sympathy is deepened by the consideration that many of their countrymen have cast their lot among us, and that they and their persecuted brethren are united to us in the sacred bonds of a common Christian faith.

"It is gratifying to note, from recent publications, that a mixed commission, to make a thorough investigation, has been appointed by the Sublime Porte.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully in Christ,
"JAMES (Cardinal) GIBBONS."

December 12, 1894

ARMENIA AND DIPLOMACY

Wise Avoidance of Commitment of America to Joint Action.

TURKISH VIEW OF THE MASSACRES

Consul Jewett Accompanies the Committee of Investigation

Only that He May Report the Exact Truth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — The Turkish legation has received the following communication:

"The Armenian agitators that made their appearance in the steep mountains of Talouri, situated between Sassoun, in the southeast of Morish (*sic!*) (Moush) (Vilayet of Bitlis) and the district of Call (*sic!*) of the Mutessarifat of Guendj, combined their forces together at the instigation of a certain Hampartzoum, who, under the assumed name of Mourat, was already giving trouble in those regions. This Hampartzoum, born in Hadjin, (Vilayet of Adana,) after having for eight years studied medicine in the Civil Medical School of Constantinople and participated in the disorders of Coum-Capou, fled to Athens and thence to Genoa. He

afterward went, disguised and again under an assumed name, by way of Alexandretta, from Diarbekir to the neighborhood of Bitlis, and he began then and there his seditious agitation, together with five other individuals.

Hampartzoum was giving positive assurances to credulous people that he was a foreign agent, backed by all the European powers in his plan to upset the Turkish authorities. He succeeded thus in gaining to his criminal ends the Armenians of the villages of Siner, Simal, Gulli-Guzat, Ahi, Hedenk, Sinank, Chekind, Elffard, Moussone, Etek, and Akdjesser, as well as those of the small borough of Talouri, comprising four districts. "Now, these insurgents, under the command of Hampartzoum, abandoning, toward the latter part of July last, their respective villages, and after having placed in inaccessible spots their wives, children, and belongings, and secured also the co-operation of other armed insurgents that came from the Valley of Moush and from the Cazas of Call and Selvan, assembled together, numbering more than 3,000, at a place called Endouk-Dagh. Five or six hundred of them decided to fall upon Moush.

"They began by attacking the tribe of Delikau, on the Mount Courlink, in the south of Moush, killed a few of them, and robbed them of their belongings. All Musselmans that fell into their hands were insulted in their religion and murdered in a most horrible fashion. The regular troops of the neighborhood of Moush were also attacked by these insurgents, who, however, did not dare to attack Moush itself, owing to the strong military forces of the town.

"These rebels, together with those assembled at Endouk-Dagh, organized then separate bands, which assailed ferociously the tribes close at hand, committing horrible crimes and depredations. They burned alive the nephew of Eumer Agha and assaulted and murdered Musselman women of three or four houses of the village of Gulli-Guzat. They also tortured many Musselmans, forcing them to kiss the cross, putting their eyes out, cutting their ears, and submitting them to the most horrible indignities.

"The same rebels, at the beginning of August last, attacked the tribes of Favinar of Bekiran, and of Badikan, committing crimes similar to the above. The insurgents of the villages of Enligheunuk and of Yermouch, situated in the canton of Djenan, attacked in their turn the Kurds living there, as also the villages of Kaiser and of Tiehatchat.

"Toward the end of August last the Armenians were attacking the Kurds in the neighborhood, of Moush, burning three or four villages, including Gulli-Guzat.

"In relation to the agitators of Talouri, numbering more than 3,000, after having brought consternation and death among Mussulmans and Christians alike, they refused to surrender and continued their criminal proceedings. Regular troops were sent to the spot to put down their rebellion".

The chief Hamparzoun fled to a high mountain with eleven of his associates in crime. He was captured alive, not however, without his killing two soldiers and wounding six. By the end of August last all insurgent bands were dispersed.

"Women, children, and invalids were treated with consideration and according to the dictates of Islamism and humanity. The insurgents who fell were those who refused to surrender, and preferred to fight the lawful authorities of their country. The insurgents who were captured will be punished according to the laws".

The President to-day sent to the Senate, in response to the Hoar Resolution, the Armenian correspondence, consisting of a letter from the Secretary of State and a copy of a cable dispatch to Minister Terrell.

The Secretary, after reciting the resolution, says:

"The department has received no information in regard to alleged cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, other than the statements that have been made by the Turkish Government, the current reports in the press, and two telegraphic reports from the Legation at the United States at Constantinople. Those statements and reports contain nothing as to any cruelties committed upon persons who are now described in the resolution as citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized'. The undersigned is not aware that there are American citizens in Armenia, or elsewhere, who are such otherwise than by birth or naturalization. The department is not informed that Turkish subjects who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and have acquired a domicile in this country have, upon returning to the land of their birth, been subjected to cruelties.

"In the absence of authentic information in regard to the matters, in question, no 'expostulation' have been addressed to the Government of Turkey concerning them.

"As to 'proposals made to or by this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers', the undersigned has the

honor to say that, on the 30th ult. the American Minister at Constantinople telegraphed that the Sultan had expressed a desire that a citizen of the United States should accompany 'a Turkish commission' to investigate the alleged cruelties. This solicitation, which is doubtless one of the 'proposals' referred to in recent public rumors, was, though fully appreciated, declined for the following reasons:

"The position of the Christian subjects of Turkey is guaranteed by certain stipulations in the treaty of Berlin of 1878, which forms part of what is known as the European concert. The Government of the United States is not a party to that treaty. By its sixty-first article it is provided:

"The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the step taken to this effect to the powers, which will superintend their application'.

"It is obvious that the intervention of the United States, at the solicitation of Turkey, in a matter to which three stipulations expressly relate, would not have been timely and judicious, either on the score of propriety or of expediency. On the contrary, it might have proved to be exceedingly embarrassing to the European whose duty it is to see that the guarantees in favor of the Armenians are executed.

"Subsequently, however, the British Government, one of the principal signatories of the treaty, having taken steps in the matter, expressed a desire that a capable, and upright citizen of the United States participate with the commission in an investigation now to be made.

"With this request, which was supported by the Porte, it was decided to comply, and Mr. Jewett, Consul of the United States at Sivas, was designated for the duty.

"The undersigned deems it superfluous to say it is the desire of the department that a complete and impartial investigation may be made of the matters referred to in the resolution of the Senate, to the end that the facts may be fully elicited, and the requirements of justice and humanity, as well as of the treaty stipulations, duly observed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Q. GRESHAM

The following telegram was sent to Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, under date of Dec. 5:

"Since my telegram of 2d inst., declining participation of this Government in proposed investigation of reported occurrences at Sassoun, your supplementary telegram of the same date has been received. The Turkish Minister yesterday repeated the Sultan's desire that an American join the Turkish Commissioners in the investigation; and, moreover, the British Government, a party to the Treaty of Berlin, has expressed its desire that a capable and upright citizen of the United States participate and report his individual conclusions. The President therefore directs that Mr. Jewett, Consul at Sivas, accompany the Turkish commission, not, however, as a member of it, to the district in which the alleged atrocities were committed, and, after full and impartial investigation, report the facts for the information of his Government. He will not join the Turkish or other Commissioners in any report. You will inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, if necessary, ask proper escort for Mr. Jewett.

"GRESHAM."

The following letter of transmission from the President accompanied the letter of Secretary Gresham:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I have received a copy of the following resolution of the Senate, passed on the 3d inst.:

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received in regard to the alleged cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, and especially whether any such cruelties have been committed upon citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized in this country, or upon persons because of their being Christians, and further to inform the Senate whether any expostulations have been addressed by this Government to the Government of Turkey in regard to such matters, or any proposals made by or to this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers regarding the same.

"In response to said resolution, I beg leave to inform the Senate that I have no information concerning cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, or upon persons because of their being Christians, except such information as has been derived from newspaper reports and statements emanating from the

Turkish Government denying such cruelties, and two telegraphic reports from our Minister at Constantinople.

"One of these reports, dated Nov. 28, 1894, is in answer to an inquiry by the State Department touching reports in the press alleging the killing of Armenians, and is as follows:

"Reports in American papers of Turkish atrocities at Sassoun are sensational and exaggerated. The killing was in a conflict between armed Armenians and Turkish soldiers. The Grand Vizier says it was necessary to suppress insurrection, and that about fifty Turks were killed. Between 300 and 400 Armenian guns were picked up after the fight, and reports are that about that number of Armenians were killed. I give credit to his statement.

"The other dispatch referred to is dated "Dec. 2, 1894, and is as follows:

"Information from British Ambassador indicates far more loss of lives in Armenia attended with atrocities than stated in my telegram of the 28th.

"I have received absolutely no information concerning any cruelties committed upon citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized in this country', or upon any persons who had a right to claim or have claimed for any reason the protection of the United States Government.

"In the absence of such authentic detailed knowledge on the subject as would justify our interference, no 'expostulations' have been addressed by this Government to the Government of Turkey in regard to such matters.

"The last inquiry contained in the resolution of the Senate touching these cruelties seeks information concerning 'any proposal made by or to this Government act in concert with other Christian powers regarding the same'.

"The first proposal of the kind referred to was made by the Turkish Government through our Minister on the 30th day of November, when the Sultan then expressed a desire that a Consul of the United States be sent with a Turkish commission to investigate the alleged atrocities on Armenians. This was construed as an invitation on the part of the Turkish Government actually to take part with a Turkish commission in an investigation of these affairs and any report to be made thereon, and the proposition came before our Minister's second dispatch was received, and at a time when the best information in the possession of our Government was derived from his first report, indicating that the statements made in the press were sensational and exaggerated,

and that the atrocities alleged really did not exist. This condition very much weakened any motive for an interference based on considerations of humanity, and permitted us, without embarrassment, to pursue a course plainly marked out by other controlling incidents.

"By a treaty entered into at Berlin in the year 1878 between Turkey and various other Governments, Turkey undertook to guarantee protection to the Armenians, and agreed that it would periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application".

"Our Government was not a party to this treaty, and it is entirely obvious that, in the face of the provisions of such a treaty above recited, our interference in the proposed investigation, especially without the invitation of any of the powers which had assumed by treaty obligations to secure the protection of these Armenians, might have been exceedingly embarrassing, if not entirely beyond the limits of justification or propriety.

"The Turkish Invitation to join the investigation set on foot by that Government was, therefore, on the 2d day of December, declined. On the same day, and after this declination had been sent, our Minister at Constantinople forwarded his second dispatch, tending to modify his former report as to the extent and character of the Armenian slaughter. At the same time, the request of the Sultan for our participation in the investigation was repeated, and Great Britain, one of the powers which joined in the treaty of Berlin, made a like request.

"In view of the changed conditions and upon reconsideration of the subject, it was determined to send Mr. Jewett, our Consul at Sivas, to the scene of the alleged outrages, not for the purpose of joining with any other Government in an investigation and report, but to the end that he might be able to inform this Government as to the exact truth.

"Instructions to this effect were sent to Mr. Jewett, and it is supposed that he has already entered upon the duty assigned him.

"I submit with this communication copies of all correspondence and dispatches in the State Department on this subject and the report to me of the Secretary of State thereon.

GROVER CLEVELAND

Executive Mansion, Dec. 11, 1894.

December 14, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Vienna, Berlin, and Buda-Pesth Suspect England of Political Aim

LONDON, Dec. 13. — Charles Wenyon, an English Wesleyan Missionary, was arrested while passing through Turkey on his way to China. He was charged with active sympathy with the Armenians. After three weeks in prison he was arraigned before a Turkish Governor, who released him after assuring him that the arrest was due to a mistake.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says:

"Germany, Austria, and Italy have decided to allow England and Russia for the present a free hand in the Armenian question, and will decline to send delegates with the commission of inquiry. Hence the European commission which the Sultan desired will not be formed. It is understood that the Cabinets of Rome and Vienna intended to show confidence in England and Russia, while the Berlin Cabinet did not oppose this course".

Other information from Berlin and Vienna hardly confirms this view. The newspapers of Vienna, Berlin, and Buda-pesth cast doubt upon the whole narrative of the Armenian massacre, as told by the London press, and deride the manifestoes of the Armenian Society in London as ridiculous exaggerations. They also accuse England of raising the Armenian outcry for ulterior political purposes.

BERLIN, Dec. 13. — It is reported that the Czar will co-operate with England in Armenia, but will not allow any modification of the treaty stipulations concerning that country.

VIENNA, Dec. 13. — Mgr. Khrimian, the Catholicos of Etchmiadzin, will attend, with Russia's permission, the Armenian Congress at Tiflis. It is understood that he will organize a deputation of Armenians to go to St. Petersburg and lay the situation before the Russian Government.

December 16, 1894

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Compared with the Shocking Bulgarian Atrocities of 1876

TREATY OF BERLIN AND ITS RESULT

Broken Promises — A Long Array of Outrages — Armenian Unrest — The Sultan's Kurdish Cavalry

It is too soon to know with certainty the details of the massacre at Sassun. It is doubtless true that the number of persons massacred was placed in the first reports too high, but on the other hand the denial of the Turkish Government that there has been any such massacre and the statement that the atrocities claimed to have been committed were perpetrated by Armenian brigands, are on their face false and ridiculous. It is the wolf accusing the lamb of muddying the stream. Indeed, it may fairly be claimed that it has been proved that there has been a massacre, and that there have been inhuman atrocities practiced, by the admissions of the Turkish Government in its effort to represent the Armenians as tile culprits.

The course of the Turkish Government toward the Armenians, culminating in this massacre, or these massacres, has been precisely the same as the course which it pursued toward the Bulgarians, culminating in the horrible massacre of 1876, and it is worth while to recall the history of that event for the light which it can throw on the causes and meaning of these present occurrences.

As a consequence of the Crimean War the Turkish Government promised to carry out certain reforms for improving the condition of its subject Christian populations, and the allied powers became practically the guarantors of those reforms. The reforms were never carried out, and the jealousy of one another on the part of the European powers prevented any united action to compel the Porte to fulfill its promises. On extreme occasions, as in the case of the massacres of the Lebanon in 1860, there was interference, in that case armed interference, for the protection of the Christians, but even then the amount of protection afforded was minimized by international jealousies, in the Lebanon case

by English jealousy of France. The Turkish Government continually played one power against another, with considerable cunning and great ultimate stupidity; stupidity, because the failure to introduce the reforms was sure, ultimately, to bring about a catastrophe, and the only hope of the permanent maintenance of its power by the Turkish Government lay in those reforms, and in progress along the lines of modern civilization.

The Turks were in the Middle Ages, and, unfortunately, they were determined to remain there. Foreign influence, however, although failing to make itself felt in the reform of the Turkish Government, exercised a marked influence upon the Christian populations of Turkey. As a consequence of the Crimean war these people were brought into closer relations with the thought and civilization of the West, partly through commerce and partly through missions. Missions spread everywhere, and schools and colleges were established in all parts of the Turkish Empire. By the action of the Government the work of these missions, with their extensive educational system, was confined to the Christian population.

The consequence was that the Christian population imbibed new ideas and began to take on modern civilization, while the Turks still remained in the Middle Ages. This made the Turkish yoke more galling to the Christians, who began occasionally to show signs of restiveness, while on the other hand the Turks were irritated by the advance of their Christian subjects and neighbors, and showed their irritation by the perpetration here and there of atrocities such as barbarous people are apt to indulge in when irritated. Ultimately the Turkish Government itself came to feel that the advance in civilization of the Christian population, especially in Bulgaria, which was the bulwark of the empire toward Europe, was dangerous, and must be stopped. It had adopted the policy of settling Tartars and Circassians from the Caucasus in the Dobrudsha and the region south of the Danube and along the Balkans, with a view of forming a bulwark of fanatical Mohammedans on that side on which Turkey was especially exposed to European attack.

The Circassians, who were in reality nothing but robbers, spread through the mountainous regions of Bulgaria, living on the plunder of the unfortunate natives. The Government encouraged these men in their brigandage with a view, if not of eradicating the Bulgarians themselves, at least of reducing them to a condition of poverty and hopeless impotence. All remonstrances of the natives to the Government were useless,

just as now the remonstrances of the Armenians against the outrages of the Kurds are useless. The Bulgarians were Christians, and the Circassians were Mohammedans, and the latter were consequently allowed to pillage and ravish at pleasure.

Finally, the conditions becoming absolutely intolerable, in 1876 some of the more educated and advanced Bulgarians, who had been trained partly at Robert College and partly in Europe, and who had imbibed modern ideas which were quite incompatible with the methods of Turkish misrule, resolved to organize for the purpose of throwing off the Turkish yoke. They were, if not incited to this, at least encouraged in it by Russian agents, and it was arranged that a Bulgarian uprising should take place coincidentally with a declaration of war against Turkey by Serbia.

The Turks discovered their plans, however, and by way of putting down the Bulgarians forever commenced a series of indiscriminate massacres, letting loose a large force of Bashi-Bazouks, or irregulars, on the unhappy province. The insurrection itself was very feeble and quickly suppressed, but the massacres continued long after all traces of insurrection had been effaced. It seemed to be the intention of the Turkish Government to break the spirit of the Bulgarian people finally and completely, and thus render any further revolt an impossibility. The reports of these massacres, which were published in *The London Daily News* at the time, were overdrawn as to the number of persons killed, but as to the fact of the causelessness of the massacres and the atrocities perpetrated they were correct. From a very carefully-prepared report made after the massacres, and therefore free from the natural bias which influenced the accounts published at the time, it appears that fifty-three villages were more or less damaged, some of them being completely destroyed, and that 4,000 Bulgarians were killed outright in cold blood, in addition to the number who perished later in consequence of injuries received, the hardships undergone at the hands of the officials, and the Bashi-Bazouks. But it was not so much the mere fact that a number of persons were killed as the way in which they were killed, and particularly the way in which the women and children were treated, which made these massacres seem so peculiarly atrocious to the entire civilized world.

In spite of the fact that these massacres were perpetrated under the direction of its own officials at no great distance from Constantinople, the Turkish Government denied that there had been any massacres whatsoever, in precisely the same way in

which it now denies that there has been a massacre in Armenia, and then, admitting that there had been disturbances and outrages attributed them to the Bulgarians, precisely as now to the Armenians. For a Time it seemed to those who were trying to obtain justice for the Bulgarians as though it would be impossible to make the horrible outrages perpetrated upon them known to the outside world.

Not only did the Turkish Government deny that there had been massacres, but the English Government, although its Ambassador in Constantinople was fully informed of the facts, publicly denied in Parliament that there had been any massacre in Bulgaria, and The London Times refused to publish accounts of the outrages. Ultimately the whole matter was brought to light, and the immediate result was the Russian-Turkish war and the freedom of Bulgaria.

At the close of the Russian-Turkish war Nerses, the Armenian patriarch, called upon the Russian commander at San Stephano and begged that in the treaty to be concluded with Turkey Russia would insert a clause granting autonomy to Armenia, representing that the Armenians had been subjected to the same injustice and maltreatment as the Bulgarians. It must be remembered that, according to the view of the Turkish Government, the Armenians constitute a nation, the head of which is the Patriarch. Similarly the Greeks constitute a nation, the Jews a nation, the Protestants a nation, the Maronites a nation, &c. The Turks have never granted citizenship to any of these people, but have regarded them as conquered nations, the head of each nation being the ecclesiastical chief of that religion. By this means the Turks have kept alive the separate nationalities as such, and all unwittingly fostered in each the hope of a final separate existence as an independent nation.

Nerses presented his request to Russia, therefore, not only as the religious but also as the civil head of the Armenian nation in Turkey, according to the official view of the Turkish Government. His request was willingly granted, and the following article was inserted in the treaty of San Stephano: "Since on the retreat of the Russian troops from those territories which will be left to Turkey there may happen disturbances and difficulties affecting the religion of the two countries, the Sublime Porte assumes the responsibility of carrying out without delay such reforms and improvements as are necessary in those provinces which are inhabited by the Armenians, and also guarantees their protection against the Kurds and Circassians".

England objected to this article, as affording Russia a pretext for occupying Armenia until the reforms were carried out, and in the Treaty of Berlin the following article was substituted: "The Sublime Porte assumes the responsibility of carrying out such reforms and improvements as the local necessities demand in those provinces which are inhabited by the Armenians, and also guarantees their protection against the Kurds and Circassians. The Porte shall inform the powers from time to time of the means which it uses in fulfilling this agreement and the powers shall see that it is executed".

At the same time England made the secret treaty with Turkey by which it obtained the Island of Cyprus, the Porte pledging itself to carry out reforms in its Asiatic dominions, and England guaranteeing the integrity of those dominions. England thus became the special guarantor of the execution of the reforms promised by the Sublime Porte in the treaty of Berlin. Those reforms have never been carried out any more than were the reforms promised by the Porte after the Crimean war, and England has never fulfilled those obligations which the Armenians and the world at large understood were entered into through the treaty by which she became the possessor of Cyprus.

The oppression of the Armenians of which Nerses complained in 1878 was no new thing. The Christian population of the Armenian mountains, both Armenians and Chaldeans, has been exposed from time immemorial to ravage and outrage on the part of the unruly and barbarous Kurds. The unfortunate Christians of Armenia belonged practically to the Middle, or Dark, Ages, and as the men of those ages contrived to exist in Europe under conditions which seem to us of the present day absolutely impossible, so did the Christians among their Kurdish oppressors. Now the Kurds were good Moslems, and on that ground were entitled, according to the general principles of Turkish rule, to harass and abuse their Christian neighbors. Moreover, they were powerful and turbulent, and it would have been difficult for the central Turkish authority to restrain them if it would, and, therefore, on all accounts it was better to accept the conditions and let them have their own way.

The Kurds have not changed for the better, but the Armenian Christians have undergone a great change. Through the influence of the West they have been advancing in civilization, and the conditions which were possibly tolerable formerly have now become, or are fast becoming, intolerable to them. And not only so, but as they have advanced, their condition, so far as the

Kurds are concerned, has become worse, because with their advance a new spirit of envy and hatred toward them has entered into their oppressors. Moreover, the Government itself has begun to fear the poor Armenians, whom it formerly despised. Some of the atrocities perpetrated in Armenia since 1878 have been made public through the press from time to time, but without producing much effect upon the civilized world, and particularly upon those powers which are in a position to interfere, if they would, for the protection of this oppressed people. Of late years these atrocities have become both more frequent and more horrible. Five years ago we heard a great deal of a certain outrageous offender, named Musa Bey, a young Kurdish chief from the neighborhood of Lake Van. This brigand and murderer, for such he was, levied blackmail on caravans, and extorted tribute from Armenian villages, murdering any who resisted his authority; but worst of all, no woman's honor was safe in the regions which he terrorized. And yet this man was honored by the Turkish Government, and when at last he was brought to trial, largely through the efforts of the American Government, because he had made a murderous assault on two American missionaries, although his outrages of all sorts were proved by abundant evidence he was acquitted, the Sultan declaring that as he was a pious Moslem he could have done no such things.

In the following year, 1890, occurred the so-called "riot of Erzeroum". In this case it was Turks, partly soldiers and partly civilians, and not Kurds, who committed the outrage. As the result of a disturbance resulting from the desecration of the Armenian Church by Turkish soldiers, in which a Turk was shot, the Turks invaded the Armenian quarter and "beat twenty Armenians to death—pounded them to death, knocked out their brains, left them lying in the streets, masses of human flesh, battered and bruised to a pulp, a most sickening and heartrending spectacle". So far from punishing any of the offenders the Government arrested forty or fifty Armenians, but none of the Moslems who had been concerned in the outrage, and that although there had been no resistance to the attack upon their quarter on the part of the Armenians. In this case, Erzeroum being a large place where there were Consuls of all nationalities, the powers did take some action. The Consuls telegraphed the facts to their Ambassadors in Constantinople, and the representatives of several of the great powers, including the United States, acted in concert in asking the Porte to release the

Armenian prisoners. This was done, but none of the Moslems engaged in the massacre were ever punished.

As a consequence of increasing oppression and injustice on the part of the Turks some young Armenians, who had been educated under foreign influences or in foreign lands, burning with indignation at the barbarism and injustice of the treatment to which their kinsfolk and compatriots were subjected, began to agitate for reform from London and Paris as centres. Later they formed revolutionary committees and endeavored to foment insurrection among the Armenians in Turkey. There was a riotous demonstration in Constantinople in 1890, when some Armenians endeavored to force their Patriarch either to demand from the Turkish Government the execution of the promised reforms or to resign. There were also at about the same time a few assaults upon Armenian priests and officials, who were regarded as in collusion with the Turkish oppressors, and consequently as traitors to their own nation. But so far as the Armenians of Armenia were concerned these educated and patriotic agitators exercised but small influence. Nevertheless, the Turkish Government became much alarmed. The very mention of the word Armenia was forbidden, and books in which that word occurred were seized as contraband. The strict censorship of the press had already prohibited to all subjects of the Turkish Empire the use of all such words as liberty and union, but now an especially severe censorship was exercised with regard to Armenia. Armenians were frequently arrested on the charge of distributing seditious literature, when in point of fact the literature was entirely harmless and had no reference whatsoever to Armenian affairs.

Agents of the Bible Society and of various missionary societies were arrested and thrown into prison on the charge that they were agents of the agitators and conspirators. Of course, the Governmental panic was utilized by interested persons, and various outrages were committed upon inoffensive Armenians in numerous places in the interior, through the agency of Government officials to satisfy the malice of accusers, who worked upon the suspicions of the Government for purposes of private revenge, or to secure promotion by an outward appearance of active loyalty. Popular sentiment was aroused against the Armenians by false statements on the part of the authorities, and mobs were engaged to make assaults upon and plunder individual Armenians. As the work of the American missionaries throughout Asia Minor and Armenia lies chiefly among the Armenians, they also became objects of suspicion to the

Government. The burning of a missionary institution near Smyrna and the assault upon the American College at Marsovan are incidents which have been recorded in the papers within the last two years, and which illustrate the feeling of both Government and populace.

One effect of the oppression of the Armenians has been wholesale emigration, both to this country and to Russia. The emigrants have come from the better elements of the Armenian population, the young, vigorous, and progressive, who have preferred to expatriate themselves rather than submit to the unequal conditions under which they would be compelled to live if they remained in their own country. The country has suffered from this emigration, and the Turkish authorities have been greatly vexed at its extent, and at the consequent loss of revenue. Nevertheless they have not taken the first step toward those reforms which alone can prevent emigration and secure peaceful submission to their authority on the part of their Armenian subjects. Within the last year or two the conditions in Armenia have been rendered worse through insufficient harvests, owing partly to the failure of crops, partly to the unsettled condition of the country, and partly to the lack of laborers caused by the large emigration. But the worse the conditions became the greater the exactions of the authorities, and the outrages which they permit or encourage. The Turkish Government seems to believe that the present bad conditions are due to conspiracies on the part of turbulent and disloyal Armenians, and that the only way to bring about an improved state of affairs is by increased severity.

This attitude of the Government has fostered still further the always existing religious hatred on the part of the Moslems toward the Christians, and has opened the way for all sorts of oppressions, until there is no longer any protection for life and property. Christians are robbed and maltreated by Kurdish marauders and Turkish taxgatherers and zaptiehs, and are unable to procure redress of any sort. Incidentally the whole country has suffered through this treatment of the Christians, which has resulted in increasing poverty, lawlessness, and anarchy throughout Armenia.

To increase the misery and confusion the Sultan organized not long since his new Kurdish cavalry, called, after himself, the "Hamidieh". A number of Kurdish chiefs were summoned to Constantinople, invested with military rank, and directed to organize their followers as irregular cavalry for the maintenance of peace, which was, in the Sultan's opinion, threatened by Arme-

nian conspirators. Before this the Kurds were lawless robber tribes; now they constitute legalized robber brigades, free from the restrictions of the local authorities, carrying on their depredations and perpetrating their outrages under the authority of the Sultan himself. In lieu of a uniform the distinguishing mark of this brigand cavalry is a large, black, woolly cap with a brass badge in front. Wearing this badge the Hamidieh have reaped the fields of Christians, have carried off the grain from their thrashing floors, and driven off their herds and flocks, all in broad daylight with no one to let or hinder.

It is the story of the Bulgarians and the irregular Bashi-Bazouks repeated in all its details, and no one need be surprised to hear at any time, as we have now heard from Sasson, of a massacre of Armenians by the Hamidieh. The conditions in Armenia are precisely the same as those which existed in Bulgaria in 1876, and the outcome must be the same—unrest among the poor oppressed subjects, with occasional futile efforts to assert their rights, the attempt on the part of educated members of the nation living at London or Paris or Constantinople to organize a more formidable movement against Turkish oppression and arouse foreign sympathy for their downtrodden compatriots, and retaliation on the part of the Turkish Government in the form of increased oppression and occasional brutal and barbarous massacres of the unfortunate and helpless villagers and townfolk perpetrated generally by its irregular Kurdish troops.

December 16, 1894

EVADING ARMENIAN ENTANGLEMENT

About the middle of November a report came from Europe of the slaughter in Armenia of some 6,000 Armenians. The news was thrilling in its ghastliness, but it was really too horrible to obtain unquestioning belief, except in the minds of the few who at once turned to the State Department of the United States to secure through it, from Turkey, something like an explanation and an apology.

There was not a suggestion that any American citizen had been killed or injured. Here was an alleged outrage committed in Turkey by soldiers of the Sultan, it was reported, in a remote section of a country very inaccessible and away from the routes of

travel. So slow was the detailed news or the alleged "atrocities" in traveling that it has not yet reached the civilized world in an authentic form.

No attention was paid to the demands made upon the State Department for an expression from that department. As a matter of fact, which will suggest itself to any one who knows that there is a comity of nations, it was not our business to undertake to expostulate with Turkey about "alleged" atrocities before it was really known whether there had been atrocious murders or not; and, even if it were certain that atrocities had been perpetrated, it would be a matter of extreme delicacy to venture to expostulate with Turkey in a matter in which we were only concerned on the ground of humanity. Nearly a month after the news of the Armenian "atrocities", so called, was received, the State Department heard of them by our Minister at Constantinople. Mr. Terrell at first stated that the reports were exaggerated, and, later, that there was evidently something to justify the report of atrocities, but that the number of people killed in the conflict between armed Armenians and armed Turkish soldiers was much smaller, by five or six thousand, than was at first announced.

The correspondence which was sent to the Senate on Tuesday last sets forth all that the State Department did in this matter. It is a straightforward and complete story, and it shows that instead of interfering, as the Secretary is accused of doing by his reckless and hostile critics, he has avoided interference, and in doing so has rendered the country a good service by keeping it out of a quarrel in which it should not be involved.

The powers that signed the Berlin Treaty have undertaken to see that Turkey shall not treat its Christian people as if they were driven cattle. That agreement means a great deal, and for the United States to accept any of the duties imposed upon the signatories to the Berlin Treaty would certainly be a departure from our traditional policy of avoiding entangling foreign alliances that ought not to be lightly regarded.

Public opinion in Europe having made an impression upon Turkey, the Sultan authorized the appointment of a commission to look into the Armenian troubles. The United States was invited by the Sultan to appoint a member of the commission. This opportunity to "interfere" the State Department declined. The British Chargé d'Affaires here made representations to the State Department to induce the United States to consent that a representative of this country should go with the commission.

Upon a renewal of the invitation of the Sultan, made through Minister Mavroyeni, the President consented that one of our Consuls should accompany the commission — not, however, to "interfere", or to join with the commission, but simply to learn. The Consul was to go as an independent observer, to decline to unite in any report the other Commissioners might make, and to report the result of his observations directly to the State Department.

What everybody has lacked to form a correct opinion of this Armenian matter is a truthful account of what had taken place between the Armenians and the Kurds. The sending of a commission to the scene of the alleged atrocities seemed to be an opportunity to obtain this information, and to get it free from the diplomatic coloring it might receive at the hands of representatives of countries that readily find pretexts for strengthening joint control over the Turkish Empire.

If the United States had consented to allow its representative to sign a report made by the commission, that report might have been colored either to condemn unduly or to whitewash the "atrocities." It would at once have been embarrassing to the representative of the United States, if our Government had joined the commission, to be compelled to refuse to sign the report of the commission, whatever its inclination may have been. That the Turkish Government feared a severe report, and was really averse to having the investigation, is probable, and the dispatches of the last few days have indicated some doubt about an investigation, even by the powers that are entitled by the terms of the Berlin treaty to interfere in the domestic affairs of Turkey—a right which the United States distinctly disavows.

It ought to be convincing to any fair-minded reader who has taken the trouble to read the original reports, and not the reports of the men who have undertaken to "down" the Secretary of State, that the policy of this Administration has been one of non-intervention rather than interference. It would probably have been otherwise early in December if the advice of a certain newspaper critic had been taken. When the news from Armenia was still vivid and before there was any talk of "interference", a critic wrote: "Turkey will have a big reckoning to make with the civilized world if, as is asserted, her fiendish and barbarous Kurdish troops were sent officially to quell an alleged rebellion, with orders to slay and spare not". The United States may not have been considered as a part of the civilized world with which Turkey had to reckon. The chance is, however, that the remark

was to convey the idea that as a part of the civilized world we ought to insist upon a part of the "reckoning" that Turkey was to make.

December 16, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Porte's Attitude in the Investigation Defended Officially

LONDON, Dec. 15. — It is said that Ali Fuad Bey, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to reassure the Czar as to the Porte's attitude toward Armenia, declaring that the inquiry into the recent Armenian troubles will be thorough and impartial.

December 17, 1894

ARMENIA AND THE SULTAN

Rewards to the Leaders in the Terrible Massacre

TURKEY WILL NEVER PUNISH THEM

Board of Foreign Missions Urges Investigation by Signatory Powers to the Berlin Treaty

BOSTON, Dec. 16. — The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than any other missionary organization in America, centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its Western Turkey mission began in 1819, its Eastern Turkey mission in 1836, its Central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise 15 stations, 188 out-stations 45 missionaries, 1 medical missionary in Eastern Turkey, 42 married women, 73 unmarried women, and a total of 153 American laborers. It employs 791 native laborers, or a total of 944 American and native laborers. These laborers occupy 290 places for stated preaching, and secure average congregations of 30,747 persons.

The Sabbath school adherents are estimated at 46,864.

There are 112 churches, with a membership of 11,481, of whom 498 were received within a year. The educational work is extensive. There are four theological schools, 29 theological students, 31 colleges, high and boarding schools for boys, containing 1,343 pupils; 20 colleges high and boarding schools for girls, containing 1,121 pupils. There are 312 common schools, containing 16,833 pupils. There are 1,560 others under instruction. The grand total of persons under instruction is 19,886. The contributions of the natives last year to the American Board amounted to \$34,758.

These facts do not include the work in European Turkey. Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from the Congregational constituency in the United States, which has induced this conservative organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

"We are not unconcerned about the reports of massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the 177 missionaries of the American Board within the Turkish Empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on the one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression, and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the Government under which they have lived, and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It has been their blessed privilege while preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect as far as possible the oppressed, and to deliver from unjust officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned.

"It is not necessary for our missionaries, after these scores of years of devoted labor for the natives of Turkey, to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best, amid no little peril to themselves, in the interests of those for whom they have long labored, but our readers can well understand that for the sake both of the helper and the helped, it is inexpedient for us to present a full statement of all that we hear and believe.

"Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities which we trust will be made by the representatives both of our Government and of the European powers. In the Sassoun region, south of the Moush Plain, there are, or recently were, many villages inhabited by Armenians. These people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Kurds, and in the latter part of the Summer the

Armenians pursued the robbers in the endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which ensued a dozen of these Kurds were killed, among whom were some enrolled as Turkish soldiers.

"When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was that these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indiscriminate slaughter of the people who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacre which followed thousands were slain, some state 6,000, others 10,000. The details of this wretched affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene. They never will be obtained unless foreign Governments insist upon a thorough investigation, conducted by foreigners. The people are in terror and dare not state the truth unless under protection.

"A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage, purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousand slain in Talvereag (*sic!*) (Talvorig) met their just deserts, and expressing regret that it has been thought best to send Consuls to investigate, since there was no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But such investigation should be made vigorously either to relieve the Government from unjust charges, if the statements are incorrect, or, if they should be proved, to bring about the condign punishment of the guilty parties. Though our missionaries in Eastern Turkey are often upon the Moush Plain, where there are many out stations, in which evangelical work is conducted by them, yet their work has not extended into this Sassoun district, and hence they have no direct reports from the scene of the massacre.

"Papers from Constantinople, printed in that city and entirely under the control of the Turkish censors of the press, announce that the Sultan has sent one of his imperial guards, to the City of Erzengan, in Eastern Turkey, to carry a decoration to Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, which is situated there. Zeki Pasha is the military commander who led the troops against the defenseless villagers of the Sassoun region at the time of the massacre. Another envoy carries also four banners from the Sultan to the four leading Koordish chiefs who were associated with the military commander in the reported massacre and who probably were the instigators of it. After the Sultan has thus approved of the action of his troops and of the Koords, it will be impossible for any commission appointed by the Turkish Gov-

ernment to investigate the outrage and bring in any report that reflects upon the action of either the Koords or the army. By this act the Sultan seems to assume all the responsibility of what has been done.

"These stories of wrong and oppression have aroused the civilized world. We are glad to learn that our Government has directed one of its Consuls to make an independent investigation of all matters connected with the reported massacres. But our Government does not stand in the same relation to Turkey as do the European powers that, under the treaty of Berlin, secured the right of seeing that good government was maintained throughout the Turkish Empire. The right thus guaranteed ought now to be exercised, and the first step should be a most thorough investigation as to the condition of affairs throughout Armenia. We cannot doubt that the European powers will attend to their duty. The Winter is not a favorable time for visiting Eastern Turkey, where the snows are often from eight to twelve feet deep. Time and patience will be required".

Erzengan, which is referred to to this statement, is a city ninety-six miles southwest of Erzroom. Situated on the Euphrates, in the midst of the mountains, it is noted for the energy of its people, both Turks and Armenians. An out-station of the American Board is worked from Erzroom.

December 18, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Mass Meeting Held in London to Invoke the Aid of England

LONDON, Dec. 17. — A mass meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Armenian Society. Several delegations from foreign cities were present. Francis Seymour Stevenson, M. P., Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, presided. He read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who was unable to accept his invitation to be present, but sent these words of encouragement:

"The terrible statements from Armenia have riveted the attention of the world. I heartily wish well your and every other effort to bring out the truth. Should the horrible allegations already made be sustained they will prompt the civilized world

anew to ask: 'How long are these things to be endured?' I will not try to anticipate the result of the examination, but I feel morally certain that the administration will not rest without a most thorough inquiry into the matter, in which, under the Cyprus Convention, we have a separate, deep, and painful interest. It is my present hope that the Ottoman Government will, for its own honor, cordially concur in this searching examination".

Cardinal Vaughan and the Hon. James Stansfield, M, P., also wrote to express their sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Stevenson spoke at length concerning the atrocities. The information which had reached the Anglo-Armenian Association from various independent and reliable sources, he said, showed that the newspaper reports of the massacred had been substantially correct, and that action by her Majesty's Government would be fully justified. The other speakers were Canon Malcolm MacColl, Mr. Clayden, editor of *The Daily News*, and Commoners F. A. Channing, E. J. Morton, C. E. Schwann, and Sir J. W. Dease.

The resolutions passed by the meeting recorded the indignation caused by the Porte's continued violation of the principles of humanity, and expressed regret that the sixty-first article of the Berlin treaty should be allowed, owing to the indifference of the signatory powers, to remain so long inoperative.

The British Government was called upon to take the initiative in insisting on the immediate introduction of definite reforms in Armenia, in accordance with the pledge given at Berlin by Turkey. One paragraph said:

While approving the International Consular Commission, we believe that the mere punishment of a few offenders will not change the situation. What is really required is concerned and vigorous action by the powers.

The meeting also protested against the continued refusal of the Foreign Office, since 1889, to publish the consular reports relating to Armenia, and called for early information concerning Armenians, either untried or who, after mere mock trials, had been imprisoned and maltreated.

A few persons dissented from these resolutions, because, they said, they feared that the reports of the atrocities were due partly to Russian statecraft.

The Central News correspondent in "Vienna says:

"Trustworthy advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Sultan, who has been ailing for some time, now has acute neuralgia and is utterly prostrated. His condition is supposed to be the result of overwork and mental anxiety.

Prof. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, said, in a speech, in Aberdeen this evening: "Nothing so dreadful as the Armenian outrages, in savage cruelty, has been reported since the Bulgarian atrocities. If the reports be proved true, the Government which has permitted them will be on trial before Europe. Great Britain, especially, is bound by action in connection with the Berlin treaty, but I trust that others, especially Russia, will join her in securing effective protection for Armenia. I am glad to be able to state that Russia, France, and Italy, acting in concert with Great Britain, are jointly arranging for it thorough inquiry".

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Moscow says: "Dispatches from Tiflis say that encounters between Armenian and Turkish villagers on Russian territory are becoming more frequent and serious. The Governors of Erivan and Kars have taken energetic measures to quell the Armenians. A gentleman just here from the Caucasus learns that the outrages in the Bitlis and Van districts were far less serious than reported, and that cases of torture and murder will be found to be rare".

December 19, 1894

A PROTEST TO HUMANITY

Meeting in Chickering Hall to Condemn the Armenian Massacre

PROMINENT MEN MAKE ADDRESSES

Vigorous Resolutions Adopted, a Copy of Which Will Be Sent to the Authorities in Washington

A mass meeting was held at Chickering Hall last night to protest against the recent massacre of Armenian Christians by the Kurds and Turkish troops at Sassoun, and to call upon the United States Government to take measures to suppress the civil and religious persecution of Christians by the Turkish Government.

In the audience were many women and a number of Armenians resident in this city.

Gen. Wager Swayne presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Lysander Dickerman, the Rev. E. M. Bliss of Constantinople, the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of the Roberts College, at Constantinople; J. Augustus Johnson, the Rev. W. C. Ward, S. Victor Constant, and Col. A. S. Bacon.

Gen. Swayne, in opening the proceedings, said that they had met for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of horror which the terrible outrages reported from Sassoun and engendered in all humane hearts. It was proposed to make a reasonable endeavor for the suppression of these outrages, which have disgraced humanity and which had their origin in the hatred of Christianity.

Dr. William C. Ward, editor of *The Independent* said:

"We stand here to protest against one of the most horrible atrocities that has been known in modern history. It is one of a series of outrages that have made bloody history in this century, and the Government which is responsible for permitting it is likewise responsible for many others in the past.

"We know little of Sassoun, because of its inaccessibility, and that is the reason the facts are coming to us so slowly. The facts already known are almost incredible, but the Governments of Europe have accepted them, and, therefore, we have no longer reason to doubt.

"The Turkish Government rewarded the murderers with decorations and praise. This is something that cannot be forgiven or condoned by any pretense or excuse or denial. An honest Government in Turkey is hopeless.

"The United States must do its part in keeping up the civilization of the world. The Signatory powers have taken the responsibility, and they must be compelled to act by the conscience of the world. Our country must do its share in awakening this conscience. Our Government must insist, first, upon getting the facts of these outrages, and then we should insist that the Signatory powers shall interfere and say to Turkey that these outrages must end".

The Rev. Lysander Dickerman read letters from Gov. Flower, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter, President Seth Low of Columbia College; John W. Goff, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur regretting their inability to be present.

J. Augustus Johnson, who was United States Consul at Beyroot, Syria, during the massacres of 1860, gave a thrilling

description of the scenes which he witnessed at that time. He said that he did not believe the Sultan ordered the massacres at Sassoun, but he was surrounded by intriguers, who were responsible for the outrages. If the United States Government could not intervene, public opinion could be aroused so as to compel the British Government to interfere and prevent a recurrence of the atrocities.

Armenia, he said, should be placed under the rule of a Governor General, to be selected by the Governments of Europe, or it should be made an autonomous power, under a European protectorate.

Dr. John Hall said that he was in full sympathy with the people whose sufferings had been brought to their notice. They were not the sufferings of a mere handful of people, but there were 2,500,000 of these Armenians under the sway of Turkey. Their call for help must not be silenced by the etiquette of international law.

The resolutions which follow were then read:

Whereas, it appears in most trustworthy reports from various sources that twenty-five or more towns and villages of Armenia have been recently sacked and destroyed by Turkish troops, and, still further, that several thousand innocent men, women, and children of Sassoun have been slaughtered in cold blood, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, extend our warmest sympathy to the Christian people of Armenia, who have again and again been plundered, violated, and killed for their religious faith, with no prospect of redress or of any cessation of the outrages to which they are subject under Turkish rule except through the intervention, of the great Christian powers.

"Whereas, Such wholesale and outrageous cruelties have been repeatedly inflicted upon unoffending people, with the knowledge and consent of the Turkish Government; and

Whereas, in the Berlin Treaty of 1878, the Sublime Porte promised to protect, "without delay," its Armenian subjects from the rapacity of Circassians and Kurds, and bound itself to fulfill this solemn promise under the superintendence of the Powers: and

Whereas, England has the authority and power to insist that Turkey shall protect the lives and property of the Armenians, and her honor is pledged before the whole world to do so; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin to enforce without further delay the provisions of the Sixty-first Article of said treaty, and we call particularly upon the British Government to fulfill the obligations which it further assumed by the Cyprus Convention.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our Government to take, in the name of our common humanity, all the measures consistent with our foreign policy, in order to suppress the civil and religious persecution, for which the Turkish Government is responsible, and that we urge immediate and effective consideration of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, with the request that the same be communicated, through the department of State, to the representatives of the signatory powers.

After addresses by the Rev. E. M. Bliss and Col. A. S. Bacon, the resolutions were adopted without dissent.

During the proceedings Miss Florence de Vere Boese sang two songs in Armenian.

December 19, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

The Porte, Accused of Deception, Denies Reports as Erroneous

BERLIN, Dec. 18. — The Cologne Gazette urges the powers not to place any reliance upon the promises of Turkey in regard to the situation in Armenia, as it is plain that the Sultan's Government is putting every obstacle possible in the way of the commission, until the setting in of the rigorous Armenian Winter, which may be depended upon to furnish any amount of impediment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — The Turkish Legation has received the following official telegram:

"Among the erroneous facts published about the Armenian troubles, it has also been said that the Armenian Bishop of Mouch had been arrested. This news also is without the least foundation in fact".

LONDON, Dec. 18. — The British, French, and Russian Governments have informed the Porte that they will send

delegates to represent them on the commission appointed to investigate the Armenian troubles. The commission will probably sit in Moush. Great Britain's representative will be H. S. Shipley, Vice Consul at Monastir.

The Daily News says that Great Britain, France, and Russia informed the Porte that their delegates would not form part of the commission or join in drawing up the report. It appears that these powers did not ask permission to send delegates. It is rumored that this step precludes joint action by the same powers to secure the execution of reforms in accordance with the Berlin treaty.

An Armenian newspaper in Tiflis says that the news of the appointment of the Commission with foreign members has greatly changed the behavior of the Turkish officials toward the Armenians, many of whom have been released from prison. One Kurdish chief has been ordered to Constantinople, and others are kept in check.

LONDON, Dec. 18. — The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Numerous notables have written to Mgr. Khrimian, the Armenian Catholicos, asking him to beg the Russian Government to increase the number of Russia's Consulates in Armenia. Mgr. Khrimian has also been asked to approach Great Britain with the same object".

December 20, 1894

ALLEGED ARMENIAN WOES

Tales About Minister Terrell's Conduct Are Discredited

OLD STORIES RETOLD AS IF NEWS

Correspondence of Two Complainants to Missionaries Answered in Advance by Official Records

BERLIN, Dec. 19. — A Dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government, through Musin Pasha, Minister of Police, has offered a Spanish explorer residing in Sassoun large sums of money if he will minimize the

details published in Europe of the Armenian outrages. The plan is to have the explorer deliver a series of lectures in England and on the Continent, belittling the trouble in Armenia.

The Cologne Gazette publishes letters from Constantinople, giving details of the Armenian massacre. These communications refer to the events which have been under discussion for some time past, and do not, as alleged by a certain news agency, relate to fresh massacres. Neither do they contain any information which has not been already covered in the dispatches of the United Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 19. — Letters from Armenian-born American citizens, now abroad, are filled with statements that United States Minister Terrell has refused to furnish them with protection. Several cases of alleged flagrant outrages perpetrated in the City of Constantinople, it is said, were treated by him with complete indifference.

The Rev. Mugurdich Grabedian (*sic!*) (Garabedian) of this city tells this story:

Hayrabed Jeknavorian, one of the best-known Armenians in Boston, a photographer, returned to his native country last August. He had resided in Boston nine years and had become an American citizen. On his departure he obtained passports from Washington. Landing at Pire, Greece, he applied to the American Consul there to visé his passport to Ordoo. The Consul replied that it was not necessary, that the American Minister at Constantinople would give full protection, and moreover, he would write. When Mr. Jeknavorian reached Constantinople, however, he was seized by Turkish officers, beaten and dragged before the police tribunal. The only charge was that he was an Armenian and had just returned from America.

The Judge, on seeing his passports and hearing his statements that he was an American citizen, ordered him taken to the American Consul General. The Consul General replied that he was powerless to afford protection to one who had been born in Armenia, although now an American citizen. Just then Minister Terrell passed, and the Consul General called him in. Mr. Terrell tersely declared he could do nothing; and advised Mr. Jeknavorian to go back to America at once.

The latter, much cast down at the thought that his long journey had been undertaken for nothing, implored Minister Terrell to intercede with the Sultan, but was again peremptorily refused.

"But", exclaimed Mr. Jeknavorian, "are you not sent here for the purpose of extending the protection of the United States over all her citizens who visit here? "

"Don't meddle with what is none of your business" replied Mr. Terrell.

After being followed about for days by spies, Mr. Jeknavorian finally managed to elude them and escape across the Russian frontier. He is now in Batoum, and writes indignant letters to his friends in Boston. He is not sure, he says, that it might not be well to become a Russian subject, for then, at least, he might get a chance to visit his old home and family, since Russia would not suffer one of her subjects to be treated with such indignities.

Another case of abominable outrage, is that of Paul Bedighian, who had been in this country ten years, and was a naturalized citizen, with full prerogatives. On landing in Constantinople he was at once arrested, subjected to the vilest indignities, and, after being beaten and abused, was thrust into a jail almost as bad as the Black Hole of Calcutta. Here he was imprisoned three days, with no food but black bread and water.

At the end of that time he was taken before the police tribunal, and, on showing his passport, was sent to the American Consul General. The latter listened to his story, and promised to lay the case before Minister Terrell. The Minister made no attempt to obtain redress for the injuries suffered, but said he would endeavor to obtain from the Sultan a pass permitting Mr. Bedighian to visit his home in Ordo.

For four months the unfortunate man was put off from day to day. At last the Secretary of the Legation advised him kindly to wait no longer. "For," he said, "Mr. Terrell is the most faithful of all the Sultan's Turks".

Mr. Bedighian had the greatest difficulty in getting aboard ship to return to America, and it was only by bribing the officers that he and his wife got away in safety.

The cases will be laid before Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. — There has been no change in the policy of the United States in regard to the Armenian question. Alleged telegrams from Constantinople, stating first that the President would not, and then that he would, send a delegate with the commission, are stated to be a rehash of incidents many days old. The facts were all laid before Congress by the President in a message a week ago.

On Nov. 30 the Sultan invited the United States, as a neutral power, to appoint a representative on the Turkish commission, and two days later the President declined.

On Dec. 5 the President reconsidered his refusal, and on that day Secretary Gresham cabled to Minister Terrell these instructions:

The Turkish Minister yesterday repeated the Sultan's desire that an American join the Turkish Commissioners in the investigation, and moreover, the British Government, a party to the Treaty of Berlin, has expressed its desire that a capable and upright citizen of the United States participate and report his individual conclusions.

The President, therefore, recommends that Mr. Jewett, Consul at Sivas, accompany the Turkish commission (not, however, as a member of it) to the district in which the alleged atrocities were committed, and, after full and impartial investigation, report the facts for the information of this Government. He will not join the Turkish or other Commissioners in any report. You will inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, if necessary, ask proper escort for Mr. Jewett.

These instructions are still in force. Secretary Gresham has no idea of changing them, and this Government is simply awaiting the acceptance by Turkey of the condition imposed by President Cleveland that Mr. Jewett act independently of the Turkish commission.

In official circles little reliance is placed on reports without date from Constantinople via Boston, imputing to Minister Terrell an absence of solicitude for American citizens, especially as all his correspondence with the State Department indicates marked activity on his part in behalf of Americans who have brought complaints to him. Mr. Terrell's Americanism, as indicated in official correspondence made public, has always been of the most vigorous sort, and in many instances has been exceedingly frank for a diplomat in his insistence that American passports be respected by Turkish officials.

On Sept. 29, 1893, Minister Terrell wrote to Secretary Gresham as follows:

The unsatisfactory condition of the treaty relations between the United States and Turkey on the subject of naturalization is daily becoming more embarrassing. The recent correspondence between the Turkish Minister and yourself on the subject of Turkish policy in refusing to naturalize Armenian subjects the right to return here had its origin in their belief that they re-

turned only for seditious work. I am applied to almost daily to relieve returning Armenians from annoyance and arrest.

Thus far, while the Turk will not concede to those naturalized after 1869 the status of American citizenship, I have succeeded in securing in each case the relief needed. But in the nature of things this good fortune in evading trouble cannot last long.

I said to the Grand Vizier only last week that, when my country naturalized a man, it followed him with its flag so long as he was honest, and that, while I regretted the disagreement as to the status of Armenians naturalized since the law of 1869, without their consent, it could only be regulated as to the future by treaty, and, as Turkey was the power most interested. I awaited her propositions, for I had no instructions, and hence no propositions to make.

The very case brought into question in the Boston complaint was referred to Mr. Terrell sent a full account to the State Department of the arrest of Paul G. Bedighian, in October last year. He said that Bedighian, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was arrested and deprived of his passport, and was released on bail, no offense being alleged. His release was secured on demand of the Consul General of the United States. Mr. Terrell did not learn of the case until the day before he wrote, but Oct. 21 he reported to the State Department that Bedighian had been permitted to go into the interior, as he desired. Mr. Terrell added: "He will, of his own volition, return here in thirty days, en route for the United States". Oct. 27 Secretary Gresham sent to Minister Terrell a cable dispatch, recognizing the right of Turkey to exclude aliens, and stating that absence of a treaty made it impossible to insist that the naturalization of Armenians in the United States should be respected by the Turkish Government. The following day Minister Terrell replied that he had demanded the release and surrender of Bedighian under the authority of instructions by Mr. Bayard to His predecessor. This report continues:

The contention with the Porte has been its claim of right to treat as Turkish subjects those Turks who have been naturalized in the United States since 1869 without consent of the Ottoman Government. Under the authority of instructions to this legation above referred to, I could not do otherwise than regard the man Bedighian as the equal of any native-born American citizen. So regarding him, I could not do otherwise under the fourth article or the treaty with the Ottoman Porte of 1830 than claim for

myself and the Consul here the exclusive right to imprison him if he had committed an offense. While recognizing under the instructions of your telegram the right of the Porte to exclude returning Turks, I deemed it necessary in the interest of humanity, without waiting for instructions, to secure if possible the issuance of an order by the Grand Vizier to his subordinates exempting our naturalized citizens from arrest unless they refuse to depart, and requiring them in all cases to report the presence of undesirable citizens of the United States to the nearest Consul or consular agent.

The published volume of diplomatic correspondence of last year contains numerous other instances of Mr. Terrell's energetic interference in behalf of American naturalized citizens, and appears to refute in every particular Bedighian's story to the Boston missionaries.

LONDON, Dec. 19. — Count Projevalsky, Russian Vice Consul at Erzeroum, will represent Russia in the investigation of the Armenian atrocities. It is reported from Rome that Russia and Italy will send separate agents to Erzeroum to conduct an independent inquiry.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says that United States Consul Jewett insists upon accompanying the Commission of Inquiry, despite the unfavorable attitude of the Porte.

The Armenian Society has made this statement:

"The Archbishop of Marash has been removed from the jail in Aleppo, and it is feared has been hanged. Inquirers at the British Consulate are informed that the officials are not aware of the Archbishop's whereabouts. The Bishop of Hadjin and the Archbishop of Zeitoun, who have long been victims of insult and outrage, have been condemned to death, as has also Father Gavork (*sic!*) (Gevork) of Marash, Sister Elizabeth and twenty-three other Armenians of Zeitoun, whose terms of three years each have expired, are still detained in prison. The Government's declaration that the fires in Adana, Hadjin, and Beylin (*sic!*) (Beylan) were caused by Armenians has excited the Moslems, although all know that the buildings destroyed had been occupied by Armenians, the church in Beylin (*sic!*) (Beylan) has been closed, and the priest and fifteen conspicuous members are in prison in Aleppo. The convents at Hadjin, Zeitoun, and Fournouz have been closed, and the Bishop of Adana has been exiled to Jerusalem".

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19. — Izmalian (*sic!*) (Izmirlian) has been elected Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople to succeed Achikian, He still lacks the Porte's approval.

December 21, 1894

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION

Petition to State Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance

INDICATIONS OF SULTAN'S DESIRE

Consul Nearest to the Scene of the Massacre Was Three Hundred Miles Away and Journey Endless

LONDON, Dec. 20. — A largely-attended indignation meeting denouncing the outrages in Armenia was held in the City Temple this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Joseph Parker, who delivered an address.

The Armenians of London and Paris, in recognition of Mr. Gladstone's letter of sympathy and encouragement, will present a silver and gilt chalice to the Hawarden Church on his eighty-fifth birthday.

The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says; "The Christian Armenians are about to ask for an autonomous government similar to that formerly given to East Roumelia. Failing to obtain this, they will ask for institutions similar to those of Crete. A deputation of Armenians will call upon the Commission of Inquiry to impress upon its members the necessity of procuring Christian government of some sort for Armenia."

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20. — Malcon Aghamalian of this city, an Armenian, has obtained the names of some of the American citizens who have been imprisoned by the Turks. They include the Rev. Mr. Papazian of Hawley, Mass., who is imprisoned at Anteb; Kavork Menisian (*sic!*) (Kevork Minasian) of Troy, N. Y., and Garebad Menisian (*sic!*) (Garabed Minasian) at Tokat; Sarkes Munugian (*sic!*) (Manougian) of New York, at Marsovan.

Beckson Tarzian (*sic!*) (Terzian) of Troy went back to Armenia on obtained permission to start a blacksmith's shop. It was afterward closed by the authorities. He was thrown into

prison and was not allowed to communicate with United States Consul Jewett at Sivas, 250 miles away.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20. —Secretary Gresham received this afternoon representatives of the Evangelical Alliance, who presented to him a petition urging upon this Government steps for the protection of American citizens and of religious liberty in Turkey. Resolutions of various religious bodies were also presented to the Secretary in behalf of the Armenians and of American citizens. The Secretary received the petitioners courteously. His reply was gratifying to the deputation. The petition is as follows:

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States, which unofficially represents more than 15,000,000 members of Christian churches in America, begs permission respectfully to call the attention of the Department of State to the following presentment:

Notwithstanding many conflicting reports as to details, it is impossible to doubt the fact that last September Turkish troops massacred Armenian Christians with revolting cruelties, which constitute a crime against our common humanity and deserve the reprobation of every civilized people.

The destruction of Armenian villages in 1890 and in 1880, the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, when 15,000 Christians were put to the sword, two-thirds of whom were women and children, and the massacres of Lebanon and Damascus in 1860 when 12,000 Christians perished, are matters of history. The story of these atrocities renders credible, prior to the investigations of an authoritative commission, the worst reports which have come to us of the Sassoun massacres.

Papers from Constantinople, printed under Turkish censorship, announce that the Sultan has sent a decoration to Ziki (*sic!*) (Zeki) Pasha who commanded the troops which perpetrated the atrocities, and that another envoy has carried four banners to the four leading Kurdish chiefs who were associated with him. The Sultan's approval of the massacre is indicated not only by the reward of those who committed it, but also by the removal of the civil officer who protected against it. This indorsement on the part of the Porte of the barbarities inflicted on its Armenian subjects can hardly fail to inflame Moslem fanaticism against Christians, thus aggravating a situation already intolerable; and letters received from the neighborhood of the outrages state there is danger that the entire Christian population will be destroyed.

The hatred which has been driven such shocking expression is partly social, partly political, but chiefly religious. If therefore, it comes to be understood that the massacre of Christians is not only condoned, but rewarded, what assurance can we have of the safety of American Christians in Turkey? There are several hundred missionaries who are American citizens in the Ottoman Empire, and upward of \$2,000,000 of American money therein invested in schools and colleges. The Government, of course, recognizes its obligations to protect these Americans and their interests. In view of the gravity of the situation which has been pointed out, will the Government be able adequately to discharge these obligations, if it suffers itself to appear indifferent to the massacre of Armenian Christians?

We would, therefore, most respectfully urge:

(1.) That, if the question is still open, of which conflicting reports leave us in doubt, this Government accept the invitation of the Sublime Porte to appoint a member of the commission of investigation. To accept this invitation would, it seems to us, no more contravene the American doctrine of non-intervention than for the President of the United States to accept an invitation to arbitrate between two foreign powers.

(2.) We urge increased consular representation. The Consul nearest to the scene of the late massacre is at Sivas, which is 300 miles away, or twenty days' journey— further in point of time than from here to Constantinople. It has been repeatedly necessary to call on English and German Consuls to look after the interests of American citizens.

(3.) We appeal to our Government to exercise all the influence consistent with our foreign policy in behalf of religious liberty and personal rights in the Ottoman Empire. There is no hope of reform from within.

Mr. Gladstone said, after the Bulgarian massacres: "No Government has ever so sinned or proved itself so incorrigible in sin, or so impotent for reformation." The only hope of securing freedom of conscience and of correcting the numberless abuses to which American missionaries and all Christians are subjected must come from the firm insistence of other powers on the fulfillment of treaty obligations.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States.

The document is signed by Charles A. Stoddard, Chairman of the Executive Committee; George U. Wenner, Recording Secretary, and Josiah Strong, General Secretary.

The Secretary of State, in response, informed the petitioners briefly of the action already taken, and which was recently communicated to Congress and to the House. The Secretary also said that it is expected that Consul Jewett, at Sivas, will carry out his original instructions to investigate the reported massacre of Armenians, and will in due time make reports to the Department of State.

December 22, 1894

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Insistent Reiteration of Christians and Protest of Moslem

WASHINGTON. Dec. 21. — The State Department has not learned that the Ottoman Porte has given the requested sanction for Consul Jewett to accompany a commission to Armenia as an independent Commissioner, as directed by the President, or that Turkey has reached any definite conclusion in the matter. It is officially known, however, that Minister Terrell is, with his usual vigor, pressing the Grand Vizier for action on the President's proposition. It is quite clear that up to this time nothing has been definitely determined upon between the Porte and Minister Terrell.

December 24, 1894

THE ARMENIAN INQUIRY

The Porte Agrees to the Instructions Given to the Foreign Delegates

LONDON, Dec. 23. — It is reported from Constantinople that the Porte has agreed to the instructions given by the British, Russian, and French Ambassadors to their delegates to Armenia and has directed the Commission of Inquiry to help the foreign agents accompanying it. The delegates are empowered to suggest questions and take part in the oral examination. Abdullah Pasha,

who was sent out with the commission, has been recalled. Two officials from the Ministry of Justice will replace him.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says:

"It is regretted that Abdullah Pasha has been recalled. He is remarkably independent and high-minded. His presence, to a great extent, guaranteed the Porte's sincerity in the inquiry. He got into trouble at the Yildiz kiosk before starting by avowing his intention to tell the truth. The inquiry will be confined to the Sassoun district. It is reported that there are fresh troubles in the Broussa district, where a number of Armenians have been imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — Minister Terrell has not yet officially informed the State Department of the acquiescence of the Turkish Government in the proposition that the United States Consul at Sivas, Milo A. Jewett, should enter upon an independent investigation of the alleged Armenian outrages. Neither has any official advice come to hand in regard to alleged "strained relations" with European powers because of restrictions imposed upon the investigation.

The Turkish Legation here, in regard to recently reported outrages, has received the following official telegram:

It has also been published that the Archbishop of Marush (*sic!*) Marash. was imprisoned at Alep, (usually called Aleppo,) the Bishop of Hadjiz (*sic!*) (Hadjin), the Archbishop of Zeiatoun (*sic!*) (Zeitoun) , and Father Garask of Maresh (*sic!*) (Marash) were condemned to death, that Sister Elizabeth and twenty-five other prisoners were under arrest, and that fifteen leading men of Alep (Aleppo) were sent to prison. All these assertions are without the least foundation in fact. Nor is it true that the church in Beylan was closed, as it has also been falsely said.

December 25, 1894

ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Official Denial By Turkey of Reported Executions at Erzeroum

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24 — Chefik Bey, Judge of the Court of Cassation, and Djelaeddin Bey of the Court of Appeal have been appointed members of the Armenian Commission. Chefik Bey will probably preside. They will start for Sassoon to-

morrow, and will be accompanied by a delegate representing the French Government.

United States Minister Terrell had an audience with the Sultan yesterday, and with the Council of Ministers to-day, for the purpose of discussing the question of an independent inquiry in Armenia on the part of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. — The Turkish Legation has received the following official telegram:

"Certain European newspapers announced the execution of thirty-six Armenians at Erzeroum. This information is not correct, facts being as follows:

"Out of forty-six Armenians under arrest at Erzeroum, thirty-six were liberated, five were condemned to death, and the remaining five to ten years' hard labor. Seven others were also condemned to death, but they are in flight. The condemned men were convicted of murder, but the last legal formalities concerning these sentences have not yet been fulfilled".

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24. — Owing to the severity of the Winter it will perhaps be impossible for the Commission of Inquiry into the Armenian outrages to visit Sassoun. Moreover, it will be difficult to procure eye-witnesses of the massacres, for the survivors are dispersed among other provinces. The Porte denies the reports that the Archbishop of Marash is imprisoned at Aleppo: that other Bishops are imprisoned elsewhere, and that thirty Armenians have been executed at Erzeroum.

December 27, 1894

ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Official Report of Sultan's Decision Against Separate Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — Secretary Gresham has learned officially from Minister Terrell of the decision of the Sultan refusing to accede to the suggestion that Consul Jewett accompany the Turkish commission to Armenia and make an independent report. The Sultan has informed Mr. Terrell that the question may be considered as settled.

It will be remembered that the United States, as a neutral power, was warmly urged by the Sultan in the first instance to appoint a member of the commission, and that President Cleveland, in declining to accept this invitation, conveyed the intimation that he would consent to appoint a representative in an independent capacity, whose report would be made to this Government, instead of to the Turkish Government.

In anticipation of the acceptance of this proposition by the Sultan, Consul Jewett was named. It appears from the latest dispatches that France has consented to supply the third member of the commission, the other two being Turks.

As no evidence has been presented that American citizens have been massacred, it is said in official circles that the United States would hardly be warranted in demanding that Consul Jewett be given a necessary escort to enable him to pursue an independent investigation. It was in the general interest of civilization alone that the matter of American participation in the inquiry was considered.

December 28, 1894

DRIVEN AWAY BY PERSECUTION

Student of an Armenian College Tells His Story at Ellis Island

An echo of the Armenian atrocities was heard from Ellis Island yesterday. From the steerage of the steamship Veendam there landed a handsome young man who gave his name to the registry clerk as Diogenes Menippe, eighteen years old, and an Armenian by birth.

Menippe had only \$5 with him, and the Commissioner of Immigration ordered that he be debarred. Miss Mary Melby of the Woman's Home Baptist Missionary Society heard of the case, became interested in the boy, and through her intercession a rehearing in the case was granted. That was held yesterday, and, as a result, the young Armenian gained his freedom.

Menippe speaks good English, and is rather prepossessing in appearance. He says that he was a student in the American

College at Marsovan, Armenia, and that he was compelled to flee on account of persecution. During his two years' stay there, he asserts that no less than twenty students were murdered by the Turks.

The mode of procedure, he says, was for a Turkish official to visit the college armed with an order from the Sultan to examine some one of the students. The victim was led away accompanied by the Turkish official and a military guard, and according to the young Armenian none of them were ever seen alive again. Subsequently their bodies would be picked up in the river with hands and feet tightly bound.

Menippe heard that he was to be honored with such a visit, and, packing up his belongings, fled. He had money enough to reach Constantinople, and had a number of exciting adventures there before he finally obtained passage. Several times he was arrested, but in each case he claimed English nationality, and his knowledge of that language helped him to deceive his captors. From Constantinople he went to Marseilles, and thence to Boulogne, where he embarked on the *Veendam* for this port.

The Marsovan College, he says, is the centre of the Armenian disturbances. The atrocities which have attracted 50 much attention took place after his flight.

December 29, 1894

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION

Italy's Example May Be Followed by Germany and Austria

BERLIN, Dec. 28. — The Cologne Gazette says that Germany and Austria will probably follow the lead of Italy in ordering her Ambassador at Constantinople to co-operate with the representatives of the other powers in taking action in regard to the horrors in Armenia.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28. — Malcon Aghamalian, a prominent Armenian of this city, has received a letter from an officer in the Turkish Army, a Mohammedan, who deploras the outrages. He says that the prisons are full and that many officers in the army near Sassoun saw no reason for destroying so many people. "If we kill these", they said, "we shall be worse off, for

instead of collecting 10 cents a month out of the \$1 that the Sultan allows us to collect we shall get nothing".

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28. — A mass meeting to protest against Armenian massacres was held at the Park Street Church last night, the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane presiding. Mr. Lane said:

"We protest against the hushing up of this matter, and believe it should be fully investigated. The time has come when a nation cannot set itself in such a position against the protest of the Christian nations".

C. S. Cainig (*Sic!*) (Carnig?), an Armenian; Henry B. Blackwell, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the Rev. Charles C. Ames, and Dr. I. J. Lansing spoke.

Letters were read from ex-Gov. Russell, ex-Attorney General Pillsbury, and the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, expressing the fullest sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against any investigating committee appointed by the Sultan as untrustworthy, and expressing the belief that it is the duty of the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty to secure an independent investigation; thanking the President of the United States for having appointed a commission to investigate the alleged massacre: saying that the withdrawal of the Sultan's own invitation to the President to appoint an American representative to the investigation is an affront to the American Government, and trusting that some method may be adopted by our State Department which will result in bringing the facts to light.

VIENNA, Dec. 28. — A dispatch from Constantinople says that at the last meeting of the Turkish Cabinet the Ministers virtually adopted a new plan of government for the districts of Erzeroum, Van, Bitlis, and Moosh. The plan is that the four districts be joined in a single province, over which a Mussulman Governor, appointed by the Sultan, shall rule five years. The Mussulman would be succeeded in the Governorship by Christians who are not Armenians. The gendarmerie would be recruited from the districts in which it would serve, and would be commanded by a General named by the Sultan. The local revenues would be retained by the province, excepting one annual contribution to the Porte. The Judges would be elective, and local Ministries of Education and Public Works probably would be formed.

December 31, 1894

ARMENIANS' MANY FRIENDS

A Meeting of Protest Held in St. Bartholomew's Church

CRUELTIES OF TURKS DENOUNCED

Dr. Depew Dwells on the Horror of the Massacre Bishop Potter's Letter — Resolutions Adopted

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience in St. Bartholomew's Church last evening on the Armenian outrages. The meeting had been called to protest against the Turkish atrocities against the Armenian Christians. There were several other speakers besides Dr. Depew, and resolutions were passed calling for a cessation of the outrages. An invitation had been extended to Armenians in this city, and there were fully 500 present.

Dr. Greer, pastor of the church, prayed for the safety of the imperilled men, women, and children. Then he said:

"Our meeting here to-night has a twofold purpose. First, to protest against the outrages already committed, and, secondly, to prevent a recurrence of similar atrocities. Information of the butcheries has come slowly, because of the censorship established by the Turkish Government. I have letters from Armenians which confirm the news which I was at first unwilling to believe. Even the Turk is sensitive to public opinion, and it is through this channel much can be accomplished".

Dr. Greer read this letter from Bishop Potter:

With all my heart, I wish I were with you to-night; but I am in Hoboken, where I promised to preach some time ago. I am aggrieved that I cannot be with you, because I would like the opportunity to point out, as no one has yet done, the distinction between national intervention and individual protest. I am a disciple of the Monroe doctrine, first, last, and always, but I am a humanitarian also, and, while I think our competency as a Nation to send a Commissioner to Turkish Armenia is open to question, I am equally clear that our duty as men, less than barbarians, is to protest against the barbarities wherever found, and certainly the duty especially when they are our fellow-Christians.

Yours faithfully, H. C. Potter

The Rev. Abraham Yoohannon a leader of Armenian work and connected with St. Bartholomew's Church, made a speech in the Armenian language.

Dr. Depew, who was introduced by Dr. Greer, said:

"The year 1894 has not been a happy one. It has been marked by financial and industrial depressions, but they in time to come will be forgotten; but not so the Armenian massacre. That will always be a bloody chapter in history.

"It behooves us to begin the new year with a protest against the outrages in Armenia. It will be remembered as one of the most heartless of butcheries. Former massacres have only attracted attention in the country in which they were committed, but this one has aroused the attention of the world, and the real glory of the nineteenth century is the creation of a national opinion.

"The Turkish power is different from other powers, it is a hierarchy which endeavors to stamp out other religions than its own. The peace of Europe is a farce. It is maintained by large armies growing in size yearly. That is not peace. Armenia is the New-England of the East in thrift and industry. But to realize its jeopardy imagine our New-England hemmed in by savages ready to lay it in waste.

"In the Armenian massacre I see the hand of Providence. Public opinion has now been drawn to the condition of the Armenians, and the nations that agreed to protect the Armenians will have to keep their pledges".

December 31, 1894

TURKEY'S MAIL CENSORSHIP

Statement Made by the Porte Regarding the Armenian Massacres

BOSTON, Dec. 30. — Official letters recently sent out from the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions containing accounts relative to the European Turkey Mission were opened by the Turkish officials. The letters were subsequently delivered, but with the Turkish word "examined" written upon the envelope. This indicates that the Turkish

Government is attempting to assume all authority over the mails of foreigners.

When the reports of the massacre of Christians in the Sassoun region of Eastern Turkey, after more than a month of suppression on the part of the Turkish officials, became public, the Ottoman Government was alarmed at the widespread publications in the American and English press. Under pressure from the foreign powers, the Sultan agreed to send a commission to investigate and report upon the outrage. In view of this promise of the Government representatives of the European powers at Constantinople decided to wait for the report before taking any positive action. But after this decision by the powers, and while they were waiting for the departure of the Sultan's commission, which had been appointed, and which was to make a full and impartial investigation of all the affairs reported by the English Consul, as well as by any individuals from the Sassoun region, the Turkish Government came out with an official statement of the case, which statement was printed in all the papers of Constantinople. All papers printed in Turkey are under close censorship, and no paper could refuse to print the statement under penalty of immediate suspension. Hence the Christian periodicals were compelled to print what they knew to be false. The statement follows:

"Some of the recent European powers have stated, contrary to the truth, that a few Armenian villages have been destroyed, and in the meantime persons have been massacred by the Turkish soldiers in the region of Sassoun. Others, in order to magnify these reports, have asserted that the news of the outrage was prevented from leaking out by the obstacles the Government put in the way of travelers from that district.

"The subjects of the empire, of Sassoun district, are quietly engaged with their business, and the people travel wherever they wish to in perfect safety. Some Armenian bandits, being induced by agitators, began lately in and about Sassoun to disturb the peace and comfort of the people by murdering, plundering, and blocking the highways. In order to put an end to such disasters, the Government employed the necessary means, and, consequently, ordered out a sufficient body of imperial soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps. Thus the extension of the revolt being checked, the troops were withdrawn to their headquarters.

"There was no interference by the Kurds, but, as stated above, some Armenian bandits have ventured to disorderly actions. The Sublime Porte having been notified by the reports of

the authorities of the Fourth Imperial Army Corps, and also by the Governor at Bitlis, undertook to investigate as to the facts, and subsequently a commission of inquiry, composed of Abdullah Pasha, Eomer Bey, Medjid Effendi, and Hafez Tevfik Pasha, was appointed, who will start this week by the steamer to the scene of the trouble.

"In general, the Sublime Porte will never allow such outrages to be perpetrated, as published in foreign papers, upon her subjects".

January 1, 1895

AGITATION AGAINST TURKEY

Charges of an Armenian Delegate and of Congregational Ministers

LONDON, Dec. 31. — One of the Armenian delegates to the conference held at Chester on Saturday on the subject of the Armenian outrages said, in the course of an interview, to-day:

"Our deadliest enemy is the traditional policy of the British Foreign Office, which is now assisting Turkey to evade exposure by assenting to the imposture of a Turkish commission to inquire into the atrocities, when documents from the Consuls in Turkey giving details of the outrages are in the possession of Lord Kimberly.

"The Foreign Office has concealed during the past four years records which laid bare a conspiracy with the Porte against the Armenians. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to the Christian Government of England".

January 2, 1895

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Reiterated Tale of Massacre and Thanks Voted to Gladstone

BOSTON, Jan, 1. — Letters have been received by well-known persons in this city from reliable sources in Turkey giving

still further testimony regarding the outrages in Eastern Turkey. The following letter comes from a city not a great distance from the scene of the outrages. The writer is a man in whom the highest confidence may be placed, who has spent more than a third of a century in that region, and knows the country and people perfectly. This testimony is from a source which is entirely independent of any which has been given before. It is as follows:

The Armenians, oppressed by Kurds and Turks, said they could not pay taxes to both Kurds and Government. Plundered and oppressed by the Kurds, they resisted them; there were some killed. Then false reports were sent to Constantinople that the Armenians were in arms in rebellion, and orders were sent to the Mushir, at Erzingan, to exterminate them, root and branch. The order read before the army, collected in haste from all the chief cities of Eastern Turkey, was: "Whoever spares man, woman, or child is disloyal". The region was surrounded by soldiers of the army, and 20,000 Kurds also are said to have been massed there. Then they advanced upon the centre, driving in the people like a flock of sheep, and continued thus to advance for days. No quarter was given, no mercy shown. Men, women, and children were shot down or butchered like sheep. Probably when they were set upon in this way some tried to save their lives, and resisted in self-defense, while those who could fled in all directions, but the majority were slain. The most probable estimate is 15,000 killed, 35 villages plundered, razed, and burned. Women were outraged and then butchered. A priest was taken to the roof of his church was hacked to pieces and set on fire. A large number of women and girls collected in a church were kept there for days by brutal soldiers and then murdered. Every effort is being made and will be made to falsify the facts. But the bloody tale will finally be known, the most horrible, it seems to me, that the nineteenth century has known. As a confirmation of the report, the other day several hundred soldiers were returning from the seat of war, and at a village near us one was heard to say that he alone, with his own hand, had killed thirty women. Some who seem to have some shame for their atrocious deeds said: "What could we do; we were under orders?"

In consequence of a meeting of the Armenians in Boston, held in Friendship Hall last Sunday evening, the following cable dispatch was sent this afternoon:

To the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone,
London, England;

Armenians of Boston thank you for your sympathy and

aid.

Armenians of this city feel that the diplomats of Europe will never take interest in the affairs of their countrymen unless it is shown that every act in their favor is keenly appreciated, and they take this means of expressing their gratitude for the stand taken by Mr. Gladstone in his speech last week.

January 3, 1895

TO DISCUSS THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

There will be a union mass meeting of four churches to-night at Dr. Rossiter's Presbyterian church, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, to discuss the situation in Armenia.

Dr. M. S. Gabriel, the editor of Haik, the only Armenian paper published in this city, will make an address on "The present situation of Turkey relative to the Armenian massacre; its causes, remedies, and what influence this Government can bring to bear on Turkey".

Drs. Stryker and Rossiter will also speak.

January 3, 1895

RETALIATION BY AN ARMENIAN

Tahsin Pasha, the Governor of Bitlis, Has Been Assassinated

LONDON, Jan. 2. — The Morning Post hears from Vienna that Tahsin Pasha, Governor of Bitlis, has been assassinated by an Armenian, who committed suicide before he could be arrested.

Letters from Armenia say that the Armenians are desperate and ready for almost any violence. It is said that the Governor of Ezin recently summoned conspicuous Armenians to warn them of a threatened Kurdish attack and to advise them that they must prepare to defend themselves, as he could do little for them. The Armenians tried to obtain arms, as he advised, but found great difficulty in getting them. The attack was made; the result is not known.

Turkish officials are said to be confiscating letters right and left; hence it is hardly possible to get unbiased accounts of events in Asia Minor.

It was announced officially in Constantinople to-day that, acting upon information from an Armenian priest, the authorities in Moush had seized a great quantity of revolutionary literature. Three Armenians who attacked the informer have been arrested.

January 4, 1895

Conciliating the Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3. — Permission has been given by the authorities for the holding of an Armenian ball in this city this year in aid of the Armenian schools. This ball was formerly an annual affair, but in recent years it has been prohibited.

January 6, 1895

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS

Constantinople Officially Submits Real Facts and Figures

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — The Turkish Legation to-night received the following official telegram from Constantinople, concerning the treatment of Armenians:

"Certain newspapers, speaking of the Sassoun incident, have maintained lately that the number of the Armenians in Turkey reaches many millions, and that they are badly treated. Both assertions are absolutely false. According to most reliable statistics, the Armenians living in Turkey are a little over 900,000, of whom 200,000 are established in Constantinople itself.

"Those of the Armenians who reside in the provinces are disseminated all over the country, so that nowhere do they constitute the majority of the population. The fact, acknowledged even by Turkey's detractors, that the Ottoman Armenians have schools and a literature, not only proves that they are not exposed to a vexatious treatment, but that, on the contrary, the Turkish Government favors their instruction, wishes them to

preserve their language and nationality, and has secured their well-being".

January 6, 1895

**Armenian Agitators, When Their Imagination Failed,
Plagiarized from Mrs. Hemans's "Suliot Mother"**

(...) The story which has been thrilling the world for some time past of the wife of the Armenian leader, Grego, who, rather than suffer dishonor at the hands of her Turkish persecutors, threw herself, with her child in her arms, into an abyss, and was followed by other women until the ravine was filled with corpses, has been exploded, as many persons predicted it would be at the time it was sprung upon the public.

It has been discovered that the horrible narrative is a reproduction, with additions and embellishments to suit the occasion, of an old tale told in poetry by Mrs. Hemans years ago under the title of "The Suliot Mother". This discovery suggests the possibility, not to say probability, that the "Armenian atrocities" were to a large extent figments of the brain of some imaginative fanatic, originated for gain, revenge, or with some other similar object, and has caused a marked cessation of the anti-Turkish excitement upon all sides, except among the professional Armenian agitators, who have always been addicted to paroxysms of activity.

These persons refuse to believe the story to have no better basis than Mrs. Hemans's rhyme, and await in perfect confidence the report of the investigating commission, which is already in Armenian territory. Doctor Baronian, pastor of the Armenian Church in London, in an interview to-day expressed his perfect confidence that whatever justice it was possible to obtain in Armenia would be obtained by England.

January 7, 1895

Thinks Lenz Was Murdered

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 6. — The disappearance of Frank G. Lenz, the young Pittsburg cyclist, who started out some months

ago to repeat the feat of Messrs. Sachtleben and Allen of wheeling around the world, has been given local interest here by the receipt of a letter by Mr. Sachtleben from the relatives of the missing man, making overtures to him to go, as a last resort, and make a personal search. Mr. Sachtleben said that if urged he would undertake the mission, although he had little hope of finding Lenz alive.

"I think", said he, "Lenz must have been murdered. As near as I can learn, he disappeared in the Deli-Dava Pass, between Erzeroum and Bayozid, and about 100 miles from the latter place. This Deli-Dava Pass is one of the very worst places in Asiatic Turkey, and it is my belief that Lenz was murdered".

The sending of Mr. Sachtleben, it is understood, depends now on the purport of definite information from the English Consulate with regard to the advisability of this step, and pending this no further action will be taken.

January 8, 1895

ARMENIAN FUGITIVES KILLED

Report that Congregational Churches Were Closed Discredited

VIENNA, Jan. 7. — Advices from Constantinople say that fifteen Armenians who were imprisoned at Shabinhara (*sic!*) (Shabin Karahissar), in the Province of Sivas, made their escape recently and were pursued by soldiers. The military overtook the fugitives and fired upon them, killing five. The remaining ten, several of them being wounded, succeeded in getting away.

January 9, 1895

TURKISH VIEW OF ARMENIANS

Agitators Against Six Centuries of Just and Beneficent Rule

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8. — The press of this city publishes a dispatch from Zeki Pasha, commander of the Fourth Army Corps, stationed at Erzingjan (*sic!*) (Erzinjan, or Erzindjan).

Asiatic Turkey, announcing the seizure of a large quantity of explosives intended to be used by Armenian agitators.

The newspapers also publish details of alleged acts of murder and brigandage by Armenian agitators, and, in commenting thereon, declare that the loyal element of the Armenians, who have lived for six centuries under the just and beneficent rule of the Imperial Government, heartily reprobate the lawlessness of the compatriot agitators.

January 10, 1895

CHRISTIANS OF ARMENIA

Appointment of Two More American Consuls Is Recommended

HITT'S SPEECH ABOUT HIS MOTION

Little Faith Placed in the Relation of a Traveler Who Says that the Missionaries Are to be Blamed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning directed the memorial asking for the appointment of the additional United States Consuls in Armenia to be favorably recommended to the Committee on Appropriations.

In the House this afternoon, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill pending, Mr. Hitt made an interesting speech in support of his motion to provide for a Consulate at Harpoot. He spoke as follows:

The amendment will create a Consulate at Harpoot with a salary of \$1,500. That salary seems, from the information we have, to be really necessary to respectable living there. The missionaries do not receive that much, and there are a large number in that region. External appearances requiring some expense are quite necessary in that Oriental world to command respect or attention. Our officers should be there to command respect and exercise for beneficent purpose the authority of the Government, just as the European Consuls do in that region. They are eminently necessary now.

Harpoot is the city of considerable size nearest to the scenes of the recent carnage, where men, women, and children,

from race hostilities and for religious convictions, were slain in the most horrible manner, some of them members of churches organized by the American missionaries, churches, not of supposed converts, but sincere, fervid Christians.

This is not a mission about which there can be even the semblance of the charges sometimes made in regard to Chinese converts that they are hired. No, they are real Christians, with a Church older by far than the Churches of our Western world. They are Christians who greet with sympathy our missionaries, and who hold by ancient traditions the words of Jesus and His Apostles. There the missionaries have built many churches that should be protected. Many of them are organized there by American missionaries now, and are sustained, many of them, by the contributions of our people.

I know there is little commerce—almost none—but there is life, human life, to be cared for, and the ideas on which our Government, our very civilization, is founded, are planted by these churches throughout that entire region. It is not too much to establish two Consuls there. Harpoot is far nearer than Erzeroum to this almost inaccessible region where these helpless creatures were cut down like sheep for slaughter so short a time ago. It is a region so remote that the Turkish Government could shut up the avenues of information and keep them sealed for weeks to protect itself against the indignation of the civilized world. We need a Consul there clothed with the sacred authority of our flag. [Applause.]

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) — Is my friend from Illinois in possession of any information which will show whether the lives and property of American missionaries were sacrificed in these recent troubles?

Mr. Hitt—I believe there have been no official details received anywhere as to the personal fate of different men in these massacres. They are even denied officially, to a large degree. It has leaked through gradually. But by circumstantial evidence the world is convinced of that dreadful fact.

Mr. Dolliver—Can the gentleman state whether our State Department is aware of the facts the gentleman has submitted in his remarks in reference to these massacres?

Mr. Hitt—I do not know. I have had no communication recently on the subject with the honorable Secretary, but I have seen statements that have come to the State Department in past years showing outrages, the harsh treatment, and cruelty inflicted upon many Americans, some of them missionaries there,

persons whose houses were destroyed, whose persons were beaten by brigands, without redress from the authorities. At present the British Consul General has instructions to give his kind offices to American citizens in trouble, and this morning an American citizen who lives there told me that he had repeatedly seen endeavors by Americans to get protection or redress in that way, but when the authorities or offenders found that the instruction was limited to the use of kind offices, and that the Consul would not use force, nor protest, nor authority, it counted for almost nothing. It is a direct representative of a Government interfering for its subject or its citizen who commands the fear and with it the respect and the compliance of the brigand or the oppressive native official.

Mr. Hermann—What is there to prevent information coming to the American Minister from American Consuls who are residing somewhere in the vicinity of this particular place?

Mr. Hitt—There is no Consul within many days' journey of this place, and it is harder by far to reach an American Consul from Harpoot than it is to get to San Francisco from Washington.

Mr. Hermann—Is it possible that the American Minister should not have obtained information about what is taking place there?

Mr. Hitt—It is. The information that we have has been obtained by great efforts of the searching, lynx-eyed press which anticipates everything else, which interviews every wanderer who succeeds in passing through the hermetical restraints of the Turkish Government. It is by information thus obtained that English public opinion has been aroused, and you may have seen this morning an editorial from The London Times republished in our papers, picturing the scenes which have occurred there, and which, as far as possible, have been concealed.

Mr. Hitt's resolution for a Consulate at Harpoot was adopted.

January 11, 1895

ARMENIANS SEEKING REFUGE
The New Patriarch Izmirlian
Preaches Fidelity to the Government

LONDON, Jan. 10. — A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that large numbers of Armenian refugees are daily

entering the Caucasus, traveling through Turkey to reach their destination.

The St. James Gazette publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, which says that the new Armenian patriarch, Izmirlian was formally enthroned yesterday as "The Patriarch of all the Armenians".

After he had taken the oath, the Patriarch delivered an address, in which he said: "Fidelity to the Government ought to move in accord with the conviction that we enjoy complete security of our honor, lives, and property. The rights of the nation and the Church are sacred and imprescriptible".

January 11, 1895

SYMPATHY WITH THE ARMENIANS

Leading Citizens Here Have Joined the Phil-Armenic Association

Herant M. Kiretchjian, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association of the Northwest, on his way to Washington from Minneapolis, has been actively at work here extending the association. Leading citizens have given to the cause their hearty co-operation, and the association now counts among its members the Revs. Lyman Abbott, H.Y. Satterlee, Charles H. Parkhurst, W. R. Huntington, and David J. Burrell, Seth Low, and others.

January 12, 1895

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Statements of a Writer Who Says He Saw the Consular Reports

LONDON, Jan. 11. — The Speaker publishes a letter from an unnamed correspondent in Constantinople, who claims to have equal knowledge with the British Ambassador concerning the Armenian atrocities. He professes to have seen the reports from the Consuls in Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, and Diarkebir, and

says that they confirm the most horrible accounts already received.

Concurrent reports, he says, came from Catholic and Protestant missionaries in the Sassoun district.

The troops called out against the Armenians have returned to permanent quarters. "They boast of their deeds publicly," writes the correspondent. "Their statements have been forwarded to Constantinople. One soldier declared that with his own hand he massacred twenty women. The soldiers believe that the Sultan ordered the massacre, and approves of it."

January 14, 1895

AN APPEAL FOR THE ARMENIANS

The Phil-Armenic Association to Queen Victoria and the Czar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — Herant M. Kiretchjian of Minneapolis, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting to the President and Secretary of State the memorial of the association asking the intervention of our Government in behalf of their persecuted relatives and friends in Armenia. He will endeavor to have an interview with Secretary Gresham to-morrow, and hopes to be able to reach the President within a day or two.

To-day Mr. Kiretchjian, on behalf of the association, sent the following cablegrams:

To Her Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India:

Long life to your Majesty. There is blood upon the British crown. By court-martial of the Government which England supports, witnesses of the massacres in Armenia are now being murdered. God help your Majesty's Government to redeem the honor of the British Church and State.

To His Imperial Majesty Czar of All the Russias:

All health to your Majesty. Murderers sitting in mock court-martial continue to slaughter helpless Armenians before the eyes of Europe. The Berlin treaty is dipped in blood and shame in Armenia, with the great name of Russia upon it. God grant your

Majesty wisdom and power to redeem the honor of Holy Russia and defend the oppressed.

Speaking of the reported killing of would-be witnesses to the outrages upon their countrymen in Armenia, Mr. Kiretchjian was deeply moved. He said:

"The Armenians are everywhere horrified at the sight of Europe leaving the helpless Armenians in the hands of murderers like Zeki Pasha and his band, to be put through the farce of trial for sedition and murdered in cold blood. Those friends are supposed to be themselves on trial before the civilized world through the deplorably tardy investigations. Where can you find a sadder sight and more criminal apathy than all Europe looking on without even a protest, while the accused proceed to murder all who might possibly be brave enough to testify against them and show the inhuman barbarity of their foul outrages? This is the most horrible chapter of the whole disaster since the black days of Sassoun, for the devilish cruelty of tortures inflicted by the Turkish officials upon Christians in such cases passes all description, and the very thought should awaken all Europe to call a halt and put an end to this nightmare of arrests and trials on numberless Armenians whose hearts are already bleeding. There is a just God in heaven, and the powers upon whom rests the awful responsibility for all this cruel bloodshed should fear His vengeance".

January 14, 1895

THE WORST WAS NOT TOLD

**Armenian Massacres Described by the
Rev. George H. Filian**

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES OF THE KURDS

**Still More Revolting Cruelties Prophesied
Turkey's Denials Declared to be False
Future of Armenia**

The Rev. George H. Filian, an Armenian exile, lectured yesterday afternoon in Association Hall, Brooklyn, on the recent massacre of Armenians by the Kurds. He declared that the stories published about the massacre were not exaggerated, but that the

outrages were worse than reported, and he prophesied that within two months still greater atrocities would be perpetrated.

"The most popular Turkish proverb," he said, "is, 'A lie is the strongest fortress of the brave. Rob, kill, and deny'".

Mr. Filian described the location and surroundings of Armenia.

"Armenia," he said, "was the first Christian civilized nation. It had a population of 40,000,000 before Christ, many of whom, embraced Christianity in Christ's time, and in A. D. 310 the entire nation became Christian. In Armenia are the Garden of Eden and Mount Ararat. In A. D. 410 the entire Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, was translated into the Armenian tongue, and it remains at this day the best translation of the Bible. From Armenian minds no atheistic books have ever sprung. The Armenians are a religious people. They found their faith in the Trinity.

"The Turks came to Armenia in the twelfth century and began to destroy and kill. "We shall meet more Armenian martyrs in heaven than martyrs of all other Christian nations combined. Armenia's population of 40,000,000 has been reduced by the Turks to 4,000,000.

"After the Crimean War the Sultan of Turkey became the 'sick man of Europe,' and after the Russo-Turkish War he became the 'dead man of Europe,' and ought to be buried. All the powers want to bury Turkey, but jealousy prevents any of them from consenting to the burial. The reason is that there are some valuable jewels on the corpse.

"After the Turkish War the Government lost in population. It was formerly 40,000,000, but was reduced to 17,000,000 by the loss of Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Egypt. Its population is now 18,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 are Turks, 4,000,000 Armenians, and 2,000,000 Greeks. The only Christian nation under the domination of the Turkish Government is Armenia, and I say that within three years Armenia will be liberated.

"The Armenians are as highly educated as Americans. They speak English fluently. It is taught in all the colleges, and young men and women marry others of European countries and Americans. The American Consul General in Turkey, Mr. Jewett, married an Armenian woman.

"Four years ago the Sultan called his Grand Vizier and other counselors together and asked them what should be done to repress the Armenians. He said they were wealthy and educated and held themselves above their masters. Said Pasha spoke up and told the Sultan the only solution of the problem

was to kill the Armenians or they would rule the Turks. And the Sultan took Said Pasha's advice. I was in Constantinople at the time, and I saw bands of Kurds received at the palace by the Sultan, decorated with medals, armed with rifles made in America, and then sent to Armenia to do there as they pleased. And the Kurds went to Armenia and they began to kill. Armenians who protested were arrested as traitors. Mousa Beg was the leader of the Kurds, and the representatives of other powers insisted that he should be tried for his murders. The Sultan had to try him and acknowledge that he was guilty, but he only banished him to Arabia, and then a short time after he appointed Mousa Beg's uncle, Bahri Pasha, Governor of Armenia, and he began to massacre and plunder.

"The Armenians arose and fought the Kurds, and the Governor telegraphed to the Turkish Government that the Armenians were rising against the soldiers of the Sultan, and then the Sultan sent word to the Governor to exterminate the Armenians, and that is how the recent massacre was brought about. Sixty thousand Kurds were let loose in Armenia, and they destroyed no less than forty villages and killed between 10,000 and 15,000 persons. This is the truth, and it can be proved. The Turkish Sultan, of course, denies it, but his watchword is: 'A lie is the strongest fortress of the brave'.

"The Kurds killed the men first, and then they told the women that if they would renounce Christianity, accept Mohammedanism, and become their wives they would be spared; otherwise they would be killed. And the women said: "We will never deny Christ, and we are ready to die for Him. We are no better than our husbands were, and they were killed".

"Three hundred women were killed in one church. One woman, named Shahe, whose husband, Grago, had been killed, took her child to a high rock, and called upon other women to follow her and to leap from the rock rather than fall into the hands of the Kurds. She jumped from it and was killed, and others did likewise. This story has already been denied, but it is true. I have the evidence of eye witnesses. Some women were crucified head downward, and, hot water was poured over them until they died.

"The Armenians deserve sympathy. If your Government won't do anything, the men and women of this country will give their money and support to the Armenian cause. My nation is a wounded, a massacred, a killed nation. It fell into the hands of brigands, into the hands of the unspeakable Turk. England

passed her by; Russia passed her by; France passed her by, but the American Nation is the Good Samaritan, and you will not pass by on the other side."

January 15, 1895

ARMENIANS AND THE POPE

An Impression that the Troubles Were Not Religious

CAIRO, Jan. 14. — The native journal, Al Mokattam, publishes the following:

"The Sultan recently asked the Pope to arbitrate the Armenian question, and his Holiness sent to Constantinople a delegate, who proposed that the powers intervene, and intimated it would be necessary to get practical guarantees that the desired governmental reforms be carried out. The Pope purposes to make representations to Europe that the troubles in Armenia arose, not from religious animosity, but from bad government".

January 16, 1895

KURDS AND CHRISTIANS **Some of the Oppressions and Cruelties** **in Times of Peace**

CHRISTIANS WERE BOUGHT AND SOLD

In Some Districts They Were to Work **Without Recompense — Constant Raids on Villages**

In this week's number of The Independent will appear an article on "The Kurds and Christians Before the Massacres," showing to what kind of life these Armenian, Jacobite, and Nestorian Christians are condemned in times of peace.

These facts, from trustworthy sources, are given in this article:

As showing the exactions made on the common people by the Government, it is stated that Mustapha Pasha, a nomad chief, in 1893 collected 4,000 piasters (4.4 cents each) from the village of Mansurieh of Bohtan, and claimed 5,000 more, although the

villagers acknowledge owing only 2,000 piasters. Fourteen persons in this village were assessed a double tax for several years, amounting to 4,000 piasters. Bashibazouks took 2,000 piasters' worth of barley and other produce from the village without payment.

Mustapha Pasha bought the tithes of the villages from the Government for 7,500 piasters and collected 9,000. When the villagers complained to the Government they were not redressed, but Mustapha Pasha sent flocks of sheep which devoured 2,000 piasters' worth of growing crops.

The legitimate taxes of the village for 1893 were 14,000 piasters, but, in addition, 12,500 piasters were collected. Mansurieh is only one hour from Jezireh, the Government headquarters. Nothing was done to protect it.

Hassana of Bohtan is a village of 60 houses. The Aghas of Shernakh exacted from the villagers of Hassana 1,160 piasters in 1891, 1,739 piasters in 1892, and 8,074 piasters in 1893, as noted at the time of the occurrences by a village priest. The total for the three years, 1891-3, was 10,873 piasters, as against 5,376 for the three years 1880-82, showing that the exactions are increasing.

A Christian of the District of Berwer has put in writing what he has seen of the oppression of Christians by Kurds. He saw numerous murders—and mentions the names of eight victims—three robberies of considerable amounts, and many smaller ones.

Mohammed Bey of Berwer is responsible for these and other crimes. In the same district the Kurds made the Christians build their castles, sow and harvest their fields, and do much other labor, without recompense. Not only this, but cursings and beatings were showered on Christians as they worked. Sundays were special days of oppression.

Besides all this, the Kurds of other districts raided the villages of Berwer, killed the inhabitants like dogs, burned their houses, and carried away their goods. Duree, My, Eyrt, Ina and D'Noony suffered to the greatest degree.

The village of Mar Yokhanan (*sic!*) (Mar Yohanna) has been raided several times during the last two years. So has Maragha, only a short distance away. A number of Christian villages further back in the mountains were even more severely oppressed. The people were bought and sold as slaves. In other districts the buying and selling of Christians by Kurds is common.

The people of Shakh were forced to live in caves in the mountains in Winter, because of extortionate taxes which

necessitated their giving up their homes. The priest's house was forcibly entered, his life threatened, and his goods carried away.

Nahrwan, near Jezireh, is on the plain within easy reach of the Government. It is visited daily by the Kurds from the mountains, who exact the usual tribute of produce and money. This last Summer the demands were so excessive that, rendered desperate, the villagers seized one of the Kurds who stopped over night in a neighboring village, recovered some of their goods, and took possession of his guns. They did this without violence to him.

A few days after, this Kurd, with his followers, waylaid two of the men of this village, one of whom escaped. The other was carried some miles to a river, where he was stabbed to death and his body flung into the river. The murderers were well known, but nothing was done toward apprehending them.

The writer was in Nahrwan when the Kaimakam of Jezireh came, several weeks after the affair, to examine into it. The examination was rendered so oppressive to the Christians that the people were glad to declare that nothing had happened, in order to escape any further inquisition. Even the old mother of the murdered man was frightened until she declared that she did not know of any such occurrence, and had no complaints to make against anybody.

Other villages which were raided and the cattle stolen, the inhabitants murdered, or forced to flee to the mountains, or at least to send their women and children away, are Kannybalaver, Dihi of Supna, Bebab, Dari, Kumani, and Mosul.

Four years ago a Christian priest of Dari, who had secured an education and acquired some influence was appointed by the Nestorian Patriarch, agent for the Christians of that district. In his efforts to secure redress for his people and to protect them from the exactions of the Kurds, he incurred the hostility of those who had been living off their villages. One evening on his way to Dari, only half an hour from the city, he was shot down by these Kurds.

There were two companions with him who saw the Kurds who did the killing and recognized them as well-known men. They were so intimidated, however, by the Kurds that they have never dared to make accusation or give testimony against them. Nothing was done by the Government.

Last Spring two Christians who had sold their sheep in Mosul and were on their way home were attacked by Kurds just outside of the city. They left their animals and fled. The Kurds

pursued them, overtook one of them, and shot him down. The sum of money taken was considerable. The wounded man was brought to the house of one of the missionaries, where he lay for several months before he recovered sufficiently to return to his home.

Through the influence of the missionaries the Government was induced to take action; two men were arrested against whom there seemed to be strong evidence. The case was allowed to drag along from month to month, until finally the prisoners were released, and nothing further was done.

The district of Zabur, adjoining the District of Amadia, not many years ago was well populated with Christians, there being a number of Christian villages. Today there is not a single Christian village, they all having been taken by the Kurds. The few families left live in practical slavery to the Kurds.

An old missionary, who has been familiar with the region from Bohtan to Amadia, for years, says these oppressions are increasing, and unless something is done speedily all the Christian villages of these various districts will soon fall into the hands of the Kurds, just as they have in Zabur.

The villages of Mansurieh, Shakh, and Hassana have been given as examples of such oppression; but as the evil is general, affecting all Christians in Turkey, or at least in Eastern Turkey, it is proper to summarize these abuses as generally practiced. The legitimate taxes are exceedingly heavy, but additional burdens are laid upon the people through the following abuses, which are merely mentioned and classified.

Abuses through unjust and corrupt assessment.

Villages are compelled to give Assessors presents of money to prevent them from overestimating the taxable persons and property in the village.

Assessors, to secure additional bribes, signify their willingness, for a consideration, to make an underestimate. The ignorant villagers gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, in order to recover what they have given the assessors in presents and bribes. This, however, affords an opportunity for blackmail, which is used by succeeding officials. It also afterward involves them in trouble with the Government, in which they suffer loss.

Injustice and severity in collecting.

The collectors, as a rule, go to the villages on Sunday, as on that day they find the people in the village. They frequently interrupt the Christian services and show disrespect to their churches or places of prayer.

The collection of the taxes is accompanied with unnecessary abuse and reviling, sometimes even with wanton destruction of property.

Even after several failures of crops in succession, when famine was so severe that the people were many of them being fed by foreign charity, the taxes were collected in full and with severity.

Their food supply, beds, household utensils, and farming implements were seized by the Collectors in lieu of taxes. Many were compelled to borrow money at enormous rates of interest, mortgaging their fields and future crops. Unscrupulous officials and other Kurds, in whose interests such opportunities are created, thus became possessed of Christian villages, the people of which henceforth becoming practically slaves to them.

These collectors make false returns of taxes received. The official in the city is secured by a bribe, and the matter is kept quiet until a succeeding set of officials comes into office. They send their officers to the villages to present claims for back taxes. The villagers in vain contend that they have paid them. They have no receipts. They do not dare to ask for them. Or the head man of the village who keeps the accounts has been bribed to falsify his accounts. These taxes are collected again, entailing much suffering upon the people.

The books in the Government offices at the Kaimakamlik are often incorrect through mistakes or dishonesty, and in consequence taxes are paid on fictitious names or on persons who have been dead for years.

Taxes are often farmed out to the highest bidder, who usually is some powerful Kurdish chief. Either in consequence of his power, or by means of bribes, he is secure from interference on the part of the Government. He collects the amount due the Government and then takes for himself as much as he chooses, his own will or an exhausted thrashing floor being the only limit to his rapacity.

While he is collector for these villages they are considered as belonging to him.

All the assessors and collectors—and they are many, a different one for each kind of tax, personal, house and land, sheep, tobacco, &c—on their visits to the villages, take with them a retinue of servants and soldiers, who, with their horses, must be kept at the expense of the village, thus entailing a very heavy additional burden upon them. Soldiers and servants sent to the

villagers to make collections very naturally take something for themselves.

The Government has recently established a system of loans on mortgages to the farmers, ostensibly for their relief, but undoubtedly for the purpose of securing their land, as the farmers will never be able to pay even the interest on the loans.

The Yezidis are a remnant of a heathen sect, who have never been converted to the Moslem faith.

Their holy place is not far from the City of Mosul, one day's journey, and their principal villages are also close by. In the Summer of 1892 the Sultan sent a special officer, called Farik Pasha, to Mosul to correct certain abuses in the Government, to collect all back taxes, and to convert the Yezidis. His authority was absolute, the Vali Pasha of the city being subject to his orders.

In reference to his work among the Yezidis, he, it was generally reported, was to get a certain sum per capita, for every convert made.

He first sent priests among them to convert them to the "true faith." They not succeeding, he very soon gave them the old alternative of the Koran or the sword. Still not submitting, he sent his soldiers, under command of his son, who put to the sword all who, not able to escape, refused to accept Mohammed. Their villages were burned, many were killed in cold blood, some were tortured, women and young girls were outraged or carried off to harems, and other atrocities, too horrible to relate, were perpetrated.

Those who escaped made their way to the mountains of Sinjar, where, together with their brethren of the mountains, they intrenched themselves and successfully defended themselves until the Spring of 1893 against the Government troops which had been sent against them.

This massacre was reported to the French Government by M. Siouffi, Consul at that time in Mosul, and to the English Government by Mr. Parry, who was in that region under the instructions of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Yezidis who remained in their villages on the plain had Moslem priests set over them to instruct them in the Moslem faith. They were compelled to attend prayers and nominally become Mohammedans; but in secret they practiced their own rites, and declared that they were still Yezidis.

January 16, 1895

RELENTING WITH ARMENIA

**Orders Issued by the Porte
for the Release of Prisoners**

ZEKKI (*sic!*) ZEKI (PACHA'S REPORTS REMOVED)

VIENNA, Jan. 15. — A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Relations between the Porte and the Armenians have notably improved. Several prisoners in Armenia have been ordered released. It is said that Zekki (*sic!*) (Zeki) Pasha's reports on the Sassoun affair, including one admitting that 1,720 persons were killed, have been removed from the Turkish War Office".

January 20, 1895

SULTAN, POPE, AND ARMENIA

**Rumor of Exchange of Correspondence
Not Very Trustworthy**

LONDON, Jan. 19. — A dispatch says the Sultan recently wrote to the Pope that the current reports of massacres in Armenia were untrue, and that his Holiness would aid the cause of justice by intervening with the powers. The Pope is said to have answered that he would be unable to act before the commission of inquiry should report.

The dispatch comes from an untrustworthy source, and, apparently, is a rehash of a paragraph published by Al Makattam (*sic!*) (Al Mokattam) in Cairo four days ago.

January 20, 1895

ARMENIANS FORM A LEAGUE

An Organization Started to Wrest Their Country from Turkey

BOSTON, Jan. 19. — Organization of the Worcester Armenian colony into a branch of the proposed national league of the Armenian race in America was effected at the Church of Our Savior, on Laurel Street, last night, and a committee, which will become members of the central board when the other colonies have organized, was appointed. This committee, at the close of the meeting, was called to the platform and sworn to secrecy.

It will be its duty to choose from the most trusty men of the race twelve patriots, whose identity will be known to them alone, so that there will be no possible way by which the Turkish Government may discover them and thus defeat the plans being formed to wrest Armenia from the rule of the Porte. The Armenians at large will have no knowledge of the names of these men, or any source of determining who they are. Their oath will bind them for life to keep the secret of their identity. The colonies, scattered throughout the United States have been communicated, with, and in a short time will form similar leagues to the one organized here.

January 21, 1895

COLLEGES IN ARMENIA CLOSED

Thirty-five American Professors Said to Have Been Imprisoned

ROWLEY, Mass., Jan. 20. — A letter has been received from Mrs. A. G. Papazian, formerly of this place, but now of Aintab, Turkey, stating that the authorities have closed all the colleges in Armenia and have imprisoned thirty-five American professors.

January 22, 1895

TURKISH ANGER IN ARMENIA

Complaint Made to British Embassy of a Postman's Treatment

LONDON, Jan. 21. — The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople gives the circumstances of Postmaster Cobb's arrest there by the Turkish officials. The Turkish police arrested one of his letter carriers, named Osgan, an Armenian, whom they accused of trying to pass a bad halfpenny.

They handcuffed him, beat him, and started him for jail. When Mr. Cobb protested, he, too, was taken in charge and was locked up with its employe. The Morning Post confirms this version of the incident, adding that Mr. Cobb has laid the matter before the British Embassy.

January 25, 1895

ACTIVE ARMENIAN AGITATION

Izmirlian's Proposed Investigation Excites the Sultan's Curiosity

LONDON, Jan. 24. — The Executive Committee of the Armenian Society has summoned a conference to consider steps to be taken in Parliament in view of the increasing gravity of the situation in Armenia and the refusal of the Porte to allow reporters in the province.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Central News says:

"In consequence of Mgr. Izmirlian's declaration that he will send a delegate to Sassoun and of his conferences with the Russian, French, and British Ministers, the Sultan has sent Munir Bey, his Private Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, to ask him to explain his attitude and to formulate his grievance".

January 26, 1895

Armenians Denounced by Clergy

LONDON, Jan. 25. — A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the papers in the Turkish capital publish a letter from the Armenian clergy in Adrianople addressed to the Sultan. The letter thanks his Majesty for the benefits enjoyed by his Armenian subjects and denounces the conduct of certain insensate Armenians who are seeking to disturb order by intrigues in Asia Minor.

January 27, 1895

ARMENIANS ARE EXASPERATED

Death sentence at Erzinghain (*sic!*) (Erzindjan) Confirmed by Court of Cassation

LONDON, Jan. 26. — A dispatch to The Globe from Vienna says:

"Dispatches have been received from Constantinople saying that the Court of Cassation has confirmed the sentences imposed in November last by the tribunal at Erzinghain (*sic!*) (Erzindjan upon fifty-eight Armenians, which condemn twenty-four of them to death.

The confirmation of the sentences has greatly exasperated the Armenians in the vicinity of Erzinghain (*sic!*) (Erzindjan)

January 29, 1895

TURKEY CONCEDES TAHSIN

Izmirlilian Refuses to Alter His Report About Armenian Prelates

VIENNA, Jan. 28. — A late dispatch from Constantinople says that Tahsin Pasha, Governor General of Bitlis, has been suspended and Eumer Bey, member of the commission of inquiry, has undertaken his duties.

January 30, 1895

ARMENIAN ACTIVE AGITATION

Earl of Kimberly Suppresses Reports, and Turks a Journal

LONDON, Jan. 20. — The Westminster Gazette claims to have authority for the statement that the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will not issue the consular reports received from Armenia because they confirm the previously-received stories of massacre and outrage.

Lord Kimberley has written a letter to the Armenian Association, in which he says that none of the fifty-eight Armenians who were condemned by the tribunal at Erzinghain, in November last, and whose sentences were recently confirmed by the Court of Cassation, was condemned to death.

January 31, 1895

Correspondents Barred in Armenia

LONDON, Jan. 30. — The Times's correspondent in Constantinople says the Government has informed the British Embassy that no correspondents will be allowed to visit Sassoun until the commission of inquiry shall have reported.

February 3, 1895

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Authoritative Denial of a Statement About Anatolia College

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Secretary Gresham has received from Minister Terrell the following letter, written by the Rev. George F. Herrick, President of the American Missionary Institution, Anatolia College:

"Sir: My attention has just been called to a statement published in a New-York paper of Dec. 28, said to have been

obtained from one Diogenes Manesse, to the effect that the outrages committed by Turkish soldiers within the gates of Anatolia College made it impossible for him to stay there; that some twenty of his classmates were killed by Turkish soldiers by being drowned in the river or accidentally shot, &c.

"On this I beg leave to remark, first, Diogenes left Anatolia College in 1893 because his presence was no longer desired by the Faculty of the college.

"Second, all our pupils have always been protected and safe within the college grounds.

"Third, no Turkish soldiers have ever committed any outrages, small or great, on the premises of Anatolia College, and no complaint of their conduct has ever been made, except concerning the burning of a building on our grounds in February, 1893, and even then no person was hurt.

"The statement attributed to Diogenes is an unmitigated lie throughout".

February 8, 1895

TURKISH REFORM IN ARMENIA

The Sultan's Secretary Died of Heart Disease from a Rebuke

LONDON, Feb. 7. — The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople sends this dispatch:

"The Sultan recently ordered Prince Alexander Caratheodory, the celebrated Turkish publicist, to prepare a project of reforms for Armenia. A draft of the scheme was submitted to his majesty, who regarded it as incomplete, and instructed the Prince to make it as final as possible".

Editorially The News will say to-morrow: "It is welcome news that Americans are joining in the protest against Turkish misrule. Boston's exceedingly opportune appeal will doubtless strengthen the Sultan's tardy resolution to make the reforms thorough".

From Vienna The News is informed:

"A letter from Moosh received in Constantinople says that the Sultan sent a commission of Erzinghian (*sic!*) (Erzindjan). officials to Moosh prior to the arrival of the Armenian com-

mission, to inquire into the state of affairs. The guards at the Governor's palace twice drove away Armenians bringing a memorial to the commission, but the third time some members of the commission received the Armenians.

"The Sultan's chief secretary, Houreya Pasha, recently died suddenly of heart disease in the Sultan's presence, owing to the Sultan's severely rebuking him for his overhasty execution of his Majesty's order to telegraph Zeki Pasha to quell the Sassoun uprising. The scene occurred when the Sultan learned of the ruthless manner in which the Armenian movement had been repressed".

February 8, 1895

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES

Lady Thompson, Armenian Agitation, and England's Unemployed

LONDON, Feb. 7. — Sir William Harcourt replied in the House of Commons to-day to the inquiry made by Mr. Johnstone as to whether any provision would be made by the Government for the relief of Lady Thompson and the junior members of the family of the late Sir John Thompson. He said that there was every reason to believe that the people of Canada would make provision for Lady Thompson and her children in recognition of the eminent services which the deceased statesman had rendered to the Dominion.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, declined, pending the conclusion of the Armenian inquiry, to present to the House any Consular reports in regard to the troubles in Armenia. To do so, he said, would not tend to the advantage of the Armenians, and it might hinder the combined action of the powers. He denied the statement that the Porte had asked that the reports be not issued.

Sir William Harcourt announced that the Government would immediately appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the unemployed and seek means to mitigate their situation. The inquiry, he said, would extend to the provinces.

February 10, 1895

BRITISH CABINET'S PERIL

**Conservatives Had a Majority of Two,
but Leaders Forbore**

ARMENIAN PERMIT WITHOUT VALUE

By The United Press.

LONDON. Feb. 9. — The precarious position in which the Government is placed was strikingly illustrated in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when the whips warned the leaders on each side that if a division were then taken the Government would certainly be defeated. The Conservatives could rely upon a majority of two against all the votes that could be mustered on the Ministerial side, but no vote was taken.

The vacillation of the Unionist leaders has since been explained by themselves as having been based upon an unwillingness to seize an ungenerous advantage of their adversaries. This inaction enabled the liberal whips to put the screws on so effectually as to present the feeble majority upon which the Government continues to exist, but the presence of even this majority cannot, of course, be relied upon.

The amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, demanding an immediate dissolution of Parliament, which Mr. Redmond has announced that he will introduce on Monday, certainly cannot make the situation of the Liberals any worse than it is, nor can it very well increase the strain which falls largely upon the Liberal whips, who are obliged to keep constantly on the alert to prevent a surprise and defeat of the Government.

In making preparations for a dissolution and a consequent appeal to the country, the Liberals are very greatly embarrassed by the continued withdrawal of prospective candidates, especially including men of local distinction. The Liberals' election exchequer is ample, but a number of good men, wealthy and of high repute, who recently agreed to stand for election, are now declining to make the race.

The growing belief that there is a popular reaction toward the Conservative Party is the main cause of the defection. This state of affairs gives the scratch candidates selected by the Central Executive Committee, and whose election expenses must

be paid out of the party purse, a better chance of coming to the front, though it is very bad for the prospects of the personnel of the Liberal Party in the next Parliament.

The amendment which Mr. Chamberlain has announced his intention of submitting setting forth that it is contrary to public interest that the time of Parliament should be occupied by the discussion of measures which, according to the Minister's own statement, there is no prospect of passing, while proposals involving great constitutional changes have been announced, upon which the judgment of Parliament should be taken without delay, will also be very likely to prove a bombshell in the political camp. Mr. Labouchère, too, has given notice that he will introduce a motion to deprive the House of Lords of power to vote upon a bill that has twice been passed by the House of Commons, but this motion will not be debated until it gets a place through a ballot for the consideration of motions of private members.

The split between the McCarthyites and the Healyites has been widened by the refusal of Mr. Healy to assent to Mr. McCarthy's appeal to the people for pecuniary aid until the disposition of the Paris Fund has been fully and publicly reported. Mr. Healy knows that this fund has been administered with absolute purity, and he also knows that the party is sorely in need of financial aid, in order to enable the full Irish contingent to attend the sittings of Parliament; yet he will not give way and there is trouble ahead in the already disturbed ranks of the National Parliamentary Party.

The permission given by the Porte to members of the press to penetrate any part of Armenia, except the Province of Bitlis, is already known to be absolutely without value. An English correspondent who recently reached Erzeroum was warned that he had better return, as the authorities could not guarantee him protection.

It is understood that one correspondent, who was born and reared in Constantinople, has succeeded in evading the Government spies, and has gone to Armenia to join the commission of inquiry and throw himself upon its protection. Before leaving Constantinople, this correspondent obtained an interview with the Grand Vizier, who protested against the fuss that is being made over the alleged atrocities in Armenia.

"Why", said he, "there are always disturbances in Armenia. If there have been any massacres or outrages there, they were committed long ago. Months have since passed, and the country is covered with snow, so that a journey there is extremely

difficult, as well as useless. The whole affair is past and gone, and interest in the subject has now ceased".

"Your Highness is wrong", said the correspondent. "Interest in the affair has not ceased; it is just awakening".

"Well", said the Grand Vizier, "we have nothing to fear. The stories you have heard are all lies, but we cannot permit Moosh to become a bazaar of correspondents. Nobody shall have permission to enter that place and nobody dare enter without permission."

The Speaker, in an article alluding to the recent order, given by the Sultan to Prince Alexander Caratheodori, the celebrated Turkish publicist, to prepare a scheme of reforms for Armenia, recalls the fact that a similar course was adopted in the case of the notable Constitution put forth by Premier Midhat Pasha during the crisis of the Russo-Turkish war. This Constitution was hailed by the Turcophiles as proof of the liberalism of the Porte, but it was soon abandoned after the disaster which befell Midhat Pasha, ending in his deportation and death.

Mr. William R. Cremer, M. P., Secretary to the International Arbitration League, who has just returned from the United States, said in an interview to-day:

"I am confident that an arbitration treaty will speedily be ratified. I found no serious opposition to it in Washington, and the best men in Congress are hearty in their support of it. In England it is probable that Parliament will not be consulted in the matter. The power of the Crown to make treaties without the consent of Parliament is not without dangers, but in this instance it would be put to a purpose which would be truly beneficial. Still, if a general election supervenes and Lord Salisbury is returned to power the treaty might fall to the ground. Lord Salisbury is so little in sympathy with the matter that when the original resolution was passed by the American Congress it was not even presented to Parliament.

"If Lord Rosebery continues in power the treaty is safe. Of course, if the final form of the treaty contains any vote of public money it must be referred to Parliament".

In the general discussion of the circumstances of the sinking of the *Elbe* a leading shipping journal holds that an important point has been overlooked. The *Elbe* was probably steaming at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and there is nothing to show that her steam was shut off at the moment of the collision. If her rate of speed was kept up for a quarter hour after

the collision she must have run three or four miles from the spot where the Crathie struck her.

The Crathie was not going in the same direction as the Elbe, and, consequently, at the time of the actual sinking of the Elbe the ships must have been a considerable distance apart. The paper contends that there is no evidence of lax discipline on board of the Elbe, and argues that the event draws attention to the grave defects in the rules of the road, which have not been remedied by the conference at Washington.

It is reported that Mr. William Waldorf Astor is desirous of parting with *The Pall Mall Gazette* and his magazine and intends to make a protracted sojourn in the United States.

The Prince of Wales has written a letter expressing disapproval of the custom of cropping dogs' ears and docking their tails, which has had the effect of proving a pronounce check to the practice.

The Queen is considering the creation of a literary order of three grades, the first to consist of twenty-four members, the second of 100 and the third of 250. All of the members of the order are to be titled and pensioned.

February 10, 1895

ARMENIAN PERMIT WITHOUT VALUE

By The United Press

LONDON, Feb. 9. — ... The permission given by the Porte to members of the press to penetrate any part of Armenia, except the Province of Bitlis, is already known to be absolutely without value. An English correspondent who recently reached Erzeroum was warned that he had better return, as the authorities could not guarantee him protection.

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they were committed long ago. Months have since passed, and the country is covered with snow, so that a journey there is extremely difficult, as well as useless. The whole affair is past and gone, and interest in the subject has now ceased".

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February 11, 1895

TURKISH RESERVES CALLED OUT

The Queen's Speech on Armenia Suppressed in Constantinople

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"The Queen's speech, with its allusions to Armenia, and Lord Rosebery's references to the same subject have made a deep impression at the palace. The local papers have been forbidden to allude to the matter, and only part of the Queen's speech has been printed here. The diplomatists believe that a conference of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, to discuss reforms in Armenia, will be eventually necessary".

The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"An order has been issued calling out a considerable number of reserves. Various rumors as to this step are in

circulation. One is that Russia has massed troops on the frontier; another, that the cause is trouble in Monastir and Macedonia. Influential Turks express anxiety as to the effect of this partial mobilization. Orders have been issued throughout the empire that neither foreigners nor natives shall leave the towns in which they live, or, if away, shall return to them without special permits from Constantinople".

The Daily Telegraph has this dispatch under the date of Moosh, Feb. 10:

"The Commission of Inquiry already has examined several witnesses. Great efforts have been made by Turks to bribe witnesses, generally without success. One important witness, Simon Ward, was obliged to disguise himself. It is rumored in Moosh and Bitlis that the famous Armenian popular leader, Hadji Vallost, (Hadji Kaloust?) has been condemned to death, and will shortly be executed".

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says:

"There is no question of giving Armenian autonomy, but the diplomatists aim at securing the Sultan's pledge not to oppose the selection of men of integrity as Mussulman Governors and Christian sub-Governors, as well as the reform of the ordinary tribunals".

February 15, 1895

Armenia Inquires Hindered

BOSTON, Feb. 14. — Word has just been received from Erzeroum that the delegates were not allowed by the Turkish Government to take Armenian interpreters with them. The Sassoun Armenians know only Kurdish and little Armenian, but no Turkish, and it will be impossible for the delegates to obtain definite information.

February 18, 1895

MORE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA

Peasants Flying from the Disturbed Districts Seized and killed

LONDON, Feb. 17. — Prof. Minas Tcheraz, editor of Armenia, says he has letters from Turkey telling of more outrages. The Turks have seized several parties of peasants who were leaving the disturbed districts for the frontier, he says, have killed the men and carried off the women. His correspondents report that elsewhere the Kurds have killed all the Armenians of any local reputation.

Another story is to the effect that some 200 Armenians, held as political prisoners in Van, are tortured periodically with the bastinado and hot irons, and during the recent cold weather were obliged to go outdoors without clothes.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says:

"The Government hirelings who went to the disturbed villages in Armenia before the arrival of the commission obtained the signatures of the ignorant peasantry to a document purporting to be a petition to the Sultan not to enforce the cholera regulations. It was really a declaration that the so-called massacres had been greatly exaggerated. The Sultan, after vainly trying to intimidate Izmirlian, the new Armenian Patriarch, now flatters him, praising his tactful conduct in affairs touching the national welfare".

February 19, 1895

Armenia Massacres Confirmed

ROME, Feb. 18. — The Italian Consul at Erzeroum has reported to his Government that he has confirmed accounts of the Armenian massacres by the testimony of eye witnesses.

February 21, 1895

ARMENIA ATROCITIES RELATED

Mooshir Pasha's March of Blood Told by a Native of Sassoun

LONDON, Feb. 20. — A dispatch from Constantinople to The Standard says the witnesses recently examined by the Armenian commission of inquiry at Moosh have been anti-Turkish, Five of them testified to have witnessed massacres of children.

February 23, 1895

BRIBING THE ARMENIANS

Return of Booty, an Indemnity, and Relief from Taxes Offered

JEWETT DENIES A PERSONAL ITEM

Lew Wallace Lectures to a Skeptical Audience on the Good Qualities of Turkey, People and Sultan

LONDON, Feb. 22. — Prof. Minas Tcheraz, editor of Armenia, is informed by correspondents in Armenia that the Turkish authorities are making every effort to bribe the families who suffered most keenly from the outrages last Fall. They are said to have promised the Armenians in Sassoun to return the booty taken by the Kurds, to pay them £500 indemnity, and to relieve them of taxes for several years in case the Armenians keep from the Commission of Inquiry all revelations concerning the abuses of Turkish rule. At Amassia, Prof. Tcheraz is informed, the jailers scourge the Armenian political prisoners daily.

Milo A. Jewett, the Consul of the United States at Sivas, Turkey, has written a letter to the London agency of the United Press denying the statement made by a United States Senator on Jan. 4, that the reason for the Porte's refusal to allow Mr. Jewett to make an independent investigation of the alleged Armenian

atrocities was that Sir. Jewett's wife was an Armenian. Mr. Jewett says:

"There is no foundation for the statement that I married an Armenian woman, and a better reason ought to be found for the Porte's objection to my serving in an independent capacity on the Atrocities Commission. I regard the statement as injurious and as tending to weaken my official position. To say that I would report the facts as I found them, whether they hurt the Turks or the Armenians, would be nearer the truth".

February 24, 1895

Armenian Patriarch Honored

LONDON, Feb. 23. — A dispatch from Constantinople to the Central News says that the Sultan has conferred the grand cordon of the Osmanieh upon the Armenian Patriarch.

February 25, 1895

THE ARMENIAN INQUIRY

Doubt Thrown on the Evidence of a Witness Before the Commission

LONDON, Feb. 24. — The Daily Graphic has this dispatch, dated at Constantinople on the 21st:

"Among the witnesses before the Commission of Inquiry at Moosh was a man who showed the delegates the wounds which, he said, the Turkish soldiers had inflicted with their bayonets. The Turkish military surgeons deposed that the scars were left by burns. In view of the conflict of evidence, the Commissioners urged that the wounds be examined by a surgeon without official relations to the Government".

March 2, 1895

MISSIONARIES IN ARMENIA

Anxiety for Their Safety Caused by Attitude of Moslems

LONDON, March 1. — The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The American missionaries in Bitlis are very anxious as to the attitude of the Moslem populace, and United States Minister Terrell has made urgent representations to the Porte on the subject.

"Although the missionaries have studiously avoided countenancing resistance to the authorities, insomuch that they have incurred the open hostility of the Armenian revolutionary party by their policy, they have assisted the victims of the outrages. The Armenian witnesses at the recent sitting of the commission of inquiry have been sheltered by the missionaries. The commission has telegraphed this fact to the Porte".

March 8, 1895

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett Suspects a Wicked Plot to Vilify

LONDON, March 7. — Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., has sent The Pall Mall Gazette a copy of a letter which he addressed yesterday to The Daily Telegraph concerning its recent news from Armenia.

On Feb. 28 The Telegraph printed a "special dispatch", dated "Moosh, Feb. 23", supposed to have been sent to Kars by a courier and to have been telegraphed thence. The familiar story of the old Armenian massacres was told with some additions as to the slaughter of 360 Armenians by Turks and the packing of the bodies in a pit.

Sir Ellis says that something is radically wrong with this correspondence. No person could get from Moosh to Kars in three

days, especially at this time of the year. He challenges The Telegraph to submit the original telegram to three independent experts in his presence. He cites also an instance in which The Telegraph on the 11th printed an anti-Turkish dispatch purporting to have left Moosh on the 10th.

Sir Ellis says he has taken these steps to expose the facts, because he believes there is a mischievous conspiracy in progress to vilify and injure Turkey, regardless of the truth.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, has promised Sir E. A. Bartlett to communicate The Telegraph's dispatch dated Feb. 27 to the British member of the commission of inquiry that he may report on its credibility.

The Daily Telegraph will say to-morrow:

"For the present we shall not bestow further notice upon this eccentric geographer. We certainly do not propose to risk the life of our correspondent for the purpose of enlarging Sir Ellis's knowledge of geography. When relieved of this restraint we may deal with the subject and with him very differently".

March 11, 1895

TERRIBLE STORIES OF CRUELTY

Told to the Commission of Inquiry on the Armenian Atrocities

LONDON, March 10. — The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch, which was telegraphed from Kars yesterday, saying that a deputation of the survivors of the Sassoun massacres have appeared before the commission of inquiry, and have narrated the whole story of the butchery. They presented a written statement, of which The Telegraph will print a copy.

The statement mentions that the cross and a Bible were flung at the feet of an Armenian priest, who was ordered to trample on them. He refused, and thereupon the Turkish soldiers gouged out his eyes and flung him into a pit with others who were dying. Of the 800 persons who were taken at the same time with the priest, only one, a merchant named Avak, escaped. He saved himself in an almost miraculous manner.

The correspondent says that the statement has impressed the delegates powerfully, but does not mention the day on which it was presented.

Another dispatch, dated at Kars yesterday, gives the testimony of Kurds who saw Turkish soldiers take children by the feet and dash them against stones.

"A Turkish Sergeant", says the dispatch, "bound an old Armenian, head downward, to some branches, and slowly cut his throat with an axe".

The Telegraph will say that it has received other details too horrible for print. A third dispatch, dated at Kars to-day, names forty-one villages which Turkish soldiers have burned, but does not give the dates. These fires have been recorded in the evidence before the commission.

The Telegraph will not print the dates on which the dispatches mentioned above were sent from Moosh.

The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"Munir Bey, the Imperial Secretary, has returned to the Armenian Patriarch the memorial recently addressed by him to the Sultan regarding the condition of the Armenians in the empire. He requested the Patriarch to adopt a more moderate tone and mention in the memorial the Sultan's clemency and sense of justice. The council of the Patriarchate decided not to modify the memorial, but to return it to Munir Bey in its original form".

March 12, 1895

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Ellis Ashmead Bartlett and a Correspondent Discredit Reports

LONDON, March 11. — Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., has renewed his attack upon the sensational stories of Armenian atrocities published recently in The Telegraph. In a letter published to-day Sir Ellis challenges The Telegraph, to produce the alleged Armenian telegrams published in that paper, or even, to join him in requesting the telegraph company to preserve the original dispatches. Until The Telegraph is willing to show them, he says, he will remain in the belief that they never existed.

The Globe's correspondent in Constantinople, as the result of careful examination of Reuter's special dispatches from Tiflis, declares that they are full of contradictory and confused statements and show such complete ignorance of circumstances and localities as to render them wholly untrustworthy.

March 14, 1895

MURAD THREATENS REBELLION

Sultan Has to Fear a Humiliating Report About Armenia

LONDON, March 13. — The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says:

"The former Sultan, Murad, is making use of the Armenian difficulty to agitate against the present form of government. It is feared that if the result of the inquiry be humiliating for the Porte, events similar to those which followed the murder of the Consuls in Salonica in 1876 may occur in Constantinople.

"The Sultan is aware of the danger. He sends officials nightly to examine Murad's quarters in the Yildiz Kiosk, and has them closely guarded by sentinels. It is stated that the Sultan takes to his own room the keys of the principal doors. All Murad's letters are read by a special committee".

March 15, 1895

ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMISSION

Death at Bitlis of the Rev. George Cushing Knapp, Missionary

LONDON, March 14. • Sir Edward Grey, referring to the labors of the Armenian Commission, sitting at Moosh, said that, in consequence of representations made by the European delegates, steps had been taken to provide the commission with an additional dragoman. The commission, he said, would have

every possible assistance to prevent interference with the inquiry and to secure its efficiency.

March 16, 1895

PERSECUTION OF ARMENIANS

Turks Torture The Survivors of Their Massacres in Sassoun

LONDON, March 15. — The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch sent from Moosh at a date not given, and forwarded from Kars yesterday. It says:

"The Commissioners have learned that the Armenian priest, Hatchadoor, and his son were ordered by gendarmes to sign a document ascribing the massacre to the Kurds and clearing the Turks of all blame. The Hatchadoors refused to do so. The gendarmes then placed heated triangles round their necks. The commission desire to examine the two victims, but the latter are too ill.

The Turkish Government tried every means to compel the survivors of the massacres to return to their respective villages and rebuild the huts. They promised money, seed corn, exemption from taxes, and the restitution of property. Nearly all refused and consequently were terribly treated. Some returned and now are literally starving, if not dead. Many who were wealthy and respected are now in abject poverty.

The correspondent quotes an instance of villagers virtually naked and subsisting on millet seed. The stock of this seed, he says, must have been given out a fortnight ago. These people had no hope of help, he says, and probably are dying or dead. "If assistance be sent through the delegates in Moosh or the American missionaries in Bitlis", continues the correspondent, "some lives may be saved". He writes of girls of fourteen, six daughters of victims of the massacre, who returned to Semal half naked and died without food or fire in a hut at night during a snowstorm. He names six villages where the few survivors of the massacre are starving.

March 19, 1895

KURDISH FIENDISH CRUELTY

Horrible Tales of Witnesses Before Inquiry Committee

LONDON, March 18. — The Daily Telegraph has a Moosh dispatch, sub-dated from Kars yesterday. The dispatch says:

"The difficulties placed in the way of witnesses coming to testify before the Commission of Inquiry are almost insuperable. Every road is patrolled by bands of gendarmes, who put intending witnesses out of the way. Persons from villages in the Sassoun district and survivors of the massacre are treated as criminals.

"The Armenians who feed or shelter them are imprisoned and beaten. The testimony of several witnesses piles horror on horror. For instance, a witness hiding in the oak scrub saw soldiers gouge out the eyes of two priests, who in horrible agony implored their tormentors to kill them. But the soldiers compelled them to dance while screaming with pain, and presently bayoneted them.

"The number of witnesses is increasing. The stories are essentially identical. The mass of evidence is so overwhelming that the Government may soon admit that the massacre has been proved, and relieve the commission of further inquiry. When the weather shall permit the members will go to Sassoun to inspect the four pits filled with mutilated bodies".

Sir Edward Grey announced that, in consequence of the Government's having received information alleging that as a result of mock trials, or without trial at all, 2,500 Armenians had been sentenced to imprisonment and were still confined, representations had been made to the Porte for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the attending circumstances.

March 20, 1895

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITY OF LAST YEAR

THE ARMENIAN CRISIS IN TURKEY. The Massacre of 1894. Its Antecedents and Significance. With a Consideration of Some of

the Factors Which Enter Into the Solution of This Phase of the Eastern Question. By Frederick Davis Greene, for several years a resident of Armenia, 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.

(...)

There is no reasonable doubt that early in the month of September, 1894, a massacre, the horrors of which are indescribable, took place in the Sassoun and neighboring regions of Armenia. How many were killed nobody ever will know—the average of the estimates makes the number of the victims about 10,000, but nearly double that number may have been butchered. Those who perished were Christians, and they perished because they were Christians. One other point is established beyond reasonable doubt. It is that the massacre was the result of an order given by the Sultan of Turkey, and that this order was part and parcel of his policy as the Calif (*sic!*), of the Mohammedan religious world of making relentless and cruel war against those who are not of his faith.

This book is an appeal to the civilized world in behalf of the Armenian race and of all the races of Turkey to put an end to this terrible policy and to establish in Turkey the right of all men to religious liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The appeal is strong and convincing. It will arouse in those who read it the wish that Abd-ul-Hamid Khan and his Mohammedan horde might be marched off into some remote part of the world—the centre of Africa, for example—and compelled to stay there, fenced in so that they never might interfere with any other people, so that they never might draw their swords against others than their own kind.

It is not a question of religion that is discussed in these pages, but a question of humanity and civilization. The time has come, it is urged, when the great powers of the earth should compel the Sultan of Turkey to adopt a humane policy and cease to be a wild beast. The author's own words are:

I preach no crusade; none is needed. But it is high time for the conscience of Europe and America to assert itself—not simply the "Nonconformist conscience", but the Established, the Orthodox, the Catholic, the Agnostic, and the Infidel conscience; in fact, the human conscience—against this crime upon humanity. If this conscience is once aroused, I care not what parties are in power, or how the game stands on the political chessboard, the Eastern question will be settled, instead of

forever threatening the peace of Europe, and one more blot will be wiped from the annals of the world.

The point on which the author lays the greatest stress is that the Armenian massacre is only an incident in a horrible policy, and that if the civilized world shall not interfere there will be other incidents of similar sort, just as there have been such incidents in the past. These frequent massacres in Turkey are, he says, the exact fulfillment of the official prayer of Islam, which runs like this:

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and the polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion. O Allah! Make their children orphans and defile their abodes! Cause their feet to slip; give them and their families, their households and their women, their children and their relatives by marriage, their brothers and their friends, their possessions and their race, their wealth and their lands, as booty to the Moslems, O Lord of all creatures!

All who do not accept Mohammed are included among the "Infidels" referred to in the prayer of this human tiger.

Naturally Mr. Greene's first effort is to demonstrate that there has been a massacre in Armenia. His demonstration consists in the presentation of sixteen letters written by men and women living in Turkey, based largely on the testimony of refugees from the region of the massacre, and on the testimony of soldiers who participated in the butchery. None of the letters is from an eye witness, for at the time of the massacre the Armenian villages were surrounded by a cordon of soldiery, and nobody was permitted to pass through it. The same guard also was kept up for months after the massacre, while the work of destroying the evidence of what had taken place was going on. The strong point in the evidence which is presented in these letters is that they were written, each independently of the others, and from seven different cities wide apart, five of the cities forming a circle around the scene of the destruction. The names of the writers of the letters are withheld, because, if they should be published, the writers would be in great danger, inasmuch as they still are living in Turkey.

The author vouches for the letter writers, and as he himself has been until lately a missionary in Armenia, there is every reason to accept his guarantee as sufficient. It may be said, however, that a number of persons, including Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Livermore, Alpheus H.

Hardy, Edward Everett Hale, and ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, have examined the letters, and join in an address which appears in the book, in which they express "the utmost confidence" in the statements contained in Mr. Greene's letters, and say that they are "worthy the belief of all men".

As the author remarks, no one of the letters would tell the story of the massacre; but taken together, they furnish a more complete account of what took place within that cordon of soldiery than has been published before, in this country at least. This "Chapter of Horrors", as it is called, is followed by some chapters in which a great deal of information is presented, the possession of which is essential to an understanding of the Turkish question. The author gives us a description of Armenia, drawn largely from the knowledge he gained of the country and its people while he lived there.

Then comes the general discussion of the Eastern question, in which a good deal that is severe is said about England. The Turk has not kept his promises, and England has evinced no determination that he should keep them. Being quite content with the profits of her partnership with the Sultan, she has let him do as he pleased as to his promises. Turkey would be better off to-day, Mr. Greene thinks, if there had been no treaty of Berlin.

March 20, 1895

PERSECUTION BY THE TURKS

Gladstone Will Make a Rallying Speech for the Armenians

LONDON, March 19. — Francis Seymour Stevenson, M. P., Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association on behalf of the Tiflis Armenians, will present to Mr. Gladstone, when the latter returns to London, the ancient copy of the Armenian Gospels, inscribed upon vellum, which is to accompany the address to the ex-Premier, now being signed by the Armenians there.

In a recent letter Mr. Gladstone says he has abandoned hope that the condition of affairs in Armenia will change for the better. The Sultan, he declares, is no longer worthy of the courtesies of diplomatic usage or of Christian tolerance.

The ex-Premier promises that when the Gospels are formally presented to him, on his return to London, he will deliver a rallying address on behalf of the Armenians.

March 22, 1895

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS

Members of Inquiry Commission May Choose Their Interpreters

LONDON, March 21. — In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles Ernest Schwann, Advanced Liberal member for the North Division of Manchester, asked if the Government would co-operate with Russia and France in bringing to an end the barbarous misdeeds perpetrated in Armenia by agents of the Porte.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the object desired would not be attained by the raising of such questions. Already, he added, several representations had been made to the Porte regarding cases of hardships and ill-treatment which had been brought to the attention of the British authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21. — The Government, after considering the matter for a week, have decided to allow the foreign members of the Armenian Commission of Inquiry to have their own interpreters. In consequence of this decision the various foreign embassies are now sending interpreters to Moosh.

The Sultan has ordered the release of the Armenian ecclesiastics who are imprisoned in the provinces for political offenses.

March 25, 1895

EIGHT THOUSAND BUTCHERED

The Horrors of the Armenian Massacres Only Just Beginning to be Realized by the World

LONDON, March 24. — The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Moosh says in a dispatch, sub-dated at Kars,

March, 23, that it is certain that more than 8,000 Armenian Christians were killed in cold blood during the massacre.

He asserts that the commission of inquiry has not yet heard of a single Turkish soldier being killed. He quoted the story of a boy of fifteen who described the Turkish soldiers as chasing and hacking to pieces pregnant women. The boy said that the majority of the young Armenian women were assaulted. The village of Semal was entirely obliterated by the massacre. The correspondent adds:

"I have made the acquaintance and obtained the confidence of the most redoubtable and deep-dyed of all bloodthirsty Kurdish brigands, a man whose very name strikes terror to the hearts of the Armenians. I will not give his name. I have induced him to narrate the story of the raids, which he did with conscious pride, glorifying deeds worthy of cannibals. His narrative tallies in all points with the Armenian accusations".

VIENNA, March 24. — There was a fight between Mussulmans and Armenian Christians in Tokat, Asia Minor, on the 20th. The official account says that but one person was killed. Later news is that forty were killed, and many others were wounded.

March 28, 1895

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES TO BE CONFIRMED

LONDON. March 27. — The Times's correspondent in Vienna says that the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Armenian massacres is likely to confirm the most ghastly accounts that have been published.

March 30, 1895

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES

An Intimation that Reports Are Made for Political Effect

LONDON, March 29. — A deputation of the Anglo-Armenian Association called upon the Earl of Kimberley at the Foreign Office to-day. It urged that action be taken by the

Government dealing thoroughly with the matter of the Armenian outrages, and expressed hope that such action would not be put off longer by Turkish promises and delays.

Lord Kimberley expressed the warmest sympathy with the cause advocated by the deputation, but said that he would not employ stronger language because of his official position. The real object of the Government in connection with the matter, he said, was made to make secure the lives, honor, and property of the Armenians.

Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, the Foreign Minister said, had informed him that his diplomatic colleagues in Constantinople were in favor of a reform in regard to the publication of consular reports. Such publication would not further the object desired, as diplomatic negotiations were now proceeding. The Government would give every attention to the reforms which should be enforced in Armenia, and which he believed would be also for the interest of the Sultan.

The Telegraph, The Daily News, and The Times, and a syndicate of provincial papers all claim that they have agents in Armenia inquiring into the atrocities there. Each paper relates the same tale, even describing the same incidents, sometimes in identical language. It is asserted that one of the correspondents, who is alleged to be in Armenia, got only as far as Kars, and another was only able to get a few miles beyond Trebizond. Notwithstanding this, they have been sending letters dated Moosh, Bitlis, Van, and Erzeroum.

The St. James's Gazette says that the alleged Armenian story in The Times this morning tallies most remarkably with the stories in the News and The Telegraph, not only in respect to general outline, but in detail. Possibly, The Gazette says, the three agents obtained their information from the same sources, in which case the trustworthiness of the original evidence is still a great point to be settled. Their informants must be very remarkable liars or most consistent witnesses.

The Globe says the fact that The Times's report was written in January increases the mystery regarding the Armenian reports in the other papers, which purported to have, come from Sassoum (*sic!*) (Sassoun) as quickly as they might have come from Moscow, Continuing, the Globe says;

"There is serious danger of the English losing their heads over this matter and forcing the Government into taking action which they will bitterly regret".

April 2, 1895

Sultan to Reform Armenian Abuses

BERLIN, April 1. — The Koelnische Zeitung professes to have the best authority for the statement that the Sultan has told Sir Philip Currie he is convinced that lamentable misgovernment exists in Armenia, and is determined to reform the abuses.

April 11, 1895

DENYING ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Conservative Commoners Listen to Ximenez's Turkish Relation

MANCHESTER, April 10. — The Guardian says that a number of Conservative members of the House of Commons met in London on Monday to hear a statement from Señor Ximenez, the Spanish traveler, who has made recently a tour of Armenia.

Señor Ximenez denied the widespread outrages which are reported. All of the Turkish soldiers engaged in the suppression of the revolt were regulars. They massacred men where they met them in armed resistance, but they did not at any time attack women and children. The total number of Armenian Christians killed, he said, was less than 300.

Commoner Commerell, who has just returned from Constantinople, was present. He denounced the stories of atrocities in Armenia as unfounded, and accused the Turkish agent of a prominent London daily paper of bad faith in sending information to his paper.

April 12, 1895

A Turkish Conference on Armenia

LONDON, April 11. — The Central News is informed by its Vienna correspondent that, in obedience to the Sultan's orders,

the Grand Vizier and the Ministers of Justice, the Interior and Foreign Affairs conferred recently concerning a plan of reform for Armenia. They sat for five hours. The result of the conference is not known.

April 14, 1895

SULTAN'S VIEW OF ARMENIANS

Those Who Acted Disloyally Led Astray by Outside Influences

VIENNA, April 13. — The Neue Freie Presse prints to-day an interview which its Director during his recent visit in Constantinople had with the Sultan. His Majesty said:

My line of conduct in political and executive affairs is regulated by moderation and equal solicitude for all my subjects. It excludes the use of violent measures. I await the repentance of the Armenians who have strayed from the paths of loyalty.

The Armenians have found under us protection and assistance. They owe their prosperity to our dynasty, and I regard those who acted disloyally as having been led astray by outside influences. I am convinced that they will return eventually to their normal fidelity.

April 14, 1895

Armenians Received at Hawarden

LONDON, April 13. — Mr. Greene, an American missionary in Armenia, went to Hawarden to-day and had a long private interview with Mr. Gladstone. He was accompanied by a small party of Armenians among whom were three refugees.

April 16, 1895

ARMENIANS AGAINST TURKEY

Gladstone Promises His Aid and an Association Is Planned

LONDON, April 15. — Mr. Gladstone, receiving a delegation of the Armenian committee, together with several Armenian refugees, at Hawarden to-day, assured them of his profound sympathy.

The danger of the Armenian situation now was, he said, that useful action might be delayed or abandoned in view of the promises of the Turkish Government to institute reforms.

His concluding remarks were: "Anything I can do for your unhappy country I shall always be glad to do, but you must remember that I am an old man and have retired from public life".

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15. — The Armenian revolutionists of this city held a meeting last evening, which was attended by delegates from branches in Boston, Nashua, N. H.; Lynn, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Fitchburg, Mass.; New-York, and Philadelphia. There were about 200 persons present.

The general opinion expressed was that there was something else to do than to petition the great nations for aid. It was observed that all great reforms had been accomplished through the sword, and steps were taken to give material aid to the revolutionary party in Armenia.

Dr. M. S. Gabriel of New-York outlined a plan of international union of the Armenian colonies scattered throughout the world, with a central committee in London, to direct all affairs affecting the national existence of the Armenian people. A vote was taken in favor of a national convention in America, which will select delegates to attend a representative general convention to be held in Europe.

At another meeting of the Huntchagist, or physical force party, last night, rebellion against Turkey was preached by Leven (*sic!*) (Levon) Avakian of Cairo, Egypt.

April 20, 1895

"PRIMROSE DAY" AND ARMENIA

Yesterday was "Primrose Day" in England, being the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881. The celebration of it would naturally direct attention to the nature and value of the public services which have induced more than a million Britons, of both sexes, to embody themselves in a "Primrose League". But just now there seems to be a special and additional reason, in the Armenian atrocities and the reported Armenian revolt, for investigating the claims of Lord Beaconsfield upon grateful remembrance.

As a matter of fact, it is probably the opposition that he displayed in his last years to the concession of home rule to Ireland that is mainly answerable for the formation of the Primrose League, which is in the main a demonstration of unionism. But it nevertheless implies approval of Disraeli's whole political career, excepting perhaps its inconsistencies. The most striking and one of the most theatrical of Lord Beaconsfield's appearances in the field of foreign politics was that, in company with Lord Salisbury, at the Berlin conference, and one of the most famous of his phrases was that in which he assured the crowd that assembled in Downing Street to welcome his return that he had brought back "peace with honor". This was his account of the treaty which Mr. Gladstone, then the leader of the Opposition, described as "an insane covenant".

Upon the whole, it seems that Mr. Gladstone's description was considerably more accurate than that of Lord Beaconsfield. The treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey was objected to by England and by Austria as giving Russia a preponderance of influence in the Turkish Empire which was menacing to the balance of power and to the peace of Europe. The treaty of Berlin, which dissatisfied France and Italy as well as Russia, had for its purpose and result to nullify to a great extent the victory of Russia over Turkey.

It is not to defend the treaty of San Stefano in its entirety to say that in some respects it would have been much more in the interest of civilization, of peace, and of honor than the treaty of Berlin. One of the articles of the earlier treaty embodied the cession to Russia of a considerable part of Armenia, and the effect of this cession would have been to confide the Armenian Christians to their Russian coreligionists. In order, however, to

weaken Russia, or, rather, to prevent her from strengthening herself unduly, this article was nullified by the Berlin conference, and the Armenians were once more handed over to the mercies of the unspeakable Turk. He has, during the intervening seventeen years, been behaving after his kind and committing in Armenia every form of outrage and plunder, culminating thus far in the recent massacre, and now seeming likely to be carried to a further culmination in an insurrection of despair on the part of the unhappy Armenians.

It is evident that for all the atrocities that have been perpetrated in Armenia by Turkish rule since 1878 the signatories of Berlin are responsible. It is out of the question for any one of the negotiators of that treaty now to maintain, or to have his survivors maintain in his behalf, that he brought "peace with honor" out of a conference which delivered the Armenian Christians to their oppressors. It is true that Great Britain had solid interests at stake in the settlement between Russia and Turkey, as did also Austria, which indeed obtained a considerable share of the booty for herself. But if in safeguarding those interests Great Britain found it necessary to intrust Turkey with power over a Christian people that Russia might not have that power, it was clearly her duty to take order that that power should not be abused. This duty she has neglected so utterly that the last state of the Armenians has been distinctly worse than the first. The Turk has been for nearly half a century kept in Europe simply because of jealousy among the powers about the possession of Constantinople, which cannot be divided like the outlying provinces. Russia is an ambitious and aggressive power, and the possession of Constantinople will never be accorded to Russia except at the close of a war in which she is victorious over more formidable enemies than the Turks. But if it be necessary, in order to keep Russia out of Constantinople, to submit the Armenians to the mercy of Turkey, then clearly the interests of civilization were better served by the treaty of San Stefano than by the treaty of Berlin.

May 2, 1895

TURKS WILL SUE FOR LIBEL

Accused Armenian Officials Are to Seek for Redress in London

LONDON, May 1. — The Central News correspondent in Varna says:

"The Sultan has examined the atrocity reports sent to London dailies by correspondents in Armenia. He will require that the accused officials bring suits for libel.

"He has instructed Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, to arrange forthwith for the legal proceedings".

May 3, 1895

REFORM IN ARMENIAN PROVINCES

A Scheme of the Turkish Committee Approved by the Sultan

LONDON, May 2. — The Daily News has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"The Turkish Ambassador in St. Petersburg has reported that in a recent interview Prince Lobanoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Russia, Great Britain, and France soon would present to the Porte a joint note embodying a plan of reforms to be tried in the Armenian Provinces. The Prince expressed the hope that the Porte would act on this note.

"The Turkish committee on Armenian reforms, which has been remarkably active lately, has submitted to the Sultan a scheme empowering Armenians to share in the provincial administration. His Majesty approved the proposal".

May 4, 1895

An Armenian Rumor Denied

From The London Spectator

An extraordinary account has been published, apparently through Reuter's Agency of a plan arranged by Armenian leaders

of a general rising of their people throughout Turkey. Arms have been imported, money has been subscribed, and the Armenians, in Constantinople in particular, are ready for the rising, which is to take place in May. Detailed as the story is, we do not believe a word of it. That the Armenians are half mad with indignation and hope is true, and very natural, but they are not such fools as to give the Sultan's Government a month's warning. There can be no great supply of arms in Armenia, and the Armenians of Constantinople are about as likely to rise as the Jews of London. The story has either been invented to diminish European feeling for the Turks, or is intended to work upon the personal fears of the Sultan.

May 7, 1895

TURKEY AND THE CHRISTIANS

Gladstone's Opinion About Armenia and the Marblehead's Mission

LONDON. May 6. — Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Anglo-Armenian Association, in which he says:

"Apart from local facts, of which I will not speak, the conduct of the Sultan and the Porte in connection with this question has been, to my mind, worse than their conduct in regard to Bulgaria, in 1876".

May 9, 1895

ARMENIA CRIMES EXAGGERATED

Evidence of Commission of Inquiry and Ashmead Bartlett's Idea

LONDON, May 8. — The Times's correspondent at Erzinghian (*sic!*) (Erzinjan or Erzindjan) writes under date of April 28 that the evidence taken by the Commission of Inquiry shows the number of victims of the massacres was greatly exaggerated.

He adds that the report will tend to fix the blame upon Tahsin Pasha, Governor of the Bitlis district. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., has communicated to the newspapers a letter sent by him to Mr. Gladstone, protesting in the name of common honesty and true humanity against Mr. Gladstone's condemning the Sultan and Turkish Army unheard.

He reiterates his doubts that any deliberate atrocities were committed in Armenia by the troops, and asserts that there is not the slightest evidence that the Sultan was answerable in any way whatever for what happened.

May 13, 1895

No Title

LONDON, May 12. — The Daily News's correspondent at Moush writes that the special European delegates in the Commission of Inquiry left Moush on May 3 for the scenes of the Armenian massacres. The Turkish members of the commission were to follow later.

May 13, 1895

REFORM PLANS FOR ARMENIA

**Submitted to the Sultan by Three of the
Embassies in Constantinople**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12. — Three of the Embassies here yesterday presented to the Sultan a scheme for the reform of the condition of affairs at present existing in Armenia.

May 15, 1895

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES PROVED

**Sketch of Reforms Submitted to the Porte
by the Allied Powers**

LONDON, May 14. — A dispatch from Constantinople says that a number of foreign delegates who have returned to Moosh

from Ghelly Goozan (*sic!*) (Geliguzan), in Armenia, report that they opened the burial pits at that place, and found only a few bodies. It was evident, they report, that the pits had been opened prior to their arrival, and most of the bodies were removed.

A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the powers have submitted to the Porte a scheme of reform in Armenia, which includes the appointment of Christians as public officials, and gives the powers the right to veto the appointments of Governors if they shall not seem satisfactory.

The plan also provides that a High Commissioner, who shall not be a European, shall supervise the work of putting the reforms into effect, and shall remain in office until the reforms are effected.

It is understood that the Porte will submit the scheme to an examining commission, presided over by Turkhan Pasha.

The selection of the High Commissioner is to be subject to the approval of the powers, and a commission, composed of Mus-sulmans and Christians, is to supervise the administration of affairs in the vilayets.

The scheme further provides that the inhabitants of Sassoun shall be paid the amount of their losses, and that the Kurds shall be disarmed.

The powers base their demands upon the proved bad administration and the generally unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.

May 20, 1895

TALES OF HORROR RETOLD

Echoes of the Atrocities Perpetrated on the Armenians

TESTIMONY OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS

Men and Women Who Saw Their Entire Families Murdered, and Narrowly Escaped Themselves, Tell the Story

BOSTON, May 19. — A letter relating to the alleged Armenian atrocities has been received by a citizen in Boston from an American resident in Turkey, the value of which consists in its

accounts of interviews with refugees and returned soldiers, some of whom have been witnesses before the commission of the European powers. The letter says:

One morning (when I was at Moosh) the door of the little room which I occupied was opened and in came two persons, women we supposed by their dress. I was surprised at the early call. I concluded some important errand had brought them, and so it was. One of the persons was a wounded man from the Sassoun district in disguise. He sought an opportunity to appear before the commission. That he would not be allowed this, unless careful measures were taken, we had seen abundant proof. The man's name is Avak. He was from Semal village.

He said there were ten persons in his father's family. His father, a brother, and a cousin were killed by bayonet wounds before his eyes. One brother and he escaped, both badly wounded. He said the treacherous enemy gave word to the villagers that "there is mercy for you", giving them to understand that they were safe, whereupon about 300, led by their priest, Der Hohannes, presented themselves before the officers, avowing that they were the obedient, loyal subjects of the Sultan. The order was given to take out the eyes of the priest, which the heartless soldiers did; they then tore away his beard and skinned his face, pierced his throat, and forced him to drink a cup of water, which ran from the wounds in his throat right and left. Death at last ended his terrible physical sufferings.

Immediately after this the soldiers were given order to charge, and a dreadful slaughter by bayonet followed. Early in this massacre Avak was severely wounded and fell; others soon fell upon him, and he remained for a time unconscious beneath the bodies of the slain. Rousing from his well-nigh death stupor in the night, he extricated himself with much difficulty by pushing away the corpses above and around him. Slowly and painfully he made his way to some low bushes, among which he hid for three days, eating leaves, roots, and gum from the shrubs. A cousin, Hachig by name, and also from Semal village, in passing, saw Avak and helped him to get to the shelter of some great rocks not far away. Here, in pain and weakness, he staid three days, his cousin bringing him a little food by stealth. Finding he could walk, he set out alone, and by slow stages was able to reach the village of Shushanamerg, where he had an uncle living. Here his friends wrapped him in the skin of a freshly-slaughtered sheep. When able to be removed, he was taken to a shelter, where hay and straw were kept, in the outskirts of the village.

After about a month's stay there he returned to Semal, where surviving members of his father's family were and had begun to renew some of the houses which the soldiers had torn down and burned a short time ago. The attempt to rebuild was in obedience to the order of the Governor to his subordinates. Avak was living there with a few others who had escaped the massacre, when word reached them that foreign Consuls had arrived at Moosh and wished to see persons who could testify concerning the events at Sassoun. He came to Pertag village and was kept for about ten days in hiding there. The Turks, having heard that a man from Semal was there, tried to find him. The villagers believed, and with good reason, that they sought him with the intent to hinder him from appearing before the commission. He came to us disguised in woman's dress, and we put him in an inner room. He remained there till dusk, when we sent him away, and he was taken in charge by the Gregorians. The English Consul approved, and at length the poor man was able to appear before the commission. We saw the scars of the bayonet wounds, twenty-two on his back and nearly as many on his head. I shall never forget that sight!

I also saw another refugee who said he was from Semal, that his name was Asdadoor (*sic!*) (Asadoor), and that four from his family had been killed. He alluded to the terrible tortures inflicted on Der Hohannes, and to his having his eyes taken out while he was alive.

A woman from Akpee, (*sic!*) a village of forty houses, told me she escaped by telling the soldiers: "I'll be a Turk and follow you". She said she saw them kill her husband, and when a soldier seized her, she appealed to an officer close by, imploring him for her life. He said, "Let her go". They beat her severely, took most of her clothes, and then allowed her to run away. She said she could hardly get on because of the slain persons who covered the ground, and that sometimes she had to step upon the corpses. She hid among rocks, and finally escaped, but was sick a month from the effects of the cruel beating she received. She said that she knew several women who, having hid themselves and children behind trees and rocks, were compelled to choke the younger children when they began to cry from hunger, lest the soldiers hear the cries and discover them. Sometimes, too, the distressed mothers would fill the children's mouths with dirt to drown their cries, especially when they saw any one drawing near.

I saw one woman, and heard of another, who was begging in the streets of Moosh, whose reason had evidently been shattered by the terrible experiences they had passed through.

The letter details the testimony of a number of other victims of the atrocities in Armenia, but they vary from the above only in detail.

May 22, 1895

ARMENIAN CRIMES EXAGGERATED

Admiral Kirkland Exonerates the Sultan from All Blame

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Secretary Herbert has received a report from Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, in regard to the reported Armenian outrages in Asia Minor.

The report indicates that the alleged outrages were exaggerated by those who had appealed for assistance. The Admiral states that he examined a number of persons in the hope of obtaining some substantiation of the reported atrocities, but invariably failed.

Admiral Kirkland is emphatic in exonerating the Sultan from blame in these much-discussed troubles, and his views as to the absence of atrocities are concurred in by all the United States diplomatic representatives whom he met in that section of the world.

May 24, 1895

LORD SALISBURY ON ARMENIA

Massacre Reports Correct, but Despotic Governments Are Feeble

LONDON, May 23. — Speaking at Bradford, Lord Salisbury said that he did not doubt that the reports of the Armenian massacres were, in their main features, correct, but he doubted

whether the Turkish Government was answerable for the outrages.

He warned against indulging in threats or protests which were powerless of enforcement, because this would only exasperate fanatical feeling and aggravate the sufferings of the Armenians. If it were possible forcibly to interfere, if there were just cause therefor, and if there was a prospect of genuine benefit resulting, he would urge that this be done.

May 27, 1895

WANTS WAR DECLARED ON TURKEY

The Sultan's Advisers Urge a Scheme for Armenian Reform

LONDON, May 26. — In the course of his sermon delivered in the City Temple today, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., said that he had not attended the meetings in London to protest against the Armenian outrages, for the reason that those meetings would not come to anything. It was the time for action, he declared, and the only action to be taken was a war against Turkey. Such a war would be the most holy, humane, and righteous one the world had ever known.

The Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying it is understood that a majority of the Sultan's advisers have urged his acceptance of the scheme for Armenian reforms submitted by the powers, and that the Grand Vizier opposes the plan.

May 28, 1895

PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS

Armenian Editors Insult the Sultan in an Athens Paper

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27. — The reply of the Porte to the powers in regard to the Armenian administration scheme,

submitted by the latter, was ready for delivery last evening, but for some unexplained reason it was suddenly canceled, and a Council of Ministers has been summoned to draw up another document.

May 30, 1895

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION

The Armenian Outrages Denounced, A New-Constitution Adopted, and New Officers Elected

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 29. — Following the devotional services at the opening session of the American Baptist Missionary Union this morning, the Rev. Dr. Murdock presented a resolution condemning the Armenian outrage, calling upon the English people and the English Government to enforce the terms of the treaty of Berlin in favor of the Christian population in Turkey, which terms England undertook to guarantee, and urging that Government to use its good offices in securing this important result. The resolution was unanimously passed with the amendment that it be transmitted to the State offices and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

June 1, 1895

AN APPEAL FOR ARMENIA

Plan for Making It a Province With Christian Governor

Energetic efforts are making by the National Union for Practical Progress, an organization whose headquarters are in Boston, and which has fifty branches in thirty-nine cities, to secure from Americans an expression of opinion as to the most practical and effective way to put an end to Turkish misrule in Armenia. With this purpose in view, the National Union has sent to clergymen in all parts of the country a circular in which the Armenian question is discussed at length, and signatures are asked for a petition, addressed to Mr. Gladstone, which runs as

follows:

"The undersigned respectfully pray that you entreat the Government of her Majesty to request his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to appoint a European Governor of Armenia".

This is the plan agreed upon by Gladstone, James Bryce, and many other prominent English sympathizers with the Sultan's Christian subjects. They say that so long as Armenia is ruled by Turkish officials there will be no improvement in the situation, for, although the Porte will make promises to reform the existing abuses, nothing will come of them in the future any more than there has from the similar promises that have often been made in the past. What is needed, says the circular, is the establishment in Armenia of a system like that which has produced good results in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a Turkish province now administered by Austria-Hungary through the Governor, Count de Kallay, a Hungarian. No changes have been made in the laws under which Turkey ruled that country, and yet, in sixteen years, the province, which was formerly a haunt of barbarism and cruel oppression, is said to have become an abode of civilization. Equally good effects, it is believed, would follow in Armenia if the powers would unite in securing from the Porte similar privileges for the region in which the recent massacres took place. The United States Government, owing to its policy of non-interference in foreign politics, cannot act in this matter, but as individuals Americans can manifest their approval of efforts making elsewhere, and so further the work now on foot in England.

The plan for making Armenia a province governed by a Christian, paying tribute to Turkey, but otherwise independent, is favored by all those who have given the matter most thoughtful and intelligent consideration, and among those in America who commend the National Union's circular and advise the signing of its petition are Bishop H. C. Potter, Edward Everett Hale, Judge John M. Harlan, Major J. W. Powell, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Richard Watson Gilder, Frances E. Willard, Julia Ward Howe, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

June 2, 1895

THE SULTAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

How far is the Sultan personally responsible for the Situation in Turkey? If we may judge from Gen. Lew Wallace, Admiral Kirtland, and diplomats in general, his responsibility is very shadowy. He is represented by all these as a very charming man, of genial temper, kindly feeling, courteous manners, unflagging industry, and, on the whole, a very estimable ruler. They say that any complicity in such crimes as are reported to have been committed in Eastern Turkey can be charged to him only by those who do not know him, and that it is scarcely conceivable that they should have occurred under his humane administration of the Caliphate. Hence our worthy Admiral follows in the train of Gen. Wallace, Sir Ashmead Bartlett, and others in declaring that no massacres occurred. There may have been outrages by wandering Kurds, themselves amenable to little if any authority, but scarcely enough of them to warrant the very sensational reports, and certainly nothing for which Abdul-Hamid II. can fairly be held responsible.

On the other hand, we have the unanimous verdict of the native Christians of Turkey, Armenians, Jacobites, Greeks, that the Sultan is personally responsible, not because he gave direct orders that men, women, and children should be tortured, outraged, and murdered, but because for years past he has persistently followed a course that would infallibly end in just such a condition of things as the present.

Whom are we to believe? The men who have suffered at the hands of the Turkish Government, or the men who have been fêted, dined, and decorated by the Sultan? The true answer doubtless is indicated by a most remarkable statement issued not long ago by the Evangelical Alliance, prepared by its Constantinople committee, composed both of English and American residents of that city. They are men who thoroughly understand the situation, recognize their duty on the one hand to the Sultan himself, whose guests they are so long as they are resident in his empire, and on the other hand to the people among whom they are situated, with whose circumstances they are familiar, and whose needs they realize.

This statement, which is too long to be given in full, traverses with considerable detail the history of the nearly forty

years that have elapsed since the close of the Crimean War. It shows that the granting of the *Hatt (sic!) (Hatt-i-) Humayun* in 1856 was recognized as establishing the perfect equality before Turkish law of all the Sultan's subjects, whether Moslem or non-Moslem. Before the courts, in the administration of the Government, especially in those departments affecting the interests of Christians, they as well as Turks were to be represented. There was a beginning made in carrying this into effect. In 1867, after the terrible Druse massacres in Syria, Fuad Pasha, unquestionably the ablest statesman Turkey has ever produced, put forth, with the full indorsement of the Government, an authorized interpretation of that edict, which committed the Sultan in the most emphatic way to this principle of equality. Under the lead of this same Minister during the following years this principle was quite fully carried out, and the period from 1867 to 1882 was the period of the greatest material prosperity the empire has known during the present century.

Abd-ul-Hamid came to the throne in 1875, profiting by two revolutions, one overthrowing his uncle, Abd-ul-Aziz, and the other his brother Murad. At that very time the Bulgarian atrocities were arousing the indignation of Europe. Then came the Russo-Turkish war, resulting in the loss to Turkey of Bulgaria and a section of Eastern Turkey. Two parties were formed in Turkey. One claimed that these disasters were occasioned by the departure of the Government from the old-time principles of Islam. The other said that reform had really been undertaken only in a half-hearted way, and if Turkey wanted to progress she must advance along the same line, not recede. The reactionary party included all turbaned Tartars and Arabs, who hated the very name of Christians, and was supported by those who feared the rising power of the Mahdi and the turbulent tribes of Arabia. The result of the strife between these two parties may be best indicated by the following facts. One by one the various privileges assured to the Christian population were first curtailed, then ignored, then refused. The right to conduct worship in their own private houses, to educate their children in accordance with their religions and national history, to have their own books, to be treated by their Moslem fellow-subjects and by their rulers with the ordinary courtesies of official life, to hold and dispose of their own property at their own will, in fact, the right to an individual existence, was gradually denied, until in some sections neither property, honor, nor life was safe. On the other hand, the old Islam spirit rose to a height never before reached, even in the

days of the earlier Sultans, except in time of actual war. Insult, outrage, robbery, imprisonment, murder, were made free use of, not by the peasant Turk, but by the Kurdish mountaineers and Circassians, who had overspread the whole of Asia Minor and dominated Mesopotamia. They were aided and abetted by the regular Turkish soldiery and gendarmerie. Not merely subjects of the Sultan, but foreigners, suffered. To make matters worse, the Kurds were formed into a quasi-military organization, with the result that recent (*sic!*) of their acts of pillage assumed the color of attacks upon the Government.

These were facts attested to by unimpeachable witnesses. Who was responsible for them? The statement of the Evangelical Alliance is simply narrative, and goes no further than to designate the facts as the inevitable result of a policy which sought to undo all that had been done by Fuad Pasha. It makes no attack upon any individual, least of all upon the Sultan, whose difficult position is appreciated. It is easy, however, from other sources, to answer the question.

A recent article in *The Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. Salmoné, furnishes the clue. The real responsibility rests with the Sultan himself, who has deliberately chosen to ally himself with the reactionary party and has persistently ignored those who favored the policy of Fuad and Ali Pashas. It is notorious in Constantinople that he is under the almost despotic control of a certain Agha, an ex-servant of a former reactionary Grand Vizier. No advice of able Ministers or foreign Ambassadors compares with that of this uneducated slave. There may be the appearance of consultation, an appearance of deference to others, but it is all on the surface. In truth, Abd-ul-Hamid II is a Turk of the old school, a shrewd diplomat, who well understands the value of sugar plums, but who will yield absolutely nothing to civilization or Christianity that is not forced from him. The powers are presenting reforms. Their success in securing them will depend upon their recognition of the fact that the real responsibility for the present situation rests, not with the local Governors, not with brigand Kurds, not with the officials of the Porte, but with the occupant of the palace, and that any pressure that falls short of reaching him will utterly fail of accomplishing its purpose.

June 3, 1895

The Proposals Regarding Armenia

LONDON, June 2. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Said Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, on Friday promised the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, to reply before the Bairam festival to the proposals made by Great Britain, Russia, and France for a reform of the Turkish administration of the Armenian provinces. It is expected that the powers will obtain the acceptance of their proposals.

June 5, 1895

TURKEY'S REPLY DEFIANT

Proposed Control of Armenia by the Powers Is Rejected

NAVY EXPECTED IN THE BOSPHORUS

A Prominent Aiwasian Chief at Trebizonde Commits Suicide to Escape Persecution from Officials

LONDON, June 4. — A dispatch to The Globe from Constantinople says the Porte handed the reply of the Turkish Government to the joint proposals in regard to Armenia made by France, England, and Russia, to the representatives of those Governments in Constantinople to-day.

The contents of the document are kept secret, but it has been learned that the reply is unsatisfactory to the protesting Governments, Turkey objecting to their proposed control of Armenia.

The Central News learns that the Armenian Society of London has received telegrams from Constantinople, confirming the reports of the unsatisfactory nature of Turkey's reply to the powers about Armenia. These telegrams also state that a number of French and British war ships are expected to arrive in the Bosphorus to-morrow.

A dispatch from Vienna, to the Central News says it is reported that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the Porte's answer to the Armenian proposals of the powers, a naval demonstration will be made in the Bosphorus by England, France, and Russia.

June 8, 1895

TURKEY STUBBORN IN ARMENIA

Festival in Celebration of the Constitution Permitted

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7. — The Armenian difficulty is no nearer settlement than ever. The Porte has declined to entertain the guarantees of reform which were demanded by the powers and matters looking to a solution of the difficulty are at a standstill.

The annual fete in celebration of the granting of the Armenian Constitution, which had been forbidden for several years, will be permitted this year and will be held June 9.

June 10, 1895

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY

Close of the Armenian Commission Which Investigated the Outrages

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9. — Turkhan Pasha, President of the commission recently inquiring into the condition of the provinces, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Said Pasha, who, upon the resignation of the Ministry of Djevad Pasha, was made Grand Vizier. Said Pasha was installed in his new office Saturday with all the customary ceremony.

The Cabinet is now constituted as follows, there being only two changes in it: Grand Vizier—Said Pasha; Sheik-ul-Islam—Djemaladdin Effendi; Minister of the Interior— Rifaat Pasha; Minister of War Gen. Riza Pasha; Foreign Minister—Turkhan Pasha; Minister of Finance—Nazif Pasha.

The imperial irade appointing Said Pasha dwells upon his fidelity to the Sultan, and expresses the belief that he will carry out the Sultan's ardent desire to see all of his subjects enjoy happiness and prosperity.

Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, has telegraphed the Porte that the British Cabinet will meet Monday, and will consider Turkey's answer to the demands made by Great Britain, France, and Russia for a reform in the administration of Armenia. The French and Russian Cabinets will also consider the reply, which practically refused to accede to the proposals made by the three powers.

June 12, 1895

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL

Canon Nicoll, Ardent Advocate of Armenia, Interviews Rosebery

LONDON, June 11. — The entire Cabinet were present at the Council which met at 11 o'clock to-day. Lord Rosebery presided. Home Secretary Asquith left the Council at noon, but the other members continued in session.

Canon Nicoll paid a visit to Lord Rosebery this morning to interview the Premier in regard to the situation in Armenia. The Canon is an ardent advocate of British intervention in behalf of Armenia.

June 17, 1895

THE TURKISH SULTAN WEAKENS

He Accedes to the Demands of the Powers in Regard to Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16. — The Sultan, learning that the British Cabinet had met to consider Turkey's reply to the plan of reform for Armenia submitted by Great Britain, France, and Russia, yesterday telegraphed to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, instructing him to ask the Earl of

Kimberley, the British Foreign Minister, to postpone a decision in the matter. The Earl of Kimberley acceded to the request.

In the meanwhile, it is stated that the Porte yesterday handed to the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors a fresh and satisfactory reply, acceding to the principle of control by the powers, but asking that the period be limited to three years.

In a memorandum attached to the project of Armenian reforms, which was presented to the Sultan on May 11 last, the Ambassadors said:

"The appended scheme, containing the general statement of the modifications which it would be necessary to introduce in regard to the administrative, financial, and judicial organization of the vilayets mentioned, it has appeared useful to indicate in a separate memorandum certain measures exceeding the scope of an administrative regulation, but which form the very basis of this regulation, and the adoption of which by the Porte is a matter of primary importance.

"These different points are:

1. The eventual reduction of the number of vilayets.
2. The guarantees for the selection of the Valis.
3. Amnesty for Armenians sentenced or in prison on political charges.
4. The return of the Armenian emigrants or exiles.
5. The final settlement of pending legal proceedings for common law crimes and offenses.
5. The inspection of the prisons, and an inquiry into the condition of the prisoners.
7. The appointment of a High Commission of Surveillance for the application of reforms in the provinces.
8. The creation of a permanent committee of Control at Constantinople.
9. Reparation for the loss suffered by the Armenians, who were victims of the events at Sassun, Talori, &c.
10. The regularization of matters connected with religious conversion.
11. The maintenance and strict application of the rights and privileges conceded to the Armenians.
12. The position of the Armenians in the other vilayets of Asiatic Turkey.

June 19, 1895

CRUELTIES OF THE KURDS

A Trustworthy Recital of the Fearful Massacre at Sassoun

TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL ARMENIANS

Bitlis Sends for Publication in the United States Details of Tortures Inflicted by Monstrous Soldiers

BOSTON, June 18. — A recital of the Sassoun massacre has been made by refugees. The story has been recorded in detail and forwarded for publication in the United States. It comes from Bitlis, in the mountain region of Eastern Turkey, and may be relied upon.

Parih (*sic!*) of the Dalvorig region, Hetink Village, of some thirty-five houses, says: "We were eleven souls in the house, but three were killed by soldiers. My husband, Boghas (*sic!*) (Boghos), was shot through the head. His brother Harton (*sic!*) (Haroutiun) they killed with two bayonet wounds on the head and ten on the body. After thus mangling his body, they hung it from a tree exposed to the sun, to be food for rapacious birds. Khenadali Kurdagha pleaded with the soldiers, falling at their feet, and so we women and children for the most part were allowed to escape, though other nomadic Kurds from the south plundered the village, stripping us of our clothing and burning the houses.

"At Ashpig, near the village, Mero was burned in his house. Turro's small children were hacked to pieces by the soldiers. A woman's head was found and recognized".

Shammeh, a woman of the above village, says: "There were twenty-four in the house, and two were killed. My son Apker (*sic!*) (Apkar), some seventeen years old, and a little daughter were killed. My father is Chalo of Geliguzan, and from that house were killed Sahag, Mardo, Migro, Sarkis, Honeh, and Gharzara.

Her testimony also confirms what is given elsewhere by others as to how a Geliguzan woman, Hapseh by name, her own aunt, led on her four sons in the defense, calling out:

"Come on, my sons; I am ready to sacrifice you to the race". In the end she was killed, when they were discouraged and

fled.

Der (priest) Hohannes of Senmal (*sic!*) Semal and Der (priest) Bedrase (*sic!*) (Bedros) of Geliguzon were her uncles, and she, like others, says: "The eyes of Der Bedros were dug out and forty bayonet wounds inflicted. Der Hohannes, of the forty bayoneted into the ditch by the soldiers, asked for a few minutes to pray, and was told that if he would not change faith he would be killed. 'I can't', he said, 'but my people (many drawn up before him) are free to do as they like'. As they, too, refused to change their faith, they were bayoneted into the long ditch grave they had been forced to dig.

The soldiers took out Der Hohannes's eyes, seized his hands, and compelled him to dance. Not only was he deprived of his beard, the insignia of his priestly office, but the cruel creatures took along with the razor some of the skin and flesh as well. Having pierced his throat, they forced him to drink water, when it flowed from the ghastly cut down on either side. His head was kicked this way and that, as if a football. Human flesh taken from some of his mangled people was put into his mouth.

"He, too, was pitched into the ditch with more than two score of men that had the promise of safety if they would cease resistance and surrender. Independent testimony respecting the terrible torture inflicted on this priest, by others, and among them that of his own family, an own sister-in-law, Khuzzan, of thirty years, and a bride of twenty years, by the name of Khuzzo, is said to confirm the above account. This Khuzzan also tells how her husband, Boghos, and his brother, Urko, were bayoneted into that ditch grave".

Ermo Geliguzan (*sic!*) of fifty years gives independent testimony confirming what was said above by Shemmeh as to the killing from their family of Sahag, Mardo, Magro, Sarkis, Doneh, and Ghazar, and adds how Magro pleaded with the soldiers to take his pet boy from his arms to a distance so that he might not see them kill his father.

She also confirms the story of the torture and death of Arakal (*sic!*) (Arakel) Vartabed, (prelate, higher than priest,) who was her nephew. She, as also Mairam, of thirty years, testifies as to how a Hovseh was nearly beheaded and his face mangled, while his arms and legs were mostly disjointed. He was her relative. Awak (*sic!*) (Avak), Steffo's son, was also killed, and he was also a relative. Her companion, Mairam, tells how her husband, Ghazar, was also pitched into that ditch, and how a two-year-old boy was burned in the house.

They both tell how, in Geliguzan, a four-year-old boy, son of Hebo, was sacrificed upon a fire made for the purpose by the soldiers. Mairam saw from her hiding place the soldiers hang from a tree and flay alive one Harton, Muno's son, and there he was left hanging, his groans being heard for days, a prey to rapacious birds and the scorching sun.

Manong (*sic!*) (Manoug) of Semmal (*sic!*) (Semal) says Tabe didn't betray Tamatian, as has been reported, but that Kourds, under the lead of their dervish chief, took him, though as Tabe was present and chief of the village some charged it upon him. Tabe had two brothers—Khacho and Boghos—pitched into the ditch. Manong's (*sic!*) (Manoug) companion, Steppo, of seventeen years, tells how his father, Sherro, and uncle, Giragos, and ten-year-old sister, Shuahan (*sic!*) (Shushan), were killed.

Khazo of Shinik, twenty years old, who has a babe in arms of four months, tells how her husband, Boghos, and his brother, Ghazar were killed; also, three others of the family—Tattar, Khacho, and Misag. Her mother, Memmo, was hacked and bayoneted all out of shape and left unburied by a stone. She was of Geliguzan, and the Kourds did this in anger because she pushed her sons into the fight. Her son Giragos was killed, but Stepan escaped, and is now in Russia.

Bedros, twenty years old, saw his father, Hebbo, and his brothers, Boghos, Harten (*sic!*) (Harutiun), Surko, and Misag, with a little sister, Yoevan, killed. His aunt, Goerreh, while serving as transport, carrying ammunition on her back, was run through with a bayonet from the rear.

Burfo of Bitlis tells a thrilling story. Her husband, Sillo, was literally hacked into pieces, the remains of which she could only gather up for some sort of a burial after twelve days. Her two-year-old baby boy was snatched from her arms to be stabbed to death, her daughter of ten years, Aghrout by name, fell down dead from fright, while she (Burfo) made her escape. Her husband's brother was also killed.

Nearly a hundred terrorized ones, and among them twelve able-bodied men, decided to go to their Kourdish aghas in a not distant village. En route they were surrounded by hundreds of the tribe, who drove them like cattle into a valley. They took the only weapons, their knives, from the men, bound them and sent them to the camp of the regular soldiers as sheep to the slaughter.

June 19, 1895

Armenians Welcome in the Caucasus

COLOGNE, June 18. — The Gazette publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which says that a deputation of Armenian Catholics (*sic!*) (Catholicos) had an interview with Prince Lobanoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, and asked that refuge be given in the Caucasus to 40,000 Armenians. The request, The Gazette says, was granted.

June 21, 1895

LENZ WAS MURDERED

WASHINGTON, June 20. — The first definite information concerning the fate of Frank Lenz, the missing cyclist, who was traveling around the world, was received by the State Department to-day in a cable message from Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister to Turkey, dated at Pera, the diplomatic section of Constantinople. Mr. Terrell's dispatch follows:

"British Consul at Erzeroum informs me that Lenz, the cyclist, was murdered near Dahar by five Kurds, whose names he gives. Arrest and punishment demanded by me at the Sublime Porte, and the co-operation of British Consul requested".

On the receipt of the message the Secretary of State sent telegrams to Mrs. Lenz, the mother of the cyclist, who resides near Pittsburg, Penn., and to the editor of Outing, for whom Lenz was traveling, giving them the information obtained in the telegram. W. L. Sachtleben had also been sent out to look for Lenz, and had been giving his whole attention to the search for the missing cyclist.

Frank Lenz was last heard from alive at Tabriz, in Persia. According to a letter received from him by Outing, he left that place on his wheel in April, 1894, for Erzeroum. In Armenia, 280 miles distant, where he intended to have a check cashed. Time passed and nothing was heard from the young man, and in September of last year the State Department was asked to endeavor to ascertain his fate. An earnest inquiry was instituted, but without definite result, although the information obtained

seemed to indicate that Lenz had been murdered by Turkish soldiers.

According to one story, he had been seen by two Turkish soldiers riding along an Armenian road on his machine, and a dispute arose between them as to whether the strange object was man or devil. To settle the controversy they fired at the cyclist and he fell from his wheel.

Dahar, the name given in Mr. Terrell's message, does not appear on any maps at the State Department, and it is believed that Deger is the place meant. Deger is about fifty miles east of Erzeroum, showing that Lenz had completed most of that stage of his journey when he met his death.

June 21, 1895

RUSSIA DOUBTS ENGLAND

Sir Philip Currie Suspected of Intrigues with Armenians

A BRITISH NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

Twentieth Division Ordered to Kars and Departure of Troops from Odessa for Batoum is Accelerated

LONDON, June 20. — A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, by the way of Eydtkuhnen, on the Prussian frontier, says the Russian Government has received a communication from the Government of Great Britain advising the Czar's Government of the intention of England to make a naval demonstration at Constantinople.

Advices have been received in St. Petersburg from other sources to the effect that the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Philip Currie, is secretly intriguing with the Armenian patriarchs. According to these advices there is no doubt that the English Pro-Armenian Committee is supplying the Armenians with a large number of weapons.

The Russian Government is preparing to meet the developments of the situation outlined. The Twentieth Division of

the Russian army, now stationed in the south of Russia, has been ordered to the vicinity of Kars, and the departure of 1,500 troops from Odessa for Batoum is being accelerated.

June 29, 1895

Imperial Inspector for Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28. — Chakir Pasha, First Aide de Camp to the Sultan has been appointed Imperial Commissioner in connection with the reforms in Armenia. His official title is Imperial Inspector. He has no executive powers.

June 30, 1895

ARMENIA AND PETITIONS

There is something peculiarly inane about the mass meeting held in Boston a few days since for the purpose of starting a petition to secure a European Governor for Armenia. It was perhaps well enough to put the limit of signers at 5,000,000. It might as well be that as any other number, so far as any effectiveness is concerned, and it sounds big, so that its promoters can have at least that much of satisfaction. It is, fortunately, all they are likely to get, for a more absurd, even vicious, idea could hardly be conceived. It is absurd because it is ludicrously inadequate to the circumstances and vicious because it absolutely fails to meet the real necessities of the situation, and thus does a gross injustice to the very people whom it desires to relieve.

The statement has been made and repeated until it has become trite, without, however, having any apparent effect upon some people, that there is no country now existent which can fairly be termed Armenia. Historical Armenia included the Southwestern Caucasus, a section of Northwestern Persia, and that portion of Eastern Turkey now included in the Provinces of Erzroum, Van, and Bitlis, with part of those of Diarbekir and Harput. The Caucasus section is still predominantly Armenian in population, but under rigid Russian rule. The Persian Armenians are comparatively few in number, and are found chiefly in the

plain of Salmas and in the city of Khoi. In the Turkish provinces there are but four sections, of limited area, that could even ten years ago be fairly called Armenian—the plains of Mush and Harput, the city of Van, and the Passen and Khnus region near Erzroum. Already the Kurds, Circassians, and other Moslem tribes were driving them out, and within the last five years they have so nearly accomplished their purpose that to-day they probably far outnumber the Christians in those very sections. Where, then, are the Armenians? All over the empire. They furnish a very large percentage of the population in every province of Asia Minor and Northern Syria, are in force in Constantinople, and in no small numbers in European Turkey—what there is left of it. What, then, do these people mean when they ask 5,000,000 Americans to unite in asking for a European Governor for Armenia? Their reply is that by Armenia they mean the five provinces of Eastern Turkey, utterly ignoring the fact that historically it is but a portion of Armenia, while ethnologically it is Armenian in only a limited degree.

Some, however, claim that this portion, limited though it may be, belonging by historic right as it does to the Armenian race, should be preserved to them, and that if it were once made safe they would return from their exile and make their ancestral region once more Armenia in fact as well as in name. That this would result in a limited degree is probably true; that it would be the case to any great extent no one believes who knows the Armenians or has studied their history or development. As a race the Armenians have many of the characteristics of the Hebrews—great race tenacity and marvelous versatility and adaptability. They are great nationalists, with, however, comparatively little patriotism, as we understand the term. They are traders rather than agriculturists. They are dogged, even heroic, in their resistance to oppression, with, however, very little faculty of self-sacrifice to secure a greater good for the community. That they have an intense love for the mountains, valleys, and plains of their old home is undoubtedly true; that that love is strong enough to carry them back from the shops, banking houses, and mercantile establishments of the West to work in its vineyards and pasture its flocks few, if any, believe. "Armenia for the Armenians" is a well-sounding slogan, but it has very little substantial power behind it. Furthermore, as has been repeatedly stated, the condition of this section is in truth, except in the one region of Sassoun, no worse than that in other parts of the empire. To single it out, then, for special European protection

simply or chiefly on account of some historic association is absurd, because ludicrously inadequate.

Some, however, who recognize the truth of this position indorse the petition on the ground that "half a loaf is better than no bread". Dr. Parkhurst is right when he says that there are half loaves that are worse than no bread at all, and this is a case in point. The trouble in Turkey is not local, neither is it confined to any one race or religion. The pagan Nusairiyeh, the devil-worshipping Yezidee, the Bulgarian, the Syrian Jacobite, the Nestorian, even the Moslem Turkish peasant, suffer together with the Armenian, sometimes in even greater degree. To undertake to heal the Sassoun ulcer without also attacking the same disease in Mesopotamia on the Mediterranean coast, in the Taurus, or in Macedonia is not merely absurd, it is vicious, because it diverts attention from the real source of the disease. If the "true inwardness" of the Berlin conference is ever known to the public, it is more than probable that the focusing of attention on Armenia will appear to have been a shrewd move on the part of the Turks. They knew perfectly well how easy it would be, on the one hand, to avoid carrying out the reforms, and, on the other, to divert the attention of the powers. They hoped thus to secure a new lease of life for their scheme of distinctive Turkish development. They succeeded, and now their short-sighted accusers are practically endeavoring to renew their lease of life by a method that is, as we have said, both absurd and vicious.

What, then, can be done? If people must petition, let them petition the powers to demand of Government the fulfillment of its past pledges, not merely for a few peasants of historic Armenia, but for all the peasants of its wide empire. Let them petition those same powers to place at Constantinople, at Trebizond, at Smyrna, at Mersine, at Beyroot, and at Salonica ships of war, with loaded cannon, and the assurance to the Governors that the moment word comes from authentic sources of outrage and oppression their palaces will suffer. That kind of petitioning will at least show that the signers understand the situation too well to be blinded by diplomatic intrigues and bargains. Turkey will do what she has to do, and the promptness and thoroughness with which she does it will be in exact proportion to the thoroughness and urgency of the demand. It is just as easy to secure good government for all Turkey as for a part. In fact, the safety of the part depends upon that of the whole.

July 1, 1895

CHAKIR PASHA'S APPOINTMENT

No Step Regarding Armenia Taken Since Rosebery's Resignation

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30. — The powers have taken no notice of the appointment of Chakir Pasha as Inspector of the provinces in Asia Minor.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has not taken a step regarding Armenia since the resignation of Lord Rosebery.

July 15, 1895

THE ARMENIAN CONTROVERSY

Report that the Pope Is to be Asked to Mediate in the Questions

PARIS, July 14. — The *Matin's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Sultan thinks of sending Galilee Bey, introducer of Diplomats, to Rome, to ask the Pope to mediate in the questions that have arisen between Turkey and the Powers in connection with Armenia.

July 22, 1895

The Reforms in Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21. — The Porte has appointed Shakir Pasha to supervise the reforms in Armenia. This is a concession to the powers, which are still asking for more definite statement as to what reforms the Porte proposes to carry out.

July 25, 1895

AMNESTY TO THE ARMENIANS

Many Prisoners, Including Those Arrested at Van, Released

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The Sultan has issued an irade granting amnesty to the Armenian political prisoners here and in the provinces, unless they are also charged with common-law offenses.

Many of the prisoners have already been released, including those who were arrested at Van.

August 1, 1895

The Other Side of the Armenian Question

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Turkish Government has never denied that serious disturbances have taken place at the district of Sassoun. What it has denied is the accusation that there was a premeditated massacre, and yet this is the absurd basis upon which is built the whole Armenian agitation, both in America and Europe. The mere idea that the Sultan would order a massacre of his Christian subjects, Armenians or no Armenians, is ridiculous in itself, and denotes a credulous belief in the falsehoods and calumnies propagated by the Armenian revolutionary committees.

We cannot understand here in Turkey how serious American newspapers could accept and print in their columns assertions made with the object of throwing odium on the legitimate authority of a friendly power. Mere affirmations ought not to be considered as sufficient. Proofs ought to be asked above everything else. If such were the case, the most wild absurdities about Turkey would never appear in the daily press. What, however, has surprised some people most is to see the boldness and fanaticism of not a few American clergymen, who, unmindful of the teachings of their Master and of the well-known determination of the Sultan to better every day the condition of all his subjects, try to impart a religious and fanatical tendency to a question that is, and ought to remain, a political one.

That Turkey does not make any religious distinctions between her subjects is shown by the fact that Armenians, who, as a race, are certainly much inferior to the Turks, occupy very high positions in Turkey. While this is the case with Mohammedan Turkey, may we ask who are the Christian Governments that reward their Jewish subjects, for example, with corresponding honors and influence? And yet the Jewish race is indeed a great one, for it has left a mark in the history of mankind.

What Turkey wants is peace, and she is determined to have it. The Sassoun disturbances were brought about by the Armenian revolutionary committees. Turkey as an independent State had to put down these disturbances. She did it with a severity less great than the one displayed by England in similar circumstances. As regards now the demand for reforms, let it be remembered that reforms are needed in every country, and not in Turkey alone. We have not heard that the Irish question has been solved, and yet nobody recommends to England to abandon her sovereign rights and independence. Turkey will stick to the same rule, for she has the same rights and the same independence. In the meantime, it would be well for American public opinion, instead of showing an implicit faith in Armenian falsehoods, to let these Armenian Christians know that they ought, for their own sake, to abandon their seditious agitation. The rest will necessarily follow.

Constantinople, July 15.

August 2, 1895

ALL ARMENIANS REJOICE

**Thankful that Turkey Will Bring About
Needed Reforms**

PERSECUTIONS UNDER HER IRON RULE

**Dr. Markar G. Dadirrian Tells of Some of His
Experiences in the Land of the Sultan
Blame for the Government**

The report that Turkey is to carry into effect the Armenian reforms demanded by the powers brings a feeling of great thank-

fulness, not only on the part of the Armenians in Asia Minor, but also to their countrymen and one time fellow sufferers in other lands.

There are about 200 Armenians in New-York, and one of them, Dr. Markar G. Daddirrian, a successful physician, was speaking yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times of the persecutions to which his people have long been subject at the hands of the Turks.

Dr. Daddirrian is a cultivated gentleman, who has traveled much. He is an easy, fluent speaker, but his expressions lose in picturesqueness and strength when given without his foreign accent and individual arrangement of words.

The doctor was born in Caesaria, which is at the foot of a high mountain in Asia Minor, between the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

"In Caesaria there were some 1,500 Armenians and 80,000 Turks, about 100,000 inhabitants in all", said the doctor. "I am an Armenian, and a Christian. This trouble now has been a massacre, you understand, but always the Armenians have suffered from the Turks, robbing, killing, outraging, here and there, always.

"I can tell you one little instance that I can never forget. My father was a merchant in Smyrna, a seaport town, and when I was about six or seven years old he sent me a little red Turkish cap, a fez such as you see the children around here wear sometimes. At that time the Turkish soldiers were wearing the red fez, and the Christians were not using it.

"My mother put my cap on me, one day, and took me out on the street. But we had not gone far before some Turkish women saw the soldier's cap on my head and were enraged. 'Oh, Gavoor, Gavoor!' they called; how do you dare put the red soldier's cap on your child's head?' Gavoor means infidel. I could give it in the Armenian letters, but I cannot in English. "As the women called they began to abuse us, striking my mother and me until we found the door of a Christian house open and escaped from them.

"This is only an instance. If an Armenian man, woman, or child enters a street in the Turkish quarter, the parents as they sit in the doorways will call to the children: 'Gavoor! Infidel! Stone them!' That is the religion of the Turks. They feel that their faith must prevail over every other, and they believe they are doing right when they lessen the number of infidels by killing or starving them, or by suppressing them morally and mentally.

"We feel a great deal of pleasure here. You were born here, and you do not know the value of a free country as we do who were suppressed always.

"When I came to this city, eleven years ago, I took my wife to the mountains—to the Catskills. There were no houses near, but there were perhaps forty or fifty women in the house where we were, and a few men. The ladies were young and handsome and well dressed, and sometimes wore diamond rings and earrings. My wife, when she saw it, was alarmed. She thought some one would attack the house, and when she saw the young ladies wearing their jewels, not only in the house, but when they went out alone and unattended, and then come back unharmed, she was amazed.

"We lived in Constantinople eleven years, and I practiced medicine there. I would take my family to the Bosphorus as we go here to the mountains. But I could not take them out to visit at a distant house and carry them back at night in safety through places where there was no light or crowd.

"The Christian women have worn the European dress for twenty or twenty-five years in the seaport towns. My wife went to a French modiste in Constantinople and had her clothes made according to the European fashions. The lives of the Christian women are very much like those of the Europeans, and they have the same amusements as here. They go to the theatre and have evening parties and balls. The Turkish women wear veils, and only the father, brother, husband, or son may see them unveiled. A circumstance which occurred in connection with veils gives an idea of the condition of the Turkish Government.

"Some veiling which was very soft and fine was introduced into Constantinople. It was so fine and thin that the face could be seen through it, but a great many of the richest women had veils made of the material. Then the religious people began to complain. They considered it wrong for the face to be exposed, even under a thin veil. The women who had them still wore them. The husbands were proud of their handsome wives and didn't object to having them seen through the veil. But the religious people were very angry. They went to the chief of the Turks' religion and insisted that the veils should be given up. So this man, who occupies the same position as the Pope does in the Church of Rome, went to the Sultan and told him if he wanted to keep his throne it would be well to order the veils to be given up, and he did so. So much of the material had been ordered that the loss of the sales ruined the merchants and they appealed to the

Sultan. He would have been very glad to help them, but he did not dare, because of the fanatical multitude. A few women persist in wearing the veils, but they were arrested.

A family of Europeans came to Constantinople at one time and were very anxious to see a genuine Turkish household and the harem. I took them to the house of Ahmed-Mukhdar Pasha. He was my great friend. They treated us very nicely, but only the ladies could go to the apartments of the ladies of the household.

"The European customs do not prevail in Asia Minor in the interior as they do in Constantinople and the seaport towns, but even there the women in Christian families eat at the table with the men of the family, attend parties, and have dancing and playing. The country not being so free and safe, the ladies do not go out alone as they would here. A young lady would not go into the streets without her father, her mother, or her brother. They do not do it; it is not the custom. It would not be considered graceful; it would not be safe.

"Education is much the same as in this country. The children are obliged to go to school, and they learn not only their own language, but French usually, or, perhaps, German or English. Many people of all countries come to Constantinople, and French is the language which most of them can speak besides their own. It is the tongue universally understood.

"When I was fifteen years old I was sent by my father to the American College (now Robert College) in Constantinople. From there I came to America to study medicine at the University Medical College of New-York, and went back to practice. Yes, I practiced among the Turks, as well as among the Armenians. I passed an examination at the Turkish College of Constantinople. Then I received the papers I was obliged to have before I could practice.

"I was called sometimes to attend Turkish women. I treated the wife of a General, a friend of mine, but he always stood close beside his wife and held the draperies at her wrist so that I could place my fingers just on the pulse, and lifted the veil so that I could see the tongue of the patient and none of the rest of her face.

"I was called to see one woman who was very ill. Her own physician was out of town. I found the room filled with women, and sent all but two away. Then when I wished to treat the patient as I desired they said no. 'Feel her pulse', they said, and give her some medicine'. But that was not enough, and I said I must go. 'Don't go, doctor', the woman called. 'Anything, but save

my life'. But they would not allow it, and I left. The next morning I heard that the woman was dead.

"My son had a drug store In Constantinople, but some physicians were jealous and caused it to be ruined. I was successful, but I came to this country because I was afraid. Nothing can save you, if you have enemies. Shall I tell you about an Armenian physician who was killed in Constantinople? It is a thrilling story. It was Dr. Keitibian (*sic!*) (Katibian), and he was very successful. The Sultan has many wives, you know, and one of them was ill, and the Sultan's physicians said she could not live. An officer of the Sultan proposed that Dr. Keitibian (*sic!*) (Katibian) be called in for consultation, for he was very well known. The doctor went, and was successful, and the woman was cured. The Sultan was much pleased and honored the doctor. His head physician became jealous; but he did not show it, was more intimate with Dr. Keitibian (*sic!*) (Katibian) than before, and very friendly.

"After a while the doctor was asked by the Sultan's physician to come across the Bosphorus to his father-in-law's house in the country Marmora for a consultation, as the father-in-law was ill. The doctor did not return home that night, and the next morning the fishing boats passing the house on the Bosphorus found the doctor's body floating in the water. He was recognized and the matter was reported to the police. 'Where is the doctor?' they asked at the house. 'The doctor did not come as we expected him', was the answer.

"The Armenian driver who took the doctor from the ferry said that he had driven him to the house and had seen him enter. Then, as he was waiting outside, a eunuch came out and gave him several silver dollars and told him that the doctor would wait for the other physicians and drive back in the carriage with them. That was all. The Sultan was sorry, but he could not punish a Mussulman's family for the murder. He ordered all the papers to keep silent, and they published that the doctor had committed suicide, and this way it closed. Even the head of the Government could not save the man in whom he was interested.

"It is never safe for a Greek, Jew, or Armenian to go alone in the streets of the Turkish quarter. Whatever the people do, they think it is right, because it is against a Christian. That is, not all Turks. I have a great many friends among them. They are very kind and hospitable. When I speak against the Turks it is not against the individuals, but against the Government. The mischievous Turks make trouble, and nothing can be done to

prevent them. They cannot control their passions, the more ignorant.

"If I pass Mr. Vanderbilt's house I may think I would like to own it, but because I cannot I do not go and break in the door. If I go into a bank and see a great deal of money, I do not try to take it. The Turks think they are serving their religion when they abuse the Christians. It is different there from here. The people are ignorant and uneducated. There is very little infidelity among them; their religion is everything.

"You cannot understand what it is to be always living in fear. That feeling has been with me always, and is even now. Do you know if I have a dream, if I have a nightmare, what it is? I do not see terrible serpents or fierce wildcats, but it is always the armed Turks coming to kill me. But all the people are not mischievous. You see even in the small villages, where among 500 people only a dozen or so can read or write, fine-looking young men so intelligent and interesting that you say it is a pity they have not an education, and the women too. The fault is in the Government, not in the individuals".

Dr. Dadirrian is particularly pleased with American customs just now, for Judge Bartlett has recently handed down a decision that he has the sole right to "Matzoon", a milk beverage he manufactures. Some of his countrymen had endeavored to infringe upon it.

"I would not have been upheld in my own country like that," he said.

August 5, 1895

THE PORTE CONCILIATORY

Willing to Concede Many of the Demanded Armenian Reforms

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4. — The reply of the Porte, made Aug. 1, to the communication of the powers demanding reforms in Armenia is conciliatory in tone, and promises compliance with many of the provisions demanded. It proposes to appoint Christian Assessors, to assist the provincial Governors, to select sub-Governors and police from Mussulmans and Christians, to inspect and improve the prisons, to introduce

measures for the prevention of violence and abuses, and to check the excesses of the Kurds during their migration, and to try to induce them to settle in some particular locality. The answer criticises the suggested reform of the taxes and some of the other points proposed by the powers, contending that they are not practical.

August 6, 1895

TURKEY WILL NOT BE REFORMED

Armenians Have Almost Reached the Last Limit of Despair

LONDON, Aug. 5. — The Daily News will publish a Vienna dispatch to-morrow giving a version of the Porte's reply to the demand of the powers for reform, which confirms The News's previously made statements.

The opinion in political circles now is that it is impossible to obtain a favorable result without pressure, and that the issuance of an ultimatum or the holding of a European conference will be necessary.

The Daily News to-morrow will print a long letter dated Armenia, July 20, which represents Turkish cruelty as unabated. The position of affairs, the letter says, has never been so grave, and the Armenians have nearly reached the ultimate limit of despair.

August 7, 1895

GLADSTONE FOR ARMENIA

**Sufferers Under the Worst Government
That Has Ever Existed**

TURKEY IS BOUND TO BE REFORMED

**The Powers Must Make Moderate Demands,
Accept No Promises, and Not Be Afraid
of the Word Coercion**

LONDON, Aug. 6. — A pro-Armenian meeting, presided over by the Duke of Westminster, was held at Chester this afternoon. Mr. Gladstone was received with great enthusiasm. In addressing the meeting Mr. Gladstone said he had attended rather to meet the expectation that he would be present than because he had any important contribution to make to the discussion of the subject under consideration. The question before the meeting, he said, was not a party question; neither was it strictly a religious question, although the sufferers on whose behalf the meeting was called were Christians. The evil arose from the fact that the sufferers were under an intolerably bad government, one of the worst, in fact, that ever existed. A resolution would be proposed presenting with justice and firmness the true view of the matter.

He was glad to learn that the sentiment in America on the Armenian question was even stronger than in this country. Having no interest in the Levant, American witnesses were twice credible. When he spoke upon the subject six months ago he advised his hearers to avoid forming a premature judgment, but evidence was now forthcoming which showed that unspeakable crimes were committed in Armenia day after day, which were far beyond the outrages in Sassoon, in horror. The acts of violence committed, Mr. Gladstone declared, may be truthfully summed up in the awful words, plunder, murder, and torture.

The Government at Constantinople and its agents were, he asserted, responsible for the crimes, and it was necessary that the responsibility for their acts should be brought home to them.

The treaty of 1856, he said, gave the powers the right to march into Armenia and take the government of the country out of the hands of Turkey, and, under the treaty of 1878, the Sultan

was bound to carry out reforms. The ex-Premier made three proposals: First, that the demands of the powers should be moderate; second, that no promises of the Turkish authorities should be accepted, and third, that the powers should not fear the word "coercion".

"We have reached a critical position", said Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, "and the honor of the powers is pledged to the institution of reforms in Armenia".

A resolution was then proposed expressing the conviction that the Government would have the support of the entire nation in any measures it might adopt to secure in Armenia reforms guaranteeing to the inhabitants safety of life, honor, religion, and property; and that no reforms can be effected which are not placed under the continuous control of the great powers of Europe. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Canon Malcolm MacColl, and was adopted.

A letter from Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, was read, acknowledging the donation by the Duke of Westminster of £1,000 to the Armenian relief fund, and giving Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople full discretion as to how it shall be distributed.

August 8, 1895

THREATENED BY FAMINE

**Thousands of Armenians Have Not Means
of Sustaining life**

SUBSISTING ON HERBS AND ROOTS

**Dr. Ayvazian Tells of Suffering in Moush
and Sassoun districts
Raising a Fund in This Country**

The efforts that were made in this country last Winter and Spring to alleviate the sufferings of those Armenians who escaped the Turkish massacres about Moush and Sassoun will need to be repeated to keep the thousands of destitute husbandless and fatherless Armenians from starving this Winter.

Those who survived the sword, the stake, and the many forms of fiendish cruelty that were used to kill and torture are now being subjected to the horrors at a famine.

To get an idea of the condition of the Armenians a reporter for The New-York Times called on Dr. Ayvazian, at 424 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. Dr. Ayvazian is an Armenian, is Secretary of the Relief committee that has been formed, and is well informed of the condition of his unfortunate countrymen.

"We ask, in the name of Christianity and humanity", he said, "that sufficient be done to help our countrymen, who, because of their religion, are being oppressed and starved to death. At present it is not a question of political rights with them—it is a question of existence.

"Much good has already been done. There was raised and sent to our starving countrymen \$2,000 in all. It was given in New-York, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, and as liberal as it was for those who have little to spare, more will be needed.

"I have an interesting letter from the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, in which he states the condition in which the people now are, and what was done with the money sent from America. It is as follows:

Rev. M. V. Derounion (*sic!*) (Derounian)

Dear Brother in Christ: In our last letter of April 24, O. S., we have already acknowledge the receipt of the fund subscribed by the Armenians in America in behalf of the sufferers of the Sassoun massacre.

The Mixed Council of Constantinople, taking into consideration the terrible conditions of the survivors, have consulted with the Prelate of Moush, now in this city, and have organized in Moush a local Relief Committee, under the Presidency of the Vicar of Moush and composed of four members. For the first time, yesterday, we have sent to Moush the sum of 125 Turkish pounds, instructing the local Relief Committee either to buy food for or distribute the money among the sufferers, and send us a list of the money distributed.

The relief fund of the Armenians in America has reached us in such a time that it will be the means of saving many lives. From an official letter received on the 22d Oct. from Moush, we have heard, with deep regret, of the death of forty-five Armenians from starvation, starvation that threatens the survivors of the massacre, mostly women and children, who have nobody to provide for them, and who are begging their daily bread from those who are not much better off than themselves.

The Armenians in America will be deeply moved by the sad news: they may, however, be comforted by the thought that in this crisis they have been the first to extend their helping hand to their unfortunate brothers and sisters—the Armenians in America, so far from their Fatherland, still so near in heart that knows no distance.

Recommending to you to communicate our greeting and blessing to our dear sons and daughters in America, we remain, with prayers,

MATTHEWS, Archbishop Izmirlian.

Constantinople, June 5, 1895

"For seven long months the Armenian Question has been standing before Europe as the spectre of a speechless plaintiff pleading for mercy and justice. This appeal for mercy and justice has not yet received a favorable answer, and now another terrible monster stands before Europe, before Christendom, and before humanity. As a sequel of the Turkish atrocities in the Sassoun, this monster has come to complete what the cruel sword of the Turk and Kurd has left. I mean the grim monster of famine—starvation of thousands of human beings. Famine has already begun to work its ravages among the survivors of the massacre, and threatens the entire Armenian population of the vast district of Moush.

"Last year, in the beginning of the Fall, when the Sassoun massacre occurred, entire villages were destroyed, provisions and flocks of sheep carried away, and all implements either burned, or pillaged. In the Spring no fields could be plowed in Sassoun, and no seed was sowed. The tillers of the soil were mostly massacred, and the survivors fled, seeking refuge among their co-religionists in the villages and in the town of Moush. The poor Armenian villagers of Moush shared with their unfortunate brothers and sisters from Sassoun whatever food they had and whatever they had garnered for seed. Moreover, the villagers of the Moush district were in constant terror of being massacred although somewhat encouraged by the presence of the European committee of investigation.

"In this state of affairs, no farmer had time and heart to think for to-morrow. Thus Spring passed and Summer arrived, and the Armenian population of the vast district of Moush finds itself in the presence of famine. What will be the condition of these unfortunate people when, after a few months. Winter comes, and the Armenian question remains still unsolved?

"The villagers have exhausted all their garnered provisions by sharing them with the survivors of the massacre, and for lack of seed and security they have not been able to cultivate their fields, and they have no prospect of a new harvest.

"Thousands of women and children, having nobody to provide for them, are crowded in towns and villages, begging their daily bread from those who are not much better off than themselves.

"In spite of the efforts of the Turkish Government to conceal the real state of affairs, the danger is so evident and the misery so great that the Consuls of Russia, England, and France have called the attention of their respective Governments to the terrible condition of the unfortunate Armenian people of the Moush district.

"Famine, gaunt, hungry famine, already prevails, not only in the Moush district, but in the adjoining districts of Turkish Armenia, and unless England and America give speedy relief thousands must inevitably perish from starvation even before the cruel winter is upon them.

"Those who were not butchered by the wolf-like Kurds and have managed to exist until now are living on herbs and roots that they gather in the mountains. We all know that such food cannot sustain life long.

"The Armenians who are thus compelled to suffer are as brave and heroic Christians as ever lived, and may be ranked with any of the early martyrs. Knowing they can save lives and property and receive many advantages if they will renounce Christ and accept Islam, they refuse and go to torture and to death.

"Many of the witnesses that told the commission of investigation of the outrages that the Kurds perpetrated have since the return of the commission been put to torture and some have been killed. Whatever the commission learned from these witnesses they might have known before, and some of them probably did know, as the Consular reports that have been sent to England for years have contained statements almost without number in which just such cruelties have been mentioned, although, fortunately, not perpetrated on such numbers at once.

"England, while professing to protect the Christians in Armenia, has not done so, but has suppressed all knowledge of the outrages for political reasons. At her door may be laid the great crime that was perpetrated last year. If she had done her

duty, as she has been professing to do it in the past, it could not have occurred.

"But we must, unfortunately, accept the situation as we find it and to do what we can now".

A committee to raise funds to save the lives of those who have nothing else left has been formed. It consists of Mrs. Robert Abbe, Prof. N. Murray Butler, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trask; Mrs. Henry Villard, Everett P. Wheeler, and Dr. Ayvazian. Spencer Trask, 27 Pine Street, is Treasurer, Dr. Ayvazian will be happy to give information to any one who addresses him.

In another column appears an appeal in behalf of the Armenian subjects of Turkey. It is issued by an American committee, which is acting in concert with that formed in England to raise funds and save these wretched victims of Moslem fanaticism from starving to death during the months that must intervene before the slowly acting powers can force the Porte to undertake long-needed reforms. The names appended to this appeal carry assurance that any contributions Americans may make will be judiciously expended, and, whatever variances of opinion may exist as to what really caused these massacres in the Sassoun district, there is no doubt that thousands of Armenians are wandering naked and hungry, over that devastated plain, and must succumb to the hardships of the approaching Winter (unless) immediate help is given them. Dr. Kimball's letter gives details of the situation not before published, and outlines the plan of relief, which seems to be a very practical and commendable one. The other letters and telegrams furnish further proof that instant aid is terribly necessary if these unfortunate Armenians are to be saved from extermination.

August 13, 1895

ARMENIANS AND MISSIONARIES

Garabed Agha, Ablest Protestant of Marsoven, (*sic!*) Marsovan. Murdered by Rioters

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12. — Mrs. Anna M. Carlyle of this city has received from the Rev. George E. White, a missionary at the Congregational School in Marsoven (*sic!*) Marsovan) Asiatic

Turkey, news of the assassination of Garabed Agha, one of the ablest Protestants in the city, and head of the Armenian community there.

He was killed July 1 by the revolutionary Armenians while on his way to attend a sunrise prayer meeting. Mr. White says: "The Government at once sent soldiers; many Armenians were thrown into prison, and a reign of terror again set in. There are two parties of Armenians. Some say: 'We must be loyal to the Turkish Government. We cannot effect a revolution. We are too few'. Others say: 'We will assassinate and stir up until we overturn this Turkish Government'. And these revolutionists are ready to kill any of their brother Armenians or missionaries who do not help on the rebellion.

"They killed Agha because he would not help the rebellion. The missionaries are between two fires. If they take the part of the revolutionists, the authorities will say to the missionaries: 'You are plotting treason. Clear out; or we will burn you and all your premises'. If they take the part of the Government, then the revolutionists will say: 'You are not fit to be here as missionaries to the Armenians. We will overturn you'. So the missionaries are in constant danger".

August 16, 1895

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Murder of Missionaries in China and Massacre in Armenia

LONDON, Aug. 15. — The House of Commons met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and it was at once summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: "The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good-will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter that is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which, I trust, will be enduring. I have observed strict neutrality during the war, and have not taken any

action in respect thereto except such as appeared likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities.

"I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported in the Province of Fukien, China. In reply to an earnest representation addressed to the Chinese Government by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken to punish the murderers and all who were in any degree responsible for these crimes.

"Internal troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally and my people especially. My Ambassador and the Ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent the recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision.

"A resolution has been passed by both houses of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope proposing that the adjacent crown colony of Bechuanaland should be incorporated with Cape Colony. I signified that I was willing to consider favorably an act for that purpose, provided it contained proper safeguards to my interests, and those of my native subjects, especially as regards their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I received satisfactory assurances on these matters, and an act has been passed by the Cape Parliament which I have reason to expect will fulfill my requirements.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "The estimates for the service year, which were not voted by the last Parliament will be laid before you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: "At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer until another session the consideration of any important legislative matters, except those necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year".

The commission to read the Queen's speech consisted of Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Lathom, Viscount Cross, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. All were attired in their scarlet and ermine robes of office.

Lord Halsbury read the speech, while Speaker Gully and the members of the House of Commons stood at the bar. When

the reading was concluded the Speaker and the other members of the House of Commons retired to their own chamber.

The Duke of Marlborough moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which motion was seconded by Lord Ampthill in the House of Lords.

The Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh, (Conservative,) eldest son of Lord Newton, moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons. The motion was seconded by the new Conservative member for Hackney, Mr. T. Herbert Robertson.

The selection of the young Duke of Marlborough and Lord Ampthill to move and second the address was in accordance with the custom of allowing members thus to make a sort of debut in the House of Lords.

Lord Dudley, when twenty-four years old, moved the address during Lord Salisbury's last Government.

The Duke of Marlborough, who will be twenty-four years old next November, is middle-sized, with a pale face, and regular features. He is reputed to be clever, and was popular when he was a student at Cambridge University. Since that time he has devoted himself chiefly to coach driving.

Lord Amtphill, who is about twenty-six years old, is tall and muscular, and a noted oarsman. He is a Liberal-Unionist. The two peers represent the great Tory Churchill and Whig Russell families, and in moving and seconding the address symbolized the Conservative-Liberal-Unionist alliance.

The Duke of Marlborough, in speaking to his motion, said that Parliament had never assembled under more hopeful or interesting circumstances. He referred to the cessation of the Chinese-Japanese war, and also to the acts of barbarism that had been committed in China and Armenia.

After congratulating the mover and seconder of the address. Lord Rosebery said, in regard to the outrages in China, that he would like to know whether the missionaries had returned to their posts after being warned not to go by the British Minister to China,

With reference to the Armenian outrages, Lord Rosebery declared that the recurrence of these horrors tended to shorten the life of the Sultan's Government among civilized communities.

Continuing, he said he regretted the absence in the speech of any reference to the Government policy toward Ireland. Its policy must be active, not merely negative. Irish affairs, to be satisfactorily conducted, must be managed by the Irish themselves.

Prime Minister Salisbury said that the shortness of the speech was justified, in view of the short session that was to be held.

The Premier strongly condemned the recent cruelties in Armenia, and said that England wished to maintain the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan would be committing a calamitous mistake if he declined to listen to the earnest advice of the powers. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said: "We have a right to feel the deepest indignation over the outrages in China, The Emperor of China has caused his Minister in London to convey to the British Government an expression of the extreme horror and indignation with which he heard the news of the crimes, and to announce his resolve to punish speedily and condignly every guilty person, and there is every reason at present to believe that the Chinese Government is in earnest".

Should any different indications as to China's intentions become apparent, Lord Salisbury said, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government to try to supply the defects resulting from the neglect and luke-warmness shown. At present they could only wait and watch.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to in the House of Lords.

August 16, 1895

ARMENIANS AGAINST CHRISTIANS

Revolutionists Threatened Americans Long Before Sassoun Massacre

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. — The State Department has received a report from Minister Terrell at Constantinople, dated July 25, relating to the Armenian revolutionists at Marsovan, which is of great interest in connection with the press telegram published yesterday about a riot at that place, in which some American missionaries are said to have been injured.

It appears from Minister Terrell's statement that on July 1, an Armenian named Garabed was assassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door, as he was going to attend early service. He was the chief man of the Protestant community and Chairman of the Council of Thirty, who are responsible for the peace of the

city. It was alleged that he had given the Government information in regard to the revolutionists.

Consul Jewett, in reporting this case July 13, to Consul General Short, at Constantinople, said that numerous Armenians were arrested, because there was little doubt that Karabed (*sic!*) was murdered by them. Among those arrested was a naturalized (Garabed) American citizen, who had been a student at the American College at Marsovan, but who, as Mr. Jewett was informed, had been dropped from the rolls some months before.

Minister Terrell was promptly informed concerning the assassination and the imprisonments which followed it, and took immediate steps to insure fair treatment of the naturalized citizen, and called upon Mr. Jewett for any trustworthy information he might have regarding the danger to the missionary teachers at Marsovan from Armenian revolutionists by reason of threats to assassinate them, and also the precautionary measures for their protection afforded or tendered by the local Turkish authorities.

He informed Mr. Jewett that though Turkey had a right to expel undesirable classes of people from her territory, she had no right to treat the acquired American citizenship of any of them as an offense, and to imprison them for that cause, nor to imprison them on mere suspicion. He instructed him in such cases promptly to demand their release, and that, if any of them were arrested while engaged in armed resistance to the Government, to demand a fair trial.

Mr. Terrell's report on the troubles at Marsovan was based upon a verbal statement of Mr. Dwight, a leading American missionary at Constantinople, and is as follows:

"More than a year ago sixteen persons at Marsovan received written notice that they would be killed unless they would co-operate with the Armenian revolutionists. President Tracey and Prof. Riggs, of Marsovan College were two of these. They had incurred the ill will of the revolutionists by refusing to receive in the college the sons of certain men suspected of being revolutionists.

"Garabed, who was assassinated, was another of the sixteen who received notice, and Mr. Dwight has been informed that still another had been assassinated. A Turkish guard was furnished at the request of Mr. Terrell, to protect the American families from the assassins. Mr. Dwight considers this guard sufficient to protect the missionaries at the college, and Mr. Terrell has not applied for an additional force.

"The local Governor informed the Armenians, after the killing, that he intended to arrest all suspected persons and imprison them until they revealed the names of the guilty one; that their object was to provoke Turkish vengeance in order to secure the sympathy and intervention of Christian Europe, but that they would not succeed, as he had caused to be preached in the mosques for months that such was their object, and that any Turk who killed a Christian would be the worst enemy of Islam".

Mr. Terrell added that the revolutionists at Marsovan had organized and marked the American professors long before the Sassoun atrocities.

August 20, 1895

ASSISTANCE TO ARMENIANS

Distress in Which Distributors of Relief Funds Find the Victims

BOSTON, Aug. 19. — The American Board of Foreign Missions has received from some of its representatives in the Sassoun region of Eastern Turkey an account of the distribution of aid sent from England and America to the poor survivors of the terrible massacre. Crumbling walls scattered over the hillsides are said to show where once lived a well-to-do and happy population.

Not a vestige of wood was left to show that these Armenians ever had a roof to cover them. A few oxen kindly loaned by the villagers on the plain were all there was to remind one that this was a grazing country. No herds of cows or flocks or sheep were to be seen. A few of the fields were beginning to take on a greenness with the growth of the millet the returned fugitives had been sowing during the weeks they had been there, but a general air of desolation reigned. Tents were pitched near the little stone church, the only building left intact. Tents were arranged for the sick who had come up from Moosh or were to follow, under the trees and the shade of willow boughs laid over ruined walls, and soon a little hospital was improvised, where pure air and suitable food, with very little medicine, are gradually restoring the poor creatures.

More than 5,000 souls must be supplied with daily food, tools of all kinds must be furnished to them, and wall layers must be brought in from Moosh to labor with them in laying up their

walls preparatory to receiving the roof timbers that the Government has promised to furnish as its part of the relief.

Material for clothing and bedding must be secured, brought in, and dealt out to those multitudes, that they may be protected for the Winter. They came up with fear and trembling, lest they were preparing themselves for a worse fate than befell them last year, but Mr. Shipley, the Acting English Consul, had assured them that they might trust to the efforts of the powers, and they came reluctantly.

Now the weeks drag their slow length along, and the hoped-for reform seems more distant than ever, while they are constantly hearing the threats of the Kurds that this time they will leave no vestige of their race to make further trouble, and it is no wonder the little courage they had gained should be in danger of oozing out.

There is a so-called Turkish Relief Company, three members, evidently putting a good commission of all their purchases into their pockets, and they are trying to interfere with other relief operations as far as they can. It seems evident that the Government is not to allow the Armenians to distribute in their own name.

In coming to the Sassoun region, the relief corps climbed 3,500 feet higher than Moosh City, and over a hard road. They dropped down upon a beautiful little plain among the Taurus Mountains, still being 1,000 feet higher than Moosh. It is sad to see the poor creatures wandering about among the charred ruins, but still more touching is it to see certain of the women, arriving on the scene for the first time since the ill-fated occasion, crying as though their hearts would break.

Sir Philip Currie, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, selected as distributors of the relief funds raised in England The Rev. George C. Reynolds, M. D. from Van, and the Rev. R. M. Cole of Bitlis, both missionaries of the American Board and men of long residence in the country.

They have the full confidence of all parties except the Turks, who do not wish to have relief given. These men also distribute relief funds raised in this country. More money is needed at once. Funds sent to Frank H. Wiggin, Assistant Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston, will be promptly forwarded.

August 20, 1895

A RIOT OVER ARMENIAN RELIEF FUNDS

Factions Fight for Control and Many Heads Are Broken

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 — A small riot and a number of broken heads distinguished a meeting of the Armenian National Union in North Clark Street yesterday.

The society was recently organized for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of Armenian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey who have been the victims of the murderous Kurds. A large amount of money had been raised and then a factional fight was precipitated.

At the meeting last evening T. Khungian was chosen President. The election produced a row and the opposing faction opened an attack upon the new President and his friends. Chairs and clubs were used freely, and a dozen or more of each faction were felled to the floor and afterward carried out to a physician's office, where their wounds were dressed. To make the matter worse, the janitor of the building locked the doors and the combatants mingled with each other freely until the police came. When the detail of officers arrived and started to ascend the stairs the rioters battered down the doors of the house and beat a hasty retreat.

No date is set for the next meeting of the organization.

August 21, 1895

Porte Obstinate About Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20. — It is learned that the Porte has again rejected the demand of the powers that the proposed reforms in Armenia shall be under foreign control.

August 22, 1895

BRITAIN AND ARMENIANS

Conservative Idea About Obligation to Demand Reform

A COMPLIMENT TO TURKISH PEOPLE

LONDON, Aug. 21. — In the course of the discussion of the Foreign Office estimates in the House of Commons to-day James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade in the Rosebery Ministry, said that the reforms which the Government asked to have instituted in Armenia were the least that could be accepted. The position of Christians throughout the East, he declared, was extremely perilous.

Mr. T. C. Bowles, Conservative, denied the existence of any obligation on the part of Great Britain to introduce reforms in Armenia. He complained at length of the extraordinary change which the policy of the Tory party had undergone, declaring that it amounted to a reversal of the best tradition of English policy.

Sir Ellis A. Bartlett, Conservative, expressed regret that the late Government had not taken action to save Japan from coercion at the hands of France and Russia. Referring to the Armenian agitation, he described it as injurious and unjustifiable. The Turkish people, he said, were moderate, temperate, and courageous.

T. M. Healy, criticizing the speeches of Messrs. Bartlett and Bowles, sarcastically expressed regret at seeing division already in the ranks of the Conservatives.

Alfred Webb, the anti-Parnellite, who was elected to represent the West Division of Waterford in the House of Commons, has accepted, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; in other words, has resigned his seat in Parliament.

The cause of his retirement from the House is that he is not satisfied with the action of the anti-Parnellite Party in electing three Healyites to membership of the Sessional Committee, and he complains that the committee does not resent sufficiently the baseless attacks that have been made on Edward Blake, John Dillon, and Justin McCarthy.

August 23, 1895

THE SASSOUN MASSACRE

**Proof of the Assertion that Armenian
Revolutionists Caused It**

TESTIMONY OF REV. CYRUS HAMLIN

**A Protest Against Americans Helping England
to Realize Political Aspirations in the East**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In our previous letter we affirmed that the Sassoun troubles were brought about by the criminal efforts of Armenian revolutionary committees, and that no reliance whatever ought to be placed on Armenian testimony and assertions. We now propose to prove these two affirmations, not by Turkish—that is to say, Mussulman—testimony, but by American and European—namely, Christian testimony.

First—The man who, above all, gave the most explicit and true account of the Armenian revolutionary movement is the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin himself. On the 23d of December, 1893, or, in other words, only a few months before the revolt of Sassoun, he published in *The Congregationalist* a truly prophetic statement, the perusal of which is absolutely necessary for an impartial understanding of the case. Here is this statement:

"An Armenian 'revolutionary' party is causing great evil and suffering to the missionary work and to the whole Christian population of certain parts of the Turkish Empire. It is a secret organization, and is managed with a skill in deceit which is known only in the East. In a widely distributed pamphlet the following announcement is made at the close:

"This is the only Armenian party which is leading on the revolutionary movement in Armenia, its centre is Athens, and it has branches in every village and city in Armenia, also in the colonies. Nishan Garabedian, one of the founders of the party, is in America, and those desiring to get further information may communicate with him, addressing Nishan Garabedian, 15 Fountain Street, Worcester, Mass., or with the centre, M. Beniard, Poste Restante, Athens, Greece.

"A very intelligent Armenian gentleman, who speaks fluently and correctly English as well as Armenian, and is an

eloquent defends of the revolution, assured me that they have the strongest hopes of preparing the way for Russia's entrance into Asia Minor to take possession. In answer to the question as to how, he replied: "These Huntchagist bands, organized all over the empire, will watch their opportunities to kill Turks and Kurds, set fire to their villages, and then make their escape into the mountains. The enraged Moslems will then rise and fall upon the defenseless Armenians, and slaughter them with such barbarities that Russia will enter, in the name of humanity and Christian civilization, and take possession'.

"When I denounced the scheme as atrocious an infernal beyond anything ever known, he calmly replied: 'It appears so to you, no doubt, but we Armenians are determined to be free. Europe listened to the Bulgarian horrors, and made Bulgaria free. She will listen to our cry when it goes up in the shrieks and blood of millions of women and children'. I urged in vain that this scheme would make the very name of Armenian hateful among all civilized people. He replied: 'We are desperate; we shall do it'.

"But your people do not want Russian protection. They prefer Turkey, bad as she is. There are hundreds of miles of continuous territory into which emigration is easy at all times. It has been so for all the centuries of Moslem rule. If your people preferred the Russian Government, there would not now be an Armenian family in Turkey'.

"Yes', he replied, 'and for such stupidity they will have to suffer'.

"I have had conversations with others who avow the same things, but no one acknowledges that he is a member of the party. Falsehood is, of course, justifiable where murder and arson are.

"In Turkey the party aims to excite the Turks against Protestant missionaries and against Protestant Armenians. All the troubles at Marsovan originated in their movements. They are cunning, unprincipled, and cruel. They terrorize their own people by demanding contributions of money under threats of assassination—a threat which has often been put into execution.

"I have made the mildest possible disclosure of only a few of the abominations of this Huntchagist revolutionary party. It is of Russian origin; Russian gold and craft govern it. Let all missionaries, home and foreign, denounce it. Let all Protestant Armenians everywhere boldly denounce it. It is trying to enter every Sunday school and deceive and pervert the innocent and ignorant into supporters of this craft. We must, therefore, be

careful that in befriending Armenians we do nothing that can be construed into an approval of this movement, which all should abhor. While yet we recognize the probability that some Armenians in this country, ignorant of the real object and cruel designs of the Huntchaguists, are led by their patriotism to join with them, and while we sympathize with the sufferings of the Armenians at home, we must stand aloof from any such desperate attempts, which contemplate the destruction of Protestant missions, churches, schools, and Bible work, involving all in a common ruin that is diligently and craftily sought. Let all home and foreign missionaries beware of any alliance with, or countenance of, the Huntchaguists".

We do not really know whether the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin is considered to be a prophet in his own country, but his prophetic faculties as far as the last Armenian revolt is concerned are not denied in Turkey. They are simply marvelous—for months before the occurrence of the Sassoun troubles the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin had exactly and minutely shown what they would be. And yet, after the fulfillment of his own prophecy, the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin was bold enough to say that the above statement was written by him only "to show the absurdity of the revolutionary plotters". The reverend gentleman must have a candid and innocent soul. Otherwise he would not have attempted to prove to fair-minded Americans that the "bloodthirstiness" of the Armenian revolutionary plotters is synonymous to their "absurdity". We suppose that the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin will also attribute to the "absurdity of revolutionary plotters" the following statement, showing his past guilty interference in Turkish affairs. One of these Armenian "plotters" made some time ago to The Boston Herald this extraordinary admission, which, for the honor of Robert College, if not for his own, the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin ought, if he can, to contradict:

"Several years ago", writes the Armenian, "I heard him lecture at Amherst, Mass. How proud he was to tell his audience the important part taken by the Bulgarian graduates of Robert College in securing the freedom and independence of their country! I ask the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin if he was not aware of the existence of patriotic societies among his Bulgarian students", &c

But in order to show that the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin's prophecy holds good, let American readers reflect on the following passage of a letter written by the special correspondent of the Associated Press, who visited Turkey after the Sassoun revolt, and who,

although bitterly opposed to the Turkish Government, wrote as follows:

"It is a fact that certain of the Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Edward Riggs and two other American missionaries at Marsovan and fasten the blame upon the Turks, in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish Government, thereby making possible Armenian independence. One will search a long time in the pages of history for a more diabolical plot than that. Moreover, the missionaries would have been murdered had not an Armenian friend warned them. Dr. Riggs has unselfishly given his life to the education of Armenian youth in the missionary schools, and done more than any Armenian has ever tried to do toward making Armenians worthy of autonomous government. Yet the revolutionary conspirators apparently gave that fact little thought. * * * It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent radical ideas prevail among the revolutionary propagandists, but the plans of some of the leaders are shocking in the extreme.

"In brief, their plans are to commit atrocities upon Turks, in order that the infuriated Turks shall shock the Christian world by the fiendish outrages of their retaliation. When remonstrated with in regard to these un-Christian plans, the men who are responsible for them merely say: 'It may seem to you cruel and barbarous, but we know what we are doing, and why we are doing it'.

"The financial methods of these men are almost as ingenious as their plans of political agitation. Certain Armenians of a lower grade of mental ability are required to furnish so many thousand piastres to the committee, and the means of obtaining the money are plainly mapped out. Here is a case in point:

"A wealthy Turk in the service of the Government in Constantinople received a letter one morning, saying that unless he deposited 12,000 piastres in a certain place within twenty-four hours he would be killed. An investigation led to the discovery of the fact that the letter was written by an Armenian who had been in his employ as a trusted servant for several years. The servant confessed his guilt, but he asserted in self-defense that revolutionary agitators had compelled him to write the letter under penalty of death. It was a case of choice of wills, and the poor wretch saved his life at the expense of a long term of imprisonment. It is believed that a great deal of money is raised in this way, but whether or not this money gets beyond the pockets of the revolutionary agitators, no man pretends to know. There is

a theory that this money is used in the purchase of rifles and ammunition, but that is a matter known only to the agitators themselves".

The reason why English public opinion is generally in favor of the Armenians is both political and religious. No real esteem for the Armenians themselves exists in England. Besides, everybody admits in Europe that Armenians are, as a race, much inferior to the Turks. Armenians, even in olden times, showed no greatness. Their influence in the world has been absolutely nil in science, in art, in literature, in warlike achievements, they have left no trace. But, they are Christians; and this is one reason why English public opinion is in their favor. The political reason lies in the fact that England wishes to harass Turkey for the just opposition of the latter to English scandalous encroachments on Egyptian territory, which, after all, belongs legitimately to the Sultan. It is just as if England had taken possession of one of your States, and at the same time were fomenting discontent for, and disapprobation of, your treatment of the Indian race which Columbus found supreme on this continent.

Such being the real state of things, we consider that it is quite time for public opinion in the United States to see how erroneous and even anti-American is the policy which consists in helping England in her political aspirations in the East. American public opinion ought to remain aloof from European intrigues. It ought especially to learn to estimate correctly the value of Armenian assertions and of the Armenian moral standard.

"If", writes the Associated Press correspondent above quoted, "the detailed facts of the Sassoun massacre are ever established, it must be independently of Armenian testimony, or their value may be seriously questioned. In the first place, every Armenian with whom it has been my lot to come in contact, seems to have a very vague idea of the value of truth. In the second place, in his anxiety to make out a case against the Turk, he is willing to publish as fact, any grotesque rumor that he may chance to fall over in the street. In the third place, he does not really know what actually took place in the Sassoun mountains, but his vanity will not permit him to acknowledge it, and so, to be up with the times and to help along the cause of his people, he embellishes the rumor that he hears, and frequently says that he is in secret communication with friends in Moosh and Bitlis, who are harboring Sassoun refugees. The average Armenian cannot be believed on oath".

In this deplorable condition of Armenian honesty, we find a true explanation of the following remarkable incident, an account of which was given at the time, as follows, by all the newspapers:

"The story which has been thrilling the world for some time past of the wife of the Armenian leader Grego, who, rather than suffer dishonor at the hands of her Turkish persecutors, threw herself, with her child in her arms, into an abyss, and was followed by other women until the ravine was filled with corpses, has been exploded, as many persons predicted it would be, at the time it was sprung upon the public. It has been discovered that the horrible narrative is a reproduction, with additions and embellishments to suit the occasion, of an old tale told in poetry by Mrs. Hemans years ago, under the title of 'The Suliote Mother'".

In the face of all the innumerable Armenian falsehoods of this kind, word has just reached us that Mr. Gladstone, in his Chester speech, asserted that the world is in possession of independent American testimony favorable to the Armenians. No greater error has ever been made. Mr. Gladstone ought to have known better. There is absolutely no American testimony regarding the Sassoun troubles. And the reason is very simple. No American was at the Sassoun district at the time of the revolt. The Rev. F. D. Greene, it is true, published a slanderous pamphlet on the "Armenian Crisis in Turkey", in which he printed a few documents supposed to be well authenticated. But as no American-born citizen saw anything of the Sassoun disturbances, it follows necessarily that said documents were written either by Armenians or by American missionaries, under the inspiration of Armenians. Therefore, the Rev. F. D. Greene's pamphlet is based upon Armenian falsehoods. This makes it utterly and completely valueless. Mr. Gladstone owes to us to show where and how he was able to find a single genuine American document favoring the Armenian allegations; that is to say, the allegations of a people who "cannot be believed on oath". Facts, however, have very seldom disturbed Mr. Gladstone's fanaticism. We trust that Americans having no political views on Turkey will see how dangerous it is to encourage, either by word or by moral help, Armenian revolutionists, for the simple reason that they are Christians. "Armenia", wrote some time ago the correspondent mentioned above, "is preparing for war. The revolutionary party has now both money and guns. During the past eight weeks money has poured into the revolutionary treasury in a steady

stream from the Armenian colonies in Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Etchmiadzin, and other places in Russia, and from Rescht, Kazvin, Teheran, Tebriz, Khoi, and other cities in Persia. I have not visited the Armenian colonies on the north coast of the Black Sea, nor the large colony at Ispahan in Southern Persia, but I am reliably informed that revolutionary agents have been as busy there as elsewhere. I have myself seen a considerable sum of this money raised publicly, and I am told that the wealthy Armenian merchants in the cities I have named have made large private contributions, with promises of more for future use if needed.

"The money raised publicly has been obtained by means of balls, social entertainments, theatrical performances, and lotteries. These functions were ostensible for the 'benefit of the Sassoun refugees'. But it was a very thin disguise. It was thoroughly understood what the money was wanted for, and that the Sassoun refugees would not see a penny of it except in the shape of rifles and ammunition".

The cries, therefore, in favor of the Sassoun refugees and the famished are either based on Armenian falsehoods or uttered by those who have political aims to further and attain. Could Americans be deceived by such a very thin disguise"? We doubt it. Constantinople, Aug. 8.

August 23, 1895

Editorial

In another column appears an appeal in behalf of the Armenian subjects of Turkey. It is issued by an American committee, which is acting in concert with that formed in England to raise funds and save these wretched victims of Moslem fanaticism from starving to death during the months that must intervene before the slowly acting powers can force the Porte to undertake long-needed reforms. The names appended to this appeal carry assurance that any contributions Americans may make will be judiciously expended, and, whatever variances of opinion may exist as to what really caused these massacres in the Sassoun district, there is no doubt that thousands of Armenians are wandering, naked and hungry, over that devastated plain, and must succumb to the hardships of the approaching Winter unless immediate help is given them. Dr. Kimball's letter gives details of

the situation not before published, and outlines the plan of relief, which seems to be a very practical and commendable one. The other letters and telegrams furnish further proof that instant aid is terribly necessary if these unfortunate Armenians are to be saved from extermination.

August 23, 1895

SUFFERING AMONG ARMENIANS

**AID ASKED FOR THE VICTIMS OF
TURKISH OUTRAGES**

**Great Numbers Starving in the Woods
A Threatened Famine
American Committee's Appeal**

The following appeal for aid for the victims of Turkish outrages in Armenia was issued yesterday. The people there, it is said, are threatened with famine, and in one district alone 860 houseless people are living in the woods and in great need of the necessities of life:

27 Pine Street, New-York, Aug. 22, 1895

For nearly a year the story of the horrible Turkish outrages upon the Armenians in Sassoun, Armenia, has shocked all civilized nations. Conclusive evidence has established the sickening fact that the atrocities in the Sassoun equaled in savagery those perpetrated in the past by the same fiends in Greece, Crete, and Bulgaria. Unfortunately, universal indignation could not secure, so far, either present relief or future protection to the many thousands of victims of Moslem fanaticism. Only through the slow diplomatic intervention of the great European powers can such be in time obtained for them.

In the meantime, the general sympathy with the cruel fate of the Armenians can alone manifest itself through protests by speech and in print, and through the exercise of charity in alleviation of their pitiful distress. Besides murder, rapine, and devastation, another dire visitation has now come upon that stricken people, calling for immediate pecuniary help. They are threatened by famine, and urgent action is necessary to avert the danger of starvation.

We are informed by a private letter that in one district alone "there are now about 860 of these houseless wanderers living in the woods and mountains, in caves and hollow trees, half naked, and some, indeed, without covering for their nakedness. Bread they have not tasted for months".

A strong committee of leading Englishmen, representing all parties and all classes, has been formed, under the Chairmanship of the Duke of Argyll, and has already raised and forwarded a considerable sum of money. Believing that our generous countrymen will be glad to follow the noble example of the kindred nation, an American committee has been organized for the same object.

The committee herewith confidently appeals to the American public for liberal contributions, which will be distributed through the agency of the English committee, or through the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, as contributors may prefer.

Checks should be made payable to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, New-York.

The following are the American committee: Mrs. Robert Abbe, Prof. N. Murray Butler, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trask, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Mrs. Henry Villard, and Everett P. Wheeler.

A. AYVAZIAN, M. D. Secretary,
424 West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York.

The following letter, written at Van, Turkey on July 23, by Dr. Grace N. Kimball, an American missionary, has just been received here:

My plan is to give work to the people, instead of gratuitous aid, and it works finely—too well, alas! for the cash I have to work with. Of the need, I can hardly exaggerate that if I tried. I have been simply amazed at the horrible state of the people, as revealed by this two weeks' work. There is simply no limit to the misery, and thousands of liras are needed to barely keep the people from starvation; and when the cold sets in, the Lord have mercy on them!

Every person aided is required to bring a certificate of need from a reliable source, but the number is so great that hundreds have been sent empty handed away, some of them weak and sick from hunger and ragged almost to indecency. I have 288 persons on my working list, who represent about 1,100 souls, with a pay roll of about \$100 a week.

My method is to buy raw cotton and wool and have it washed, carded, spun, and woven into clothing by the people, who are already skilled in such work. The product could be sold to the poor at a discount if any one had any money to buy anything. But they simply haven't. Once the weather begins to grow cold the demand for clothing will be tremendous, and if we can only afford it, every stitch could well be given away.

Such is the industrial relief work which finds itself well nigh bankrupt already. The distress is unparalleled. I hope and pray help may come. If it does not, may I not be here to see the onset of Winter.

Mr. Graves, the English Consul at Erzroum, Armenia, writes to Sir Philip Currie, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, under the date of July 18, as follows:

I am informed there is much sickness among the returned refugees, including smallpox, and that the still unhealed wounds of many of them are in a very bad state from the heat.

In this connection, I have the honor to transmit copies of an extract from a private letter from Moush, dated June 24, which gives an account of the privations endured by the Talori people, whose condition is far worse than that of the other Sassounlis, both because they are more exposed to the attacks of the Kurds and because nothing whatever was done to enable them to sow and plow this year's Summer crops.

The extract referred to by Mr. Graves says:

Talvorig is comprised of a number of villages, of which thirteen are now absolutely in ruins. No inhabitants remain, no building, not so much as a bit of timber. The former inhabitants are wanderers. Last Winter they took refuge in Psants district (*sic!*) (Psanats), which comprises more than thirty villages, containing from 20 to 100 houses each, while some of them were scattered about Diarbekir. At the beginning of Spring oppressions began at the hands of the nomad Kurds and others, and the villagers decided that it was best to return to their former homes. Living, as they do, upon greens and the leaves of trees, they have become sickly, their skins have turned yellow, their strength is gone, their bodies are swollen, and fever is ripe among them.

The extract concludes as follows: "I do not know what to suggest. There are more than 5,000 of these Sassounlis people destitute and hungry. Less than one-fifth are now housed in huts.

August 24, 1895

OTHER SIDE OF THE SASSOUN MASSACRE

**An Armenian's Answer to the Assertion
Blaming Revolutionists**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I respectfully call your attention to an anonymous letter from Constantinople, published in the New-York Times this morning under the heading of "The Sassoun Massacre".

There is no more a shadow of doubt about the reality of the unparalleled atrocities committed upon thousands of defenseless men, women, and children la Sassoun. Still an anonymous correspondent is trying to create, if possible, doubt in the minds of the readers of your valuable paper by rehashed stories of Armenian revolutionary parties.

The tone of the letter shows the spirit of the writer. Are you aware that the same assertions have been published over and over again and answered every time? I will not trouble you by another answer.

Please take note of Dr. Hamlin's answer to the quotations from his article to The Boston Congregationalist:

"It is to be greatly regretted that the Ottoman Ambassador should attempt to cover up the path of these horrid atrocities, which have agitated the whole Christian world, and for which Turkey must give an account. It were far better to deplore the fact and work for justice and judgment. It may be the time has passed when such deeds of blood and torture, committed upon unarmed men, women, and children, can be condoned by the civilized world.

"The plots of the revolutionists were harmless as to any effective force, but were very pernicious in arousing fanaticism. The fact that a few harebrained young men in foreign lands had plotted a revolution, was a sufficient reason in the view of Moslem fanaticism for devoting the whole race to destruction. It was this which I feared, and it is this which has happened".

As to the letter of the special correspondent of The Associated Press, that also is an old exploded story, and does not need any answer. The letter itself is a ghastly fiction, full of contradictions and slander.

In the face of the testimony of hundreds of impartial witnesses, in the face of past experience, and in opposition to

men like Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Westminster, and Dr. Dillon, the Special Commissioner of The London Daily Telegraph to Armenia, and in contradiction to the reliable reports of a score of disinterested American missionaries in the field, will you let an anonymous correspondent calumniate a martyred nation, and try to hurt the generous efforts of public-spirited American citizens, who have nobly undertaken to heal, if possible, the still unhealed wounds of the many Armenian victims of Turkish atrocities?

New-York City, Aug. 23.

August 27, 1895

THREE WARSHIPS OFF MITYLENE

Shakir Pasha Hastily Departs for His Reforming of Armenia

LONDON, Aug. 26. — The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Shakir Pasha, First Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, who in June last was appointed Imperial Commissioner in connection with the reforms in Armenia, started in great haste on Sunday by a special steamer for the scene of his duties.

Three British warships have been reported off Mitylene. Their approach explains Shakir Pasha's hasty departure. It is urged in influential quarters in Constantinople that the Dardanelles ought to be forced without hesitation, or otherwise British prestige in the East will be seriously endangered.

The presence of a fleet will alone convince the Sultan that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, is serious in his insistence for reforms in Armenia.

August 30, 1895

SULTAN QUESTIONS PATRIARCH

And Gives an Occasion for Another Attack About Armenia

LONDON, Aug. 29. — The Daily News tomorrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the Porte asked the Armenian Patriarch for an explanation in regard to the services held in the Armenian churches in that city, Aug. 25, for the repose of the souls of the Sassoun victims. The Patriarch replied that it was the practice of the Armenian Church to pray for the dead.

The News will make some strong comments on this action of the Porte, as well as on other proceedings of the Turkish Government. Among other things it will say: "The Porte is going from bad to worse. It is the custom of all churches to pray for the living; but some men are past praying for—among them the infamous criminals that have thus insulted a Christian prelate".

The paper will again urge the powers to avenge the victims of inhuman scoundrels".

September 1, 1895

THE ARMENIAN SITUATION

Condition of Affairs Unique in the History of the World

LONG SUFFERING OF THE CHRISTIANS

Their Claims Upon the Sympathy of the American People Strongly Urged What Dr. Dillon Himself Saw

The Armenian situation of to-day stands unique in the history of the world. It is at direct antipodes with the marvelous advancement of the great nineteenth century, and leaves far behind all the tales of horror that the victims of professional tyrants of all heathendom could tell from the days of Pharaoh to those of the infamous Nero. It has developed in rapid succession

so many wonderful phases, that it might be recommended to any intelligent person as a highly interesting study in the course of human affairs, were it not for the one permanent background of wholesale human sacrifice with such diabolical cruelty and unnamable outrages as to sink every other consideration out of sight and make it at once a question of humanity claiming the most serious consideration of every true man and woman.

In epochs when the highest interests of humanity have been at stake, the prophets, the men of the hour, have appeared, and the warning voice has been heard calling in the desert. So with the awful agony of the Armenian people. Among the men and women of honor and high position who have raised their voices on behalf of perishing Armenia, and filled the hearts of the whole Armenian Nation with hope and gratitude, three illustrious men have stood forth as seer and prophet of the Armenian cause, and have cried aloud to awaken the conscience and inflame the righteous passion of the people throughout Christendom. They are Gladstone, MacColl, and Dillon—the Grand Old Man of England, "a tower of strength to an oppressed people"; the learned and valiant canon of Ripon, and the intrepid traveler and scholar. From fields far apart, these champions of righteousness raise their voices to-day once more in the loud cry of alarm and the instantaneous call to arms. Their clear message is that the Armenian people are at this moment facing a final and decisive crisis, and that whatever help is to come in the name of duty or honor, humanity or Christianity, must be "sudden and speedy", to be of any avail.

The glory that will ever surround the name of Gladstone will shine brighter for the marvelous speech he delivered at Chester Town Hall on the 6th at August—in the words of The London Times, "an effort unparalleled, even as a mere physical achievement, by a man advanced in his eighty-sixth year". Down from the peaceful retirement of his "repose and quietude" came the veteran soldier of a thousand battles for the truth, bringing his old-time brilliancy of oratory, impassioned rhetoric, and vast resources of knowledge to frame and launch an indictment of Turkish outrage and oppression that will echo in the ears of men as long as there remains one oppressed people on the face of the earth. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Gladstone spoke with "moderation and prudence"; his conclusion therefore is all the more convincing when he says that "the case is made out", and all the fiendish outrages upon Armenians that have been reported "have not been overstated, not withdrawn, not qualified, not

reduced, but confirmed in all their breadth, in all their horrible substance, in all their sickening details". As for any exaggeration Mr. Gladstone has no fear, "because it is too well known that the powers of language hardly suffice to describe what has been and is being done, and exaggeration, if we were ever so much disposed to it, is in such a case really beyond our power". This characteristic verdict of the Grand Old Man deserves repetition in the United States, where for many months bold and persistent denial of the facts was circulated, and where, as the old Armenian historian would say, "by reason of the misery of the times" there was found room for even one newspaper of any note that could violate the confidence of the public and veil the awful with idle accusations against the sore oppressed and bleeding Armenian nation.

Overshadowed only by the great personality of Mr. Gladstone, with evidence and revelation of stupendous importance comes Dr. Dillon, who on the free soil of England seems to see the appalling horror of the Armenian situation in its true light, as a whole; whereas, while himself on the field, he had been looking, as it were, at the blood-curdling scenes of the "Armenian Pandemonium" one at a time. Surely, never before was such a picture of more than diabolical atrocities opened before the eyes of the civilized world as Dr. Dillon has drawn with every sickening detail in the opening article of *The Contemporary Review* for August. In spite of the fact that he has omitted the mention of "outrages for which the English tongue has no name, and civilized people no ear", the gruesome stories of inconceivable cruelty and outrage that follow, page after page, thrill the heart of the reader with maddening horror and indignation; and a sad despair overwhelms the soul as you read the pathetic appeal of the Armenian women to their Christian sisters in the West, signed, sealed, and delivered to Dr. Dillon:

"We suffered in patience when our corn, butter, and honey were seized, and we were left poor and hungry; we bowed our heads in sorrowful resignation when our kith and kin were cut down by the Koords and the Turks. Are we also to be silent and submissive now that our race is being poisoned at its source? Now that child mothers and baby daughters are being defiled and brutalized by savages? Say, Christian sisters, is there in truth no remedy? * * * Although we are Armenians, we are Christians. * * * For the love of God, then, Whom we worship in common, help us, Christian sisters, before it is too late".

And the women of America, as they read the appalling tale of the unutterable woe of Armenia as told by Dr. Dillon, may again ask, as they did last November: "Is it true? Is it all true? Who is this Dr. Dillon?" Let me take the reader once more to the assembly room of the Town Hall at Chester, where Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, is speaking concerning witnesses: "I will refer to the last of these witnesses, one whom I must say I am disposed to name with honor; it is Dr. Dillon, whose name has appeared within the last three or four days at the foot of an article of unusual length—Ah! and good were the reasons for extending it to an unusual length—in *The Contemporary Review*. Perhaps you will ask, as I asked, 'Who is Dr. Dillon?' and I am able to describe him, to his honor. Dr. Dillon is a man who, as the special commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper, some months ago, with care and labor, and with the hazard of his life, went into Turkey, laudably making use of a disguise for the purpose, and went into Armenia, so that he might make himself a thorough master of the facts. He published his results before any public authority had given utterance to its judgments, and those results which he, I rather think, was the first to give to the world in a connected shape—at any rate he was very early in the field—those results have been completely confirmed and established by the inquiries of the delegates appointed by the three powers—England, France, and Russia".

And here is the summary of this worthy witness, at the end of his unparalleled catalogue of infernal outrages: "The massacre of Sassoun sends a shudder to the heart of the most callous. But the butchery was a divine mercy compared with the hellish deeds that are being done every week and every day of the year. The piteous groans of famishing children; the groans of old men, who have lived to see what can never be embodied in words; the piercing cries of violated maidenhood—nay, of tender childhood; the shrieks of mothers made childless by crimes compared with which murder would be a blessing; the screams, scarcely human, of women writhing under the lash, and all the vain voices of blood and agony that die away in the dreary desert without having found a responsive echo on earth or in heaven, combine to throw Sassoun and all its horrors into the shade".

No wonder that this intrepid traveler who ventured among the murderous Kurds and Circassians and defied the no less bloodthirsty officials of the Sultan, now haunted by grisly visions of the human shambles he has left behind, drags his pen as one under the spell of a lowering cloud of despair. He may have heard

the echoes of the immortal query: "Frederick Douglas, is God dead?" for he answers: "The Armenians are Christians, and they look up to God for protection, seeing that they have no one else to look to. But Baal on Mount Carmel was no more indifferent to the fate of his worshippers than He seems to be." But the Armenians are still hoping in God alone.

Upon this scene comes now once more the noble Canon of Ripon. Canon MacColl, who, in 1877, with Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll, lifted up his voice for the deliverance of dying Bulgaria, and had since been studying with greater zeal the problem of Turkish domination over Christians, on the occasion of the great indignation meeting at St. James's Hall, on May 7 last, issued a most vigorous pamphlet embodying the results of his studies and observations, "a formidable indictment of Turkish misrule", that has had wide circulation and most palpable influence in shaping public opinion. French and German translations of it are now being published in Paris and Berlin, with a preface by Gladstone, and 20,000 copies of a third and cheaper edition are to be issued this week in London. From an advance copy, which has reached me by the kindness of Canon MacColl, I quote (with the kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.) the special preface, wherein the reverend author makes a most startling revelation of the real Armenian situation, and points out above the vast horror and desolation of Armenia, already revealed, the high-water mark of the most infernal cruelty that has ever blackened the pages of human history. By his unabated devotion to the cause of Armenia, culminating in this rousing and courageous appeal to England's honor and manhood for justice, Canon MacColl has won the eternal gratitude of all Armenians and a high place for himself among the immortal defenders of the oppressed; and, though we still wait for the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church to speak, as she has a right to speak, in defense of the martyr Church of Armenia, Canon MacColl has left no more room for the charge that the priest "passed by on the other side". Here is the remarkable preface:

"Now that the excitement of the general election is over it is to be hoped that the British Nation will find time to realize the critical condition of the Armenian people. The immunity which the Porte has enjoyed since the horrors of Sassoun has encouraged the Sultan and his advisers to organize a crescentade in Asia Minor; and I have good evidence for saying that, if Europe does not intervene speedily, the Armenian question will soon be

settled by the extermination of the Armenians. Massacre, even in Armenia, has been found by the Sultan to be a dangerous method of 'diminishing' the Christian population. This time, therefore, they are to be exterminated by famine; and not only the Armenians, but the Nestorians of Kurdistan. The Christians are to be swept out of the whole region in the following way: The Kurds have been encouraged to feed their cattle in the cornfields of the Christians, and to destroy such crops as their cattle leave, and the Christians are obliged to look on in helpless despair. In addition, the Turkish Government has within the last few weeks issued orders to the local authorities to collect the taxes from the Christians a year in advance. The Christians plead that they have no money, but the plea is not allowed. They then beg for some delay, in order that they may sell cattle or goods sufficient to satisfy the tax collector. The answer is 'No; you must pay at once'. The Turkish authorities then seize the cattle and household goods and set them up to auction, the Christians being forbidden to bid. The Kurds, meanwhile, receive notice of the sale, and buy the cattle and goods of the Christians, and then divide the spoils with the Turks. In this way many villages have been ruined this year; hundreds of Christians have died of starvation, and the rest are keeping soul and body together by feeding on roots and grass. They, too, will perish. Moreover, the Turks and Kurds are indulging in wholesale outrage on the women.

"In their agony of despair the young men of different districts of Armenia have resolved, if the great powers of Europe do not act speedily, to organize an insurrection, which will result in a frightful massacre of probably 20,000 Christians, in order to rouse the apathetic conscience of Christendom to their wrongs. They reason—and who can blame them?—that it is better that 20,000 Christians should perish at once, if the rest of the Christian population can thereby be saved, and their wives and daughters saved from further outrage. I know what I am saying when I express my deliberate conviction that hardly a Christian woman of adult age can be found in Armenia who has not been outraged by Turks or Kurds. And this goes on daily. Hussein Agha, whose record of atrocities, as related by a British Consul, is given on pp. 16 and 29-31 of this pamphlet, has been promoted to the rank of Pasha by the Sultan, and has been sent to Van to resume his career of infamy, and he openly proclaims that he has received orders to work his will on the Christian population, who are absolutely at his mercy.

"And what are the Christian powers doing to put a stop to these horrors? They presented a very inadequate scheme of reforms to the Sultan, who has treated it with such contempt that he would not deign to answer the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia when they humbly begged to know the parts of the scheme to which he objected. And now he has impudently announced to the Ambassadors that he is going to reform Armenia in his own way, and has appointed Shakir Pasha to superintend the reforms.

"How long are the Christian powers to endure this insolence on the part of an infamous and decrepit power, which owes its existence to their sufferance? How long especially is England to endure it—England under whose protection these infamies are being perpetrated? For it is the security which the guarantee of the Anglo-Turkish Convention offers for the protection of his Asiatic possessions that encourages the Sultan to flout the indignation of the civilized world. This Christian nation is thus responsible before God and man for one of the greatest crimes—a crime going on now—in the annals of Christendom. Is the British public going to wait for another massacre before whose lurid glare that of Sassoun will pale into significance? Let it be distinctly understood that what is needed is not a scheme of reforms, but European control in the disturbed provinces to secure the execution of the reforms promised and proclaimed by the Sultan in the Hatt-i-Humayoun of 1856. Anything short of European control will be a sham and a mockery. The experience of fifty years proves this to demonstration.

"The true policy would be to call a European congress for the purpose of compelling the Sultan to carry out, not only in Armenia, but throughout his empire, his engagements in the treaty of Paris and the treaty of Berlin to make life tolerable for his Christian subjects. What right have the powers to bring pressure to bear upon Bulgaria to abstain from intervention in Macedonia, when they stand calmly by themselves and allow the Sultan to make a hell upon earth before their eyes of a province which, after being liberated by Russia in 1877, they restored to the cruel bondage of the Turk in 1878?

"Lord Salisbury understands the Eastern question better than most men, and I trust that he will deal with this question more energetically than the late Government—now that he has not only an overwhelming parliamentary majority, but a united nation at his back—in a policy of justice toward the Christians of

Turkey. I have never doubted that if he had had a free hand at the Conference of Constantinople in 1877, he would have made a satisfactory settlement without the need of Russia's sword to extort an incomplete remedy.

In a private letter Canon MacColl says; "I hope the Armenians will not despair, or think that their cause is lost because thousands of their compatriots have been murdered and tortured. Every great cause has its martyrs, and they never fail who die in a great cause. The Armenian cause is a great and holy cause, and I hope ere long to see victory shining on its banner".

Did it not concern the people of the United States as truly as it does the young men of Armenia, it were indeed a crime to invite the men and women of America to consider the gruesome deeds of blood and hideous foulness perpetrated in Armenia. But it does concern them most seriously.

The cause of righteousness is the cardiometre of civilization. It tests the power of the heart action of the age and generation to which it is presented. The Armenian cause is now, pure and simple, the cause of righteousness upon earth as against hellish iniquity; of freedom against high-handed and malignant tyranny. The veil of falsehood and cunning disguise being torn apart, and humanity confronted with the awful sight as of hell itself yawning at her feet with lurid glare and smoke laden with the stench of deadly pestilence, it is no more an Armenian question alone, but belongs to this age and generation. It will test, as with weights in a balance, the moral avoirdupois of a civilization and Christianity that stands at the mature age of nineteen centuries, and will place it on record for all time to come; it will test it not only by the impassioned eloquence of genuine sympathy it evokes, but by the "sudden and speedy" action it arouses today on the part of true men and women everywhere to swell the tide that will bear against the monstrous iniquity and crush it out of existence.

Here is a civilized Christian people threatened by imminent extermination over and above the chronic state of unspeakable horror described in Dr. Dillon's narrative, and summed up by Mr. Gladstone "in four awful words—plunder, murder, rape, and torture". Other words of Mr. Gladstone concerning these facts, addressed to the great Chester meeting, are fitting here: "I shall not attempt to lead you into that dreadful field, but I make this appeal to you: I hope that every one of you will, for himself and herself, endeavor in such a degree as your position may allow of you to endeavor, to acquire some ac-

quaintance with them. * * * When you begin to read them, you will see the truth of what I have just said, namely, that we are not dealing at all with a common and ordinary question of abuses of Government or of defects of them. We are dealing with something that goes far deeper, far wider, and that imposes upon us and upon you far heavier obligations".

To fulfill these obligations to humanity; to prevent the destruction of more thousands of men, women, and children by famine and torture; to deliver the womanhood of Armenia from the horror of a bondage worse than death, and to induce the powers of Europe to establish by effective means the security of life, honor, property, and religion in Armenia—this is the sacred task to-day before the civilized world; and to hasten its accomplishment the noble people of the United States can render most efficient help by organizing everywhere—whether with five persons or five hundred—organizing for the relief of Armenia, and cooperating with the valiant men and women who are now working for that end in England.

And it will be the fervent prayer of every true American that Canon MacColl's hope may be realized, and victory shine on the banner of the Armenian cause; for the redemption of Armenia from destruction will not only be the salvation of an ancient Christian Church and nation, and bring their eternal blessings upon the great nations of the West, but it will also stand on the highway of the nations as another glorious beacon light of freedom for all generations to come.

HERANT MESROB KIRETCHJIAN

September 1, 1895

WILL NOT COERCE TURKEY

Lord Salisbury's Armenian Policy Is Not Aggressive

Fears of Russia Deter the English Government from Making Attempts to Bring the Sultan to Terms

LONDON, Aug. 31. — Independent action, coercive or otherwise, on the part of Great Britain against the Porte in connection with the troubles in Armenia can definitely be

declared to have been abandoned, and, furthermore, it can be said that it is doubtful if such action was ever intended. The reports concerning the action that Great Britain proposed to take had their origin in Vienna in a notoriously unreliable source, and from that city stories continued to be sent out to the effect that Prime Minister Salisbury was preparing to use force against the Sultan to enforce his demands that reforms be established in the administration of the Armenian provinces. These stories incited the jingo papers to publish laudations of the Conservative policy in favor of oppressed nationalities. Suddenly the tone of the inspired Tory press was entirely altered. The belief in British intervention was too thoroughly pervading the public mind. So *The Globe*, *The St. James's Gazette*, and other papers have been set to work to counteract this impression. *The Globe* now states that the continuity of the Rosebery policy concerning Armenia cannot be expected. Until the time of Mr. Gladstone's atrocity crusade it had been the settled policy of Great Britain to conserve and strengthen Turkey. It would be a violent breach of policy to suddenly throw overboard the long-established toleration of Turkey and commit the blunder of helping Russia and weakening the Porte.

The St. James's Gazette protests against armed coercion being employed against Turkey, as playing into Russia's hands. It says that while the fleet of Great Britain was engaged in knocking at Turkish forts Russian strategists would find a good opportunity for military operations in Armenia and Roumelia, which would lead to the greatest disasters to British interests in the East.

The whole tenor of the articles plainly indicates that Lord Salisbury is renewing his old alliance with the Porte, and implies that there will be no genuine intervention in Armenian affairs.

September 1, 1895

CRUELTY TO ARMENIANS

Duke of Westminster Receives Reports of Bad Acts at Sassoon

LONDON, Aug. 31. — The Duke of Westminster, who is Vice Chairman of the English committee formed for the relief of the Armenians from outrages at the hands of the Turks, received to-day full reports showing the inhumanity of the Turkish officials

at Sassoon, who have put every possible obstacle in the way of the distribution of food, clothing, medicines, and other forms of relief among the starving Armenians.

The reports received by the Duke assert that many Armenians are dying each day because of the systematic cruelties practiced by the Turkish officials in the respects mentioned.

Urgent representations have been forwarded to Lord Salisbury of the need of the immediate application of a large measure of relief and alleging that the Turkish officials complained of are acting in accordance with the policy of the Porte, which comprehends the extermination of the remaining Armenian fugitives.

September 5, 1895

Aid for the Armenians

A number of members of the Church Club met in the clubroom, 146 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday night, and formed themselves into the Armenian Relief Association. An Executive Committee, consisting of J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman; William Bispham, Ludlow Ogden, Henry H. Mann, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, and Nicholas R. Mersereau, was appointed to obtain subscriptions, which may be sent to Charles H. Stout, cashier of the Bank of the Republic. Inquiries concerning the work of the association should be sent to Nicholas R. Mersereau, 77 Broad Street.

September 7, 1895

Turkish Denial About Armenia

BERLIN, Sept. 6. — A special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Constantinople says that the Turkish officials deny the truth of the statements that the economic situations of the Armenians is growing worse. Inquiries made in the parts of Armenia alleged to be in the worst condition in the respect mentioned show, according to the assertions of the Turkish officials, that the harvest has been fair, and that there is no possibility of famine.

September 9, 1895

CONCESSIONS OF THE SULTAN

Reforms Which He Offers to take in the Administration of Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8. — The Sultan's note acquainting the powers with the concessions he is willing to make in the administration of Armenia has been issued. The Sultan says that no Christian vali will be appointed, but that other officials will be chosen in proportion to the Mohammedan and Christian population.

Christian officers will be admitted to the gendarmerie, and a rural police force will be created.

The dragomans of the British, French, and Russian Embassies will be entitled to communicate directly with the President of the Turkish Committee of Control, which will sit as a Porte.

September 10, 1895

Sufferings of Armenians

They are famished, and Dare Not Venture in Kurdish Regions

Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, has given to the press the following communication from the Valley of Moush, being an extract from a private letter, dated in August, not written for publication.

"The remnant of the people from the Sassoun region have returned to other villages. They are rebuilding the ruins, but the Government is raising obstacles, so that the rebuilding may be retarded. The Government has let loose the Bakrantsi Kurds over the hills of Sassoun. Our people who have returned to their ruined villages are in terror and dismay.

"Kurds who are friendly with our village have send as word, saying: 'For the love of God, arise and flee, that you may save your lives! The Government has brought the Bakrantsi Kurds for the purpose of utterly exterminating what is left of your people'. This has thrown the people into great anguish. Last year they had

some arms to defend themselves. This year they have not that means of protection, and are in utter extremity of misery. We see no hope of assistance from God or from men".

This will help to explain the meaning of a dispatch to the London Daily telegraph to the effect that the horrors of the present famine around the whole region of the massacre are aggravated by the fact that peasants of a portion of the Sassoun district, not having enough land to raise wheat sufficient for their sustenance, were in the habit of purchasing the remainder from Diarbekir in exchange for fruit and other produce they could raise.

But now, with hostile Kurdish tribes that were leaders of the massacres of last year infesting the country, the Armenians dare not venture out of their villages, for fear of being attacked. The friends of the Armenian cause will well appreciate the value and importance of speedy relief for a peasantry without home or provisions and soon to be exposed to the rigor of the snowstorms of a long highland winter.

September 10, 1895

ANOTHER ARMENIAN HOLOCAUST

Five Villages Burned, Five Thousand Persons Made Homeless and Anti-Christians Organized

LONDON, Sept. 9. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Kars, stating that fresh outrages have been perpetrated in the Erzinzian (*sic!*) (Erzindjan) district.

A band of brigands attacked a company of Turkish gendarmes on Aug. 12, killing a Sergeant. Therefore, the Turkish authorities, without making any inquiry, decided that the assailants were Armenian revolutionaries from Kemakh, who intended to release exalted Armenians who are still in prison at Kars.

A force of 1,000 Turkish troops was sent to Kemokh (*sic!*) [Kemakh], and five villages were pillaged. Five thousand persons were rendered homeless. Men, women, and children were tortured. Four monasteries were sacked.

It is reported that the Turkish minor officials have formed an anti-Christian society to slaughter Christians if the Porte accepts the scheme of reforms the powers insist upon.

September 14, 1895

ARMENIANS IN DISTRESS
Efforts of the Relief Commission in
Eastern Turkey Told
HOUSES AND WALLS TO BE REBUILT

Food to Last Only Two Months — Average of One Cow, One Ox, and Eight Sheep for Four Souls Planned

BOSTON, Sept. 13. — The American Board of foreign Missions has received a detailed report from a missionary member of the Relief Commission in Eastern Turkey, which is operating in behalf of the Armenians who have survived the massacres there.

"We have been trying to make some approximate estimate of what is absolutely needed", says the Commissioner", to enable these people to live till next year's harvest, including what is necessary to secure that harvest. To afford decent protection for the Winter, with all the crowding that seems practicable, we estimate that at least 126 houses need to be rebuilt.

"The Government has promised that it would supply them with the timber needed for the roofs. The villagers, however, will be obliged to cut down the few remaining trees growing among the houses, which will give but a very inadequate supply at the best, besides leaving the village treeless. The rebuilding of the walls is also a heavy piece of work, quite beyond their ability to perform without the help of masons abroad.

"Twenty-five hundred dollars will be needed to help the people get these dwellings into shape. There are about 5,000 people on the ground to be cared for, and their needs are pitiable. I had occasion yesterday to go into the house of the head man of Sherek Village, whose family a year ago consisted of thirty souls, but now there are but twenty here. They were rich in sheep, cattle, and horses, and one member of the family fled from the soldiers with several hundred liras on his person, but the sum and his life were taken by the Kurds.

"In this house yesterday all the bedding I could find was one small piece of felt, and the other house furnishings were in the same proportion. We estimate that \$3,750 will be the least sum that will make them half way comfortable in the matter of bedding. The need of clothing is equally urgent. An absolutely naked boy is waiting before my tent now asking for cloth for a

shirt, and hundreds of children have no more than one ragged shirt to cover them, and some of the adults are but little better off. It seems that at least \$2,500 will go to clothe the multitude, even though we do it, so far as possible, by giving them the raw material for them to work up.

Dr. Kimball, a representative of the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions of Boston, has started a scheme at Van for helping the poor by giving them work.

She has already considerable material ready to dispose of, and we have written her to ship all she can spare to us at once, we paying the wholesale market price at Van, which is less than here, and so a double gain is effected.

"They had no tools for building their houses, nor for gathering their crops, nor for performing the various household operations. I suppose we have already given them \$250 worth of this sort of material. The sum of these items foots up to \$9,000. But the people are accustomed to depend on the products of their dairies for most of their daily food.

"The wool of their sheep is essential to renew and complete the meagre stock of clothing and bedding planned for. Cattle will be needed to prepare their fields for the next crop. These animals can be purchased much more economically now than in the Spring, and they have gathered the hay necessary for keeping them during the Winter. An average of one cow, one ox, and eight sheep for four souls is as low an estimate as we can make of their absolute present needs. The funds needed to supply these will be a total of \$24,420.

"The supply of daily food is not included in the above figures. The little they have been able to sow, if it all matures—which is very doubtful—cannot be hoped to supply the people more than two months. So, food for at least ten months must be supplied from outside. At 2 cents a day for each person, which is the almost starving rate at which we are now supplying them, \$125 a day is needed, and this for ten months amounts to \$37,500.

"Putting all these together, we have \$62.755 as what is needed to keep these people till next year's harvest, when, if prosperous, they may be supposed to have got sufficiently on their own feet so that they can begin the uphill pull toward their former prosperity, provided protection can be secured. To whom are these wretched victims of Moslem oppression and outrage to look for these essentials?

"England has generously sent \$5,000, and this is doing incalculable good, but still it is but the five loaves among the 5,000, and we must find some means of efficient multiplication before these precious lives can be saved. Will not America also be glad to come to the rescue, and contribute her part toward rehabilitating these hardy mountain peasants, who must henceforth take their place in history by the side of the inhabitants of the Waldensian valleys? The loss of these people last Fall in the single item of live stock seems to be reasonably estimated at \$50,000.

"The American Board has been the recipient of contributions, responsive to appeals made through the press, and will continue to forward promptly contributions sent to F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston".

September 15, 1895

Sultan And Turkey's Balance From The London Truth

The Sultan is not quite such a fool as our newspapers take him to be. I remember Fuad Pasha—the last of Turkish statesmen—observing to me many years ago: " Turkey is a chariot to which the great European powers are harnessed. When one tries to pull one way, I flick up the others, who at once pull the other way. Thus the equilibrium of the chariot is secured".

September 15, 1895

Turkey's Subjects and England

From The London Truth.

Probably Turkish rule in Armenia is not much worse than in Macedonia, and, if the Armenians are to be pitied, so are the Macedonians, for the Turk is a blighting curse to every subject race within his dominions. If we are sincere in our fervor for good government in Turkey we must renounce the idea of sacrificing these races to our political aim of maintaining Turkey as a bulwark against Russia. This was the doctrine of Mr. Gladstone, and roundly has he been abused for it. The contrary doctrine has been that of Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery. Mr. Gladstone

recognized the paramount obligation of conscience; Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, and many of their predecessors subordinated conscience to what they regarded as the exigencies of policy.

September 15, 1895

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN TURKEY

He Was Perhaps an Emissary of the Armenian Revolutionists, but Terrell Obtained His Release

London, Sept. 14. — The People to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency, saying that an Armenian named Muradian, who recently became a naturalized American citizen, was arrested immediately upon landing at that city, on suspicion of being an emissary of the revolutionists.

United States Minister Terrell thereupon demanded that the prisoner be immediately released, on the ground that he had not committed a revolutionary act in Turkish territory. Upon this demand of the American Minister, Muradian was liberated, but, with the consent of Mr. Terrell, was expelled from Turkey.

The police, in searching Muradian, found upon him forty letters written in Armenian, and two revolvers.

September 16, 1895

TERRIBLE TORTURES ARMENIANS SUFFER

Turkish Officials Act Outrageously in Cities as Well as Villages

A deposition was received Saturday by Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, from Mrs. Mariam Haroyan, a well-connected Armenian lady from a city of Upper Armenia, concerning the security of Armenians in the cities, as compared with the villages. She said:

"Our condition cannot be described in words. Security is no word to use. We have no hope or recourse left. Everything seems doomed. If relief does not come after all this disaster the evil that will result will be something that cannot be conceived. Arrests, imprisonments, and torture, is what occurs every day. They search the houses, of course, freely, but what does that mean? The officials will come into our houses whenever they please, overturn everything, with, the declaration that they are seeking for arms or other suspicious material, but in their search they pocket whatever they please of jewelry or valuables. To whom can we utter a word of complaint?"

"Aside from the tortures in prisons, they take young and old to the Government mansion day after day, night after night, and put them through horrible tortures. The family of S-----, who lived close to the mansion, said they could no more bear to hear the unearthly groans and hideous noises they had been hearing for days and weeks, and their souls were faint. There was G-----, of our quarter, a fine young man! He was taken there and tortured for some unknown cause; his limbs were stretched with ropes tied to them till his bones could be heard cracking; then they put a strap looped around his neck, and hanged him till he was almost dead. They tortured him and hanged him again, keeping him all the time just alive enough to feel the awful agony.

"Think of the life fathers and mothers are living in the miserable land that was once a garden. That is how our best life is perishing. The people have no means or courage even of possessing any arms, when even the suspicion of it brings such destruction upon whole families, so that they are not able to defend themselves even against thieves and robbers. Some who had arms that could serve for protection in traveling, buried them in the earth for fear of being discovered, thus making them useless. As there is a God, help must come to put an end to this horrible destruction of our people by slow death. But the soul of the people is fainting in them when they can neither speak nor act to seek deliverance, but must silently see the torture and death of their kindred and suffer unutterable agonies".

September 18, 1895

Armenian Affairs Not Yet Settled

LONDON, Sept. 17. — The Morning Post to-morrow will print a dispatch to a news agency from Constantinople denying that a settlement of the Armenian question has been effected. The dispatch says that the negotiations between the Porte and the protesting powers are still proceeding.

September 21, 1895

APPEAL FOR DISTRESSED ARMENIANS

**Survivors of the Sassoun Massacre
in Danger of Starvation**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following official letter, signed by the Vicar of Moush and three other prominent clergymen, members of the Armenian Relief Committee of Moush, has appeared in the Armenian papers of Tiflis, Russia.

"Everybody has already heard of the horrors of Sassoun-Dalvorig. More than forty villages have been reduced to ashes; the property of the villagers has been destroyed or plundered, and their cattle have been carried away. The survivors of the massacres, being deprived of means of support, are now begging their daily bread from door to door.

"The inhabitants of the town and villages of Moush, not much better off than the survivors of the massacres, have done so far all they could to afford refuge and support to the unfortunate people of Sassoun-Dalvorig, but it is no more possible for the Armenians at Moush to continue their aid to save the lives of their co-religionists.

"Consequently, if speedy relief is not sent, the survivors of the massacres are in immediate danger of starvation. Many have already perished for want of shelter, clothes, and nourishment. [Here is enclosed a list of those that have succumbed to starvation].

"In view of the terrible condition of the people, in view of the inability of the people at the Moush district to continue their assistance, and in view of the great number that have already

fallen victims to starvation, we appeal to you, in the name of our common faith and in the name of humanity, to publish this letter in your paper, calling the attention of your readers to the distress of the survivors of the Sassoun massacres and asking speedy relief and help".

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, at 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

A. AYVAZIAN.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1895

September 23, 1895

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

England and America Cannot Afford to Throw Stones, Says a Correspondent

To the Editor of New York Times:

Lord Salisbury's assertion in his speech on the address, namely, that Turkey's independence "exists by reason of the agreement of other powers that they will not interfere with it, and that they will maintain it", may sound well to the ears of Turkey's detractors, but, if true, the same assertion may also be considered as applying with equal force to every power on earth. And the reason is simple enough. Suppose, for argument's sake, that the European powers, one and all, were to combine their forces, by land as well as by sea, and, with a unity that necessarily would become overwhelming, were to fall upon all British possessions, where would the "independence" of the British Empire be? No doubt it would speedily vanish.

An "agreement", therefore, tacit or not tacit, always exists between civilized nations, an agreement the purport of which is that they will not "interfere" with each other's "independence", and that they will "maintain" it. Otherwise, there would be no stability in human affairs, no political life among nations, no progress. Now, Lord Salisbury may think, if he chooses, that England is an unassailable power, whose first serious defeat from a coming foe would not be the certain signal of her collapse and dismemberment. He may assert that Turkey is, on the contrary, a vulnerable power. But let him ask the Russians what they think

of the Turkish soldiers. Let the whole world answer to this. Turkey's "independence" is as certain as England's. To break down her "independence" Turkey's enemies must fight first. Words are misleading when they do not correspond to facts.

It seems, however, as if Lord Salisbury had lost the memory of some facts especially concerning English cruelty. His non-reference to the Indian mutiny of 1857, and his abstaining to compare it with the Sassoun revolt were most characteristic. Anybody who knows anything about English history and English tenderness of heart remembers with what savage cruelty, with what streams of blood, the English soldiery put down the rebellion of that year. Even Armenian falsehoods as applied to Sassoun were below the truth in comparison with the English application in India of an imperial policy of extermination and death. Such words as "butchery", "hellish deeds", "piteous moans", "piercing cries", "shrieks", "screams", "vain voices of blood and agony", and the like, that fill Mr. Dillon's article on Turkey which has just appeared in an English magazine, apply a thousand times more to the British repression of the Indian mutiny of 1857 than to the Turkish repression of the Armenian revolt of Sassoun of 1894.

Even to-day, if there were to manifest itself in India an agitation equal to the one described by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin himself as having existed eighteen months ago in Asiatic Turkey among Armenians, the same English soldiery would use absolutely the same cruel means for preserving the "integrity" of the British Empire. And yet no Christian power would think of raising its voice against such a policy. No public meetings would take place in America to condemn a Protestant country. The past has shown us that such would be the case. And even in the present time, who in Europe or in the United States sends a word of sympathy to those Mussulmans, to those Mussulman women and children, to those Mussulman villages that are being plundered and outraged by savage Bulgarians?

Whatever the cause of this conduct may be, nothing, we consider, will be found more instructing and more edifying than the perusal of a remarkable letter published by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, in *The New-York Tribune*. Every impartial American will surely judge Turkey with more charity after reading the following passages of said letter:

"Let us be correct and fair in our records. There is cause for us Americans not to be too free with our exhortations, epithets, and threats. The Chinese are not sinners above all

others. If you will grant me space in your paper, I will give you reliable details of such outrages against the Chinese in the United States—not in interior cities, but that have taken place in Boston, New-York, and Brooklyn, as well as in San Francisco, San José, Sacramento, Tacoma, Denver, Seattle, and other places that at least ought to make us silent as well as sad in our present grief over the Ku-Cheng cablegram. I know of no terrible massacre in China in 1885; but I can give the most horrible details of one that occurred right here in our honorable (?) country. I had the painful duty of writing the only detailed account of it published in the East, and had to lay down my pen and leave my desk three times before I could go through with it. I had the triple official documents—Chinese, United States, and Union Pacific Railroad—from which to make my painful, reliable record.

"In that massacre, which does distinguish 1885 in our history, more Chinese were killed, shot down, burned alive, in one awful hour, that day in September, at Rock Spring, Wyoming, than were English and Americans killed in China in twenty-five years. For the Ku-Cheng outrage men will be arrested and executed, officers will be removed and degraded, and all destroyed property will be made good. For the Rock Springs massacre of fifty perfectly innocent people—so all authorities, our own, Messrs. Cleveland and Bayard among them, declared—up to this date of Aug. 1895, no human being has been arrested, much less punished. All the hard-earned gains of those fifty people were stolen or destroyed, for which our highest authorities declared that 'in justice' there was no claim for indemnity, but 'ex-gratia' it might be given; but even 'ex gratia' it was not granted until, a few years later, our own West China Mission was raided—no one-hurt—and we wanted \$25,000 for our destroyed property, and our Government had enough shame left to hurry up and pay the 'ex gratia' sum before it shook the American flag before the Chinese Government and threatened a gunboat if the said Chinese Government—so infamous—did not right our fearful wrongs, and 'in justice', not 'ex gratia', pay up quickly! Again I say, let us be fair!

"I conclude with a question: Is it a greater offense to 'Our Father' for His American, English, and French children to be killed in China than His Chinese children to come to a like tragic end in the United States? If an offender's sin is to be judged by the light he has, what must the answer be? I am in deep grief for the beloved friends thrust out of life in Ku-Cheng, and I am and have been these many years in as great sorrow for my Chinese

friends so brutally robbed and killed in this land filled with gospel light".

Constantinople, Sept. 16.

September 28, 1895

ARMENIAN EMISSARY SENTENCED

Guedjian Claimed to be an American and Minister Terrell Insisted on His Seeing a Consul

LONDON, Sept. 27. — The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency, saying that an Armenian named Guedjian, who claimed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, was recently sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of the revolutionists.

The case was similar to that of the Armenian, Muradian, also a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested recently at Constantinople on a like charge and who was expelled from the country, after being released from prison on the demand of United States Minister Terrell.

In the case of Guedjian, the United States Consul at Aleppo, was not allowed to visit the prisoner, and Mr. Terrell, upon learning this, informed the Porte that such refusal could not be tolerated, and he demanded a stay of execution of the sentence until it could be ascertained whether Guedjian had forfeited the right of protection by the United States. The Porte eventually instructed the authorities at Aleppo to allow the Consul to investigate the case and to visit the prisoner.

September 28, 1895

A MOSLEM MOB AT ANTIOCH

Ten Armenians Killed or Wounded in Guarding a Church

LONDON, Sept. 27. — A dispatch from the Bulgarian town of Varna, on the Black Sea, to The St. James's Gazette says

letters have been received there from Antioch, Syria, saying that a mob composed of members of the Moslem populace raided an Armenian church and destroyed the altar.

Ten Armenians were killed or wounded while resisting the attack of the Moslems.

September 30, 1895

The Murder of Bicycle Rider Lenz

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29. — Frank Lenz, the bicycle rider, was beyond doubt murdered by the Kurds in Tchelkain, Armenia, in May, 1894. A sworn affidavit made by Ehozer Semsinan has been received by the executors of Lenz in this city. The affidavit was taken at Erzeroum, Armenia, by the British Consul. Semsinan started to search for Lenz, and located parts of his bicycle near Tchelkain. He also learned that a body was found in a stream near that place which was undoubtedly that of the unfortunate rider. Lenz stopped in this village one night, and was never again seen alive. The natives thought his wheel was of silver, and murdered him and broke up his bicycle and divided the different parts. Sachtleben, who is searching for Lenz, has probably by this time reached the spot where Lenz lost his life.

October 1, 1895

ARMENIANS IN AN INSURRECTION

Hostile Demonstration in Constantinople Results in the Killing of Several Persons Order Restored

LONDON, Sept. 30. — The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a local news agency, saying that a number of Armenians made a hostile demonstration against the authorities there to-day.

The police attacked the mob, killing several persons and wounding others. Many persons were arrested. Order was finally restored.

Another dispatch says that, after the trouble was over, the Foreign Minister sent telegrams to the various embassies, saying that disturbances had been created by certain ill-disposed persons around the precincts of the Armenian Patriarchate, but that, thanks to the measures taken, perfect quietude now reigned.

October 1, 1895

EVANGELISTS AGAINST TURKEY

Resolutions Calling upon the United States to Aid the Armenians

BOSTON, Sept. 30. — The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance this noon:

Resolved, First, That we call upon our Government to join with the Governments of Europe in forcibly stopping the inhuman butchery of fellow-Christians in Armenia.

Second, That we ask our Government to keep such a naval force in Turkish waters as shall make the American name respected in the Mediterranean or on the Kurdish Mountains.

Third, That we ask our Government to enforce a reasonable compensation for every article of American property destroyed or confiscated by Turkish officials.

Fourth, That we invoke the intercession of the Christian powers of Europe to unite and abate this nuisance of the civilized world.

Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to the crowned heads of Europe, as well as to several of the officials in high position in this country.

October 3, 1895

FANATICS IN STAMBOUL

Agitators for Redress Made a Deliberate Provocation

MOSLEM EAGER TO KILL CHRISTIANS

Armenians at the Koumkapon (*sic!*) (Koumkapou) Cathedral Shout for Liberty or Death A Cartload of Corpses at Night

LONDON, Oct. 2. — The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying it is believed that ten persons were killed and forty wounded in the streets during the rioting which occurred Monday. Five hundred persons have been arrested on the charge of participating in the rioting.

Among the prisoners are a number of Armenians. These, when arrested, were thrown down, disarmed, beaten, and then bound. One Armenian was struck with a bludgeon and afterward shot and killed. The noncommissioned gendarme officers were about to seize an Armenian near the gate of the Sultan's palace, where the trouble originated, when shots were fired from a crowd of students, and both officers were killed. Several other gendarmes were wounded.

It is stated that eight Armenians were killed within the Ministry of Police, which was attacked by the rioters. A crowd of armed Softas assembled later and threatened to massacre the Armenians. The police, however, dispersed them. The Porte and the palace officials are greatly alarmed. The Ministers have held a meeting to consider the situation, which is threatening. A dinner, which had been arranged at the palace in honor of Prince Albert of Schleswig, has been cancelled.

The French dispatch boat Petrel, which was about to sail for Toulon, has been ordered to remain.

The demonstration of the Armenians had long been prearranged. Copies of the petition against the Government, to present which to the Grand Vizier was the object of the visit of the Armenians to the gate of the palace, were sent to some of the embassies, with an intimation that the petition would be forwarded to the Grand Vizier. The police hearing of this, orders were immediately given to prevent the petition from being presented.

About 2,000 persons assembled in the Koumkapon (*sic!*) (Koumkapou) Cathedral to attend the celebration of the Cross. After the service, twenty Armenian ladies presented to the Patriarch a petition begging him to summon the faithful to go to the Porte to pray that it promptly enforce reforms in Armenia. The Patriarch addressed the assemblage and exhorted them to make no demonstration, inasmuch as it would be contrary to law. He begged them to rely upon himself to do everything possible to secure the desired reforms. Thereupon the crowd shouted: "We have had enough! We want liberty, or death! "

The Patriarch then withdrew, and the Armenians tried to form a procession, but in this they were prevented by the police, who dispersed the crowd into various streets. Later, however, they gathered again at an arranged point. There Major Serwet Bey, aide to the Ministry of Police, addressed them, directing them to leave the petition with him. Some reports say that he insulted the Armenians. At any rate, the latter became incensed and began shouting. Then shots were fired, and Serwet Bey was killed and several gendarmes were wounded. A hand-to-hand fight followed.

The disturbances were renewed on Tuesday, but the details cannot be obtained. It is known, however, that some people were killed. The streets are patrolled by troops, and the guards at the Government offices have been reinforced.

It is stated that the Armenians broke into the law courts and killed two Judges. During the rioting Monday, bullets pierced the carriages of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Police.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News says that an eye-witness of Tuesday's troubles declares that he saw a carload of corpses removed from the Koumkapou district last night.

A Greek messenger, employed at the British Consulate reported that he was at the Grand Zaptie, the principal prison of the city, and saw four dead and eight wounded Armenians brought in. He heard an order given to kill the wounded, which was done. The matter was reported to Sir Philip Currie, the British Minister.

The Daily News estimates the killed at more than twenty. Christian and Moslem fanaticism, it says, is alike aroused, and the trouble may be worse yet, unless energetic measures are taken.

The Standard has a Constantinople dispatch saying that the number of killed is variously estimated at from 30 to 200. The

exact number will probably never be known. Many hundreds of persons have been arrested, and the entire Ministry of Justice has been turned into a jail. The ordinary jails are full. The arrests continue. Any Armenian who appears on the streets runs the risk of being imprisoned.

The dispatch adds that many versions are given of the tenor of the Armenian petition. One version is that it was abusive and was intended only as a pretext to enable the conspirators to gain access to the Grand Vizier. The agitators well knew that they would be resisted; hence their action can only be regarded as deliberate, armed provocation, any repetition of which might have the most serious consequences for Christians throughout the Empire. The familiar rumors of an impending massacre are already revived, and the public mind is greatly agitated.

October 3, 1895

INSURRECTION OF ARMENIANS

Minister Terrell Thinks the Porte May Restrain Fanaticism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — Secretary Olney, late this afternoon, received the following dispatch from Minister Terrell:

"Monday several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte, professedly to ask redress of grievances. The Patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between the Armenians and the police. Probably about sixty Turks and Armenians were killed, among others a Turkish Major, and many were wounded. The Armenians carried pistols.

"Yesterday several more were killed. Last night there were eighty killed, several hundred have been imprisoned. The Porte had notice of the demonstration, which, it is said, was organized by leaders of the Hunchagist revolutionists, whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to restrain fanaticism".

October 4, 1895

STAMBOUL'S REIGN OF TERROR

Kiamil Pasha's Appointment the Only Redeeming Feature

LONDON. Oct. 3. — The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that on Wednesday a large number of shops were closed and the streets were patrolled by the police. The whole city is virtually in a state of siege. The dispatch adds that a witness of the occurrence states that a respectable-looking Armenian was arrested by two gendarmes on Tuesday while walking in the Galata quarter. When he protested against being arrested, the gendarmes immediately ripped his body open with their swords.

The Armenian Patriarch received a letter on Tuesday inviting him to call upon the Government. The letter stated that none of his followers would be permitted to accompany him. The Patriarch therefore declined to accept the invitation, and remains at the patriarchate, where he is shut in with several hundred armed Armenians. The officials visited the patriarchate and summoned its occupants to surrender, giving them until 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon to comply, after which time, if they did not surrender, the building would be stormed. The dispatch further says that at the time mentioned the police surrounded the building and prepared to carry out their threat to storm it.

Reviewing the incident, it appears that the police generally were not supplied with ball cartridges. They were instructed to use the flats of their swords and the butts of their rifles. Such provocation as they gave in the first instance was verbal. The Armenians fired first. With the exception of the massacre of the prisoners the most violence was committed by the Softas and the lowest class of Moslems, none of whom, however, appears to have been arrested or otherwise checked. Doubtless the Armenians will be made to pay dearly for the outburst, but, having provoked reprisals, it will be difficult for the powers to intervene.

Great consternation prevails at the palace. The Sultan has not been in bed since Monday. It is felt that a crisis has arrived. No such terror has prevailed since the Greek revolution.

A later dispatch to The Standard says that the threat to storm the patriarchate has not yet been carried out. The church officials declare that they are not able to compel the refugees to

leave the building, and the latter decline to leave their shelter. It is to be hoped that the police will not resort to force, as in that event a fearful massacre would inevitably result. The refugees are huddled together in the building with hardly standing room. They depend for food on such scraps as are brought to them. Seven corpses have been delivered from the patriarchate for burial.

A Constantinople dispatch which The Daily News will publish to-morrow says that the Government has issued a communication to the press stating that some assemblies of Armenians have been dispersed, adding that these resisted with arms the gendarmes and police. Naturally, they have been arrested, and will be tried and punished. The penalties incurred will be published in the newspapers.

The Standard will to-morrow say that the sole redeeming feature of the affair is the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier. He is one of the few Turkish officials having influence whom foreigners can regard with confidence. The paper again attacks the agitators who organized the armed procession, and says that these men are the worst enemies of the Christian population in Armenia.

October 4, 1895

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY

**The Unpopular Said Pasha to be Replaced
by Kiamil Pasha**

SOFTAS ATTACKING THE ARMENIANS

**Demonstration Before the Gates of the Palace
Generally Condemned
Rioting Was Deliberate and Organized**

LONDON, Oct. 3. — A dispatch from Constantinople to the Central News says it is officially announced that Kiamil Pasha will replace Said Pasha as Grand Vizier.

A dispatch from Constantinople, under the date of Oct. 2, says:

"The rioting which prevailed here on Monday was renewed last evening, when the Softas chased and attacked with bludgeons every Armenian they met in the streets of the

Stamboul quarter of the city, killing fifty of them during the night. The Softas also attacked a café in which there were twenty Armenians, and killed every one of them. The fugitive Armenians are taking refuge in the churches. The clergy are untiring in their efforts to reassure them, and address the frightened Armenians almost continuously.

"The conduct of the Armenians in going armed to take part in the demonstration in front of the routes of the palace on Monday is generally condemned, and no doubt is now entertained that the rioting originated in an organized movement on the part of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. The revolvers and knives taken from dead or living Armenians by the police were all of the same pattern".

The Daily News will to-morrow denounce what it terms the disgraceful attempt of one or two English journals to represent the Turk as a lamb and the Armenian as a wolf in this butchery, "which was a mere massacre, promising to rank with some of the historic crimes of the Turkish capital".

October 4, 1895

THE TURK'S SIDE OF THE STORY

Armenians, It Is Asserted, Have Plotted to Arouse Sympathy

To The Editor of The New-York Times:

Word has just reached here from Kara-Hissari-Charki that a band of Armenians attacked Nedjib Effendi, substitute to the Attorney General, when on his way to Sivas, accompanied by gendarmes and by Rami Effendi, chief of the correspondence at Tchouroun. Rami Effendi, as well as the gendarmes, were dangerously wounded, while Nedjib Effendi was carried to the woods and murdered.

It is by deeds similar to the above that Armenian revolutionists, according to their own admission, expect again to bring about very serious troubles in Asiatic Turkey. In addition to the above, it may perhaps be of interest to give also the following facts, taken out of many, and showing the criminal work of the Armenian revolutionary committees:

1. An Armenian priest suspected of spying was quite recently murdered at Scutari, just opposite Constantinople, by Armenian agents of the revolutionary party.

2. Thirteen pupils of the American College at Marsovan, having been expelled last year because their fathers were suspected of being mixed up in the Armenian movement, suspicion has fallen on the college, and among the list of persons condemned by the Armenian committee are five professors of the college, two being Americans.

3. An Armenian named Garabed Agha was assassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door, as he was going to attend early service. He was the chief man of the Protestant community, and Chairman of the Council of Thirty, which is responsible for the peace of the city. It was alleged that he had given the Government information in regard to the revolutionists.

Commenting on the murder of Garabed Agha, the Rev. George E. White, an American missionary at the Congregational School at Marsovan, wrote as follows: "There are two parties of Armenians. Some say: 'We must be loyal to the Turkish Government. We cannot effect a revolution. We are too few'. Others say: 'We will assassinate and stir up until we overturn this Turkish Government'. And these revolutionists are ready to kill any of their brother Armenians or missionaries who do not help on the rebellion. They killed Garabed Agha because he would not help the rebellion".

4. The Rev. Dr. Dwight, a leading American missionary, made recently the following statement, which shows not only what Armenian agitation means, but also the praiseworthy efforts of some Turkish Governors tending to prevent the outbreak of a fresh Armenian revolt:

"More than a year ago", said the Rev. Pr. Dwight, sixteen persons at Marsovan received written notice that they would be killed unless they would co-operate with the Armenian revolutionists. President Tracey and Prof. Riggs, of Marsovan College, were two of these. They had incurred the ill will of the revolutionists by refusing to receive in the college the sons of certain men suspected of being revolutionists. Garabed Agha and another man were two of the sixteen who received notice, and both were assassinated. A Turkish guard was furnished, at the request of Mr. Terrell, to protect the American families from the assassins. The local Governor informed the Armenians after the killing that he intended to arrest all suspected persons; that their object was to provoke Turkish vengeance in order to secure the

sympathy and intervention of Christian Europe, but that they would not succeed, as he had caused to be preached in the mosques for months that such was their object, and that any Turks who killed a Christian would be the worst enemy of Islam".

5. The Rev. James L. Barton, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, reported the following incident:

"At the graduation exercises at the American College at Karpoot (*sic!*) (Harpoot) after the distribution of diplomas, it was intended by the Faculty to have an address read thanking the Sultan, in the name of the people of Karpoot (*sic!*) (Harpoot) . The address was to have been read by an Armenian graduate. When the Armenians heard that the address was in their name, they protested and warned the student who was to read it that if he did so he would lose his life. This made him afraid, and he refused to deliver the address. At last the American missionaries prevailed upon an Armenian teacher, Nigoghoss Tenekejian, to read it. When the day selected arrived, and as the teacher arose to speak, the populace began to sing the most radical of all Armenian revolutionary songs. The uproar was so great that the missionaries could not get the address read. The day following the incident, ten shots were fired into the house of the Armenian member of the college, and a placard placed on his door which read: 'If you continue your present course, be sure your life will be taken away' " .

Facts like the above have opened the eyes and aroused the indignation of unprejudiced men of all countries. But no more able description of that feeling of indignation can be found than in the following passage of a fearless American newspaper, the perusal of which will surely give satisfaction to the sense of justice of many impartial readers:

It appears that the Armenian conspirators are ready to threaten, or, if need be, to assassinate, all who refuse to join in their conspiracy, and that from thin scheme of violence they exclude neither their own people nor the American missionaries who have gone to Asia Minor to labor for their advancement. They have already murdered a number of Armenians, many of them priests, and it is no longer a secret that they have threatened the lives of American missionaries whom they suspect of a lack of sympathy with their plans of bloodshed and disorder. The truth appears to be, as The Post has insisted all along, that the whole trouble is due to the Armenian incendiaries and to their programme of organized agitation. Thousands of intelligent and

law-abiding Armenians dwell peacefully in Turkey, receiving the impartial protection of the law. They practically control the commerce of the country, they are bankers, merchants, professional men; they hold office under the Government, and are esteemed and respected accordingly. But these pestiferous firebrands—meaning the desperate criminals who make the trouble at home, and their accomplices in England and America who distort and misrepresent the facts to prejudice the outside world against Turkey—those indefatigable criminals—whom we are now beginning to see in their true colors, deserve no sympathy from civilized people anywhere, and should not longer be permitted to mislead honest men with their falsehoods and their impudent pretensions.

But Turkey's detractors insist that there was a premeditated massacre at Sassoun. They willingly and intentionally leave aside the fact that the Armenian committees were the real instigators of a serious revolt there, which had to be put down by the Turkish Government. All Christian Governments, like Russia, England, and even the United States, surely had at times to employ brutal force in order to suppress disturbances and rebellion.

When the great "de Maistre" was asked why he showed such an earnest opposition to the abolition of capital punishment, he answered by these words: "Que Messieurs les assassins commencent! "In the same way, let Armenian committees cease their criminal intrigues and assassinations; let them abandon revolt, and soon enough repression on the part of the Turkish Government will stop. What Armenians need most at the present moment is, we think, good advice. What they get is unfortunately, bad advice. We consider, for instance, as constituting very bad advice all the hatred, all the exaggerations, all the slanders that abound in the Rev. Frederick Davis Greene's pamphlet on Turkey. This agitator—for he is one—undertook the task of proving his story by so-called "genuine" testimony. With that aim in view, he published in his pamphlet some anonymous letters, about which, however, he wrote in an "explanatory note" the following: "It must be borne in mind that no writer was an eyewitness of the actual massacre. * * *. The letters are largely based on the testimony of refugees from that region, or of Kurds and soldiers who participated in the butchery, and who had no hesitation in speaking about the affair in public or private".

It follows, therefore, that the testimony given us by Mr. Greene is a second-hand testimony, or rather solely an Armenian

testimony, for only children could believe Mr. Greene's assertion that genuine Kurds and genuine Turkish soldiers gave to American missionaries the details that Armenian agitators and their friends were striving to obtain. As for Armenian testimony, in one of our previous letters we have already shown that according to the opinion of the best friends of the Armenians the latter cannot be believed "even on oath".

It is time for us to give the exact description of the Sassoun revolt. Surely, Turkey does not deny that the repression had to be severe. It was in the nature of things and conditions. What she denies is that there has been any kind of premeditated massacre. All constituted governments had at times to suppress rebellions, certainly with a feeling of regret for the occurrence, but also with a force proportioned to the deeds and plans of the revolutionists. Turkey, therefore, did it at Sassoun like many other powers at other places.
Constantinople, Sept. 15

October 4, 1895

ARMENIAN PRISONERS KILLED

Turkish Officials Charge the European Agitation with Troubles

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3. — The reports that Armenians who were arrested for taking part in Monday's and Tuesday's rioting were killed after being taken into custody have been confirmed. It is known to a certainty that five of the prisoners were so killed, and it would excite no surprise to hear that others met their death in the same manner. Eye witnesses of the rioting say that the Armenians did not discharge their firearms until Major Servat Bey ordered the police to fire upon them.

Turkish officials view the troubles as being the direct outcome of the agitation in Europe, especially in Great Britain, in favor of the Armenians as against the Turks. The foreign diplomats here met to-day at the Austrian Embassy and held a conference on the situation.

The Armenians in the employ of the Porte, as soon as they realized the gravity of the emeute of their countrymen, fled from the city, being afraid that the Government would treat them as traitors. They all returned to-day, however, with the exception of

Artym (*sic!*) [Artin] Pasha, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, who is accused of being in sympathy with the Armenian aspirations.

October 5, 1895

INVENTIONS OF ARMENIA

Tales of Massacres Disproved by Commissioners of Inquiry

EXAGGERATIONS ARE MADE EVIDENT

There Were No Kurds in Any of the Battles, and Those Who Were Attacked Were Well Armed and Spirited

LONDON, Oct. 1. — The correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette in Constantinople sends an interview with a European delegate attached to the Commission of Inquiry which has been conducting an examination at Sassoun into the alleged atrocities committed in that part of Armenia. The delegate declares that the statements of the press correspondents in regard to the atrocities, especially those of Mr. Dillon, in The Daily Telegraph of London, and his English contemporaries, are gross exaggerations.

When the report of the commission is published, he says, it will be found that the number of killed in the fighting attending the capture of the villages of Semal, Shemak, and Ghelighuzan and in the fighting elsewhere, did not exceed from 300 to 500. There is no evidence, says the delegate, that numbers of persons were killed in cold blood, or that there was any mutilation of women and children.

The finding of forty bodies buried in a pit at Ghelighuzan, out of which the correspondents made so much capital, as well as the story of women throwing themselves over a cliff to escape dishonor, were absolutely fictitious. The report of the Commissioners, the delegate asserts, will also disprove all the stories of wholesale massacres, and show that only a flying column of Turkish regulars operated against the Armenians, who were well supplied with firearms.

The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Constantinople telegraphs that the report of the Commission of Inquiry sitting at Sassoun will entirely discredit the sensational

stories of massacres which have been so persistently circulated. Instead of 30,000 Christians having driven into exile, as alleged, the report will show that the entire number of inhabitants of the disturbed district, Moslem and Christian, did not exceed 4,000.

It will also be shown that the Armenians, instead of being remorselessly butchered while in a condition of helplessness, being unarmed, were well armed, and made a most spirited stand against the troops. The stories of the depredations and horrible cruelties of the Kurds in the conflicts are pure fiction, as there were no Kurds engaged in any of the battles.

In short, the correspondent says, the whole affair has been most grossly exaggerated, the absolutely baseless stories of horrible butcheries having been invented by Armenian lying and inspired by political motives.

October 6, 1895

LONDON AND THE LEVANT

A Foretold Division of Parties About Turkey and Armenia

LORD SALISBURY'S DIFFICULT TASK

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Oct. 5—[Copyright, 1895, by The New-York Times.] — The prevalent sense of an impending disturbance with which last week closed has had its prompt and emphatic justification. England, it was felt, had become ready to substitute deeds for words, and was on the point of delivering a blow somewhere. As it turned out, she struck simultaneously with both fists. Her demonstration of naval force to back up her ultimatum to the Chinese Government was so definite in outline and followed by so swift a surrender of the menaced party that it monopolized public attention. No one particularly noticed the quieter and much less dramatic forward movement of another British fleet to within sight of the Hellespont. Indeed, few knew of it at the time, for there is always far greater mystery about the whereabouts of squadrons in the Mediterranean than in the Pacific; but then came the startling upheaval, disorder, and bloodshed in the streets of Stamboul, and immediately the pendulum of popular interest swung back from Asia to Europe,

and the rest of the week has been given over entirely to reports, discussions, sensational rumors, and predictions about the violently reopened Eastern question. Both in the Turkish and the Chinese waters those British fleets remain, however, very prominently in view, and in each case it may be surmised that they have by no means finished what they came to do.

Continental and English comments on the situation as it stands reveal an entire confusion, not only as to what will happen, but as to what has already occurred. Here in London we have two sharply conflicting accounts of the Constantinople riots. One says that the Armenians are wholly to blame, the other pictures them as lamblike victims to Turkish ferocity. In other words, that natural partisan division among Englishmen on this whole question, which has been for a whole year repressed, has asserted itself as, last October, these dispatches pointed out that it must. The English Tories who, in foreign affairs, are a very large majority, like the Turks and loathe the Armenian by instinct and tradition. Hence, when *The Times*, which in this respect retains a strong leaven of its old liberalism, took up the Sassoun massacres and raised a hot Armenian issue, there was a rather painful, hesitating silence among them; but then the Tory papers, with one or two exceptions, followed *The Times's* example, partly because they imagined it was good politics thus to force Rosebery's hand, partly for reasons less creditable to journalism, and the Tory rank and file amazedly found itself committed to precisely that Gladstonian policy of bullying the Sultan and encouraging his turbulent small nationalities to mutiny which, had formerly revolted its very soul.

Lord Salisbury, on succeeding to the Foreign Office, felt in duty bound to make the best show of continuous Eastern policy that he could, but his party was under no such obligations, and the Tory papers began at once to change their tone about the Armenians. To-day *The Times* among them remains almost alone in desiring to see the Porte humiliated and the Mesopotamian Christians exalted. Its Tory contemporaries now have correspondents in Constantinople who reflect their readers' views and paint the Armenians in as bad a light as possible, while the Radical press get reports after their own heart, which make every Moslem a demon and every Levantine Christian a suffering angel. So the English parties are being released from the artificial restraint of the hybrid Rosebery-Kimberley foreign policy and swung back into the natural positions which Disraeli and Gladstone marked out for them twenty years ago.

It can be seen that all this will not simplify Lord Salisbury's very puzzling task. His private predilections are those of his party, his personal notion of sending a fleet to the mouth of the Dardanelles would be to warn off Russia, and not to terrify the Sultan, and yet he finds himself nominally working with Russia and using British men-of-war against the Turk to further aims which are ostensibly Russia's as much as England's. If it were not so full of sinister possibilities, this position of affairs would set all Europe roaring with laughter. It is funnier than any farce; but, somehow, no one smiles. This comedy has no easy-minded spectators. Its audience of to-day may all be called to the stage as actors tomorrow, and the burlesque may give place to a tragedy.

The visible facts are that Kiamil Pasha, to whom the Sultan turned in his despair, is the English nominee, and it is believed that he may be trusted to follow the lines that Sir Philip Currie lays down, and that Turkish officialdom has shown itself able to deal, after its own fashion, with disorder in the metropolis. All else is uncertain. Parisians pretend to believe that the English furnished Armenians with revolvers and bribed them to provoke riot in order to create a pretext for the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles, and the comment of other Continental capitals is, it less spiteful, scarcely more illuminating. Nobody, in truth, understands his own position, much less that of his neighbors, in this dense fog of cross-purposes and clashing interests. There is nothing for it but to stand still and wait for daylight or the guiding sound of detonators.

The Triple Alliance performs this waiting with a certain alertness of perception, but no active concern. It is England's affair to get on as best she can in the curious imbroglio which she has fixed up for herself, and to manage her new quarrel with her old friend Turkey, and her new partnership with her old enemies, Russia and France, on her own hook. If she emerges from the entanglement peacefully, things will be as they were; if, on the other hand, the matter comes to blows, England will be in the position of doing gratis work, which the Triple Alliance exists for the sole purpose of having done. This prospect of seeing England doing something for nothing greatly warms the German heart and will not fail of appreciation in Vienna and Rome. Of course, in such an event, which a week's occurrences bring within the range of practical possibilities, England will not necessarily remain single-handed. She will have merely to pay a long price for help.

"....." H. F.

October 7, 1895

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

**The British Ambassador to Turkey
Insists on Amnesty**

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DECIDE TO ACT

**Kiamil Pasha, the New Grand Vizier,
Visited by Sir Philip Currie
and Urged to Act Promptly**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6 — Said Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister, who was removed to make room for Kiamil Pasha, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the position occupied by him before he was made Grand Vizier, Turkham (*sic!*) (Turkhan) Pasha retiring from the post.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has visited Kiamil Pasha, and urged upon him the necessity of reassuring the Armenians by stopping the arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the recent rioting. It is expected that Kiamil Pasha will advise the Sultan to grant amnesty to all the Armenians arrested since Sept. 30.

Six foreign diplomats met on Friday and resolved upon sending a collective note to the Porte. They ordered their respective guard ships to take their Winter moorings in the harbor in order to be in readiness to protect foreigners.

Ambassador Currie has asked the Porte for permission to instruct Secretary Sister to visit the prisons where the Armenians are in custody.

Eight persons were registered as having been killed on Monday and Tuesday last. None of the bodies of those killed in the Kasim quarter has been recovered. It is known that the bodies of many of those who lost their lives during the rioting were thrown into the sea. So far as known, only Major Servet Bey and two subalterns were killed on the Turkish side during the rioting on Sept. 30. A few gendarmes were wounded. The Mussulman laborers in the Pera gasworks killed twenty-one of their Armenian comrades on the night of Oct. 3.

The refugees in the churches remained there yesterday, and their number was increasing. A hundred women and children took refuge to-day in the garden of the British Embassy, which

goes to prove that, although quietness prevails in the city, the Armenians are apprehensive that further attacks will be made upon them.

The Armenian Patriarch has written to the representatives of the powers urging them to use their authority to restore order. He declares that men disguised as softas, Mohammedan theological students, began the attack on the Armenians. He gives the names of 400 Armenians who have been reported at the patriarchate as missing.

When Sir Philip Currie visited Kiamil Pasha Saturday he insisted in vigorous terms on the absolute necessity of the Porte accepting the scheme of reforms submitted by Great Britain, France, and Russia May 11, and upon the immediate publication throughout the empire of a decree proclaiming the fact that the Government had accepted the scheme. He informed the Grand Vizier that the British Prime Minister had not the slightest intention of abating his demands of principle, whatever modifications he might admit in the reform scheme as presented. The events of the week, Sir Philip said, had shown the intolerable consequences of a delay that could be no longer permitted.

At the same time that the Ambassador was visiting the Grand Vizier, the dragoman of the British Embassy, acting under Sir Philip's orders, visited the Patriarchate to express sympathy with the Armenians and to explain the action that had been taken by the powers.

Sir Philip insisted upon the prompt acceptance of the scheme, and this throws much doubt upon the correctness of the reports that have reached here from London to the effect that the Salisbury Government would recede from its position of demanding protection for the Armenians and a radical reform in the administrative methods in Armenia. It is generally believed here now that, notwithstanding the alleged fact that Russia and France have expressed themselves as satisfied with the Sultan's proposed reforms, Great Britain will demand and enforce the fulfillment to the letter of the reforms submitted by her.

Though the city is quiet, cases of violence growing out of the troubles here are occurring in many places along the shores of the Bosphorus in which Armenians are always the victims. The murders in the Pera gas works have excited deep indignation among the foreign residents. This massacre illustrates the feeling of fanaticism that is prevailing, and fears are entertained that it will spread to the provinces, in which event very serious results may follow. In the city a spark may at any moment ignite into a

flame, the smoldering embers of religious hatred. This is particularly the case here. The walls of the church of Kara Gumruck, where a number of Armenians are seeking refuge, were breeched last night, evidently with the intention of affording a passage to Mohammedans if the sanctity of the church should be violated.

Viewing the situation dispassionately, it is impossible to foresee where the trouble will end. Large crowds gather about the gates of the British Embassy, but no fears are entertained that any attack will be made upon the women and children who have fled there for safety. Should the Turks violate the embassy they would without doubt call down upon themselves a storm that would render their existence in Europe more precarious than it is at present, if it did not drive them across the Bosphorus into Asia Minor. Opposite the embassy a patrol marches backward and forward.

As has before been stated in these dispatches, the present outbreak was by no means unexpected. The Hintchak, an Armenian Anarchist society, some time ago declared its intention of creating a riot.

All the shops and bazaars owned by Armenians are deserted, and two-thirds of the trade of the city is stagnant. At night the silence in the suburbs is only broken by the tramp of the patrols, and the occasional shrieking of women where the police search houses and carry off their inmates.

October 8, 1895

TO SAVE POOR ARMENIANS

Episcopal Clergymen Take Steps for Aid and Protection

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS URGED

General Convention to be Asked to Appoint a Day for Collections to be Taken, and to Call on Government to Help

An important movement was started yesterday in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, where

representative Episcopal clergymen from all parts of the city met and took definite steps for the assistance of the Armenians. Urgent appeals for immediate action on behalf of the Episcopal Church in America and England were made by the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee, who presided; Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Association; Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the association, and Prof. C. W. E. Body of the General Theological Seminary.

The proceedings of the meeting culminated in a resolution, which read:

Whereas, The Armenian Church, one of the most ancient communions of Christendom, is being subjected to a persecution of peculiar atrocity, involving the wholesale slaughter of men and the violation of women; and,

Whereas, Those who survive these terrible persecutions are now perishing from disease, cold, and hunger; and,

Whereas, Our Church can occupy a position of peculiar power in molding public feeling, both in this country and in England, in this emergency; and,

Whereas, In New Testament times, as St. Paul tells us, the Churches of Christendom contributed to relieve the necessities each of the other;

Resolved, That this meeting of clergy and laity of the Diocese of New-York respectfully memorialize the General Convention:

First — To adopt a resolution urging our Government and people to do all in their power to alleviate the condition of the Armenian people.

Secondly — To appoint a day when, after the Apostolic precedent, collections may be taken up for the relief of this much-suffering Church and Nation.

Thirdly — To appeal to the authorities of the Church of England to take such official action as will fitly commend the cause of the Armenian Church to the whole English-speaking world,

HENRY Y. SATTERLEE.
JOHN P. PETERS.
W. MONTAGUE GEER,
C. W. E. BODY,
J. BLEECKER MILLER,
HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN,
Committee.

The preambles and resolutions were telegraphed to Bishop Potter, to be by him presented to the General Convention.

The Executive Committee of the association was also instructed to publish a protest of the denials in the papers of the Armenian outrages, which have been vouched for by eminent English clergymen on advices received from missionaries.

Prof. Body said this action, if adopted by the General Convention, would have incalculable influence on the English Church.

"We recognize", he said, "that America is entirely disinterested, from a political standpoint, in Armenian affairs. The English Church, being identified with the state, will be able to bring about immediate action on behalf of the downtrodden country if it indorses the suggestions of the resolutions passed to-day".

Mr. Miller, in his introductory remarks said that the greatest fear of the Armenians now is famine. The Kurds had driven their cattle on the Armenian fields, and everything was devoured. In addition to this the snow had already begun to drift down from the mountains, and destitution stared the poor Armenians in the face.

Their very modest protest at Constantinople, he said, had been answered by further murders.

Mr. Kiretchjian made an eloquent and impassioned address on the Sassoun massacre, and gave details furnished by eye-witnesses. Out of the 15,000 men, women and children massacred there, he said, not one had renounced the faith. Girls from ten to sixteen years old were given the alternative of entering a harem or being murdered, and in every instance they chose death. He reproached the English Church for its lukewarm position and efforts in behalf of their sister church.

"It is evident", he said, "that the Turkish Government intends blotting us from the face of the earth. We ask as Christian people that you will forsake political diplomacy and protect us, at least as you would animals. There seems but one thing to do, and that is for us to rise in revolt, collecting our countrymen from all parts of the globe. We shall then stand together, and for every Armenian woman who is dishonored and murdered, an Armenian man shall fall, until the race is exterminated, and the country will be a tombstone, to mark the place where Christian nation met martyrdom".

Dr. Peters, who has spent a number of years in the East, described atrocities which he had himself witnessed. He said

Turkey was the enemy of civilization, and was now attempting to blot out Armenia just as it had tried to crush Bulgaria. Concerted action by the Episcopal Church would have untold influence on the English Church and State.

The last speaker was Vartan Dilloyan, the only survivor in America of the Sassoun massacre. He made a touching appeal to the audience in his native tongue, Mr. Kiretchjian acting as interpreter.

TURKEY'S NEW GRAND VIZIER

Oscar S. Straus Says Kiamil Pasha is Just and Progressive

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, talked yesterday about the appointment of Kiamil Pasha, the new Grand Vizier of Turkey.

"Since the American public has heard so much of late of Turkish affairs", he said, "It is well that the character of the new Grand Vizier be understood. It will serve to clear up a great deal of doubt existing as to the future intentions of the Sultan. There are over 500 mission stations in the Ottoman Empire, and their position and interests are promoted by Kiamil Pasha. His position in a sense is that of Premier, and in other respects it is greater. He is the highest civil officer, next to the Sultan, and is head of the Sublime Porte or, in other words, the Board of Ministers.

"While I was Minister I came frequently into close contact with Kiamil Pasha, who was Grand Vizier during my entire term of office, and I note with pleasure and satisfaction that he has been recalled within the past few days to the important office by the Sultan. Said Pasha was a military man, and it is of itself a very good sign on the part of the Sultan that he has restored Kiamil, who is pre-eminently a statesman. He possesses broad and liberal views and is thoroughly conversant with the most enlightened ideas in statesmanship and diplomacy.

"He has held a number of important offices, and, besides, has been Governor of Crete, and of several other vilayets, or provinces. He was Grand Vizier from 1886 to 1892, holding that office longer than any of his predecessors during the reign of the present Sultan, if my recollection serves me right. He is about sixty-eight years old. He speaks and understands English fluently, and I regard him as the ablest and best-equipped

statesman in the Turkish Empire. He possesses excellent judgment. He is also of a philosophical turn of mind.

"It was through this same Grand Vizier that, after long effort, I succeeded in obtaining, in 1889, the vizieral circular which placed all of the American schools in the Turkish Empire on a sure footing, and served them to this day in the nature of a charter".

"How will this appointment affect American missions throughout Turkey"? Mr. Straus was asked.

"I can answer that", replied Mr. Straus, taking down from his desk a copy of the Foreign Relations of the United States of 1889, and turning to a letter written by the Rev. Henry H. Jessup, the Stated Clerk of the American missions in Syria, "by showing you this letter, which expresses his gratification, and the gratification of others, upon my obtaining the vizieral circular above referred to. In this letter is this statement: "We are glad that so liberal a man as Kiamil Pasha is at the head of the Government".

"Through Kiamil Pasha I also obtained permission for the University of Pennsylvania and other universities to make excavations.

"His recall to office means that the Sultan is committed to a policy that is liberal in its character. It will doubtless give nations having relations with Turkey renewed assurance that the Sultan is in earnest in his effort to improve the administration, for there is no man in Turkey who inspires more confidence than this Grand Vizier. He is well known to the Cabinets of Europe, and is respected for his capacity, statesmanship, and enlightened views. He has traveled extensively in Europe, having at one time been the tutor of the sons of an Egyptian Pasha. He remained for some time in England, while traveling as a tutor. I have heard the representatives of foreign nations stationed in Constantinople speak most highly of him. During my relations with him I always found him anxious and ready to redress any grievance that was well founded".

October 10, 1895

TURKEY AND CHRISTIANS

Massacres in Towns Near Constantinople and in Asia Minor

BRITISH FLEET STAYS AT LEMNOS

Serious Battles at Trebizond, in which Armenians Are Killed Demands of the Powers for Reforms

LONDON, Oct. 9 — A dispatch to The Central News from Constantinople says that massacres of Christians have occurred at Rodosto, in Roumelia; at Silivri, forty miles west of Constantinople, and at Ismid, in Asia Minor, fifty-six miles southeast of Constantinople.

The dispatch adds it is rumored that Said Pasha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in suffering from a slight stroke of apoplexy.

A dispatch from Constantinople, which The Post will publish to-morrow, says that the British fleet remains at Lemnos. The Sultan is much disturbed at the presence of the fleet there, and has sent several messages to the British Embassy describing the measures that have been taken to preserve order, and praying that the ships be withdrawn.

A dispatch, from Trebizond to a news agency says: "Serious conflicts took place here yesterday between Turks and Armenians, in which many of the latter were killed".

The Turks who took part in the rioting were armed, the few troops in the place made no attempt to stop the massacre, and it is even stated that they took part in the slaughter and pillage.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch, dated Oct. 8, saying that the Council of Ministers sat all night considering the demands of the powers in reference to Armenia. It is now announced that the Porte has accepted the scheme with the modifications the powers declared were admissible. Nothing certain, however, is known.

The dispatch adds that it is learned from a Turkish source that the six powers, in their recent joint note, demanded, besides the adoption of provisions for the public safety, the immunity of Armenians from further arrest and violence, and that a

Commission of Inquiry into the outbreak be appointed, delegates of the powers sharing in the investigation.

The dispatch further says that Russia has assured the Porte that, although she has formally joined the powers in their demands, she does not intend to take extreme measures.

Evidence accumulates that the action of the Softas and Kurds last week was directed by officials. Turkish newspapers say the Sultan has ordered that several hundred sheep and a quantity of delicacies be given to the Softas as a reward for their loyalty.

The police took extreme action yesterday in regard to the Armenians who took refuge in their churches and refused to leave, by closing all the Armenian churches in the city and suburbs. These churches are now surrounded by police in strong force.

The refugees are allowed to leave, but only priests are permitted to enter. In addition to this the guards refuse to allow food or water to be passed inside, hoping thereby to compel the refugees to come out.

October 11, 1895

THE CHURCH CONVENTION

Resolutions in Favor of Aiding the Persecuted Armenians Adopted After Some Discussion

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10. — “.....”

Messages were received from the House of Bishops during the day asking for a conference in the matter of a new diocese in Northern Michigan. Another message transmitted the Armenian resolutions, which were the outcome of the memorial of the Clergy and laity of New-York on the Armenian massacres. The message was as follows:

Whereas. The Armenian Church, one of the most ancient communions of Christendom, is being subjected to a persecution of peculiar atrocity, involving the wholesale slaughter of men and the violation of women; and,

Whereas, those who survive these terrible persecutions are now perishing from disease, cold, and hunger; and,

Whereas, In the New Testament times, as St. Paul tells us, the Churches of Christendom contributed to relieve the necessities, each of the other.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that this convention commends to all those whom it in any wise represents, and to all Christian people, the prompt and energetic employment or whatever measures may contribute to the succor of this afflicted people, and especially such contributions as may relieve their sore necessities.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that the authorities of the Church of England be respectfully asked to take such action as will fitly commend the cause of the Armenian Church to the whole English-speaking world.

The House adopted the resolution after a spirited debate, some delegates regarding it as unusual and remarkable, and others contending that it asked the English Church to take action which belonged to the Government. The vote was 146 to 92.

In the House of Bishops this morning the Bishops of Long Island, Quincy, and Maryland were designated a committee of conference concerning the Diocese of Northern Michigan, there being some errors in the papers which must be removed.

October 11, 1895

THE EXASPERATED ARMENIANS

Explanation of Their Conduct by the President of the Patriotic Alliance

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Armenia will keep forever a grateful remembrance of the intelligent attention and sympathy with which the United States press has been following the development of events in Turkey since the Sassoon massacre. The latest phase of this development is marked by the Armenian demonstration against the Turkish Government in Constantinople and the subsequent disturbances. As a consequence of the demonstration the powers and the Porte have now come more closely face to face, and arguments of a different character may soon be resorted to for the settlement of the Armenian, if not the whole Eastern question.

With a desire to dispel whatever misunderstandings may exist in the minds of some people, we beg to lay before the public the following explanations as to the true origin and meaning of the Armenian demonstration against the Porte:

The true spirit of the Armenian movement is not that of a "revolt", which means "getting out of order", but a forcible tendency to "enter into order". They ask to be governed.

"The Armenians, being the representatives of one of the oldest civilized Christian races, and being beyond all doubt one of the most pacific, one of the most industrious, and one of the most intelligent races in the world"—Gladstone—have been kept by the Turkish Government constantly in terror, in poverty, and in ignorance through a system of oppressive measures. Taking a new step, the Government not only refused to protect its Armenian subjects against the barbarous tribes of Kurds, but has taken the latter under official patronage, armed and organized them into bands of authorized brigands, and has let them loose on the Armenians. The last and most diabolical step taken of late years was to organize all the State officials, civil and military, under a superior direction, into a body devoted to execute, in the very name of the law, the horrible scheme of exterminating the Armenian Christians in Turkey. Formerly the Mohammedan, or Turkish, Government suppressed the evolution of the Armenian race; now it is suppressing the race itself. It is a sweeping storm of "plunder, murder, rape, and torture" that is passing over Armenia, such as Armenia had never experienced in the course of 3,000 years of her eventful existence.

The Armenians in the provinces, stupefied by terror, were powerless to move, though they would have been ten thousand times right to rise against the cruel hand so fiercely driving them toward the abyss. Besides, they were without arms, and many of them without food. On their brothers in Constantinople devolved the sacred duty of raising a protest against the Porte. It is to be noted here that besides the 150,000 Armenian citizens there is a fluctuating population of over 60,000 Armenians in Constantinople who have their families and homes in Armenia. These Armenians, true representatives of the Armenian provinces, attempted to present a petition to the Grand Vizier. They did it after having patiently awaited for long months the result of the European intervention on their behalf, and when they thought it was time to protest, they protested in a very orderly way. No European people would have done it better under the same circumstances. It was not a sudden outburst of indignation, but a

deliberate action. The Armenians are used to restrain themselves. Their endurance is proverbial. But when, toward the end of the month of September, they had "the very grave intelligence as to the imminent and disastrous withdrawal of the powers from further action in regard to the demands for effective reforms", then present apprehension of Turkish terrorism was overcome by the prospect of being soon engulfed by the rising waves of fanaticism unbridled by the cowardly withdrawal of the powers.

The Armenian demonstration was not merely a protest against the Porte. It had a wider meaning, though generally overlooked. It was also a protest against the powers. It has been amply proved among others by Canon MacColl's work on "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia", that the deliberate decision of the Porte to exterminate the Armenians originated in the platonic sympathy of the powers for Armenia and the vain introduction of the sixty-first article into the Berlin treaty, which promised reforms for Armenia. The powers intervened once more after the Sassoon massacre, and in order to persuade the Porte to adopt an inadequate scheme of reform, used only diplomatic measures. Past experience had repeatedly taught Europe that the Turk never submits himself without being coerced. To verbal argument he has never conceded an inch of Christian territory, nor an iota of law favorable to his Christian subjects.

These truths were ever present in the minds of the Armenians, who were with the deepest anxiety watching the conduct of the diplomacy. They knew too well the Porte did not mean to make the slightest concession in favor of Armenian reforms; they desired to know whether the powers did earnestly mean to bring the Turk to his senses. They had already grown tired of the sickening, dilatory tactics of the Turk and the no less sickening lukewarmness of the powers, and when they heard of the imminent withdrawal of Europe from further action they protested against the intended treachery. The meaning of their manifestation was this: Europe has both might and right on her side, and does not insist on her right; we Armenians have no might whatever; we raise a protest on paper, though we may be massacred for doing so.

The Armenians, unless they be a monstrous exception in the divine creation, so as not to wish to persist in existence, could not help trying the desperate measures of moving the powers to pity them.

After these explanations, it is hardly necessary to add that the demonstration of the Armenians in Constantinople was the

expression of the tremendous disappointment of the entire Armenian race, and not at all, as it has been supposed by some, arranged by the so-called Huntchagists, an insignificant party, unpopular in Constantinople and scarcely ever heard of in Armenia. We must say, in the interest of truth, that the Huntchagists are by no means "Anarchists"; we positively know that, though we do not sympathize with their clamorous and foolish revolutionary proceedings.

THE TIMES is a power, and at this height of the Armenian crisis, pregnant with life or death for our nation, we call on you from the deepest depth of our mournful heart to continue with, if possible, greater energy the noble campaign in which you are engaged for the triumph of the Armenian cause, a cause of right and humanity.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE.

M. S. GABRIEL., President.

202 West Twenty-third Street, New-York, Oct, 10. 1895.

October 12, 1895

SULTAN YIELDS TO ALLIED POWERS

Reforms Demanded in Armenia's Administration to be Granted and Said Pasha to Resign as Minister

LONDON, Oct. 11. — The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Berlin repeating the assertion that the Sultan has agreed to grant the reforms in the administration of Armenia demanded by the powers, after which, it is said, Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, will resign, and other changes will be made in the Government.

October 15, 1895

TURKISH VERSION OF MASSACRE

Aggressions of Armenians Caused the Rioting at Trebizond

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14. — The Government has issued an account of the recent rioting at Trebizond. It traces the origin of the trouble to two Armenians, who fired at and wounded, the ex-Vali of Van and the commandant of the Turkish troops.

Two days later an Armenian wounded a soldier on the street, and the disorders then began, but were suppressed. Four days afterward a number of Armenians attacked a group of Mussulmans and fired on the police who intervened to protect the Mussulmans. Then followed the rioting, during which forty Mussulmans and 200 Armenians were killed.

October 16, 1895

MORE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS

Turkish Rage Against Russia Makes Victims of the Men Who Carry Her Dragoman's Cards of Security

LONDON, Oct. 15. — The Daily News to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the agitation there is being renewed, owing to the neglect of Turkish officials to fulfill their promise of security given to the Armenian refugees when they left their churches. Another attack was made on Kassim Pasha and other Armenians Oct. 12, when four were killed and a number wounded. It is alleged that the police refused to interfere.

An Armenian shopkeeper was arrested on the same day as a revolutionist, because he had sought refuge in a church. He showed to the police a Russian dragoman's card pledging him security. A policeman seized the card and tore it into fragments, at the same time uttering a curse on Russia. The Armenian protested against this conduct and received a cut from the police-

man's sword. It is said that the man is dying from the effects of the wound.

Several other Armenians who possessed similar cards were treated in the same manner. On account of the attitude of the police, the Armenians are again flocking to their churches for protection. Details have been received of an organized attack on Armenians by a Moslem mob at Akhissar on Oct. 9. Forty-six Armenians were killed and a large number wounded.

October 17, 1895

THE POWERS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Of course there can be no question that the Sultan, in accepting the programme of Armenian reform laid down for him by the powers, has yielded merely to superior force, and has yielded with extreme reluctance. All the abuses that have excited the indignation of Christendom are necessary incidents of his Government. Probably he no more sees how the Government is to be carried on if the power of plundering and torturing is withdrawn from the collectors of his revenue and the ministers of his justice than an old-fashioned politician can see how a political organization is to be kept up without the power of assessing office holders. He has yielded, however, rather than to take the consequences of obduracy, and he has yielded every point, even to the appointment of a Christian to put the new system into operation, an appointment which was very properly insisted on as a guarantee of good faith.

This is a clear triumph for humanity and civilization. The state of things which the Sultan, left to his own devices, has been maintaining and would continue to maintain in the Christian provinces had become a scandal to mankind. The public indignation had risen so high against it in the most highly civilized countries, and even in one country not highly civilized, that the Governments of these countries were forced to lay aside their mutual jealousy and unite to put a pressure upon the unspeakable Turk that would bring his treatment of his Christian subjects within the limits of decency. While the Sultan's Government has no respect at all for the opinions of mankind, and will be decent and humane only on compulsion, it is the public opinion of Europe that has constrained the powers to employ this compulsion.

An equally cheering instance of the indirect effect of public opinion upon a Government itself insensible to it has been furnished in the submission of China to the British demands for redress and punishment for the massacre of the missionaries. Great Britain has exacted as much as the case admitted of, "indemnity for the past and security for the future". She has not only secured the condemnation and now the execution of the actual murderers, but she has done a much more important service to foreign residents in China by securing the degradation and punishment of the Viceroy by whose active or passive complicity the massacre was carried out. It has lately been declared by foreign residents in China that it is not at all the mass of Chinamen, but the class of Mandarins, that view the missionaries with hostility and that instigate the attacks upon them. It is the class of Mandarins that has now received an effective admonition of the danger of giving way to its dislikes. The indignation of Englishmen and Englishwomen at the cruel murder of their compatriots has had the effect of making a repetition of such a murder very unlikely. In this case it was the aggrieved nation that interfered to take vengeance on its own account. But in the other it was the powers as the representatives of humanity interfering to put a stop to inhumanities from which their own subjects had not suffered. Such an interference in such a cause is a cheering sign of progress. It is over seventy years since Daniel Webster delivered in the Senate his famous statement of the power of public opinion:

"There is an enemy that still exists to check the glory of these triumphs. It follows the conqueror back to the very scene of his ovations; it calls upon him to take notice that Europe, though silent, is yet indignant. * * * In the midst of his exultation, it pierces his ear with the cry of injured justice; it denounces against him the indignation of an enlightened and civilized age; it turns to bitterness the cup of his rejoicing, and wounds him with the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind".

Such an event as the interference of the powers in Turkey seems to be in part a fulfillment of Webster's prediction that, as the public opinion of the civilized world "grows more intelligent and more intense, it will be more and more formidable". But the fulfillment is coming very slowly. When Webster spoke he would no doubt have been confident that, before seventy years had passed, a course of stupid, brutal, and ferocious tyranny like that of Spain, or an adventure of mere piracy like the French invasion of Madagascar, would become impossible to a nation pretending

to be civilized. Public opinion has not become formidable enough to shame Spain or France out of such proceedings; but it is a distinct triumph for it to have secured what seems to be a promise of real reform in Turkey.

October 17, 1895

ARMENIAN SHOPS REOPENED

Troops Start Ostensibly for Hedjayb and in Reality for Crete

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct, 16. — The Armenian committee has ordered reopened all the shops of Armenians that have been closed since the outbreak of the trouble here.

Troops to the number of 2,500 have started, ostensibly for Hedjayb, but it is thought that their real destination is Crete, where serious trouble still threatens.

October 18, 1895

HUNDREDS KILLED AT TREBIZOND

Soldiers Joined the Mob in Looting and in Firing on Armenians

LONDON, Oct. 17. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople giving a description by an eyewitness of the rioting at Trebizond. He says that four separate Moslem mobs surrounded the Armenian quarters at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 8, and began to pillage the shops. Being opposed, they fired on the Armenians, and soon a general massacre began.

Soldiers joined the mob in firing on the Armenians and in pillaging the shops and houses. The scene continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when nothing was left to pillage and nobody remained to be killed. The mob then began to disperse. The better class of Turks did their best to protect the lives of the

Armenians. They sheltered the women and children, and many men in their houses. The mob attacked only the orthodox Armenians, leaving Catholics alone.

Only two non-Armenians were killed, both being Greeks. One of these was within a khan, where resistance led to the killing of all the inmates, numbering fifty-five. No woman or child was killed in the town. At 5 o'clock the Governor and other officials appeared on the scene, and the Governor proclaimed that anybody found armed would be arrested and summarily punished. Leading Turks obtained permission for the Armenians to lodge in the barracks, where military protection was given to them, it being feared that there might be a renewal of the disorders during the night.

An official return places the number of the dead at 180, but well-informed persons place it at between 400 and 500. On the same day—Oct. 8—several villages outside of Trebizond were burned and pillaged, and many persons were killed. Other villages were partly looted. The efforts of the officials and influential Turks saved many lives. After matters had quieted down the foreigners returned to their homes from the ships on which they had taken refuge. By Oct. 13, when the eye witness left, nearly all the foreign and native refugees had returned.

October 18, 1895

ARMENIAN MANAGERS ARRESTED

They Are Charged with Extortion for Having Fined Shopkeepers

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17. — A few of the shops in this city kept by Armenians were reopened yesterday, all of them having been closed by order of the Armenian Committee, and for this act of disobedience their owners were fined £15 each, except in the cases of three merchants, who were obliged to pay 400 Turkish pounds each.

For these acts of extortion several members of the committee have been arrested.

October 18, 1895

ARMENIANS AND TURKS

The powers that interfered in behalf of the Armenian Christians had really, as representatives of humanity and civilization, no choice but to interfere. They would have partaken the shame that belongs to Turkey, which can bear any amount of shame quite comfortably, if they had stood by and seen continued the atrocities of which they had ample proof. At the same time, it must be owned that the Armenian Christian is not a meek and lowly sufferer, and that the Turk would not find him a comfortable person to get on with, even if the Turk were disposed to behave himself. The Armenians seem to have taken the aggressive in Constantinople as soon as they were assured that a powerful foreign force was ready to protect, and to have made themselves wantonly offensive.

All this imposes an additional responsibility upon the powers. They have already rendered themselves responsible for the faithful execution by the Sultan's Government of the terms they have imposed upon it; and they have also in effect become sureties for the good behavior of the Armenians. The natural result of these engagements, if the Turkish Government does not succeed both in maintaining order and in abstaining from outrages, will be a joint protectorate, in fact, if not in name, over Turkey itself. It may be said that that is virtually what has existed for many years; but in truth if the Sultan now fails to keep his engagements he must be subjected to a very much stricter supervision than heretofore. He has before his eyes the example of Egypt which it will be easy for his custodians to apply to him if he makes that course necessary.

From the partition of Turkey the Sultan is preserved by the impossibility of making a partition of Constantinople, which is the only valuable point it contains, and by the insuperable objections of each of the great powers to the possession of it by any other. But the mutual jealousies which prevent the partition of Turkey by no means prevent the establishment of a stringent and effective protectorate over Turkey. That would be so distasteful to the Sultan that he is under the strongest bonds for his own good behavior and for the execution in good faith of the agreement which he has entered into under duress.

October 19, 1895

AN APPEAL TO PATRIARCH

**His Influence Solicited Against the
Agitation of Armenians**

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS SUBDUED

**Sir Philip Currie Warned of a Possible Attempt
on His Life by a Miscreant
of the Young Turkey Party**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18. — At a meeting held Wednesday night of the six Ambassadors of the powers which sent the joint note to the Porte relative to the recent rioting here it was decided to send a collective address to the Armenian Patriarch asking him to use his influence to stop the agitation that is being carried on among the Armenians.

The address will be presented by the dragomans of the British, Russian, and Austrian Embassies. The meeting of the Ambassadors was held at the residence of M. Cambon the representative of France.

As previously told in these dispatches, a search was made of the Armenian refugees when they left the churches in which they had sought safety after the rioting. It is learned that 288 revolvers and other firearms were then found on the Armenians. These were seized by the searchers. The weapons will be deposited in the Ministry of War in parcels, bearing the seals of the Embassies.

Secretary Lister of the British Embassy, who has visited the prisons under the permission reluctantly granted by the Porte, saw about 300 Armenians in the jails, including 118 wounded, who were in hospital. The condition of eighteen of these wounded prisoners is serious. The commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the arrests of Armenians has released eighty prisoners.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have ostensibly been made to subdue the fanaticism of the Mohammedan theological students, they are still causing anxiety to the authorities. They are, of course, bitterly opposed to the granting of any reforms that will benefit the Christians, and last night an unusual number of them paraded through the streets.

It was evident from their conversation that it was their intention to make a demonstration against the scheme of reform that applied only to the Armenians. Their intention quickly vanished, however, when they learned that the authorities did not propose to stand any nonsense from them, and that ball cartridges had been served out to the troops for use in the event of the Softas attempting to create any rioting. Soon after this information was received, the greater number of the students disappeared from the streets.

LONDON, Oct. 18. — The Times will to-morrow say that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has received from an Armenian source a warning that the Young Turkey party is very likely to induce some Armenian miscreant to make an attempt on his life, for the purpose of disgracing the Armenians.

October 20, 1895

TURKEY COAXED TO KILL

**Armenians, It Is Alleged, Are Deliberately
Provoking Cruelty**

THE MASSACRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

**Unusual Method of Presenting a Petition
Led to Bloodshed — Preposterous Conduct
of the Hunchagist Leaders**

A private letter from Constantinople, received in this city, puts on the Armenians themselves the blame for the harsh treatment they have received from Turkey. This letter reads:

"The theory of the Armenian Hunchagist revolutionary party seems to be that its special work is to enlighten the world on the true character of Turkey. Leaving aside chimerical schemes for revolt against overwhelming numbers, they limit their operations to exciting the Turk until he shows himself as he is. They hold that Turkey is a wolf in sheep's clothing. If they twist the tail of the beast, he will forget and stain the snowy fleece with blood every time; although the fact that he needs a white fleece for the preservation of his disguise is perfectly well known

to the reputed wolf.

"Another illustration of the working of the plan, and of its success, has now been made, this time in Constantinople. The Hunchagists have succeeded in coaxing the Turk into killing about 150 Armenians in the streets of the city, under circumstances which must remove all illusions as to the degree of civilization so far attained by Turkey.

"Toward noon on the 30th of September a band of several hundred Armenians set out from the Patriarchate at Koum Kapou in Stamboul, to take a petition to the Grand Vizier at the Sublime Porte, about a mile and a half away. Such a method of presenting petitions is not unknown in Turkey, and is not commonly resented at the time. But the Armenian revolutionists doubtless hoped that this proceeding would be, and perhaps took some pains to insure its being resented. This is not clear, for the testimony is very conflicting as to what really took place. At all events, they took pains to let the Grand Vizier know that they were coming to see him in a friendly way, and on that Monday morning the entire city knew that the Armenian demonstration was to take place that day. As to the Grand Vizier, he simply staid away from the Sublime Porte until the affair was over. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon it was known that the Armenians had set forth, had encountered a column of cavalry in the street, had killed the officer in command, and had been dispersed by the sabres of the troops. Some twenty Armenians had been killed and wounded. It was also known that there had been two brushes between smaller bands of Armenians and the police at the doors of the Sublime Porte, where the police remained masters of the field and several Armenians were killed,

"The demonstration was over; it had failed to present its petition, and it had caused blood to be shed. But none could blame the Turks for putting down with sharp promptness a riotous demonstration, and none could charge them with unpardonable violence in doing this. The blame all fell upon the Armenian Hunchagists for having devised and carried out so preposterous a plan of demonstration,

"Then came the revelation of the wolf in a manner that exceeded the dearest hopes of the Armenian malcontents. Sassoun was copied on a small scale. Monday afternoon and evening the police arrested every Armenian found on the streets in any part of the city. They searched their prisoners, and every one who had anything that could be called a weapon about him was sent up to the Police Headquarters. Others were allowed to go

free, as a rule.

"At the Ministry of Police the first batches of prisoners were simply bayoneted as soon as they arrived, without more ado. Later arrivals were beaten with clubs. If they died it did not cause much regret, and if they were simply stunned they were sent at once to the hospital as wounded in the riot. Not that this was the fate of all the prisoners taken on the streets that day. There must have been a distinguishing mark of some kind put upon their clothes when arrested. For some were killed as soon as they arrived, some were merely badly beaten, and some were simply locked up and let go again after a day or two. In one room where fifty men were locked up one had not been beaten at all. It is declared by some of the prisoners that some men were beaten to death with clubs after undergoing their examination, but there are no means at present of verifying this testimony.

"The common method of procedure was for the police to bring a prisoner to the great gate of the Ministry of Police and to tell him to cross the court and go into a certain door. The court was full of police, and as soon as the prisoner entered they attacked him with clubs. The prisoner would run for the inner door, and if he reached it he was measurably safe. But the blows that had rained upon his head and shoulders often left him bleeding, and sometimes shattered his skull.

"Meantime, in the city, the Softas of some of the theological schools had appeared on the streets armed and carrying heavy clubs. These clubs, by the way, seemed to be of uniform pattern, as if prepared beforehand for such an emergency. In the early afternoon the Softas contented themselves with attacking prisoners in the hands of the police. When they saw a prisoner being carried through the streets they would make a rush at him and strike at his head with their clubs. In many cases they killed the prisoner, and the police escort would thus be set free to seek another victim. Toward night it became noised (.....Illegible line) the police did not molest people who killed Armenians, and a good many ruffians besides the Softas took to hunting Armenians on their own account.

"The murder of Armenians on sight by any one who felt like it continued in some parts of the city all night, and through the most of the day on Tuesday. In nearly every case the victims were beaten to death—that method of proceeding made no noise. But the police made no arrests for these murders, even when they were present in force. As early as Tuesday morning the police said that they had received orders to kill no more, and in the afternoon

the Government issued a proclamation saying that order had been restored in the city and that the criminals would be punished by the Government, so that others might go to their business, whether Moslems or non-Moslems. This was intended as a suggestion to the Moslems to stop killing. But it had the effect of remonstrance with a tiger which has tasted blood.

"The Softas, or other Turks of the lower class, would halt a man in the street and ask him: 'Are you an Armenian?' If he answered yes, or betrayed himself by his speech, the club or the knife would be brought into use. These things were done mainly in the byways, but the effect was to produce a fearful panic among the Armenian population. The shops were closed, the houses were apparently uninhabited, and any man who ventured forth to buy food did so with the terror of one who will incur capital punishment on discovery. Most of the people killed seem to have belonged to the poorer classes. Boys of fourteen or fifteen were sometimes killed as cheerfully as men. Sometimes the Turks killed a Greek by mistake, and then the police felt obliged to make reparation by expressing regret and explaining that the man had been mistaken for an Armenian.

"By Tuesday afternoon, in the remoter parts of the city, the Turks began to show a disposition to break into houses and shops. After nightfall mobs of the rabble fell upon the lodging houses of workingmen, killing all the inmates without mercy. The police looked on, but did nothing save to bring up scavenger carts and carry off the bodies when all had been finished, and to try to clean up or cover up the ghastly pools of blood. Women were rarely hurt, although there were two or three cases of fearful brutality in attacks on women. Wednesday morning it looked as if the Mohammedan rabble were about to make a general attack on all Christians. But by this time the foreign Embassies had informed the Porte in a friendly way that these doings are likely to be condemned by the world. As soon as the authorities learned this they stopped the murders; they are willing to do anything as a general thing, if they can only find out what is deemed wrong by Europeans, to avoid hurting the European conscience. The final act of the drama was the distribution of meat and money to the Softas who aided in this work. It was the act of imperial regard which was intended either to reward the Softas or to calm their resentment at having been stopped in their work of punishing the Armenians.

"It will take some time for the Turks to lose the impetus toward a general attack on Christians, which they acquired

during the three days of this license. It is true that some of the more sensible among them see that the Hunchagists set a trap for them, and that they walked right into it by thus allowing a Sassoun massacre on a small scale. But the majority of Turks hold that this slaughter of Armenians was justified because some of the race were guilty, and they congratulate themselves upon the lesson which they have given to the Armenians, even while admitting that the Hunchagist leaders who planned the riot for the sake of the massacre of Armenians sure to follow were not captured and cannot be found.

October 21, 1895

What the Armenians Will Do

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Ambassadorial scheme of reforms for Armenia can hardly meet "the exigencies of the situation"; the necessary guarantees for its faithful execution are far from being adequate, and the circumstance that the Porte resorted to every means during the past six months in order to defeat it and has now accepted it under duress and with reluctance is not calculated to arouse Armenian enthusiasm or to lead Armenians to entertain any extravagant opinion respecting its value.

Under these conditions the course to be followed by the Armenian people is perfectly clear. I do not think there is any foundation to the story that a section of Armenian patriots propose "to ignore" the Sultan's acceptance of the reforms. The Armenians are a peaceful and patient people. They will take the Porte and the Powers by their words. They will give them a free chance to do what they say they shall do and to prove that what they pledge themselves to do will be adequate to "the exigencies of the situation" in Armenia.

It is hardly necessary to state, however, that the Armenian people reserve to themselves the right of taking such steps as future circumstances may dictate, in case the Porte and the European powers fail to materialize their pledge toward Armenia.

TIGRANE H. SUNI.

New-York, Oct. 19. 1895

October 22, 1895

Thanksgiving Services in Armenia

LONDON, Oct. 21. — Information has been received here from Erzeroum, Armenia, that the prospective issue of the Sultan's irade, putting into effect the Armenian reforms proposed by the powers, has caused great rejoicing in that city. Thanksgiving services have been held in the Cathedral, and rigorous measures have been taken to protect The Armenians against the Kurdish and Turkish populace.

October 23, 1895

MORE TROUBLES IN ASIA MINOR

Young Armenians Enrolling in a Revolutionary Propaganda

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22. — Reports have reached here that the Mussulmans at Ismid, a town in Asia Minor, fifty-six miles south-east of this city, are continuing their attacks upon Christians. It is charged that a Turkish soldier at that place made an assault upon a young Armenian girl and threatened her with death. This charge is denied by the authorities at Ismid, but troops have, nevertheless, been hastily dispatched to the scene. The Public Prosecutor at Ismid has started for Akhissar to begin an inquiry into the recent massacres there.

According to advices received from Adana and Aleppo, a revolutionary propaganda of serious proportions is in operation in those sections. Agents of the propaganda are enrolling young Armenians under their standard, and arms, ammunition, and dynamite are reported to have been secretly imported into that vicinity. Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, had interviews with Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, to-day.

The greatest alarm prevails in Bagchejik, an Armenian village of 900 inhabitants, situated eight miles from Ismid, owing to the threats made by Mohammedans to attack the place. An English missionary and his family reside in the village. Serious trouble is feared, and troops have been sent to the scene. Danger

arises from the fact that the Armenians have been disarmed by the officials, while the Turks are fully armed.

October 24, 1895

Anarchy in Turkey

Private letters from Constantinople say definitely, what every one acquainted with the general situation already believed, that the disturbances were primarily the work of the Armenian revolutionists, secondarily the expression on the part of the Moslems of their hatred for Christians. Stories of all kinds were circulated that the English Ambassador wanted a few Armenians killed so that he might have an excuse for bringing the British fleet into the Dardanelles; that Russia and England had quarreled and England was afraid to act—and others of similar import. The fighting seems to have been done solely by the Turks, the Armenians in the procession being of the poorer class and utterly unacquainted with the use of the revolvers they carried. The disturbance once started, the softas and other Moslems kept it up, attacking Armenians on every hand, even entering their lodging places, and sometimes clubbing to death men in the hands of the police. The result is that the Turks have had their thirst for Christian blood fully aroused, and the Armenians are in a white panic.

These facts throw a somewhat lurid light on the proceedings in regard to reform. They show that it is by no means certain that the Sultan can carry out the plan he has virtually accepted. They show that the European councils are divided, and that, as has been evident for some time the agreement between England and Russia is merely on the surface, that the Czar's Government has really no intention of allowing the Eastern question to be settled just yet. No one doubts that if the two Governments had heartily joined hands in positive action the chief trouble would have disappeared long ago. And now, if either would act aggressively alone, the situation would be materially improved. It is, however, perhaps too much to ask of England, with all her other questions on hand, to run the risk of serious complications and possibly war for the sake of the victims of some senseless Armenian plotters who push forward their ignorant and innocent fellow-countrymen while they themselves keep clear of any danger. It seems, therefore, most probable that matters will

drift along until widespread massacre comes, and then Russia will step in and take what is left.

October 25, 1895

ARMENIANS WERE RESPONSIBLE

**CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS PREMEDITATED,
SAYS A CORRESPONDENT**

**Provocation and Intimidation the Plan
of the Revolutionists, He Thinks
English and American Opinion**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A convincing proof that the Constantinople riots were premeditated and organized by the Armenian revolutionary committees is to be found in the fact that Armenian newspapers, published out of Turkey announced a few weeks before the occurrence of said riots that they would take place at Constantinople. The Turkish authorities knew besides from other sources that such would be the case, and they were fully prepared to meet any emergency. Provocation and intimidation seem to be the plan of the Armenian revolutionists—provocation to the authorities and intimidation to their co-religionists. Bloodshed is the crowning result of their criminal efforts, supported, we are sorry to state, by English and American public opinion.

Admitting that Americans have no direct interest in European politics, the partiality shown by them toward the Armenian instigators of disorder has no excuse. The reason of such partiality must be because the Armenians are Christians. Still, this is certainly a bad reason; for, in spite of their Christianity, the Armenians are certainly an inferior and unreliable race, which was just as inferior and just as destitute of any sterling qualities or fame at an epoch when it had its own Government in Asia. In the present day, Armenians are scattered about all over Asiatic Turkey, and they constitute in any Turkish province the minority of the population, which fact alone makes the use of the word "Armenia" simply preposterous. There may be an Armenia out of Turkey, but Surely there is no Armenia in

Turkey. There are Armenians there, and that is enough. A New-York newspaper, the enmity of which to the Turkish Government is not denied, wrote lately the following:

"The statement has been made and repeated until it has become trite, without, however, having any apparent effect upon some people, that there is no country now existent which can fairly be termed Armenia. Historical Armenia included the Southwestern Caucasus, a section of Northwestern Persia, and that portion of Eastern Turkey now included in the Provinces of Erzeroum, Van, and Bitlis, with part of those of Diarbekir and Harpoot. The Caucasus section is still predominantly Armenian in population, but under rigid Russian rule. The Persian Armenians are comparatively few in number, and are found chiefly in the plain of Salinas and in the City of Khoi. In the Turkish provinces there are but four sections, of limited area, that would even ten years ago be fairly called Armenian—the plain of Moosh and Harpoot, the City of Van, and the Passen and Knus (*sic!*) (Khnous) region, near Erzeroum. Already the Kurds, Circassians, and other Moslem tribes were driving them out, and within the last five years they have so nearly accomplished their purpose that to-day they probably far outnumber the Christians in those very sections. Where, then, are the Armenians? All over the empire".

To state, therefore, that there is an Armenia in Turkey is to make an erroneous statement. But erroneous statements on this Armenian question are so many that to contradict them all would be almost an impossibility. All these false statements originate from the Armenians themselves, whose veracity is an unknown quantity. If Constantinople had been a small town in Asiatic Turkey, the Armenians would unmistakably have asserted, and such men as W. W. Howard, Dillon, and the Rev. F. D. Greene, basing their assertions solely on Armenian testimony, would have promptly affirmed that the Constantinople riots had as instigators not the Armenians, but the Turks, and that during those riots thousands upon thousands of Armenians, women and children included, were tortured and killed by Turkish soldiers. Constantinople being where it is, even The Daily News of London—that is to say, a newspaper whose policy is to try to ruin, if possible, and to destroy Turkey—was obliged to remark:

"Two points ought, in justice to the Turks, to be noted. First, that it is beyond doubt that a large number of those Armenians who took part in the demonstration on Monday were armed. Secondly, the Government has not employed troops, nor allowed rifles to be used. The police were armed with revolvers,

but the soldiers have only been employed as patrols, and I am not aware of any allegation of misconduct against them".

When, therefore, a European delegate attached to the Commission of inquiry that has been conducting an examination at the district of Sassoun into the alleged atrocities committed in that part of Asiatic Turkey says, as he does, that the allegations of Mr. Dillon and his Armenian friends are gross exaggerations, his statement must be true. Said delegate asserts most positively that the stories of wholesale massacre and violations of women, those connected with the number of killed, which number fluctuates, strange to say, in one and the same pamphlet—we mean the slanderous pamphlet of the Rev. F. D. Greene—between 3,000 and 25,000, and those in relation to the finding of forty bodies buried in a pit at Gheliguzan, and to the throwing of Armenian women over a cliff to escape dishonor, all those ridiculous stories that made such a deep impression on credulous people already prepared to hate the Turk, are, one and all, absolutely fictitious. The delegate, moreover, contends that the Armenians instead of being remorselessly butchered while in a condition of helplessness, made a spirited stand against the troops and were, just as during the Constantinople riot, armed. The European Commission of Inquiry has also proved that instead of 30,000 Christians having been driven into exile, as alleged, the entire number of inhabitants of the disturbed district, Moslem and Christian, did not exceed 4,000.

However the administration of distant Turkish provinces may be, if ever it were bad—and in that case, it could be reformed—the fact now remains that the so-called Sassoun massacres have never existed. We do not say that no excesses have taken place there. In time of revolt, especially at places where the central Government is powerless to exercise its influence, excesses do always take place. But the responsibility of those excesses lies with the criminal instigators of disorder, and that is precisely what the European and American public opinion, influenced by a huge religious agitation, refused to see and to admit. One of the most prominent Armenians living at Constantinople, but who deprecates the foolishness of this Armenian agitation, gave, according to *The Sun*, the following true version of the Sassoun revolt:

"It was a regular battle, begun by our people attacking the Hamidie Kurdish troops, (that is, committing an act of high treason), and perpetrating horrible cruelties on such Kurds as fell alive into their hands. These barbarous acts were the work rather

of Armenian brigands, whom the revolutionists pressed into the ranks, than of the villagers themselves, who by no means are addicted to cruelty. Well, the fortune of war was favorable to the Armenians, who, partly armed with rifles drove the Kurds before them like a flock of sheep. They resolved to wipe out the Kurds once for all, and would have done so if they had not been stopped in time; indeed, God only knows what would have happened. All Kurdistan would have been in revolt had it not been for the foresight and energy of Zekki (*sic!*) (Zeki) Pasha, who ordered troops to march to the scene of the disturbance and soothe the ruffled spirit of the Mohammedans and Christians. Then to be sure, certain excesses were committed, mainly by Kurds, who were thirsting for revenge".

The increased agitation since Sassoun on the part of the Armenian revolutionists in the Turkish provinces, and in Constantinople itself proves in a forcible and clear manner that the above assertions are true to the letter. But, unfortunately, it is a very hard thing to convince people when guided by secular prejudices or by political motives. Even Americans fail to perceive the political side of the Armenian intrigues in England. The Armenian agitation in the United States is not, it is true, political. It is merely religious, based not upon the great intrinsic merits of the Armenians which are totally lacking, but upon the fact that they are Christians. The result is that Armenian intrigues are upheld both by English and American public opinion, although fatally tending to an armed rebellion in Turkey. The Missionary Boards are, we believe, to a great extent to blame for this disturbance of the sense of fairness on the part of Americans. The missionaries evidently trust that, by helping the Armenians in this emergency, by organizing relief funds on the pretext of an alleged famine in Asiatic Turkey, and by having the money distributed to the Armenians alone, to the exclusion of any other nationality—which latter fact is a very curious one, supposing that there is a general famine out there—they would increase later on the field of their operations and usefulness, which means that they would make more converts to Protestantism, although the Armenians are already Christians. What would Europe and America say if the Turks were to exercise—which they do not—the doctrine of proselytism? Would they call it persecution? However this may be, let every American who, forgetting the appalling needs of, for instance, the negro population at home, subscribes a single cent to the above relief funds, bear always in mind the following warning that the Rev. H. N. Barnum sent not long ago to

America:

"I hear that our Armenian friends in America have given large sums or money in the name of Armenia, which I think is worse than thrown away, for some of it at least is used in a way to injure the Armenian name before the world, and to make their brethren who remain here uncomfortable. It also hinders the progress of true reform, for which so many are praying and laboring".

In the presence of such weighty and sensible words, would it not be folly to hinder "true reform" and encourage further sedition?

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8, 1895.

October 26, 1895

MORE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Lack of Leaders Will Prevent a Revolt of the Mohammedans

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25. — Reports received here from Erzeroum say that serious disturbances, accompanied by extensive bloodshed, have occurred at Erzingjan (*sic!*) (Erzindjan/Erzinjan), where it is stated that sixty Armenians have been killed. The reports are unaccompanied by details. The Porte has addressed a circular note to the representatives of the powers, as well as to the Turkish diplomats abroad, ascribing the Erzingjan (*sic!*) (Erzindjan/Erzinjan) outbreak, as well as the Akhissar disturbances, to the Armenians, who, the note declares, were the aggressors in both instances.

Advices from Aleppo say that serious trouble has arisen in the district of Marash, and from the same source reports are received of an attack by the Armenians of Zeitoun, near Aleppo, upon four Turkish villages, in the defense of which four Turkish soldiers were killed. These reports are all of Turkish origin.

LONDON, Oct. 25. — The Times will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch saying that a Mohammedan in a high position admits the existence of discontent among the Mohammedans, but says the probability of this developing into action is most remote, partly owing to the lack of leaders and

partly through public feeling, which, although uniform, is not united. Every man distrusts his neighbor.

October 28, 1895

MORE ARMENIAN TROUBLES

Rioting the Mohammedans in Asiatic Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27. — Details have been received from a Turkish source of the recent rioting at Erzingen (*sic!*) (Erzindjan/or Erzinjan) , in Asiatic Turkey. It is said that the trouble had its origin in the killing of a Mussulman priest by an Armenian. The murder bitterly incensed the Mohammedans against the Armenians, and an attack was made by the former upon the latter. The Armenians defended themselves, and in the fighting that followed, fifty Armenians and ten Mohammedans were killed.

It is reported that an outbreak has occurred at Moosh, Turkish Armenia, but no details of the trouble have been received.

The Governor of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, has telegraphed to the Porte that a body of armed Armenians attacked the mosques in that city on Friday last—the Mohammedan Sabbath—while the Mohammedans were assembled at prayers. The latter, being unarmed, had to defend their lives with sticks and stones. The officials were speedily informed of the outbreak, and at once sent police, gendarmes, and soldiers to all quarters of the town to restore peace. Some of the Armenians afterward barricaded themselves in khans and continued to use their firearms. A number of persons on both sides were killed or wounded.

Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, has been appointed president of the board to supervise the execution of the reforms recently promulgated by the Sultan.

The Consuls at points in the interior of Asia Minor report to the embassies here that a state of general irritation and excitement that is quite unusual is prevailing and is causing alarm.

A menacing letter that found some days ago, lying on a table in the apartments of Ghazi Osman Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, led to an inquiry being made as to who its author was,

and who had placed it where it was found. The investigation involved fourteen members of the imperial household. It is stated that all those involved died on the same day within the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk, thus lifting a weight from the Sultan's mind.

October 29, 1895

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

Villages Pillaged, Men and Women Burned Alive at Stakes

GOVERNOR OF BAIBURT FOREWARNED

Sultan in Dread of Assassination Army Officers Discontented Atrocities Are Exaggerated in Reports

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28. — Private advices from an Armenian source report the occurrence of a terrible massacre near Baiburt, on the road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. These reports allege that 500 Mussulman laizes (*sic!*) [lazes], armed, and supported by the Turkish inhabitants, made an unprovoked attack upon the Armenian inhabitants of several villages.

It is alleged that a number of young men women were burned alive at stakes, that many women were horribly mutilated. After the churches had been desecrated the Mussulman mob pillaged the villages and stole all the cattle and other property of value they could carry off. It is said upon the same authority that over 150 Armenians were killed.

The inhabitants of these villages had made application beforehand to the Governor of Baiburt for protection against the raids of the Mussulmans, but the Governor sent only three gendarmes, who did not arrive until the murder and pillage were over. It is said that the names of the ringleaders in this outrage are known to the authorities.

The news of this latest outrage has made a painful impression in diplomatic circles, and is regarded as affording fresh evidence of the necessity for prompt and energetic action on the part of the powers to prevent further outrages by the swift punishment of those found guilty.

Later Armenian advices from Erzingjan (*sic!*) (Erzindjan/or Erzinjan) estimate that several hundred Armenians were killed in the recent disturbances there. The Turkish version speaks of fifty having been killed.

A dispatch from Trebizond says it is reported that Turks have attacked the Armenians in the mountains of Gumush Dag, near that city.

The reports that fresh disturbances have taken place at Moosh are untrue.

The military commander at Baiburt has telegraphed an account of the trouble at that place. According to the commander, ten shots were fired from the Armenian quarter of the town upon a number of Mussulmans, several of whom fell, mortally wounded.

The Mussulmans then closed the shops and took arms wherewith to defend themselves. A conflict ensued, in which a number on both sides were killed or wounded. The officials immediately sent police, gendarmes, and troops, who calmed the disturbance. It is also officially announced that there have been disturbances at Marash and Zeitoun, where the Armenians, without provocation, attacked the Mussulmans.

An official dispatch from the commander of the Fourth Army Corps announces that Major Bekir Effendi of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of the Hamadie (*sic!*) (Hamidiye) Cavalry was burned alive on Oct. 4 in a church at Diadin. His charred remains were found outside the church on the following day. An inquiry into the case has been opened.

October 30, 1895

TURKS AND ARMENIANS AT WAR

Official Report of the Trouble at Marash Favors the Porte

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29. — Advices from Aleppo say there has been continuous fighting in Marash, ninety miles northwest of Aleppo, for the last three days between Turks and Armenians. The situation in the Asiatic provinces generally excites uneasiness.

A number of railway officials at Ilgun, on the Angora Railway, including a German and a British subject, have been

captured by brigands. The number of captives and the amount of ransom demanded for them are not as yet known.

The official account of the troubles between the Moslems and Armenians at Marash accuses the latter of murders and other outrages Oct. 24 and 26. Several of the Armenians were arrested with weapons in their hands. The report says that peace has been restored.

A band led by Armenian agitators attacked and pillaged the Mussulman village of Camarly, wounding some of the Mussulmans. The commander of the gendarmerie at Marash was sent to inquire into the matter. While returning, he and his companions and escort were attacked by 2,000 rioters, headed by Armenians, and the commander and four or five of the gendarmes escorting him were killed.

The agitation in the Aleppo district and at Gumushdagh and Kharpoot is ascribed to Armenians. The Governor of Kharpoot, assisted by the American missionaries, succeeded in averting bloodshed and in restoring order.

The fighting at Bitlis resulted in the killing of 173 Mussulmans and 179 Armenians.

October 31 1895

THE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA

Native Armenians Speak Before the Church

Club on the Horrors of the Sultan's Rule

The meeting of the Church Club held at its clubrooms, 116 Fifth Avenue, last evening was an Armenian night. Ludlow Ogden, the President of the club, introduced as the first speaker Mr. Herant M. Kiretchjian, who reviewed the history of the Armenians from a time antedating the coming of Christ down to the present day, during which he disputed the claim of the Roman Catholic Church that it is the oldest Christian organization. He contended that the Armenians were the pioneers in Christianity and were recognized as such by Christ's apostles.

Mr. Vartan Dilloyan, who escaped from the massacres in Armenia last year and came to this country, appeared in his native costume, that of the inhabitants of Sassoun, in Armenia.

He told of the frantic efforts made by the representatives of the Sultan of Turkey to induce the Armenians to reject Christianity and adopt Mohammedanism. His offense—the one which made his flight a necessity—he said, was that he openly advocated a strict adherence to the Christian Bible and opposed those who, in the interests of the Sultan, preached the dogmas of Mohammed.

Wives and husbands, he said, who were suspected of opposing the Sultan's representatives, whether or not they had openly given utterance to their beliefs, were imprisoned and oftentimes executed without the semblance of a trial.

Those who died for their beliefs were often more fortunate than the imprisoned ones, he said, for then their sufferings ended. With those who were imprisoned, only the Lord, the poor unfortunates and their torturers knew the indignities and tortures to which they were subjected. There were rumors, he said, of punishments rivaling in horror those of the inquisition, and, while he believed many of the stories told, he declined to tell about that which he did not really know to exist.

Short talks were made by the Revs. John P. Peters and George W. McGrew complimenting the Armenians for the fortitude displayed by them in resisting the edict of the Sultan of Turkey.

Aid for the Armenians.

The following additional contributions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee of New-York: William G. Low, \$50; N. F. R. West, \$1; R. W. Gilder, \$10; J. H., \$5; S. C. C. \$5; C. H. Mulford, \$5; U. B., \$1; A. M. & M. E. Sill, \$10; J. A. H., \$1; the Rev. Quincy L. Dowd, \$6; Cash, \$1; Cornelia W. Halsey, \$50; L., \$50; M. W. Fuller \$10; St. Luke's Church, Park City, Utah, \$12; D., \$10; E. I G. \$2; previously acknowledged. \$1,453.95; total \$1,682.95.

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street.

November 1, 1895

Armenians of Trebizond Condemned

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31. — A dispatch from Trebizond says that three Armenians of prominence, one of them a notable ecclesiastic, have been summarily tried and condemned upon charges connecting them with the recent disturbances there, and it is reported that the Government intends to execute them

without delay. This report has created a great sensation in Constantinople.

November 2, 1895

SULTAN'S LIFE IN PERIL

A Fusion of Mussulman and Armenian Committees Imminent

EIGHT ALBANIANS ARE BEHEADED

Twenty-four Others Have Been Imprisoned Great Uneasiness Caused by the Financial Condition

VARNA, Bulgaria, Nov. 1. — Advices from Constantinople say that three Mussulmans have been arrested there. Several houses were searched, in which were found and seized a quantity of arms. It is stated that a plot against the Sultan's palace has been discovered. The Albanian guards at the Yildiz Kiosk refused to perform their duties on Monday night, and it is supposed that they had been won over by the Mussulman committees.

The rebellious guards were disarmed, and eight of them were sent to Anatolia, where they were interned. The advices say that discontent with the present régime has become so marked that events of startling importance may be expected at any time. A fusion of the Mussulman and Armenian committees against the Sultan is believed to be imminent, and it is expected that a joint manifesto will shortly be issued, declaring that their united efforts will henceforth be directed against the existing system of Government in Constantinople.

The financial situation in Constantinople is causing general uneasiness, an important fall in Turkish securities, together with excessive speculations, especially in mines, contributing greatly to this state of affairs. There have already been several cases of enforced closing of accounts on the Galata bourse, and a few minor failures.

November 2, 1895

AGGRESSIONS OF ARMENIANS

Evidence of the Riots at Bitlis and Zeitoun Shows Premeditation

LONDON, Nov. 1. — The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that information from a trustworthy source connected with one of the embassies fully confirms the Turkish statements that the riots at Bitlis and Zeitoun were initiated by Armenians in response to orders from the Armenian National Committee.

The population of Bitlis is 35,000, of which number about 1,200 are Armenians and 16,000 Kurds. The Armenians removed their valuables to the suburbs on the night preceding the rioting. They set fire in two places to the Mussulman quarter of the city, on the following day, and attacked the mosque nearest the Christian quarter.

Zeitoun is peopled by Armenian mountaineers. After killing the Major of the gendarmes and five other men here, the Armenians burned the Mohammedan village of Karmili.

The run on the Bank of Constantinople on Thursday was organized by Armenians, with the intent to depreciate Turkish stock. Measures have been taken to prevent such a plan being successful. The bank's position is undeniably strong.

November 3, 1895

GERMANY AIDS ARMENIA

She Has Been Constant in Her Demands on the Porte

By The United Press

BERLIN, Nov. 2. — The Deutsche Kordnische asserts that it has learned from a source of undoubted authority that, contrary to the statements which have been published in England recently, Germany has maintained the same attitude throughout the negotiations with the Porte relative to the status of the Christians in Armenia and other parts of the east of Turkey. From

the first moment that the Armenian question assumed a critical character the paper asserts, Germany has continued to admonish the Porte with all possible emphasis of her determination that peace and order should be maintained in the disturbed districts.

This statement is publicly accepted as an official announcement, which it really is, and, as an official communication, completely disposes of the attempts of England, through her Ambassadors, Ministers, and other representatives abroad, to make it appear that Germany has been playing a double game in the interference of the powers with Turkish misrule in Armenia. The almost unanimous opinion here is that any success which England may achieve in the Armenian difficulty will not extend beyond forcing the Sultan to issue the decree which he has just promulgated regarding the future administration of affairs in Armenia, providing that certain reforms shall go into operation in Armenia under the supervision of foreign representatives.

The attacks which have been made upon England in the inspired press of St. Petersburg are cordially echoed here. The notion is notoriously current here that the aim of England is to paralyze the policy of Russia in Eastern Asia by reopening the Turkish question. The German Government does not doubt for a moment that Russia has obtained extensive concessions in the Chinese territory of Manchuria, but like all Central European powers Germany not only does not regret, but is really pleased that Russia has found a field for the exploitation of her military powers outside of Europe. The more extreme of the German newspapers, commenting upon the situation, express hope that Germany's greatest commercial rival may be lamed in the struggle, no matter what may happen to the participants in the dispute other than the Fatherland.

A large number of articles written in this strain have appeared in the German newspapers within the last few days, and they haven't received the slightest censure for their utterances from any official quarter. Nevertheless, the Boerse are very angry at the suddenness with which these attacks have been sprung in connection with the disturbances in Constantinople, as they have had a very depressing effect upon the prices of stocks and securities on the Stock Exchange, for which the operators in that market were totally unprepared.

“.....”

November 3, 1895

TURKEY'S WILY SUBJECTS

False Information Circulated by the Armenian Agitators

COUNTERFEIT SIGNS OF ROBBERY

Zeitoun Commander Surrounded by Rebels, from Whom Marash Men Expect a Signal to Commit New Disorders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — The Turkish Legation has received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte under yesterday's date:

"According to a telegram from the Vali ad interim of Bitlis, the Armenians circulate all sorts of false information in order to spread their seditious agitation. They also put fire to houses and buildings, and, after hiding in safety their valuables, they throw in the streets all their worthless furniture and goods, with the view of making people believe in an actual pillage on the part of the Mussulmans.

"The Marshal Chakir Pasha and the Vali of Erzroum telegraph that on Oct. 30 some Armenians went to the Palace of the Government, and, once there, fired on the chief of the gendarmerie. They missed him, but one of the officers was shot. In the affray that necessarily followed, about fifty persons on both sides were killed or wounded.

"According to advices from Marash, the Commander Colonel of the barracks of Zeitoun and his garrison of four hundred soldiers were surrounded by a very considerable number of Armenians. The Armenians of Marash are waiting, armed in their houses, for a signal from Zeitoun to commit disorders. Armenians from all parts burn and destroy the Mussulman villages of the districts of Andrine and Elbistan.

"The Vali of Aleppo telegraphs that the Armenian priest Horene, of Sefer Elias, went by night to consult with the revolutionists of Ourfa. On his return, a number of Armenians, coming out of the priest's house, fired on the Turkish patrol, wounding one man".

November 4, 1895

MOSLEMS AND ARMENIANS

General Inquiet a Feature of the Situation in Asiatic Turkey

ANATOLIANS TO APPEAL TO RUSSIA

American Missionaries at Bitlis Apprehensive Asia Minor Bishops Asked to Calm Agitation

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3. — The American missionaries at Bitlis have complained that they are in imminent danger, and A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, and M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, will again demand that the Porte protect them from attack by the Moslems.

Disturbances are reported at Bylanik, Kharput, Urfa, Sivas, and Diarbekir.

The members of the commission appointed to control the reforms in Armenia have announced that Chefik Effendi will be the President of the commission.

The Armenians of Anatolia are preparing to send delegates to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, to implore him to request the Czar to protect them and temporarily occupy Armenia.

Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has telegraphed to the Valis of the different provinces instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to calm the excitement and agitation among the Mussulmans.

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople has sent a circular letter to the Bishops in Asia Minor requesting them to exhort the Armenians to await the execution of the reforms that the Porte has promised, it is feared that the excitement is too great for either side to pay any heed to the appeals for the preservation of order.

According to official reports, the Armenians at Diarbekir attacked the Mussulmans while they were at prayer in the mosques. A fight ensued, in which several on both sides were killed and a number wounded.

Armenians have murdered a Turkish Lieutenant, his wife, and children while they were journeying to Marash.

November 4, 1895

TURKISH LEGATION GETS NEWS

Claims that Armenians Were Aggressors Porte Soldiers as Protectors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — The Turkish Legation here has received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte, under yesterday's date:

"The Vali of Diarbekir telegraphs that the Armenians attacked the mosques of the chief town of the province during the prayer hours of the Mussulmans. The Armenians having fired a few shots, an affray took place, and a certain number of men on both sides were killed or wounded. At that very moment, a suspicious fire broke out at the Bazar, but the authorities prevented it spreading.

"The Governor General of Marash telegraphs that Lieutenant Hassan, at a point between Kenkonn and Marash, was robbed and murdered in an atrocious manner, together with his wife and young children, by Armenians of Zeitoun. Three hundred of the latter attacked the Mussulman village of Goncherke, and took away considerable cattle and provisions.

"The Vali of Erzeroum telegraphs that some Kurdish chiefs near Kighi were on the point of molesting some Armenians, but that Turkish soldiers, who had been sent to the spot, prevented any possible disorder".

November 5, 1895

ARMENIANS ATTACK GENDARMES

Several Mussulmans Killed in a Fight at Sievereck (*sic!*) (Sivereck/ Severeck) in Diarbekir

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4. — An official report that has been made to the Porte states that twenty Armenians attacked the gendarmes at Sivereck (*sic!*) (Sivereck/Severeck), in the province of Diarbekir, yesterday.

In the fight that ensued several Mussulmans were killed. Afterward the Armenians set fire to the bazaar.

November 7, 1895

ARMENIANS GAIN A BATTLE

Battalion of Regular Troops Surrenders at Chikour Hissai

LONDON, Nov. 6. — A Constantinople dispatch, which The Chronicle will print tomorrow, says it is reported that a battalion of regular troops has surrendered to Armenians at Chikour Hissai, near Zeitoun.

The same dispatch says that an English resident of Constantinople has learned from his business agents that the number of victims of the massacres in Anatolia must be estimated at 10,000.

November 8, 1895

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN ARMENIA

Robert S. Chilton Was at Trebizond on the Day of the Riot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Secretary Olney issued instructions to Minister Terrell some time ago to take vigorous measures for the protection of American Christians in the Sultan's possessions. Information of this fact was conveyed informally to the representatives of other powers in Washington, the British Ambassador included, and this fact, it is said, forms the sole foundation for rumored joint intervention by Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Terrell immediately proceeded to notify the Turkish Government that it would be held responsible for any injury to American life and property. No new war ships have been sent to the Syrian coast by this Government, and it is said at the Navy Department that no request to that effect has been received from the Secretary of State. The cruiser Marblehead is now stationed in the Gulf of Alexandretta, and the only other United States vessel available in those waters is the flagship San Francisco, lying at Algiers and due at Marseilles Nov. 9.

This Government will act independently in any measures it may take in the present situation. Minister Terrell has the con-

fidence of the State Department, and the manner in which he has carried out his instructions leaves no doubt as to his earnestness.

Robert S. Chilton of the State Department arrived in Trebizond on the day the riot occurred there. He was on his way to establish the new consulate at Erzeroum.

It is presumed that he was accompanied by Dulany Hunter of the General Consular Service, who was directed to establish the new Consulate at Harpoot. If Mr. Chilton has gone to Erzeroum the department does not know it, but in view of the fact that it was desirable for him to reach his post to attend the trial of the alleged murderers of Frank Lenz, the bicyclist, it is supposed at the department that he has pushed ahead.

The startling reports of massacre at Erzeroum contained in dispatches published to-day, serve as an additional reason for haste on his part. Neither Mr. Chilton nor Mr. Hunter has received an exequatur from the Turkish Government, but both are familiar with Consular procedure in such cases, and will undoubtedly secure recognition of some sort as the representatives of the United States.

November 10, 1895

TEXT OF THE ARMENIAN PROTEST

Reforms the Demand for Which from the Sultan Caused the Riot at Constantinople and Intervention of Powers

The New-York branch of the Armenian Huntchagist Revolutionary Party sends a translation of the protest which the Armenians of Constantinople tried to present to the Grand Vizier, in spite of his guards, thus provoking a riot and intervention of the allied European powers. The first part of the protest was as follows:

We, the Armenians of Constantinople and those who have come from the different eastern provinces of the empire, have united in the demonstration solemnly to protest against the state of affairs now prevailing in our country and to present the demands of our people to the Porte and to the powers.

We wish to call, once more, the attention of the civilized world to our condition, and to declare that we have determined no longer to bear with the preset intolerable situation.

We protest against the systematic persecution to which our people have been subjected, especially during the last year—persecution which has been inaugurated by the Porte as a Governmental policy with the sole purpose of exterminating the Armenians in their own land. This fact is proved beyond doubt by Consular reports, by the correspondents of the European press, and official reports and complaint to the Armenian Patriarchate.

We protest against the state of siege to which our country has been subjected for the last few years—a condition which is a source of arbitrary rule in administrative affairs, and which is a principal cause of the impoverishment of our people.

We protest against the numerous political arrests, against the inhuman and abominable tortures inflicted upon prisoners, against the savage barbarities of the Kurds, as well as against the unjust extortions of officers and tax gatherers.

We protest against the massacre of Sassoun, in which, as a matter of established fact, thousands of our sisters and brothers were butchered in cold blood by the soldiery simply because they had dared to ask guarantee for protection of their lives, honor, property, and religion.

We protest against the daily assaults of the Kurds and Turkish soldiers.

No guarantee has been offered to prevent a repetition of such assaults, in spite of all the promises made since the Sassoun massacre. Our people are in need of peace and safety in order that they may be able—as is their right—to acquire necessary means of attaining progress and civilization toward which the world is marching".

The petitioners asked for liberty of conscience, speech, and assembly; for permission to bear arms; for a reduction of administrative divisions in the six Armenian provinces; for the appointment by the powers of a European Governor General; for reduction of taxes; amnesty to Armenian prisoners, exiles, and fugitives, and enforcement of law against the nomad Kurds.

November 11, 1895

PORTE'S SIDE OF THE CASE

Bitter Accusations Made Against the Armenian Patriarch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — The Turkish Legation has received from the Porte the following detailed account of the recent Armenian riots at Constantinople:

Of the different projects that the Armenian Revolutionary Committee contemplated, that of creating disturbances in the capital of the empire is not the least audacious. It was by causing the Sublime Porte to be attacked with impunity by a few thousand individuals that the movement was to commence. The police, having been informed in time, did not fail in its double duty of preventing, if possible, the projected riots, and of taking its measures to suppress them, if, unfortunately, they should happen to break out. As a preventive means it was natural that the good offices of the Armenian Patriarch should be solicited, and it was for the purpose that the Director of the Police of Stamboul was delegated to wait on the Armenian Patriarch to ask his intervention to prevent the putting into execution of this dread and fatal project. The Patriarch, who was bound by his position and the power intrusted to him, to give his support to the action of the authorities on this occasion, contented himself by declining all responsibility and declaring the impossibility of acting in the matter. Thus, the preventive means having failed, the police were obliged to take all sorts of measures in view of the events which were expected to take place Monday, Sept. 30.

A simple statement of the facts will suffice to establish the responsibilities. On the day aforementioned the leaders of the Revolutionary Party, attended by their followers to the number of some 10,000, assembled in the Armenian Patriarchal Basilica. At the completion of the religious ceremonies the Patriarch, who had attended the function, proceeded to the Patriarchal residence, attended by several of the clergy and followed by the multitude which had assembled in the church. It was a young girl who stood near the Patriarch who gave the signal of the breaking out of the mob by making a seditious speech, which was approved by the leaders of the movement. The bells of the church began to

ring with unaccustomed violence and shots were heard. At these signals the mob proceeded to advance, their number being constantly augmented by those who were awaiting them well armed at different places along the line of march.

The police agents who encountered them, commanded in vain that they should disperse and cause their pretended petition to be properly presented and submitted by delegates whom they might select from their own number. They paid no heed to their remonstrances and displayed the poignards and, revolvers with which they were armed, but which, until then, they had kept concealed, and with the cry of " Hurrah for Armenia", finally reached the Nouri Osmani quarters and those of the Tavouk Bazar, where they went as far as to fire on the police, who commanded them to disperse. The police acted in moderation, according to their orders, and endeavored to disperse the mob, while, at the same time securing the ringleaders.

Thus pursued, the mob went into the side streets, where they were reinforced by comrades, and tried to reach the Sublime Porte. The mob attacked irrespectively the police and the inoffensive pedestrians who were walking quietly in the streets, crying loudly as they did so to the Mussulmans that the day of their destruction had at last dawned. One dead and several among the police and private individuals were the victims of these madmen. The police finally succeeded in dispersing them, and making a number of arrests.

The leaders, however, managed to assemble again in the Patriarchal Basilica, and were rejoined by a number of their followers. They continued the insurrection, insulting the Mussulmans of the neighboring quarters and firing pistol shots. It was a night of great alarm for the population of Constantinople, and the isolated incidents which took place at Katab Capoussi, Tchikour-Tchesme, Karaquemruek (*sic!*) (Karagumruk) and Cassim Pasha are very easily understood and explained. In view of the obstinacy of the rioters, which prognosticated such evil events to come, the Prefect of Police waited in person the following day on the Armenian Patriarch at the patriarchal residence. The prelate, however, declined to receive him, giving as an excuse a pretended illness, and sent to receive him two members of the Council. But, unfortunately, the ends of the Prefect, which consisted in obtaining the dispersion of the rioters through the counsels of the Patriarch, were not obtained, notwithstanding a second visit during the succeeding night, and the formal promises

held out by the command of the authorities not to act severely toward those who had been the victims of their faith.

The Patriarch, while pretending to advise the leaders of the movement to a prompt disbanding, again insisted on the entire impotency of his counsels. The result of this promise was awaited until 11 o'clock that night, when the Patriarch was requested peremptorily to disperse the rioters. One cannot but attribute to the Patriarch's indifference, and to the threats secretly made, the meetings at the Armenian Church al Balouk Bazar, at Pera, and at the Armenian Church of Galata, and the procession which went to one of the foreign Embassies.

The counsels of the police were not however, the only ones which the Patriarch received to command the evacuation of his churches by rioters. The Government itself sent, several times, delegates to the Patriarch—Apik Effendi Gundjian, and Nourian Effendi—but the results of these efforts were unsatisfactory.

If one wishes additional proof of the mutinous designs of the rioters, and of the encouraging attitude of the ecclesiastical authorities, one has but to call the attention to the testimony of a certain Agop, member of the "Hintchaguiste" Committee, who, being arrested, admitted that the revolutionary committees had determined to create trouble at Constantinople by attacking the Mussulman quarters and killing all the Mussulmans they encountered.

The rioters of Sept. 30, who again took refuge in the Patriarchal Church after the rout, made every effort to create new excitement, and made new troubles. Nothing was left undone which could in any way assist in their endeavors. They draped the image of the Saints with black title in order the more to excite the religious fanaticism of the crowd. They made seditious speeches, and what is more, they removed the Imperial Toughra, which was in the hall of the Patriarchal residence, and replaced it with the portrait of the Patriarch. They also dispatched agents to the various Armenian merchants and compelled them on pain of death to close their stores. They also caused to be spread among their followers, outside, through the intermediary of some who entered the church, ostensibly to say their prayers, the statement that as soon as they had heard from London as to the movements of the British fleet, they would cause seditious speeches to be circulated.

The Patriarch does nothing but cause to be circulated long lists of deaths, entirely fantastic and imaginary, desiring thereby, for the greater advancement of his cause, to make it appear that

the number of deaths has been much greater than that established by the official inquests.

The statement ends with the assertion that Armenians attack and wound innocent Greeks and Jews and then accuse the Turks of the outrage.

November 13, 1895

SUBLIME PORTE'S EXPLANATION

Armenians Are Held Responsible for the Riots and Crimes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — The Turkish Legation here has received from the Sublime Forte the following telegram, under yesterday's date:

"The Armenian rioters of Zeitoun attacked the village of Tchoukour Hissar, killing thirty-five Mussulmans, and carried away with them arms, cattle, and belongings of the Mussulman villagers of Dennghel, and murdered the secretary of the Tax Collector of Zeitoun. The wife and four children of this functionary are missing.

"According to fresh advices from Diarbekir the Armenians are alone responsible for the recent disorders, which originated solely by the rebels firing on the mosques at the hour of prayer and by their making an armed attack on the Mussulmans. The fire which broke out at Diarbekir was started by Armenian incendiaries, for 90 per cent. of the shops destroyed, as also about all the merchandise burned, belonged to Mussulmans.

"All assertions contrary to the above are propagated by the Armenian committees and their friends to misguide and deceive public opinion. The Vali of Adana reports that about 200 Armenians, disguised as Circassians, attacked the Mussulman villages of Zeitounbests (*sic!*) and Narli, committing all sorts of depredations".

November 13, 1895

TURKEY IN DESPERATION

**Armenians Killed in a Month Number
Ten Thousand and More**

MINISTER TERRELL'S STRONG NOTE

**An Earnest Appeal to the United States to Aid
the Destitute in Ravaged Districts**

ZEITOUN GARRISON HAD TO SURRENDER

**Twenty Battalions of the Fourth Corps Are to be
Summoned, Although Funds Are Lacking**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12. — United States Minister Terrell sent a note to Halil Rifat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, Monday, in which he said that, in view of the position, he was unable to make a congratulatory call upon the occasion of the Pasha's appointment to the office of Grand Vizier. He was compelled to lay diplomatic usage aside, he said, in order to first demand protection for Americans in Asia Minor, and proposed to call upon the Grand Vizier for that purpose on Tuesday.

Missionaries Herrick, Peet, and Dwight have made an earnest appeal to the United States for aid for the destitute. It is estimated that 250,000 Armenians in the ravaged districts are in a state of starvation.

Minister Terrell expresses the opinion that upward of 10,000 Armenians have been massacred during the last thirty days, and fears that the worst of the outrages in a number of localities have not been reported. Mr. Terrell cordially indorses the missionaries' appeal for aid.

Additional arrests were made here yesterday and to-day, and there have been fresh massacres and pillaging in the neighborhood of Angora and Palu, in which disturbances, it is reported, 1,000 persons were slain. The imperial yacht remains anchored opposite the imperial palace with steam up.

The Porte, in reply to the identical note of Germany, Austria, and Italy, demanding that the Porte's scheme for reform in Armenia be officially communicated to them, has informed the

representatives of these Governments that their requests will be complied with without delay.

Later news from the disturbed sections shows that the situation in Asia Minor has become more serious than ever. Fresh disturbances are reported to have occurred in Marash, Bitlis, and Sivas.

It is reported that the Turkish garrison at Zeitoun, which surrendered to the Armenians, have given up their arms and ammunition, and that the Armenians now occupy the Zeitoun barracks.

Notwithstanding the financial difficulties under which the Government labors, the Porte not having sufficient money wherewith to meet the expenses thus far entailed by the calling out of the Redifs already under arms, it has been decided to summon the remaining twenty battalions belonging to the Fourth Corps.

November 15, 1895

TURKEY'S RULING TERROR

Mussulmans Implore the Porte for Protection from Armenians

DESOLATION IN THE WAKE OF KURDS

A Secret Committee Relies Upon Two Hundred Thousand Insurgents in Asia Minor in the Spring

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14. — Official dispatches received here to-day show no diminution in the reign of anarchy in certain parts of the empire. A telegram from the authorities at Arabkir, Pashalic (*sic!*) (Pashalik) of Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, states that 1,500 Armenians rose against the Turks and committed many excesses Oct. 26 and 27.

The Armenians set fire to a mosque, the school, and the bazaar, using bombs containing some inflammable material to make their work more certain. The flames spread with startling rapidity, and several stores and houses occupied by Mussulmans and Christians were destroyed. The insurgents also attacked the Mussulman quarter of Ouloupinar and killed many of the residents.

The Mussulman population of Arabkir has telegraphed to the Porte imploring protection. The authorities there succeeded, however, in restoring order. Forty bombs were discovered, with which the Armenians designed to destroy the barracks and Government offices.

Five thousand Armenian revoltors have assembled at Tchoukmerzen (*sic!*) [Tchork Marzban/Deort Yol], Adana, and are preparing for aggressive action. The official dispatches charge the Armenians with various acts of murder and pillage at Erzinghian, Sivas, and Mandjilik.

November 15, 1895

SUBLIME PORTE PRAISES ITSELF

More Disturbances Attributed to Lawlessness of the Armenians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under yesterday's date:

"His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, in his high sentiments of generosity, has issued to the effect that all those of his Mussulman and Christian subjects who sustained any damage during the recent riots in certain provinces of the empire should be nourished and sheltered at the expense of the State. The Valis of the provinces have been informed of the above.

"The authorities of Mamouret-ul-Aziz telegraph that a conflict took place at Kesrik between Mussulmans and Armenians, in consequence of the latter's firing a few shots from revolvers. Two Mussulmans and two Armenians were slightly wounded. Bagdjioglou Kircor, instigator of the conflict, was arrested, and order was restored. At Malatia also order prevails.

"The Armenian rioters of Arabguir set fire to a mosque, to a medresse, and to the bazaar. The fire assumed large proportions, and many houses of Mussulmans and Christians were burned. The Mussulman part of the city was also attacked, and many Mussulmans were killed. The authorities are searching for the agitators and incendiaries".

November 16, 1895

TURKEY EXPECTING A WAR

**Reserves Called to Enforce Order
Held to Resist the Powers**

SITTINGS OF REFORM COMMISSION

**An Official Version of the Massacres at Sivas,
Arabguir, and Zeitoun
Enthusiastic Indorsement of Syrians**

LONDON, Nov. 15. — A dispatch from the representative of The United Press in Constantinople under date of Nov. 14 says it was announced that the commission appointed to put into force the reforms adopted for the administration of affairs in Asia Minor would begin its sittings to-day, Nov. 15.

It is asserted by persons in a position to obtain the most trustworthy information that the terms of the convention signed by the six powers, agreeing upon joint action in the matter of compelling the immediate application of reforms in Armenia and the other disturbed districts, have been kept strictly secret in order to avoid an uprising of the Mohammedan populace.

It is asserted that the reserves recently called out by the Turkish Government ostensibly for the purpose of restoring order in Asia Minor are really being prepared for participation in the European war which the Sultan and his Ministers believe to be inevitable.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Turkish Legation here received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte under yesterday's date:

"The Armenian revolutionists of Sivas, after taking out of their shops all merchandise, attacked the Mussulmans. They fired from the windows of their houses and wounded severely one soldier. A pistol-shot broke the window of the room occupied by the Governor General. They also attacked the village of Mardjilik (*sic!*), killed many Mussulmans, and engaged in plunder.

"The authorities of Arabguir discovered forty of the bombs which the Armenian agitators had prepared in order to blow up public buildings, such as the barracks, the palace of the Governor, the military storehouses, and the like. The fire that broke out in the city originated from bombs prepared for that

purpose. The Turkish population of Arabguir, being attacked by 3,500 rioters, perfectly armed and equipped, telegraphed to the imperial Government for protection. The provincial authorities neglect absolutely nothing to preserve peace.

"The Armenian rioters of Crzindjar (*sic!*) fired on the Mussulmans and attacked the palace of the Governor, the military station, and other buildings. They were repulsed, however, by the military.

"The Armenian revolutionists of Arabguir, having attacked the Mussulman quarter of Iknepinar, a bloody conflict ensued between Mussulmans and Armenians. Another Conflict took place near the village of Garoy, (Van,) between Armenian brigands and gendarmes. The brigands fled to the village of Bogazkean (*sic!*) [Bogazkesen?], but they were dispersed. Many gendarmes were killed or wounded.

"The authorities at Arabguir discovered in the house of Tarngadji Oglou Serkis and other Armenians many bombs, prepared for incendiary purposes. Explosive bombs were also found. The agitators Kircor and Kevork of the village of Kemer, (Sivas,) who fired shots, and in whose houses ammuniton and cartridges were discovered, were arrested.

"More Than 5,000 Armenian revolutionists are at Tchonkmerzen, and are preparing themselves to commit aggressions.

"A certain number of Armenian rioters of Zeitoun, with Nazaret, a Sergeant of the gendarmerie, at their head, have attacked and plundered the Mussulman village of Bechan, near Zeitoun, and destroyed by fire fifty-seven houses. The insurgents of Zeitoun fell also on the Mussulman village of Kourtel, destroyed by fire all its houses, with all their contents, burned alive one inhabitant, and severely wounded another. The number of Mussulmans killed by the rebels at Tchoukour Hissar is eighty. The wounded numbered fifteen. The village is entirely destroyed.

"The principal Syrians established at Kharpout have testified to the authorities that during the disorders provoked by the Armenians, some of the latter, wearing Mussulman costumes, and turbans, urged Mussulmans to attack the houses inhabited by Syrians. The Syrians have always discountenanced the doings of the Armenian revolutionists.

"The representatives of the Syrian Patriarchate at Kharpout, together with two leading Syrians, sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the following telegram:

"May God prolong the precious days of our august sovereign, and increase his power. For the last 600 years that we have had the happiness to live under the protection of the Imperial Government, we have never been ill treated, either by the authorities or by the Mussulman population, and to this day we have every reason to be satisfied with our relations with our Mussulman compatriots. We affirm under oath that our only desire is to preserve our Ottoman nationality. We beg your Excellency to give to the above the widest publicity abroad".

The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the police and gendarmes, acting under orders from the Porte, are arresting every unemployed Armenian in the capital, and shipping them daily to Asia Minor.

The Armenians arrested are mostly inoffensive, and are not charged with any wrongdoing. An order has been issued for the removal of the military school at Pancaldi to Scutari.

SAYS ARMENIA IS LAID WASTE

Dr. Dwight Cables Oscar S. Straus Urging a Non-Partisan Commission

A cablegram confirming the worst fears regarding the extent of the Armenian massacres by Turkish mobs and soldiers was received yesterday by Oscar Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, from the Rev. Dr. Henry O. Dwight, head of the Bible House Mission in Constantinople.

Dr. Dwight makes an appeal for the formation of a strong non-partisan relief commission to give aid to the distressed Armenians. The country, he declares, has been laid waste and 250,000 persons are destitute.

Mr. Straus knows Dr. Wright as a man of the best judgment, and is convinced he would not state facts he was not thoroughly assured of. Mr. Straus is satisfied there should be co-operation on the part of the committees formed for the relief of the Armenians.

Dr. Dwight, in his cablegram says:

"Armenia laid waste; quarter million souls destitute; details through Central News; instant action can save thousands. Will you start humanitarian work, forming strong, non-partisan relief commission, independent of missionaries? "

"Dr. Dwight is one of the leading missionaries of the American Board in Turkey", Mr. Straus said, in relation to this

cablegram. "He has been there for the past twenty years. He is a man of excellent judgment, very conservative in his statements, and he can be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. Dwight would not cable this way if he were not thoroughly assured of the facts. There evidently must have occurred some terrible conflicts between the Turkish troops and the Armenians, with the deplorable results indicated in the cable. There should be co-operation on the part of the various committees which have already been formed for this purpose, and I propose to put myself at once in communication with John S. Kennedy, William A. Booth and Spencer Trask".

John S. Kennedy, when seen, said he heartily indorsed Mr. Straus's statements concerning Dr. Dwight, and believed there must be need for prompt action. If he found that the existing committees could not proceed fast enough in the matter, he would ask President Orr of the Chamber of Commerce to call a meeting of that body for consideration of the subject.

Spencer Trask is the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Fund Committee, formed some time ago. The office is at 27 Pine Street, where contributions to the relief fund should be sent, in care of Mr. Trask. Mr. Trask is at present in Saratoga, and an expression of his opinion regarding Dr. Dwight's urgent cablegram could not be obtained last night.

November 16, 1895

HALIL RIFAAT HOPES FOR PEACE

Armenian Patriarch Says the Porte Only Can Aid His People

BERLIN, Nov. 15. — The Tageblatt publishes an interview, which its correspondent has had with Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, who said he was overjoyed to find that the Porte was on good terms with the powers. He added that he hopefully looked to a happy solution of the pending questions. True, the Armenian agitators were continuing their campaign against justice and humanity, causing fresh murders and massacres, but thanks to the measures the Sultan had decreed, the disorders would soon be suppressed.

The Tageblatt also publishes an interview with the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople. He said that he felt bound

to admit that The Porte alone might be expected to assist the Armenians. Neither the Russians nor the English had any serious intentions of doing anything for them. The Patriarch admitted that massacres had been provoked by Armenians, adding that the Revolutionary Committee was trying to incense both sides, and produce further conflicts. This it was the duty of the Government to prevent.

 Matthew Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, who, according to the Tageblatt's correspondent, now makes admissions which, he has hitherto strenuously denied, began life as a schoolmaster, in which capacity he proved himself an excellent disciplinarian. He was ordained Deacon in 1864, nominated Vartabed, or priest and instructor in one, June 29, 1869, and received the pastoral staff a few months later.

In 1878 he was elected Vice President of the Ecclesiastical Council and adviser to the Patriarchate in 1880. In 1886, at the urgent request of the Armenian colony in Egypt he proceeded to that country and held the Bishopric until 1891, when ill-health, brought on by the climate, obliged him to resign, and he returned to Constantinople.

During his office in the important See of Constantinople, he introduced many reforms. His enthronement as Patriarch took place in the early part of the present year in the Cathedral of Koum Kapou, his appointment being duly ratified by the Sultan.

November 17, 1895

KILLING THE ARMENIANS

**Eight Hundred at Sivas and Five Hundred
at Harpoot Dead**

Missionaries have Been spared

**But their buildings are destroyed and
their people are wounded, in rags,
hungry, and without shelter**

LONDON, November 16. — The representative of the United Press at Constantinople reports, under date of Nov. 15, that at 6 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 14, M. A. Jewett, United States

Consul at Sivas, sent a telegram to United States Minister Terrell informing him that in the disturbances that had taken place at Sivas 800 Armenians and 10 Turks had been killed, and that, according to official reports, a large body of Kurds were then approaching the town. Mr. Jewett gave up details of the disorders, but the discrepancy in the figures shows that the Turkish allegations that the Armenians were the aggressors are absolutely untrue, and that the Armenians were deliberately massacred.

Minister Terrell has also received a dispatch from Harpoot, in the Pashalik of Diarbekir, and six miles west northwest of the city of that name. The dispatch is dated Nov. 13, and says that in the massacre of Christians at that place, 500 persons were killed. Eight of the twelve missionary buildings situated within the missionary compound, or inclosure, were burned.

The missionaries were spared, but many of the occupants of the burned buildings were killed. In the buildings within the inclosure comprising the missionary quarters were twelve Armenians with their families and 500 theological students, and there was also conducted within the compound a ladies seminary. The houses remaining in the place were stripped of everything of value and the country in the vicinity was laid waste. Stores of provisions and clothing were destroyed or carried away, and the utmost destitution prevails. Thousands of men, women, and children, who were already dependent for food upon the stores in the missionary buildings, are homeless, naked and starving, nothing having been saved either from the burned buildings or from those that were not burned. The Mussulmans destroyed everything they could not carry away.

A dispatch from Mardin, in the Pashalik of Diarbekir, dated Nov. 13, says the inhabitants of the villages burned in that vicinity are in the direst need of food and clothing, and many are dying from starvation and exposure.

It is stated in dispatches from trustworthy authority that in the Syrian district of Gurunden (*sic!*), 1600 men, women, and children have been killed and many others are suffering from wounds and lack of medicines, food, and clothing.

Boston, Nov. 16 — The following cable message has been received by the American Board from the Rev. H. O. Dwight of Constantinople, by way of Philippopolis:

Five hundred were killed in Harpoot, eight of twelve mission buildings burned; missionaries lives spared; houses stripped; Turks will regard this as a test of intention of United States to

defend missions. No missionaries anywhere killed; villages everywhere desolated. "people naked and starving. Instant help".

November 17, 1895

CONTRADICTION BY THE PORTE

Armenians Charged with plunder and Immediate Reforms Promised

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. — The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under yesterday's date "The Armenian rioters of Zeitoun and Marash attacked the villages of Fersakh and Bitchi. Those of Azirlon and of Tchokmerzemenk plundered Plas and other Mussulman villages, killed a great number of the inhabitants, and set fire to many houses. Mesures were taken for the restoration of order.

Advices from the Vali of Sivas are to the effect that the arrest of the marauders who came for plunder had been accomplished. Notwithstanding the false and gratuitous news above the situation at Hadjin, order prevails there.

"The Vali of Erzeroum telegraphs that the commissions appointed in the capital of the vilayet, as well as at Parsinler, with the view of finding and returning to their owners all articles lost during the recent troubles, work with activity, and are accomplishing good results. The Marshal, Chakir Pasha telegraphs also that a similar commission, appointed at Khonnear, has already found and restored to the owners many of the articles that had been lost.

"In order to put a stop to disorders in some parts of Anatolia and to secure complete public tranquility, the imperial Government has called to arms 128 battalions of the reserves, independently of the contingents of the Fourth and Fifth Corps of the Imperial army, and has sent fresh orders, firm and peremptory, to the Valis and military commanders that quietness and peace should promptly and definitely be secured through the application of a treatment, equal and just, toward all subjects, without distinction of race or religion. There is no doubt that, thanks to the measures taken, order will shortly be restored everywhere.

"Besides, Samy Effendi, Councilor of state; Saaddedin and Abdullah Pashas, Generals of Division; Djemal Bey, member of the Commission of the Staff, and Ibrahim Edhem Bey and Hussein Ruchdi Effendi, Councilors of the High Court of Appeals, were instructed to apply the administrative and military measures for the maintenance of public order. One part of these functionaries will go to Trebizonde, Gumuchhane, Baibourt, Erzeroum, Mongh (*sic!*) [Moush], and Bitlis; the other will visit Sassoun, Amassia, Tokat, Sivas, Malatia, Manertalariz, and Diarbekir. They all left Constantinople yesterday. As for the commission instituted for the application of reforms, its work has already begun".

November 17, 1895

Massacre near Alexandretta

Turkish soldiers made no attempt to assist the victims

ROME, November 16. — Dispatches from Iskanderun, also known as Alexandretta, a seaport town of Northern Syria, report the massacre of Christians in that vicinity.

It is said that 300 Turkish soldiers witnessed the slaughter, but made no attempt to assist the victims. The European residents of the place are in a state of great alarm. They are in constant fear of an attack from the Mussulman portion of the population.

The San Francisco sailed for Turkey.

WASHINGTON, November 16. — A cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department today announcing the sailing of the San Francisco from Marseilles for Alexandretta. She was ordered there on account of the Armenian troubles. The distance from Marseilles to Alexandretta is about 1500 miles, and the San Francisco should make the voyage in six days.

November 17, 1895

TO SAVE THE ARMENIANS

**People of New-York Aroused by
News of Turkish Outrage**

A MASS MEETING TO BE HELD

**Clergymen and Others Express
Condemnation Without Reserve
Turkey Must Be Taught a Lesson**

News of the horrible massacre by Turkish soldiers of 800 Armenians at Kharpout, coming, as it does, at a time when the people of New-York City have been specially stirred up to a more lively interest in the work of foreign missions, has served to intensify the feelings of horror and loathing which the previous massacres had awakened.

These feelings have become so general and so strong that the expression, which they naturally must find, will in all probability take the form of a gigantic mass meeting of persons of all creeds and persuasions, who will unite in eloquent protest against the Turkish barbarities, and take steps to approach Congress on the subject.

Many leading citizens of New-York, both lay and clerical, yesterday expressed opinions strongly in favor of some such protest being made. They all agreed that New-York City should not be behind in voicing its indignation against the murders of the Christians by the Turks.

The Armenian Relief Association has already sent out a call for a mass meeting to be held in Checkering Hall next Thursday evening. It announces these Vice Presidents: Seth Low, the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., William H. Thompson, M. D., and William P. St. John. The call is signed by J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary.

SYMPATHY FROM DR. GREER

Humanity Demands that Armenians Be Protected

"I simply say this", said Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, "the whole world is one to-day; we are all neighbors, and whatever happens in Sassoun or in the Armenian district happens at our own doors.

"On the simple plea of humanity, we must respond to all cries for help, and minister to all needs.

"When the reports of the massacres first came they were discredited and looked upon with great distrust, both by press and people. But further reports have confirmed the statements that first came to us.

"I do not mean to say that the Turks or the Kurds are wholly to blame, and the Armenians wholly innocent. That would be improbable. Whenever there is a race feud, there is apt to be from time to time provocation on both sides.

"What I do believe is this—that the Armenians, with regard to the Turks and their emissaries, the Kurds, are comparatively helpless. I have seen letters from people in the neighborhood of the trouble— people who have asked that their names might not be published, as their lives would not be safe—and they have confirmed, and not only confirmed, but added to, the first reports of the massacres.

"I believe further that, while Turkey may, through the combined intervention of European powers, be held in check, it will be likely to increase rather than do away with the ill-feeling against the Armenians, and it is more important than ever before that we do all that is possible for them. We ought to be on the alert to help those who are likely to suffer from this retaliation.

"In regard to meetings, I have no disposition to encourage any Armenian revolutionary organization. It is only on the ground of humanity that I think something should be done for that suffering people.

"There are two things that can be done. One is to send pecuniary aid and the other is to give expression to public sentiment.

"I am not in favor of any action on the part of the Government. I think an expression of sympathy is not wholly in vain.

"Nothing should be done with the view of having jingo action taken. Whatever is the right or wrong, here are people suffering.

"It is one great human world, and the suffering is at our doors. It becomes any one with any humanity to do what he can to relieve the distress.

"We cannot draw little local lines and say we are not our brothers' keepers".

CHRISTIAN WORLD MUST ACT

May Be Necessary to Annihilate Turkey, Dr. MacArthur Says

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, who has numerous Armenians in his congregation, and has himself just returned from Constantinople, said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "The civilization of the closing decade of the nineteenth century cannot longer endure the barbarities of the Sublime Porte. In my judgment, the time has come for the whole Christian world to rise up against the timid tyrant on the shores of the Bosphorus.

"There are no hermit nations now. All nations have the right to insist that any nation claiming to be civilized shall obey the laws of the highest civilization. If any nation does not conform to these laws of the highest civilization, it will be surely destroyed in the end by their very operation.

"Were it not for the jealousy of other nations, Turkey would long ago have been blotted out of Europe, and perhaps out of nations.

"The rule of the Sultan has blighted every nation over which it has been exercised.

"I found in Palestine and Syria, from where I have just returned, the greatest discontent. The people were afraid to speak to any one except strangers and Americans. But Palestine can blossom again as the rose, if properly governed. The Sublime Porte takes one-tenth of all that the wretched people can raise, and it often takes several more tenths while securing that one-tenth".

Dr. MacArthur was the first minister in New-York City to receive Armenians into an American church, and for fifteen years he has conducted a special Armenian service.

"I therefore take the greatest interest in this matter", he said, "and am heartily in accord with any reasonable form of

protest the citizens may make on behalf of their massacred Christian brothers.

"I think the first meeting held in New-York to protest against these Turkish barbarities was held in Calvary Church, when I read and presented very strong resolutions, calling upon our Government to rebuke the Sultan and protect American citizens.

"Last Spring, when the massacres began, a series of meetings was held in different churches. In Calvary Church the meeting was addressed by three Armenians, and resolutions were passed, which were sent to Mr. Quigg to be presented to Congress.

"I think a public mass meeting—say in Carnegie Hall—would do much toward expressing our indignation and horror.

"But we must give opinions with cannon in sight, and back them up with warships, for they will otherwise be as light as air. Moral suasion with the Turk must be backed up by booming cannon, for Turkey cares nothing for the opinion of America expressed in any other way.

"The time has come when America cannot lead an isolated life. She must make herself felt in all corners of the globe to which she sends her commerce.

"Four weeks ago I was in Constantinople, and the signs of uprising were then very apparent. I was glad to get away, for the atmosphere of suspicion and of espionage was almost unbearable.

"Soldiers were parading the streets. The Armenians had their shops closed. They were afraid to go out into the streets lest they should be attacked and murdered.

"Some of them, knowing me to be a friend and an American, spoke frankly to me. They said they were afraid lest the very walls of their rooms should bear testimony against them.

I have greatly admired Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to China, and since to Turkey. He has honored, I consider, the whole Anglo-Saxon race and the Christian religion by warning the tyrant and defending the weak.

"The Turkish Government is honeycombed with corruption. In building a railroad in Palestine recently almost as much money was paid to Turkish officials in "baksheesh" as was necessary to build the railroad.

"All progress is thus made impossible. The people groan under their burdens and long for deliverance.

"The time has certainly come when every instinct of humanity, every demand of civilization, and every principle of Christianity require that we protect the Armenians and warn or perhaps annihilate the Turkish Government.

"I believe that in the providence of God that all these massacres are the last kick of a dying tyranny".

LITTLE FAITH IN PROTESTS

Mr. Coudert Afraid Only Guns Will Put a Stop to Outrages

Frederic R. Coudert said: "I am afraid nothing short of guns will put a stop to these outrages on the Armenians. By a protest, you would simply be raising the Turkish nation to a dignified position, and placing it on a par with England and France and other nations of Europe. What does a Turk care for a protest when it concerns the "dog of a Christian"? I think you might as well send copies of the tracts published by the missionary societies to the Central African negroes. I fear that reasonable protests in favor of oppressed Christians would not only be without advantage, but likely to do harm. The Turk hates the Christian, and it is not reasonable to suppose that our remonstrances and protests and appeals to Turkish humanity will do the slightest good, unless backed by force. We are rather too far away for a forcible intervention, even if it were thought wise to make such a demonstration. The whole trouble, I think, is that the Turkish Empire in Europe is an anachronism. It represents an incongruous and inconsistent state of things, as compared with the rest of Europe. It has been kept alive only by the mutual jealousies and fears of civilized Christian people. Take away this one stay, and it must go to pieces. We cannot expect a half-civilized and fanatical people to act as though they were educated under the refining and humane influences of Christian civilization. Therefore, I do not believe that a protest from the American people would much avail in putting a stop to these outrages.

"The United States Government cannot intervene unless its citizens are being oppressed or interfered with in an illegal or improper manner, and then the Federal Government should intervene to protect our citizens to the utmost extent of its power and resources".

MUST BE NO MORE DELAY**Dr. Abbott Says Christians Must Be
Protected in Armenia**

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, said:

"Making every allowance for possible exaggeration, admitting that the Armenians may in part have been themselves at fault, and that they are not all saints, still I think that we have arrived at a time when something should be done, and done without delay, for that there have been extensive massacres by the Turks no one can longer doubt.

"Every consideration of humanity would urge an active course. On the whole, I think that the situation is even worse—much worse—than has been painted by the newspapers. I have private letters that assure me of this. I cannot reveal the names of the writers of these letters, for they would become marked if their identity should become known; but the substance of all the letters is to the same effect that there have been outrages and massacres on every hand of an extent that seems almost incredible. One of my correspondents writes me that he saw in a single day the corpses of seventy Armenians taken by his windows, and matters have reached such a point that at the present time Americans and other Christians resident in Constantinople are afraid to leave their homes to walk the streets.

"There seems to be no hope of permanent relief except in the end of the Turkish Empire. Even with Russia in power on the Bosphorus, the conditions would be less barbaric. The people might then live in peace, for Russia would be more amenable to public opinion than Turkey has shown herself to be. As long as the powers keep the Turk in control, they should bind themselves to the maintenance of a decent civilized government, a condition that does not now exist.

"There seem to be but two things now for the people of this country to do. The first lies with the Government, which should see to it that the lives and property of our citizens living in Turkey are properly protected at any cost. Every person who is engaged in a legitimate occupation in that unfortunate country should be safeguarded. This applies to our missionaries. Teaching and preaching are legitimate occupations and the people engaged in

these pursuits in Turkey have exactly the same right there as merchants or others engaged in business, and they should feel just as safe and free from molestation. Therefore our Government should look after its people.

"The second course that lies open to us is the holding of great public meetings, as suggested, to voice the sentiments of the people and to demonstrate that public opinion is behind the demand for reform in the affairs of the Armenians. Public opinion underlies all law and order and enforces it. A public meeting called to make the sentiments of the people over here clear and addressed by men of National reputation would have a most beneficial influence".

"Would you consent to aid in getting up such a meeting and making an address?" Dr. Abbott was asked.

"I certainly would", was the reply, "if it came on a day that did not conflict with prior engagements. I should be very glad to do anything in my power to promote the success of such a meeting, but, at the same time, I think it would be better if the speakers were statesmen rather than preachers.

"The great difficulty", Dr. Abbott went on, "that lies in the way of help for the unfortunate Armenians is that the Turkish Government kindled or permitted the kindling of a flame of religious fanaticism that cannot now be checked or controlled by the Constantinople authorities. The foreign powers can control it by sweeping the Turk from power, but before the new force can make itself felt in the districts where the trouble lies, the Mohammedans will almost have annihilated the Christians, relieved as they will be of even the partial restriction now placed on them by the Sultan's forces. In any event, therefore, there must be grave sacrifices".

Prof. Adler's Views

Prof. Felix Adler regretted he had not more time to say what he felt on so important a subject.

"But I am heartily in favor of some expression from the community against the horrors of the Armenian massacres", he said. "I cannot say whether a mass meeting would be the best means of expression; but it would do no harm, at any rate".

Bishop Potter Emphatic

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with action being taken to arouse the interest of the people in the Armenians", said Bishop Henry C. Potter.

"It is a thing that is worth doing and worth sticking to.

"No one who has been in Turkey, as I have, and knows the Kurds, can doubt the statements of the atrocities which have been made".

November 17, 1895

THE MASSACRE AT HARPUT

The news of the massacre at Harput and the sacking of the mission premises there is in some respects the most serious that has come from Turkey. Harput is a city of about 30,000 inhabitants in the centre of one of the largest plains of Eastern Turkey. It is the seat of Euphrates College and a centre of somewhat extensive missionary operations throughout the whole section. It has as a rule been a quiet city, not subject to the disturbances that have become more or less chronic in other places, and in the main Armenians and Turks have lived at peace. The American missionaries have always been on good terms with the Government, which has frequently sought their counsel in questions of perplexity arising from the relations between Turks and Christians. They have also been on cordial relations with the Armenians of the old Church, so much so that they have joined in many services and have counseled together in public affairs.

The influences that occasioned disturbance in Anatolia College, at Marsovan, have never manifested themselves in Harput, and the President of the college, the Rev. C. F. Gates of Chicago, has expressed himself as very grateful that in all these troubles they had succeeded in keeping clear of any entanglements or unfortunate relations with either the Turkish Government or the Armenian people. Until a few days ago there was no indication of special danger. Dr. H. N. Barnum has written both to *The Independent* and *The Outlook* of this city, referring to the general disturbed condition of the country, but there has been no indication of special trouble until within a few days, when, not hearing from Harput, Minister TERRELL telegraphed and received answer that the missionaries were alive but in great danger. Since then the blow has fallen. According to the telegrams from Sofia, Bulgaria, probably based on letters from

Constantinople, there has been a massacre, and the American buildings have been sacked.

It is of great consequence to know of the peril of American citizens, but in this case the significance lies in the fact that the Turkish Government made no attempt to protect them. To suppose that the Armenians attacked them is nonsense. To suppose that the Moslems did, with the certain knowledge that they would meet the regular troops, is equally nonsense. Harput is the seat of a Mutessarif Pasha, and within an hour's ride there is a strong garrison perfectly capable of holding in check any number of men who sought to commit such a crime. That they did not is indicative of a purpose on the part of the Government to throw to the winds all promises of protection or reform. It makes more plainly true than ever that the central Government at Constantinople, even the Sultan himself, has not only connived at, but has directed the whole course of massacre. For a long while men utterly refused to believe this, but proof after proof has arisen, and in Constantinople it is the almost universal belief.

As matters stand now, the only thing that can by any possibility bring relief will be for the fleets gathering at Salonica to advance into the Bosphorus, anchor in front of the Sultan's palace, and threaten to blow it and its occupants into space unless the whole system by which the country is being devastated is not stopped at once. Whether even that would succeed now is a question. It may be too late. The storm of Moslem hatred of Christians which has been rising during the past few years may be too strong to be allayed, but at any rate some such step must be tried, and tried at once, or we shall hear similar news from Van, Bitlis, Mardin, Sivas, Marsovan, Aintab, Marash—every place where there are Americans resident.

Minister TERRELL, under Special instructions from the State Department, may be trusted to do all that can be done for the immediate protection, of American citizens who are within reach. For those more remote, however, something stronger than the ordinary diplomatic pressure will be not only useful, but absolutely necessary. It is the opinion of *The Times* that American citizens should make their voices clearly heard in protest against this unrestrained butchery. This will strengthen the hands of the State Department and will have its effect in Constantinople. There is also urgent need of funds to relieve those who are suffering and starving in consequence of the massacres. The accounts that come of the destitution are appalling, and private letters show that the telegrams have not told half the truth.

There should be a mass meeting in New-York City at as early a date as possible, both for the purpose of demanding protection for American citizens whose lives are in danger and for giving an added impetus to the movements already organized for relieving the suffering.

November 17, 1895

ARMENIA'S ORDEAL OF FIRE AND SWORD

Threatened Atrocities by the Turks Mendacious Stories Circulated

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Armenian nation is passing through an ordeal of sword and fire, and, as a friend of mine, an English gentleman who is well posted on the political situation, told me the other day, only God knows what remnant of the Armenian people will be left by the time the prevailing horrors are brought to an end.

Another statement appears in to-day's dispatches that the Armenian Revolutionary Committee is preparing for a great insurrection next Spring, and expects to throw 200,000 men on the battlefield. This story is an invention of the "unspeakable Turk", and simply means that the Turk will carry on the work of butchery on a much greater scale than heretofore, and he is circulating such mendacious stories with the end of preparing the civilized world for greater horrors.

The heart-rending accounts of atrocities overwhelm me with grief. We have no able writers to bring before the English-speaking world a treatise exhibiting the enormity of the injustice done to us. Therefore our eyes are in search of able friends who would sympathize with our people.

God bless the friends of oppressed Armenia!

A. P. V.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1895.

November 18, 1895

APPEAL TO LORD SALISBURY

**Troy Citizens Ask that Christians
in Turkey Be Protected**

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 17. — A largely attended mass meeting was held here to-day to protest against the massacres of Christians in Armenia. The proceedings of the Turks were strongly condemned, and the following message was cabled to the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Prime Minister:

Massacres of Armenians shame Christendom. Citizens of Troy, N. Y., in mass meeting, protest vehemently, and appeal to the powers of Europe for immediate action to stop bloodshed.

The United States Government, also, will be requested to interfere.

Among those who spoke at the meeting, were Herant M. Kiretchjian. General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association of New-York; Vartan Dilloyan, one of the Armenians who escaped from the Sassoun massacre, and the Rev. Messrs. T. P. Sawin, Hector Hall, and L. M. S. Haynes of Troy. More than \$200 was collected for the relief fund.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17. — The following telegram was sent to Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington, by the Congregational Church of this city this afternoon:

The Park Congregational Church of Grand Rapids, at a full meeting this morning, by a unanimous vote, in view of its personal and financial interest in the mission of the American Board at Harpoot, Turkey, plundered and burned by a Turkish mob, has instructed its committee to urgently request that every possible effort be made or the State Department to obtain reparation for the injuries done, and especially to secure protection to the lives of our missionaries and the property of the American Board.

Late this evening the following reply was received from Mr. Uhl:

Our latest advices report Harpoot missionaries safe, and the American Minister is taking all possible precaution for their future safety. Nothing is being omitted by the department in the direction of appropriate and energetic action.

November 18, 1895

FEAR ANOTHER MASSACRE

**The Situation in Constantinople
Constantly Growing Worse**

RECORD MADE OF ARMENIAN HOUSES

**Action of the Porte Causing Alarm
Among the Christians
American Missionaries Will Go to Van**

LONDON, Nov. 17. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 16, saying that the most serious anxiety prevails, and the situation is becoming worse.

The Government is obtaining a record of the houses in which Armenians live.

This action causes alarm, because in several towns where massacres have occurred the houses of Armenians had been previously marked.

Several of the leading Armenian merchants have sought and received shelter in the houses of Europeans.

The American missionaries at Bitlis have telegraphed to the American Minister, asking him to procure from the Porte an escort to take them and their families to Van.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons have been massacred since the acceptance by the Sultan of the scheme of reform.

The Daily News, in an article on "America and the Turk", will say that the New World is asserting itself. The lethargy of the European powers is known. It is well that the Turk should know that there is a great Nation beyond the Atlantic that will not allow the blood of its sons to be shed with impunity.

The paper commends the holding of the indignation meeting that has been summoned for Thursday in New-York.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a telegram from Constantinople, saying that official dispatches received during the last two days seem to point to orders having been given to cease the massacres. The Sultan fears joint European action, and re-

gards the concurrent concentration of the fleets of the powers in the Levant as a warning.

The dispatch adds that the Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha, has assured M. H. Herbert, the British, Chargé d'Affaires, that the report that the Government is making a list of the houses occupied by Armenians is untrue.

The campaign against the Young Turkey party continues. Thirty-six members of that party have been drowned off the Island of Kalki.

The embassies regard the new Ministry with the gravest distrust.

The Turkish newspapers Sunday published an energetic appeal to the people to abstain from all provoking acts, stating that the Sultan had granted reforms to certain of the Anatolian provinces which he will afterward extend to the other provinces.

The Consulates at Moosh report a riot there, but add that, owing to the gallant behavior of the Governor, who repeatedly exposed his own life, aided by the better class of Moslems, few Armenians were killed.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that he does not hear of any improvement in the Sultan's mental condition.

The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch spying that the Armenian Reform Commission held its first meeting Saturday. The Porte promises the execution of reforms when the disturbances are suppressed.

Fresh troubles are reported in the Aleppo, Aintab, Marouna and Amasia districts. The Turks accuse the Armenians of starting the disturbances.

Uneasy rumors are afloat, and the fear prevails that the native Progress Party may act energetically, with important and dangerous results.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying it is officially announced in that city that an Armenian disguised as an Arab has been arrested at Orfah (*sic!*) (Ourfa), seventy-eight miles southwest of Diarbekir. He was bearing a letter to the Armenian Bishop of Orfah (*sic!*) (Ourfa) from the Armenian Bishop of Aleppo. An extract from the letter reads:

Send powder to the Zeitoun insurgents to enable them to resist authority. Send saltpetre to make powder. The Baion (*sic!*) of Zeitoun will form an army. The Armenians of Marash are ready and eager for the fray.

The dispatch adds that members of the Turkish Constitutional Party declare that they do not have the same aims as Midhat Pasha's Young Turkey Party. The former only want a rational Government, security, and justice. They do not object to the Sultan, except on the ground of his odious methods of government.

November 18, 1895

PERSECUTION MUST STOP

Champions of Armenia's Cause Are Being Aroused

TURKEY IN NEED OF A LESSON

**Many Prominent Citizens in Favor of
Holding a Mass Meeting to Express the
Sentiment of New-York City**

The feelings of horror and indignation stirred up in the breasts of New-York citizens by the atrocious massacres of Armenians by Turkish soldiers during recent months are growing stronger, deeper, and more intense, if the utterances yesterday of men qualified to speak on the subject may be taken as any criterion.

Of many leading New-York citizens who were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, there was not one who did not think the time had come for the community to record its indignant protest against the Turkish barbarities, and to do what is possible to awaken the United States Government into some vigorous and dignified action to protect American missionaries in Armenia.

TIME FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

Dr. Storrs Convinced the worst Stories of atrocity Are True.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Brooklyn and President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, said:

"There can no longer be any doubt about the state of affairs in Armenia and the terrible position of the Armenians. I have received private advices that confirm the worst news that we have heard from there. Until the receipt of these advices, I was not quite certain as to the truth of the stories we have had, but I am fully convinced now that there has been no exaggeration. My position as head of the American board has tied my hands in the past. I feared to identify myself too prominently with demonstrations against the Turkish Government, lest our missionaries should be made to feel the weight of the Sultan's displeasure. The Turkish Consuls are everywhere watching very closely, and if I, as the President of the American board, should urge hostility to the Constantinople Government, it would be promptly reported, and our people would probably be made to suffer. Our Boston Secretaries have for this same reason been very cautious in their expressions. They have said nothing that would give offense.

"But I think the time has now come, when I may say that some public demonstration should be made. Such a mass meeting as is suggested should be held, and the people in the two cities should put themselves on record through their most prominent citizens. I don't know that this would have much, if any, effect on the great Turkish despotism, but an expression of sympathy might have great weight with the combined powers in dealing with the Turk. An end should certainly be made at once to the terrible state of things existing in Armenia, and any movement that will help this along ought to be pushed without delay. If my engagements would possibly permit I should be very glad to help at such a meeting as much as my official position will permit, and in any event I have no hesitation in expressing myself to the effect that the time is ripe for an expression of public feeling through such a mass meeting as suggested.

"The mission at Kharpout", continued Dr. Storrs, "which the evening papers tell us was destroyed, was one of the most beautiful, extensive, and important stations in the East. The buildings for educational and religious purposes were very extensive, and in a high state of perfection. I should think that they had cost a good deal more than \$100,000. Dr. Dwight, who sends the cable from Constantinople, is a very careful and conservative man, thoroughly posted in the affairs of the mission work, and his statements may be accepted without the least fear of exaggeration. When he sends such information as is contained

in the press dispatches, the public may rely on it that the facts fully justify him".

TURKS SHOULD BE BLOTTED OUT

The Rev. Cuthbert Hall Illustrates Their Cruelty

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, expressed himself most heartily in favor of the idea of a great mass meeting. He said:

"You can count upon me to give every aid in my power, and to do all that may help such a meeting along. It is exactly the thing that is needed at this time to show the united powers that the people of America are in thorough sympathy with any movement that may check the tyrannous Turk, or wipe him entirely off the map of Europe. The situation, now, from a humanitarian standpoint, has assumed such shape that it must transcend all political considerations. The people may be certain that what has been made public in regard to the Armenian business is not the worst by any manner of means. The viciousness of the Turkish authorities cannot be appreciated by outsiders.

"Less than a year ago I had a missionary to Syria as a guest here in Brooklyn. She told me a story that well illustrates the brutality and wanton cruelty of the Turk in power.

"She was stationed in Lebanon when a hundred Bedouins rode into the place where she was living. She described them as a singularly fine body of men, true sons of the desert; stalwart, handsome, and athletic.

"The Turkish Governor of the district pounced down on the Bedouins and demanded taxes. The Bedouins protested. They said they lived in the desert, and, having no permanent place of residence, they were not subject to tax, nor had they ever paid taxes. Besides, they showed that they had no property to be taxed, and that they were too poor to raise any sum that might be assessed against them.

"The Governor made an investigation, and found that the men really had nothing on which they could be taxed, and that they were without money. After he had made sure of this he sent a detachment of his guard to bring the men before him.

"The Bedouins, suspecting no mischief, came without resistance, and the Turk had the right arm of every one of the unfortunates mashed—not broken, mind you, but mashed at the

shoulder joint—completely shattered, so that the limb could never be used again. He did this as a punishment for the 'evasion' of taxes. The poor fellows went back to their desert, maimed for life, every man's arm hanging limp at his side".

"This story", continued Mr. Hall, "seems almost too horrible for belief, but the lady who told it to me was absolutely trustworthy, and she herself saw the Bedouins, both before and after mutilation.

"With such examples before us, everything seems possible in Armenia, which lies prostrate at the Turk's feet, while the Christian world looks on. Of course, we must all appreciate that there are enormously important side issues to hamper the allied powers, and that these must undoubtedly be very carefully weighed. I have no doubt, for instance, that the first shot fired from a British warship into Constantinople would be the signal for a general Mohammedan uprising against the English in the north of India.

"We should at once have a religious war, and British supremacy in India would be threatened. This is only one of the side issues, and yet, with it all, it seems to me that the situation in Armenia is so grievous that the Turkish Empire should be blotted from the map of Europe without delay, no matter what the cost. Anything that will help to strengthen this idea should be done at once".

HALF THE TRUTH NOT TOLD

Everett P. Wheeler Says Something Must Be Done

Everett P. Wheeler, who is Chairman of the Armenian Relief Committee, said he thought it was time that the American people should enter a protest against the continuance of the outrages committed on Armenian Christians.

"There is no doubt", said Mr. Wheeler, "that the unfortunate people have been subjected to most terrible and inhuman suffering by the fanatical Turks. The Armenian Relief Committee is in possession of information from private sources which are undoubtedly impartial and trustworthy. Which establishes beyond doubt that the published accounts of the atrocities to which the Armenian Christians have been subjected are not in any way exasperated. On the contrary, I am satisfied that not more than half the truth has been told. There is no room for

doubt that the Armenians have suffered horribly, unjustly, and heroically, and they are absolutely without redress unless the foreign nations come to their aid. They deserve the deep and earnest sympathy of all true lovers of liberty and friends of humanity. The question is whether the American people will reach out to the help of this unfortunate people. They certainly ought to do something for their relief.

"The Turkish Government is arbitrary and despotic, and it is a question whether a protest, no matter how strong, from the American people would be of any avail. Our Government, of course, is bound to protect American citizens, no matter where they are. We have a good many American citizens among the missionaries, who have settled in Armenia, and naturally the Government will protect them.

"As to the project of a mass meeting of citizens to enter an emphatic protest against the outrages, I cannot but think it will be useful at this time. The great powers of Europe have treaties with the Turkish Government, which, of course they are bound to enforce. The American people can be regarded as impartial in the matter. There would be no aggrandizement of territory behind our action; we certainly have no axes to grind, and a meeting of that kind here would perhaps have more effect than one held in London. I certainly favor a mass meeting to protest against a continuation of these outrages".

MOHAMMEDAN RELIGIOUS CURSE

Dr. William H. Thomson Speaks from Personal Experience

Dr. William H. Thomson of 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, one of the Vice Presidents of the Armenian Relief Association, which has sent out a call for a mass meeting in Chickering Hall next Thursday, lived for years in Constantinople and is thoroughly familiar with the situation. He said yesterday: "My own views are that, unless something unforeseen happens, there will be before long a general massacre in Asia Minor that will surpass in horror of scope and detail any of the atrocities we have almost grown accustomed to hear of. Unless something very prompt is done, and unless troops and warships hasten to show themselves before the Sultan's palace, we may prepare ourselves for some

such horrible calamity. The Mohammedan religion is one which few persons seem to understand in all its bearings. It regards all persons who do not come within its fold as enemies whom it is a sacred religious duty to kill.

"I lived for years in Turkey, and I know the Turks only too well. I know how the Turkish Government planned to massacre twenty of my personal Christian friends when I was living in the country, and I know, moreover, how they carried it out. These men were murdered only because they were Christians, and for no other reason.

"Yes, I shall certainly speak at the mass meeting on Thursday night. I think the idea is an excellent one, and the result should be beneficial".

RIGHT TO INTERFERE

Civilized Nations Should Not Permit Such Cruelty, Dr. Van Dyke Says

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church said:

"In my opinion the relations of nations have now become so very much closer and more complicated than heretofore that the existence of any great and glaring evil in the affairs of any one of them is in a certain sense the business of all the others.

"The massacre of Armenians by the Turks and the slow process of privation and torture which has been going on for years, and which, when you come to think of it, is even more cruel and horrible than instant massacre, is a matter which should stir the human feelings of every civilized nation. The right of interference in such a clear case of injustice and cruelty toward a whole race, it seems to me, is one of those principles which are at the foundation of international law.

"But more than that in the present case, for our own citizens stand in jeopardy of their lives. Armenia is full of American missionaries, who have gone there in good faith, with the understanding that their presence was tolerated and sanctioned and protected by the Turkish Government. They are entitled to protection from that Government, and if they don't receive it the American Government is bound to know the reason why, and if the reason why is not satisfactory, the United States

should demand that it be made so, and should enforce that demand.

"I think a great meeting to voice our sentiments on these atrocities would be an excellent idea".

ACTION MUST BE IMMEDIATE

Mr. Dennis Draws a Vivid Picture of the Armenian Atrocities

Mr. James S. Dennis, a gentleman of independent means, who spent several years in Beyroot (*sic!*) Beirut) as a missionary, in the interest of the Presbyterian foreign missions, and who now lives at 301 Lexington Avenue, said:

"The Moslems, under very slight provocation, are ready to do violence of every horrible sort to the Christians, whom they hate, despise, and loathe.

"The Kurds are particularly bloodthirsty and cruel. They regard the looting of Christian villages and homes as mere play. They have no conscience where Christians are concerned and will hesitate at no sort of violence and barbarity.

"I know the country of the Turks from personal experience, and I believe that the condition of Armenia at present is beyond the power of imagination to picture. The horror, misery, and suffering must be beyond all possibility of description.

"It is as if 100,000 wild Indians had New-York City at their mercy, and know that they could do what they liked to the citizens with impunity. It is as if they could cut down women, old men, and children in the street and enter houses at their pleasure, with no police to interfere and no authority to prevent any atrocity they wished to perpetrate. The state of horror which must now prevail throughout Armenia and Asia Minor is too terrible for us to understand.

"I believe that we do not know a quarter of what is being done by the Turks. I think Turkey respects America and desires to stand well with our Government. Minister Terrell has been very prompt and very plucky, and has done splendidly without force to back him up; I think he should be supported.

The difficulty is that if the European powers make any forcible demonstration and fire a single gun, and are not prepared to go ahead and take possession of the country, they are liable only to inflame the passions of these Turks without being able to allay them.

"Anything that is to be done should be done at once. The Winter is upon us, and in the interior of Asia Minor the snows are deep, and there is great difficulty in traveling. Unless the Turks are frightened at once, these massacres will continue during the whole Winter.

"I think the American Nation is standing at this time upon a very high and dignified position. It would act upon humanitarian motives alone, and be wholly free from the suspicion of having any selfish aims".

GREAT NATIONS SHOULD JOIN

Annihilation of Turkish Power Needed, Says Dr. Hoadley

The Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., minister of the Faith Presbyterian Church and a very energetic and active worker in the cause of foreign missions, said:

"The United States Government should join hands with the other great powers in a vigorous protest against the diabolical action of the Turkish Government in the wholesale massacres of the Armenian Christians. There is no reason to think that our Government at the present time would in any way compromise itself or become entangled by such action.

"This slaughter of the Christians has become chronic and has been going on for a long time. It is an outrage in these days of the highest civilization that the powers should stand by and look on at these ghastly and cold-blooded massacres. In my opinion, the time is not far distant when the great powers will combine and join hands, as they should have done long ago, to crush the unspeakable Turk.

"The only thing in the way is the jealousy and fear that the powers entertain toward one another. Each one is jealous of the other, and is unwilling to start the movement of its own accord without the co-operation of the others. Were it not for this, something would have been done long ago.

"It seems to me that there can be no settlement of this trouble except in the annihilation of the powers that be in that unhappy land. In the interest of long-suffering and down-trodden humanity; in the interest of helpless women and children who have been, and are being, butchered like animals; in the interest of justice and right it seems to me that every Christian nation and

every Christian individual as well should raise their voices against the existing state of things.

"In my judgment we do not even know half of the horrors. The Turk conceals and covers up as far as possible the extent of his cruelty. We only know what leaks out through individuals and through missionary sources.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon its vigorous and timely action in advocating the voicing of our protest. A mass meeting such as will be held next Thursday will open the eyes of the public. The Turks are afraid of nothing but warships and the black muzzles of death-dealing guns. Turkey in this matter, it seems to me, cannot be dealt with as one deals with a civilized country. It is beyond the pale.

"Christian civilization cannot longer endure this unspeakable Turk.

"The time has come when patience and leniency cease to be virtues. The time has come for the powers to join hands and demand the reform of the existing condition of things, and this reform can be had only by the overthrow of the powers that be".

AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD ACT

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer Strongly Favors a Mass Meeting

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer said: "Indeed, it is time that something was done to show the feelings of the American people in this matter. It is a wonder to me that the great powers of Europe do not destroy the power of the Sultan and sweep the Turkish government out of existence. I cannot understand the apathy of the Federal Government when the lives and property of many American citizens on Armenian soil are endangered.

"I am strongly in favor of a mass meeting to enter a strong protest against these outrages. It should be made a representative gathering, and men of national reputation, without regard to their politics or creed, should be asked to make addresses.

"This is not a question of politics, or nationality, or religion; it is simply a question of humanity, in which all can and should unite. I hope that a mass meeting of protest will be held in the near future".

November 18, 1895

SAYS MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE

Assurances Sent to Washington by the Sublime Porte

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — The Turkish Legation here received, under to-day's date, the following telegram from the Sublime Porte:

The safety of missionaries is completely assured. Our previous telegrams have already shown that the renewed accusations about a supposed massacre are groundless. The reported unpleasantness between the Grand Vizier and Mr. Terrell, the American Minister, resulting from a supposed note of the latter, which, as a matter of fact, has never been sent to His Highness, is also groundless.

The dispatch was immediately made public by the Legation.

WOULD GLADLY GIVE HELP

The Rev. Reese F. Alsop Urges the Holding of a Mass Meeting

The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, pastor of St. Ann's, one of the great churches of Brooklyn, said:

"I made an appeal only a few weeks ago to my congregation in behalf of the Armenians, and urged that liberal contributions be sent to Mr. Spencer Trask, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Committee, I think that it is high time something was being done to stir up public sympathy, for the situation is certainly grave—much graver, I believe, than we appreciate. Nothing better could be suggested than the holding of a great mass meeting in New-York, as proposed, and I would most willingly do anything that I could to help. You may say that I am entirely at the disposal of any organization that may promote such a meeting".

Feels It a Duty to Help

The Rev. J. L. Hall of 254 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, said:

"As a Christian and an American citizen, I should feel it my duty to do anything that would help along a movement for a mass meeting to express sympathy for the Armenians. The horrible situation in which this unfortunate people finds itself must appeal to every human heart. Their sufferings can only be guessed at. A public meeting called to put the American people on record would, I am sure, meet with a most tremendous response".

Rev. J. S. Chadwick's Sympathy

The Rev. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Church said he could not express himself too strongly on the need for public action.

"The Turk is a monster, and should be driven out of Europe at any cost. We will never learn what the Armenians have really suffered until they are no longer under Mohammedan dominion, and can speak without fear. We should by all means have a great public meeting. Put me down as being heartily in favor of any movement that shall lead to an expression of American sympathy with the poor Armenians".

November 19, 1895

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

The Chickering Hall meeting of protest against the Turkish butchery of Armenians will serve the very useful purpose of introducing a moral element into a question that the great powers of Europe have discussed almost wholly from the point of view of politics. The English press has been very little stirred up by the mere bloodshed in Armenia. LORD SALISBURY, to be sure, was politely emphatic in declaring that the atrocities must stop, but certainly the English people have shown no such blazing indigna-

tion as they were stirred to by Mr. GLADSTONE'S passionate harangues on the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876. It is at such a moment as this that the tremendous loss England suffers by Mr. GLADSTONE'S withdrawal from public life can be best measured. He has no successor. In denouncing the Bulgarian atrocities he represented the public conscience in England, while Lord BEACONSFIELD represented nothing nobler than its selfish interest. Lord BEACONSFIELD won the day then, and England's interest still takes precedence over her morality and her humanity.

Already there are disquieting indications that the great powers will haggle over their respective rôles in the concerted interference until every Christian Armenian within reach of a Turkish sword has been hacked to pieces. America may not justify the sanguine prophecy of a London newspaper, which declares, in the words of CANNING, that she will rise to redress the balance of power in the Old World. But at least such a meeting as that which has been organized for Thursday evening will prove her humane repugnance to unrestricted murder and her impatience with the leaden pace of the European concert in applying to the Turk the restraints it has promised.

November 19, 1895

AGITATION AMONG DRUSES

**Mussulmans Are Discontented and
Armenians Are in Despair**

THE POWERS WILL NOT ACT JOINTLY

**Official Denial to Turkey's Legation that
Foreigners Are Not Secure in Towns
Where Troubles Occur**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18. — Advices from Beyroot (*sic!*) (Beirut), Syria, are to the effect that the agitation among the Druses continues to increase.

The Mutualis refuse to answer the Porte's summons for them to join the Redifs, basing their refusal on the ground that they fear the Druses will plunder their villages in their absence.

There is much discontent among the Mussulmans because of the summoning of the reserves.

LONDON, Nov. 18. — The Anglo-Armenian Association has received the following telegram from Constantinople:

"Massacres are proceeding almost everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 persons are dying from starvation in Armenia. For God's sake urge the Government to put a stop to the most awful event of modern times. The Porte is powerless, as the telegraph lines are controlled by the palace officials, who have incited these massacres".

The representative in Constantinople of The United Press telegraphs under yesterday's date that dispatches from Sivas dated Nov. 15 have been received there stating that the massacres in the Marsovan and Amasia districts were renewed that day. The correspondent also states that a number of persons were killed at Sivas on the 16th.

United States Minister Terrell received a dispatch from Aleppo on the 16th inst., saying that a massacre had occurred at Aintab, sixty miles north-northeast of Aleppo. The Governor of Aleppo was immediately instructed by wire to strenuously enforce the measures taken for the protection of the American residents in his jurisdiction.

Minister Terrell has obtained from the Porte an order for a guard of troops to protect the American missionaries, who, with their families, are about to proceed to Van from Bitlis.

The Porte is endeavoring to raise £1,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the mobilization of troops, and offers to prolong the concession of the tobacco royalty in exchange for a loan of that sum.

During the last two weeks a tremendous pressure has been exercised by the Porte upon the Armenian Patriarch to get him to send a circular note to all the Armenians in Asia Minor, exhorting them to keep quiet and lend themselves to no promoters of disturbances.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that it has high diplomatic authority for the statement that the powers have no intention of immediately making a joint naval demonstration against the Porte.

BERLIN, Nov. 18. — A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that Germany, having regard for her hitherto good relations with the Sultan, and for her own responsibility, urgently advised the Sultan to satisfy the demands of the powers,

and, above all, to endeavor to his utmost to restore order. The dispatch adds that the Sultan has answered the German note, and that his reply proves that he appreciates the seriousness of the situation.

ROME, Nov. 18. — M. Viangall, the Russian Ambassador, had a long interview with Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day, after which it was reported that Russia had decided upon independent action in the East.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — The Turkish Legation here received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The Armenian insurgents of Zeitoun plundered and burned the following villages: Sousikudi (*sic!*), Kechkere (*sic!*), Moussali, and Kerimli. Four bombs were found in the hands of an Armenian rioter at Diarbekir. The Armenian agitators at Marsouvan attacked two Mussulmans, going to the mosque, and wounded them. They also fired from their houses to the barracks, and to the palace of the Governor. Disorders followed these provocations, and on both sides there were dead and wounded. The authorities, however, succeeded in restoring order.

"All news concerning a supposed insecurity regarding all foreigners living in the towns where troubles take place, are absolutely and entirely false".

November 19, 1895

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIA

Arrangements for the Chickering Hall Meeting Progressing

MANY PROMINENT MEN TO SPEAK

Condemnation of the Atrocities of Which the Turks Have Been Guilty Will Be Emphatic

Arrangements for the mass meeting called by the Armenian Relief Association for Thursday evening, in Chickering Hall, are being satisfactorily completed. The meeting will be one of representative men, without reference to creed, nationality, or

policies, and there will be expression of opinion from clergymen and laymen as to Turkish atrocities.

Resolutions will be presented calling on the great powers of Europe to intervene and put a stop to the massacres of Christians.

The Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Association, of which J. Bleecker Miller is Chairman, has charge of the arrangements. The other members are Ludlow Ogden, William Bispham, Henry H. Man, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, and Nicholas R. Mesereau, and the General Secretary, Herant Moreb (*sic!*) (Mesrob) Kiretchjian.

This circular was sent yesterday to many prominent persons who are believed to be in sympathy with the objects of the meeting:

The Armenian Relief Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1895.

Dear Sir: The bloodshed in Armenia has assumed frightful proportions, and, though it seems that the end is near, it is evident that some influence must be brought to bear upon the powers of Europe that in their political negotiations they do not neglect to put a stop to the destruction of life in Armenia. The Hon. James Bryce and the Duke of Westminster have again asked for the moral support of the people of the United States for this cause.

Our association has undertaken to arrange a mass meeting of citizens of New-York City on Thursday evening next at Chickering Hall. It is intended that the meeting should be on the plan of the great meeting at St. James's Hall, in London, a large number of speakers occupying a few minutes each.

We enclose the names of those who have already consented to stand as conveners of the mass meeting, and, assured of your sympathy with the sacred cause, we request permission to have your name appear among them. We remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, J. BLEECKER MILLER

Chairman Executive Committee,

HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN, General Secretary.

These gentlemen have already given permission to use their names as Vice Presidents of the meeting:

President Seth Low of Columbia College; the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D.; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.; President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; William P. St. John; the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D.; John S. Kennedy;

George MacCulloch Miller; the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D.; Gen. Horace Porter; the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D.; the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D.; William H. Thompson, M. D.; the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D.; James R. Sheffield; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D.; William Brookfield, and the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.

The selection of a presiding officer has not yet been made, nor has the list of speakers been prepared, but the idea of the promoters of the meeting is to have many speakers, with short addresses, in place of long speeches by two or three. Arrangements will also be made for an overflow meeting if the hall proves too small.

Expressions of opinion were obtained yesterday from prominent citizens by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in relation to the atrocities committed by the Turks upon Armenian Christians. All favored the plan for the mass meeting to let the Sultan and the European nations know the feelings of the American people.

FORCIBLE INTERVENTION NEEDED

Alexander E. Orr's Condemnation of the Cruel Turks

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "I am utterly astounded and shocked at the reports of the monstrous atrocities committed by the Turks upon the unfortunate people of Armenia, whose chief fault appears to be that they are Christians, and as such are exposed to the bitter hatred and enmity of their Mohammedan neighbors. I am amazed that the great powers of Europe stand aloof and hesitate to intervene. Nothing but a forcible intervention by the great Christian nations of Europe will put a stop to these heartrending massacres, this wholesale killing of men, women, and children. These massacres grow more and more horrible as time progresses, and to see the civilized nations of Europe stand by without interference is something I cannot understand. "I see that it is asserted that the Armenians have given cause for these atrocities, for such brutal retaliation, but when we bear in mind that the Turkish soldiery and the Mohammedan fanatics have slaughtered men, women, and children indiscriminately, the cruel

and fanatical spirit which prompts these outrages is apparent. If the men among the Armenians gave cause for offense and for their wholesale slaughter, surely the women and children, the nursing mothers and suckling babes, could not have committed offenses deemed punishable by death. The whole civilized world has been shocked at the acts of brutality committed by the Turks, with the apparent consent and approbation of their Government; or, if not with its consent, at least without any effort made by the authorities to prevent the shedding of innocent blood.

"It is time, indeed—and full time—that the American people should give expression to their feelings of horror and condemnation. While this may not have any effect upon the Turkish Government, it may act as a spur to the great powers of Europe, and hasten their intervention to stop further outrages. I am, therefore heartily in favor of any meeting called for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the American people on this burning question".

HEARTILY FAVORS THE MEETING

Col. Joel B. Erhardt Speaks, Too, of the Need of Warships

Col. Joel B. Erhardt, President of the Lawyers' Surety Company, said: "For over a century the Ottoman Empire has been a constant menace to the peace of Europe, and a bone of contention to the great powers. Each one has been anxious at different times to protect it, for fear that some one of the others would obtain rights that it did not possess, and that would give it an advantage over its neighbors. By reason of this state of affairs the Turks have been able to make alliances, or give the promise of advantage to one or the other, so that in case of war, Turkey would have some strong allies. She has become lawless and cruel, and self-opinionated. The atrocities committed on her Christian subjects have increased day by day, and she has become more barbarous and uncivilized than any other of the Eastern nations. If she were wiped out of existence it would be better for mankind.

"The great powers should, before any definite action is taken, parcel out the Turkish territory among each other, and then take possession of it, for they are all in favor of civilization and progress, and against cruelty and barbarism. Having determined on what is right and just among themselves, they should carry out their plan, and that would be an end of all sub-

sequent differences in which Turkey could enter as a factor, place civilization and progress where there is now infamy and dry rot, and remove from the face of the earth the only plague spot on the map of the world.

"As to the meeting, which is projected to discuss the barbarous conduct of the Turks toward the Armenian Christians, and to give the people of this city an opportunity to express their sentiments on the matter, I am heartily in favor of it. It may or may not be productive of good. I am greatly pleased to know that some ships of war of the United States have been sent to the scene of action to sanction the position taken by the civilized nations of the world, and to demonstrate again that 'one touch of nature makes the whole world akin'".

November 20, 1895

Sympathy for the Armenians

President Seth Low of Columbia College will preside at the mass meeting to be held in Chickering Hall to-morrow night for the purpose of denouncing the massacre of Armenians.

The list of the Vice Presidents will include Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, Morris K. Jesup, and John Noble Stearns.

"The Young of Armenia in the Present Crisis" will be the subject of discussion in Grace Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. The meeting has been called by the Long Island Assembly Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, this city; Vartan Dillojan, and Herant M. Kiretchjian, formerly of Constantinople, and the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster will speak.

November 20, 1895

CURZON AND THE ARMENIANS

**An Old Book Which Throws a Bright Light
Upon Present Events**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Everybody has read Curzon's "Monasteries in the Levant", at least had read the book, and owned its fascination, in the days when it was new. A later work, "Travels in Armenia", 1854, was of less immediate interest or importance at the time. But some of us read it with feeling and sympathy, yet with the hopeless conviction that Turkey, upheld by England as in the Crimean war—so-called—was not likely to improve in civilization or toleration, so long as the religion of Mohammed ruled the land.

Curzon's story was the same that we now hear—bigotry, intolerance, cruelty, torture, oppression of every kind, endured by a helpless, nominally Christian people. As to justice or mercy, "A woman's evidence is never taken, nor is that of a Christian or a foreigner held good in any case against a Mohammedan".

That first statement shows a bad lookout for woman suffrage in Turkey.

"The Pasha offered ten shillings apiece for the heads of any of their followers, and then went quietly to prayers for the rest of the morning, without any effort to stop the horrors and excesses which occur when a city has been taken by storm".

But the horrors are unmentionable, and the old book throws a bright light upon the present statements, of which we shall not know the whole until some escaped victims tell the dreadful story. The story is fearful, the writer truthful and well-informed, and yet he does not tell us the half, nor will the half of the present horrors ever be told. And we cry, in our hopeless way, the wretched sufferers, "Can't something be done?"

FIFTY YEARS AGO

NEW-YORK Nov. 19.

November 20, 1895

INTRIGUES OF THE ARMENIANS

The Porte Gives as Evidence the Letter of a Diarbekir Man

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — The Turkish Legation here received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under today's date:

"As a proof that the riots which took place in certain points of Anatolia were due to the revolutionary intrigues of certain Armenians, I send you the translation of a letter found in the house of a certain Dildgian of Diarbekir, who by his criminal conduct was the cause of the renewed disorders in that city, firing as he did on the people in the streets after everything had quieted down. The letter runs as follows:

"The pursuit of big projects requires always big sacrifices. The blood already shed has moved the civilized world. But perseverance is needed still. The last hours of our struggle and the first ones of our liberty are near. Friends in London promised us help. But to justify that help, great sacrifices are needed. The silence of your city spoils our business. Consequently you also must raise your voice. Our enemies are as dull as beasts. It is necessary to put 'in evidence' the ferocity of their nature, and there is only one way to attain this, for, although they are able to submit to everything, they cannot stand any insult to their religious creed.

"Up to now, no serious result has been attained. It is necessary to begin again the work. When our courageous comrades will attack our enemies at their places of worship we will certainly succeed. Any delay in the execution of this plan may cause us harm. It is necessary to go on. Such aggressions are not so dangerous as they may appear. I repeat again that the pursuit of big projects requires always big sacrifices".

Nov. 20, 1895

London Notes on the Sultan's Letter

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Post to-morrow, commenting on the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury, will say: "Nobody who considers Eastern politics with calm, unbiased judgment will fail to be struck by the pathetic dignity and frank earnestness of the Sultan's message."

The Graphic will say: "In writing these manly words the Sultan has rendered a signal service to himself, his country, and Europe."

The Chronicle will say that it regards the Sultan's letter as undignified and childish. It will say that it is surprised that Lord Salisbury is willing to join in such procedure. The Letter simply means that the Sultan's terror is increasing and that he is trying to avert the blow by which Europe threatens to sever his dominions.

November 21, 1895

AMERICANS WILL PROTEST

Indignation over the Atrocities in Armenia

CITIZENS TO HOLD A MASS MEETING:

Gen. Horace Porter and Others on the Reported Turkish Outrages Contributions to the Relief Fund

President Seth Low of Columbia College is announced to preside at the mass meeting to be held in Chickering Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Association, to protest against the massacre of Armenian Christians by the Turks, and to appeal to the powers of Europe and the United States Government to put a stop to the slaughter.

The full list of Vice Presidents for the meeting is as follows: Mayor W. L. Strong, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Gen. Horace Porter, the

Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Alexander E. Orr, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Anson G. McCook, Frank H. Scott, the Rev. William R. Huntington, William P. St. John, the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, James W. Perry, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. E. Body, Gustav H. Schwab, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, John S. Kennedy, Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Robert Underwood Johnson, Mgr. Thomas J. Ducey, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Dr. William H. Thomson, George Macculloch Miller, Edwin Einstein, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Henry W. Cannon, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, James R. Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, John Noble Stearns, and William Brookfield.

J. Bleecker Miller, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Association, will call the meeting to order, and will introduce President Low. The other speakers will include Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee, Father Ducey, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and George MacCulloch Miller.

Vartan Dilloyan, a native Armenian Christian, who escaped the massacre at Sassoun, will be present, and will tell his Story through an interpreter.

Gen. Horace Porter said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, in speaking of the atrocities in Armenia:

"There can be no doubt that the continuance of the atrocities committed by the Turks upon the Christian Armenians, under cover of authority, is a disgrace to civilization. They are unparalleled in modern history. Turkey is again the 'sick man'. I believe that the Sultan is not able, owing to the demoralization which exists throughout the Ottoman Empire, to control affairs in his large territory. He is a weak man himself, both morally and physically, and is easily influenced by the corrupt and scheming men by whom he is surrounded. He is timid by nature, and there is no doubt that he is now greatly alarmed by the threats of intervention by the other powers of Europe.

"Through appeals to his fears he may be compelled to take some steps to put a stop to the wholesale massacre of his Armenian subjects. It is possible that he may be able to do so. The powers of Europe will no doubt exact from the Sultan some guarantees of reforms in his administration with especial reference to the safety and protection of his Christian subjects from their Mohammedan neighbors. Frightened at the threatened

dismemberment of his empire, the Sultan will, in all probability, grant the reforms demanded, but it is a question whether he will be able to carry them out.

"The great trouble is that the discussion of these matters by the representatives of the nations of Europe brings up the vexed question of the balance of power in Europe, and it is barely possible that the fear on the part of each nation that one of them will obtain an undue advantage over the others in case of a forcible intervention will deter the powers from prompt action. But, there does not appear to be any other way of solving the problem.

"The American people are suffering under a sense of outrage, owing to the repeated atrocities which have been reported from time to time. The United States Government cannot properly interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign nation, but the people should express their horror and indignation at the atrocities. Therefore, I am fully in sympathy with the mass meeting which is to be held to-morrow, and trust it will prove of benefit".

Simon Sterne said: "I do not think a meeting such as is proposed would do much good. The Government of the United States cannot very well interfere in the affairs of a foreign country, especially while insisting on the Monroe doctrine and non-intervention by foreign powers in affairs on the American continent. We cannot, therefore, with propriety interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. We ought not to take active part in the demonstration which will doubtless be made by the great powers of Europe, no matter how good or meritorious we may deem the cause to be.

"Now, as to a protest by the American people, what would the Turkish Government care for that? What would a Turkish soldier care for a protest from New-York, a place he probably never heard of? Yet, I am not averse to expressions of sympathy with the Armenians, and while a protest from a gathering of prominent Americans, no matter how representative, would not move the Turkish Government one particle, yet it would serve to indicate that we on this side of the water are in sympathy with the efforts of civilized nations on the other side to protect and succor an oppressed people".

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "I am astonished that these brutalities should have been allowed to assume such large proportions without interference from the civilized people of Europe. It is a disgrace to

our civilization that hundreds of men, women, and children should be brutally slaughtered because of their religious belief. The great powers of Europe should have intervened long ago, and put a stop to these outrages by a brutal soldiery goaded on by religious fanaticism. We, in this country, are too far distant to make intervention effective, even if the United States desired to intervene. It is a question in my mind whether this Government would be justified in interfering with the internal affairs of a foreign country, except so far as the protection of the lives and property of American citizens is concerned. The American citizen ought to be protected in his rights on foreign soil, no matter at what cost, but further than that I do not believe the Government ought to go. But I am in favor of the American people expressing their condemnation of a Government which permits such outrages, and demanding, in the name of humanity, that they cease".

"While I am in full sympathy with the objects of the meeting", said George Mac-Culloch Miller, "in so far as it is intended as an expression of the feelings of the American people in relation to the reported atrocities by the Turks upon Armenian Christians, yet I am inclined to believe that, like every other question, the Armenian question has two sides. I should counsel our people to go slow in the matter, so that we may not become embroiled with a nation with whom we are now at peace.

"I am all the more inclined to counsel a waiting policy in view of the letter of the Sultan of Turkey to Lord Salisbury, which was published in the papers this morning. The American people are always ready with their sympathy and aid to the citizens of the world in case of famine or distress of any kind, but in this case it seems to me it would be wise to await further developments".

The following additional contributions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee:

Archbishop Corrigan. \$100; St. Mark's Church, Bridgewater, Conn., \$5; Mrs. M. L. McCarty, Treasurer, \$1; Emily Holbrook, \$5; Morrill, Wis., \$1; "Broughton Memorial Mission Band", \$10; Caroline W. Bailey, \$5; A. B. H., \$25; E. S., \$5; T. B., \$5; Christ Church, Plymouth. \$10; Charlotte Sheap Keons, \$2; Cash, \$1; H. \$1; C S., \$10; William Tatlock, rector St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., \$50; the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, \$5; the Rev. James S. Duffy, \$5; L. H. Sherwood, \$2; John Vanderbilt, \$5; "X", \$1; St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governors Island, \$8.35; M. Clarkson, \$50; Stuart A.

Coats, \$40; S. D. H., \$5; John H. Allen, \$10; St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, Penn., \$75.59; Helen G. Emerson, \$5; B. Hayner, \$1; J. S. S., \$1; Frederick Billings, \$30; "Winthrop S. Gilmon, \$5; "Warren C. Beach, \$5; C. J. C. \$1; Isabel D. Lockwood, \$1; Mary S. Meier-Smith, \$25; Mrs. Helen Alsop Bissell, \$5; Mrs. W. H. Jackson, \$10; previously acknowledged, \$1,682.95; total, \$2,218.89.

Further contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask at 27 Pine Street.

November 21, 1895

THE SULTAN'S LETTER

There is a naïveté about the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury asking him to make another speech, and this time in defense of him, that is at the same time pathetic, amusing and exasperating. No one who has come into personal relations with the Sultan doubts the general sincerity and good purposes of the man. The Question comes how to reconcile these characteristics with the conviction, for which the proofs are overwhelming, that he himself has not only been cognizant of but has indorsed, perhaps distinctly ordered, the series of massacres that has aroused the horror of the whole civilized world.

Two facts must be taken account of—his surroundings and his education. The surroundings, consisting of fanatical Moslem priests, obsequious lackeys, ambitious politicians, ignorant servants, greedy hangers-on of every kind, have been too often dilated upon to need any special reference. The marvel is, not that the chief occupant of the palace knows so little of the actual situation, but that he knows so much. His education, however, is not so generally understood. Readers of the history of the rise of Moslem power will recall at once the phrase, "Islam, tribute, or the sword". This, in connection with the well-known arrangements made between Mohammed II. and the Christian communities, represented by their ecclesiastical heads, has been generally understood to mean that those who refused Islam had a fair choice between death and outward recognition of the Sultan's rule in the form of tribute, and that those who accepted the tribute secured thereby a genuine ground for protection so long as it was paid and they were not in open rebellion. This understanding, however, is not correct. It is one of the

fundamental principles of Islam, in which every student and every man who aspires to political situation and favor is carefully instructed, that, notwithstanding the regular payment of tribute and perfect general obedience to law, if "giaours" at any time became a nuisance the Imam may, at his own discretion, order them to be killed, and that such order absolutely absolves any Moslem who carries it out from the guilt of murder. More than that, it is the practical instruction of Moslem teachers that it is perfectly legitimate for an Imam, in case he thinks a "giaour" a nuisance, to stir him up to some overt act which shall furnish a pretext for punishment.

This is simply what has happened. For some years it has been evident to the Turkish leaders that the Christians were far outstripping the Moslems in material prosperity. That very fact made them a nuisance, and thus rendered their abatement legitimate. The existence, however, of certain other facts in the form of treaties and financial obligations rendered it somewhat difficult to abate them without at least a plausible pretext. Accordingly, the thoroughly Oriental and typically Moslem plan was conceived, of instituting a general persecution over the whole country in the forms of exorbitant and multiple taxation and acts of petty injustice such as would goad the "nuisances" into crime. Forthwith there developed the Huntchagists, and the Turkish leaders were delighted. Here were treason and rebellion, which must be put down at any cost.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of those who have carefully watched the events of the past few years that Sultan Abdul Hamid II has been thoroughly cognizant of all this from first to last. He realizes, however, now that the movement has gone so far as to endanger his throne and is doubtless genuinely desirous of checking it. But there is not a shadow of proof that he regrets in the slightest the misery that has been occasioned, or that he would lift his finger to save the life of a single Armenian villager from Constantinople to Bagdad were he sure that his death would bring no harm to himself.

Not merely the Christian subjects of the Sultan, but many Moslems, feel that the whole fabric of the Sultan's Government is too rotten to be allowed to continue to exist any longer. These facts should appear in the mass meeting at Chickering Hall tonight. It is well to demand safety for American citizens in Turkey and to contribute funds for the victims of Moslem fanaticism, but with both there must be the demand for the absolute overthrow of the Turkish power.

November 21, 1895

AGITATION OF THE ARMENIANS

Sublime Porte's Record of Riots in Explanation of Massacres

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. — The Turkish Legation this morning received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte, under to-day's date:

A band of agitators formed by the Armenian parson of Toughatch (this parson had been condemned to hard labor for life, but pardoned recently,) attacked and plundered the Mussulman village of Adjipour. The same parson was the cause of the disorders at Beijrlikdji and other villages.

The Armenian agitator Haama Zaspá (*sic!*) [Hamazasb] wounded another Armenian, called Kevork, in one of the streets of Bitlis, for the reason that the latter tried to convince his brother-in-law not to attack the mosques and not to commit other depredations.

"The rioters of Gumuch-Djik having murdered Arif Effendi, member of the Council of Administration, and having wounded one soldier, an affray occurred. The authorities took the necessary measures for the preservation of order.

"The authorities at Mardin seized a subversive letter, written by a Protestant professor of the city named Khocheabrohan (*sic!*) in that letter the professor was trying to convince both Kurds and Christians that the so-called Armenian principality was to be established.

"Notwithstanding the advice and assurances of the local authorities given to the principal Armenians and ecclesiastics of Marash, the rioters continue to keep closed their shops. They also killed one Mussulman, fired from their houses on the troops, and on the gendarmes, and on peaceful inhabitants; they also set fire to different parts of the city. The authorities, however, succeeded in mastering the fire and restoring order".

November 21, 1895

DILEMMA OF THE PATRIARCH

Urged to Plead for Armenians and Summoned to Keep Them Quiet

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20. — Advices from Aleppo are that all Americans at Aintab, Marash, Orfah (*sic!*) (Ourfa), and Mardin are safe. The missionaries at Kharput are leaving and returning temporarily to Constantinople. The Armenian provincial refugees here have petitioned the Patriarch to avert a famine in their country, and ask him to appeal to Europe.

It is said that the Ministers refuse to receive the Patriarch unless he publishes an encyclical calling on all Armenians to maintain order and condemning their intrigues and demands on the Turkish Government. The Patriarch's position is becoming extremely difficult. He has again appealed to the embassies, informing them of various massacres and begging their good offices to put an end to the situation.

The officials insist that the Armenian journals here shall publish articles approving the Government policy and condemning the Armenians. Several Armenian prisoners, who have been released for lack of evidence upon which to convict them, declare that they were beaten daily in prison to compel them to reveal the plans of the Armenian committee. None yielded.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has replied to the recent appeal of the Armenian Catholics (*sic!*) (Catholicos) at Tiflis. He refers to the conflicts in the provinces, which, he says, were unfortunately in most cases caused by Armenians who had been instigated by their revolutionary committees. The result was a terrible revenge on the part of the Turks in the form of horrible massacre of the Christians.

The Sultan has sanctioned the scheme of reforms prepared by the powers, and is proceeding to effect them. To this end it is necessary for the leaders of the people to persuade the latter to desist from revolutionary attempts, abandon idle hope of foreign intervention, stop all disturbances, and co-operate in the restoration of peace.

November 22, 1895

PASSPORTS TO BLACK SEA

Terrell Obtains the Porte's Shield for American Missionaries

AN AGREEMENT OF ALL THE POWERS

Sultan Is Warned that the Armenians at Zeitoun Must Not Be Massacred When They Surrender

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21. — A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has induced the Porte to telegraph to the officials at Kharput to grant the American missionaries there a safe conduct to the Black Sea.

The appointment of Bahri Pasha as military commander of the Aleppo district has unfavorably impressed the diplomatic circle here. It is feared that he will renew the tactics which he pursued at Van, when he was Vali of that place. It is claimed that Bahri Pasha was responsible for the massacres at Van, and the foreign Ministers demanded his removal. He was deposed by the Sultan, but a short time afterward was decorated by his Majesty for his "good services".

The representatives of the foreign powers, especially the Hon. M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, have intimated to the Porte that they cannot answer for the consequences should the Armenians at Zeitoun be massacred after they surrendered, as it is expected that they will do, owing to the efforts of the Armenian Patriarch to bring about that end.

November 22, 1895

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS

Big Mass Meeting Protests Against Turkish Outrages

THE GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACT

**Addresses by Seth Low, Dr. Satterlee and Others
Committee to Visit Washington
Appeal for More Funds**

A mass meeting was held in Chickering Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Association, to protest against the Turkish slaughter of the Christians, and to appeal to the powers of Europe and the United States Government to demand the protection of American life and property in Armenia.

The hall was densely crowded, and the enthusiasm was intense. A number of Armenians were present in the galleries and in the body of the hall, and tears were seen trickling down more than one face as the woes of the persecuted people were graphically portrayed by one speaker after another.

Seth Low presided. Among those on the Platform were the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. William R. Huntington, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Dr. William, H. Thomson, and Vartan Dilloyan, who escaped the massacre of Sassoun. In opening the meeting Seth Low said:

"We are met here to-night to protest against the slaughter of the Christians. In days like these, when every nation is powerfully influenced by the civilized world, we should be derelict as Americans and men if we did not raise our voice in protest against such scenes as have been, and are being, enacted in Armenia. If this were the first time that Turkey had outraged mankind we could not be more indignant, but we might be more incredulous. But, alas, in this case we are forced to believe that the horrible state of things in Armenia is literally true.

"It has been Greece, it has been Bulgaria, and Armenia should be the last. I have no doubt that our Government will do everything it ought to do, but it will not do it with less energy

because it recognizes that the public demand it".

Mr. Low said that it was high time that the United States Government did something prompt and energetic, dignified and decisive, to protect the interests of Americans and American missionaries in Armenia.

The speaker said he had come to the meeting at the greatest personal inconvenience, and regretted that he was obliged to leave before the end of the meeting. Before introducing any of the speakers of the evening he read some telegrams of sympathy from well-known men. Gov. Morton sent the following:

Official duties preclude my attendance at the meeting on behalf of the suffering Armenians. I sincerely hope that the expression of public opinion here and in Europe will impel the Ottoman Porte to immediate and effectual effort for their present protection and further safety.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts said:

Thoroughly in sympathy with object of your meeting. We hold a similar one in Boston Friday.

In concluding his speech, Seth Low said that he thought England was specially to blame in not taking some vigorous action to stop the awful massacres, and he was glad to see that Lord Salisbury seemed at last awakening to some sense of England's responsibility in the matter.

J. Bleecker Miller, Secretary of the Executive Committee, read to the meeting the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Government of the Sultan of Turkey has systematically deprived the Armenian people of its inalienable rights, including those of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness;

Whereas, He has refused to carry out his oft-repeated promises to reform said evils, but rather has increased them by giving his assent for quartering large bodies of troops among them; for protecting these troops by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit; for cutting off the trade of Armenia with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on them without their consent; for transporting them to distant places to be tried for pretended offenses;

Whereas, The Sultan has practically abdicated Government in Armenia by declaring the Armenians one of his protection and urging war against them;

Whereas, He has plundered their county, burned their towns, and destroyed the lives of their people; and,

Whereas, He is at this time transporting large armies of mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and

tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy not paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation; and,

Whereas, He has brought into their country the merciless Kurdish savages, whose known rule of warfare is an indiscriminating destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions; and,

Whereas, In every stage of these oppressions the Armenian people have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms, but their repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury, and a Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, solemnly declare:

That in our opinion the Sultan of Turkey has forfeited all right to rule over the Armenian people;

That we respectfully urge our Government to make every possible effort to induce the Governments of Christendom to rouse themselves from their apathy and put an end to this intolerable state of affairs, which threatens with extermination thousands and thousands of innocent fellow-Christians;

That we urge our Government also to do everything in its power to preserve the fruits of American missionary toil;

That we express our ardent sympathy with the unutterable sufferings of this persecuted race, and

That we call upon all the people of Christendom to insist that these unutterable sufferings shall cease.

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee rose to second the adoption of these resolutions, which were received with resounding cheers:

"I shall only speak five minutes", he said, with his watch in his hand.

"For 1,200 years the Armenians have suffered persecution, first by the Persians, then by the Saracens, and then by the Turks. They are the children and the grandchildren of a race of martyrs extending back to the time of Jesus Christ, himself. The story has been hidden from us because these things have happened in a far-off country in the mountains of Asia Minor, but at last the voice of our brothers' blood cries out to us from the ground, and we are bound to hear it.

"The powers of Europe have been haggling over the Eastern question just as Judas haggled with the enemies of Christ for 30 pieces of silver. The Eastern question has passed

out of the region of politics into the region of ethics. It is with us a question not of politics, but of right. Right is right, since God is God.

"Everything now depends upon the creation of public opinion—that public opinion which is to coerce by a greater power the nations of Europe—and every man and woman here has an individual responsibility. We must stand to the forefront. We must utter our voices, and leave the results to God. And, therefore, I ask every man and woman here to-night to second these resolutions with a rising vote".

When the vote was put, the audience rose as one man. William P. St. John, who had taken Seth Low's place as Chairman, was about to introduce the next speaker, when there were some signs of a stir in the back of the hall.

Every eye was centred on a little white-haired man who had a very determined expression of countenance.

"I move, Mr. Chairman, he said, in loud tones, " that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded at once to the President of the United States, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to proceed to Washington and request the Government to take some steps to protect the Christians and Americans in Armenia".

The old gentleman, whose name was Charles H. Roosevelt, sat down amid a storm of applause so deafening that for several minutes Mr. St. John could not make himself heard. When, he was able to speak, he put the two motions to the meeting, and they were both enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Herant Kiretchjian, General Secretary, of the association, was then introduced. He made a fervent and earnest speech, with eloquent gestures, and his fellow Armenians in the galleries fixed their eyes upon him and listened to every word that passed his lips.

"For us", he said, as Armenians, there is nothing to do but what the Israelites did, to sit down and wait for salvation if there is salvation anywhere for us in the universe.

"I wonder if we are living in the first century or in the nineteenth. Once we were fifty million and now we are merely a handful. If the Church of Christ is a body and a corporate body, it must certainly rise and do something.

"How is it possible for the European powers to enter into friendly relations with this man, this arch-murderer, this chief assassin? They talk a great deal about the fine balance of power, but forget the righteous balance of God's justice. The Sultan in

his marble palace, built by Armenian architects, is a beast.

"Out of this hall there should go this night, not only a call to the heart of Europe, but there should burst forth and sweep over the countries of Europe the American condemnation of the heartless apathy of the European Nations in seeking their own advantage and forgetting the lives of hundreds of thousands of men and women and an echo will awaken in every Armenian heart when they hear of the sympathy extended to us in our misery by the great and noble American people".

The Rev. Dr. Creegan here read the following cablegram from Dr. Henry Dwight.

PHILIPPOPLE (*Sic!*) (Philippopolis), Nov. 19, 1895. — Mission loss at Harput, \$100,000. Raiders protected by soldiers, who fired on mission houses and joined in plunder. Special malice shown missionaries. Shell burst in Dr. Barnum's house. Missionaries now protected. Urge demand for exemplary damages and permit to rebuild at once. Troubles reported as beginning at Marsovan and Van Amtob (*sic!*).

Vartan D. Dilloyan, an Armenian in picturesque costume who escaped from the Sassoun massacre, said a few words, with the help of an interpreter.

"I thank you for your sympathy", he said. "You have read how the soil of Armenia is dyed with blood; how the Turks torture, impale, imprison, and cut to pieces our women and children. The Kurd and Turk are godless persons. They are only satisfied with blood. I wish I knew your language and could tell you how the Kurds play with us—break into our houses and carry away our women. They tax the living and they tax us seven years after we are dead. Are the powers afraid of the Sultan? "

The Rev. Father Ducey said:

"It is a great pity that to-night, in every Christian temple in this town, the voices that have spoken to you here could not have been heard in the interest of the cause of God and humanity. When something is allowed to exist that has no moral reason for existing it is a great shame to the Christian religion. There is no reason, except immoral and horrible reasons, why this Turkish Government should be allowed to exist any longer".

"This is not the first time", said Dr. John Hall, "that I have spoken for the Armenians. It is time for the intelligent conscience of American Christians and the intelligent conscience of European Christians to co-operate for the relief of these poor people, and the discouragement of their oppressors. I am satisfied to express my entire sympathy in the movement to help these

suffering people".

Dr. William H. Thomson said:

"No method of death by earthquake, cyclone, fire, or plague, to which the American people so often give their subscriptions, can compare with the horrors of death at the hands of a Mohammedan mob".

He referred to the Turk as a chronic, national criminal, and said that the sympathy of America at this present crisis is particularly valuable.

At the close of the meeting envelopes were handed out at the doors for subscriptions to the cause. The Armenian Relief Association has already collected over \$5,000, and the Treasurer, Charles H. Stout, will be glad to acknowledge any contributions.

The Armenian Relief Association appeals for contributions to carry on its work for the defense of the Armenian cause before the civilized world.

Most urgent is the appeal also for the sufferers from the famine throughout Armenia. Dr. Henry O. Dwight cables from Constantinople: "250,000 souls are destitute; immediate action may save thousands".

We ask citizens of New-York to remember Armenia in the true spirit of Thanksgiving Day. Please send all contributions to

CHARLES H. STOUT, Treasurer,
National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

Letters of regret at their inability to attend the meeting were read from Alexander E. Orr, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and others.

November 23, 1895

AN EFFORT OF THE PORTE

Supervision Committee Appointed to Report Daily and Nightly

TWO HUNDRED VICTIMS AT AINTAB

Additional Massacres in Villages Northwest of Aleppo, and Kurds Are Preparing to March into Syria

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22. — The Sultan has appointed

Memduh Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Heichid (*sic!*) [Reshid?] Bey, and Nefi Effendi a special committee of supervision to record daily and nightly the results of the measures to restore order in Anatolia.

The victims at Aintab number 200.

In consequence of the danger to foreigners at Marash, A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, and M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, have demanded of the Porte that it protect the Americans, Englishmen, and other foreigners there.

The General commanding at Marash continues his negotiations looking to the surrender of the Armenians who recently captured some of the fortifications at Zeitoun.

November 23, 1895

ARMENIANS' SAD PLIGHT

**Graphic Description by a Correspondent of the
Rev. Dr. James Chambers**

THE MASSACRE AT AKHISSAR

**Turks Fell on the Unarmed Christians
Sultan, It is Declared, Bitterly Resented
the Pressure of the Great Powers**

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers of this city has just received a letter from a friend who has lived in Turkey fifteen years. Dr. Chambers's correspondent gives a graphic description of the condition of the Armenians in Turkey. The Sultan, he says, bitterly resented the pressure of the great powers, and their forbearance gave him time to make preparations.

Rumors were industriously circulated among the Turkish people, it is declared, that their lives were in danger from the Armenians, and they were instructed to be prepared to fall on the Armenians for massacre.

A massacre Oct. 10 in Akhissar, ninety miles from Constantinople, is described in detail. Dr. Chambers's correspondent says:

This sub-province (Sanjak) contains about 60,000 Armenian, the total population being about 210,000. The Armenians form the very best part of the population. They are the

principal merchants, traders, and artisans. They are also the chief taxpayers and bearers of public burdens, except that they do not furnish recruits for the army, in lieu of which burden they pay a heavy poll tax. They are eminently peaceable and industrious.

With all other classes in the Turkish Empire they are subject to the annoyances, deprivations, and bitter wrongs which have for centuries been crying out for redress. The Sassoun massacre, the consequent activity of bands of revolutionists, the awakening of Europe and America, have profoundly affected the whole Armenian population, and have intensified the race hatred and religious fanaticism of the Turks. The Sultan bitterly resented the pressure of the great powers, and their forbearance gave him time to make his preparations.

No one doubts that rumors were diligently circulated among the Turkish peoples that their lives were in danger from the Armenians, and they were instructed to prepare themselves to fall upon and massacre the Armenians on a certain contingency. Not only common people, but also officers of high rank, made free threats of massacre, and ostentatiously sharpened their swords and cleaned their weapons in the presence of their Armenian neighbors. Great care was taken by the authorities to deprive the Armenians of arms, but the Mussulmans were allowed to carry arms freely.

The Constantinople demonstration and consequent massacre aggravated the situation. It was pitiable to see the fear that held the Armenians as in a nightmare, and to hear the threats and observe the bearing of the Turks. A soldier, passing the door of a Christian house and observing a young woman sitting on the doorstep, ground his teeth and called out to her: "You may sit there four days more, and then I'll have you on the point of this bayonet". The girl fled in terror into the house.

Many of the inhabitants of this Sanjak are immigrants from the Caucasus and from Bosnia, Bulgaria, Rumelia, &c. Many who took part in the Bulgarian massacres of 1877 are, with their families, dwelling here, and are hand and glove with the village authorities.

The Valley of the Sakaria (the ancient Sangarius) is, through a part of its course, followed by the Anatolia line of railway. At a spot ninety miles from Constantinople, where the valley broadens out into a considerable plain, is the station and Town of Akhissar. "This town was until the 10th of this month, (October,) the centre of a considerable trade. The plain is dotted

with vineyards, olive orchards, mulberry gardens, fields of cotton, wheat, &c. The town consists of about 160 houses of immigrants from Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Rumelia, (who having been concerned in the celebrated Bulgarian massacres, found refuge in Turkish territory,) and 60 houses of Armenians.

Thursday, Oct. 10, (a bright, beautiful day,) was market day. Numbers of people from the surrounding villages had come with the fruits of their various industries. The market-place consisted of 63 permanent shops and about 150 temporary places of trade where traders from the surrounding country exposed their wares for sale. The market was almost exclusively in the hands of Armenians, 200 of the shops and trading places being in their hands.

Rumors of danger were afloat, but the Armenians anticipated no attack on market day. They had no arms or means of defense, and had taken no precautions. They soon began to notice, however, that their Mussulman neighbors had, mysterious whisperings among themselves, and that some of them were searching, as with official authority, the persons of Armenian young men who were supposed to have knives or revolvers on their persons. Those searching at last found a young Armenian, a seller of calico, who had a knife in his possession; at once they fell upon him, but he escaped in the crowd that gathered, and the Mussulmans turned upon the Armenians, saying: "We must kill them all; let him who loves his religion join and help".

With knives and clubs the work was carried on, the Armenians fleeing or hiding themselves in or about their shops. Turkish officials encouraged the killers; a herald was sent through the market calling, "Let the Moslems go to the Government House!" They did so, and immediately returned with rifles and revolvers. Then the slaughter increased in madness; the piteous entreaties of the threatened, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the shouts of the killers, and the hysterical cries of some of the Christians, who to save their lives, were calling out with desperate energy the Mohammedan formula of faith, rose to the deaf heavens.

Ten year old Turkish boys, as though hunting rats, rushed into holes and corners, and, discovering the hiding places of the merchants and traders, called to their fathers and big brothers, "Here's a Ghiaour!" and while that one was being dispatched they rushed off to ferret out another.

For four hours the slaughter continued; ropes were attached to the feet of the corpses, which were dragged like the

carcasses of dogs through the streets to dry wells, into which they were thrown. One man of seventy-five years was tumbled in alive and left to die among the dead bodies of his friends. The money and watches of the merchants were secured by the ruffians, the notes of hand and account books were torn into shreads (the killers were debtors to the merchants,) and the shops were looted. Not so much as a pin or needle was left in the two hundred shops. Then the cry was raised, "To the houses!" (to complete the destruction of the Christian inhabitants).

The Captain of the gendarmes, however, after regarding the slaughter for nearly an hour, had taken with him several of his force and gone off leisurely to give word to a superior official, whose residence five miles away was connected with the scene of the killing by both railway and telegraph. The killing commenced at 1 o'clock P. M., and the official sent for arrived at 5 o'clock and stopped the slaughter. Not a Turk received a scratch as the Armenians offered not the slightest resistance.

Twenty-nine bodies were afterward recovered for burial; thirty-three person, some of whom afterward died, were found to be wounded, and about forty are still missing. The Lieutenant Governor arrived that night on the scene and sent an official report by telegraph to Constantinople, to the effect that a row had occurred between Turks and Armenians, in which three Armenians had been killed and two wounded, but that order had been restored. Efforts were made to cover up the matter. Christians were imprisoned for talking about the massacre or for sending the news to friends. A prominent man, well known throughout the country, wished to let his circle of friends know that he was still alive, and was permitted to advertise that he had "met with an accident, but was quite well".

A British subject who escaped the vigilance of the authorities and visited the scene has been subjected to a tirade of abusive and threatening language on the part of the Lieutenant Governor. The above mentioned traveler says: "It seemed to me that the pall of death rested upon the village. Many friends met me, but our greetings were in absolute silence. It was the Sunday after the massacre. Bodies were still being recovered from the wells. The stench which pervaded the whole village was fearful. On the walls of the houses and on the streets through which the bodies had been dragged were smirches of human blood. Great patches of dried blood in the shops gave them the appearance of places used for the slaughter of sheep. Groups of people were standing before their houses statuelike, bewildered, and hopeless,

while other groups were wailing over the news of the corpses of friends just recovered from the wells. I saw one of the mutilated corpses, and have seen it night and day since".

No one, (except some of the escaped Armenians who have been imprisoned for communicating with friends or for attempting to reach medical aid) has been punished for this bloody deed. The Lieutenant Governor openly puts all the blame on the Armenians themselves. Last week he imprisoned thirty-one leading men of a near village on the pretext that there were some rowdies in that village. When the men protested against being imprisoned while there was not only no charge against them but also no intimation that there was any intention to bring any charge against them, the Lieutenant Governor answered: "It was your race that made the demonstration in Constantinople; you deserve death, every one of you; you ought to be sacrificed that the King may have peace". The same official fell savagely upon a prominent man who lives in a town where American ladies carry on missionary work. This man was suspected of having called Minister Terrell's attention to the disturbed state of the country, and to the possible dangers threatening those ladies. The Lieutenant Governor said to him: "I will dig out your eyes; I will run you to death; you are a leader in all disturbances".

It is now two weeks since the reform scheme was signed by the Sultan and its execution guaranteed by the Ambassadors of the three great powers, but little relief is yet felt. Armenians whose business leads them to Turkish villages are being murdered in alarming numbers still, and startling rumors of massacres in the interior provinces make our hearts stand still with foreboding.

Of course, you have all the news from Constantinople and Trebizond, and perhaps from Marash and Zeitoun. Letters to the interior of the country are regularly opened, and newspapers now seldom reach us. The presence of missionaries is a source of great irritation to the Turkish authorities, but an unspeakable comfort to the poor Armenians.

The name of his correspondent Dr. Chambers of course does not make public.

November 24, 1895

ASSURANCES FROM TEWFIK

**Erzeroum and Adora (*sic!*) Pacific, and
Reform Commission Active**

ADANA ARMENIANS ARE SUBMISSIVE

**Permission Has Been Refused to the United States Cruiser
Marblehead, to go to Constantinople**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23. — The report circulated by the Reuter Telegram Company that the Sultan had issued firmans allowing the powers to have two gunboats or guard-ships at Constantinople is untrue. The Sultan has not yet granted such firmans.

In an interview yesterday Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that order was being restored everywhere in the provinces on the approach of troops. Erzeroum and Adora (*sic!*) were pacific throughout. The Reform Commission was actively laboring, and had already formulated a list of the new officials.

Sir Philip Currie the British Ambassador, arrived here to-day.

November 24, 1895

PROTESTATIONS OF THE PORTE

**Record of Disorders Mostly Attributed
to Riotous Armenians**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23. — The Turkish Legation in this city received from the Sublime Porte the following cablegram under to-day's date:

"At the request of the Council of the Armenian Church of Niksar, (Sivas,) the authorities arrested sixteen suspicious Armenians.

"Thanks to the means taken by the authorities of Hafik the marauders about that town were arrested and the citizens reopened their shops.

"The inquest concerning the disorders at Aintab proved that the disorders there took place in consequence of the murder of three Musselmans by Armenian rioters. Perfect tranquillity exists now at Aintab.

"During the affray at the villages of Kournalikinia and Koypounar (Sivas) two Mussulmans and one Armenian were killed and three Mussulmans and one Armenian wounded.

"Under the advice given by the authorities, the Armenians who were assembled at Tshoukmerzem , returned to their villages and order was restored.

"In the Armenian Church of Karahissar-Charki thirty nine revolutionary pamphlets were found.

November 25, 1895

HE WOULD EXTINGUISH TURKEY

The Rev. John L. Scudder Says the Nations Should Combine

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Nov. 24. — Under the title, "Extinguish the Turk", the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, gave this evening a prelude on the Armenian massacres.

"This is Thanksgiving week", he said, "and happiness is supposed to be the reigning sentiment; but, in view at the wholesale and continued butchery at fellow-Christians in Asiatic Turkey, of widespread pillage and arson, and fiendish assaults upon defenseless women, we ought to make it a week at universal mourning and fasting and prayer, of vehement protest from every platform and pulpit in the land. The proper attire for our Thanksgiving dinner this year is not a dress suit, but sackcloth and ashes.

"Not only have unoffending Armenians been murdered by the thousands—the impudent Turk has burned our mission stations, and American men and women have been compelled to flee with their lives in their hands. If we have a spark of sympathy

in our breasts, our laughter and merrymaking at this season will be interrupted by the shrieks of the dying, and bitter wails of survivors, whose wretched condition in many cases is worse than death.

"The principle of human brotherhood demands the immediate dissolution of the Turkish Empire. I cannot see how England and America, and other enlightened nations, can long withstand the pressure placed upon them by their own indignant people, who are at last awakening to the enormity of this terrible evil".

IS TIME FOR INTERFERENCE

THE REV. DR. EATON CONDEMNS TURKISH ATROCITIES

Demand that American Citizens Be Safe from Molestation Should Be Enforced — Sympathy for Armenians

"A Word on the Armenian Atrocities and America's Duty" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's morning sermon, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. He said that in Armenia there was a tragedy in progress which entitled its people to the active sympathy of the nations, but especially of the Christian people of the world.

The time was ripe, he declared, for effective interference. For 500 years Turkish rule had been chiefly characterized by its barbarities. In 1892 the climax of Turkish atrocities had been reached in the policy of extermination. For two or three years the Turkish Government had endeavored to destroy all Christian institutions and to make it impossible for Christians to live in territory under Turkish rule. America should have a deep interest in these conditions. Our mission boards had invested \$10,000,000 in Turkey, and the annual expenditure was over \$285,000. Five hundred missionaries and nearly as many native auxiliaries were working there, mostly supported by America. There were reasons for deep interest in Armenia, but there was the deeper reason that all nations were a part of the family of God. No church should realize this more fully than the Universalist Church, which found God in every human heart and the manifestations of the Spirit in all things.

It was the duty of America to enter its protest regarding the outrages in Armenia, which Dr. Eaton graphically described. From every pulpit and platform it should be sought to influence public opinion and to make it effective. The American Nation should take a determined stand and declare that it would no longer allow American citizens to be slain or their property to be jeopardized.

It was time for the American Nation to send men of war and demand the security of American citizens, whatever the selfish shifting Governments of Europe might do. But yesterday the news of the firing upon a mission had been received, and tomorrow might come news of our missionaries being tortured and killed.

APPEAL FOR ARMENIA

Relief Association Asks Aid of the People of the United States.

The Armenian Relief Association has issued this Thanksgiving Day appeal:

To the People of the United States:

The song of gratitude rises from our happy land for continued prosperity, and the thousands of blessings vouchsafed to our homes by the liberty God has given us to enjoy.

The homes of Armenia are desolate, and the land is drenched with blood; and they that remain are not only in great terror in daily expectation of the being slaughtered, but are facing sure destruction under the snows of the Winter now almost upon them. A quarter of a million of souls, destitute and helpless through the fanatical fury of Mohammedan mobs and the soldiers of the Sultan, whose constant thirst is for the blood of Christian men, women, and children.

We ask the people of the United States to remember Armenia out of the gratitude and compassion of their hearts on the glad day of their Thanksgiving, and to send such aid as they are able, which shall save thousands from death and defend the cause of justice and humanity.

All contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association.

CHARLES H. STOUT.

National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

Yours in the cause of the Kingdom of Peace.
J. BLEECKER MILLER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN,
General Secretary.

November 25, 1895

THANKED BY THE ARMENIANS

The Porte Issues an Official Note on Turkish Affairs

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24. — The following Official note has been issued relative to the present general situation:

The Armenian Notables at Erzeroum have waited upon Shakir Pasha, the Imperial Commissioner, and expressed their regret that Armenian revolutionist are provoking disorder. The Notables thanked the Commissioner for the official arrangements that had been made for the care of the wounded, the relief of the needy, and the safety of the churches and schools.

The Armenian rioters at Marash fired upon the troops, and also upon the houses occupied by Moslems. The authorities quelled the disorders. The statement that the imperial troops caused the fire at Kharput is absolutely false.

In consequence of the distress in the Provinces of Sivas and Kharput, the Sultan has ordered that the corn received in the collection of tithes be divided among the needy Inhabitants.

November 26, 1895

VISIT TO THE PATRIARCH

The Head of the Armenian Church Refuses to Criticize the Turks

SYMPATHY FOR HIS ABUSED PEOPLE

Sends Brotherly Love and a Benediction to Americans His Modest Home by the Sea of Marmora

Louis Herbert Moore, the London manager of The United Press, who is now in Turkey in the interest of his association, sends the following account of a visit to Mgr. Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch:

"It was 11 o'clock on Thursday night when I received a card informing me that the Patriarch would give me an audience at 9 o'clock the next morning.

"It was a glorious morning, and as I crossed the famous Galata Bridge, the twin Cities bathed in brilliant sunlight made a magnificent picture. In the clear atmosphere the Golden Horn lay revealed nearly to the Sweet Waters of Europe.

"We had not driven very far over the fearful pavement that New-York's worst days could not equal, when our driver declared he could go no further. As I sent him back three miles to the hotel to get his fare, and I afterward learned that he arrived shortly after leaving us to collect it, I imagined his refusal to proceed was actuated by fear. He was an Armenian.

Obtaining another carriage we arrived at the Patriarchate without further adventure. It is in the heart of the Armenian quarter, known as Koum Kapou, or Sand Gate, taking its name from that of the ancient gate in the sea wall which was once here.

Cavasses of the Patriarch met us at the great gate of the inclosure, and led us to the Patriarch's private house, as His Holiness rarely ventures out on a Mohammedan Sunday.

"Our guides stopped before a high, green lattice gate of iron. This opened on a narrow walk which led into a square inclosure, on one side of which was a small garden of fruit trees and vines and figs. Both walk and inclosure were paved with a sea stone mosaic in black and white, graceful figures being picked out in the two colors.

"We entered a plain, square hall, with stone stairs leading up on the right. Up these we went for two flights, attendants standing on every landing. At the top we were met by the Patriarch's private secretary, Mr. Mosditchian, a most accomplished scholar, and of immense assistance to Mgr. Izmirlian. He was to be our interpreter, as the Patriarch does not speak English.

"We went into a room about thirty feet square, very plainly furnished. The only object that relieved the walls was a large portrait of the Patriarch in crayon.

"We were at once taken into an adjoining room of about the same dimensions. Here the Patriarch received us and shook hands warmly upon our being presented.

"Mgr. Izmirlian is a vigorous man of about fifty, of medium height, but his long robes make him look taller than he really is. He has a long, flowing black beard, generously tinged with gray, and his hair is of the same color. His pleasant, manly face and steel-gray eyes at once impress one favorably. He wore a long black cassock with full sleeves, and on his head a purple conical beretta.

"He conducted us to seats near the window. This room was also simply furnished. A long divan took up the whole window, a small table stood in the middle of the room, a chest of drawers and a mirror one side, while opposite was a small porcelain stove, with a long smoke pipe carried across the room and projecting from one of the upper panes of the window over the divan. A dozen bentwood chairs and a modern Brussels carpet completed the contents of the room. There was absolutely no wall decoration.

"The windows looked out on the Marmora and revealed a most peaceful scene. Fishing boats, Greek sailing vessels, and caiques were at their several employments not far away. Steamers from all parts of the world were passing at a greater distance.

"It was difficult to believe that within a short distance of this beautiful and peaceful retreat, where the official head of a persecuted people dwells, had been enacted only a few days before scenes of brutal violence and slaughter.

"I explained to his Holiness through Mr. Mosditchian, the object of my visit, and thanked him for his courtesy in according to an American newspaper man an interview at such a critical time. I said The United Press would be glad to convey to the American press any statement that he cared to make, or would deliver to our people any message that he had to send.

"Mgr. Izmirlian replied that, owing to the present condition of affairs in Turkey, he was unable to make any statements for publication, as he had a responsibility toward his people, and his official capacity toward the Government of the Sultan made it unwise that he say anything that could be construed as comments upon the situation.

"He was glad of my visit, and that he could talk face to face with a representative of the immensely powerful newspapers of the Western world. In his heart he bore great love toward his brethren in America, and he was deeply sensible of the great assistance they had rendered his people in the times of their distress and misfortune. Much love and sympathy, besides practical help, had come from the United States.

"After a discussion on various subjects His Holiness gave a long and interesting exposition of the history of his people as a nation, how they had been Christians for centuries, upholding the Catholic doctrines as delivered to them from the earliest times, and as believed and practiced by them for over a thousand years.

"They had withstood all attempts of non-Christians on the one hand and of Protestants on the other to force or wean them from the faith of their fathers. Armenians were largely people of the soil, and their aspirations could be easily satisfied. All they wanted was to preserve their integrity as a nation and to dwell peacefully in the land of their parents. The Sultan had no more loyal subjects than the Armenians. "The Patriarch's eyes grew bright and his somewhat sad face became animated as he talked of his loved countrymen.

"A reference to the Armenians killed in the recent massacres depressed him, and he said in a low tone, full of pain: "I bear their blood upon my heart".

"He then talked at length about the suffering expected in Asia Minor in the coming Winter. 'It is not necessary to think of the dead', said he; 'we must rather think of those who have to live, and are without the means to do it with'.

"Mgr. Izmirlian is a man full of energy and life. He has a superior intellect, and his utterances are those of a calm, peace-loving man, exceedingly temperate, and well balanced. His words carry full weight of sincerity and truth.

"Upon my expressing my thanks for his kindness in receiving me, he took occasion to repeat his cordial friendliness toward America. He then gave me the following message to the American people, which is verbally as he uttered it:

"As the head of a Church which receives the Book of Christ as its Holy Book, I send my brotherly love and benediction to a people who also receive the book of the same Christ, who is the Friend of the sufferer, the poor, the wretched, and those who need the help of their fellow-creatures.

"He then accompanied us to the entrance of the outer apartment, and, shaking hands, said good-bye".

November 27, 1895

IS IT CONFLICT OR MASSACRE?

Turkey charged with fomenting the Disturbances in Armenia

From The Independent.

One or two things about the outburst of fury against the Armenians which is now sweeping over the Turkish Empire ought to be clearly understood.

In the first place these massacres are not "conflicts," except that in nearly every case some personal encounter between one or two individuals is made the excuse for a rising of savages who have carefully prepared for such an opportunity against the hated "giaours". To this rule the affair at Zeitun is an exception; and there may be others in that region, for there is no doubt that the revolutionists have been planning for a rebellion in Cilicia for some time, and we have not the details to show to the contrary. The conflict in Constantinople consisted of three sharp brushes between police and Armenians about noon Sept. 30. No one can blame the police for killing the men who fell in those street fights in the attempt to restore order, if it was really necessary to break up the assembly of Armenians. All Armenians killed after 2 o'clock on that day were killed in cold blood and because they were "giaours". They were all or nearly all innocent people so far as any disturbance of the peace was concerned.

At Ak Hissar (Oct. 9, near Adabazar) the Turks came to the village on the market day armed, and began by searching Armenians to see if they had arms. The "conflict" took place after they had satisfied themselves that the people were unarmed. A Turk went up to an Armenian dealer in dried meat and seized his knife, crying out that he was armed, "Why that is what I cut my meat with", said the Armenian, trying to get the knife back. "And I

will cut you with it", said the Turk, stabbing him. That began the butchery and the loot of the bazaar.

At Trebizond an Armenian, tried to kill the ex-Governor of Van in the street. The Turks then began to talk massacre and a week later an Armenian going home in the evening found himself pursued by some Turks. He fled; the men were gaining on him, and he fired at the supposed robbers. One of the Turks was killed. This was the "conflict" in this case. The next day the Turks suddenly began to fire upon the Armenian shopkeepers. They killed 700 or 800 and looted every Armenian shop in the city.

At Bitlis 800 were killed, and there is every reason to believe that the "conflict" was of this nature, since the Government claims only ten Turkish dead. So much loss is accounted for, as at Trebizond, by the Turks being killed by their own people's stray bullets, or, in a few cases, by their encountering resistance when they were breaking into houses.

As long as ten weeks ago the Government began to distribute arms to the Moslem villagers in some parts of the country; and since the outbreak in Constantinople they have shown great stringency in punishing Armenians found with arms, and great eagerness to aid Turks to buy them. About the same time the Governor of Palu was indiscreet enough to say to the Armenians that the Sultan has decided to reform them, but the reform would be with the sword. This speech was reported to the British Embassy, and the Governor was removed. The officers in the Sultan's palace have been in the habit of saying that the powers will be welcome to all the good they can get out of the reform scheme after the Sultan has finished with the Armenians in case he is forced to accept it.

All the massacres have been coolly conducted. Care has been taken to avoid killing any but Armenians, and the police have been spectators of most of the outrages and have repeated constantly the warning not to kill women and small children. At Ak Hissar they added: "For the women and children will fall to us after the men are all killed". In no case have Turks who killed Armenians been interfered with since the crime, and in no case has the Government made any expression of disapproval. Instead of this, it has uniformly tried to cover up the facts. On Oct. 25 and 26 hundreds of Armenians at Marash were killed, and the heads of the three Christian communities united in a telegram begging for protection which their Governor had failed to give. The next day the Porte sent out an official declaration that these Bishops (and the Protestant pastor) who sent the telegram had

lied, and that no massacre had taken place. Since then it has attempted to suppress all private telegrams into the interior, and has forbidden all travel in any direction, lest the facts come out. All this points in the one direction of the sympathy of the central Government with the operation of killing off the giaours.

It seems inconceivable that men can do these things and have no qualms of conscience. But if any one will read the canon law that is studied in all of the Moslem schools, he will find minute discussions of the treatment to be accorded to unbelievers who pay the tribute that saves their lives. All of these discussions centre about the one principle, that "giaours" have a right to live so long as it is convenient to the Moslem State on condition of paying tribute. But if they refuse the tribute, or for any other reason become a nuisance, the Imâm may order their destruction; and in that case their women and their goods become the property of the men who kill them, after the Sultan's fifth has been taken out. Consequently, when the Imâm has ordered the slaughter of the Armenians, no one has the slightest feeling of guilt in doing it. Every Judge and lawyer and most of the Governors and all of the religious teachers are brought up on this canon law. The question what the world is to do with a religion that insists on such license is going to become a burning one soon. A Turkish Governor lately remarked that Islam is not bloodthirsty. When these laws were cited, he replied: "Oh, but you see that is only when the giaour becomes a nuisance". He was asked what they could do if they considered the giaour a nuisance, and yet the giaour does nothing against the State. He answered: "Well, if it comes to that, we have to find some way of making him do something that will justify the penalty". This contains the whole policy of Turkey for the last five years. It has been to goad the Armenians into rebellion so as to have a justification for the predetermined massacre.

November 29, 1895

THE ANARCHY IN TURKEY

Sultan's Antiquated Principle of Dividing in Order to Reign

ASININITY OF PUBLIC SUBMISSION Young Turkey Party Has Not the Force or the Ability to Renovate the Empire

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN AT MARASH Terrible Scenes of Cruelty, Murder, Destitution, and Utter Helplessness Recorded at Erzeroum

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15. — Discussion of the reasons for the present frenzy of slaughter in Turkey seems a waste of time. There are the natural Turkish ferocity, the oppression of the Armenians, the Sassoun massacres, and the revolutionary movement inextricably mingled with it all; there are the wrath at English interference, and the vague specter of purely religious fanaticism urging the Turk to proclaim war on all Christians. The elements of the strife are already known. The reason for all the horrible events that have shocked the world is the Turk and his four centuries of denial of civil rights to his Christian subjects. But in dealing with Turkey, generalizations are certain to be partial and misleading.

The Turk is not merely and universally the brute that he sometimes seems to be. During these very horrors of the last few weeks, plenty of instances have occurred where Turks have saved Christians at great personal risk, and have suffered punishment for it, too. The only Turks arrested for their acts in the Constantinople massacre were those who harbored Armenians and refused to give them up to the mob. The Governor of Geiveh, in the district of Nicomedia, stopped the massacre of Ak Hissar by throwing himself alone between the Moslems and their victims when bullets were flying as in a battle; and the next week he was removed from office by order of the Sultan, and is now eating the bread of repentance at Constantinople.

At Trebizond, when the infuriated mob, having pillaged all the Armenian shops in the city, made a rush for the Armenian villages on the mountain side, a Turkish village opened its doors to the Armenian fugitives and its men went out and drove off the

marauders from the Armenian houses, so that in one village, at least, the Armenians found their houses unpillaged after the storm passed. There are good Turks besides the dead Turks. Win the confidence of a Turk of the class which has seen something of the world, which has a smattering of education—the censors will not permit more than a smattering if they can help it—and which has read some of the better French literature; ask his views on current events, and you will receive enlightenment of the eyes.

There is a fundamental principle of Turkish statesmanship in internal affairs, to which are ascribed nearly all of the abnormal monstrosities of the present administration. From the first the sole principle has been "Divide the people whom you would govern". From this principle arises the fabric of dual government by which the Palace discredits the Porte before the people by overthrowing with hasty decrees sent out independently decisions of the Ministry taken carefully and promulgated with the Sultan's approval.

Under this principle the highest functionaries are constantly insulted and humiliated in having to endure ignoble and incapable clerks or secretaries placed close to their persons solely to worry them and to spy upon them. Under this principle the governing power has labored during five years past to maintain between the various sections of the population enmities which in all the rest of the world are dying out; carefully teaching for this end to the Moslem peasantry that their worst enemies are their Christian neighbors, whose prosperity tends to give them control of the country.

This principle places the police as a barrier between Turk and Christian, as a skeleton at the feast in all large social functions among Turks by themselves, or among Christians by themselves, and as a veil, with its censorships and prohibitions between the subjects of Turkey and the interests and aims, the culture and progress of all the other nations of the world. Numbers of intelligent Turks observe with anger the use made of this principle, fortified by religious precept, to defend the inertia of a worn-out system against the encroachments of the nineteenth century. It is not fair to exclude them from sympathy. Ask your progressive Turkish friend of the cause of the epidemic of bloodshed and rapine and outrage which is now sweeping over the empire, to destroy the real springs of its wealth in destroying the Christian, industrial, and agricultural classes. He will tell you of the villainy of Armenian revolutionists who seek to exasperate their Turkish neighbors by petty crimes and by coldblooded

murders of individuals. He will swear at his Armenian compatriots with fervor; he will exhaust his copious vocabulary of vituperative epithets on England, and he will tell you that even far-off America has had a hand in this misery by educating the Christian clodhoppers until they have become insubordinate. But after all this he will say:

Stupidity of Submission to Sultan

"They are all asses, and the others are asses, and we are asses, for we submit to that blessed man on the hill who knows nothing but to skin his people and to set them all by the ears, that they may not unite against him". He will tell you, in short, that all the evil in the country originates at the Palace of Yildiz. Far beyond any Armenian he will go in denunciation of the Sultan. It is from Turks that one learns the degree of falsehood used in the official reports of the recent outbreaks in various parts of the country in order that the people may have the impression that they are conflicts between Armenian and Moslem, instead of being great Moslem massacres, for which some crime of an individual served as an excuse. It is from Turks, whose hearts burn with shame at the comments of the European press upon Turkish turpitude, that one hears the fiercest curses upon the ruler who has brought the proud old empire to such a pass that any clown in all the wide world who kicks at it can find a crowd to cheer him.

Of such men is composed the so-called "Young Turkey" Party, the party of patriotism which has been expected, in some quarters, to make strong utterances in this time of disaster and bewilderment. The members of this party are men who have been shelved because they are honest, or because they are progressive. They are men who have been insulted, who have been robbed, who have been pursued, even into the paths of business, by the emissaries of the palace, and have felt the grip of the spy in the household, in social life, in literary pursuits, in scientific culture, claiming to denounce as illegal every thought and every action which has not been first authorized by special edict of his Majesty the Sultan.

But it is a great mistake to speak of the great multitude of Turks within and without Constantinople who long for the deposition of the Sultan as a party. They agree in the one desire, but in nothing else. There is no unity, no organization, no leadership. And it must be added that there is little spirit of self-

denial and less idea of fixed principle, aside from discontent, to transform the throngs of individual grumblers into a compact organization. And there is no courage of conviction, so far visible, to elevate any among them into leaders. Some wish to unite with the Armenian revolutionists; some have seized upon the notion of demanding separately a Parliament and Constitutional Government; some think to restore Murad V. to the throne; some to do away with two or three of the brothers and raise a younger one to the Caliphate.

Others there are who have taken eagerly the idea carefully circulated in all these years that all will be well if the Christians of the empire are first made way with, or at least stripped of their property and power. This section of the malcontents can hardly be called of truth a portion of the young Turkey party, but, with its eager adoption of the idea of reform by the sword and torch, it is the force now most to be feared by the Sultan and the palace party. All less violent members of the crowd that clamor for a change seem to be reduced to inertia, appalled by this appeal to fanaticism and by the tremendous energy of cunning by which the Sultan ferrets out all schemes to attack him.

They hopelessly declare that he was born three days before the devil, and it is useless to try to circumvent him. The educated, gentlemanly, but somewhat effeminate young Turk is a charming man to meet in society, but he has not the qualities, intellectual, moral, or physical, which fit him to become a savior of the empire. He will continue to rant against the tyranny, cruelty, and corruption that have befouled the Turkish name. He will in a kindly way interfere now and then to save Christians from butchery. Possibly he may become some day desperate enough to hurl a bomb which will end the question, or to join a mob that will sweep all before it. But he is not the man to risk his life for liberty and justice, or to endure long the strain of following unflinchingly a great aim. The "Young Turkey" party is a symptom, not a delivering force.

When a Turkish ship of the model of four hundred years ago, high of poop and round of bow, is coming down the Bosphorus, it often happens that she becomes unmanageable among the currents at the mouth of the Golden Horn. She will drift toward vessels lying at anchor, or threaten to wreck herself upon some projecting point of quay. Then a strange spectacle delights the eyes of him who is there to see. Every man of the crew of thirty or forty begins to bawl orders to his mates respecting the action to be taken.

Some will rush to the Captain, unbraiding him and gesticulating as if they were about to throw him overboard. Others will brace around the yards or let go sheets and lower sails and hoist them again at the most unexpected moment and upon the spur of some passing conviction. In the moment of crisis there are forty Captains, and no one of them in command of more than a limited section of the ship. Meanwhile the Captain is bawling as loud as any, cursing, arguing, giving orders which no one obeys, and seeming to rend his clothes in despair. But he keeps firm hold of the helm and seeks to make the best of the various strange predicaments into which he is brought by the energy of his panic-stricken crew. At length some one takes a notion to let go the anchor, and if ' kismet ' is favorable, the danger of disaster is averted, and the Captain has time to take a leisurely survey of the situation, and to find means of bringing his ship to the place where she was to have been tied up.

It is always a marvel that these vessels reach their moorings without greater loss than the temper of the ship's company. Something of this nature is now going on in Turkey. The various discordant voices and violent efforts which attract our attention threaten ruin because no one principle guides them. A cheerful willingness exists to throw the Captain overboard; the turmoil is sure to result in some damage; it may end in terrible disaster. The one thought to be made prominent in such a case is that if the safety of this ship and its passengers, and especially the safety of the neighboring vessels is to be secured, it must be by some combined effort from outside. The only hope of escape from being involved in some way in the ruin of Turkey is from the powers to drop dissensions among themselves, and to control her course by irresistible united action. Risk of European war is, of course, involved. But European war is certain to follow a policy of non-intervention which merely postpones the assumption of control now sure sooner or later to be forced upon Europe. The following is a copy of a letter from the Rev. L. O. Lee of Marash, under date of Oct. 30:

" Mr Peet's and Mr. Terrell's answers to our telegram came promptly Sunday morning, the 27th. The next day came a telegram to the same effect from Mr. Barnham, the English Consul at Aleppo. We are safe and comfortable. The Government has given us repeated assurances of its protection, and the barracks near are ordered to look after us. Not a sign of danger has been seen near us, although we live on the outside of a Muslim suburb, with open country beyond.

Beginning of Trouble at Marash

"On the evening of the 24th an altercation occurred between an Armenian or two and a Muslim, who was killed. While the company was returning from the burial its members attacked some Christians, and all Christian shops were instantly closed. The streets were soon filled with people threatening and swearing (Muslims) and ready for rough work. That evening the wealthiest and most prominent member of the Protestant community was met by a mounted man and killed. Attacks in and out of the city, beatings, &c, were continued for four or five days. Thus far seven are known to have been killed, but many more will die of wounds. We do not go out into the streets. On the 27th, a party of soldiers, with provisions for Zeitoun, were attacked by people from Alabash, near Zeitoun, and a Major and some of the men were killed. This excited the city still more, and more violence ensued. The region is under martial law. Much robbery is carried on. To-day there are signs of abatement in the general excitement, and not so many armed men are seen in the streets.

" An official told us to-day that some time before the outbreak, Mr. Terrell informed the Grand Vizier that our lives were in danger. As no warning was given us, we speculate. Please to let us know."

The following is the text of the appeal recently referred to by cable:

If ever there was a case of human suffering which appealed to human hearts and hands for relief, such a case is presented by the quarter of a million women and children and aged men whose bread-winners and employers have fallen suddenly by violence all over Turkey in Asia, and all whose possession to their very clothing has been stripped from them. Trade is prostrate; villages, and even cities, are in ruins. As the cold of Winter comes on, tens of thousands must die, unless help comes speedily. Relief cannot reach these sufferers unless the case is taken up as an urgent demand of humanity by influential men and with the approval of our own Government. European powers and peoples seem handicapped as regards this country. But our people can furnish the funds and our official representatives can see that they reach the needy.

American missionaries have always done their best to show the chimerical character of the Armenian desire for autonomy, and the futility and wickedness of all violent measures to secure

needed reforms; yet they are, very widely and with great industry and iteration, charged with fostering sedition. But they will gladly take such subordinate share, under responsible and acceptable leadership, in any work of relief as may be allowed them.

It is a work of humanity, pure and simple, to be undertaken with the largest charity, without regard to race or creed. In the end it may prove that those who have inflicted the suffering will themselves suffer most from its remoter results.

A million dollars judiciously administered during the coming Winter, would do more than save one noble and inspiring race to civilization.

GEORGE F. HERRICK,
HENRY O. DWIGHT,
W. W. PEET.

A resident of Erzeroum writes as follows to a friend in Constantinople:

"At last we have had, or are having, our turn. It is about 10 o'clock P. M., and everything seems quiet except among the crowds of refugees. I do not think much killing was done, but a very great deal of plunder was carried off. We can find out more to-morrow if the city is quiet. The thing has been threatening for some time, but we judged that, with the presence of Shakir Pasha and the new Governor General, Reouf Pasha, this city might escape, but it did not. Just before noon, I was returning home from the market. Rumor was rife, and many of the stores were half shut. While still in the market I heard yelling and shots behind us, and the shutting of shops began in good earnest, and the people began to run in all directions.

"I followed the example, and ran home as fast as I could. The firing was quite hot, and a number of Turks pursued me and fired at me as many as ten or a dozen times. Near the house I met a patrol, and as I passed the head of it the officer gave the order to fire. That stopped my pursuers. One of the men of the patrol fired his revolver very disagreeably near in my direction. However, I reached home safely. The soldiers cut off the rabble from the street where we live; only a few men came to one of the doors and tried to break it in. A few well-directed shots from our balcony sent them off. It soon became apparent that the soldiers reserved the right of plunder. I saw some apparently on guard, not a stone's throw away from me, break open three or four houses and carry off everything found within. We saw loads and loads of plunder carried off by soldiers.

" A large number of women were engaged in the same work. The affair began shortly after noon, and continued until shortly before sunset—about six hours. Four hundred or five hundred took refuge at the Government House, The Vali and the dragomans of the consulates came and talked encouragingly to them. The Vali said: ' If you please, remain here to-night, and I will feed you, or if you prefer I will give you an escort to your houses'. Many of the refugees preferred the latter. Their names and the names of the escort were taken down, and they were sent home. These men told me that they saw a number of corpses in the street and very many plundered shops. Three hundred refugees are in —'s house. This poor crowd is lying and sitting in almost every room. No rest or sleep for them. The husbands and brothers and sons of most of them were in the market, and they have no idea whether they escaped or not. Of course, their dread is that they did not.

"Thursday, Oct. 31. — The night passed quietly; occasional firing in other parts of the city kept us on the qui vive. The morning has revealed a dreadful state of things. The missing have begun to appear. Their stories of their hair-breadth escapes, of thrilling experiences, of horrible murder were sickening in the extreme, A— and four men blockaded their shop, entered the cellar, and, with their hands, dug through two walls and got the favor of a Turk. They lay for eighteen hours squeezed into a small, damp place. They escaped with their lives, but the shop was plundered of £1,200 worth of goods.

Terrible Scenes at Erzeroum

"Two others, after, several narrow escapes, got off, lay in some hay, and witnessed the killing of eleven persons, and then got off. One man was called to his door by an officer, who appeared to be friendly. He was at once cut down in cold blood. The death roll must be away up toward 300, if not more. Between fifty and sixty wounded are in the hospital. Two hundred and four bodies were gathered in the Armenian cemetery to-day. Some of them were most horribly mutilated. There must be many wounded in the different houses. The plundering of shops and houses was wholesale. To-day passed quietly. Reassuring news came from the Consul. Later in the day I went through — Street. It made one's heart bleed to see the state of things. Rubbish was scattered over the street, the doors were broken open, some torn from their hinges, some smashed through at the lock, some split

through the centre, and the houses cleaned out from ceiling to cellar. All sorts of rumors are about of another bloody attack being determined upon. So the poor people are beginning to huddle together again for safety.

"Friday, Nov. 1. — The night passed quietly. I went to see — early in the morning. The people are in an awful state of dread. A report that the church and the Sanasarian School are to be searched caused a new panic throughout the city. But the search proved to be a quiet and easy affair. Arrangements are being made for the transfer of wounded to the Frere's school and the Armenian school. The collection of the dead still goes on. Three hundred and six have been collected so far at the Armenian graveyard. The greater part of the dead have been carried away. I have been through some of the pillaged quarters.

"The pillaged houses are numbered by hundreds. No house which was attacked was left until it had been emptied of every movable thing. One heartrending scene was the following: the battered door was pushed aside, which admitted us to a long passageway. The door at the end of the passageway was in splinters, and admitted us to the lower room, or kitchen, of the house. Here a most horrible sight confronted us. In the middle of the room, lying side by side on a mat, were the bodies of two young women, almost naked, with a light covering thrown over the heads. At the other side of the room a grief-stricken woman was trying to make bread from a little flour that had been left. She had to borrow utensils in which to make it. She left her work and came forward, and answered the first question by removing the covering from the bodies. This revealed a most ghastly sight. The bodies were those of two women just developing into womanhood.

"The head and face of one were covered with blood. She also had a horrible wound in the hand. The other was shot through the abdomen from the right side. A companion of the two had been carried off and was lying dead in a neighboring house. Their lives were sacrificed in defense of their honor and of the state in which they were. We passed through the ruins of some other rooms. The boxes and other furniture were in splinters, the windows were smashed, the walls were plowed with bullets, and not a bit of household goods to be seen in the whole house. The floor was covered with big patches of blood stain. A once comfortable house had been changed to desolation, robbery, dishonor, death, and fearful desolation,

" In another house we saw two dead bodies; an aged father and middle-aged son were lying in a pool of blood, and the house a wreck, and the people wailing and hungry. The scene in the cemetery was awful. About 350 dead bodies, five of them women, were lying there. They were simply wrecks of human bodies. Awful cruelty was practiced. The majority have bullet wounds, and mostly have also sword or bayonet and dagger wounds. Some were badly mutilated, two or three had been skinned, and some had been burned with petroleum. A great many women are missing. Very many dead have been carried off and disposed of by the Turks. It is impossible to get at any definite figures, but the number must be very close to 1.000 if not above. The poor people are terror-stricken, and the least report causes them to tremble. There are hundreds in the city who have nothing to eat, and no means of getting anything. The Government began to send them bread yesterday.

"Saturday, Nov. 2. — The wounded are being collected. Some are in the Roman Catholic school house and some in the Armenian school house. The American Mission school house has been offered for use, and is held in reserve if needed. The deadly work was so deadly that the number of killed far exceeds the number of wounded. The villages of the plains have suffered awfully. No definite news from them—only the news that columns of smoke tell.

"As far as can be learned now, the Armenians gave no cause for the massacre at the time when it began. It was evidently a prearranged affair it began all over the city at the same moment. The bugle sounded and the soldiers began. They said at first: 'No harm to women and children', but they soon passed those bounds. A soldier whom I saw declared that the order was given by the Porte. Persians who have come in to-day say that Passin (*sic!*) [Passen] Plain is destroyed.

"14 Sunday, Nov. 3. — Please appeal for assistance for the people, who are sitting naked and hungry in this whole province, and have no refuge, as the Sassoun remnant had, amongst a people that had not gone through the massacre. I doubt if any district has escaped. I could write more, but have not time. We have forgotten reform, for there remains nothing to reform. The last report of the killing is that 521 were buried to-day in the Armenian cemetery".

November 29, 1895

SECOND MARASH HORROR

American Theological Seminary Was Plundered and Burned

THOUSANDS KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

Outbreak Feared at Van, Sassoon Not to be Relied Upon for Aid, and Russian Ambassador Can Only Threaten

LONDON, Nov. 28. — The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Nov. 27 that a second terrible massacre has occurred at Marash, and that the houses there have been pillaged without regard to who their occupants might be. It is reported that thousands of persons were killed and many hundreds wounded.

The American Theological Seminary was plundered and burned and two of the students at that institution were shot, one being fatally wounded. The hotels and boarding houses also were plundered. The Christians at Marash and in that vicinity, thousands of whom are destitute, have appealed for aid.

A dispatch received in Constantinople from Aleppo under Monday's date says an outbreak is apprehended at Van, and reliable telegrams from other sources say that outbreaks continue, with the purpose of wiping out the Armenians. It is impossible to rely for aid from Sassoon, these advices state, the relief work there having ceased. The Kurds are again attacking people under the belief that they are acting under orders from the Government.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has had an audience with the Sultan, during which he warned him that if serious disturbances should occur at Constantinople the foreign fleets would penetrate the Dardanelles. The Sultan admitted to M. Nelidoff that the powers had a right to the admission of a second guard-ship to the Bosphorus, but renewed his request that they should not insist upon that right. He urged that the promised reforms were progressing, and that the approach of an era of reform, was shown by the appointment of nine inspecting judges, of whom three were Christians.

Despite the assurances of the Sultan to the contrary the arrest of Armenians in Constantinople has been renewed, though there is no sign of an uprising or resistance to the laws on the part of Armenians in Constantinople. Thousands of them, however, are reported to have been frightened into conversion to Moslemism.

November 29, 1895

ARMENIANS CAPTURE ZEITUN

Massacre Reported to Have Occurred in an Isolated Town

LONDON, Nov. 28. — The United Press representative in Constantinople telegraphs under yesterday's date that news has been received from Zeitun that Nov. 13 a force of 15,000 Armenians, under a Russo-Armenian leader, captured the fort occupied by Turkish troops. In the attack upon the fort dynamite was used by the Armenians with great effect.

Twenty thousand Turkish troops are said to be advancing upon Zeitun from all sides, it being the intention, it is understood, to raze that place to the ground. Rumors are in circulation in Constantinople that a dreadful massacre occurred at Aintab Nov. 17.

The Government has prohibited all telegraphic communication with that place, as it is impossible to get any information in regard to the reported massacre.

November 30, 1895

FORTY-SIX VILLAGES DESTROYED

Hamidieh Cavalry Devastating Provinces, and Van Threatened by Cannon Aimed at Armenian Houses

LONDON, Nov. 29. — The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Julfa, dated Nov. 28, saying that the Armenian villages between Persia and Van, probably to the number of forty-

six, have been destroyed by the Hamidieh cavalry. All the reports say that the number of persons killed was very large. The refugees are mostly going to the City of Van. There will probably be a massacre in Van soon. Cannon are trained on the houses of the Armenians, and the trees along the streets have been felled to give free range to their fire.

Reports say that the Hamidieh cavalry are raiding the entire province of Van and committing horrible atrocities. Many women have been carried off to the mountains. Van is the only place that has been untouched by the Kurds, who are seizing large numbers of sheep and cattle. The whole population of the village of Jurtalon, numbering 200, have been killed.

The Hamidieh cavalry attacked Kotomr, a Persian village, but were repulsed by the garrison in the fort. Turkish regulars waited outside the village to join in the prospective plunder. After being repulsed the Hamidieh cavalry destroyed a small Persian village.

Armed bands of Armenians are entering Van from Persia. One band fought the Hamidieh cavalry for two days near Serai. Many are reported to have been killed. The cavalry withdrew and plundered and destroyed Serai. Many Nestorians in the Bashkola (*sic!*) [Bashkala/Bashkaleh] district are reported to have been killed.

November 30, 1895

TURKS PARLEY AT MARASH

Armenians at Zeitun May Surrender Under Certain Conditions

SURVIVORS OF MASSACRES TEMPTED

Currie Relied on the Sultan's Word, but the Dryad Has No Permit and the Powers Ask for Instructions

LONDON, Nov. 29. — The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs under date of Nov. 28 that the Turkish troops en route to Zeitun have arrived at Marash, where they have halted pending the result of negotiations with the Armenians, who are in possession of Zeitun. The conditions offered to the Armenians include the surrender of their arms, as

well as the leaders of the recent revolt at Zeitun, to the Turkish troops. Trustworthy advices say that the rising of the Armenians at Zeitun followed an attempt on the part of the troops of the Turkish garrison to pillage the city.

The Armenian survivors of the massacres at Arabkir, Moosh, and Harpoot, these advices say, have been offered the choice of embracing Islamism or being put to the sword.

The Americans in Harpoot, Bitlis, and Marash are virtually prisoners in their houses. It is not safe for Christians to go into the streets, and the escort which was provided for the American missionaries by order of the Porte upon the application of Minister Terrell are afraid to leave Harpoot on account of the dangers they are almost certain to encounter on the roads from murderous bands. No mails have passed over the Bagdad route for three weeks.

Upon the strength of the assurances given by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, that the Sultan would permit each of the powers to send into the Bosphorus a second warship, Sir Philip telegraphed to Admiral Seymour, commanding the British Mediterranean, requesting him to dispatch the gunboat Dryad to the Bosphorus at once.

The Dryad was expected to arrive at Osnakkale (*sic!*) at 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 28, and the Porte was so informed, but no authority to pass through the Straits of Dardanelles had been given up to the time of writing this dispatch. The Sultan, upon learning this news, became greatly disquieted, and at the hour of midnight sent messages to Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, and Said Pasha, ex Grand Vizier.

Sir Philip Currie is now awaiting instructions from Lord Salisbury, and the other foreign diplomats have in the meantime asked their respective Governments for instructions.

The Synod of the Greek Church in Turkey has refused to commit itself to an expression of satisfaction with the policy of the Government in Asia Minor.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna, saying that the powers, which a day or two ago were not unanimous on the Turkish question, have again fallen into line. The Sultan knew there was a hitch of some kind, and his obstinacy regarding the guardship firmans resulted therefrom. The lesson will not be lost on the powers.

Sublime Porte point of view

Aleppo in Perfect tranquility No Disorders in Other Places

WASHINGTON, November 29. — The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

The Armenian revolutionists of Keban (*sic!*) [Gaban?] disregarding the advices of the local authorities and having fired on the soldiers, the latter had to answer back. Then the rioters, after setting fire to their houses, escaped to Ferns (*sic!*) and Zeitoun. With the exception of this incident the tranquility is perfect at the province of Aleppo.

"November 25 the Armenians of Erzeroum, seeing that some officials of the Régie were arresting some smugglers, closed their shops, and during the panic that followed five Armenians were killed, and six wounded. No disorders whatever took place Nov. 21 and 25 in the provinces of Smyrna, Trebizonde, Van, Bagdad, Islands of Archipelago, Diarbekir, Moussoul, Bassorah, Beyroot, Bitlis, Tripoli of Africa, Konia, Hudavendighiar, Sivas, Scutari, Adana, Janina, Yemen, Adrianople, Salonica, Crete, Kossovo, Syria, Angora, Hedjaz, Kastamouni, and Monastir, and in the Sandjaks of Jerusalem, Zor, Ismidt, and Tchatalja.

"An Armenian of Marash set fire to his house, situated in the Mussulman part of the city, in order to start a big fire. The authorities of Diarik and Yildizli (Sivas) found and restored to their owners the greater part of the stolen articles and cattle".

PAINFULL SURPRISE OF SULTAN.

Salisbury's Reading of the Sultan's Message in Public.

VIENNA, November 29. — A dispatch to the Politische Correspondenz from Constantinople says that the Sultan and his Ministers were painfully surprised at Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, reading the Sultan's message at the meeting of the National Conservative Union, Nov. 19.

The message was strictly confidential. The Sultan's request that Lord Salisbury deliver another speech, presumably meant that he should make a speech that would neutralize the effect of the speech he delivered at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor

Nov. 9, without making any reference to the fact that the Sultan had asked him to do so.

**HALIL RIFAT PASHA THREATENS
If Fleets make a Demonstration the Porte will
Renounce Liability.**

MUNICH, November 29.—The correspondent of the *Neueste Nachrichten* at Constantinople telegraphs a report of an interview had by him with Halil Rifat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier.

That official declares that if the united fleets of the powers shall make a demonstration at Constantinople, the Porte will inform the powers that the Turkish Government renounces all responsibility for the consequences, especially as regards the matter of protection to foreigners.

**DUKE of Westminster's views
He Urges Action by the United States Government**

The following letter from the Duke of Westminster's Secretary has just been received by the Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association in this city:

My dear Sir: The Duke of Westminster directs me to convey to you his best thanks for your letter and for the sum of £100, which he has duly received for the Armenian Relief Fund.

So far as the wrongs and the cause of the wrongs, which the subject Christian races in Turkey suffer, the Duke fears that he can add nothing to the declaration which have been made by Mr. Gladstone, by the Duke of Argyll, and by himself, that no settlement of the Armenian question can be deemed satisfactory which does not forever place beyond the reach of their oppressors the remnant of the persecuted Christians in Turkey. This can best be done by adequate and effective European control, and the Duke has written to the Russian, French, Austrian, German, and Italian Ambassadors in London, begging them to ask their respective Governments to co-operate with any efforts made by the Government of the Queen for the purpose of rescuing the unhappy subjects of the Sultan from plunder, torture, rapine, and death, and for securing such reforms as will forthwith establish civil order in Turkey and preserve life, property, and civil and religious liberty for all the inhabitants.

His grace has done, and is doing, all in his power to secure the return of the missionaries to Sassoun, and he ventures to hope that your association will not fail to represent to President Cleveland the ardent desire of all who are working for the Armenians on this side of the Atlantic that the United States Government will not only seek to protect its own subjects, but also those who have been educated for useful occupations in the schools and colleges of American missions in Turkey. I am yours faithfully

EDWARD ATKIN

To the Secretary, Armenian Relief Association, New York.

H. M. Kiretchjian, the General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, who furnished the above to the United Press, said in an interview yesterday: "As Bishop Hereford remarked a short time ago in England, it must be by some strange misadventure that the sympathies of the whole civilized world are not moved after all the awful facts that have been revealed by trustworthy testimony concerning the unparalleled condition of the suffering in Armenia.

"I believe that now the American people will respond to our call with their characteristic generosity. We should be able to send out at once \$20,000 to say that the noble people of the United States have sent a morsel of bread to the starving thousands in Armenia. We are grateful indeed that our hands have been strengthened to do the little we have been able to do, but the cry of universal distress threatening now half a million souls with starvation oppresses our souls.

"Very important history is being made for the future generations these days, and all Americans will be anxious to have a record in it that will be to the glory of this great Nation, and uphold its honor, too.

Contributions for the cause are received by Charles H. Stout of the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. The office of the association is in the Mall and Express Building, where applications may be sent for literature, on the Armenian question".

QUESTION ABOUT GUARDSHIPS

Turkish Conviction that It Proves the Powers Are Not in Earnest.

LONDON, Nov. 29. — The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 28, saying that the Ministers sent a new report to the palace relative to the guardship matter after Wednesday's council. The first dragoman of the British Embassy was at the palace all night. The Sultan sent Said Pasha on a confidential mission to the British Ambassador long after midnight. The Ambassadors of the six powers signatory of the Berlin treaty held a long conference today.

Nevertheless, matters have not advanced. It seems that the tone of the diplomats about carrying the guardship point is appreciably less confident than it was yesterday. Most people in Constantinople regard the concession demanded as disproportionately small. The Turkish conviction is that its smallness proves that the powers collectively are not in earnest.

Said Pasha followed his nocturnal visit to the British Ambassador by visits to all the other Ambassadors, whom, on behalf of the Sultan, he tried to dissuade from persisting in their demands.

A dispatch to The Times, bearing date of to-day, says that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, had a private audience of the Sultan to-day.

The Ottoman Bank has reduced its interest rate on credit balances from 3 to 2 per cent.

Missionaries Are Safe at Marash

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — The State Department has advices by cable from Minister Terrell that the missionaries' School of Science at Marash was burned Nov. 19, but that the missionaries are safe. He also telegraphs that the Aintab College is protected. Both these are American institutions.

Abdul Hamid Drinking Heavily

LONDON, Nov 29. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that he learns from a palace friend that the Sultan has been drinking heavily for days.

THE ALLOCUTION BY POPE LEO XIII

**Gravity of the Situation in the Orient
and Solicitude for an Equitable Government
of Turkish Subjects**

... The allocution pronounced by the Pope alluded to the situation in the East. The Pope said that he was aware of its gravity. The Holy See, he added, was never indifferent to the condition of the Armenians, and desired to see the various peoples of Turkey governed with equity.

**WILLIAM W. HOWARD ALIVE
Driven Back by Kurds While on Mission of Mercy
to Armenia**

The Christian Herald of this city received the following cable dispatch yesterday from William Willard Howard, who was supposed to have been murdered by Kurds while on a mission of mercy in Armenia.

DJOULFA, Nov. 29.—Twice driven back from Turkey, Kurds are devastating the country, and it is impossible to obtain guards at any price. I have offered \$500 for a safe escort to Van. The Hamidieh Cavalry, assisted by regular Turkish troops disguised as Kurds, have destroyed forty-six Armenian villages between the Persian border and Van. Many persons have been massacred and girls abducted. It is impossible to estimate the number of killed at present.

The village of Iartalon (*sic!*), with a population of 200, was destroyed, all the people being slain.

News has been received here that Armenian refugees are fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Van, which is now in a state of siege. The trees in the streets have been felled to give cannon free play. Cannon are trained on the Armenian quarter, and a massacre is expected.

Armenian patriots gave battle to a large force of Hamidieh (Kurdish cavalry) for two days near Serai. Many were killed on both sides, and the Hamidieh withdrew. They destroyed Serai and attacked the Persian village of Kotour, but were repulsed by the fort and the Kotour garrison, after a two days' fight. Turkish regulars waited near, ready to join in the plundering of the village, if the Kurds succeeded in capturing it. The Hamidieh attacked and destroyed another village.

Refugees in the various districts report that the entire Province of Van is being devastated by the Hamidieh.

Mr. Howard was sent to Van several months ago by The Christian Herald, to distribute \$12,000 contributed by Americans for suffering Armenians. Mr. Howard had written articles on Armenia after a previous visit to that country, and for this reason he was considered "personally objectionable to the Turkish Government". The Turkish Minister so informed Secretary Olney at Washington early in October. Dr. Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, explained to Secretary Olney that Mr. Howard's mission was exclusively a charitable one, and without political significance. Whereupon the Secretary informed him that the Turkish Government persisted in regarding Mr. Howard as hostile, and might expel him from the country.

Meanwhile, Mr. Howard was on his way and could not be reached by telegraph or letter. When he failed to arrive at Van several weeks ago, it was feared that he had been murdered on the Turkish border.

Dr. Klopsch cabled \$5,000 for the Armenians to the Relief Committee in Constantinople yesterday, and opened communication with Mr. Howard.

November 30, 1895

Hervé on the Turkish Muddle

From The London Daily News.

According to Edouard Hervé, who is in a position to speak with authority on Turkish affairs, Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to strain every nerve to restore order in Armenia and Asia Minor, with his own unaided resources, and has resolved to discard the schemes put forth by England for the pacification of Armenia. M. Hervé urges that the Sultan should be allowed a fair opportunity of restoring order, and hopes that the measures he has adopted will be successful. M. Hervé cannot doubt the existence of an accord between the six powers, since it was announced by the British Premier; but he entertains doubts as to what may be the basis of that accord, and how long it is likely to last. He thinks it would not survive the strain put upon it, if the Porte's praiseworthy attempt to restore order were to prove a failure, and, "the Turkish gendarme having proved inadequate, a European gendarme were called upon to interfere". He adds:

"Who would be that gendarme? He must be either Russian or English. Whichever of the two be chosen, the other would protest, and very speedily pass from protest to action. Russia has already added to her possessions the northern portion of Armenia. She is already established at Tiflis and Batoum, and within easy reach of Erzroum, and it could not possibly suit her views that the English should occupy that part of Armenia which Turkey still retains. She has two army corps, numbering 80,000 men, on the Armenian frontier, and could easily occupy Erzroum; in twenty days' march she would arrive at Diarbekir, and thence menace Alexandretta, which, is opposite Cyprus, occupied by the English. These latter, on the other hand, could in a few days convey a portion of their Indian army to Alexandretta".

December 1, 1895

ENRAGED AT THE SULTAN

Bitter Feeling Stirred Up in England at Turkey's Ruler

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASSACRES

Story of the Outrages Told in The Speaker Lord Salisbury Dislikes Dissenters

By The United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 30. — Neither the assent of the Sultan to each of the powers having a second guardship at Constantinople, nor the promulgation of paper reforms will quiet the rising public wrath over the progress of his policy of extermination directed against the Christians of Asia Minor. The clamor for strong and decisive dealing with the Sultan comes from Conservatives and Liberals alike. The popular conviction grows that Abdul Hamid is jockeying with the powers, and that the palace clique, to whom his obstinacies and duplicity are attributed, agree with, but do not rule, him.

The Speaker's Constantinople correspondent, who first directed attention to the Armenian outrages, has since become a recognized authority on the subject. He declares that he has ample evidence that the Sultan is personally responsible for the whole series of massacres. He explains that the late outrages

commenced as soon as the Sultan accepted the reforms applying to six vilayets, giving Christians rights that depended on their numbers. The massacres have been chiefly confined to these vilayets, the object being to so reduce the number of Christians as to give them no claim to any influence. The work of extermination proceeds as systematically as it is possible for the Turkish authorities to carry it on. Both the Kurds and the troops are acting under the orders of the authorities in their work of pillage, rapine, and murder.

The correspondent estimates that 10,000 persons were massacred between Nov. 18 and 25, while the Sultan was posing before Europe as being desirous of effecting reforms, and as being benevolently inclined toward the Armenians. Commenting upon the matter furnished by its correspondent, The Speaker says that among the brutal murderers who are engaged in wiping out the Armenians there is no one who is so brutal and criminal as this wretch, Abdul Hamid, whose very existence is a reproach to humanity. Can the civilized world, the paper asks, look on with no stronger feeling than tepid disapproval while the monster who owes his power to the protection of Great Britain consummates a crime that is almost without parallel?

December 1, 1895

OUR ARMENIAN NEIGHBORS

**There Are About Ten Thousand of Them
in This Country**

CHIEFLY CARPET AND RUG MAKERS

**Among Them Are Silk Weavers,
Shoe-makers, and Wiremakers
Numbers Employed in New-Jersey Factories**

Armenians have been coming to this country for about the last ten years, and now they number here about 10,000 souls. They began coming in small numbers, attracted by the prosperous condition of the trade in Oriental rags and the high prices paid for those articles of furniture. Not a few of the carpet and rug makers in the Turkish Empire and in Persia are Armenians, and when they learned of the large profits made by

merchants in the United States on rugs and carpets, several came here, bringing such goods with them, and others followed in their wake, and sought employment in the carpet factories, where they were willing to work for comparatively low wages. Numbers of these, as soon as they became better acquainted with the language and customs of this country, themselves started in to manufacture rugs in a small way on their native primitive hand-looms. They produced very good imitations of original Turkey rugs, and peddled them about the streets. Later, merchants bought of them and a number of enterprising Armenians went into that business and the sale of other Oriental goods, and are gradually acquiring wealth.

Besides rugmakers, a good many of the Armenians are silk weavers, shoemakers, and wiremakers, and large numbers are employed in New-England and New-Jersey factories, Last Fall many of them went on strike for an increase of wages. A good many from the country districts in Armenia went down South and to the Pacific coast, where they engaged in grape culture and in raising other fruits.

All Armenians speak the Armenian language, which, abounds in gutturals, and most of them can write it very readily. Even in writing to each other in Turkish they employ Armenian characters. The Turks, in their efforts to compel all Christians in Asia Minor and Armenia to use the Turkish as the colloquial tongue, succeeded to a great extent in making their Greek subjects, except those on the shores of the Mediterranean, forget the Greek or Roumaic language, but the Armenians clung to their ancient tongue with great pertinacity, although they speak Turkish with as much facility as they do Armenian.

While nominally one people, the Armenians evidently are not so ethnologically, for they differ in complexion and features, although there is a certain resemblance among them by which one who has lived in the Orient can distinguish the members of various creeds and religions, whose social relations have for generations been mainly restricted to their respective religious circles. Some of the Armenians have dark complexions and Semitic features, while others are fair-skinned, brown-haired, and blue-eyed, and have straight noses. Even the Turks and the Kurds note this distinction among the Armenians.

There are not very many Armenians in this city and vicinity, and most of them are engaged in commerce. They have a great aptitude for commerce, and Turkish cities abound with Armenian business men who have managed to acquire a great deal of

wealth. They are grocers and dry goods men, and money changers and bankers, and farmers of taxes. As farmers of taxes, however, they have not distinguished themselves from Mohammedans or followers of other creeds, and have not shown the characteristic Christian spirit of justice. In Turkey the crops are generally taxed in kind, one-tenth of the produce being claimed by the Government, although a good deal more is taken. This system of taxation has given rise to a class of men who farm the taxes from the Government, and are furnished with soldiers or gendarmes to enforce the collection of the taxes. The wheat and barley and maize and other cereals must not be thrashed until the tax farmer comes and takes the portion due to the Government, or rather to himself, and this is done arbitrarily, inasmuch as the soldiers are ready at a moment's notice to belabor the complaining peasants with sticks and whips. Fruit, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and eggs, and dairy products are likewise exorbitantly levied upon.

Nearly every Armenian who comes to the United States brings some money with him, and proceeds to invest it in some profitable venture, after consulting with his co-religionists who have come before him. The serious fact is impressed upon him by his countrymen that he must be industrious and sober, and that he will not receive any assistance from the benefit fund if he spends his money in dissipation. For the Armenians, in this vicinity have established a benefit fund, to aid those who are in distress and sick, and to their credit it must be said that very few calls are made on the fund. Most of the Armenians who come here are young men, and many of them unmarried. As soon as a young man has accumulated some money and established a business, he turns his eyes toward his native land, and crosses the ocean to bring back with him a wife from his own people. Of late, however, very few have cared to return to Turkey for wives, through fear of being arrested there on some pretext or other, and being kept in prison until they are robbed of all the money that they may have. Consequently, Armenian girls in this country are at a high premium at present, and an Armenian damsel can have her pick of a score of suitors, and can have a good-looking husband or a rich one or one who combines both qualifications.

There are many Armenians in Worcester, Mass., where they have a church, with a priest at its head. Their co-religionists in other American cities where they have no church generally attend religious services in Roman Catholic Churches, as the dogmas and doctrines of the Catholic and Armenian Churches are very

much alike, except that Armenians do not recognize the Pope as the head Bishop of Christianity.

The present massacres of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire are probably an exercise of the policy of Mohammedan rulers to keep down the numbers of their non-Mohammedan subjects who may become a menace to their supremacy and stability. There were the massacres of Christians in Lebanon and Damascus in the early sixties when the Maronites and other Christians began to become formidable; years later there were the fearful massacres in Bulgaria, and now the Armenians who have enjoyed immunity for many years and have consequently largely increased in numbers, are having their turn. The Sultans will not draft their Christian subjects into the army, and these, not suffering any losses in battles and by privations in the field, increase more rapidly than do their Mohammedan fellow-countrymen. The order of the janizaries, probably the most fanatic of the Moslem soldiery, was recruited from young Christian boys, who were torn away from their parents; and these were annihilated by Sultan Mahmoud on account of their insubordination and rebellious instincts. If these janizaries, children of Christians, were, as Mohammedans, dangerous to the sovereign, the Sultans might argue, how much more so would those Christians themselves become if allowed to increase too rapidly?

The other Christians in the Turkish Empire have in their turn gone through the terrible experiences which the Armenians are enduring now, and they may also have precipitated matters by revolutionary propoganda and the defiant attitude of young, hot-headed men who in their cups have cursed the Sultan. That such words were uttered is admitted by some Armenians themselves, and it is a grievous offense for a Turkish subject, especially a Christian, to blaspheme the Sultan, and he runs the risk of being arrested and having his property confiscated, like Naboth, the Jezreelite, lost his life and had his property confiscated on the trumped-up charge of having blasphemed the name of King Ahab. An Armenian business man in Brooklyn has a brother who went through a similar experience. He occupied a high position in the service of the Turkish Government, and became quite rich. Then he was removed from office, and some time afterward was thrown into prison on a charge of having cursed the Sultan. And in prison he remained until he was squeezed as dry as a lemon that has had the full pressure of a lemon squeezer.

December 1, 1895

PROMPT RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS

It is almost impossible to realize the magnitude of the calamity that has overwhelmed the Armenians of Asiatic Turkey. The telegrams from Constantinople urging the Red Cross Association to enter into relief work as in war times gives a hint of the disaster, and the letters that came by the last mail describe the situation as something appalling. Every shop in every city visited by the marauders has been cleared of everything. Although in their mad eagerness for plunder the Kurds and Turks have spared some lives, it is a simple fact that the wealth, intelligence, and character of the Armenian people all over the empire have been almost blotted out. The principal men in every city, including merchants, school teachers, and leaders of thought, were singled out for murder, and those who escaped have been reduced to abject poverty. But it is not merely the cities that have suffered. The farming regions are desolated and flocks and herds have been carried off, so that, according to the best estimates, at least a quarter of a million of people are in immediate danger of starvation.

Meanwhile the story of massacre grows worse rather than lighter. A second massacre in Marash, accompanied this time by the destruction of American school buildings, and rumors of massacre in Aintab and Van, make up the latest list. These are three of the most important cities of Northern Syria and Eastern Turkey. Van is the seat of English, French, and Russian Consuls. In Aintab the Armenian population, long noted for exceptional intelligence and corresponding influence, has always been on friendly terms with the Turks. For these two cities to be ablaze shows that, the conflagration has in all probability gone far beyond the power of telegraphic orders from Constantinople to stop it, and proves that the central Government has not merely been cognizant of the outrages, but has distinctly ordered and encouraged them. The story is the same everywhere—the Armenians piteously pleading for protection; the authorities promising the fullest protection and ordering the shops to be opened, and then the Turks going to pray over it and coming out and falling on the Christians like a whirlwind, the Sultan decorating the commanding officer. Under such circumstances to

believe a word that either the Sultan or his officials say or to accept a single promise is both farce and crime.

The appeal to America is one that cannot be too earnestly indorsed. In every part of the land the response should be prompt and effectual. Money is needed, but money is not all. The pillage of three months has destroyed millions of dollars worth of property in the form of clothing and provisions. Both of these can be sent and distributed to great advantage, and the quicker they go the better. But here a very serious situation confronts those who would gladly send aid. How is the aid to reach the people? The country is absolutely closed to private enterprise. The missionaries are marked men. Those in Erzroum and Bitlis have been shot at, but have so far escaped with their lives. They will do what they can, as is shown by the heroic resolve of most of the Harput company to stay by the people even at great personal danger, but it is very evident that they cannot do much. The request for the Red Cross to act is most timely, and we hope that the two relief associations will immediately take what steps they can to come into relations with that organization and gain the indorsement and practical support of the Government. It is no time for personal preferences. Combination, mutual assistance, and united action are imperative. Winter is setting in, and unless help goes at once, it means the direst suffering and the loss of thousands of lives.

December 1, 1895

MORE ARMENIANS KILLED

Turks Unite with the Kurds in a Massacre at Tamzara

WOMEN AND CHILDREN NOT SPARED

**British Gunboat Dryad Returns to the Squadron
at Salonica and the Powers Have Not
the Promised Firmans**

VIENNA, Nov. 30. — The Politische Correspondenz has received information to the effect that the entire Armenian population of Baiburt, sixty-five miles northwest of Erzeroum, and Karahissar, about fifty miles south of Diarbekir, have been massacred by Lazes Kurds.

The Turkish population of Tamzara joined the Kurds in massacring the Armenians of that place, killing men, women, and children.

December 1, 1895

DR. SILVERMAN ON ARMENIA

**AMERICA CANNOT SIT IDLY BY AND HEAR
THE CRY OF DISTRESS**

**Impoverished People Need Aid
Unless Relief Is Promptly Afforded
Thousands Must Suffer This Winter**

At the regular services in the Temple Emanuel yesterday the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered an eloquent sermon to a large congregation, his theme being "One Touch of Nature, or Our Appeal in Behalf of Armenia". Dr. Silverman said:

"The whole world of man is one human family, just as the whole world of nature is one universe. The Scripture says, 'Have not all one Father? Hath not one God created us all? Then why should one deal treacherously, one man against his brother?'

"God is the one great touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. He is the father, we are his children, and all members of one human family.

"That same God breathes a similar soul into all human beings, so that what is really so natural appeals to all, if it appeals to one. If you strike an artesian well down through Society you pass through many strata.

"First there is the stratum of respectability, refinement, and culture; then comes the stratum of comfort, morality, and decorum; then that of work, intelligent but incessant toil; then the stratum of ignorance and indolence; then of poverty, of vice, and of crime.

"Go down deeper still and you come to the stratum of primitive rock which lied below the Valley and crops up at the summit of the mountain, the internal humanity which is in all men.

"In spite of all the arts and artifices of man to create distinctions and divide men into strong and weak, upper and lower classes, nature often breaks through all bonds and shows

us, beneath the exterior cloak of form and title of fashion, a simple finite mortal man.

"No one is safe. Sickness, death, misfortune, may reach all. There is no barrier that separates us from these ills. Many hate the contact of the world, and shut themselves in, but they cannot shut out God's messages—air, light, water, fire, and death. They break down all barriers and make us all equal. We are all alike before God. Why, then, not sympathize with and help one another?"

"Great imminent dangers generally touch people to the core and remove all the restraint and artificial separations. On board a ship on the high seas the same class distinctions are maintained as on land, seeming at times to be a blasphemy against God.

"Often have I thought when on the broad expanse of the ocean, 'Here we are, frail mortals, altogether on a frail bark at the mercy of the mighty waves, keeping up the farce of first, second, and third classes. Presently a storm may arise, the ship will be threatened with ruin, and a watery grave stare us all in the face. For once humanity is touched; and it sweeps away all form and caste and rank. There, between life and death, the true nature of man is revealed, showing the delusion of inequality'.

"When the great and strong Russian Czar set his mighty hand against the Jews in 1881, and bore down upon them with all the force of outrageous persecution, permitting the common people to ransack the Jewish quarter, pillage the homes, maim and kill innocent men, women, and children, the heart of humanity was touched and from all parts of the world where liberality of thought and human religious feeling lived there went up an indignant protest against such barbarities.

"We can never forget the noble words that came from liberal pulpits, platforms, and press during those years of persecution and oppression. How can we forget at the present day that we found good men and true, like the Emperor of Austria, to stand in the breach in behalf of justice and humanity?"

"Just as the heart of the world was touched by the wrongs done against the Jews, so the hearts of the Jews feel a keen sense of sympathy when they behold the rack, the screw, and dungeon, and like instruments of torture turned against other defenseless people.

"Cold, indeed, must that heart be that has not in the last few days been touched by the reports of the monstrous cruelties committed on the far-off Armenians and the missionaries residing

in their country. These cruelties are not to be belittled. They amount to the appalling massacre, according to an authentic report, of 15,000 Armenians during the twenty-five days preceding Nov. 15. In that period of time, also, 200,000 souls have been rendered homeless and robbed of their possessions.

"Not only is this Turkish persecution directed against Armenians, but against Christian missionaries, and against those coming from America, and residing there. These pious American men and women have gone to Armenia with the understanding that their presence would be tolerated by the Turkish Government and that they would be protected.

"I am quite willing to accept the authoritative opinion of our respected friend and co-religionist, the ex-Minister to Turkey, that this persecution of the Armenians is not a religious one; for, if it were, says he, the eight or nine other Mohammedan sects in Turkey would be equally persecuted. Religious differences may, however, accentuate the conflict.

"Granted that the origin of the outrages is purely political; granted, as our distinguished ex-Minister claims, that Russia is at the bottom of all the outrages that there culminated in the shedding of innocent blood, there is, then, all the more cause for a vigorous protest on the part of humanity, more cause for interference on the part of America and the other great powers of the world.

"In this nineteenth century we cannot sit idly by and hear the cry of distress from thousands of innocent souls that are being tortured for revenge. This age has decreed that even an open, honest war shall be conducted on humane principles. The age of barbarity is past, and those who will not recognize it must be made to do so.

"This is the humanitarian age. We would be recreants to our duty as men if we silently stood by while the blood of a fellow-brother was shed, we would be unworthy the proud title of Americans if we made no protest and raised no finger in behalf of the defenseless and the oppressed.

"Irrespective, however, of the justice or injustice of these outrages; irrespective of the crime against humanity; irrespective of what opinions men may have as to a protest or interference, the heart of no man can be untouched by the appeal that comes to us by cable.

"If there ever was a case of human suffering which appealed to human hearts and hands for relief, such a case is presented by the quarter of a million women and children and

aged men whose bread winners and employers have fallen suddenly by violence all over Turkey in Asia and all of whose possessions, to their very clothing, they have been stripped. Trade is prostrate, villages and cities are in ruins.

"The appeal goes on to say that unless relief comes the cold Winter will find thousands without proper food and shelter, and will finish the destruction of those lives that have escaped the hands of the assassin. Let all human hearts that are touched beat responsive to this affecting call and hasten to bring their mite to those in such dire distress.

"Cuba is also fighting for freedom, just as did our ancestors. She has been trampled upon, so long by her enemies that, as the proverbial worm she has begun to turn. Her stand for independence appeals to the freedom-loving American patriots. We cannot help it.

"We are touched when we see oppression and tyranny in any part of the world. All our sympathy goes but in one grand chorus of encouragement to the yeomen fighting for home, for country, for life, and for liberty.

"Herbert Spencer has wisely said, 'No one can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy'".

December 2, 1895

ARMENIANS ARE STARVING

Victims of the Turks' Cruelty Entirely Destitute of Food

LONDON, Dec. 1. — The representative at Constantinople of The United Press, telegraphing under yesterday's date, pictures a pitiable condition of affairs at Harpoot, where the American mission buildings were burned at the time of the recent massacre there.

The representative of The United Press has received advices from Harpoot showing that there is great danger of hundreds of the poorer classes of Armenians starving to death. The peril that confronts these people is an immediate one. They are absolutely without food and without the means of getting any.

The American missionaries have sent thousands of dollars to relieve this distress, but the sums furnished by them have

gone only a little way to ward off the famine which threatens. The money has been expended as advantageously as possible, but there are so many persons who are homeless, foodless, and helpless that nothing but Government relief will save them from a great disaster.

The people are now in a condition of apathy, and many of them, it is believed, would welcome death at the hands of their enemies rather than to await the slow process of starvation. Some, however, who have a little money of their own, or who have been secretly assisted by comparatively well-to-do compatriots, are fleeing to small places in the interior, where they hope to better their miserable condition. They run the risk of being massacred en route, as the Government will furnish them not the slightest protection.

Those Armenians who have fled to Constantinople, thinking that in the capital they would be more or less under the protection of the representatives of the various powers, have found their hopes dashed to the ground.

Perhaps if they were allowed to remain they might find the protection they seek. At any rate, it is pretty certain that they would be safe from cold-blooded massacre, but the Government, in the case of the refugees, is enforcing the principle of serfdom—that every subject is bound to the soil—and every day large numbers of Armenians are arrested.

At night they are shipped in batches to the places where they were born, with the warning that it will be better for them to remain there.

The representative of The United Press further says that no progress has been made in the negotiations between the Ambassadors and the Porte relative to the admission into the Bosphorus of a second guardship for each of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin. The delay that has occurred over the settlement of this question leads to the belief that the concert of the powers is not as perfect as la claimed, and that jealousies that have hitherto been latent are now actively working in a manner that aids the Sultan in working one power against another. It is held that if all the powers were agreed upon a definite course to be pursued, the question of admitting the extra guardships would be settled at once by the issue of firmans permitting their entry into the Bosphorus, and that other vexatious diplomatic questions would be speedily disposed of.

Recently a number of unknown men, presumably police or Government officials, visited a number of houses occupied by Ar-

menians and made notes of the number of persons in each. They refused to enter into any explanation of their action, and their proceedings have increased the anxiety felt by the Armenians and other Christians in the city. It is feared that the taking of such a census is a preliminary to the wholesale driving out of the Armenians of Constantinople. It is possible that the authorities may meditate sending the Armenian residents, or at least those suspected of being concerned in revolutionary plots, to the various towns of Anatolia, where, should they be massacred by the Kurds, the blame for their killing could in some degree be shifted from the central Government and attributed to the lawlessness of the Kurds, which the Porte claims it is using every means at its disposal to suppress.

Guidjian (*sic!*) (Gurdjian?), the Armenian who claims to be an American citizen, and who was recently sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of a revolutionary society, has been released. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has taken a most active interest in the case of Guidjian (*sic!*) (Gurdjian?), and it was in response to his demands that the prisoner was set at liberty.

Further advices received from Aintab confirm the previous reports that the American missionaries there are safe. These missionaries are Dr. and Mrs. Americus Fuller, the Rev. Charles S. Sanders, Mrs. M. A. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce, and Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the missionaries at Caesarea, fifty-five miles northwest of Jerusalem, owing to a report that a fanatical Mussulman outbreak is imminent at that place. Minister Terrell has telegraphed to Caesarea making inquiries as to the safety of the Americans there, but up to the time of sending this dispatch no reply has been received.

The mails from Kharput and Sivas and other places in the vicinity of those places arrived in Constantinople yesterday, but private letters have not been delivered yet.

An official dispatch states that a number of Armenians attacked the town of Enderhin (*sic!*) and set fire to a Government building. Armenians, it is alleged, have pillaged the Mussulman villages around Pias. Troops have been sent to restore order.

December 2, 1895

SLAIN BY TURKISH MOBS

**Frightful Massacre of the Armenians at Erzingan
SOLDIERS BUTCHER UNARMED MEN**

**The Survivors Send a Frantic Appeal for Aid
to Their Patriarch at Constantinople**

UNFORTUNATE CHRISTIANS STARVING

**Thousands of the Sultan's Subjects Without Food
Government Will Give No Help**

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1. — The following petitions, sent by the Armenians of Erzingan to Mgr. Izmirlian, Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, have been forwarded in duplicate to this city, where they have been translated and made public:

"To his Holiness, Mgr. Izmirlian, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople:

"Monday, Oct. 21, while the people from the towns and villages surrounding Erzingan were gathered together on a market day in the public market place of this city, a vulgar mob, composed of Turks and Kurds, fully armed, attacked the Armenians at 4 o'clock, (11 o'clock A. M.,) and began a wholesale massacre of them, beating, wounding, killing and slaughtering them, and then dismembering the bodies or many of them, and tearing them limb from limb.

"During the six hours of this slaughter the ferocious mob murdered the unarmed Armenians with swords, sabers, knives, hatchets, clubs, and guns, with such horrible barbarity as has never been seen or heard of before.

"Before this the Armenians, anticipating from the threats of the Turks, which they heard, that a horrible calamity was awaiting them, had sent their clergy to the local commander of the Turkish troops many times during the weeks preceding, imploring his protection. He told them twice that so long as he was in Erzingan a, massacre would never take place, and said that he considered it unreasonable and cruel to entertain the idea of killing a defenseless and peaceful people.

"Relying upon these assurances of the commander, part of the Armenians, feeling safe, went about their daily business.

Those, especially, who went to the market early in the morning saw with great satisfaction the soldiers, gendarmes, and guards scattered about everywhere, watching to maintain peace.

The Armenians Disarmed

"In the four quarters of the city these soldiers were searching the Armenians, and if they found any arms upon them they took them away. After they had thus deceived and robbed and entrapped the Armenians, they began to kill them most savagely. These soldiers and guards, who had apparently come to maintain order, not only did not stop the massacre, but themselves rushed savagely upon any of the Armenians who dared to try to defend themselves desperately, as any man would do, so that the greater number of the victims were sacrificed to the bayonets of the regular soldiers.

"This very same day, hundreds of our kindred were sacrificed to that merciless and bloodthirsty mob, and ninety of their bodies have already been found.

"After they had thus butchered the inoffensive Armenians, they rushed upon their bodies in a most beastly manner and robbed them and stripped them from head to foot. On many of the bodies, especially upon the faces and heads, there were deep marks and cuts of knives and clubs, and others of them had been beheaded. Two days after the massacre the corpses were carried in a cart to a certain place and buried in one pit, which we will have to call Martyrs' Sepulchre. There are also many wounded, the greater portion of them, fatally.

"The pitiful population of Erzingan might have endured this massacre if it had brought calamity and loss to a few lives only; but it was not so. The real purpose of this massacre was to rob the Armenian stores and houses, and make abject beggars of the people, in which purpose they were perfectly successful.

"A savage mob, composed of 10,000 or 15,000 Turks and Kurds, after putting the Armenians in a state of terror and flight, began to pillage and loot the stores and shops with such rapidity that about 500 of the Armenian markets and stores were ruined and sacked in a few hours. The merchants' stock of rice, flour, grain, and provisions, the apothecaries' drugs, the tradesmen's tools, and the carpenter's bench even, were not exempted from the general plunder and booty.

"The Turkish citizens, in their stores and places of business, were constantly encouraging the pillagers and calling out to them

to be faithful and loyal to their duty against the enemies of Allah (God.) Even the soldiers and officers took part in the pillage.

The Outrages Were Planned

"During this time of death and robbery such expressions as these were often heard: 'Hurry up and let us get through with our work in the time allowed', 'Hurrah! Let us take the Giaour's property', 'they have been seeking for rest: let them have the rest they want. They have been longing for liberty, so hurry up; let them see the liberty they have looked for, 'Oh, hurry on; there is only an hour or half an hour, and then the signal of the trumpet to stop will blow'.

"In fact, as soon as all the stores were sacked and destroyed, the trumpet blew for them to stop. Then, cavalry having reached the spot, they stopped the plunder and slaughter and Government heralds went forth and heralded that no Turk should remain in the public market, and then, entering, the inns, khans, cafés, and other public places, they gathered the remaining Armenian refugees together and sent them to their towns and villages. Those Armenians who had come to the city that day could not return to their villages, it being too dangerous to travel.

"The condition of the surrounding towns is no better than that of the city; the surrounding monasteries have been plundered and demolished.

"The greater part of the population of the villages of Mughoun, Manmoud, Gulije, Karadick, and Chefflig were scattered and their houses robbed. In these villages not even the seed corn, grain, and barley for the next year were left, and all supplies for the coming Winter were carried off. The villages of Serbahan and Mutuni were sacked and burned. A great many lives also were sacrificed. The population of the nearest villages, especially Serbahan and Mutuni, barefooted and half-naked, leading their children by their hands, fled to the city. These fugitives and most of the population of the city are naked and on the verge of starvation. Even if they had money, they could not buy any bread, because all of the bakeries are closed.

"The abject poverty, the burning of villages from day to day, the constant fear of fresh massacres, the danger that the cholera, which generally follows the crowding of the people together, will break out, the fact that the markets have been robbed and destroyed, the distressing destitution of the people—all these

calamities have reduced the poor people to such a dreadful condition that language of man is not able to describe it.

"Will the national Patriarchate help the Armenians after they are absolutely exterminated from the earth? Whenever it will avail, send the news of these horrors:

"Send aid quickly! quickly! quickly!

"Hasten to our rescue!

Bloodshed in a Church

"After a little while the district of Erzingan will be one wide sepulchre for all the Armenians. About half an hour's walk from this city the Puzouan village and the church there were considered a place of safety, consequently the Armenians had gathered there, but, alas the Turkish and Kurdish savages polluted even the sanctuary, and filled it with the blood of Christians. Not satisfied with the awful deeds they had already done, they crushed the doors of the church and broke into it, and all of the poor refugees there, one priest and forty men, women, and children, were butchered, and the whole village pillaged afterward.

"The meetings of our Kaghakagan Zhogov (the Executive Committee of our churches and schools) have been abandoned, because some of the members have been killed, others have been imprisoned, and there are none to act. "Even if any of them could be found, they do not dare do anything. This petition is signed, "The People of Erzingan", and is dated Oct. 26.

The Second Petition

The second petition is dated Nov. 3, and is also signed by the people of Erzingan: It follows:

"To his Holiness Mgr. Izmirlians, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople:

"Your Holiness is already aware of the unfortunate calamity which befell the people of the city on Oct. 21. The merchants were robbed of their goods, the artisans of their tools, the farmers of their provisions and produce. In a word, the Armenian population of this district was subjected to robbery and depredation of all their material wealth. We have no more rich people—they are all now as poor as their poor brethren were. All the people are sitting on ashes. The circumstances do not allow me to give in detail the

deplorable conditions the people have to bear, most unfortunately.

"On the same day the shops, monasteries, and the villages of the Armenians, after being plundered, were set on fire. Four hundred were killed and more than double that number were wounded. Thousands of men, women, and children, wrapped in rags—for they have nothing better—are wandering now from street to street, to beg for a piece of bread. Add to this unbearable state of affairs the efforts of the Government to hold Armenians themselves responsible for the horrible plunders and massacres. Many of our leading and influential men are now put in jail, and are compelled to declare that Armenians themselves are to be blamed. We are receiving threats and orders from the Government everyday which we are expected to obey. Sad and heart-breaking news is arriving from day to day from surrounding towns, as Kamakh, Refazia, Terjan, Keghy, and many other places. The frightful and heartsickening condition of the people defies description.

"In behalf of thousands of orphans, and in behalf of thousands of mourning, famishing and wretched people, we beg you to ask for us the mercy of his Majesty the Sultan.

"Help! Help! Help! Immediate help! In the pangs of death".

December 2, 1895

CHARGES AGAINST ARMENIANS

According to the Porte They Are Lawless Incendiaries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under to-day's date:

"The Armenian rioters of Zile, at Sivas, having closed their shops and fired on the Mussulmans, killing one of them, an affray occurred during which four Mussulmans, of whom two were soldiers, and five Armenians, were killed. The necessary measures were taken for the restoration of order.

"The Armenian revolutionists attacked the district of Enderin, burned the palace of the Governor, and plundered the neighboring Mussulman villages. Troops were sent out for the repression of these disorders".

December 2, 1895

PLOTTING AGAINST AMERICANS

The Porte Has Charges Said to Have Been Signed by Armenians

LONDON, Dec. 1. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Porte has documents, claimed to have been written by Armenians at Kharput, declaring that the education given by the American missionaries has seduced their young men from rectitude and brought calamity upon them.

The dispatch adds that elsewhere the officials force starving Armenians to sign papers declaring that the liberty enjoyed under Turkish rule is not equaled in any land.

The Daily News will also publish a dispatch from Odessa, giving an interview with Capt. Noble of the British steamer Loch Rannoch, from Leith, Nov. 1, for Odessa, which arrived a few days ago at Chanak, at the entrance of the Dardanelles a few minutes after sundown. Capt. Noble observed that the shore on either side of the straits was lined with troops under canvas, and that cannon were placed at close stages along the banks. Two blank shots, one from each shore, were fired at the Loch Rannoch.

The Captain did not heave his vessel to, thinking that the shots were part of some military manoeuvre. Soon three shells were fired at the steamer. The first shell dropped under the bow of the steamer; the second fell astern, and the third whizzed across the bridge a few feet from the Captain's head. Capt. Noble instantly reversed the steamer's engines. He was astonished, and thought that war had been declared between England and Turkey. Hitherto the Turkish authorities have always allowed a time margin for vessels arriving in the straits after sundown. The head of the Dardanelles is covered with torpedoes.

December 3, 1895

OUTRAGES IN NORTHERN SYRIA

Dr. Peltekian and His Wife Rescued by Commander of the Marblehead

LONDON, Dec. 2. — A correspondent of The United Press at Alexandretta, Northern Syria, writing under date of Nov. 21, says:

"The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived here Nov. 18 from Mersina. She reached here early in the morning, and remained until midday, when she sailed for Pajas to look after Dr. Peltekian and his wife, who are detained there. Dr. Peltekian is a native of Asia Minor.

"He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and his wife is a native of Baltimore, Md. Upon the arrival of the Marblehead at Pajas Commander O'Neil went ashore and had a consultation with the local authorities, with the result of obtaining the release of Dr. Peltekian and his wife, who reached here yesterday evening, escorted by a guard of Turkish soldiers.

The country around and about the Gulf of Tskanderoon (*sic!*) [Iskanderoun/Iskenderoun] has been ravaged by Moslem marauders, and the smoke arising from burning villages can be plainly seen here. About 7,000 Armenian Greeks have reached the town of Chekmerzimon (*sic!*) [Tchorkmerzimen?], ten miles from Alexandretta, fleeing from their Moslem pursuers, who have completely demolished the villages of Uzerli, Adjakli, and Karaklissia.

"The horde of marauders in this vicinity are not molested by the Turkish troops, who are encamped near the place. They are preparing to attack the Armenian refugees at Chekmerzimon (*sic!*) [Tchorkmerzimen?], who offer to surrender if they are protected by the troops".

The following is a copy of a letter recently received in this city from one of the managers of a soap factory which is run by a mission society known as the Temple Colony, near Mount Carmel, in Palestine:

HAIFA, Syria, Nov. 9. — The trouble in Constantinople

and on the shores of the Black Sea has not raised the fanaticism of the Moslems in Syria yet, but what may happen, God knows. Yesterday a part of the reserve soldiers were called in. Before they were taken to Acre they danced in front of the Court House, singing, "How Sweet it is to Slaughter the Christians". This was done in the presence of the officers.

Haifa is at a considerable distance from the scene of the reported massacres.

December 3, 1895

GRATITUDE OF MISSIONARIES

Expressed to the Porte for Protecting Them from Armenians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, called on Secretary Olney to-day with a message from the Porte to the effect that the American missionaries throughout the Turkish Empire had the greatest protection and that sufficient troops had been detailed to protect them "from the attacks of the Armenian rioters".

The message also said that the missionaries had expressed their gratitude for this imperial protection.

December 5, 1895

Pope Leo's Gift to Armenians

ROME, Dec. 4. — The Osservatore Romano says that the Pope, immediately on learning of the robberies and massacres of Armenians, sent 50,000 lire to Mgr. Azarian, Catholic Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, for the relief of surviving victims.

December 6, 1895

PROTESTATIONS OF PORTE

Note to Assure Mr. Terrell that the Missionaries Are Safe

HASSAN KALEH AND ZILLEH RIOTS

Indisposition of the Powers to Make Themselves Ridiculous Before the World — Action is Expected

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5. — The Porte yesterday sent a note to A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, notifying him that new and stringent orders had been given to the provincial officials to protect foreigners, and also assuring him of the safety of the American missionaries at Kaisarea.

The daily official report yesterday stated that the Armenians at Zilleh and Kaisarea fired upon the Mussulmans in the open bazaar. A riot ensued but the officials immediately restored order.

The dispatch further says that Said Pasha's son is with him at the British Embassy.

The Sheik Djemaladin Afghani, a British subject, has fled to Switzerland. He was suspected of liberal leanings. The foreign diplomats assisted him in his flight.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Armenian Society to-day a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in the course of which he said: "We still have some hope in the indisposition of the powers to make themselves ridiculous before the world".

The Chronicle a few days ago wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him whether he considered that the time had come for further action of a non-partisan character for the purpose of concentrating English and European attention upon the sufferings of the Armenians, and also asking him if he would share in such action, in his reply, which The Chronicle will publish to-morrow, Mr. Gladstone says:

"My personal participation in any political movement would be injurious, and I must avoid it, but I should heartily welcome any movement likely to assist the Armenian cause and to wrest from the Sultan the victory he has hitherto obtained over Europe".

LONDON, Dec. 5. — The Daily News will tomorrow publish

a dispatch from Constantinople, denying the rumors that the Porte has definitely refused to grant the firman for the extra guardships, and that some of the powers had withdrawn their demands.

The dispatch asserts that all the powers are united, and are determined to carry their demands to a successful termination. The Sultan has been unofficially informed that if he continues to maintain his stubborn attitude, a forced entry of the Dardanelles will possibly be made.

The dispatch adds that a massacre has taken place at Hassan Kaleh, twenty miles east of Erzeroum. The Armenian monastery there was sacked and burned, and the Bishop, Vicar, and other inmates killed.

The Telegraph has a dispatch from Vienna stating that fifty-seven persons were killed in the massacre at Hassan Kaleh, and sixty-three at Zilleh. This latter place seems to be identical with Filleh, where a massacre is reported to have occurred. The Christians at Konieh (*sic!*) [Konia], capital of the Vilayet of that name, are in a condition of panic, fearing that they will be killed.

The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the reports that the representatives of the foreign powers in Constantinople had presented an ultimatum to the Porte relative to the extra guardships is incorrect.

There has been no appreciable change in the situation, though it is true that the diplomats have made further representations that have resulted in a fresh exchange of views. There is a strong feeling that the delays that have attended the settlement of this question will not be allowed much longer.

A dispatch referring to the fact that Said Pasha has sought refuge in the British Embassy says that Said asked to be allowed to reside at the embassy. He had been ordered by the Sultan to reside in the Yildiz Palace, but declined to do so, believing himself to be in personal danger. Consequently, he availed himself of the hospitality of the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie.

The report circulated yesterday that the Sultan had changed his mind in regard to the appointment of Turkhan Pasha as Turkish Ambassador to Germany and appointed Zia Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Paris, to go to Berlin instead, is confirmed. It is also announced that Munir Bey, son of Mahmud Djelleledin Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, will succeed Zia Pasha as Turkish representative at Paris.

Although frequent meetings of the Sultan's Cabinet are held at the palace to discuss the question of the admission of

extra guardships through the Dardanelles, no change in the position of the Porte has been made known, and the situation, consequently, remains as before.

Advices received here from Marash and Bitlis say that the missionaries at Marash are safe, and not at all apprehensive of further danger, but that the missionaries at Bitlis are in a state of anxiety.

December 6, 1895

THE DESTITUTION AT ERZEROU

Review of the Massacres and Plunder Worse than Sassoun's

BOSTON, Dec. 5 — A letter descriptive of recent events in Erzeroum, Asiatic Turkey, has been received in Boston from a correspondent who says that the city is quiet and the Government is trying to reassure the people. But, he adds, it did that prior to the massacres, and the people are in a state of nervous panic. The strain to which they have been subjected has been wearying and the future is uncertain. The doors of the houses were beaten in and the houses plundered of everything, and many of the poor people have not even money enough to get the doors repaired, and they are afraid to sleep behind broken doors.

About 700 houses and about 1,500 shops were plundered of all that was in them. The number of killed can never be known, for there were many strangers in the city, but it must be very near 1,000 if it has not exceeded that figure. The number of wounded in the hospital is over 100 and many remain in hiding. The very large proportion of killed demonstrates the fact that the attack was with intent to kill, which is confirmed by the awful nature of the wounds.

The present condition of the people is about as bad as that of the Sassoun people after the massacre. There no houses remained, but the people could get to districts where they could be housed and scantily fed. Here no district has escaped, and the stories from villages of the outlying districts are heart-rending. The attack seems to have been almost universal, and very bloody. The wanton destruction of property that could not be removed was very marked. Boxes and furniture were split, arid provisions that could not be carried away were destroyed. Pickles and

preserves were emptied into the flour boxes. Potatoes, beets, flour, and other provisions were piled in the middle of the floor and trampled into pulp.

In Erzeroum alone there are between 2,000 and 3,000 people who are destitute of fuel, bedding, and food, and the majority have only the clothes they have on their backs. The remnants of the villages are even worse off. Seventy-five thousand dollars was to have been expended in Sassoun this Winter. The Sassoun affair is forgotten in this thousand-fold more dire calamity that has befallen the country.

The wave started at Constantinople, and has so far swept through Trebizond, Baiboort, Erzingan, Erzeroum, Bitlis, Harpoot, and most of the intervening districts. Of the districts aside from the cities that have suffered are Vegung, at the west; Kemakh, Erzingan, Terjan, Baiboort, Kooroo Chai, Ezroomslain, Keepo Passen, Kharoos Alashgird (*sic!*) [Alashgerd], and Byazid (*sic!*) [Bayazid]. The entire Erzeroum Province has been deluged in Christian blood, and the bulk of Christian property has been plundered or destroyed.

The Government is making a show of distributing the plunder collected from the barracks to the rightful owners, though this attempt is rather farcical. A few will get something back; a good many will get nothing. The Government is giving out bread to the destitute. How long this will continue is not known.

More recently there was a scare, and the firing began to be general all over the city. The people became terrified, and rushed for places of safety. Ten or fifteen were killed. However, the Government took prompt measures to suppress the firing, and it continued only about an hour.

It started from the quarrel of two soldiers over loot, in which one shot the other. The Consul have done all they possibly can for the safety of the city. The English Consul have done everything for the safety of life and property. The Consul has suggested that the various Governors be made personally responsible for the safety of the foreigners, both Consuls and missionaries.

Only foreign occupation will establish a beneficial change. The reform scheme was born dead, and there is no hope from that quarter. If Europe delays longer the suffering this Winter will be most harrowing.

The Turks declare that the Armenians made an attack on the Government House, and so the affair began. This declaration is absolutely without foundation. There was no attack even

contemplated by Armenians. The first man shot was an aged priest, who was at the Government House to present a complaint to the Governor. He had been robbed, in his own house in the village of Tivnig, and only got off with his life by giving a note for \$500 for five days. He was an inoffensive old man, and would be the last man in the world to offer an attack.

The attack was made by Moslems after leaving the mosques after the noon hour of prayer, and it was simultaneous all over the city. The Armenians were in their places of business, the most of which were simply death traps in case of any sort of attack. The silversmiths' row was cut off at either end and not a man escaped, and the shops were not only plundered, but wrecked.

The more violent Armenians, the Hunchagists, had determined to keep perfectly quiet till the scheme of reform was well tried.

Those who are forced to give up plunder are bitterly complaining that they were told to plunder, and now are forced to give up what they got, besides having ruined their Armenian neighbors and friends. The scheme of reform has now become an impossibility. The only hope of this land is foreign occupation. This part of the country will undoubtedly fall to Russia.

We hope the time is not far distant when we shall see order restored on a permanent basis. Very many bread-winners have been killed. The bread provided for the coming Winter has been plundered. All opportunity for winning bread is cut off. The remnant of the people are left in utter destitution without any opportunity of obtaining their bread.

They cannot get out of the country because the Government will not let them. Even with Government permits, very many have no means of transport and the season is late and, many would die of exposure. These unfortunate people are in as wretched and pitiable a position as is possible for people to be in. They have waited on the Western nations. As the West was not able to better their condition politically, now is the time for the preservation of the lives that remain. Two cents a day will give a man about one and one-half pounds of bread.

December 6, 1895

Armenians Coming to America

From The Galignani Messenger

A sight that will linger long in the memory was witnessed the night before last at the Gare St. Lazare. Huddled together against the wall, with bundles of clothes piled around them, and dressed in costumes strange to the ville lumiere, were a couple of hundred beings. They looked like hunted dogs and clung together, dazed at the noise and light. In truth they were a band of Armenians flying from their country. Without knowing a word of English they have decided to go to America to seek fortune.

December 6, 1895

RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS

Action Taken at the Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE ADVOCATED

Six Members to be Appointed to Help Organize Such a Body — Centennial Celebration of Treaty of Commerce

Action to furnish relief for the Armenians was taken at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It was decided to urge the appointment of committees in various cities for the purpose of collecting money and of providing means to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate in Turkey. Seth Low, Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy, Jacob H. Schiff, and Spencer Trask will take charge of the movement in this city. Resolutions on which the work will be based were offered by Spencer Trask as follows:

Whereas, The reports received in the early Fall of the fearful massacres and brutalities committed on the Armenians in Turkey, which would seem too incredible to believe, have been confirmed by the fuller and more detailed accounts from most trustworthy sources, proving that the extent of the calamities had not been realized;

Whereas, Within the last few weeks additional greater atrocities have been committed; hundreds of towns and villages have been devastated, and statements, the truth of which we believe will bear the strictest scrutiny, are made that over a quarter of a million of women and children, whose husbands and fathers have been tortured and murdered, are absolutely destitute of food and clothing, and thousands will perish from exposure and starvation, unless help is sent quickly and largely;

Whereas, Various committees have been formed throughout the country to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers, yet the magnitude of the calamity has now assumed such importance that *the heart of America* is aroused, and it is now felt and expressed that in order to raise funds commensurate with the need, a National committee should be formed;

Whereas, Requests have been made that the Chamber of Commerce, always ready to respond to the cry of suffering, cooperate with other organizations engaged in this relief work; therefore it is

Resolved. That this Chamber appoint five members, with the President ex officio, who will cooperate with delegates from other committees and cities, to form a "national committee for the relief of the sufferers in Turkey". We hereby pledge in such committee our support and encouragement.

December 7, 1895

SAID PASHA IN REFUGE

Efforts of Sultan to Attract Him to Yildiz as Grand Vizier

SIR PHILIP CURRIE'S ACTIVE AID

Anxiety About Affairs in the Interior of Anatolia — Details of Massacres at Marsovan and Elsewhere

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6. — The fact that Said Pasha has sought refuge in the British Embassy has caused a great sensation in all circles, and is a general topic of conversation. It is impossible to foresee the outcome, but the fact of a native statesman of the highest rank seeking an asylum in a foreign embassy is recognized everywhere as indicating an extremely

critical situation, which, it is believed, may become a turning point in Turkey's history.

The immediate and precise causes of the ex-Grand Vizier's action are unknown, but they are not far to seek. It is stated that the Sultan desired Said Pasha to reside in a *châlet* in the Yildiz Park that was formerly occupied by Midhat Pasha, the ill-fated founder of the Young Turkey Party, and the man who gave Turkey her first constitution. Said Pasha, however, realized the meaning of the invitation, and declined to take up his residence in the *châlet*. It is also known that the Sultan has been for some time trying to induce him to reassume the Grand Vizierate. Said Pasha invariably declined to take the office again unless the present conditions of the government were changed.

While the Sultan was pursuing his efforts in this direction. Said Pasha was one day detained in the palace for many hours, and it seemed as though he would be detained as a prisoner. His health would not permit of his being imprisoned for any length of time. Apart from this, he undoubtedly had serious grounds for seeking the sanctuary of the embassy.

When the Sultan heard what his ex-Grand Vizier had done, he was greatly incensed, and made several vain attempts to induce him to return to his residence. His Majesty sent Tewfik Pasha, with Said Pasha's namesake, the President of the Council, to the embassy at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, where they had a long interview with the refugee. They made all manner of promises in behalf of the Sultan if he would return to his home. They declared that nothing would happen to him, but Said Pasha, with an ever-present knowledge of the value of imperial promises, declined to leave the safe shelter he had found. Then Tewfik Pasha vainly appealed to Sir Philip Currie to compel Said Pasha to leave the Embassy.

Later Tahsin, the Sultan's First Secretary, remained with Said Pasha for two hours vainly pressing him to alter his decision. He also tried to induce him to reassume the Grand Vizierate, but no argument that he could advance or any appeal that he could make had any effect.

Affairs in the interior of Anatolia continue to cause anxiety, especially in regard to the American missionaries. Minister Terrell has received no reply to his telegram inquiring after the safety of the missionaries at Kaisarea. The absence of news increases the fears that are entertained regarding them. Mr. Terrell has sent two notes to the Porte. In the first he demanded the arrest, dismissal, and punishment of the officer commanding the troops

at Marash for failing to furnish a guard for the missionaries' residences, and also the punishment of the soldiers who had pillaged the houses of the Americans. In his second note Mr. Terrell highly praises the caimakams of Aintab and Marsovan, the Mutessarif of Amassia, and the Colonel commanding the troops at Marsovan for their humane and heroic conduct during the disorders in those places.

A letter from Marsovan, dated Nov. 19, states that previous to the massacre there a report was current that the Turks had been authorized to kill Christians during four hours. The Armenians, however, were assured that they need not fear. Nevertheless, on the following day they were butchered in their shops.

It is stated that Bekir Pasha, Governor of Amassia, summoned the leading Turks and Armenians, and enjoined them to restrain the populace from committing violence, declaring that he would hold them responsible for any breach of the peace. Notwithstanding this warning, the storm burst at noon, while the Moslems were at prayers. Immediately the alarm was given the Turks rushed to their houses, armed themselves, and began murdering and looting. The Caimakam patrolled the town, and appeared to do his utmost to stop the bloodshed. Soldiers were sent to protect the American College.

The foregoing is compiled from the report of a missionary who paid a high tribute to the Caimakam and the Colonel commanding the troops. The soldiers prevented the mob from raiding the grounds of the mission. Toward night the Caimakam went to the mission, taking as a guard a Lieutenant and twenty-five soldiers, who remained all night. The Colonel went to the mission in the morning with the same number of soldiers, and relieved those who had been on duty at night. So far as can be learned the soldiers in the town took no part in the massacre, though they were rather tardy in checking it.

During the massacre at Sivas a young American woman, Miss Mary E. Brewer, who is engaged in mission work, went, at imminent risk, into the midst of the rioters, accompanied only by the cavass of the American Consulate, and rescued an Armenian woman who was attached to the mission. Miss Brewer then conveyed the woman to the American Consulate.

Advices have been received from Harpoot by the representative of The United Press showing that three Protestant pastors—the Rev. Mr. Tanzarian, at Itchnach; the Rev. Mr. Krikor, at Kos, and the Rev. Mr. Atlasian and wife, at Hesenik (*sic!*)

[Husséynik]—have been murdered for refusing to abjure their faith and embrace Islamism.

At Gemerek, near Kaisarea, the Turks and Christians united and barricaded the streets and repulsed four attacks that were made upon them by Circassians.

December 9, 1895

HARD LABOR FOR THE SULTAN

Dr. Scudder Blames Christians for Not Protecting Armenians and Punishing Their Destroyer

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8. — The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, this evening delivered a prelude to his sermon on the Armenian massacres. It was entitled, "A Pitiable Pair: Turkish Barbarity and Christian Inefficiency". Mr. Scudder said:

"As monumental as the savagery of the Turk is the selfish indifference of so-called Christian nations, which, from motives of jealousy, cowardice, or heartlessness, have permitted atrocities to exist and multiply. At their present rate of interference a large percentage of the Armenian race must be annihilated before those much-talked-of reforms will be established. For these horrible massacres, Christian nations are in a large measure responsible. Their standing aloof and failure to champion the cause of the oppressed encouraged the Turks in deluging the country with blood.

"They could have paralyzed the arm of this murderous empire, but for sordid reasons they refused to do it, and, as a consequence, 30,000 have been ruthlessly slain and 250,000 are homeless and forlorn, some of them on the verge of starvation. No wonder the Turks despise Christians, and call them dogs, when they will not stand by their fellow-Christians and calmly see them butchered, like cattle in a slaughter house.

"And how must Christianity suffer in the eyes of the heathen, who are told that the Gospel brings 'peace on earth and good will toward men'. Where can you find, any 'love your neighbor as yourself' in the dastardly inactivity of Christian nations during the last few months? There is any amount of 'dog in the manger', but little Golden Rule. I fear the cause of Christ has been seriously damaged by the events of the last few months.

To vindicate our religion before the world, I believe it is the duty of Christians everywhere to make haste and force their government to take summary action and put an end to this infamous tragedy. We do well to take up collections to relieve the sufferers, but we should do far better if we convinced our Christian nations to combine forces and destroy the Turkish Empire, root and branch.

"Running around with cordials and beef tea for the victims of Turkish fanaticism is well enough as far as it goes, but a more vigorous type of Christianity would inform the Turk that he must quit killing his neighbors or spend his remaining days in the penitentiary at hard labor".

December 9, 1895

CALL OF 2000 FOR ARMENIA

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONALISTS IN BROOKLYN MAKE A MEMORIAL

President and Congress Asked to Do All They Can to Bring European to Act Promptly

Two thousand men, women, and children attended the services in the Central Congregational Church, in Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, preached on "The Value of Citizenship". A memorial to the President and Congress was adopted by a rising vote upon the Armenian atrocities.

The Rev. Mr. Behrends spoke in glowing terms of American citizenship, and concluded by saying he hoped the time would come when American citizenship would be honored in every land and the Stars and Stripes loved in all parts of the world.

He then slowly and clearly read the memorial to the President and Congress and was frequently interrupted by applause. The memorial is as follows:

Assembled in the house of God, and for His worship, the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N.Y., representing nearly 1,000 families and with over 2,000 names upon its membership roll; deeply moved by the unchecked atrocities which are desolating Armenia and endangering the persons and the property of American citizens engaged in Christian work under

the most sacred and solemn treaties; prevented from abandoning their posts by high consideration of duty and by the demands of humanity, and gratefully accepting the explicit declaration of the President of the United States in his message to Congress, that the Administration has used all the means in its power to protect the lives of our brethren and sisters in Turkey and will continue so to do, begs leave to assure the President and Congress of our most earnest support in the use of all the resources at their command to protect our fellow-citizens from harm, to secure them in the unmolested prosecution of their work, and to bring to a speedy end the terrible barbarisms which have sent a thrill of horror throughout Christendom.

We ask for no officious interference in European politics. We appreciate the gravity of the situation, and the self-restraint to which our relations bind us. We do ask that the flag of this Republic shall be respected by the Sultan, and that under it every American citizen shall be safe in his lawful work. We ask, also, that the National Government, by the use of all legitimate means, continue to protest in the name of humanity against the criminal indifference and inaction of the Ottoman Court, and encourage by its express moral sympathy such action by the European powers as will speedily and permanently terminate what is aptly described in the message of the President as "fanatical brutality".

We are lovers of peace, but we love humanity more. The anguish of the innocent and helpless pierces our own hearts and we cannot pass over in silence the nameless atrocities which threaten an ancient and brave race with extinction. We pray most fervently that the sword may not be unsheathed in a Continental war, but we cannot be silent when pillage and carnage are defiant, and the "land of the free", which is also the "home of the brave", wanting neither in physical nor moral courage, must proclaim the gospel of humanity in the ears of all the world.

And in submitting this, our plea, we do not presume to dictate a policy nor to act as advisors, nor in any way to embarrass Governmental action, but to support it in a firm and dignified attitude, adding our assurances of loyalty and confidence in the constituted authorities of the Nation.

A. J. F. BEHREND, Pastor.

D. C. Tiebout, Clerk.

On motion of Dr. George W. Brush, Senator-elect of the State of New-York and a deacon of the church; the minute was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Clerk.

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

At the service in the evening the Armenian troubles were again referred to, and upon motion of A. S. Haight the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the widespread disasters produced by pillage and slaughter among people in Armenia, thousands of whom have been driven from their homes and who are without the barest necessities of life with the rigors of Winter approaching them, that we heartily second the movements already on foot to send them immediate relief, and that we memorialize the Government of the United States to provide transports and designate the port or ports at which such transports may be loaded with such food and clothing suitable to the needs of the Armenians, as may be provided by the voluntary gifts of the people, and that such transports be sent to the sufferers in the name of the Christian people of America with all possible dispatch, the same to be accompanied by agents of the Red Cross Society, or any other competent persons, in order to secure the prompt transmission of such gifts, and their proper distribution upon arrival. And we call upon the people of the United States promptly to avail themselves of such Governmental action as is here suggested as soon as it is granted, that the present painful emergency may be speedily met.

The memorial and the resolutions were forwarded last night to Congressman Francis H. Wilson, who represents the district in which the Central Congregational Church is situated.

December 11, 1895

SULTAN'S CONSENT ISSUED

Extra Guardships May Sail Under His Itrade to Constantinople

ISMET AND OTHERS IN PANIC

Pillaging and Burning of Armenian Villages Continue Massacres in Vilayets Demanding Reforms

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10. — The Sultan has issued an Itrade permitting the extra, guard-ships demanded by the powers to come to Constantinople, and thus, after many delays and much diplomacy, the vexatious question is, it is hoped, finally settled.

It said that the losses sustained by the missionaries at Marash by the destruction of their property during the rioting there amount to 2,400 pounds Turkish.

The rumor is revived that the Armenians here are preparing to make a fresh demonstration in view of what they term the apathy by the powers in bringing about a cessation of the massacres.

It is rumored that several superior military officers, including Ismet Pasha, one of the Sultan's household, and Hassan Djemil Pasha, an aide de camp of his Majesty, have fled from the city, it having reached their ears that they were suspected of being connected With the Young Turkey party, which is agitating in favor of a Constitutional Government on the lines laid down in the Constitution of 1876.

Before leaving the British Embassy last evening, whither he had fled, believing his life to be in danger, the ex-Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, requested the Sultan to grant him permission to leave the country with his family. What action the Sultan took on the request is not known, but the fact that Said Pasha left the embassy, and returned to his residence is taken as proof that his Majesty must have given the strongest assurances that no harm would befall him here.

Reports continue to arrive showing that the pillaging and burning of Armenian villages in Anatolia, especially in the vilayet of Van, is going on as though the Sultan had issued no orders to

the authorities to stop it, and despite the official declarations that order has been restored everywhere, excepting Zeitoun.

The peasants are suffering terribly, and their misery is increased by the bitter cold that is now prevailing in that part of the country. Large numbers of them are wandering, without food and with scanty clothing, on the mountains seeking to escape from the Kurds, who hunt them as though they were wild beasts.

Impartial accounts that have reached here contradict the stories that the Armenians provoked the disorders, and declare that the massacres were the result of a skillfully arranged plan to obliterate the Armenians. It is noteworthy that the massacres have chiefly occurred in the vilayets for which the reform scheme was recently wrung from the Sultan.

Major Williams and Major Bulman, the newly appointed British Vice Consuls at Van and Sivas, will start for their posts tomorrow. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has applied to the Porte for exequaturs, for them in addition to their passports. If the Porte delays in granting the exequaturs, the Vice Consuls will proceed without waiting for them.

A new batch of revolutionary placards were posted about the city to-day. They were most numerous in the Kassim Pasha quarter.

December 12, 1895

Sachtleben Virtually a Prisoner

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 11. — W. D. Sachtleben, the around-the-world cyclist who went to Armenia to secure the punishment of the murderers of Frank C. Lenz, writes to his father here that he cannot return Jan. 1. He says the country is in such disorder and the roads so infested with brigands that it would be certain death for a Christian to attempt the Journey. He is virtually a prisoner in Erzeroum and dares not venture away from the United States Consulate.

December 13, 1895

CALL TALKS ABOUT ARMENIA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — The Senate has adjourned until Monday. Its meeting today was barren of interesting features. Mr. Call delivered a speech, which was heard by about a dozen Senators, on the resolution he introduced two days ago providing that the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey should be suppressed by the civilized Governments, by force if necessary. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

December 13, 1895

FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

**Only Harmony of the Powers May Tranquelize
the Empire**

SULTAN'S SAD LACK OF POPULARITY

**Massacres Which He Ordered Are Beyond
His Control Now — How Dardanelles is Defended**

DESPERATE APPEAL OF THE ARMENIANS

**Turkish Troops Meet Strong Resistance from Cretans
A Panic in Galata and Pera Districts**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29. — Constantinople is in a fearful state of unrest. The place gives a stranger the idea that the inhabitants are sitting over a volcano. Something is going to happen. It is in the air. One breathes it and feels it constantly. Fresh stories of massacres come in every morning, and the European inhabitants greet each other with the inquiries. "Well, what is new?" "What have you heard?" "Has anything been done?" "Did you hear what happened at the Palace last night?" Ministers are in constant attendance at the Yildiz upon the Sultan, and ominous remarks of all kinds are flying thick and fast. There is no repose or rest for any one. In the hotels and public cafés if a waiter lets fall a pile of dishes, or some unusual clatter is made, everyone starts with alarm.

One does not really feel in fear of bloodshed or massacres in Constantinople, but it is a nameless dread. It is the fear of something indefinite that seems to arouse one's keenest susceptibilities. People are asking how long this condition of things will continue. Every Armenian with whom you talk sneers at the importance of the powers and asks if they are waiting for all the Armenians to be killed before interfering with the unlimited and despotic power of the Sultan. Almost every European resident thinks that something will happen on the morrow. Surely this condition of things can last no longer. "Surely", they think, "we will hear something decisive tomorrow, and next Friday's selamlik will be the last that Abdul Hamid will see". This constant tension is very wearying. It affects the temper and the spirits of every one, and what little gaiety there is in this city is damped and meets with no response.

Europeans whose families have been away for the summer and have not yet returned are urged to let them remain where they are, and some men whose business keeps them in the city have even sent their families away. What it is they expect no one exactly knows, but the deposition of the Sultan is the least that is anticipated. This may be attended with bloodshed, or it may pass off quietly, but until something definite is done and the indecision terminated, this condition of affairs will continue.

All Europeans think there would be little difficulty about the deposition of the Sultan, as the Turks themselves, with the exception of the palace clique and those who seek and receive favors of the Sultan, are not at all in accord with the policy of Abdul Hamid. Some speak openly against him, and it is no uncommon thing, if you get to know the Turks, to hear them denounce the Sultan as a traitor to his country.

They point to the fact that they don't even govern their own country; that it is all in the hands of foreigners. There are English, German, Austrian, Italian, French, and Russian Post Offices and prisons. The Régie Tobacco Company is run by Austrians; the head of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Sir Edgar Vincent, is an Englishman, and his immediate subordinates are French. The majority of officials in the Public Debt Bank are foreigners. The city water works are also run by a foreign company, while the carrying trade of the empire is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners, Great Britain having the major portion. The local carrying trade is chiefly managed by Greeks, and the only railway running to Constantinople was built by Baron Hirsch. It is owned chiefly in Vienna and Paris. The Turks who

have the pride of Turkey at heart point to all this and say that it is the result of the weak policy of the Sultan in allowing the country to be run by outsiders.

A Lowering of Turkish Dignity

They consider it a lowering of Turkish dignity, and almost every Turk who feels this believes that were the present Sultan deposed matters would change, and, with a proper kind of man at the palace, Turkey would again resume her onetime power and importance. This is the animus of the Young Turkey party. Of course, those who understand the matter know that no change of Sultan and no change of Ministry would affect this question. They know that Turkey is a doomed country, as far as Europe is concerned, and that she is simply dying slowly. These feelings, however, may carry the militant Turks into a combination of force, either with Armenian or Russian cliques, which may cause a great deal of trouble in Stamboul.

Two singular features of the situation seem to have escaped general notice. One is that no person of proved European nationality has been killed in the interior or in Constantinople during the reign of bloodshed, and that very great care has evidently been taken, even by the lawless Kurds and half-disciplined soldiery of Asia Minor, to protect the subjects of the powers represented at Constantinople. This points to the truth of the general opinion that the massacres in the interior have been ordered from the palace.

The other singular feature is that only recently has the palace taken to denying reports in the foreign press and sending out its own account of the troubles. Lately the palace has been very anxious to have it stated in the foreign press that the Armenians have originated most of the troubles, and that the soldiers are attempting to put down the riots brought about by Armenian intrigue. The statement has even been put forth that the Turks are going about in fear of their lives, owing to the ferocity of the Armenians.

The most serious feature in the whole situation, however, is the want of concert of the powers. The Sultan, who is undoubtedly an astute and keen-witted man, is constantly playing off one power against another, and until they agree among themselves it is quite evident that nothing can be done. Absolutely the only solution for the question is the unanimity of the powers. Six gunboats, one representing each of the six

signatory powers, should be sent to Constantinople—gunboats which are more than dispatch boats and which will carry guns enough to produce a moral effect upon the Turks. These gunboats should go at once, and it won't do to send five, because if any power holds back that will be sufficient excuse for the Sultan to postpone a settlement of the Armenian question by putting a stop to the massacres and enforcing reforms.

Russia would doubtless be glad to postpone a crisis. She is engaged with all her energy at present in looking toward an extension in Eastern Asia, and does not care to bother with the Turkish question. However, she will probably be forced by the action of the others, and will move if she must. The Bosphorus is well supplied with forts and batteries in commanding situations and it will doubtless be very difficult for a Russian fleet, however strong, to get from the Black Sea to Constantinople if the Turks resist its passage. In 1878 there were eighteen forts and batteries in the Bosphorus, containing 390 guns. The number of guns have since been reduced, probably by one third, but, owing to the substitution of Krupp guns for the old ones, the forts are more effective than they were then. As to the batteries, however, neither those in the Bosphorus nor in the Dardanelles are provided with cupolas, and the rapid firing guns of warships would be able to drive the gunners from their posts.

At the mouth of the Dardanelles is one powerful fort. It is situated at Kum Kaleh, on a high promontory overlooking the very entrance to the Straits. This is on the Asiatic side, and would probably prove a tough customer to any fleet. On the opposite shore at Sidd-El-Bahr is a very strong battery, manned with Krupp guns, and behind it rise hills to the height of 500 or 600 feet. As the Turks have omitted to fortify these hills or the Aegean coast on the other side of them, it would be very easy to land men and guns from that side, north of the point of Cape Hellas, and make the descent from the hills upon the battery all Sidd-El-Bahr. Both the fort at Kum Kaleh and the battery of Sidd-El-Bahr would probably be used only in war time, when actual war is declared. The Turks depend more upon the forts above South of Chanak Kalesi is a strong battery, and about a mile and a half north of this place is a rather powerful force, while on the European shore, opposite, are strong batteries. This is the narrowest part of the Straits, and where they make a very awkward turn. Here the European batteries command the Straits nearly to their mouth.

The most difficult passage

This would be the hardest place to pass although the forts on the European shore could probably be captured by landing parties above referred to. Chanak Kalesi, the English name of which is Dardanelles, is the town where all ships are obliged to stop for practice. It was here that the British ship *Loch Bannoch* was fired upon the other day, and it is understood that the Straits between here and the mouth are filled with torpedoes, the force of one of which a Messageries steamer felt a few weeks ago when a torpedo was exploded near by either through accident or design. Once past these forts—and there are other forts between Chanak Kalesi and the Marmora—a few hours' steaming across the latter sea would bring a fleet to the Stamboul side of Constantinople, which would practically lie at the mercy of any fleet that had passed the Straits.

The Turks have very recently built an observatory and signal station on the island of Tenedos. This is for the purpose of seeing when a fleet approaches. Lemnos can be seen from the observatory, which is perched on a hill about 500 or 600 feet high, and the station can also be seen from the fort. There is also a submarine telegraphic cable from the island of Tenedos to the Yildiz Palace, the residence of the Sultan, which is tapped at Kum Kaleh and Chanak Kalesi, where there are stations.

Stamboul lies unprotected for several miles along the Sea of Marmora. The most prominent buildings which would afford targets for bombarding purposes would be the Treasury, at Seraglio Point; the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Mi? [*illegible*] which is also nearby; the Public Debt Buildings, the Seraskerate, or War Office, and the residence of the Sheik-Ul-Islam; and by passing beyond Seraglio Point, the Yildiz, where the Sultan now resides; the Palace of Dolma Baghchak (*sic!*) [Dolma Baghcha/Bagcheh], and other palaces in the vicinity would be at the mercy of the fleet. There is no doubt in the mind of any European resident of Constantinople that the arrival of a fleet would materially alter the condition of things, and within a short time put an absolute stop to the massacres. No one there, either, fears that bloodshed would result from the arrival of a fleet. On the contrary, they think it would materially safeguard the interests of foreigners, as well as have a quieting effect upon the city itself. There is no doubt that something of this kind will have to be done, for, though undoubtedly the massacres have been ordered by the Sultan, influenced by the palace clique, yet they have gone beyond the Sultan's power, and the troops in the provinces,

whose wages have not been paid for possibly many years, find the opportunity a good one for paying themselves, in the prospect of looting.

They have indulged themselves to a very large extent in this lawlessness, even where they have not participated in the massacres. The Palace of the Yildiz is very strongly fortified and very well guarded by a large force of men, under the command of Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna. The Sultan is wise enough to keep the troops in Constantinople, and especially those about the palace, well paid and well cared for.

December 13, 1895

KURDS GOING TO STAMBOUL

Pillage and Massacre Continuing in Small and Distant Places

LONDON, Dec. 12. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Kurds and others who are arriving at Constantinople to dispose of the plunder obtained during the massacres and pillaging in different parts of Anatolia are also attracted to the capital by the hope that they will reap a further and richer harvest in the event of the Sultan permitting a rising in Constantinople.

Their talk of successes, coupled with the display of their plunder, has inflamed the lowest class of Moslems, who are aching with the desire to attack the bazaars, and who are ready to seize the slightest provocation for an attack upon them.

The dispatch adds that every mail from Anatolia brings reports of daily massacres and pillaging in small, distant places. The destitute rural Armenians are flocking into the towns, where there are no means of feeding them. In the Passin (*sic!*) [Passen] district alone 785 Armenian houses were entirely plundered. The inhabitants, exceeding 6,000 in number, have entered Erzeroum seeking succor. Trebizond is filled with fugitives from Baiburt and other outlying districts. One European at Trebizond is daily giving food to 4,000 persons.

No news has been received from the Zeitoun district. There are swarms of Bashi-Bazouks on every path, and the roads are guarded by troops.

Only 150 houses out of 2,000 remain at Arabkir, where 2,000 persons were killed or wounded. Those of the population

who are still alive only subsist by digging among their ruined homes for grain and remnants of provisions. One thousand shops were looted in Sivas and 770 in Erzeroum.

December 13, 1895

AN APPEAL OF THE ARMENIANS

One Hundred Thousand Have Perished and Half a Million Starve

LONDON, Dec. 12. — The following telegram from Constantinople, dated Dec. 9, and signed by a number of Armenians in that city, has reached London:

"Armenia is in her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The massacred people number 100,000. Half a million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding upon herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to ravage greatly. In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us".

December 14, 1895

TERROR IN THE ORIENT

Pistol Shot in the Street Throws Constantinople into Panic

ALEPPO FEARS ANOTHER MASSACRE

Armenian Church at Hissar Robbed of Silver Vessels and Ornaments Aintab Battalion Praised

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13. — The details of the scare here and at Galata and Pera yesterday illustrate the tension of public feeling. One of the two Armenians who started the panic by engaging in a street brawl discharged a revolver at his opponent. The Christians within hearing of the shot immediately surmised

that another massacre had commenced and shops in the vicinity of the disturbance were closed with astounding rapidity.

The alarm spread and the people, filled with a vague terror, rushed aimlessly hither and thither. The streets soon furnished forth a scene of incredible confusion, hundreds of people making their way as fast as possible toward Galata and Pera, on the northern side of the Golden Horn. The dwellers in these suburbs, seeing the fugitives wildly stampeding, either joined in the flight, making for the open country, or barricaded themselves strongly within their houses and shops. The Armenian porters who were working about the streets as usual, hastily dropped their loads, and, with terror depicted on their faces, fled, as they thought, for their lives.

A number of English ladies were affected by the fear that had seized upon all the Christians, and fled from their places of residence to the British Embassy, where they claimed the protection of the Ambassador. Fifty Armenians sought for and obtained shelter in the residence of the Hon. M. H. Herbert, the Secretary of the British Embassy.

As soon as the authorities heard of the trouble, and that was almost immediately, many troops were summoned to the Yildiz Palace. The officials acted promptly and well. The police were well handled, and cavalry and infantry were detailed to patrol the streets. The panic lasted for some time, and then subsided almost as quickly as it had started.

A characteristic official report was issued later, which attempted to minimize the affair. It ascribed the troubles to Armenians telling the crowd that was attracted by the revolver shot that the Mussulmans were going to loot the shops because of the arrival of the British and Italian guardships.

Letters from Aleppo predict that a massacre of Christians there is certain unless the powers intervene to prevent.

Troops are hemming in the Armenians at Zeitoun, where the latter some time ago revolted against the Turks and captured the fortifications. The object of the Turks is to starve the Armenians into surrendering. No fighting has been reported. The Armenians are holding out because they place no reliance upon the official promises that security will be granted to them if they surrender.

The Sultan has dismissed his First Chamberlain, Hadji Ali Bey, and has appointed Izzet Bey to succeed him. Emin Bey, the Second Chamberlain, has been ordered to explain the charges that have been made against him by ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha.

The Chief Equerry, Izzet Pasha, recently addressed a long report to the Sultan on the deplorable situation in the country. His Majesty refused to read the report. Since then Izzet Pasha has tendered his resignation five times to the Sultan, but his Majesty has each time refused to accept it. Nevertheless, Izzet Pasha persists in his intention to retire from his office.

December 15, 1895

IN LONDON AND STAMBOUL

**Diplomatists Near the Porte Are Laughed at
with Derision**

THERE IS NO CONCERT OF POWERS

**Russia's Game in Armenia and the Balkans'
Preparation for Action March Next Year**

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 14. — For the moment apprehensions of renewed disorder in Constantinople take precedence of all other notions about the Levantine situation. There has been for the last fortnight a steady influx of Kurdish and other unclassified provincial ruffians into the capital, till now it contains many thousands of dangerous strangers. These fellows are supposed to come up primarily for the purpose of selling the booty gained in remote lootings and bloody raids, but they are also suspected of the intention of trying their hand at the bazaars of Constantinople if the occasion for a riot occurs. Yesterday's wild panic, which for hours threw the whole city into consternation, and yet had no better excuse than an original street squabble between an Armenian creditor and his debtor, shows how easily an organized mob could stampede the entire population and seize control of the town. To make things worse, if the disturbances now feared do come, the Sultan will be able to say that this is precisely what he predicted as a result if the powers insisted on bringing up those extra guardships.

Diplomatists at Constantinople seem to have felt sure that Europe would regard their eventual success in this guardship matter as a triumph of the first magnitude. They have even told correspondents that now that their prolonged exertions over this affair had been crowned with victory, they and the Sultan both needed a rest, and probably there will be no new developments in the Eastern question till the Christmas holidays are past, but Europe, so far from being impressed by their achievements, laughs in harsh derision and wants to know when the real question, which concerns the wholesale massacre of Christians over whole sections of the empire, is to be taken up. To that there is no answer, nor is there likely to be one of a satisfactory sort.

The spectacle of the English Dryad and the Italian Archimede steaming abreast up to the Golden Horn yesterday furnished indeed the foundation for a question of another sort which will soon be asked in earnest. This display of an understanding on one side will be matched by the appearance on the other of French and Russian boats side by side, if, indeed, as speculation hints to-night, they are not kept outside the Dardanelles altogether, as a hint to the Sultan that his true friends abstain from taking a prejudicial advantage of his reluctant firmans. The Austrian boat came in alone to-day, characteristically enough, and there is no mention of a German boat anywhere. Thus this very symbol of triumph of the European concert is converted into a demonstration of the fact that there is no such thing as a concert.

It is believed here, and, I gather, on the Continent as well, that unless an overt turbulence in Constantinople precipitates interference, Russia will gather her forces during the Winter, and in the early Spring assume an initiative of her own. Six army corps in Kieff and Odessa are practically mobilized, and the large Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol, with reinforcements of marines from Cronstadt during the week, is held daily ready for sea. Some sixty Bulgarian officers have been within a fortnight attached to the line regiments in the Kieff district, and many more are preparing to leave Sofia for the same purpose after the new year. It is perfectly understood that in the Spring a concerted revolution will spring up all over Macedonia, the details of which are being arranged with cynical publicity at mass meetings throughout Bulgaria. These things can mean nothing save that with the melting of the snows Russia's game will be ready in both Armenia and the Balkans. What is called the European concert signifies merely the anxious efforts of the other powers to preserve

a semblance of peace through the Winter, by agreeing upon as many non-essentials as possible and trusting to chance for alliances and to luck when the tug comes in March.

This nervous fencing for position and delay so absorbs the British attention that all other Continental happenings are ignored. At another time there would have been much excitement over the assault of blackmailers upon President Faure through the antecedents of his greatly respected wife, but, as it is, the incident gets scant notice. It would appear that even in France people are too preoccupied with the Eastern war cloud to give usual attention to the affair, though it is understood that next Thursday the reception at the Elysée will be made the occasion for a great demonstration of personal regard for the President and his family. Similarly the catastrophe which has overtaken the Italians in Abyssinia passes with only the briefest comment, most of which is devoted to wonder how the dispatching of the reinforcements, already in hurried progress, will affect Italy's ability to hold her own in a European war.

December 15, 1895

ARMS AND BOMBS FOR ZEITOUN

Armenians Start from Hudieh with Connivance of Authorities

LONDON, Dec. 14. — A dispatch from the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople, under date of Dec. 13, says:

"Advices received here from Aleppo, under date of Nov. 30, says it has been proved that thirty Armenians have landed with arms and bombs at Hudieh and started for Zeitoun. The advices say that this was done with the connivance of the authorities at Hudieh".

SYRIANS FEEL INSECURE

Fear Violence from the Mohammedan Population

Syrian residents in this city have been receiving very discouraging reports from their friends at home in regard to the

unsettled state of the country and the threatening attitude of the Mohammedan population. Mohammedans, they write, are buying arms, and often carry them about the streets; and, instead of greeting their Christian fellow-countrymen with salaams as in former times, they stare at them and pass by without speaking, and do not answer any salutation.

This change of manner of the Mohammedans is very discouraging to the Christians. Some of the rabble have openly boasted that a massacre of the kuffaar (infidels) would take place before very long. This state of affairs exists in Beyroot and other cities in Syria, and even in Palestine. A man in Beyroot writes to his son in this city: "You must consider yourself very fortunate, my son, that you are living in a secure and Christian country, and can go to bed every night with the feeling of security that you will not be murdered for your religion while you sleep, and will not be shot nor cut down when you walk in the street. Here, we do not know what may happen from one day to another. Our hearts are full of fear lest the Moslems should rise and murder us, as their fanaticism is aroused, and they seem to be thirsting for Christian blood".

Whether the Turkish Government is preparing for war with the European powers in its desperation, or not, is what is puzzling the Christians in Syria. Reports say that the reserves there have been called out to the number of 60,000. In the Lebanon, the Druses are reported to have rebelled against the Turkish Government, and to have killed the Vice Governor, in the Hauran, and to have defeated a troop of soldiers. The Druses are said to be all armed with rifles, although how they managed to get them is a mystery, for the Turkish Government has been very strict in forbidding the importation of modern long-distance rifles.

December 16, 1895

STORY OF ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Turkish Soldiers Made Little Effort to Oppose the Kurds

BOSTON, Mass., Dec., 15. — Two letters have received in this city, one describing the Situation in Harpoot, Eastern

Turkey, immediately before the recent massacre there, and the other the massacre itself. The first letter says:

The first excitement about the Turks died out, and tranquility was pretty well restored when the Dersim Kurds began to plunder the villages right and left. Some six villages have been plundered in the immediate vicinity of Harpoot, the last one within two hours of the city. And the worst of it all is that in every place, without exception, the Kurds claim that the Government sanctions them, and that they have authority for all they are doing. This Government stands indicted of the awful crime of a destruction of Christians throughout the whole land.

The letter describing the massacre itself is as follows:

The first attack began on Sunday, Nov. 10, by a few Kurds. These were easily driven off. Monday there was another attack in the morning; also repealed. These attacks amounted to little.

Monday the Aghas from the villages gathered in the city. The Kurds and Turks from the surrounding region attacked Husenik and slaughtered many. The soldiers went down the road to meet them. Some of the principal Moslems also went down. They had a conference with the Kurds. Then the bugle blew, and the soldiers led by their commander, withdrew to the city dragging their cannon in a very leisurely fashion. After the soldiers had reached the city the Kurds and Turks came on, yelling and firing. The soldiers made no attempt to stop them. They fired their cannon once harmlessly in the air toward the city, and they fired off their guns over the heads of the enemy. The Turks of the city joined in the plunder and attack. The Armenian school was fired first, then the greater part of the Christian quarter. Christians were shot down everywhere.

I saw these things with my own eyes, for I watched things with a field glass until it became perfectly plain that the whole thing was definitely planned and arranged. The Christians had given up their arms and cast themselves on the protection of the government. No Christian fired on the assailants.

The missionaries took refuge in the girls' school until that was attacked and the mission house of the Rev. O. P. Allen and wife burned and the school set on fire. Then they gathered in the yard, prepared to die together. Dr. Barnum spoke to the military commander, and he sent soldiers. They all left but two, who demanded a backsheesh or they would go. The missionaries decided to go into the college building. As they left the school yard a Turk fired twice upon them from across the yard, first at Mr.

Allen and then at the Rev. C. Frank Gates. He was a very bad marksman.

At last the Alai Bey, (Mehemet Bey,) a Circassian arrived. He was the first and only man who acted as if he meant to do anything for the missionaries. The soldiers left them, and he called them back.

The Turks of the city were very much disappointed that any of the missionary buildings were spared, and that they were determined that Dr. Barnum should be killed. Alai Bey told them that he could not protect them there. Dr. Barnum told him that they would not leave the building. If it was fired, they would die in it. If they had left, the assailants would have burned the buildings and forced the refugees to become Moslems or suffer the penalty. Everywhere this alternative was given to men. All the Christian villages and Christian quarters of villages in Harpoot Field and its out stations have been burned, so far as I know, with the possible exception of Garmuri. The need of help cannot be stated to strongly.

The letter adds that an immense sum of money will be needed to buy food for the starving Armenians.

December 16, 1895

CONVERT WITH THE SWORD

**Turks Trying to Make Christians
Believers in the Koran**

HUNDREDS OF ARMENIANS SLAIN

**Many Change Their Religion in Order
to Save Their Lives
Refugees Perishing from Lack of Food**

LONDON, Dec. 15. — The representative in Constantinople of The United Press, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that advices from the interior show that forced conversions from Christianity to Mohammedanism are being made everywhere. Women and children whose husbands and fathers have been killed and whose homes have been destroyed have, rather than

lead a life of vagabondage, accepted Islamism, whereupon they were housed and fed by Turks.

The sincerity of these conversions may be judged from what has occurred in Kaisarea. In this place to many women whose protectors had fallen in the massacres was offered the choice of embracing the tenets of the Koran or being either hacked to pieces or meeting the worse fate of being kidnapped. Ostensibly the women accepted Islamism, and this rendered their lives, and perhaps their honor, secure.

It is now known that perhaps 1,000 persons were killed in the massacres in Kaisarea. The fury of the Kurds was not satisfied with the death of victims, but vented itself upon the inanimate bodies. The mutilation of the corpses was frightful.

In Harpoot sixty Christians fled to a church in the vain hope that its walls would furnish them a shelter against those who were crying for the blood of Armenians. They were permitted for a time to believe themselves secure, but suddenly the church was surrounded by a great number of Kurds. The doors were then broken in, and the Christians thought that they would be massacred within the sacred structure. They were not. Their captors took them, one at a time, outside the church, and there, heedless of the pitiable cries for mercy from the women and children, killed them, either by shooting or stabbing them.

The first victim was the Protestant pastor of the church, who, as he was dragged out bade the others, if they had to die, to die as Christians. He met his death like a martyr. Some of the refugees, in a very agony of terror, offered to abjure their faith and accept Islamism, thinking thus to save their lives. The offers availed them nothing, for their insatiable enemies, after accepting them, dragged the converts out and killed them, one by one.

The Armenian Church has been turned into a mosque, and the Protestant Church into a stable. In Kaisarea, the soldiers joined in the looting that accompanied the massacres.

Van and Trebizond are rapidly filling with refugees from the pillaged villages adjacent to those cities. Hundreds of women, almost completely exhausted from fear and lack of food, have reached Van and Trebizond. Their condition is most deplorable. They have been robbed of about everything they possessed. Large numbers of them were barefooted, and the only covering they had for their bodies were thin garments, which furnished no protection against the inclement weather.

There is no doubt that many of those who escaped death at the hands of the Kurds will die from the effects of the exposure

they have undergone, while many others will fall victims of starvation.

The promptest aid that can reach the sufferers from foreign countries will not avail to prevent an enormous death list from these causes, but, unless aid is promptly furnished from some quarter, the deaths from famine will reach an appalling number.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople confirming the statement of the representative of The United Press in that city regarding the number of Christians killed in the massacre at Kaisarea. The massacre occurred Nov. 30. The gendarmes joined the marauders in assaulting women and girls. There is no doubt that the pillaging was done under direct orders from the Government. All the details of the massacre, giving the names of the victims, &c, are in the hands of the representatives of the powers, who find that it is useless to remonstrate with the Porte. The Sultan is of the opinion that the European concert is a mere feint.

The dispatch adds: "The tragedy at Zeitoun is rapidly approaching its final stage. The statement that the Armenians in Zeitoun attacked the Moslems and burned their villages is an absolute lie, invented by the Arab Izzet to alienate European sympathy. The lie means that the doom of the Armenians in Zeitoun is sealed. The Sultan will order them to be exterminated without delay".

The Softas intended to make a demonstration against the palace Thursday last, but the police who had been informed of the proposed action of the theological students, prevented it by arresting many of the intending participants.

The dispatch further says that it is reported that there has been a further massacre at Kaisarea, but no confirmation of the report can be had and no details are given.

The Standard has a dispatch from Constantinople which declares that the continuance of the massacres proves that the Sultan, while promising the powers to effect reforms, is acting with his pen hand for the extermination of the Armenians. People in Constantinople cannot understand how the united powers hesitate to end this state of things, which is due to the perversity and wickedness of a small clique, when instant intervention would be welcomed by the whole Turkish Nation.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard sends the text of the letter written by Said Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, when the former left the British Embassy, in which he sought refuge when he thought

his life was endangered. The letter confirms the published reasons for his taking the step he did, and says that, despite his confidence in and respect for his sovereign, he was tired of the intrigues at the palace. The letter then refers to the gracious messages sent to him by the Sultan while he was at the embassy, and says that, notwithstanding these, he was compelled to consider the outrageous palace intrigues.

December 16, 1895

STATEMENT OF THE PORTE

Persians Now Said to be Attacking the Armenians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"People of the Persian tribe of Kardars, who attacked an Armenian village of Alpok , (Van,) were successfully repulsed by the imperial troops.

"The articles and cattle stolen at Amassia, Marsovan, and Haik were restored partly to their owners. The situation at Zeitoun remains the same. Everywhere else order is perfect.

"The attacks on the inhabitants of the villages of Zerkian and Kurzet were made by brigands that came from Persia".

December 17, 1895

RED CROSS AND SOLDIERS FOR TURKEY

The news that Clara Barton has consented to go to Turkey to take charge of the distribution of the funds for the relief of the suffering will be welcome to all lovers of humanity. There are many reasons why the Red Cross Society is peculiarly well adapted for the work. It is purely humanitarian. No suspicion of religious or racial prejudice or favor attaches to it. Should it find Moslems in need it will help them as quickly as Armenians. Most of all, however, it will carry the support of all civilized Governments, and it is scarcely possible that even the Turks will make any attempt to hinder, or refuse to protect, the agents. It is important that every effort should be made to stir the interest of

the country. The full story of horror is becoming more and more vivid. Never, even under the Huns or Visigoths, was there more brutality shown than is revealed in the dispatches published in our columns from day to day, and these are borne out to the full by the private letters that come from persons whose trustworthiness no one can question. Unless there be speedy relief, the coming Winter must see the death of thousands of people whose only crime has been the holding of the Christian faith.

But we have something more than humanitarian duty to perform. There are American citizens and American property to be protected at whatever cost if we would hold our position among the nations of the world. Those citizens are in the various cities by virtue of treaties and repeated pledges of protection. The Sultan has given his word many times over that no harm should happen to them. Yet the story from Harput, from Marash, from Aintab, is always the same, of the gravest peril and of the absolute desertion of American citizens by those whose duty it was to protect them. More than that, it was from the Government officials in Constantinople that the first news of the massacre at Aintab was received, and they distinctly stated that the attack was directed against the American College in that city, and that the college had been destroyed. There is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any American resident in Turkey nor in the minds of any members of the foreign Embassies that the whole series of events is one carefully concocted, well-arranged plan to exterminate the Armenians and destroy all the work of the American missionaries, which has been chiefly among them. Such a plan this country is bound to resist.

Instructions to Minister Terrell in the past have been explicit on this point, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any yielding on the part of the State Department. The presence of the Marblehead at Mersine has already accomplished much for the preservation of order in that vicinity, and those who know Turkey best all say that a demonstration in force at that place or Alexandretta, together with the landing of marines to act as guards to American property in Marash and Aintab, would bring the Sultan to his senses at once. Some little time since, when there were the first rumors of trouble at Diarbekir, the French Ambassador sent word to the Porte that if any harm happened to the French Consulate in that city a French fleet would hold Alexandretta until the Governor's head was furnished. Not a particle of harm has happened to that

Consulate. There is no reason why America may not do the same; indeed, there is every reason why she should.

December 17, 1895

ARMENIANS TO BE RETURNED

Russia Negotiating Not to Support the Refugees from Turkey

LONDON, Dec. 16. — The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the negotiations which have been going on for some time between M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, and the Porte, relative to the return to Anatolia of about 18,000 Armenians, now in Russia, are reported to be drawing to a successful close.

The refugees do not desire to return, not having any property in Anatolia, nor any hope of a livelihood there, but Russia will refuse to maintain them, after permission for their return is granted.

The dispatch adds that it is almost certain that Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will be dismissed in a day or two, and that Kiamil Pasha, who has held the office before, will be his successor.

December 18, 1895

TURKS WERE NOT HARMED

Harpoot's Experience Refutes a Favorite Ottoman Contention

GLADSTONE WRITES ON THE CASE

He Hopes the Government of Britain is Not Answerable for the Situation Missionaries Are Safe

LONDON, Dec. 17. — The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs under yesterday's date that it

is now known that not a single Turk was injured in the disturbance at Harpoot, nor did any Christians fire a shot, the Christians having been shot and cut down without resistance.

The Rev. Royal M. Cole has made the journey from Moosh to Bitlis in safety. The American missionaries have decided to remain at their present posts, their feeling of security having been restored.

A pro-Armenian meeting was held in the City Temple here to-day, at which was read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which he said:

"The six great powers, which among them spend more than £100,000,000 yearly upon what is termed their defenses, lie prostrate at the feet of an impotent Sultan, who with their cognizance, appears to prosecute massacres at his will, day by day. Which power or powers is to blame? I know not. Our country is quite able to cope with five or six Turkeys, and she is under peculiar obligations, but she is not omnipotent. I sincerely hope that her Majesty's Government has not been in any degree answerable for bringing about an almost incredible situation".

United States Minister Terrell is in uninterrupted telegraphic communication with every missionary in Asia Minor. The Minister received a telegram yesterday saying that the missionaries at Kaisarea and Adana were abundantly safeguarded.

The captains of the foreign guardships at Constantinople had a conference yesterday for the purpose of arranging a concert of measures for public safety in case of need.

December 19, 1895

REPORTS AGAINST ARMENIANS

Sublime Porte's Version of Disorders at Arbendli and Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Forte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"On the 13th instant a collision took place near Souchehri between two detachments of soldiers and the Brigand Daniel Tchazch and his accomplices, who murdered Essad Effendi Mudir of Ezbider, his two companions, Nedjib Effendi, substitute to the

Solicitor General of Cara one gendarme, and some other Mussulmans. Said brigand and six of his accomplices were killed, four others were arrested, and the remaining one is being searched for.

The Armenian insurgents of Zeitoun attacked by night the village of Arbendli, the inhabitants of which had to escape. The Armenians carried away with them the cattle, burned five houses, and wounded one person. On the following day they attacked Geuertel".

December 20, 1895

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

How We Have Been Treated in the Armenian Difficulties

AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE ARRESTED

But Were Generally Released on the Demand of the American Consul

SEC. OLNEY'S REPORT TO THE SENATE

The Story of the Treatment to Which Americans Have Been Subjected by the Turkish Government

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. — The President today transmitted to Congress a communication from Secretary Olney on the Armenian outrages, in response to the resolution of the Senate. The President, in his letter, says:

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst., requesting the President "if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all information which has been received by him or by the State Department, in regard to injuries inflicted upon the persons or property of American citizens in Turkey, and in regard to the condition of affairs there in reference to the oppression or cruelties practiced upon the Armenian subjects of the Turkish Government; also to inform the Senate whether all the American Consuls in the

Turkish Empire are at their posts of duty, and if not to state any circumstances which have interfered with the performance of the duties of such Consuls", I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Secretary Olney says he has no means of knowing how many Americans are in Armenia, but there are 172 Americans missionaries and dependents scattered over Asia Minor. There are also a number of American citizens engaged in business in the Turkish dominions, and others, originally Turkish subjects, but now naturalized citizens of the United States. The bulk of this American element is to be found remote from our few Consular establishments.

He bears testimony to the energy and promptness displayed by our Minister, Mr. Terrell, in taking measures for their protection which had received the moral support of naval vessels of the United States. He adds that while the physical safety of the United States citizens seemed to be assured, their property had been destroyed at Harpoot and Marash, in the former case to the extent of \$100,000. The Turkish Government had been notified that it would "be held responsible for the immediate and full satisfaction of all injuries on that score". The loss of American property at Marash had not been ascertained, but a like demand for adequate indemnity would be made as soon as the facts were known.

The correspondence refers to the killing of Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist, and states that six persons, "Kurds and Armenians", were to be put on trial for the murder.

The case of George Webber, a naturalized citizen of the United States, born in Bavaria, is referred to as deserving attention. He, an old man of seventy, was capriciously arrested at Konia, and transported part of the distance on foot and on a rough cart to Broussa and thrown into prison, where he died during the night, without medical attendance, from the result of his rough treatment. Demand had been made for the removal of the officials guilty of this cruelty, who, it is stated, entirely disregarded Webber's American passport, but, it is added, "these just demands have not so far borne fruit."

American Rights Enforced

A third incident is mentioned as follows:

On the night of the 4th of August last the premises of Dr. Christie, Principal of St. Paul's Institute, at Tarsus, who was spending the Summer months at the neighboring village of Namroun, were invaded by an armed mob, obviously collected in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, and an outrageous attack was made on a defenseless native servant of Dr. Christie and on some students of the Institute who were then at Namroun. The authors of this brutal attack were abundantly identified, and through the prompt intervention of the United States Consul at Beyroot and the Consular agent at Mersine, the nearest port, a number of arrests were made.

Notwithstanding the peremptory demands of the United States Minister for simple justice, the assailants, when taken before the local Judge at Tarsus, were released. So grave did this miscarriage of justice appear that an early occasion was taken to send the Marblehead to Mersine to investigate the incident and lend all proper moral aid to the Consular representatives of the United States in pressing for due redress. Their efforts to this end were most cordially seconded by the Mutessarif (Prefect) of Mersine, and on Oct. 28 last the accused to the number of eight were brought to trial at Tarsus, and convicted upon the evidence, subsequently confessing their guilt. Having established his rights, and in view of the dismissal of the Tarsus Judge who had conducted the preliminary inquest, and a promise to degrade the incompetent Madir (*sic!*) [Mudir?] of Namroun, Dr. Christie interceded with the Court for clemency to the individual culprits upon whom light sentences of imprisonment were passed. The signal rebuke administered in high places where responsibility really existed and was abused, coupled with the establishment of the important principle that American domicile in Turkey may not be violated with impunity, renders the conclusion of this incident satisfactory.

The killing of a German-American citizen named Stupe in Constantinople by an insane Turk, whose sentence of death was subsequently commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, is spoken of as having elicited the proper protest of the American Minister. Secretary Olney says:

The protest was without avail, but, in view of the gratifying circumstances that his Majesty the Sultan had, of his own initiative and very soon after the killing, accorded a life pension of 1,200 piastres (about \$525) to the widow of the murdered man, no occasion for further pressing this particular case was perceived. This Government will, however, insist upon its right to be

represented by the presence of its dragoman at every stage of all criminal proceedings against an Ottoman subject where an American has been injured.

Must Try Our Own Citizens

Secretary Olney continues as follows:

Besides the foregoing cases of physical injury to the persons of American citizens, or invasion of domiciliary rights, the language of the Senate resolution may be construed as covering the cases of arrest of such citizens and proceedings against them in violation of treaty rights. A number of instances of this character have occurred. As the subject is a development of the long-standing contention between the United States and Turkey touching the true intent and construction of the fourth article of the treaty of 1830, in relation to the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States over its citizens committing offenses in Turkey, its elaborate discussion in this place is neither practicable nor opportune. It suffices to say that although the treaty in terms gives to the Ministers and Consuls authority and power to punish American offenders and absolutely excludes their imprisonment by the Turkish authorities, the Ottoman Government, while admitting to this extent the English rendering of the treaty, has on frequent occasions assumed to imprison citizens of the United States on criminal charges and denied the right of the agents of this Government to effect their punishment.

A fruitful source of such assertion of authority is found in the case of persons of Armenian origin, naturalized in the United States, and returning within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey under circumstances suggesting their complicity in the revolutionary schemes alleged to be rife in Asia Minor. Holding, as it must and should, that no distinction can exist under the statutes of the United States between native and naturalized citizens, so that it is as clearly the right and duty of this Government to extend the full measure of its protection to the one as to the other, and finding neither in the treaty nor in our jurisdictional legislation any distinction as to the character of the criminal offense charged, but on the contrary seeing that by our law our Ministers and Consuls have express jurisdiction over charges of insurrection and rebellion when committed in the foreign country by American citizens, as well as over lesser offenses of similar character, this Government is unable to forego its right to the premises, and cannot relinquish jurisdiction over

any citizen, even though after naturalization he return to his native land and identify himself with its political conspirations.

The right to try and punish our citizens committing offenses in Turkey has been so uniformly and ably upheld by the successive Secretaries of State since contention on the subject was first broached in 1862 that no diminution of our claim can be considered at this important juncture. Consequently the United States Minister at Constantinople has been instructed to claim all rights under the fourth article of the treaty of 1830, and to offer to try any American citizen charged with insurrection, rebellion, sedition, or like offense, or, in the event of such offer being refused, to demand the release of the accused. Inasmuch, however, as this Government does not contest the paramount right of a sovereign State to exclude or deport for adequate cause, and in a proper manner, aliens whose resort to its territories may be pernicious to the safety of the State, the release of such persons upon condition of their leaving the country is not gainsaid.

Three Cases of Injustice

Three instances of unjust treatment of American citizens of Armenian birth are given as illustrations. One of these is the case of Krekor (*sic!*) [Krikor] Arakelian, son of John Arakelian, a citizen of the United States residing in Fresno, Cal., who, on July 1 last, was arrested in company with some 150 others at Marsovan, on the ground of alleged conspiracy in an assassination. He bore a passport issued by the United States legation in Turkey, and his imprisonment appeared to be on the merest suspicion. The Consul at Sivas intervened in his behalf, and the Minister at Constantinople made energetic representations to the Porte against the detention of a citizen of the United States on a criminal charge. On the 21st of August, Mr. Terrell telegraphed to the department that he had been informed by the Porte that Arakelian had been released upon a decree dismissing the charge against him. He went to Constantinople and, on being notified by the police that his presence in the Empire was objectionable, and that the authorities viewed him with suspicion on account of the compromising documents which had been found in his possession, he quitted the country early in September.

The second Case was that of Mardiros Mooradian, a native of Armenia, naturalized as a citizen of the United States at Lynn,

Mass., who in September last was arrested on landing at Constantinople, on suspicion of being a revolutionary emissary. In his possession were forty-one letters and papers in the Armenian language, indicating his representative connection with the Hentzak (*sic!*) [Henchag], or Huntchaguist Society, a secret organization of Armenians in England and the United States. After Several days' confinement, Mooradian was released under surveillance, and the incriminating papers were delivered to the United States Minister for translation and examination. In the absence of proof of any overt act committed in Turkish territory, the Minister demanded his instant liberty on the ground that his imprisonment was unauthorized, whereupon Mooradian was surrendered to the legation, "to be kept from correspondence" until he could be sent out of the country. A disposition on the part of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to assert jurisdiction over Mooradian, on the plea that he was still an Ottoman subject, because not having obtained the Sultan's consent to his naturalization abroad, was promptly met by Mr. Terrell and was not afterward insisted upon.

More protracted discussion than in the two foregoing instances attended the case of Melcoun (*sic!*) [Melkon] Guedjian which assumed importance as a test and precedent.

In August last, seven men were arrested in Aleppo charged with belonging to a party of twenty-three armed revolutionists who had lately come from Cyprus. Among them was a young man named Melcoun (*sic!*) [Melkon] Guedjian, naturalized in Boston on Dec. 28, 1894, and a resident at the time of Lynn, Mass., who bore a United States passport issued early in January last, and upon whose person was found a sum of £800, alleged by him to be for the relief of the poor, together with compromising papers. He is said to have admitted more than three years' membership of the Huntchaguist Revolutionary Society, and the circumstances under which he was arrested were, on his own showing, not entirely free from suspicion. Having clandestinely landed from a touching vessel at Alexandretta, through bribery of a local boatman, he set out for the interior, and shortly afterward was set upon and robbed by a large band of men. Being on horseback, he escaped to the mountains. A night or two later his horse was stolen, whereupon he made his way to Antioch and lodged a complaint against his assailants, presenting himself as an Englishman.

Upon inquiry in the presence of the British Vice Consul, the facts of his case were elicited and his arrest and removal to

Aleppo followed, where he was held for trial upon an indictment charging seditious acts. The United States Consular agent at Aleppo was denied access to the prisoner, and his application to the Vali to inspect Guedjian's passport was refused. On Sept. 12 he was convicted by a Turkish court, no notice having been given to the Consular agent and without the presence of the dragoman of the agency. A sentence of imprisonment for 101 years was imposed.

Upon hearing of this proceeding the Minister demanded the facts in the case in order that he might ascertain whether by any act of armed resistance to Turkish authority Guedjian had forfeited his right to protection as an American citizen. While such a test might perhaps be morally applicable to the worthiness of an individual's claim to bona fide conservation of allegiance to the country of adoption and respect to its laws, it could not operate to absolve him from its lawful jurisdiction. Mr. Terrell was accordingly instructed Sept. 26, 1895, that under our statutes Consuls have extra territorial jurisdiction over citizens accused of insurrection or rebellion against Turkey or of a less offense of a similar character; that Guedjian's act seemed to have been political conspiracy with enemies of Turkey in England; that his trial by Turkish court without notice to the Consul at Beyroot or the Consular agent at Aleppo was in violation of international right and should be annulled; that his transfer to Constantinople should be asked, and that if accused of insurrection or rebellion committed in Turkish dominion the Minister or the Consul should insist upon trying him. The Minister presented these demands to the Porte on the 28th of September. The Grand Vizier issued repeated orders to the Vali of Aleppo to send Guedjian to Constantinople, which the local authority failed to obey while continuing to deny the Consular agent's access to the prisoner. Under date of Oct. 28 Mr. Terrell demanded that his repeated protests should be answered and that the offending Vali should be dismissed.

It was intimated that in case no favorable response were promptly made he would be under the necessity of reporting to this Government his inability to obtain justice from that of Turkey, and asking authority to demand his passport. A more satisfactory treatment of this and other vexatiously delayed cases ensued, and assurances of Guedjian's removal to Constantinople were obtained. The Minister, under the department's reiterated instructions, continued to press for the delivery of Guedjian to him for trial. On Dec. 3, he telegraphed that Guedjian had been

delivered to him, and that the Vali of Aleppo had been removed from office, thus closing the incident. The department is not yet advised whether the Porte has consented to Guedjian's trial by our Minister, or whether, as in Mooradian's case, it requires him to quit the country.

The fact is mentioned that Mr. Robert S. Chilton, Jr., and Mr. William Dulaney Hunter, appointed Consuls at Erzeroum and Harpoot, respectively, having failed to receive recognition from the Turkish Government "on the apparently frivolous ground that no commerce exists in either town, although Consulates of Great Britain and France are already established there", Mr. Chilton has been recalled to Washington and to Mr. Hunter has been given temporary employment at Constantinople.

Little Trustworthy Information

Secretary Olney speaks of having little trustworthy information as to the Armenian outrages, but says the fact that in the Sassoun district numbers of villages were destroyed and many thousands of defenseless Armenians were killed under circumstances of great atrocity, and that no serious efforts on the part of the Turkish authority were put forth to stay the slaughter, seems to be generally conceded. Since that time appalling outbreaks against the Armenians have occurred in many other parts of Asia Minor.

At latest advices, the report says, mob violence and slaughter appear to have been checked, or at least to have partially subsided. The Turkish Government has been emphatic in assurances of its purpose and ability to restore order in the affected localities. But, says Mr. Olney, at the present moment the temporary lull in the turbulence is believed to be more apparent than real. A telegram just received from the Minister, under date of the 16th, expresses the greatest apprehensions concerning the ultimate fate of American citizens in the disturbed region, unless the appalling massacres can be stopped by the united efforts of the Christian powers. He sees no hope, however, of a European concert to that end. He says that if the missionaries wish to leave Turkey, he can procure their transportation to Christian ports: if the men wish to remain, he can get escort for all to the seacoast, whereupon the men can return, but he adds that the women and children should quit Turkey.

The Armenian Massacres

In the course of his report, Secretary Olney gives a picturesque description of the Armenian revolutionary movements and the resulting massacres. He says:

The political aspirations of the Armenians have for the most part taken shape in foreign countries, where Armenian societies have been formed, avowing as their purpose the attainment of autonomy for Armenia. The traditional racial hatred between the robber Kurds and the pastoral Armenians, with resultant acts of cruelty and spoliation, has long helped this political movement, and it had attained considerable proportions even before the massacres at Sassoun contributed to its increased vitality.

At first they were scarcely more than local riots, as at Tokat in the vilayet of Sivas, in March last, where one Armenian was killed outright and more than thirty wounded by the Turkish soldiery. In June last an attempted rising of Armenians in the province of Aleppo in the mountains of Kozar-Dagh and Zeitoun was thwarted without bloodshed by the arrest of the alleged conspirators, Melcoun (*sic!*) [Melkon] Guedjian, whose case has hereinbefore been stated, being among those seized.

In July a band of armed Armenians crossing into the vilayet of Erzroum from Russia was dispersed, several being killed or captured. By August the Moslem feeling against Armenians had become so far aroused that rumors of intended massacres came from several independent quarters—Harpoot, Marsovan, and Bitlis, among them—which led to urgent demands by the United States Minister for adequate measures looking to the due protection of American citizens in those places.

On the 30th of September grave disturbances began at Constantinople itself. Several hundred Armenians who had gathered for the purpose of going in a body to the Sultan's palace and demanding redress for the grievances of their countrymen were dispersed by the police after a severe conflict, in which a number of Turks and Armenians were killed and wounded. Mob violence followed, the Armenian residents in various quarters of the capital being assailed by an excited Turkish rabble, and over fifty were slain. The rioting continued, the next day, Oct. 1, in Constantinople and its suburbs. Some 800 or 1,000 Armenians were captured or arrested, many of them being armed with new revolvers of a uniform pattern. By the third day order was restored, and the Armenians who had sought refuge in their churches returned to their homes.

The effect of this outbreak at the national capital was most disastrous in the provinces. The danger of a general massacre of Christians in the vilayets of Adana and Aleppo seemed so imminent that renewed orders for effective protection of American citizens in those quarters were demanded and obtained. Fears for their safety at Hadjin, Mersine, and Marash were especially felt, and the cruiser Marblehead was promptly ordered to Alexandretta, the nearest seaport.

The Uprising at Trebizond

On Oct. 8 a Turkish uprising occurred at Trebizond due, it is reported, to an attempt to assassinate the late Vali of Van, as he was about to leave for Constantinople, the Turks claiming that the act was done by an Armenian, and that they were in danger of a general Armenian attack. On the 9th the disturbance was renewed, many Armenians being killed, and their homes and shops looted by the mob. The authorities attempted to quell the riot, but having only some 400 soldiers and policemen at command, were powerless, and murder and pillage ran their course as long as an Armenian was in sight. The official Turkish reports give the number of Armenians slain as 182, of Turks, 11, but the general estimate places the total number at some 500.

From this time the reports of conflicts between Turks and Armenians, with great loss of life, became frequent and confusing. At Bitlis over 500 were reported killed, the Turkish accounts alleging that the Armenians attacked the Moslem mosques during the hour of prayer. At Diarbekir 5,000 are said to have lost their lives of whom 2,300 were Mussulmans, but the Turkish authorities pronounce this estimate exaggerated. From Malatia comes the report of a "great massacre" early in November, when every adult male Christian is said to have perished. Another sanguinary outbreak, with great slaughter is reported from Sivas on Nov. 12. Some 800 Armenians and 10 Kurds are said to have been killed. At Hadjin and Ourfa loss of life is reported, the American missionaries at those places being protected by Turkish guards under orders from the Porte. The Kaimakam of Hadjin is credibly said to have announced that he would destroy the town and sow barley on its site. There being an American school at that place, directed by American teachers, the United States Minister thereupon notified the Porte that if one of these American ladies received injury from the riotous conduct of the populace he would demand, in the name of the United States, the head of that

Kaimakam. That officer has since been removed. Later reports allege massacres at Marsovan and Amasia. The Consular agent at Aleppo telegraphs that a severe conflict had occurred at Aintab and that great fear prevailed at Aleppo.

The burning of the American buildings at Harpoot took place during a bloody riot, and many persons are said to have perished in the province of that name. At Kurun, 400 deaths are reported. Particulars of the recent outbreak at Marash, on. Nov. 19, in which American missionary property was destroyed, have not yet been received.

These scattered notices, for the most part received by telegraph, are given, not as official averment of the facts stated, but as showing the alarming degree to which racial prejudices and fanatical passions have been aroused throughout Asia minor.

The President's message, with accompanying documents on the subject of the outrages on Armenians in the Turkish empire, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

December 20, 1895

AMERICANS IN TURKEY

The report of the Secretary of State upon the outrages committed upon the Christian subjects of the Sultan is probably the most complete and comprehensive account that has been accessible of the history of Turkey since the massacres at Moosh a year ago last August. Less fortunately than in China, where no American citizens were killed, several seem to have just their lives in the Armenian disturbances. The number of our missionaries in Asia Minor Mr. Olney states at 173, and estimates at something like twice that number the American citizens engaged in business in the disturbed districts. Some of these are no doubt genuine American citizens by nativity or naturalization, but probably a considerable number are natives of the country who have assumed American citizenship as a precautionary measure.

The outrages of which we have to complain and for which we have the right to hold the Turkish Government responsible extend only to the destruction of property, except in two instances. One was that of Lenz, the bicyclist, who was murdered outright, and one that of Webber, a Bavarian by birth and an American by naturalization, who was killed by cruel treatment after an unjustifiable arrest. In the former case it has been an-

nounced that several persons were to be tried for the murder. In the latter the punishment of the officials has been demanded. The incident arising from the assault upon Dr. Christie, the American missionary, is already closed by the confession of the guilty persons and the imposition upon them of light sentences at the request of the victim, and complainant. The case arising out of the killing of Stupe, another American citizen, by an insane Turk seems also to have been closed, in effect, by the pension granted by the Sultan to Stupe's widow.

The two remaining cases concern the destruction of property by mobs, for which a pecuniary indemnity is the appropriate and sufficient redress. In the riot at Harpoot in November it appears that the property of the American mission was injured to the extent of \$100,000. In the still later destruction of the American School of Science at Marash the amount of damage has not yet been ascertained. In both cases the Turkish Government will be held responsible to the full extent of the loss.

This list seems to cover our actual concern in the Turkish massacres and riots. Mr. Olney's report makes it quite clear that both the State Department and our Minister to Turkey have done their whole duty, and that such means as were available for the protection of American citizens have been employed to the utmost.

December 20, 1895

AID FOR THE ARMENIANS

Miss Clara Barton Talks of the Red Cross's Undertaking

THE MISSION A DANGEROUS ONE

Unable to Say How Much Money Will Be Required No Appeal Ever Made on Behalf of the Society

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, returned to Washington last night, after a brief sojourn in New-York.

Miss Barton was in New-York on private business of the Red Cross Society, and the society's Financial Secretary, George H. Pullman, was with her.

"We are not here on any business connected with the Armenian relief matter", she said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but simply for some purpose connected with our society".

Miss Barton spoke of the work her society had in view in carrying relief to the suffering Armenians.

"We realize", she said, "that we are undertaking a mission that is more perilous, dangerous and perplexing than any we have hitherto known. We have in the history of the society brought relief to fifteen fields of disaster. This promises to be the worst of them all.

"In a field of battle, between the fighting lines, the Red Cross workers are not shot at, no matter where they may be working or how close to the muzzles of the guns. But in this Armenian work we shall have to deal with murderers, plunderers, bandits, brigands, and all sorts of free-lance, bloodthirsty fighters, who will hate us almost as bitterly as they hate the Armenians, whom we are trying to succor.

"One of our officers", she continued, "when asked the other day if he was ready to start at short notice, said:

" 'Yes, I'm ready, but some of us who go will not return'.

"The Red Cross Society is in one respect unique among all the charitable organizations of the world. It never moves until asked. It never makes an appeal, never has and never will. It will act only on two conditions. The appeal must be universal; it must be a national call. The second condition is that sufficient money must be raised to give us a free hand.

"In this case appeals came to us so thick and fast from all over the country that we decided to accept the call. Hundreds of thousands are starving, and the amount of money needed will be very great. The society, however, has not mentioned any sum. When asked in Washington how much money we should require to equip us for the work, we could only turn round and put the same question in our turn to the questioners. One missionary informed us that 5,000 persons in Alexandretta are absolutely destitute, starving, and homeless. Fifty thousand dollars will be required for them alone. The rest is a mere sum of arithmetic.

"Finally", said Miss Barton, "\$500,000 was guaranteed and \$100,000 in cash was suggested as enough fairly to start the work.

"We are ready to go as soon as the money is placed in our

hands. It is the American people who are now waiting, not the Red Cross Society. We never make an appeal. We think that our American brothers and sisters are as charitable as we are. We have left it to the people, and they have shown their desire to make us their distributing agents, for that is what we are. We accept the trust and it is a very sacred trust".

SAW SOME OF THE RIOTING

R. S. Chilton Unwilling to Give Details of What He Saw In Trebizond

Robert S. Chilton, who, with Dulaney Hunter, was some months ago sent by the United States Government to establish new Consulates at Erzroum and Harpoot, Armenia, and who was recalled by Secretary of State Olney on Nov. 10, arrived in this city from Europe on the steamship Fulda yesterday morning. Mr. Hunter remained in Constantinople.

Mr. Chilton had been principal clerk of the correspondence division of the State Department's Consular Bureau, while Mr. Hunter was a Consular clerk. They spent some time in Constantinople in a fruitless endeavor to secure exequaturs, and finally decided to push on to their posts. They reached Trebizond on the day of the riot. Mr. Chilton witnessed the massacre from the windows of his hotel, while Mr. Hunter, who was viewing the town, had a narrow escape from injury by the mob. He was piloted safely to the British Vice Consulate by its dragoman, who accompanied him on his sightseeing trip. A guard was sent to conduct Mr. Chilton from his hotel to the same place.

At Trebizond Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hunter received notice from the State Department to return to Constantinople, and when they got there Mr. Chilton was told to come home to accept the vacant place of chief of the Consular Bureau.

Mr. Chilton, upon landing yesterday morning, said:

"We reached Trebizonde, where we found it dangerous to proceed further, owing to the rioting then going on. We reached that place on Oct. 5, going by steamer from Constantinople".

"Why was the trip abandoned?"

"We received orders from Washington to return to Constantinople".

"Where did you leave Mr. Hunter?"

"In Constantinople, where he is awaiting orders".

"Did Mr. Hunter go on from Trebizonde to Harpoot?"

"He did not, the conditions of the country, and especially that part of it, being such that further travel was out of the question".

"Did the Turkish Government refuse you and Mr. Hunter a guard of soldiers to your posts?"

"We did not ask for it. Our commissions called for this courtesy, but, receiving no recognition in Constantinople, we, of course, were not entitled to such protection or escort".

"Do you know if the project to establish the new Consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot has been abandoned by the State Department?"

"That I do not know. Mr. Hunter is, so far as I know, still in Constantinople, awaiting further orders, I presume, on the question of establishing these Consulates".

"Have you received notice of your appointment as chief of the Consulate Bureau of the State Department?"

"Yes, and I have returned to accept the position".

"Is it true that you and Mr. Hunter were badly treated by the Turkish authorities?"

"No, it is not true. Mr. Hunter was out sight-seeing in Trebizonde during the riots there, and was attacked by a mob. He escaped unmolested, however, on making known his identity. For myself I met with no ill-treatment".

"Is there much apprehension among the American residents?"

"Yes; there is a general feeling of uneasiness among the Americans in these two countries, and, for that matter, among all the foreign residents there. This is but the natural consequence of the present condition of affairs".

"What was the condition of affairs in Armenia when you arrived?"

"They were in a very turbulent state, but had quieted down greatly before I left for home".

"Will you detail your experiences and the sights you witnessed during the massacre at Trebizonde?"

"I prefer not to just now. I have made a report to the State Department on this occurrence, and, therefore, cannot in justice to the department talk for publication".

"Is it true that thousands of the poor Armenian wretches are dying from cold and starvation?"

"That I do not know. Nothing of the kind came under my observation".

Mr. Chilton will remain in New-York a few days, when he

will go to Washington and take charge of his new post.

December 21, 1895

A MASSACRE AT ZEITOUN

**Insurgents Kill All Turkish Soldiers
in Town Except Two**

TERRELL WILL START FOR SMYRNA

**Armenian Patriarch Denies Accusations
of the Porte Against Christians
The Rev. Sir Agnanian Dead**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20. — An official dispatch states that Dec. 15 the Armenian insurgents at Zeitoun massacred all the Turkish soldiers confined in that city except a Colonel and an Adjutant. The local Caimakam reports that other outrages have been committed by the insurgents in the vicinity of Zeitoun.

The representative of The United Press learns that A. W. Terrell, the American Minister here, is about to start for Smyrna. The object of his visit to that place is not stated, but he is undoubtedly going there in connection with the protection of American missionaries and other citizens of the United States.

Matthew Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinople, has addressed a letter to the Porte positively denying that the Armenians have been guilty of outrages and declining to comply with the demand of the Porte that he appeal to the Armenians to remain calm.

The Patriarch concludes by demanding that vigorous measures be taken to restore order in Asia Minor and that the Armenians be compensated for their losses. Four battalions of troops have embarked at Jaffa for Crete.

December 22, 1895

PLEAS TO SPARE ZEITOUN

**German and British Ambassadors Appeal
to the Sublime Porte**

HEIRS TO THE THRONE QUIT YILDIZ

**Panic at Adana, Tarsus, and Vostagat
Government Officials at Harpoot
Keep the Stolen Furniture**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21. — The German Ambassador here, acting under instructions received from his Government, has again urged the Porte to prevent a massacre of the Armenians at Zeitoun.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, supported the German Ambassador in his attempt to save the lives of the revolted Armenians, but it is feared that the Zeitoun district has already been largely laid waste.

It was reported last evening that three heirs to the Turkish throne—Murad Khan, eldest brother of the Sultan, who succeeded his uncle, Abdul Aziz, as ruler of Turkey, and was dethroned in favor of Abdul Hamid in 1876; Rechad Effendi, second brother of the Sultan and heir presumptive, and Youssouff Izzeddin Effendi, cousin of the Sultan—have been removed from the Yildiz Palace.

It is also reported that Kiamil Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, will again be appointed to that office.

December 22, 1895

MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY

THEIR SITUATION AS AFFECTED BY THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES

A List of the Stations and Those at Each Some Not in Danger

From The Independent, Dec. 12.

The absence of any letters from Turkey for our missionary columns this week will be well understood. It seems appropriate that we should give a statement of the situation of the missionaries as it is affected by the troubles in that empire, and perhaps the best way to accomplish this will be to take the stations up one by one and give the names of the missionaries occupying them at present, together with some facts as to their situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE — The mission force at Constantinople is much weaker than it has been in the years past. The missionaries in the city are Joseph K. Greene, D. D.; the Rev. H. O. Dwight, George F. Herrick, D. D.; the Rev. H. S. Barnum, and W. W. Peet, and their families; also Mrs. Isabella H. Bliss, Mrs. Laura T. Seelye, Miss A. B. Jones, Miss M. J. Gleason, Miss J. Zimmer and Miss A. M. Barker. There are also the teachers in the American College for Girls, President Mary M. Patrick, Miss F. A. Fensham, Miss Harriet G. Powers, Miss Ida W. Prime, and Miss S. H. Olmstead. There are also the staff at Robert College, including President George Washburn, D. D.; Professors A. L. Long, D. D.; A. Van Millingen, and W. T. Ormiston and their families, besides Armenian, Bulgarian, and Greek professors, and some American tutors. There are also the agents of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Marcellus Bowen and Mr. William G. Bliss, with their families.

Brusa.—In this city are the Rev. Messrs. T. A. Baldwin and L. S. Crawford and their families; Miss Phoebe L. Cull, and Miss F. E. Griswold. No special news has come with regard to the situation in Brusa. There is a very strong Moslem feeling there, centring about the tombs of the earlier Sultans.

Smyrna.—Here are the Rev. Messrs. Lyman Bartlett, J. P. M. McNaughton, and A. McLachlan and their families; Miss C. D.

Lawrence, Miss N. L. Bartlett, Miss E. S. McCallum, Miss S. H. Harlow, Miss I. Saunders, and Miss I. Cc. Pohl. It is scarcely possible that those here are in any danger.

Marsovan.—At this station are C. C. Tracy, D. D.; the Revs. J. F. Smith, Edward Riggs, and George E. White, and their families; Miss Susan P. Riggs, Miss F. C. Gage, and Miss M. A. King. This is the site of Anatolia College, and in the earlier disturbances there was great anxiety felt with regard to the situation. Since the late atrocities commenced, there have been some attacks upon Anatolia College, but so far no harm has been done.

Cesarea.—The missionaries here are the Rev. Messrs. J. L. Fowle, W. S. Dodd, M. D., and H. K. Wingate, and their families; Miss S. A. Closson, Miss F. E. Burrage, and Miss Cora A. Nason. Cesarea is the scene of the later reports of disturbances, which appear to have been very serious, especially in some of the villages. Until very recently there were no signs of trouble, and one of the missionaries, writing to friends, said that he was perfectly free to go where he would, there being no indication of danger.

Sivas.—The Rev. Henry T. Perry and his wife are at this station, together with Miss Mary E. Brewer. The Rev. A. W. Hubbard and his wife are in Constantinople on their way to Sivas and detained there because of the danger of travel. There has been massacre in this city, and actions of the most fiendish sort. Miss Brewer went among the rioters accompanied by the Consulate servant alone, and rescued an Armenian woman. Sivas being the seat of the American Consul, Mr. Jewett, the missionaries are probably reasonably safe.

Harput.—The next station east of Sivas is that of Harput. The missionaries resident there are C. H. Wheeler, D. D.; H. N. Barnum, D. D.; the Rev. Messrs. O. P. Allen, C. F. Gates, and E. S. Ellis, and their families; also Miss H. Seymour, Miss C. E. Bush, Miss E. C. Wheeler, and Miss E. M. Barnum. Just what the condition is at present is not evident. The mission houses have been destroyed, and that the missionaries have been in personal danger is well known. The latest telegrams announce that they are well, and that one of the number, Mrs. Gates, is convalescing, intimating that her condition has been very serious. Telegrams from Harput in regard to the destitution show that the suffering is intense, and in this suffering it cannot but be that the missionaries themselves will in a great degree share.

Erzûm (*sic!*) [Erzurum].— This station is occupied by the

Rev. Mr. W. N. Chambers and his family and Miss E. M. Chambers. On account of the presence of the foreign Consuls in this city, the missionaries have not felt that they were in great personal danger, although there have been attempts at their lives.

Trebizond.—The Rev. M. P. Parmelee, M. D. and his family (Mrs. Parmelee and a daughter in this country) have been preserved from personal danger amid the scenes of murder and robbery.

Bitlis.—The Rev. Messrs. R. M. Cole and George P. Knapp and their families, with Mrs. George C. Knapp, Miss C. E. Ely, Miss A. C. Ely, and Miss G. M. Knapp, must be in considerable personal danger. The city is in the very heart of the mountains, partly occupied by and entirely surrounded by the most bitterly hostile Kurds and Turks. It is almost beyond reach, and it would be impossible to gain speedy access to the place, especially after snows cover the passes. The missionaries are reported as shut up in their houses, unable to get into the streets, and the shops all closed, so that there is danger of lack of food.

Van.—The Rev. Messrs. George C. Reynolds, M. D., and H. M. Allen and their families, Miss G. N. Kimball, M. D.; Miss K. B. Frazer, and Miss Elizabeth B. Huntington occupy this station. Dr. Reynolds, together with the Rev. Mr. Cole of Bitlis, have been engaged for some time in the distribution of funds for the relief of the Sassûn sufferers to the northwest of Bitlis, and at latest reports were still in Mûsh, unable to get away on account of the disturbed condition of the country.

Mardin.—The Rev. Messrs. A. N. Andrus and W. C. Dewey and their families, Miss C. H. Pratt, and Miss J. L. Graf occupy this station, on the very edge of the Mesopotamia plain. As yet there are no reports of serious danger.

Mosul. This city, far down the Tigris, is a station of the Presbyterian Board, and is occupied by the Rev. Messrs. J. A. Ainslie and E. W. McDowell and their families, Miss A. Melton, and Miss L. Rhinehart. There are no reports of serious danger in this region. Some missionaries from Western Persia—Urumia (*sic!*) [Urmia] and Tabriz—including the Rev. Messrs. F. G. Coan and B. Labaree, left those cities the latter part of October to attend a mission meeting in Mosul. What route they took is not stated, and if they went south it may be that they have passed over safely.

Oorfa.—This is the first city as we pass west toward the Mediterranean, and is occupied as an out-station of Aintab by Miss C. Shattuck. There has been serious trouble at Oorfa and

personal danger to Miss Shattuck, though no full details have been given.

Aintab.—This station is occupied by President A. Fuller, D. D., of Aintab College, and the Rev. C. S. Sanders, and their families; also, Miss E. M. Pierce, Miss E. M. Trowbridge, and Miss Lucile Foreman. Dr. Shepard and his family are connected with the medical college, but are not on the roll of the American board. The disturbances at this place have been very serious. So far no personal harm is reported from the missionary band.

Marash—The Rev. Messrs. L. O. Lee and F. W. Macallum and their families, Miss Ellen M. Blakely, and Miss M. Hess have been and are in the greatest danger. Marash is on the borders of the roughest country of the Taurus, and only a short distance from Zeitun, the only place in the whole empire where the Armenians are making a determined resistance to the Turkish troops. It is the central point for the Turkish attacking forces. So far no personal harm seems to have come to any of the company.

Adana, Tarsus, and Mersine.—These three cities, quite near together, are occupied both by the American board and the Reformed Presbyterian board. The missionaries of the American board at Adana are Mrs. Emily R. Montgomery and Miss M. G. Webb. At Tarsus are T. D. Christie, D. D., and his family, in charge of St. Paul's Institute. At Mersine are David Metheny, M. D., and the Rev. R. G. Dodds and their families, Miss E. M. Sterrett and Miss J. B. Dodds. So far there has been no special report of danger in these cities. Reports show that the presence of the United States ship Marblehead at Mersine is having the best effect for the protection of Americans, and even of the natives.

Hadjin.—This city, in the very heart of the Taurus Mountains, north of Adana, is occupied by the Rev. J. C. Martin and family, Mrs. J. L. Coffing, Miss. E. G. Bates, and Miss Agnes E. Swenson. Their situation has caused great anxiety. Mr. Martin has suffered personal assault and temporary imprisonment.

Syria.—In the Cities of Latakia, Tripoli, Beyroot, Zahleh, Sidon, and some other places are missionaries of the Presbyterian board and of the Reformed Presbyterian board. They are, however, in no such immediate danger as are those further to the north.

December 22, 1895

ARMENIAN QUESTION FORGOTTEN

The Venezuelan Dispute Has Thrust It into the Background

LONDON, Dec. 21. — Though the Armenian question has been shoved into the background by the Venezuelan dispute the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Club is arranging for a conference of the club to organize a great public demonstration in favor of the Armenians on the eve of the reopening of Parliament.

The Spectator, under the caption of "The Death Warrant of Armenia", says that President Cleveland's message is a full excuse for all those persons who are desirous of silently deserting an unhappy people. It adds that it is impossible for Great Britain, which is so menaced from America, to risk the outbreak of a European war in which, owing to American hostility, she might be powerless to interfere. The Moslems, it declares, can now carry out their plans. If there are no Christians left in Armenia there will be no Armenian question.

December 23, 1895

THE SERVICE PATRIOTIC

... While We Talk War Armenians Suffer

... The Rev. James Chambers, pastor of the Calvary Protestant Church, 97 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, spoke yesterday morning of the atrocities to the Armenians and of the possibilities of a war with Great Britain.

"I cannot but reflect he said, "that while this Nation's imagination is fired by dispatches from Washington, and while we are talking of war over a comparatively insignificant question, hundreds of thousands of Christians are in immediate danger of starvation and massacre on the other side of the globe."

December 23, 1895

MORE ARMENIANS SLAIN

The Turkish Soldiers Recapture the Town of Zeitoun

MASSACRE ALL THEIR PRISONERS

Sublime Porte States that Mussulmans Are Being Slaughtered by Christians — Red Cross Plans

LONDON, Dec. 22. — The Telegraph will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying it is reported there that Mustafa Pasha, commanding a Turkish force, has captured the town of Zeitoun, which was some time ago taken by insurgent Armenians, and that he has massacred all the Armenians in the place who did not make their escape to the mountains.

December 23, 1895

WANT TO GO TO ARMENIA

Red Cross Society's Reply to Many Offers of Help

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — So many applications for accompanying the Red Cross members on the proposed Armenian relief expedition are coming from nurses, doctors, and other people that a circular has been prepared, a copy of which is sent to all applicants. The circular says:

"At the present time it is not possible to definitely judge of the number of assistants that may be required, nor of the character of the help that will be needed. The Red Cross, having performed active field service in a dozen great disasters, has drawn into its ranks a staff of faithful and diligent helpers upon whom it can call at a day's notice, and that staff, for the present, seems all sufficient".

December 25, 1895

THE PROPHET'S FLAG UNFURLED

A Constantinople Letter Says the Armenian Revolutionary Committees Set Aflame the Moslem Fanaticism

James M. Whiton of 62 Livingston Street, in Brooklyn, has just received the following letter from a correspondent who has for many years held an important position in Turkey:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6, 1895.

Dear Sir: Even well-informed journals in America fail as yet to grasp one of the most essential facts of the situation. The terrible scenes which we have witnessed within two months mean that the Prophet's flag is unfurled, and the "faithful" are called to perform an act of worship in killing Christians and taking their spoil.

The massacres in nearly all cases have immediately followed the midday worship in the mosques, and have been undertaken as a continuation of that worship by order of the Sultan, as Caliph and head of the true believers. Next to this is the fact that thousands of the survivors have been compelled to become Mohammedans.

What has set aflame this Moslem fanaticism? Justice obliges me to say that it is the work of the Armenian revolutionary committees, in and out of Turkey, which has kindled this all-devouring fury, both in the Palace and in the country.

These committees have done their utmost to gain the support of the American missionaries. Utterly failing to gain a grain of it, and steadfastly shunned, they have unblushingly and most falsely proclaimed that they have it. Thus the missionaries have been placed between two fires. Their whole work and all its beneficent results in the past are thus placed in extreme peril.

Trade is ruined. The suffering is and will be terrible. We all hope the Red Cross Society will come forward and be backed by the powers. But we greatly doubt if we can reckon on the powers to do anything. * * *

Referring to this letter, Mr. Whiton Says:

The foregoing letter, however, tells but half. Previous statements of the same writer lay large blame at Russia's door. Russian money has secretly kept on foot the revolutionary committees, whose work has so infuriated the Moslems. Russia's policy has been equally astute and unscrupulous. She instructed

her consular agents in Turkey ten years ago to co-operate with the repressive policy then setting in against the educational work done by Americans for the Armenians. Why? Because Russia intends to absorb Asia Minor when Turkey goes to pieces. But if the American colleges and schools are permitted to do for Armenia what they did for Bulgaria, Russian despotism would be resisted by Armenians as it was by Bulgarians. Hence, the American educational work must be stopped and rooted out.

This began years ago. Repressive measures roused the revolutionary spirit. To foster this is the policy for Russia, as the quickest way to secure her end, by reducing the Armenian race, whatever is left of it, to the same level of submissiveness as her own stolid peasantry. When the time comes for Russia to take over the wretched country, the refractory elements will have been removed. Massacre will have swept the country clear of men trained in the institutions which Americans have been creating in that land, with lavish outlay of life and money for many years. Because the work of mental enlightenment, which American educators have been doing in Armenia, is in the way of Russia's intended annexations, she first fostered Turkish hostility to our schools; she then egged on the Armenian revolutionary committees; she now sits still and holds the powers in check, till the ground is cleared by slaughter for her ultimate design.

Mr. Whiton says his correspondent is recognized in America and England as an authority on questions concerning the Turkish Empire.

December 25, 1895

VENEZUELA AND ARMENIA

Among other things with which the English have reproached us since the President's special message on Venezuela was sent to Congress, it is complained that we have rendered impossible the relief of the Armenians, and turned them over to the tender mercies of the Turk. With every allowance for the excitement of the moment, this particular charge is, as the French are fond of saying about British procedures, a little too strong.

The plain fact is that the "European concert" before Constantinople had not only become flagrantly discordant, but had come to an end something like a week before the message

was sent to Congress. The cable letters sent to the New-York newspapers of the Sunday before, reflecting the opinion that prevailed on Saturday in London, were entirely in accord in representing the performances, which they were inclined to treat as a solemn farce, as entirely played out. Really the last number of the programme had been the theatrical passage up to the Golden Horn of the British man-of-war and the Italian man-of-war abreast. This demonstration of itself was much more a demonstration of enmity than of amity, and was more a menace against the nations that were represented in the concert and did not take part in this number than it was a promise of protection to the persecuted Armenians.

The Eastern question was in fact ten days ago just where it was ten months ago, excepting that in the interval a very large number of Armenians had been massacred, and that at the later date it seemed that most of the survivors were not destined to outlive the Winter. But not even this frightful retrospect or this frightful prospect could bring about a real European concert, could induce the powers concerned to forget their mutual jealousies and to postpone, even in the name of Christianity, even in the name of humanity, their separate and possibly opposed interests. Whether the naval forces assembled near Constantinople could have effected much, or anything, for the ostensible purpose of the assemblage is quite another question. It is very probable that any intervention, to be effective, must have been made on the landward and not on the seaward frontier of Turkey, and must be made by the power that alone can attack Turkey by land. It is very probable, that is to say, that the only effective intervention would have been and would be that of Russia. This intervention is prevented by the jealousy of the other powers concerned, and of England first of all. We do not say that the jealousy is not justified. But we do say, and the facts clearly prove, that the whole business of intervention had collapsed before the business of Venezuela had been brought to the front. To ascribe the previous collapse to the subsequent message is to show, at the very least, extreme confusion of mind.

December 25, 1895

TURKEY'S NEW OFFICIALS

**Christians as Assistant Governors
in Three Provinces**

ARMENIAN QUESTION OF REFORMS

**Zeitoun Is Still Besieged, and Troops Are Advancing from
Various Points and Making Desolation**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24. — It was officially announced, to-day that the Sultan had appointed Christians as Assistant Governors in Sivas, Bitlis, and Erzeroum.

December 26, 1895

Encyclical on Armenia Forthcoming

ROME, Dec. 25.—The Pope is about to prepare an encyclical letter on the situation in Armenia.

December 26, 1895

ARMENIAN PRIEST ARRESTED

**Correspondence with the Zeitoun Insurgents
Captured by the Turks**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25. — The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

An Armenian priest belonging to the Revolutionary Committee was arrested at Marash. His whole correspondence with the chief of the Zeitoun insurgents was found on him.

December 27, 1895

How the Armenians Took Zeitoun

"ZEITOUN, Oct. 21. — Sunday morning, the 15th, the regular soldiers and the Bashi-Bazouks (*sic!*) [Bashi-Bozouks]. (bad men,) about 500, attacked Alabash an Armenian village, and the battle lasted four hours, with much loss of life. The next day we besieged the Castle of Zeitoun, and, after a hand-to-hand fight which lasted unceasingly for sixty hours, day and night, and in spite of the cannon and the pouring out of blood, the garrison surrendered (Oct. 18, at 6 A. M) the fort, with all the munitions of war. We treated the garrison and the Government officials with humanity. To-day we have sent some of these prisoners away.

"At the present moment the Government is on the point of collecting a large army of regulars and Bashi-Bazouks, which increases daily. They are being concentrated on the banks of Djalim, four hours from Zeitoun. It becomes evident that an army will be collected to repeat the Sassoun horrors. No hour or moment but that Armenians pour in with cries of alarm and with tales of massacre, robbery and menaces on the part of the Circassians, soldiers, Turks, and Bashi-Bazouks, against whom the braves of our nation, day and night, without sleep, arms in their hands, run hither and thither among these mountains trying to aid the oppressed.

"An agreement between the Government being impossible, we are left the alternative of fighting against the approaching army till we all perish. Our hearths and land have become a battle camp. For us there is neither sleep nor repose. The failing of food has already commenced; communications are intercepted. We see clearly that our fate is decided; Death or liberty!

"It seems probable, most honored Sir, that after this day it will be impossible for us to send news, and we do not know whether the present letter will come into your hands or not. It is clear that in case aid or immediate assistance does not come, the outcome of this state of affairs will be our destruction".

The writer goes on to ask what steps will be taken by Christians at the Porte to save their innocent children from massacre.

"It seems probable that to-day or tomorrow a great battle will take place, in which the Armenian population of Zeitoun and the surrounding villages will take part."

The following description of the massacre at Aintab is furnished by an eye-witness of the occurrence:

"AINTAB, Nov. 23.—All the west and south part of the city seemed to be in an uproar, crowds of people rushing in every direction, the roofs covered with excited men, women, and children. The strange mingling cries of fear, anger, and defiance, with occasional pistol and gun shots, made up an exhibition of the most fearful tumult and confusion. Already troops were hurrying forward, and soon a company of about sixty soldiers was stationed in front of the American Girls' Seminary, with pickets out to cover the approaches to the hospital and college. From our position we could see the narrow streets densely crowded with intensely excited people; now and then a rush made upon some house or gate; the rally of defenders on the roofs, among whom women were of the foremost, using stones, clubs, and sometimes guns and pistols, as best they could. Sometimes the attack is beaten off, and the assailants withdraw to organize a new assault. Sometimes a gate or wall is broken down, and then the noise of conflict subsides, and the work of massacre and plunder begins. Later on are seen long lines of people moving off to their homes, laden with plunder, and later still, the flames and smoke arising from the burning houses.

Women Urging Attack at Aintab

"What we heard was the indescribable roar of the mob, pierced by the sharp reports of pistols and guns, with now and then a shriek of agony and fear, and over all, and most horrible of all, the loud, shrill 'zulighat', very like the cry of our Northern loons, prolonged and sharpened, raised by the Turkish women crowded on the roofs and cheering on their men to the attack. The massacre and pillage began in the markets and in those parts of the city where Christian houses, surrounded by Moslem neighbors, offered easy points of attack. These places having been looted, the mob moved on toward what are known as the Christian quarters. Here the resistance became more obstinate. In two of these the old street gates were still in use, by shutting which the district inclosed became a small fortified community, capable of making a strong resistance to an unorganized mob. Here, at last, the assailants were arrested and beaten off.

"Under such general conditions the storm of mob violence raged on without much abatement till the middle of the afternoon, when the tumult gradually subsided, and night at last

brought quiet, except in the vicinity of burning houses, where the uproar went on till near midnight.

"By morning military arrangements seemed to have been made which gave us hope that order would be maintained. Soldiers were posted at intervals around the Christian quarters of the city. Very early in the morning of the 17th crowds of villagers were seen hurrying toward the city from every direction, evidently eager to share the plunder of another day of riot. The soldiers met and turned them back and even beat some of them and chased them off. They, however, soon returned in increasing numbers, and, being joined by friends from the city, became very turbulent. About noon, through a field glass could be seen an officer, apparently a Captain, who rode forward into the mob and addressed them at some length. Immediately, without any show of opposition from any one, the whole crowd came pell-mell into the city with the soldiers.

"At the same time much the same thing occurred in the northwest part of the city. Then for an hour chaos was let loose again, and the horrors of the previous day were repeated, only that the Christians were prepared, and, being in a strong position, were generally able to beat off their assailants. At one point of the line of defense were a few Moslem houses, and the men bravely and heartily joined in the defense with their neighbors. The gallantry of this act was marred, however, by the demand which they made the next day for a large sum of money for this service. These men actually demanded and received \$5 apiece for this neighborly help.

"When it became evident that the mob could not force their way into the places held by the besieged the soldiers, perhaps having received new orders, resumed a show of activity, fired a few shots into the air, drove the mob out of the city and dispersed them. As nearly as can be judged, the figures will be about 200 killed, (some say 1,000,) and 400 wounded, nearly all the Christian shops and 250 houses pillaged, and a considerable number of them burned. Some 1,000 men who, in the first panic, took refuge in khans and mosques are still held as prisoners, for what purpose can only be surmised".

December 27, 1895

HADJIN, ZEITOUN, AINTAB

**Scenes of Pillage, Massacre, Desolation
Made by Bashi-Bazouks (*sic!*) [Bashi-Bozouks]**

PATHETIC APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

**Details of the Capture of a Fortress by the Armenians
Description of an Attack on Christians**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The following has been received by the Constantinople correspondent of The United Press: "Hadjin, Nov. 23—On Saturday, the 16th inst., Shar, a village of about 800 Christians, and nine hours distance from Hadjin, was attacked by a band of Circassians and Turks from Sivas and Aleppo vilayets. The attacking party numbered 2,000, and represented as many as twenty-three villages on the southwestern boundary of the provinces named. The sacking of the village occupied two days. The people, without food supplies or bedding, many of them stripped of nearly all their clothes, fled with their children, their aged and infirm, toward Hadjin.

"They were two days and two nights on the road in a snowstorm, with scarcely any food, and had no shelter. Six children were born on the way, of whom three died. On arriving at Hadjin, they proceeded to the Kaimakam's residence, to set their case before him, but they were roughly driven away, and some of them beaten by the soldiers. The Government was asked to care and provide for them till such time as they would get their own restored to them, but the Kaimakam refused to accept the responsibility. On the contrary, he threatened to drive them all out of the town.

"He excused himself on the ground that the attacking party came from villages and towns outside of the limit of his jurisdiction. There are at the present time in Hadjin at least 2,000 persons who have fled from the neighboring villages, and who have to be supplied with food, shelter, and clothing. The food supply in the town is limited, and the roads are occupied by guerrilla bands, which make it impossible to bring in supplies from other places. Unless relief comes soon, many will certainly

die of starvation. The new Kaimakam arrived yesterday, and it is to be hoped he will execute judgment and justice better than did his predecessor".

"A letter has just come in from Zeitoun. The writer evidently does not approve of the revolutionary movement in that quarter. He writes that on Oct. 26 the people of the town attacked the soldiers, and after a continuous engagement of fifty hours, the latter were forced to give up their arms. Some 200 soldiers escaped, but the Kaimakam, the Colonel of the regiment, some gendarmes, and 400 soldiers are held captive, and in a state for which the writer expresses great sorrow.

"The Marash Government sent an army composed altogether of "Redifs" (reserves) and Bashi-Bazouks (*sic!*) [Bashi Bozouks] toward Zeitoun. These attacked and destroyed Christian villages in that neighborhood, burning over 200 houses. People fled in such haste that parents became separated from their little children, and many of these must have perished. Destruction and death are daily on the increase. Famine seems likely to unite with war to exterminate this people.

"More recent information confirms the report that the rebel Zeitounlis have taken the Government of Anderoon. With regard to Shar, the record that four persons had been killed during the attack turns out to be without foundation. Nevertheless some persons were wounded, and, indirectly, fatalities have resulted, with a probability that the number will increase.

"Last week the Kaimakain denied that he had received any order to protect us. On Monday he came to our house, accompanied by a considerable number of soldiers, and informed us that a telegram had just come from the Vali, expressing his readiness to protect us provided we would make a formal request and state what we wanted. Accordingly, the next day we submitted to him a paper to the following effect:

Appeal for Official Protection

"In reply to his Excellency the Vali's telegram read to us yesterday, and inquiring what we desired in the matter of our being protected, we beg to say: That, first of all, and above all, for our personal protection and safety, as well as for the safety of the people in this district in general, the bands of robbers and raiders who have sacked the Christian villages around us should be arrested and dealt with according to law.

"Until this is done there can be no peace or safety for us or for the community; indeed, the increasing danger arises from the fact that, for the past twenty days or more, those who assault travelers and helpless villagers and seize their property have taken courage and increased largely in number, because none of them have been arrested or punished, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has been several times petitioned to this end.

"Until those who in this way openly violate the law are put down we deem it necessary for the protection of our own persons and property that a force of Zabtiehs be stationed, day and night, around our premises. We leave it to the Government to determine how strong a force may be needed, because the number required by the circumstances of the day may be insufficient for to-morrow or following days.

"We also ask that the rule forbidding persons conveying weapons from entering the town be strictly and impartially, enforced'. (Signed by two British and three American subjects).

"The night following the giving of this paper, four Zabtiehs were sent to us, and remained in our ward all night. Since then, however, none have come.

"Since writing the above, a second letter has come in from Zeitoun, written by a priest who represents the community.

"According to this letter, it appears that a Turkish army of some 500 Bashi-Bazouks (*sic!*) [Bashi Bozouks] and a few regular soldiers attacked and destroyed some Christian villages in the neighborhood of Zeitoun. This was on Sunday, Oct. 27. The following Monday morning, the Zeitounlis opened hostilities, and, after two days' more fighting, as already described, overcame the soldiers. The situation at the time of writing (ten days ago) was that about five hours from Zeitoun an army of some 8,000 men had been masked, and the number was daily increasing. Armies are also closing in on the other side of the town with the evident purpose of sweeping the Zeitounlis out of existence.

"Thousands of men, women, and children from the Geoksoon and Alabash villages have poured into Zeitoun, and, are suffering from lack of food. The writers beg that something may be done to save the innocent—at least, the innocent children. It is reported here in Hadjin that, an imperial irade has been issued to the effect that Zeitoun must be annihilated".

The following account has been received by the Constantinople correspondent of The United Press from an Armenian priest at Zeitoun.

December 27, 1895

DIED FOR HIS RELIGION'S SAKE

Letter from Sivas Tells of the Slaughter of Armenians There

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the Bible House, received yesterday a private letter from a woman missionary of the board in Sivas, Western Turkey, containing some of the details of the attack by the Turks on the Armenians in that city in the middle of last month. In the progress of this onslaught upon the Armenians in Sivas over 2,000 were slain. The letter bears date of Nov. 21, with a postscript written on Dec. 4, and says that one of the women missionaries of the station was compelled to go to Divrik, a large village three days distant, to look into a proposal for the union of the Protestant schools with those of the old Armenian Church early in the month.

"They had not much more than got away from Sivas", the letter continues, "when we heard that there were Kurds and robbers beginning to overrun villages to the east of Divrik, carrying off herds and plundering the houses. We then heard that the missionary could not secure her return papers from Divrik. She telegraphed our Consul, saying: 'There are no zaptieh, (policemen.) What shall we do?' At our Consul's request, our Governor General immediately telegraphed to the chief officer of Divrik to furnish her with an escort, and she arrived in safety to confirm her written report that the Kurds were devastating the villages beyond Divrik, and were threatening the town itself. This was some three weeks ago. Since then there has been one continuous series of reports concerning all villages, large or small, and cries for help, until, finally, it was known that the Kurds were moving on Sivas. We did not know what to think.

"Finally, men only from three hours' distance began to come and report that the villages had been robbed of their herds and household goods. The air was filled with wild rumors. Dr. Jewett, our Consul was on the alert. He interviewed the Governor General and asked for protection for us, for the United States Vice Consul, and for the American Consulate. These were cheerfully promised, and the next day, Nov. 12, at midday, like a cyclone, Sivas was smitten.

"We had steadfastly refused to believe that such violence would take place in our city, and we were totally unprepared for the shock. Our walls had been taken down for a distance of 125 feet. Our girls' school building had been cut off 7½ feet on the southwest side, and both our schools and dwellings were in an entirely unprotected state. The day of the terrible disaster the city water was cut off from our street, and for several days the heat was unusual for this time of the year. The dead were buried two days afterward under the direction of the Government in the Armenian graveyard, a priest of the Gregorian faith being present to offer prayers.

"Our good native pastor was in the market to attend to the interests of his people, when, at a given signal, a tribe of mountaineers known as Karluks suddenly fell upon the Armenians with clubs and were soon followed by Circassian and local Mussulmans with knives and pistols. Quickly and lastly the police force and the regular soldiers joined in with their Martini rifles. It was a combined assault of four other races against the Armenians.

"Of our six native pastors, one of them, Bad. (Badveli) Garabed, died a martyr, his life being offered him three times if he would deny Christ. He bore noble testimony before many witnesses. He then fell in their presence, sealing his faith and testimony with his blood. Of the remaining native preachers, four were robbed of everything they possessed, while in some instances their houses were burned. Only one was unharmed in any way. Our servant, Neshan, was killed, also Dikran Totian, our last new church member, and Hagop.

December 28, 1895

GLADSTONE ON THE PORTE

**Mohammedans, Including Turks, Suffer
from Sultan's Bad Rule**

ARMENIAN FLIGHT FROM ZEITOUN

**Capture of the City Was Due to Superior
Strength of Artillery
Details of a Massacre Near Marash**

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Murad Bey, formerly Ottoman Commissioner of the Turkish Debt, who recently fled from Constantinople to Paris, sent to Mr. Gladstone a few days ago a pamphlet which he had published in Paris, entitled "The Yildiz Palace and the Sublime Porte", with a view to enlightening public opinion on Turkish affairs. In the course of his reply, acknowledging the receipt of the pamphlet, Mr. Gladstone disavowed any feeling of enmity toward the Turks and Mussulmans generally. He said:

"I have felt it my duty to make it known that the Mohammedans, including the Turks, suffer from the bad Government of the Sultan. I have heartily wished success to every effort made toward ending the great evil.

"Still, Turks and other Mohammedans are not, so far as I know, plundered, ravished, murdered, starved, and burned; but this is the treatment that the Sultan knowingly deals out to his Armenian subjects daily. There are degrees in suffering, degrees in baseness and villainy among men, and both seem to have reached their climax in the case of Armenia".

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that a great number of the Armenians in Zeitoun fled from the city before it was recaptured by the Turks. These refugees have reached Kilis, in Haleb, where the Turks will make an attack upon them.

The dispatch adds that the capture of Zeitoun was due to the superior strength of the Turkish artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 27. — Telegraphing under date of Dec. 26, the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople says it is reported there that the Armenians who held possession of Zeitoun when it was recaptured by the Turkish forces were unable to

make use of the two cannon which had been mounted for the defense of the place, being untrained in the use of such weapons. According to the report, the Armenians fled Dec. 21.

The Porte has information that the women in the beleaguered city made their escape prior to the time that the United States Minister in Constantinople received promises from the Porte that the missionaries would be protected at their various posts.

Some hundreds of Armenians, with their families, were weeks ago proceeding home to Harpoot from Adana where they had been working, having among them £300, the amount of their earnings. For some time after their departure from Adana no tidings of them were received, and it was then rumored that they had been massacred.

This rumor, however, was not credited until a survivor of the party returned to Adana and narrated the experiences of himself and his companions. He reported that a band of robbers, all armed, had attacked the party at the edge of the Marash plain, and, ascertaining the identity of the custodian of the money constituting the earnings of the party, tortured him until he disclosed its place of concealment.

The custodian of the money was afterward killed, together with several others of the party, and after the robbers left the survivors proceeded. Upon reaching a point beyond Marash, near Malatia, they were attacked by another band, and most of them were killed, including four women and several children.

It has transpired that during the massacres at Marash a Mr. Levon, a teacher in the Protestant High School at that place, was subjected to the torture of being flayed alive, and then deliberately killed.

December 28, 1895

RUSSIA'S PROJECTS IN TURKEY

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky's Answer to an Armenian Deputation

LONDON, Dec. 27. — The St. Petersburg agent of the Armenian defense League reports that a deputation of Armenian

ecclesiastics who were sent on a mission to the Russian capital to implore the Czar's protection, was coldly received.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion to the deputation that Russia had already made large sacrifices in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte. He added that if publicly invited by at least three powers, including Great Britain, the Czar would be able to pacifically administer the disturbed provinces of Anatolia. But he must be assured of the support of Europe.

The Chronicle interprets this as meaning that Lord Salisbury will ask the Czar to do for Armenia what the Emperor of Austria has done for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

December 30, 1895

APPEALS TO ENGLISH PEOPLE

Dr. Dillon Tells of Armenian Atrocities and Urges Interference

LONDON, Dec. 29. — The next issue of The Contemporary Review will contain a long article entitled "Armenia: An Appeal", by Dr. E. J. Dillon, of which the following is a synopsis.

The time has come for every reasoning person to accept or repudiate his share of the joint indirect responsibility of the British Nation for a series of the hugest and foulest crimes that have ever stained the pages of human history. The Armenian people in Anatolia are being exterminated by Turks and Kurds by such fiendish methods as may well cause the most sluggish blood to boil with shame and indignation.

The Armenians are not lawless barbarians or brigands, nor are the Turks and Kurds the accredited torchbearers of civilization, but if it be expedient that Armenians should be exterminated, why chop them up piecemeal? Why must an honest, hard-working man be forced to witness the violation of his daughter, and then have his hand cut off and stuffed into his mouth, while a sermon is being preached to him on the text, "If your God be God, why does He not succor you?"

Then the other hand is hacked off, his ears torn off, and his feet severed with a hatchet. Surely, roasting alive, flaying, disemboweling, impaling, and other horrors have nothing that can excuse them in the eyes of Christians, however deeply absorbed

in politics. The Armenians constitute the sole civilizing element in Anatolia. Christians they are, and from the middle of the fifth century scarcely a year has elapsed in which Armenian men and women have not unhesitatingly laid down their lives for their religious belief.

The murdered of Sassoon, of Van, of Erzeroum, were Christian martyrs; and any or all of those whose eyes were gouged out, whose quivering flesh was torn from their bodies, might have obtained life by embracing Islam and abjuring Christ. But, instead, they died like Christian martyrs. Why is it that our compassion for these, our fellow-men, has not yet assumed the form of effective help? For reasons of "higher politics".

The condition of Armenian Christians when we first interfered (1878) was deplorable. Laws existed only on paper. Mohammedan crimes were punishable only in theory. Russia was willing to substitute law and order for crime and chaos, and to guarantee to Christians the treatment due to human beings. But we then denied her right to do this, as she refuses to admit our claim to undertake it single handed. We said, in effect, "Though our political interest may clash with those of Russia, we will see to it that they are not subversive of the elementary principles of human justice and the immutable law of God".

Yet we never took any efficacious step to fulfill that solemn promise. Our Consuls forwarded exhaustive reports, the press published heartrending details. Armenian ecclesiastics presented piteous appeals. But we "pigeon-holed" the Consular reports, pooh-poohed the particulars published by the press, and ignored the petitions of the priests. We pressed a knob, as it were in London, and thereby opened hell's portals in Asia Minor, letting loose legions of fiends in human shape, who set about torturing and exterminating the Christians there. And, lest it should be urged that our Government was ignorant of the wide-reaching effects of its ill-advised action, it is on record that for seventeen years it continued to watch the harrowing results of that action without once interfering to stop it".

During all those seventeen years written law, traditional custom, the fundamental maxims of human and divine justice were suspended in favor of a Mohammedan saturnalia. The Christians, by whose toil and thrift the empire was held together, were despoiled, beggared, chained, beaten, and banished or butchered. Thousands of Armenians were thrown into prison and tortured and terrorized till they delivered up the savings of a lifetime. Whole villages were attacked. In a few years the

provinces were decimated, Alogherd (*sic!*), for instance, being almost entirely purged of Armenians.

Over 20,000 woe-stricken wretches fled to Russia, or to Persia. On the way they were seized over and over again by the soldiers of the Sultan, who deprived them of their little money and clothes, outraged the women and girls, and then drove them over the frontier to hunger and die. Those who remained for a time behind were no better off. Turkish taxgatherers followed these, gleaning what the brigands had left, torturing and flogging their victims.

Stories of this kind in connection with Turkish misrule in Armenia have grown familiar to English ears at late. It should be remembered that these statements are neither rumors nor exaggerations concerning which we are justified in suspending our judgment. History has set its seal upon them. The Turks have admitted these and worse acts of savagery; the Kurds glory in them; trustworthy Europeans have witnessed and described them, and Armenians have groaned over them in blank despair.

Dr. Dillon declares it to be the intention of the Turk to exterminate the Armenians. All the massacres were planned and carried out in spite of the protests of foreign representatives. The English Government is urged to interfere and prevent the butchery of the Christians.

December 30, 1895

NO HELP FOR ARMENIANS

**European Nations Criticized
Because of Their Inactivity**

SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS GOES ON

**Victims Jeered At by Certain Newspapers
Soldiers Absolutely Needed
for the Protection of Christians**

LONDON, Dec. 29. — Dr. Henry S. Lunn, editor of The Review of the Churches, and Percy W. Bunting, editor of The Contemporary Review, have addressed a communication to "all editors of England and America".

They state that they have received a letter from a friend who spent several months in Armenia and who is an authority on affairs in that country. Extracts from the friends letter are inclosed. They are as follows:

Any allusion to Armenia upsets me. I am ashamed, excited, indignant when I think of what I saw in that country and of the confidence with which I consoled quailing women and weeping men with hopes that England would see them through their difficulties, and the words of heartfelt thanks they uttered, often upon their knees in the fields or on the hillsides, and the childlike messages of anticipatory gratitude which they asked me to deliver to the English people now burn and rankle within me like an envenomed wound.

The European powers are playing a farcical representation round the graves of a Christian people. If conduct similar to theirs were to be pursued by an individual in private life it would be visited with social ostracism, and would brand him with an indelible Cain's mark of infamy. Fancy a man's neighbors parading about the doors of his house while he and his children rush frantically from room to room and from window to window, imploring them to save them from the devouring flames. We have pity on a rat if we hear of its protracted and hopeless efforts to escape from burning, but men and women, boys and girls, who are killed piecemeal are laughed at—that is what it has come to.

The Governments of Europe are a spectacle to make angels weep. They guard the gates of Turkey, so to say, solemnly declaring that whatever may happen to Christians, however diabolically they may be tortured to death, nothing shall happen to the Turks; they at any rate must and will be preserved from harm. Is it a wonder then that the Turks should set about fulfilling their threat of wiping out Armenia in Armenian blood?

Every one knew that the threat would be fulfilled. Consuls reported to their Governments that the departure of the European delegates from Moush would mark the beginning of the blood-bath, and newspapers gave the prophecy publicity. Appeals to the public to insist on precautionary measures were multiplied, and at last mere verbal warning gave place to unmistakable signs and preparations. But diplomacy turned a deaf ear. The Armenians are nobody's kith and kin. Were they Greeks or Bulgarians, Magyars or Serb they would have high and powerful protectors who talk of the primary duty of protecting brothers and Christians. Even Abyssinians are brethren and orthodox when political calculations come in. But Armenians! And so none of

these Governments insisted on the execution or even dismissal of Zekki Pasha and the authors of the Sassoun savagery.

Nay, they were decorated and honored by the Sultan as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise. And now others have gone and have out-Heroded Herod, and no one seems shocked. People are only interested to get the latest news of Sivas or Trebizond, or wherever the latest massacres have occurred at their breakfast table early. Few persons take even a remote interest in the Armenian question on the Continent, and those few are the advocates of Turkey. The Austrian press, said to be paid by the Turkish Government, impudently denies the Sassoun massacres and accuses the Armenians of having attempted to butcher the Kurds and Turks.

The German press is the bearer of the same kind of culture to its readers, and in both these countries the public knows positively nothing about the Armenian question. The Russian papers, beginning with the *Novoe Vremya*, crack jokes at the Armenians, and in the last numbers which I have read, ask: "Why should we Russians sacrifice a single soldier for the sake of Armenian bankers and millionaires, who are much better off than we are ourselves, to say nothing of British and American agitators, who have so cleverly got up the Armenian comedy?"

A couple of regiments of British soldiers or Cossaks are what is wanted. They would set matters right in a few days. But even if the whole English-speaking people should arise and demand this, would it be accorded?

Editors to whom these extracts are sent are requested to print them.

December 30, 1895

FACTS SUPPRESSED BY THE PORTE

Misleading Reports Given Out Regarding Armenian Affairs

LONDON, Dec. 20. — The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople sends the following under yesterday's date:

The continuous publication and circulation of official falsehoods, together with the barricade against truth of every

avenue of publicity has become one of the most dangerous elements of the present situation at Constantinople. Censorship of the Turkish press exists. Latterly its sole object has been to suppress facts and to compel publication of editorial articles relative to the Armenians which are prepared at the Palace, and of "telegrams" written under physical compulsion by wretched Armenian prisoners in the dungeons of Asiatic Turkey. In reality, the Turkish newspapers are thus edited at the Palace.

The result of this use of the press is that the Mohammedan populace, and even moderately educated men at Constantinople, find their chief reason for discontent with the Sultan in his failure to order the destruction of Christians generally. They suppose that the Armenians of Asiatic Turkey have murdered and pillaged great numbers of Moslems; that the reserves have been called into the field to punish and reduce to order the Armenians; that the European powers have intervened to prevent the restoration of order, and that the foreign gunboats have come to the Bosphorus in order to encourage Christians in insurrection.

The deduction made from this mass of error is that the Christians are preparing to massacre Moslems, and that, therefore, the Moslems must first massacre the Christians. Unquestionably the object of this official dissemination of falsehoods through cunningly devised communications to the press has been to inflame the ignorant, and cause the intense excitement which has resulted.

It is now learned that the report that the Turkish troops had captured the town of Zeitoun from the insurgent Armenians had its origin in a statement made by Gen. Mustafa Remiz (*sic!*) [Remzi], who is at Zeitoun. This report was supported by a telegram received in Constantinople from Aleppo, which not only stated that Zeitoun had fallen, but give details of the flight of many refugees before the Turks regained possession of the town. Many of these refugees were said to have fled to Killis (*sic!*) [Kilis], in a southeasterly direction from Zeitoun, where it was expected that an attack would be made upon them by the Turks.

Semi-official reports now show that the city itself has not been taken by the Turks. The place, which is filled with refugees, is invested by the troops. Gen. Mustafa Remiz (*sic!*) [Remzi] demanded the surrender of the city, and eighteen of the Armenian notables went outside the fortifications to treat for a surrender. Fifteen of these envoys were detained by the Turkish General, who sent the other three back with the terms he offered for the

surrender of the place. These terms included the giving up of their arms by the Armenians. The Armenians from the mountains, who captured the city, were willing to accept the terms, but the refugees, who feared that if the Turks got inside the fortifications there would be another massacre, insisted that there be no capitulation.

Gen. Mustafa Remiz (*sic!*) [Remzi] asked for orders from Constantinople, and yesterday the Sultan issued an irade ordering that a battle be avoided if there was any chance of procuring the surrender of Zeitoun by other means.

The missionaries at Marsovan have telegraphed A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, declaring that the guards furnished by the authorities for their protection are not trustworthy, and that in consequence their lives and property are in danger.

Mr. Terrell telegraphed to Milo A. Jewett, the American Consul at Sivas, instructing him to go to Marsovan if possible. Mr. Jewett replied that it was impossible for him to leave Sivas, as an outbreak was threatening in that place.

Mr. Terrell then visited the Porte, where his representations resulted in an order being sent to the military commander at Marsovan to substitute regular soldiers for the guards who had been detailed to protect the Americans.

The missionaries at Marsovan are the Rev. and Mrs. John F. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Herrick, Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Tracy, the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Riggs, the Rev. and Mrs. George E. White, Miss Frances C. Gage, and Miss Martha A. King. At Sivas are stationed the Rev. Albert W. Hubbard, the Rev. Henry T. Perry and wife, and Miss Mary E. Brewer.

December 30, 1895

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS SLAIN

Put to Death Because They Would Not Change Their Religion

LONDON, Dec. 29. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the house of the Protestant pastor at Chumkush (*sic!*) [Chumkush], near Diarkebir, was set on fire by Kurds, and that the pastor was badly burned in seeking to make his escape. When he reached the

outside of his burning home, he was seized by the Kurds who told him that he must make his choice between accepting Islamism and being killed. He chose death.

his faith. Eleven Protestant pastors in the Kharput district, who were connected with At Sivas a pastor named Kuenidjian met a similar fate after refusing to abandon the American Board of Foreign Missions, gave up their lives rather than abandon Christ.

letter describing the massacres at Arabkir has been received from a Christian woman. She says: "After my father was killed the rest of us women and children managed to reach a central house that had been established by the American missionaries, where we remained for six days before we dared to leave. When we left we found that our own house had been entirely burned".

December 30, 1895

Sympathy With Armenians

At the meeting of the Masonic Veteran Association, held in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with the persecuted Christians in Armenia, and urging that the National Government take some immediate action toward ending the outrages.

The resolutions, which are signed by Amasa H. Nichols, Silas B. Dutcher, and Frederick Jenkins, have been forwarded to the Congressmen representing Kings County.

December 30, 1895

LORD ROSEBERY CALLS FOR ACTION Attacks the Government for Not Protecting Armenians

LONDON, Dec. 29. — The morning papers here will tomorrow print a letter from ex-Prime Minister Rosebery, dated Dec. 24, in which he says that he is haunted by the horrors that have occurred in Asia Minor. Continuing, he says:

"The country intrusted the present Ministry with a dictatorship and an armada to support that dictatorship. The chief of the Ministry has uttered sounding threats which might well raise the hopes of the people for whom he spoke. What has been the result? Our protests have been idle, our action futile, and our menaces disregarded".

In conclusion, Lord Rosebery declares that the Government is solely responsible for the condition of affairs, and suggests that it misled the country when it said the concert of Europe on the Armenian question was complete.

December 30, 1895

Reinforcements for Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29. — It is reported that the insurgent Armenians at Zeitoun have been reinforced by 500 men from Gurun, and that they have taken new positions of defense.

Dragomans from the six Embassies went to the Porte Saturday and offered to negotiate with the insurgents to bring about the capitulation of Zeitoun. The Porte will give its answer to the offer Monday.

December 31, 1895

APPEALS TO CIVILIZATION

The Armenian Relief Association Pleads for Help

REPORTS RECEIVED OF OUTRAGES

Money Sent, but Something More than Money Needed England Urged to Stop the Massacres

The Armenian Relief Association yesterday issued the following statement and appeal:

"The direct information received from various parts of Armenia depicts so appalling a condition of things that words cannot possibly convey an idea of it. However great the sufferings of the peasantry, the people of the West may possibly approach in

imagination what the sufferings must be of the people who were living in comparative peace in cities like Harpoot, Diarbekir, Sivas, and Gurun, and upon whom came suddenly the unheard-of calamity of a massacre initiated and consummated by the Government that was to protect them. There men are murdered or imprisoned, their possessions seized, and their houses burned, and not only are they exposed to the terrors of famine, with the severe Winter threatening to exterminate them, but even a merciful death is denied them and the reign of terror is still upon the land, arrests and tortures still continuing.

"That the powers of Europe are not moved by any feeling of humanity in dealing with the Turkish question is no more doubted, but it is impossible for us to believe that the conscience of the English people will not ultimately be shaken from its unparalleled dullness and do honor to the ancient name of England as a defender of the right and the champion of the oppressed".

Recent letters telling of the massacres in various cities contain items of information that help to explain many points in the awful outbreak at so-called Mohammedan fanaticism. A letter from Trebizond, giving the testimony of eye witnesses, states:

"Bahri Pasha, Governor of Van, had started to come to Constantinople, and it was learned that he was bringing with him four of the fairest young maidens of Sassoun, who had been spared in the massacre, to make an acceptable present of them to his Sultan. This aroused the Armenian people of Trebizond to a frenzy, and it was impossible to restrain the young men, the more daring of whom, as the newspaper dispatches have already stated, fired upon Bahri Pasha, when he was going about in the city, wounding him. After he was cured, as is known, he carried out his infernal mission to Constantinople, and was honored with the highest decoration and appointed Governor of Adana, in spite of the nerveless protest of the ambassadors.

"Afterward the Pasha of Trebizond, calling twelve of the leading men of the city, demanded that they should hand over the young men who attacked the Governor, and gave them just a few hours in which to carry out his order. But the chiefs of the people did not go to him onto the next day, and then only answered him that the Government would find out and arrest the offenders, but they had no means of finding out. The Armenians, not suspecting anything, went as usual to the stores in the market, but the Pasha had already begun to communicate with the Sultan by

telegraph, and calling the commanders of the soldiers, ordered them to be ready at 5 o'clock, (10 A. M.)

"When the mails had arrived and the people went toward the Post-Office the trumpet was sounded three times, and both the soldiers and the mob rushed upon the people. It is impossible to describe the horror of the scene—the roar of the murderers, like that of wild beasts; the shrieks of the women, from whose arms husbands and sons were torn and murdered before their eyes, and universal tumult added to the sighs and groans of the dying. And this we know is only one, and not even the most terrible of the massacres over all Turkey.

"News from Diarbekir report unutterable suffering among those a short time ago well-to-do. The same from Gurun, where not an Armenian house has been left standing, where a large community was to be seen only a few weeks ago. From every part of Armenia comes the call to Armenians who are out of their country, begging that money should be sent to the survivors of their families without delay, as they have neither food nor fuel, nor scarcely any clothing. No men are allowed to travel from city or village, and as to many regions it is impossible even to send money from abroad, the members of the Armenian colony of the United States are in an agony of distress. That which brings the grief of the Armenians to a climax is the fact that in all the cities where the Armenians were slaughtered by thousands numbers of maidens are missing and known to have been carried into the harems of the Turks and Kurds. When we consider the apparent concern of Europe to learn the facts of the Sassoun massacre, we may well state that such outrage has never before been committed upon the conscience and sense of decency of the civilized world as the bloody aftermath of slaughter and abduction.

"It is not possible that the American churches should hear without serious concern not only of the destruction of American property, but especially the cold-blooded murder of Armenian Protestant ministers and their congregations. It is well enough to point to political barriers and international treaties, but there are questions of humanity and moral right that must be weighed with the great people of the United States, whose Christian communities have started and carried on for over half a century the Christian enterprise that has claimed to have done so much for the elevation of Armenian communities, and this Nation will certainly have something emphatic to say in the face of the

horrible barbarities committed upon an inoffensive Christian nation.

"The Rev. Mr. Antreasian, whose heroic martyrdom, together with his congregation, has been reported, was an Episcopal clergyman of the Diocese of Massachusetts. Some four years ago, on a Sunday, Bishop Potter came down from Saratoga to confirm at the afternoon service in Grace Church an Armenian young man to become a lay reader of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Antreasian was there, with Dr. Huntington, taking part in the service, having already led the first Armenian service in the chantry. He was known as a devout man and an active worker, and was laboring successfully in a neighboring village of Harpoot. It is impossible not to see that the whole aim of the Turkish Government in this bloody movement has been to extirpate American Christian influence from Armenia, because the Sultan finds that influence to be an enemy of oppression and an impulse toward advancement and civilization.

"In view of the revelations as to the actual political conditions in Europe influencing the fate of the Armenian people in Turkey, the Armenian Relief Association has cabled to The London Times and to The London Daily News:

To the Editors of The London Times and the Naily News:

Sir: Europe pushed Armenia into the mouth of hell and turned to celebrate Christmas. If the Continental powers are dead to honor and conscience, can England forget justice? Does she not believe in Almighty God, that she waits for help before stopping the wholesale assassination of Christian ministers and their flocks and the ravishing of maidens? We send thousands of pounds to Grosvenor House committee. But what avails food when fire and sword exterminate? Shall we advise Armenians to apostatize? Surely the wrath of God and the blessing of the Christ have still a significance for the men of England. Does she no more expect them to do their duty? Christian America will support England.

"The Armenian Relief Association cables today £600 to the Duke of Westminster, making a total of £1,000, having received urgent appeals from the London committees. The Association will send its funds for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Armenia through the Red Cross Society as soon as it is assured that the society will reach the region of the famine to take the needed relief.

J. BLEECKER MILLER, Chairman,

HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN, General Secretary, Armenian Relief Association.

January 1, 1896

ARMENIANS ARE ANXIOUS

Those in New-York Awaiting News of Friends at Home

DR. M. G. DADIRRIAN'S INFORMATION

Murders and Outrages Recently Perpetrated Letter from a Survivor of the Last Massacre

Dr. M. G. Dadirrian of 73 Lexington Avenue, who is a native Armenian, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, has received information which shows the terrible plight of the Armenian Christians in Asia Minor as a result of the massacres by the Turks and Kurds.

To a reporter for THE New-York Times Dadirrian said:

"It is almost beyond belief that the massacres should have been permitted by the Christian nations of Europe and that no relief is given by them to those who have been left destitute by the killing of those upon whom they depended for support. Thousands of these unfortunate people are homeless and starving, and are crying out for relief to save them from a horrible death, but their appeals remain unanswered, and they are abandoned to their fate.

"My sister and other relatives were living in Armenia when the massacres occurred. I have received no letters from them for many weeks, and I do not know what has happened to them.

"I have recently received information from Cesaria (*sic!*) [Caesaria], Asia Minor, of the murder of Dr. Avedis Yeretziian, with his wife and sons. His house was looted and burned, and his two handsome daughters were carried off to a fate worse than death. That was a great shock to me, for I knew the doctor very well. He studied medicine in this city, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878.

"There are many Armenians in this city who have funds ready to send to the relief of their relatives who have survived the massacres, but they have no means of insuring the receipt of the

money by those for whom it is intended. The rapacious Turkish officials would keep the money for their own uses.

"The Armenian Christians are completely discouraged. They despair of receiving the protection of the civilized European nations. They feel that if they had been left under the protection of Russia they would have been safe.

"The condition of the Armenians reminds me of a story of an old widow who had one cow, which she drove to pasture each morning, leaving her solitary possession in the protection of the saint for the day. Each day in the calendar but one has a special saint. The one day is known as All Saints' Day. On that day the poor widow drove her cow to pasture and prayed to all the saints to protect it. The cow did not return that night. So it is with the Armenians. If it was made the duty of one nation to protect them, they would be protected, but as all the European nations pretend they want to protect them, they are persecuted and massacred".

The following translation of a letter received by an Armenian in this city from his brother, gives a picture of the pitiful condition of the Christian people in that country.

My Dear Brother: To-day I write to you such news as will pour fire into your heart. Oh! oh! How will my tongue move in my mouth, and my pen write to give this inconsolable news? If I do not write, others will do so, and it is better for you to hear this news from me than from others.

To-day is the twenty-fifth day on which we had nothing to eat and no place to sleep. Everything has been stolen and all our houses burned. Both my father and brother were butchered during the massacre. I being in one of the neighboring villages, my life was saved. Several times I escaped the bullets of the Turks and hid myself in the woods for eight days, hungry and thirsty.

When the massacre was finished I returned to the city and found my mother and the children alive. I commenced to wipe the flowing tears from their eyes, and this duty was harder than death for me. Those that were left alive were eagerly seeking death.

We went to live with our relative, Mr. —, whose house, being next door to the home of a Turk, was purposely saved by the incendiaries, so that the Turkish house might not be in danger of burning. I bought some hay and cotton and made two beds. We, fourteen in number, are spending our days and nights in these two beds. We get five small loaves of bread, which are not even enough for the children. This is our present condition. What will come later on we do not know.

I would ask you to send us money, but to whom will you send it? Neither brokers nor merchants are left; all have been butchered. If it is possible to send any money by mail you may send us a few pounds at once, so as to save us from starving. God let us live to see these horrors, which were not seen even by our ancestors.

My dear brother, how can I describe it all? My pen will not move. My grandmother and my three uncles have been butchered, and another uncle is sick in bed with his wounds. The number of killed in our city is more than 3,000. All the houses were burned. The massacre was done by our own Mussulman citizens and neighbors. There were no Kurds in the city to take part in the slaughter.

This letter is said to be practically a duplicate of scores of others that have been received by Armenians in this city recently.

CLARA BARTON WANTS MORE NURSES

She Would Increase the Capacity of the Red Cross Hospital

In view of the sufferings and needs of the people of Armenia, and the movement on foot for their relief, as well as the pending differences between several nations, and the possibility of war between them, Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, has written the following letter to Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, President of the New-York Red Cross Hospital:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec, 27, 1895.

To Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, the honored President of the New-York Red Cross Hospital:

Greeting: As the Red Cross Hospital of New York City is the only one under the direct patronage of the American National Red Cross at present, it is very important as well as imperative that every effort should be made to increase the capacity of the institution, improve the facilities for the strict and proper training of nurses, and in every legitimate way perfect them in their duties.

The American National Red Cross must have reliable, capable, and fearless assistants, who can be depended upon in war, famine, pestilence, or any field of national disaster. Our

Executive Board had passed a rule that all nurses desiring to go with the Red Cross to any field of calamity must first receive a certificate from an institution authorized by our Board of Directors. The names of nurses having passed satisfactory examinations and obtained proper certificates, will be placed on file at headquarters, that the nurses may be called upon when required.

Special care must also be exercised in regard to membership. A few strong, earnest, consecrated men and women are much more desirable than any number of careless or indifferent people. Instruct our Examining Board to be painstaking in this regard, for any mistake in this direction will react upon the reputation of the hospital, and indirectly, at least, upon the National Red Cross. Set your standard high in every department.

Impress your nurses with the fact that, as Red Cross nurses, they should consecrate their lives to the sacred cause of humanity.

CLARA BARTON,
President American National Red Cross.

January 2, 1896

RAN A TURKISH GAUNTLET

Five Hundred Armenians Killed in a Constantinople Prison

D. ARABIAN'S STORY OF CRUEL MURDER

Christians Shot Down If They Escaped Death from the Clubs of Theological Students

FORTY-TWO HOURS OF BRUTAL KILLING

No Mercy Shown for the Dying Release of the Relator Through the Offices of the Russian Ambassador

D. Arabian, a native of Armenia and formerly a resident of New-York, arrived here a few days ago fresh from his experiences

in a Turkish prison in Constantinople, where he had been in close confinement over two months.

Mr. Arabian was seen yesterday in the rooms of the Armenian Relief Society, and through an interpreter he related his prison experiences to a reporter, after being urged to do so by several of his fellow-country-men.

Frequently Mr. Arabian paused in his narration and declared that he could not go further without jeopardizing his family in far-away Armenia. His friends, however, assured him that there was no danger, as he had not told the officials in Constantinople the name of his native city. His name, they reminded him, is a common one in Armenia, and that families bearing it are to be found in every city in the country.

Mr. Arabian gave every evidence that he was telling a truthful story. The sears upon his head and body, his evident fears of the possible results of his statements, should they come to the notice of the Sultan's many secret agents in the United States, and last, but by no means least, his emotion as he told how he had seen his countrymen struck down by those that should have given them protection, all gave his story the stamp of truthfulness.

Mr. Arabian began by telling how five years ago he came to America to try and win a fortune, leaving wife and children with relatives in his native country. He soon found work at his trade, that of iron working, in the car shops of the John Stephenson Company, in East Twenty-seventh Street, where many Armenians are employed. For five years he labored there, sending his savings home to the wife and children, until at last in September, 1895, his health having commenced to fail, he determined to return to Armenia and there spend the remainder of his life and his savings beneath his own vine and fig trees. He took passage early in September, 1895, on the American Line steamship New-York for Southampton, England. He reached Constantinople by the way of Marseilles on the French Packet Line.

On arriving at Constantinople, Mr. Arabian said, he and a number of native Armenians and a few Mohammedans were taken to the Custom House, where they were put through a rigorous examination, lasting four or five hours. Mr. Arabian said his answers did not seem to please the chief police official, although he readily told that he was from America and on his way home to his family. Fortunately, he thinks, fearing that all might not be well, Mr. Arabian gave as his native city a place many hundred miles from his true destination. After waiting in the

Custom House until nearly night, with some of his steamer companions, Mr. Arabian was conducted by a guard of Constantinople police to the Central Police Prison, the largest in the city, and occupying a commanding position on the north slope of the Seraglio Point.

Here he was placed in one wing of the prison, with about 800 other Armenians, none of whom knew the cause of their detention. After he had remained closely guarded in a filthy little dungeon for five days the "Americanism" which Mr. Arabian had absorbed during his five years' residence in America, began to work, he says, and he demanded to know why he was not allowed to go to his family. The prison officials only laughed at him. Then he demanded that they should take a note to the officials of the Government, in which he insisted upon his immediate release. His request, he says, was refused by the prison officials.

Not daunted at this, however, Mr. Arabian managed to communicate with friends outside of the prison. In his interest they visited the high police officials, and after convincing arguments to show that Mr. Arabian was not a conspirator against the Turkish Government they were promised his release upon the following Monday.

That Monday, however, was the memorable 30th of September, the date that will redden the pages of history as the day of the great Armenian massacre in Constantinople. Of the causes that led up to that terrible event Mr. Arabian knows nothing personally, as he had not enjoyed one moment of freedom from the time he landed at Constantinople. By fellow-countrymen, however, he was told that 3,000 or 4,000 Armenian young men went to the Sublime Porte to present a petition to the Government asking that the outrages and massacres in the interior be stopped. As the Armenians drew near the Porte the police ordered them to disperse. This they declined to do until they had presented the petition, whereupon the police and theological students attacked them with swords, daggers, and clubs.

"That you may know what is meant by the students", said Mr. Arabian, through the interpreter, "let me tell you that they are young men selected by the Government and brought to the mosques of Constantinople, and there placed under teachers for a period of from five to ten years, when they are sent to the mosques in the smaller cities. Despite the fact that they lead the most immoral and degrading of lives, they manage to hold a great influence over the ignorant Mohammedan. No matter what they do, it is passed over as eminently proper".

Continuing, Mr. Arabian said that it was discovered after the massacre that all the clubs used by the students were of the same pattern and manufacture, showing to the satisfaction of the Armenians, at least, that their visit to the Porte was anticipated, and that the outrages were not the result of sudden passion, but the awful effect of fiendish and cunningly devised plans.

The first intimation the Armenian prisoners had of the massacre was when hundreds of dead and dying Armenians were brought into the prison courtyard, the major portion of whom had their heads crushed in with the brutal clubs of the students, in addition to deep bayonet wounds in the back, the handiwork of the police. Through the gratings the imprisoned Armenians could see their countrymen dying and crying piteously for assistance. Although within but a few feet of the dying, the prisoners were powerless to render them the least succor, or even moisten their parched lips.

Mr. Arabian says he turned away, the sight was so awful. He had a stout heart, and was as courageous as the average man, but to see his mangled countrymen piled up by the hundreds, like so much cordwood, was more than even the bravest could bear. But it was upon the other side of the prison, where they went to escape the awful scene, that their eyes met with the most revolting, sickening, and fiendish sight.

"There was an entrance to the prison about fifty yards long", said Mr. Arabian, "and perhaps ten feet wide. Over it was an arched trellis, upon which grew a native ivy, making an almost watertight roof. Through this narrow passageway, one at a time, were being brought Armenian citizens of Constantinople, whom the police commenced arresting all over the city as soon as the massacre began. Many of them were members of the city's volunteer Fire Department. Hearing the tumult, they thought there must be a conflagration, and they started in vain for the engine houses.

"Upon either side of this narrow passageway stood from six to eight students armed with clubs. As soon as the unfortunate victims reached the line of students, they were struck upon the head with clubs. With a frantic cry the unfortunate, taken wholly unawares, would start to retreat, when from a Mohammedan policeman came a deep bayonet thrust. The poor Armenian, to escape this, would again start forward down through the double line of students. No gantlet that the savages of early America forced the pioneers to run was more cruel than the pathway

between the theological students which the unfortunate native of Oriental Armenia was forced to travel.

"Blows from every side rained upon the Armenians' heads until their skulls were crushed to a pulp. Some of the stronger ones would manage to get to the further end of the gantlet before falling, but it mattered but little where they fell, for dead and dying were treated alike. They were roughly grasped by the foot or leg and jerked to the centre of the courtyard, where they were piled up in the same barbarous manner as upon the other side of the prison.

"No sooner was one victim so dealt with than a second one was pushed through the gate under the green-covered passageway. The green, however, soon disappeared, its walls, roof, and the white shell walk being dyed with crimson, while the three pointed fig leaves on the arbor ran with blood. In the courtyard were hundreds of other students, all armed with the same kind of clubs, and eagerly waiting to take places in the line of fanatical murderers.

"For forty-two continuous hours this slaughter was kept up.

"I saw one stoutly-built young man, a man of most magnificent physique, shoved through the gate, and at the first blow, instead of attempting to retreat, he dashed forward, and so quickly, too, that the students had no opportunity to strike him. Seeing, however, that he was beyond the murderers' line the police calmly drew their revolvers and shot him dead. I saw Armenians who to save their lives, shouted after the first blow that they were believers in the Prophet Mohammed and loved the Koran, but they were subjected to nameless atrocities when, after examination, the falsity of their statements was shown.

"I made the statement that this massacre within the prison entrance was kept up for forty-two continuous hours. This is wrong; there was a slight pause. It came at high noon, when the Muezzin came forth upon the minarets of the Mosque and intoned: 'God is great. There is no God but God, and Mohammed is His Prophet', and called the faithful to the midday prayers.

"Then it was, and then only, that this horde of red-handed murderers paused, and, with the blood of hundreds of innocent men dripping from their fingers, they turned their faces devoutly to the east, and in loud tones uttered the prayers of the Koran.

"I would say that fully 500 Armenians were thus slaughtered in that fig-covered entrance, and not five or six, as was cabled to this country.

"Toward the end of the second day some of those whose wounds had not been fatal were removed to a hospital. Many, though, were left to die without aid of any kind. Armenians sent representatives to the Ambassadors of the powers telling them of the massacre in the prisons, and on the afternoon of the second day some of the Ambassadors came to the Central Prison in their carriages, but owing to the mob they could not get near even the prison wall.

"In the meantime the number of prisoners in our wing had increased to 1,800 as a result of the massacre—all Armenians.

"Four weeks later the Ambassadors came to visit the prison, and to see if the story was true that men were being held there whose wounds were in the most horrible state of putrefaction, as well as men against whom there could be no possible charge. Fortunately for me I spoke Russian fluently—I am a Russian-Armenian—so I approached the Russian Ambassador and commenced to converse with him. No sooner did I do this, however, than did the Pasha, who accompanied the Ambassadors and their dragoman, jump forward and demand to know what I was saying. The Ambassador shrugged his shoulders and replied diplomatically: 'Oh, the usual complaint'.

"The Pasha smiled knowingly and was satisfied. We then resumed our conversation, and I informed him where in a certain court of the prison he could find the neglected sufferers, whose existence the officials denied. The Ambassador presently strolled into that court, as though suspecting nothing, and demanded of an attendant that the door to which he pointed be opened. There the wounded were found, and upon his orders, with that of his companions, they were sent to the hospital. But I learned that they received scant treatment there.

"It was, however, during the time that intervened between the massacre and the coming of the Ambassadors that I suffered the most. Each night they would take up in the upper galleries of the prison twenty or thirty men. One at a time they were taken before a dozen high police officials and asked where they came from. If they said they came from a foreign country, they were asked what the Armenians were doing there. It made no difference what you answered; there was no escaping the tortures to follow. Around your feet was placed an iron band, arranged so they could draw it as tight as they wished by means of a screw. This was tightened so as to stop the circulation; another was placed on the wrists with the hands behind. Then a policeman

would catch your head and twist it over on your neck, while a second would punish you on the back with a club.

"A strong man can stand this for about fifteen minutes—no longer. Then he loses consciousness. When that moment came and you were released by kind nature from any further suffering you were thrown into a corner, a little water first being dashed on your head. This was repeated at least five times a night. I suffered that damnable torture five times each night for five days successively. Others in the prison that I became acquainted with were taken up and so treated as many as fifteen nights. The Turkish Government did this because it concluded that if any one had any secrets he would divulge them on the fourth or fifth day to stop the torture. Not a night passed but the screws were turned upon no less than twenty innocent victims.

"About Dec. 10, through the Ambassador from Russia, I was released. Three men accompanied me to the French Packet line and took me to Marseilles, where they released me. I demanded that I be permitted to go to my family, but this was refused. From Marseilles I made my way to this port. All my money was taken at the prison, and never returned.

"That ends my story. I am an exile from my own family. I am a Christian, and always tried to do what was right. Why I should be persecuted is more than I can tell. My only hope is that I can get back some way to Armenia, so that I can protect my family, but I presume that heritage of manliness and honor is to be denied me".

Mr. Arabian is only the wreck of his former self. Instead of the 190-pound six-footer, with broad, stretching shoulders, who left this country only three months ago, he is now a thin, emaciated individual, who walks with a stoop, and whose black hair is streaked with gray.

January 2, 1896

SOME TROUBLE AT AINTAB

Efforts to Obtain the Mediation of the Various Consuls About Zeitoun

LONDON, Jan. 1. — The Constantinople representative of The United Press telegraphs, under date of Dec. 31, that United

States Minister Terrell has received telegrams from Aintab, Asia Minor, saying that slight disturbances had taken place there in which three persons were killed. The telegrams also said that there had been a bloody outbreak at Orfah (*sic!*) [Ourfa] lasting two days. Miss Corinna Shattuck, missionary at that place, the dispatches said, had received the assurance that she should have a guard and be conveyed in safety to Aintab.

Dragomans from the various embassies, the correspondent telegraphs, went to the Porte yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining a definite reply to the requests of the foreign diplomats that the matter of the surrender of Zeitoun by the Armenians to the Turks be arranged through the mediation of the Consuls at Aleppo.

Telegrams from Harpoot say that the Government has put a stop to the work of relieving the needy and suffering at that place, which has been conducted through the missionaries.

The Armenians in Zeitoun made a demand Dec. 16 upon the Porte for food with which to feed the Turkish prisoners in their hands. The Sultan issued an order Dec 23 that the food should be supplied.

During the massacre at Malatia, two Armenian members of the Governor's council rushed into the presence of the Governor and begged him to save their lives. The Governor refused to interpose in their behalf, and the men were killed by the guards in the Government Building.

The Turkish Commission of six, which was sent to pacify Armenia, has visited three cities. It refused to pay any attention to the written complaints of Armenians, but summoned the most prominent of the Armenian inhabitants before it. The summons was obeyed, and the Armenian notables were blamed for causing all the trouble in Asia Minor, and threatened with death if quiet was not at once restored. The commission secretly met the most prominent men of the Moslem inhabitants before they summoned the Armenians before them.

The consensus of opinion in Constantinople is that the scheme of a petroleum monopoly, which, it was reported, had been granted to a Russian syndicate, will fall through.

January 3, 1896

CONCESSIONS OF SULTAN

Suffering Armenians May Be Relieved by the English Fund

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2. — Owing to representations made to it by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, the Porte has instructed the Vali of Kharput to allow Mr. Barnum to distribute the fund collected in England for the relief of the suffering Armenians.

Trustworthy reports regarding the recent outrages in the vilayet of Kharput alone show that 138 towns and villages were desolated, 5,064 houses burned, and 12,708 persons killed. Not a single Turk was killed so far as is known.

LONDON, Jan. 2. — A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has consented to accept the offer of the foreign representatives at Constantinople that the foreign Consuls at Aleppo mediate between the Turks, who are besieging Zeitoun, and the Armenians, who hold the town, for the surrender of the latter.

January 4, 1896

WOES OF THE ARMENIANS

A Review of the Present Situation in Various Provinces

PITIFUL DETAILS OF DESTITUTION

Goods Ordered to be Returned Have Not Been Received, and Even Relief to the Hungry Is Perilous

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21, 1895. — The United Press is able to furnish the following account of the situation in the various provinces of Turkey, and also of what is being done for the relief of the destitute Armenians:

Trebizond,—In the City of Trebizond Dr. Parmalee and Mr. Crawford are issuing food and clothing to about 3,000 destitute persons. Many refugees have come in from the region of Baiburt and Erzingan. About 2,000 of these have crossed over into Russia, where they can be secure from the sword, at least. The foreign steamship companies take them without charge to Batoum. Some boxes of clothing have been received from Constantinople and from the Armenian villages in the districts of Nicomedia, carried without charge by Armenian porters and muleteers to the steamers and transported without charge by the steamers to Trebizond.

Erzroum.—In the City of Erzroum the wretched people have been held in hopes of receiving back their plundered goods for some time since the massacre, only to be disappointed. Nothing of any value is to be found. Of course, money and jewels and goods from the shops have disappeared entirely. Not a tenth part of the household furniture is recovered, and what has been recovered is the refuse, or is so broken and damaged as to be of little use. The villagers of the province are so stripped that about half of the population is destitute. Twenty-four Armenian villages on the plain of Erzroum have been devastated. In the district of Passin (*sic!*) [Passen] about half of the villages are in ruins. In the district of Kemakh, out of twenty-four Armenian villages ten were completely stripped, five were robbed but not entirely stripped, six were saved by intervention of Turks, and of the remaining three details have not come in. In the plundered villages hundreds of people have been left with no garment but a shirt, and very many were left entirely naked.

In Erzingan thousands of people—men, women, and children—wander the streets in hunger and misery. The offer is constantly held before them that if they will become Mohammedans they will be fed from the bounty of the Sultan. The most terrible suffering exists throughout the district.

The villages of Pakarich, Aboushdagh, Hassan Ova, Armedan, Gassna, Khuruskof, Zimara, Pingian, Arver, and others have been pillaged. Many houses have been demolished, many burned, and the people have not so much as a rug to sleep on or a rag to use for cover. Many people are wandering in the mountains without food.

At Baiburt numbers of women and children, almost without clothing and in the most awful misery, are constantly coming into the city to beg alms among its ruined houses.

In the City of Erzroum W. N. Chambers and his plucky

wife are doing what they can to relieve the destitute and care for the sick with funds furnished by the Duke of Westminster's committee in London. There is still much risk of attack in the streets of Erzroum, and this work has to be done with great caution and in such a modest degree as to avoid temptation to ruffians to rob the people of the food and clothing received.

Province of Bitlis. — Hardly a village in the province of Bitlis escaped pillage. The suffering is colossal. There is immediate need of aid on a large scale to prevent famine that shall sweep away the survivors. In the Boulanik district of this province thirty-eight villages have been sacked. A frightful famine threatens the survivors, and the suffering is rendered intense by the fall of snow and the onset of Winter.

In the City of Bitlis Messrs. Cole and Knapp of the American Mission with their families are the only foreigners. It is hardly safe for Christians to go upon the streets of the city as yet. But the missionaries are rendering aid to the most pressing cases in a cautious way. They are supplied with funds for immediate need by the Duke of Westminster's committee in London through the sub-committee at Constantinople, under the Presidency of Mr. Whittal. It is as yet impossible to go into the country districts. In fact, this work can only be done by a strong staff of distributors sent out under international protection.

Province of Van.—As many as 15,000 refugees have poured into Van, and are there houseless and without food. The robbers have gathered up the whole food supply of the country districts, and, aided by the officials of the country districts, are holding it to force a rise in prices from the misery of the people and the benevolence of the aid fund. Unless aid is freely offered, the larger part of the survivors will die of starvation. In fact, some deaths from exposure and starvation have already occurred.

Dr. Grace Kimball and the other members of the American Mission are working in the most prudent way to aid the hungry wretches who beg for work, for food, for clothing, and for shelter from the Winter storms. The Armenian Bishop of Van has a committee also at work among the refugees from the villages of his diocese.

Sivas Vilayet.—The whole district of Sivas is given over to indescribable misery, and if immediate relief is not sent, famine will destroy those who have escaped the massacre.

Brigands' Work of Devastation

The southeastern part of the province was devastated by the celebrated brigand, Miha Ali, who held in his hands an order from the Governor General of the province to rob the Armenian villages. How he did his work may be judged from the description given by a Turk of the state of the village of Artova, between Sivas and Tocat. This man says that first the sheep and cattle were taken, and removed to the brigand's villages, lest some should be killed in the general devastation. Then the horde of mauraders came back, and killed and pillaged, and destroyed what they could not carry off. The people of Artova, said the Turk, have no clothes. Neither men nor women have escaped the ruffians, who stripped the clothing from their bodies. They sit among the ruins of their houses, partly covering their bodies with rags and pieces of sacking, which the plunderers left behind.

In the City of Sivas, the Rev. Mr. Perry and his wife and Miss Brewer of the American Mission, are trying to relieve the distress as it becomes more safe to go on the streets of the city.

It is out of the question for any one without a strong guard to go into the villages as yet. The Turkish Government will not furnish such guards for relief work unless compelled to do so by the powers.

Province of Harpoot.—The Armenian population of the whole province is morally and materially ruined. The people of the plundered villages are flocking into the city and crying for bread. A terrible famine is before them. The nature of the calamity from which they have suffered has been fully detailed. But it is more clearly appreciated by hearing such an experience as that of an Armenian peddler who was caught by the storm of fire and blood in a village about fifteen miles from Harpoot. One evening word came in that the Kurds were pillaging all the Armenian villages; had that day devastated a village two miles away, and would be down upon this one early in the morning.

This peddler, with some of the villagers, went at once to the house of a Mohammedan gentleman living on the hill, and begged his protection. He allowed them to stay at his house. Early the next morning the Kurds, with wild yells, came upon the village like a whirlwind, firing their guns into the houses as they approached. During the whole day the refugees staid in the Turk's house, watching the work of pillage and devastation. Whatever the men could not take they destroyed, and what houses they did not burn, they tried to render uninhabitable by

cutting roof supports, smashing doors, &c. They did not kill many people, but unceremoniously seized men and women and stripped from them any article of clothing which they fancied. After a day or two the peddler left the place and cautiously began to make his way toward Harpoot. By and by he saw a little smoke rising from a clump of bushes, and went in that direction, thinking to find something to eat. But he found a party of Kurds, who instantly pounced upon him.

They stripped him of his outer clothing and shoes, and then told him to be off. Walking in his stocking and underclothing was not comfortable, and perhaps he fancied that he would no longer attract plunderers. At all events he was careless, and later in the day he was again captured by another band of Kurds, who leveled their guns to shoot him. The peddler begged for his life, and the ruffians took the cap from his head and the stockings from his feet, thereby discovering \$5 which he had hidden in his stockings, and which they gleefully seized as a windfall. They then told him to run for his life; which he did and at last reached Harpoot, bare of foot, bare of head, and shivering in shirt and drawers.

In the city he was but one of a great throng of shivering and hungry men, women, and children who had passed through similar experiences, and who cowered among the ruins of the Christian quarter. These throngs were constantly being addressed by fierced-eyed Turks, who seemed to delight in adding to their misery by warnings that unless they accepted Mohammedanism they would shortly have their heads cut off.

Arabkir was pillaged by the Moslem inhabitants, aided by a rabble of Mohammedans from outside the city. The first attack on the Christians was made Nov. 6. Unhindered by the Government officials, the Moslems continued their work during ten fearful days. About 2,000 Christians of all denominations were killed, and every Christian house in the city was stripped of all its contents. Over 2,000 houses were burned, some of them palaces of rich Armenians, which contained from twenty to thirty rooms. The hungry and half-naked survivors of a population of 15,000 are crowded into less than 200 houses. Some of these houses contain thirty families, without food, fuel or bedding.

The Government issues about a quarter of a pound of bread per day to each person, and the people add to this by gathering from among the ruins kernels of wheat and other provisions, which were not entirely burned in the conflagration. No milk is obtainable for the little children, and they sicken and

die on this diet. The writer of the letter says: "I have contrived to get enough money to pay for the stamp on this letter, but I cannot do so again, so you must not expect to receive another letter at present".

Efforts are being made to get money relief to these people, but the difficulties are very great, in view of the notion among Turks that money sent to Armenians is fair plunder. Another letter from one of the leading American merchants of Arabkir says to his friends: "You would not know me if you were to see me. I have no clothes but a piece of sack tied about my waist".

In the Province of Diarbekir, Cutterbul, opposite Diarbekir, was sacked Nov. 3 by Kurds from the region adjoining Sassoun. The sixty Christian houses were plundered and burned.

Karabash, three miles from Cutterbul, was sacked the same day and burned. About 100 houses were, destroyed and seventy Christians killed.

Kaobekeny, five miles south of Cutterbul, was sacked the same day. About 150 houses were destroyed. These three villages were inhabited by Syrians and Protestants. In the following week twenty-seven towns and villages in this province were looted and burned. The population, composed of Syrians, Chaldeans, Roman Catholic Armenians, and Protestants, was reduced to utter destitution after numbers of the people and most of the clergy had been killed.

Sert (*sic!*) [Seghert], between Bitlis and Mardin, has been sacked, but the only details so far received are in a telegram from an officer of one of the churches there, which says: "People hungry and naked; in want of daily bread. Help us". In the above villages and in many other places in the province which have not been heard from, aid to clothe, warm, and feed these plundered thousands will be imperatively needed. It should be immediate.

The number killed in these various places is not mentioned, because no opportunity exists for careful investigation. But of the pressing need for relief to the survivors no doubt can exist.

Dr. Andrus of the American mission at Mardin has been supplied with a small amount of money for the relief of the starving by giving work to the refugees who have gone to Mardin. Native Christians at Mardin are also raising money for the same purpose. But as yet any one seeking to find the village with relief would be robbed and killed.

January 4, 1896

AMERICANS MAY GIVE RELIEF

Conversion of Protestants to Islamism and Grand Vizier's Comment

LONDON, Jan. 3. — The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople, telegraphing under date of Jan. 2, says: "The Porte has informed United States Minister Terrell that Americans shall be permitted to distribute relief to the Armenian sufferers at Harpoot without hindrance. In accordance with the orders of Minister Terrell, A. M. Jewett, United States Consul at Sivas, started from that place for Marsovan Jan. 1".

Mr. Terrell has received the following telegram from Miss Corinna Shattuck, in charge of the mission at Orfah (*sic!*) [Ourfa], Asia Minor, where disturbances recently took place: "The Government officials are protecting myself and my house. Am greatly distressed".

The correspondent says that prior to the agreement of the Porte to accept the mediation of the representatives of the foreign powers between the Turks who are besieging Zeitoun and the Armenians who are holding that town, the Sultan declared that mediation would be impossible until further reports of the situation had been received from Zeitoun. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, went to the Porte again on Jan. 2 and succeeded in obtaining the assent of the Sultan to the acceptance of the offers of the representatives of the powers to settle the Zeitoun situation through their mediation.

The Porte explains its action in suspending the distribution of relief at Harpoot upon the ground that the Government desired to have the relief furnished through a commission of three, composed of one American, one Turk, and one Armenian. Subsequently, however, the Porte informed Minister Terrell that the Americans might afford relief to the Harpoot sufferers, and assured him that they would not be hindered. The male department of the American College at Harpoot has resumed work.

A letter received in Constantinople from Marash says that the Armenian Protestants at Abbastan (*sic!*) [Albistan?] have accepted Islamism "en masse" as a means of self-preservation. Upon the strength of this information the Armenian Patriarch

complained to the Porte and protested against the enforced conversion of Armenians.

The Grand Vizier replied that an order had been sent by the Porte putting a stop to enforced conversion of Protestants, who were entirely free to return to their original religious faith. But, he said, it had been found that usually they were unwilling to re-embrace the Protestant faith. However, the Vizier continued, orders had again been sent instructing the Turkish authorities in Asia Minor that all Armenians expressing a desire for conversion to the Mohammedan faith must be refused.

January 5, 1896

ANOTHER ARMENIAN HECATOMB

Nine Hundred Persons Killed at Biridjik (*sic!*) [Biredjik], Near Aintab — Massacre at Orfah (*sic!*) [Ourfa] — Turkish Forces Increased

London, Jan. 4. — The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs, under date of Jan. 3, that a terrible massacre has taken place at Biridjik (*sic!*) [Biredjik], near Aintab, in Asia Minor. The official report of the occurrence states that 900 persons were killed.

January 5, 1896

DISTRESS OF ARMENIANS

Results of Rioting and Pillaging in Several Provinces Told

NEED AND PERIL OF ASSISTANCE

Absurdity of Statement that the Missionaries Have Thanked the Government for Protecting Them

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22. — The Turkish Minister at Washington is reported to have stated to Secretary Olney that Ottoman troops are protecting American missionaries against Armenian rioters, and that the missionaries have thanked the

Government for this. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that not the slightest foundation exists for the statement that Turkish troops have anywhere protected missionaries from Armenian rioters, or that missionaries have thanked the Government for doing this. No missionaries have been in peril from, and none have reported seeing or hearing of Armenian rioters.

A letter to The United Press representative at Constantinople dated Mardin, Nov. 25, gives the following details of rioting and pillaging in that vicinity:

Troubles in these parts date from Friday Nov. 1, when rioting began in Diarbekir after the noon prayers. Pillage and arson, at which Kurds from outside assisted, followed—mainly of the markets—until Sabbath afternoon. Friday evening Kocher Kurds from Tevika, adjoining Sassoon, and others began an attack upon Kuttarbul, which is directly opposite to Diarbekir, on the east bank of the river. On the Sabbath means for defense failed and sixty Christian houses were plundered and burned. Some twenty houses remain scattered and the people are destitute. Saturday afternoon an attack upon Karobash was repulsed. A second attack on the Sabbath resulted in the killing of some seventy villagers and the surrender of the village to plunder, and some hundred houses were burned. This village is one hour east from Kuttarbul. Sunday an attack was made upon Kaobequoi one and a half hours south of Kuttarbul, which was resisted for some six hours, and when it was surrendered over 150 houses were plundered. These three villages consisted mostly of Syrian and Protestant families. Three pastors and one preacher were killed. At the same time Chorikquoi—mainly a Chaldean village—was plundered. The Chaldean priest, his wife and daughter, were slain, and a young son was taken captive. From Karobash and Kaobequoi many captives were taken, women and children, but the Vali is very active in securing their return.

Tuesday Nov. 5, Kulleth, 150 houses, 90 Syrian and 60 Protestant, nine hours northeast from Mardin, was attacked, but the Kaimakam of Soar with Zaptiehs, and Noor Allar Bey with bashi bazouks, also from Soar, helped the villagers in holding the Kurds at bay four days, when the latter withdrew from the stubborn contest. The Christian portion of Boffawa, three hours south from Kulleth, was attacked, taken, plundered, and burned during those same four days.

Wednesday, Nov. 6, Tel-Evmin, about 200 houses and 60 shops and immense granaries, five hours southwest of Mardin and on the plain—Papal Armenians—was attacked. Thursday the

church surrendered and was looted, and the town burned. Abrahamoyah was also taken, and some twenty-five houses plundered and burned.

Thursday evening, Nov. 7, Joeli, about 800 houses; Syrian, except 25 Papal Syrian, and 10 Protestant houses; one and a half hours south of Mardin, was attacked. The church surrendered Friday at 10 o'clock, after plundering and burning had gone on for five hours. After their arms were surrendered the people were set free. Some fifty persons had been killed, some of them Protestants.

Thursday, Nov. 7, the sacking and burning of Benobeel, Syrian and Protestant, about fifty houses in all, which is two and a half hours east from Mardin, took place. When the church surrendered most of the people fled to a strong cave in the side of the mountain. All remained there until Sabbath noon on starvation rations of food and water until troops from Mardin raised the siege and brought them, 300 in all, to the city, together with nineteen prisoners and much spoil. Some 3,000 refugees from all these villages are now to the city. Mardin itself was for two days (8th to 10th) in great danger. The Kurds made attempts to enter it Friday evening and Saturday morning, but were repulsed by the troops and the Kurds living in the city. At the date of writing the city walls are still guarded both day and night. Nov. 18 some eighty cavalry from Dere-ez-Zore (*sic!*) [Deir-el-Zor] entered the city. Moslems and Christians united in the common defense.

Sunday, Nov. 10, Nisibin was attacked in the Christian Quarter, and plundered before a band of Hamidieh from the Tol Tribe of Arabs could be sent to protect the town. Between Nov. 8 and Nov. 15, some eighteen Christian villages on the plain to the east of Nisibin were plundered, and in some cases burned, and on Monday, Nov. 11, two Yezidee villages shared the same fate.

Midyat—about 1,000 houses—Syrian, and Protestant, fourteen hours northeast of Mardin, was surrounded by Kurds, but the vigilance of the Government troops stationed there and that of the villagers, who are sharpshooters, thwarted every effort to enter the town.

Redwin and Till, respectively fourteen and eighteen hours northeast of Midyat, have also been plundered. Sert, a city of some 15,000 Shofooeeh (*sic!*) [Sufi?] Moslems, 200 Armenian, 70 Protestant, and 20 Syrian houses, about 150 miles northeast of Mardin, and 54 miles southwest of Bitlis, has probably been plundered in markets and Christian quarters. It is inferred so

from a telegram received Nov. 25 from the Deacon of the church, who says: "People hungry and naked; in want of daily bread; help us". Saturday, Nov. 16, Kerbavan, 250 Syrian and Protestant houses, was attacked. In the above and many other places not yet heard from aid in clothing, warming, and feeding these plundered thousands will be imperatively needed during the approaching Winter season. Help should be immediate.

Governor of Van Prevents Massacre

From Van, under date of Dec. 4, the following has been received:

The integrity of the Governor of Van and the overwhelming majority of the Christian population have been the main causes in averting what would have been the most terrible massacre of all that have taken place in this unfortunate country. As by a given signal, however, the Kurds here, as everywhere, fell on all the Christian villages which were without defense and looted them of everything of value. Ox carts were used for carrying off the booty, and in most instances the work was so complete that not even an earthen pot remained. Some of the villages were razed to the ground. Pure malice on the part of the marauders and a feeble resistance on the part of some of the villagers resulted in the killing of many of them. Wherever priests and teachers were caught they were ruthlessly murdered.

Out of the fifteen districts of the province figures from only seven have come in. Below is appended an approximate estimate, which, as compared with official reports, is low. In these 7 districts 176 villages have been completely plundered, representing 6,799 families, which, estimated at the low average of 8 persons each, give a total of 54,368 people. Already thousands of these have fled to the city and the rest are stowed away in every available shelter, while not a few have already perished from hunger and exposure.

The majority of the survivors are entering on a severe Winter with but scant clothing, absolutely no food, and no means of getting it and with no shelter. The people in the city of Van are hardly better off. The suffering is already intense. Owing to the still somewhat prevalent fear and the general depression of business the shops have been closed for six weeks, which means a financial loss to the people of \$30,000, a large sum for these parts. Even the richest merchant in the city cannot cash a check for \$25. Work of every kind is absolutely at a standstill. Only the

Relief Fund, which has been supported by the Christian people of England and America, has thus far warded off a famine here in this city. But the army of naked hungry wretches daily increases with alarming rapidity. If, without waiting for the sickening horrors to begin, England and America will send speedy and adequate relief, the last and most awful disaster in the chain of recent tragedies will be averted.

Following are extracts from letters from villages in the Province of Erzeroum:

I. Kemakh.—I have written to you, and you have heard of the attack upon us. But I hear nothing from you. Have you forgotten us? [Letters have been sent to this man every week]. Our loss is heavy; our sorrow is great. They carried off our clothes, household utensils, bedding—five beds and bedding—and what they could not carry off they destroyed. The day previous I carried the organ to the chapel, thinking that in the place of prayer it would be safe. But they broke in, smashed the organ, broke the pulpit, and scattered the Bibles and books on the mountain side. They carried off the wheat and flour, and there is little fuel left. The mules, oxen, cows, and sheep were driven off. Three men were killed and ten wounded. We fled to the mountains. Some buildings were burned. They fired them and remained by until the fire was well started. There is no church or chapel service or school. Our condition is most pitiable. Would we could see your face, and you could see our misery. Thank God, we are all safe, with, all of our people, i. e., all the Protestants. Can you give no encouragement? What is to become of us?

II. Erzingan.—Money is not to be found, and destitution in food, clothing, and bedding is fearful, and poverty increases every day. If help does not soon arrive, the suffering this Winter will be indescribable. The story that the Armenians attacked and killed an Imam, and that the massacre was caused by this, is entirely without foundation. A man was killed with a white turban on his head, but this was not before the affair, but while they were killing Armenians. He was not an Imam at all, but just a Turkish storekeeper who had put on a white turban for the day, as all the Turks did, in order to be easily recognized.

III. Passin.—Of ourselves what can I say? With what words or phrases can I glorify the exalted name of the God of Heaven who by a miracle, saved and defended our village while others below and above us, and much stronger than we, were plundered and scattered? Yet we sing the One Hundred and Eighth Psalm, repeating a thousand times the eighth verse, and also the Thirty-

ninth Psalm. We bless the Lord for His great salvation, and wonder at His mighty works. Please let our friends know of our safety, though we have lost much.

IV. Khnous.—I wish to tell you of what has come upon us, that terrible calamity, that calamity that can never be forgotten. It is impossible for us to describe by pen what we saw and experienced. May God banish the memory from us. We fled at night, and almost naked, from Khozlu. We were scarcely able to save our lives. We lost everything. We were not able to save even a needle. By the power of God our lives were spared. For eight days we remained in —'s house, and now we are living in a stable. We have not even a five-para piece to save ourselves until we see what the Lord will open to us. [Five paras is one eighth hundredth part of a Turkish pound]. For the love of God, help us and save our lives. We have no resource whatever. Trusting to your love and sympathy, we plead that you will help us. We wait impatiently for your reply.

The above letter is written by a woman. The snow had already fallen when the attack was made upon the village where she lived. The people fled to the mountains. Only a few old people were left in the village, and they were tortured to death. The people fled barefoot and with no extra clothing, or as the woman says, "almost naked. They fled by night through the snow for about ten miles to what they deemed a place of safety. The people of this village, Khozlu, have now been collected and put back in their village. They find it plundered and ruined. They have no food, fuel, bedding, nor clothing. A traveler passed through the village a few days ago, and he could not find in the whole village a cup from which he might drink water. The awful exposure of that night flight in the snow has made nearly all of the people sick. Yet this suffering is not so bad as that in other places.

V. Khnous.—The Lord has saved us indeed and preserved us from a thousand dangers. Blessed be His name. You can hear of our condition from N—. We know not what is before us. Distress has reached its highest point. It is certain that many will die of hunger this Winter. Please read carefully the Fourth Chapter of Jeremiah, especially the ninth verse.

The question of the means of relief is the pressing one. Traveling is altogether unsafe. There is no traveling from village to village. Because of the unsettled state of the country there is no way of sending help. The local authorities will look with suspicion on any natives, even on the pastors of the churches, if they engage in relief work. The animus of the Turks is such that such

work will be regarded as treasonable unless they are told by the Government that it is lawful. All know that orders for the destruction of the Armenians were issued. No orders to the contrary have been issued to this day. Hence every Turk feels authorized to prevent any effort to feed those who have survived the massacre. Besides, no Christian can travel in safety under the present regime. Mr. Chambers of Erzroum states that the most of those who had ventured to go to the City of Erzroum from Passin, in the first week of December, were stopped and searched three or four times by Turkish civilians in that distance of thirty or thirty-five miles. Any one attempting relief work would run this risk, and if he was in possession of money it would be taken from him.

The theory of the Turks is that the massacres were necessary in order to prevent the Armenians from massacring the Turks. Even the most cowardly among them must see that after 40,000 have been killed, and the rest stripped of all that they possess, there can be no further danger from this ruined people. It seems, therefore, that the relief associations should press upon the Governments the necessity of securing from the Sultan a proclamation prohibiting the further molestation of Armenians by civilians or officials, and that he direct that all efforts to succor the needy be made. Up to this moment no official utterance has condemned the practice of killing and robbing Armenians wherever they are met. If the Sultan's power is not sufficient to cope with the bands that are massacring the Armenians, the powers ought to force him to issue the general proclamation that must be issued before any effective aid can be given to the starving to the villages.

January 6, 1896

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES DESCRIBED

The Rev. Dr. Chambers Asks What Action is to be Taken

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "The Woes of Suffering Armenia." Dr. Chambers's sermon was in part as follows:

"What is The situation? That it is one of distress or danger or delicacy is without controversy. To say that the situation is distressing or dangerous is to put the truth very mildly. The

actual condition of things in the East is pitiable in the extreme, and the exhibition of cruelty and fiendishness on the part of those in power is beyond anything yet experienced, even in that region whose history is writ large in letters of blood, and whose very soil is soaked with the blood of the victims of Mohammedan mercilessness.

"It is known, doubtless, to many of us that the recent outbreak was precipitated by a perfectly peaceful and legitimate demonstration in Constantinople on Oct. 1, 1895, which the Turks made up their minds to suppress. This resulted in the massacre there, and was succeeded on Oct. 11, 1895, by a more furious destruction at Trebizond, on the southeastern angle of the Black Sea (about 35,000 population, two-thirds Turks).

"These tastes of blood seemed to whet the gory appetite of the Moslem sword and it began to develop a thirst that seemed insatiable. It did not brandish its blade and cut the air in excited delirium. Nay, there was more method in its madness and it struck for the life that it hated. By way of illustration and confirmation of this view of the situation, let me repeat to you the very language of my correspondents. Indeed, I read from the letter paper that came from the very spot".

Dr. Chambers then read a letter from Armenia, which was recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, describing the massacres at Aklussar (*sic!*) [Ak Hissar?].

"Succeeding this", continued Dr. Chambers, "the fury burst forth at Baiboort a considerable town, where, as my correspondent says, "the Armenian Bishop's vicar was killed; the teachers in the schools and many other men and women were massacred. Women jumped into open wells to escape worse death; the villages round about were laid waste".

"Following this was the Erzingan massacre, Oct. 19, in which 100 persons were killed, 400 wounded, and all the shops looted. On Friday, the 25th of October, the Moslems finished their noon hour of prayer by pouring out of the mosques and attacking the Armenians in the market, who, taken by surprise, were shot and cut down to the number of 500, their shops being all plundered.

"About four miles from the western branch of the Euphrates and 140 miles south-southeast of Trebizond, on the coast of the Black Sea, surrounded by mountains, lies the town of great antiquity called Erzroom. It is the seat of an Armenian Patriarch and of a Greek Bishop, and it contains about 60,000 persons, with 10,000 soldiers among them. Let me illustrate what occurred

here by giving you the words which came in a late communication from one who has been there for sixteen years, and who has been in the midst of the harrowing scenes:

"The affair began suddenly as the Moslems left the mosque, just after the noon hour of prayer. The military were the principal actors. The carnage, while it lasted, was awful. From the close of the noon prayer hour all evening the bloody fury raged. The fleeing Armenians were shot and cut down as they ran. If they appealed for mercy or took refuge in a guardhouse they were examined, taken out, and shot".

"By way of summing up the situation an eye-witness concludes: 'War may have claimed more victims in the short space of five weeks, but I have yet to read of such wholesale wanton destruction of lives and property, honor and religion, of a helpless, hapless, oppressed, and innocent people as has been visited upon the Armenians of Turkey during the period from Oct. 1 to Nov. 10'.

"That these massacres have destroyed the lives of more than 60,000, and that 300,000 are in danger of starvation, is attested by these careful studies of the situation, and that the wails of the bereaved fill the air so as to rend the heart, is evidenced by the inexpressibly sad tone which pervades well-nigh all these communications, for, as one of them says, 'It is frightfully hard to see so much that you can in no wise cure'.

"Another fact which illustrates the situation is the effect of all this carnage upon the business interests of those various communities, and, indeed, upon the whole empire. My correspondent says: 'This general massacre has cut off all possibility of collecting the taxes, so that the Government's source of supply is dried up. It has created for itself a state of things which must bring disaster. The great bulk of business was in the hands of Armenians, and they are bankrupt'. Now, from whom will the Government get its taxes? Put with this the \$138,000 of American property destroyed at Bitlis, Barach, and Harpoot, which must be made good, and you will have some idea of that side of the question.

"Well, perhaps you are ready to ask, 'Who is to blame for all this?' And if we permit ourselves to listen to the Turk and to his defender, we will get an answer putting all the responsibility upon the Armenians themselves. This I do not hesitate to denounce as utterly aside from the truth, and were there time I could produce abundant testimony to convince any reasonable person that such a charge is a gross misstatement.

"The Turkish papers, and even the Armenian papers, are forced by the Sultan to publish daily bulletins denying that anything has occurred, asserting that the country is perfectly quiet, and that the happy inhabitants pray for blessings to descend upon their beloved Sultan, under whose beneficent shadow only happiness and peace can flourish. Villages have been spared massacre on condition of signing certificates to the above effect'.

"Let us not forget that one of the fundamental principles of the Moslem creed is that those forty-five millions of people, wherever they are, all owe direct allegiance to that single individual, who shuts himself up in his palace and claims to be a representative of God, as well as the ruler of men because he is 'Caliph', or the Prophet's successor, as well as the temporal autocrat, but who is really, if the truth were known, a usurper, having imprisoned Murad V., his imbecile predecessor, who is rightful heir to the throne. Let us not be deceived by the exigencies of diplomacy. This that we hear about, and some of our friends have seen, is no new thing. It is simply a terrible outbreak of an old persecution.

"What are we going to do about it? Surely it cannot help bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Christian patriot that we find to-day the whole Christian world prostrate at the feet of him who calls himself the Prophet of God.

"Although we may not hold ourselves responsible for the adjustment or readjustment of the Turkish Empire in its relation to the nations of Europe, we cannot close our ears to the wailing cry of suffering humanity as it comes across the sea from every portion of that land trodden by the iron heel of the Turk. I am not insensible to national dignity and right, but, while two great Christian powers seem to be grasping at each other's throats over a boundary line running through swamp and over mountains, it is in place for us to ask ourselves what are we doing to discharge our debt to common pity and common humanity, and to the claims of common Christianity?"

January 6, 1896

APPEAL TO FOREIGN MONARCHS

Chicagoans Ask the English Queen and Russian Czar to Aid Armenians

CHICAGO, Jan. 5. — A meeting of Chicago citizens interested in the cause of the Armenians was held in Central Music Hall this afternoon. About 2,000 men and women were present. George H. Swift, Mayor of Chicago, presided.

The object of the meeting was to devise some practical means of aiding the Armenians. A collection was taken and a small sum of money raised, which will be turned over to the Red Cross Society. A committee of twenty was ordered appointed by the Mayor to formulate plans for the emigration of the Armenians to places of safety, and to consider a means of immediate assistance to the Armenians in connection with the movement of the Red Cross Society. The speakers were Edward F. Cragin, the Rev. R. A. White, Thomas A. Moran, George E. Adams Gen. O. O. Howard, Dr. F. S. Henson, Frederick D. Green, and Miss Clara Barton.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Chairman to send the following cable dispatch:

To Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, England:

We have been looking with horror at the deliberate attempt to exterminate a peaceful and historic people, the Armenians. We, citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, as fellow-Christians with a common ancestry, appeal to you to stop this continued wholesale slaughter. If circumstances which your Government cannot control render this impossible at this time in Turkey, we respectfully suggest that you, with or without the co-operation of other powers, endeavor to arrange for the bringing of the Armenians to the coast and thence to some country where their lives will be spared.

A duplicate of this dispatch was sent to the Czar of Russia.

January 6, 1896

ASHAMED OF CHRISTENDOM

A gentleman writing from Constantinople to a friend in this country says: "We are so ashamed of the Christian powers of Europe". The situation in Turkey today is indeed one to make any Christian blush. For over a year a Moslem Government has been carrying out a process of extermination, and the people it is massacring have the honor of being the first nation to accept, as a nation, the Christian religion. Their crime is—absolutely nothing. The proof is increasing and overwhelming that in not one single instance in Sassun, Erzurum, Trebizond, Sivas, Marash, Cesarea, or any other place was the disturbance occasioned by the Armenians. Whatever of foolish action may have been directed by the insignificant band of Huntchagist revolutionists from their safe retreats in Athens, Marseilles, and London, in not one single case during these past months can they be credited with even furnishing the pretext for the wholesale slaughter of their people. The testimony is uniform from every part of the empire that the Turkish Government either directed the murder of its own subjects or stood by and lifted not a finger to protect them.

"What are the Christian Governments that insisted upon the reforms doing for the protection of these same people for whom the reforms were initiated? Absolutely nothing. Their Ambassadors bicker in Constantinople over the entrance of an extra guardship to protect themselves, and meanwhile in the very capital neither life nor property is safe. It is no wonder that foreign residents are ashamed of their own Governments, ashamed of the whole Christian world. All the more keen is the feeling of disgrace that the chief responsibility must unquestionably be laid at the door of Great Britain, who poses before the world as the champion of the poor and the oppressed! From the time when Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was succeeded at Constantinople by Sir Henri Bulwer she has been represented by only two first-class men—Lord Dufferin and Sir William White—and they were sent for special emergencies. Through forty years the English Embassy has been the sport of the Russian, and today England's protégés are cut down in cold blood all over the empire and she makes not an effort to protect them, while not a hair of the head of a Greek has been touched, simply because Abdul Hamid II. knows that the first spark in a Greek village would call down the mighty power of the north in absolutely

resistless force. The reforms are for Greeks as well as Armenians, and the Czar pressed equally with the Queen for their enforcement. The revenge falls, however, not upon those who look to Russia for protection, but upon those whom England has assured of her interest through these years, and whose rights she guaranteed by the Cyprus Convention, the results of which she is very careful to keep, so far as they are advantageous for herself.

January 8, 1896

BERIDJIK (*sic!*) [BIREDJIK] AFFAIR INTERPRETED

**Official Version of a Riot Reported
as a Terrible Massacre**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — The Turkish Legation to-day received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram:

"Contrary to the assertion made, the incident provoked by the Armenians at Beridjik (*sic!*) (Biredjik) had no very serious importance. Order has been restored, thanks to the energetic measures taken by the local authorities. Thirty-one Mussulmans and Armenians were killed and fifty wounded. No disorders have taken place anywhere else".

January 11, 1896

ON A BICYCLE IN ASIA

**Thomas G. Allen, Jr., Tells Strange Tales to the Salmagundi
Club — His Trip Up Mount Ararat**

Members and invited guests of the Salmagundi Club were entertained last evening in the lecture hall of the clubhouse, at 14 West Twelfth Street, by Thomas G. Allen, Jr., who lectured on his trip on a bicycle "Through the Heart of Asia".

The lecture was illustrated with stereoptican views, the results of photographs taken on Mr. Allen's trip.

Mr. Allen started on his trip with a companion from this country in June, 1890, and returned three years later. During that time he made a circuit of the globe.

Allen and Sachtleben were the bicyclists who discovered that Lenz, the correspondent of *Outing*, had been murdered by the Kurds.

In his lecture, Mr. Allen made no reference to this incident, nor to the attending circumstances. He dwelt mainly on the surprise which the "wheel" caused among the natives of Turkish Asia, and of his ascent of Mount Ararat. Mr. Allan said that the bicycle was regarded in a superstitious light by most of the natives whom he encountered. They supposed it to be some implement of the devil, and the riders to be persons closely affiliated with his Satanic Majesty.

Notwithstanding this, however, he suffered no indignities at the hands of the ignorant people, except in a few instances, where he resented the disposition of inn keepers, who furnished "blotting paper", bread, and greasy beds, to charge three times the ordinary rates for board and lodging.

One oracle of the Turks, to whom the bicyclists were introduced, informed them that their visit on their "steel horses", though most extraordinary, was not a surprise. He showed them, or pretended to show them, an entry in a very ancient book which indicated that the prophets had predicted such a visitation. This old man implicitly believed that the bicyclists figured very seriously in the religious history of the country.

Mount Ararat, the speaker said, rises 17,250 feet above its base. When the bicyclists proposed to climb it, they met with many discouragements. They were determined to ascend the mountain, however, and, leaving their bicycles in charge of a grasping hotel keeper, who told them to leave their money behind, because he thought they would never return alive, they started toward the great mountain. They procured the assistance of a Turkish guard and a guide with an ass. On the way toward the base of the mountain they picked up an old mountain climber, who accompanied them on their ascension. In a valley 8,000 feet above the level they came in contact with a tribe of mountaineers, who invited them to their tents for refreshments, and who afterward charged them not only for their own tea and meat, but for that of almost the entire tribe.

After being paid for their hospitality, the mountaineers volunteered to accompany the expedition, but realizing that this was only an excuse for further exorbitant charges, the travelers respectfully declined.

After a day and night of almost incessant climbing, the summit of Ararat was reached, and the United States flag was planted thereon.

January 12, 1896

THE UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA

An Open Letter to the President from John C. Havemeyer

To the President!

In addressing you I exercise the privilege of an American citizen to communicate directly with his highest representative. My purpose is to suggest some views upon the question of the rights and duty of the United States Government toward Armenians or other people who are, or may be, persecuted, oppressed, or inhumanly treated.

The Declaration of Independence, which Justified to the world our revolt against the authority of England, with the bloodshed and disturbance of affairs which accompanied it, declares: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". Having achieved independence and become great and powerful, the question is, first, whether we are able, and, second, whether we ought to claim for our fellow-men elsewhere whose grievances may be even much greater than were our own the application of the principles we formerly so vigorously and successfully asserted. Or do the laws of nations, international courtesy, or the nature of human relations oblige us simply to attend to our own affairs and look out for our own interests and be deaf to the cry of the wretched and suffering in other lands, even when official murder and robbery are perpetrated?

Has not the time come when the United States can and should be the leader in a movement to place international relations on a higher plane? Should there not be a practical recognition of the common origin of the human race and of the one fatherhood and destiny which allies the different nations and makes the whole world as one family? Cannot the principle be openly advocated that any action that is clearly and outrageously unmerciful or unjust may rightly be the subject of protest and at

least of friendly intervention by every nation? Ought it not to be assumed that there are "certain inalienable rights bestowed by the Creator", and that when these are officially disregarded there is an appeal to and a right of interference in some sense by the whole world?

The world is being shocked and horrified by reports of repeated outrages among the Armenians, and there seems no doubt that many thousands of men, women, and children are being butchered from race antipathy or religious bigotry. Shall the United States be unshocked and keep silent? Are we powerless, in the name of a law that is above international law, even manfully to protest against outrage and butchery?

The fact, however, seems to be that the whole world hesitates and awaits the action of England. This results partly, perhaps, from England's high claim to Christian civilization, having a State Church avowedly founded upon the Bible as the source of doctrine and morals, but mainly from the fact that her extended dominions, immense wealth, colossal navy, disciplined armies, and habitual audacity inspire universal fear and compel outward respect. But should the United States be overawed and silenced? If not, what sensible and practical action can she take?

We cannot properly answer this question without a glance at English history. History tells us that in the eleventh century William of Normandy invaded, conquered, and absorbed England. During the twenty-one years of his illegal reign he practically confiscated and reappropriated the lands of the kingdom, and bestowed titles and offices at will upon his Norman followers. From the yoke at that time placed upon them the English people have never escaped. They submitted to the usurped authority and robbery and still belong to and are governed by the descendants of the Norman nobles. These own the lands and lease them to the people, occupy the controlling offices in the Government, and control the army and navy, and hold the richest livings in the Church. To maintain their authority, while so comparatively few in number, they have with great sagacity planned to keep the masses of the people busy and make them prosperous, and they have therefore been able and willing to bear the heavy taxation required for the maintenance of the huge navy and army, and for the expenses of royalty. The object of this large military equipment has been to make conquests, for the double purpose of extending commercial relations that will give employment to and enrich their vassals (the people) and to secure a bond of union among them in the pride awakened by national enlargement.

And now England is enormously increasing her navy, and the claim is made that it will soon equal the combined navies of the world. But why this policy? Is it consistent with a purpose to be just and to exact nothing but what she would be willing to render to other nations under similar circumstances? Why, then, the necessity of this enormous display of force? Surely a very simple-minded man may discover here the consciousness of unlawful possession and the determination of the aristocracy to rule at all hazards. They will make the English nation richer and more powerful, and thus keep the masses loyal and unified at any cost of injustice and oppression.

As already suggested, England claims to be a Christian nation, but is, perhaps, the most formidable existing barrier to the spread of Christianity. Her National greed, injustice, and oppression give the lie to her profession. She places material gain and power above everything else, with only such consideration of the means used to secure them as from very shame she is forced to give. We have the spectacle on the one hand of a Church which sends missionaries to India with the Gospel of Peace and Love, whose requirement is that its disciples shall first seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness and on the other of a Government that blows men from the cannon's mouth for some action modeled after her own, but exaggerated somewhat, perhaps, by ignorance. And thus missionaries are sent to China to teach that the law of Christ is to bear one another's burdens, while the heartless Government of the aristocracy forces upon the unwilling people the opium traffic with all its horrors.

Such is England, and such is the influence that is to be neutralized, superseded, or controlled if we would fulfill our duty of benefiting, enlightening, and influencing for good the nations of the world. The task is by no means hopeless, though fraught with difficulty. The great force in the world is moral force, and what we primarily need is the courage to talk plainly to our English cousins and to urge upon them, as upon every other nation, a policy of justice and fair dealing.

Will not the United States Government, in this closing year of your Administration, accept the leadership which seems providentially to come by reason of inter-European jealousies, and make a stirring appeal to the nations of the world for union to protect the stricken Armenians? Turkey is a wild beast among the nations of the earth. Her attitude to the nations of the world is that of piracy or brigandage. In such a condition has the United States no right to interfere? Can she not claim that there shall be

at least a condition of society and enforcement of law which would make her own citizens safe? But if we have no concern with foreign affairs, why did we join so energetically under Jefferson's and Madison's Administrations in suppressing piracy in the Mediterranean and later in the suppression of the African slave trade? I have never heard this action characterized as unwarranted interference.

Why may not the United States suggest to other nations the policy of suspending commercial relations with a people thus barbaric, and why should we not cease to import the fruit, gum, spices, and other products of Turkey? I know of but two possible grounds of justification for violence—individual or National; the one is self-defense and the other the rescue and defense of others. It is simple common sense, and no religious cant or abstraction, to affirm that life is a sacred trust, which can be endangered or sacrificed only within the terms of the trust, and that the first and highest relation is to the Creator. Eternity is too long and its interests too vast that any man can afford to give up his life for wordly consideration. The men, therefore, who go to war to promote any human ambition or for material gain are, Scripturally speaking, fools, and if killed really commit suicide. But if there be a justification for war, it would be in asserting the great principle of the right of every man to life and happiness, and to protect and rescue the weak and helpless.

But again England comes before us. What will England do? We can wait and learn by experience. War is not indispensable to restrain and subdue her. Her weak point is her trade and commerce. If little Portugal could force English ships from the Tagus by the united effort of the people to suspend commercial relations, what could not we and other nations accomplish by the same means? Indeed, if there is danger of disturbed relations between England and ourselves from any cause, would it not be wise for every manly American now to cease, as far as possible, the use of English products, the employment of English ships, and the patronage of English insurance companies and other corporations?

But would you be sustained by the American Congress and people? Perhaps not at first, and probably not vigorously during your Administration, but the true man is the one who does right, even though his effort is but as a seed hidden in the ground. You have the reputation of being in advance of your party and have also seen how the Democratic Party has been led to take a forward step to be in harmony with you. If Josiah Strong, a

sociologist of high repute, is right, you will be lonely. He publicly describes existing conditions in this way: "The great need of the times is that of a lively and enlightened conscience applied to all human affairs". It is a lack of conscience which has produced such wide and deep political corruption and made our Municipal Governments a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world. In our legislative halls rarely is a measure passed or defeated solely on its merits. Policy or purchase, dicker or desire "to put the other fellows in a hole", rather than conscience, would seem to control most legislative votes. Moral reforms of all sorts are staggering because the popular conscience does not come to their support".

This is a dark picture, and when presented by a minister of the Gospel and eminent sociologist should be correct. But to whatever extent it is true, there is the opportunity for you, as the President, and for us, as a nation, to do a great work. It seems to be In the order of Divine Providence and is a daily experience, that some men and some nations must be lighthouses for the guidance and protection of others.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

January 12, 1896

Relief Meeting Held by Armenians

A mass meeting of Armenians living in New-York City and vicinity was held in Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street, last night.

A number of letters from Armenia to members were read. These letters described the terrible scenes of torture and murder in Armenia.

The principle business of the meeting was to raise funds to be sent to the victims. Dr. Gabriel, President of the Executive Committee, presided. A special committee of twelve was appointed to devise means for securing further support for the suffering Armenians. The committee will report at a future meeting, the date of which will be announced later.

January 13, 1896

ARMENIAN HOMES BURNED

**Nearly 200 Towns and Villages Destroyed
in Two Provinces**

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE SLAIN

Figures on the Destructive Work of the Turks

The Sultan Receives Two Foreign Ambassadors

LONDON, Jan. 12. — The Constantinople representative of The United Press, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that more complete tables of the persons killed and property destroyed in the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir show that 176 towns and villages, containing 8,050 Armenian houses, were burned.

The Armenians in these towns and villages numbered 92,000, and of these 15,845 were killed. This excludes the uncertain reports of killings.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, estimates the total number of Armenians killed in Anatolia at 50,000.

It is stated that the French Government, through the influence of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, will agree to surrender to the Sultan Turkish subjects in France who are wanted by the Porte.

Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, and Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, had private audiences with the Sultan Friday.

The Government is trying to force the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, and is compelling Armenians to sign papers expressing dissatisfaction with him.

The new Consuls for interior points have not left Aleppo yet.

January 15, 1896

INDIGNANT AGAINST THE SULTAN

Refusal to Admit the Red Cross Relief Regarded Suspiciously

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Nothing that has happened in Turkey since the Sassoun massacres has so moved people here as the message sent out last night from the Turkish Legation in this city, prohibiting, in the name of the Turkish Government, the proposed visit of relief by the Red Cross. All the preparations for going have been made by Miss Clara Barton and her company, and the departure was to be made in a few days. Why the interdiction should have been delayed until now is not quite comprehended.

The character of the mission, which is not at all religious or sectarian, must have been known some time ago. The Red Cross is known in Turkey, for the society has an understanding with Turkey equivalent to a treaty, according to it the fullest security and freedom in the empire.

It may be said that this response to the message that the Red Cross Mission was about to depart, has been received with much the same feeling of distrust that has followed the daily bulletins from the legation reporting new atrocities by Armenians, followed by the most merciful and amiable actions on the part of the Sultan's brigandish soldiers.

If Turkey has shown any disposition to afford us opportunity to prove the truth of the reports concerning massacres of helpless subjects of the empire, this manifestation of pride would not have been cause for complaint. But with two men recently turned back from posts in Asia Minor, to which they had been sent as Consuls, probably because it was feared that they might see too many instances of Turkish brutality or incapacity, the inclination to attribute an unworthy motive for this refusal to accept the Red Cross is very natural.

January 15, 1896

TRIBULATIONS OF ARMENIANS

Prayer for the Persecuted in the House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Chaplain Couden opened the proceedings of the House to-day with the following prayer:

"We thank Thee, O God, our Heavenly Father, for those sacred rights which Thou hast bestowed upon each one of us, and which have been guaranteed to us In the Constitution of these United States; especially do we thank Thee for that privilege of worshipping Thee according to the dictates of our own Individual consciences. And we lift up our voice; we lift up our soul to Thee, O God, to-day, in behalf of the suffering and persecuted Armenians, and we pray Thee that all the civilized nations of the earth shall rise in their moral strength; in their physical might, if need be, and cause these atrocious evils to cease. This we ask in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is good and pure".

January 15, 1896

CRESCENT AND RED CROSS WAR

Mavroyeni Compares Turks and Armenians With Americans and Indians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, this afternoon authorized the publication of the following statement in regard to the reported intention of the Red Cross Association.

"You ask me", said the Turkish Minister, "what I have to say about the statement that the Red Cross Society has decided not to pay any attention to the communication until it is officially transmitted to it by the Turkish Government or the Turkish Minister. My answer is very simple, and it is the following: The Red Cross has never communicated with this Legation. It has only communicated, to my knowledge, with the press and the public, its President, Miss Clara Barton, assisting without protest

at public meetings where the most gross and unjust abuse was made of the Turkish Government, religion, and race.

"As the Red Cross or any of its representatives never visited this legation, it is clear and logical that this Legation has nothing to communicate to said society. This legation sent its communication to the press, because it is the public that the Red Cross took into its confidence. But, naturally, I will always be ready and pleased to give to the Red Cross Society any explanation it may think proper to ask for".

"This whole question", added the Minister, "is a question of right. Suppose for one moment that your own Indians were to revolt against your legitimate authority. Suppose that you put down their revolt, and suppose that in some foreign country some foreigners were to calumniate publicly your civilization, your race and your religion. Not satisfied with that, suppose that these foreigners, on the strength of such false accusations, were to raise money and bring it for distribution through their own channels, however respectable the latter may be, to the very people that revolted against your Government.

"Would that money, raised on hatred and denunciation, would even a moral aid from foreigners, be welcome to this great country of yours, however welcome it might be, for obvious reasons, to your Indians? As you see, this whole question is a very clear one. But I wish you at the same time to understand that even to-day, notwithstanding the contrary assurances of interested parties, the Turkish Government has no animosity whatever against the Armenians, and only wishes to see them prosper under its legitimate and rightful authority".

January 15, 1896

CABLED TO QUEEN VICTORIA

**MESSAGE FROM ARMENIAN MASS MEETING
IN DETROIT**

**Relief Committee Announces that It Is Still at Work
Resolution of Congregational Ministers**

The Armenian Relief Association of this city has cabled to The London Times and to The London Daily News the following,

which was cabled to the Queen from the mass meeting held at Detroit, Mich., Sunday, with Gen. Alger in the chair:

To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Empress of India:

We, citizens of Detroit, Mich., in mass meeting assembled, appeal to your Majesty in the name of humanity to use your great power to stop, without delay, the slaughter of Armenians in Turkey.

We believe it is the supreme duty of the hour for all civilized nations, including the United States, to intervene and end this outrage upon humanity and modern civilization by that barbarous and despotic Government.

We have appealed, also, to our own Government to co-operate in any practical effort to end these atrocities and assure security to the Armenians.

R. A. ALGER, Chairman.

R. G. BUTLER Secretary.

General Secretary Kiretchjian who had just returned from the mass meeting at Detroit, said yesterday: "There is no doubt as to the sentiment of the American people now on the Armenian situation. The Detroit meeting was a great event. Dr. Depew's letter which was read there created an evident impression. The sentiments expressed by Gen. Alger, Bishop Nind, and all the prominent ministers who were heard, both at the mass meeting and in the evening, (for Sunday was Armenian day at Detroit,) were loud and emphatic in the expression of their conviction that it was the duty of the United States, together with all the rest of civilization, to put an end to the standing outrage upon humanity at the hands of the Sultan.

"What do I think of the situation? Well, like all the rest of the Armenians, I still have faith that God is there. The first thing I had to face upon my return to-day was the long-suppressed news of the butchering of the noble Armenians of Palu, 10,000 in number. It has the same effect upon us as it would upon a citizen of Buffalo, and living here, to hear that the entire city had been put to the sword, all property robbed and burned, and all his friends and relatives put to the sword".

At the regular weekly meeting of the Congregational clergymen of this city, held Monday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We, the Congregational ministers of New-York and vicinity, distressed at the appalling and continued suffering in the Turkish Empire, and learning that substantial support for

enabling the National Red Cross to enter on its work is needed, and learning, further, that the work or raising funds throughout the country is in charge of the National Armenian Relief Committee, which is forming branches in all the principal cities, do heartily indorse the efforts of the committee, and urge that generous collections be sent at once to Brown Brothers & Co., 50 Wall Street, Treasurers of the fund. Believing that the immediate relief of our fellow-Christians in Turkey is the paramount duty of the hour, we pledge our hearty support in every way to this work, and call on our brother ministers of all denominations to do the same.

To give effect to this resolution we appoint a committee of three, namely, the Rev. Malcolm M. G. Dana, the Rev. B. B. Tyler, and the Rev. H. S. Stimson.

The following official statement has been issued from the headquarters of the National Armenian Relief Committee:

4 WILLIAM STREET,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1896.

The reported intention of the Turkish Government to refuse the American Red Cross permission to enter Turkey will not cause the National Armenian Relief Committee and its branches throughout the country to relax their efforts for an instant in raising funds to save the 350,000 Armenians who are perishing from starvation and exposure.

The National Committee is the authorized agency throughout the country for raising funds and supplies to be distributed by the Red Cross, providing it enters the field, but in case the Red Cross is excluded, the National Committee has authority to utilize existing agencies on the ground, or organize new ones, so that all contributors may be assured that their gifts will as speedily as possible reach the sufferers for whom they are intended.

Many are not aware of the fact that relief work to the extent of not less than \$100,000 has already been successfully carried out in Turkey during the past few months, under the direction of a strong and representative committee of foreign residents and diplomats in Constantinople, through European Consuls, and the Americans, who are to be found in all the principal cities of the interior.

A letter just received from Constantinople, dated Dec. 27, states that sixty bales of clothing had been forwarded that week to Cesarea and that it is now possible to forward large amounts of money safely to those engaged in this relief work in the

devastated regions. The Red Cross could greatly enlarge this work.

It seems incredible that, while the Turkish Government is permitting such relief work, it should exclude the Red Cross, which, as is well known, will not step over the suffering Turk or Kurd to help an Armenian.

Meanwhile all funds should continue to be sent to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief committee.

SPENCER TRASK,
Chairman Executive Committee, 27 Pine Street.

Mr. Trask, in accordance with this circular sent telegrams to societies organized to aid the Armenian Relief Fund all over the country to go right ahead raising funds.

January 15, 1896

RELIEF FOR THE ARMENIANS

The refusal of the Sultan to allow the Red Cross Society to enter Turkey for the purpose of distributing relief to the destitute Armenians is perfectly natural.

Indeed, those who understood the situation best predicted just such a decision on his part. The fact is that the Sultan has as much as he wants of Americans. The stubborn refusal of the missionaries to leave their stations, notwithstanding the fact of their personal peril, has apparently upset all his calculations and put him in a predicament, unpleasant to say the least. When the Turkish officers and troops who, the Turkish Government assured Minister Terrell, would protect the Americans in Harput fired not upon the Kurds, but upon the very people they were pledged to protect, it was evidently with the intention of frightening them into flight. They did not succeed, and those same men and women are there to-day, absolutely the sole barrier between thousands of defenseless people and the brutality of soldiers and Kurds. It is not unnatural that the Government should hesitate about allowing any more Americans, presumably of the same quality, to penetrate the country and see for themselves the actual situation.

The first thought with many will undoubtedly be one of regret. If, however, it only serves to rouse the signatory powers to a realizing sense of the situation it may not be altogether an evil.

That situation grows worse and worse. The letters that come in from every quarter are appalling in their statements of facts. In the Harput plain, where a few months ago there were scores of Christian churches, Gregorian and Protestant, the only Christian service is that held in the dismantled houses of the missionaries. Of those whose lives were spared but not able to flee thousands have accepted Islam as the only way to save their wives and daughters from what is worse than death. What that means is indicated by the fact that throughout the villages unprotected women are handed over by the authorities to any chance officer or soldier who may be passing through. When it comes to relief the situation is as bad. In some cases where the Government has issued rations of bread there has been attempt at distribution, but the loaves have been thrown into the midst of the rabble for them to scramble for as best they can. In many cases where relief has been ordered it has been kept back, and the world has been told of help that has never been given.

We are glad to learn that the National Relief Committee will go on with its work and forward any sums that may be received to those who are already at work. In Trebizond, Van, Harput, as well as many other places, there is the most urgent need. The American missionaries will do all in their power, and, after the recent failure of the Turkish Government in its attempt to tie the hands of those at Harput, it is scarcely probable that it will prevent their assisting those whom they can reach. The need, indeed, is very great in the villages beyond their reach, and there it was hoped that the Red Cross agents would be able to go. If they cannot, perhaps the soldiers of Europe may bring an even valuable, because permanent, relief. In the face of such suffering for any power to hold back any other that is willing to go in is a crime against humanity. Meanwhile all donors may rest assured that their gifts will go direct and accomplish much good.

January 16, 1896

A GOOD WORD FOR SULTAN

K. Hopkinson Smith in Turks' Defense Dr. Wayland Opposes

The Nineteenth Century Club met at Sherry's last evening, and discussed "The Responsibility for the Armenian Massacres". The speakers were F. Hopkinson Smith and the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland, Mr. Smith spoke first.

"For some weeks past", he said, "The entire civilized world has united in calling down anathemas upon the Sultan of Turkey. Any person who becomes sufficiently wrought up, writes to the papers and voices his disgust and indignation. Even the eloquent Mr. Gladstone and the gentle-souled Julia Ward Howe have joined in the chorus, though neither of them has any other knowledge of the real state of the country than from the reports published in the newspapers.

"Thou shalt not speak falsely of thy neighbor' is as good a commandment as 'Thou shalt not kill'", said the speaker, and he desired to open the discussion with this keynote.

Mr. Smith proceeded to glance at the Sultan's personality, reading from numerous periodicals. He succeeded in stirring up some little enthusiasm among his listeners for the Sultan's character. He quoted from W. T. Stead and Prof. Grosvenor.

"If the Sultan were to die to-morrow," he said, "he would leave behind him a record of which no Sultan need be ashamed. The newspapers of the day read like fairy tales. The kindness of the Sultan and his thought for the welfare of others is scarcely to be believed. He only sentences a murderer to fifteen years, but beheads any man who whispers a word of treason against the State.

"Half the Consular service appointments in the Sultan's gift are held by Christians, and many by Armenians, and how many Mohammedans hold places in the gift of Christian Governments? It is by this Armenian Government that we judge the Turks".

Mr. Smith quoted largely from Marion Crawford, Gibbon the historian, Robert Curzon, Bigelow, (from his work on "The Cross and the Crescent") and others.

"Patience, candor, resignation, and honesty are his characteristics", cried Mr. Smith. "In Constantinople, less than

three months ago, I met the Turks, and found them honest, simple, and well educated. They are kind to animals, loyal to their own families. There are no divorce courts in Turkey. A Turk may have five or six wives, but they are all his own, and not the other fellow's. A Turk will not even sit down or smoke in the presence of his father unless he is invited to do so".

Mr. Smith proceeded to show by numerous quotations from missionaries and others that there exists a revolutionary party in Armenia to which is largely due the present state of affairs. Europe made Bulgaria free, and Europe will make Armenians free if the agitation and massacres continue long enough. The attack at Sassoun was led by a Russian agent. The plan of these revolutionists is to excite an attack by the Turks and then to appeal for aid to the powers of Europe.

One of the causes of the present state of things was that the misguided American missionaries, relying upon the protection of the American Government, defied the law. It was incumbent upon the American Nation, however, to respond to the cry of the innocent women and children.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland was then introduced to the club. He opened his address by saying that the audience must imagine from the preceding discourse that it was the Armenians who had been massacring the Turks.

"It is not a question of the Sultan's personal character", said the speaker. "The Turks have always looked upon the Armenians with contempt, rather than with hatred. The truthfulness of the Turks so emphasized by Mr. Smith is a myth. After the Crimean war Turks made many promises of reform to England, none of which have been kept. The true way to settle the Armenian question, according to the Sultan, is to do away with the Armenians". The speaker reviewed the horrible massacres and showed the true character of the unspeakable Turk, as learned by travelers and historians. He placed the whole responsibility for the massacres upon the Sultan, and proceeded brick by brick to pull down the magnificent character which Mr. Smith had built up for the Turk.

January 17, 1896

GEORGE KENNAN ON ARMENIA

Reasons Why the Red Cross Society Should Not Be a Samaritan

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16. — George Kennan, the celebrated traveler, in talking about Armenia, to-day, said: "It is absolutely improbable that the Red Cross will seek to enter Armenia to relieve the enormous distress there, for two reasons: The Sultan has forbidden it, and, quite justly, our Government will offer Clara Barton and her band no assistance.

"Supposing the Red Cross should carry their good Samaritan work into the districts where these massacres are reported, the results would be that their reports would give full detail of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the defenseless Armenians. It is these reports that the Sultan fears, and it is to evade broadcasting them that he denies admission to the Red Cross".

The country, he says, is now in the midst of a rigorous Winter; it is very mountainous, and the roads, at best, are hardly more than bridle paths. This would make it impracticable at this season for the members of the society to carry on their work in Armenia. The Sultan would never permit the necessary military escort to guard the supplies from the attacks of the Kurds who infest the mountain highways and the sufferings of the Red Cross people from these causes can only be imagined.

Mr. Kennan thinks the recent massacres in Armenia the most atrocious in modern history, and that Turkey should be wiped off the earth. He says America should follow one of two courses in treating with the question—refuse to naturalize Armenians, or, when once citizens of this country, afford them complete protection. Should Turkey refuse this protection, our Government should demand full indemnity or seize the Porte and appropriate the revenue until our claim is satisfied.

ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION**Its Second Bulletin Asking Aid
for the Persecuted Christians**

The Armenian Relief Association, whose headquarters are in The Mail and Express Building, has just issued a second bulletin, with the hope of arousing American sympathy in the Armenian cause. The latest word that has been received of the afflicted country comes from a Christian missionary, who cables through London the following:

"Armenia is at her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and half million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us!"

The pamphlet is taken up mostly by the address of Herant M. Kiretchjian, Secretary of the association, delivered before the Church Club, New-York, Oct. 30. It is a scholarly and eloquent appeal for his native countrymen, who have been the one people to keep intact the Christian faith since it was first given to them.

The association intends to send its funds for the relief of suffering Armenians through the Red Cross Society, provided that society finds the support to enable it to reach the region of famine in time to relieve the starving multitudes; otherwise, the funds will be sent through the Grosvenor House Committee in London, of which the Duke of Westminster is President.

Five thousand dollars has already been sent over. All persons contributing \$5 or more are enrolled as members of the association. Contributions are received by Charles H. Stout, Treasurer at the National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street.

January 17, 1896

ARMENIANS COMMITTED MURDER

Porte Gives Grave Statistics of Soldiers Escaped and Drowned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte under to-day's date the following telegram:

"The number of soldiers at Zeitoun during the capture of barracks by the insurgents was 562, without counting those of the military posts of Eredjek and Ghenksoun Only 97 out of these soldiers succeeded in escaping on different occasions.

"There have been discovered in the current of water that passes through Zeitoun about sixty bodies of Mussulmans murdered in the most atrocious way. Order is perfect in the rest of the empire".

January 20, 1896

THE UNRELIABILITY OF THE TURK

A Correspondent Asks if European Promises Are Written in Water

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

According to the teachings of the Koran a lie is always permissible, and the person who lies can readily remit his sin by giving bread to the dogs. The following illustration will substantiate this statement:

A few years ago a Turkish imam (priest) happened to see a Turk kill a Christian. When the farcical trial of the Turk was called, the imam was summoned to give his testimony in the lower court, and, being a pious and honest man, told the truth, much to the scandal of the court officials, who were unused to having any testimony given in favor of a Christian. As soon as the case was finished in the lower courts, and before it was taken to the higher, the plain-spoken imam was advised to consult with the Mufti, who is the accepted authority on the teachings of the

Koran, and without whose advice no Turkish Judge ever dares make a decision.

After the imam had taken due counsel with the Mufti, and the case of the murderer was carried to the upper court, the imam denied every part of his previous statement made in the lower court, and, furthermore, denied witnessing any murder at all. This was in accordance with the Koran which says "a Mohammedan must never testify in favor of a Christian against another Mohammedan". Then the imam went out and purchased bread of the baker, and the Constantinople dogs of that quarter had a feast. The murderer was, of course, acquitted.

In the art of lying the Sultan may be considered as past master. He has again and again denied the existence of the various massacres and smilingly faced his judges, the European powers, while, underneath the cloak of "reform", the Spartan fox of Turkish cruelty and treachery was destroying the very vitals of his empire.

It is no credit to the perspicuity of the powers that they should have accepted his denials, while the tail of the fox, distinctly visible beneath his transparent cloak, gave prima facie evidence against him.

That the promises of the Sultan cannot be relied upon even by his coreligionists can be clearly seen in the case of Said Pasha, who absolutely refused to leave the safe anchorage of the English Ambassador's residence until he was repeatedly assured that this time the arch-deceiver of all the Mohammedans had sworn upon the Koran a solemn vow that no harm should come to him.

How can the powers depend upon his Majesty's meaningless promises when even Said Pasha, his favorite Minister, dared put no reliance upon them?

The Sultan has defied, and still continues to defy, the powers, while they blindly or infamously submit. A case in point is the present condition of things now taking place in Constantinople directly under the eyes of the Ambassadors, if they are not willfully blinded to the facts. When after the demonstration of Monday, Sept. 30, in Constantinople, several hundred Armenians took refuge in the churches of Pera and Kum Kapou, they finally came forth only upon the solemn promise of safety made by the Ambassadors of England, Russia, and France. As a pledge of protection they received cards signed by the dragomen of the different embassies. These cards, however, amounted to nothing in the eyes of the Turkish authorities. They

were torn to bits, spit upon, and the holders dragged to the great Turkish prison of Stamboul, from whence at night they are marched to the Bosphorus and put upon a Turkish steamer for a journey to that country from which no traveler returns.

How can the Ambassadors reconcile this state of things with their guarantee of protection? And things are no better in the interior. Take Aintab, for instance, and Aintab is but one of scores that might be mentioned. The people of that city, at the request of the missionaries, gave up their arms to the Governor upon his solemn promise of protection, and the next day they were butchered in the presence of the missionaries and high dignitaries.

Now again comes the prelude of specious promises—that will doubtless end, as the others have ended, in a baptism of blood.

The Ambassadors have taken upon themselves to procure the surrender of Zeitoun for the Sultan, who is ready, as usual, to swear that no harm shall come to the Zeitounlis, if they surrender in good faith. In the light of past history we know too well what the outcome will be. What do the powers mean by this apathy? "Why do they stand idly looking on, neither rendering assistance nor even raising a hand to prevent the bloody work of the Turk? If they cannot introduce reforms they can at least see that this wholesale system of slaughter is stopped. We have long understood that the promises of the Turk mean nothing and are never to be depended upon. Are European promises also written in water?

Can it be that Europe has joined hands with the Turks to compass our extermination? The story of our wrongs, written in letters of blood upon the pages of nineteenth century history, will go down to posterity as a commentary on man's inhumanity to man that needs no elucidation and admits of no palliation. God is not mocked.

HURACHIA ENFIEJIAN.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

January 21, 1896

In Behalf of Armenians

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 20. — A mass meeting to take action in the case of the Armenian sufferers held in the First Reformed Church in this city this evening. The meeting was presided over by William Allen Butler. It was addressed by Herant M. Kiretchjian and Varten Diloyne (*sic!*) [Vartan Diloyan]. The latter escaped the Sassoun massacre. Ministers of all the churches were present.

January 21, 1896

WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR ARMENIA

Petition to Congress by Frances E. Willard and Her Associates

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. — The reported decision of the Sultan of Turkey, forbidding Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society from entering his dominions to relieve the sufferings of the Armenians, has led Miss Frances E. Willard and her sister officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to send the following petition to Congress; also to request every State Women's Christian Temperance Union to do the same, and to duplicate this petition to every State Legislature:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing a membership and following of not fewer than a million persons who believe that the protection of the home is the supreme duty of statesmen, do hereby most earnestly and solemnly beseech you to take such action as shall put our home-loving republic on record as having used its moral and material influence for the relief of Armenia, the martyr nation, in this time of its supreme distress. We respectfully urge that our country should no longer remain a silent spectator of the agony and outrage inflicted by Moslem savages upon our brother and sister Christians, whose only fault is their devotion to Christ and their loyalty to a pure home.

We beg you, therefore, as the legally constituted representatives of the wives and mothers of our Nation to give heed to our devoted prayer and aspiration that America may, through her highest legislative authorities, give expression to all the world of her abhorrence of the atrocities in Armenia, and may make an appropriation from the people's money for the relief of our brothers and sisters who have been driven to the last extremity by the fatal fanaticism of the Sultan and his soldiers.

We are with respect and good-will, your fellow-countrywomen,

Frances E. Willard, President; L. M. N. Stevens, Vice President at Large; Katherine Lent Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary; Clara C. Hoffman, Recording Secretary; Frances E. Beauchamp, Assistant Recording Secretary; Helen M. Barker, Treasurer.

January 21, 1896

GRACE KIMBALL CONTRADICTED

Sublime Porte Aroused by a Letter to Armenian Relief Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under to-day's date:

"Please to contradict most emphatically the absurd assertions concerning a supposed destruction of 500 Christian villages and towns out of 550 in the province of Van, and a forced conversion to Islamism of Armenians, as alleged in a letter written by the American missionary, Miss Grace Kimball, of Van, to the President of a relief committee in New-York, and given out to the press by the latter".

January 23, 1896

TEXT OF SENATE RESOLUTION

Vigorous Action for Protection of American Citizens in Turkey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — The following is the full text of the Armenian resolution submitted to the Senate to-day by the Foreign Relations Committee:

Whereas, the supplementary Treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman Empire and the Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia contains the following provision:

"61. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds.

"It will periodically make known these steps taken to this effect to the powers, and will superintend their application.

'62. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

"In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall differences of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to public service, functions, and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries.

"All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals.

Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

The right of official protection by the diplomatic and Consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious charitable, and other establishments in holy places; and

Whereas, The extent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship

and belief, the equal benefit of the laws, and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish Empire; and

Whereas, By said treaty the Christian powers, parties thereto, having established under the consent of Turkey their right to accomplish and secure the above-recited objects; and

Whereas, The American people in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey has been made the victims.

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, That it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men and as Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Resolved, further, That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens.

January 23, 1896

MISS BARTON'S MISSION

**She Starts for Constantinople to Relieve
Suffering Armenians**

TO MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE SULTAN

**Members of the American Red Cross Society
Say Farewell to Her on the Steamship New-York**

The flag of the International Red Cross Society fluttered in the breeze from the mizzenmast of the steamship New-York of the

American Line as she backed out from her wharf yesterday morning on starting on her trip to Southampton, England. It was displayed thus conspicuously in honor of Miss Clara Barton, the venerated President of the American Red Cross Society, who is a passenger on the steamship.

Miss Barton is on her way to Constantinople, her mission being to succor the suffering Armenians and to distribute among them the relief funds which have been contributed for that purpose in this country. She is accompanied on this mission by Dr. J. B. Hubbell, Field Agent of the American Red Cross Society; George H. Pullman, her private secretary; Miss Lucy Graves, stenographer and typewriter, and Ernest Mason, who will act as interpreter.

Miss Barton and those who accompany her on her mission arrived from Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The party was met at the foot of Liberty Street by Mrs. Charles H. Raymond and a committee representing the New-York Society of the Red Cross, among whom were Dr. Gottlieb Steger, Miss Bettina Hofker, Sister Superior of the Red Cross Hospital; Dr. A. Monae Lesser, and S. E. Barton, a nephew of Miss Clara Barton. The members of the party were at once taken to Delmonico's, where a breakfast was given in their honor by Mrs. Raymond. Among those who were present at the breakfast were Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Mr. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul General, and Mrs. Olarovsky, Dr. Lesser and Mrs. Lesser, Miss Myrtis Barton, a cousin of Miss Clara Barton; C. H. Cottrell, Mrs. Harriett Reed of Boston, Col. Richard Hinton, Mrs. S. E. Barton, and Mrs. C. P. Cross.

At the breakfast Miss Barton talked about her projected trip to Armenia. From Southampton, she said, she will proceed immediately to London. Thence she will go to Paris, Geneva, Baden-Baden, and Vienna. From the Austrian capital she will go direct to Constantinople, where the headquarters of the relief movement will be established. In England, France, and Germany she will consult the heads of the Red Cross Societies in those countries, and at Geneva she will receive the benefit of the advice and counsel of the heads of the international society, with the view of intelligent co-operation in the movement for the relief of the suffering Armenians. Miss Barton said that it is proposed, should occasion require it and permission be given, to erect post hospitals at Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, and at Trebizond and Sansoun (*sic!*) [Samsoun], on the Black Sea.

Miss Barton told her friends that her trip is due to her desire to investigate for herself the reasons which actuated the Sultan in his opposition to the members' of the Red Cross Society going to Armenia to distribute the money subscribed to ameliorate the suffering of the people in Armenia. She is anxious to make a personal appeal to the Sultan to withdraw the interdiction as promulgated by the Turkish Minister in Washington, Mayroyeni (*sic!*) [Mavroyeni] bey.

When Miss Barton and her party reached the steamship New-York they found a large number of friends and well-wishers on board, to wish them godspeed on their errand of charity. Among them were Hagop Boggian, Secretary of the Boston Armenian Relief Society, and M. H. Gillesian, Secretary of the United Friends of Armenia, both of whom are native Armenians, and are now residents of Boston; Arsham Andonian, the Rev. H. K. Samuelian, an Armenian clergyman; S. Kebabian, and several other native Armenians, who are interested in Miss Barton's mission. There was also a large delegation of members of the Red Cross Society of New-York among the visitors. A large basket of roses was sent to Miss Barton, as a tribute of respect from Armenians resident in this city, and there were also other floral offerings from friends. Miss Barton held a reception in the ladies' saloon, and all pressed forward to shake hands with her and wish her success.

To a reporter for The New-York Times who asked her for information as to her plans, Miss Barton said:

"I really have no definite plans. I had intended to go direct to Constantinople, but I think now that it would be better for me to stop at London, Paris, and Geneva for consultation with the Red Cross authorities at those places. It may be three weeks before I reach Constantinople. I cannot tell until I reach Constantinople what I may be permitted to do. Of course, I shall consult with United States Minister Terrell before taking any steps whatever. I hope to enlist his sympathies, so as to facilitate my application to the Turkish Government.

"There is no bravado in this trip. I am going simply as the agent of the charitable people of this country to distribute the funds which they have contributed for the relief of the distressed Armenians—not only to relieve suffering Christians, but to feed the hungry and succor the distressed of all denominations who may be found in need. I cannot understand why this has been interdicted by the Turkish Government, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire or wish to antagonize the

authorities in the places which I am about to visit. I am simply a woman bent on a humane and difficult mission, and I therefore ask for assistance and not opposition. I deprecate everything that has been said and written denouncing the Turkish Government. I have never joined in these attacks upon the Sublime Porte. They do no good, and are calculated to increase the difficulties of my mission. I have never said, as reported, that I would get funds to the Armenians whether the Sultan liked it or not. Such statements as this have greatly mortified me.

I appreciate fully that I have undertaken a delicate and difficult mission, and if the newspapers will kindly state my position truly they will help me greatly. To say that I am going to carry out my intention despite of the Turkish authorities only hinders what I have in view".

Dr. Hubbell said that the party will strive to show the Sultan that the Red Cross Society always maintains strict neutrality, and that in the present mission the party is entirely friendly to him and his Government.

"We have received no word from Minister Terrell as to the nature of the reception we may expect at Constantinople", continued Dr. Hubbell. "Should Miss Barton succeed in winning the friendship of the Sultan, she will send for the funds that have been raised in America by the Armenian Relief Society. We go with no official letters from Secretary Olney, the Secretary not desiring to commit the United States Government in our behalf or seem to take sides in the controversy so far away".

The New-York sailed soon after 11 o'clock, and Miss Barton and her companions stood at the rail waving farewell to their friends on the pier until the beautiful steamship was out of sight.

At a meeting of the National Armenian Relief Committee yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted approving the action of the American Red Cross Society in sending a mission to Turkey and expressing the hope that the aid of the International Red Cross Society may be enlisted in the effort to obtain the consent of the Turkish Government to the proposed work of relieving distressed Armenians. The resolutions also state that the committee will continue the work of collecting funds throughout the United States. In case the Red Cross Society", the resolutions say, "is officially excluded, which we do not anticipate, an arrangement has been made by which the National Committee is able to give assurance that all sums shall reach the sufferers through other responsible agencies".

January 23, 1896

ARMENIANS AND THE RED CROSS

Efforts of Minister Terrell to Obtain Porte's Consent for Relief

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22. — United States Minister Terrell informs the representative of the United Press that he does not desire to make any statement in regard to the probability of the Sultan's consenting to Miss Clara Barton's proposed distribution of relief among the Armenians in Asia Minor, but the United Press has learned from other source that Mr. Terrell is making earnest efforts, both at the palace and the Porte, to secure the admission of the Red Cross Society into Anatolia with full permission to supply the needs of the Starving and naked Armenians.

The opinion prevails at the British Embassy, however, that the relief which is being afforded by the missionaries is sufficient for the needs of the Armenians without the assistance of any outsiders. The Porte has not yet reached a decision in the matter, in response to the representations made by Minister Terrell.

January 24, 1896

THE PURPLE EAST

A Series of Sonnets on England's Desertion of Armenia

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Copyright by John Lane

Preface

A word as to the origin of these sonnets may perhaps be expedient. The first of them, "The Turk in Armenia" was published as long ago as March 2, 1895, during the Premiership of Lord Rosebery; was subsequently included in the author's latest volume of verse; and is here reprinted with slight verbal change.

The occasion of the one entitled "Repudiated Responsibility" was a recent public utterance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This and its companion pieces, with the exception of two which now see the light for the first time, were contributed in rapid succession to The Westminster Gazette during December and January, 1895-6. After the publication of the first seven, there appeared a reply, from the pen of the present Poet Laureate, in the shape of three sonnets entitled "A Vindication of England" and addressed "To the Author of 'The Purple East' ". Their substance may with perfect truth and fairness be recapitulated in a few words of prose. The Poet Laureate assured me—First, that whosoever in any circumstances arraigns this country for anything that she may do or leave undone thereby covers himself with shame; secondly, that, although the continued torture, rape, and massacre of a Christian people under the eyes of a Christian continent may be a lamentable thing, it is best to be patient, seeing that the patience of God Himself can never be exhausted, and, thirdly, that if I were but with him in his pretty country house, were but comfortably seated 'by the yule log's blaze' and joining with him in seasonable conviviality, the enigmas of Providence and the whole mystery of things would presently grow clear before my eyes, and, in particular, after "drinking to England", I should understand that "she bides her hour behind the bastioned brine". Those who do not happen to have read the Laureate's "Vindication" of his country may not unreasonably suspect that I am indulging in malicious travesty of its real drift; but a reference to the "Vindication" itself, which appeared in The Westminster Gazette of December, 1895, will show the foregoing sentences to be merely a prose paraphrase that neither distorts nor exaggerates its original. To the Laureate's amiable effusion, with its conventional patriotism and its absolute penury of argument, my own sonnets entitled "The Bard-in-waiting" and "Leisured Justice" are of the nature of a reply.

Passing to less personal issues, I myself am far from hopeful that any mere written word can bear visible fruit while the spiritual frost lies so hard upon the land as at this time. The great Painter who suffers my pen to be dignified and ennobled by temporary association with his pencil has expressed to me his belief that "nothing at this moment is possible except a National mourning". With profound veneration for the genius that has so often transfused the poet's emotion and the prophet's mystical vision in the splendors of color and form, I must hope that herein at least he is wrong; that something besides lamentation alone is

even yet possible; though I too feel that without it—without penitence for one's tragic errors as the first condition of effort—nothing that is worth the doing can be done.

January 25, 1896

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION

Speeches that Voiced the Senate' Detestation of the Turks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — The debate in the Senate to-day on the Armenian resolution was opened by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Cullom said he was amazed, astounded, and appalled at the accounts which he had had of the awful carnival of havoc, destruction, and blood which prevailed for a time in a country with which the United States maintained amicable relations.

The concurrent and accumulated testimony of hundreds and thousands of intelligent people, Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, European and American, made it conclusively certain that a massacre of innocents, unparalleled for ages, had been perpetrated in the Armenian provinces of Turkey. Fire and sword had swept away over many square miles of territory the last vestige of Armenian human life, and over 200 villages the demon of damnation and fanatical hate had spread ruin, desolation and death.

The English Government had a direct obligation resting on it to protect the Armenians and yet nothing had been done by it, nor by any of the other powers, looking to the enforcement of their treaty obligations, beyond mere diplomatic correspondence between them and the Sultan. It therefore had seemed to the Committee on Foreign Relations that it could do nothing less than appeal to the powers to carry out their pledges, as it did in the concurrent resolution.

A Websterian Sentence

As to the right of the United States to protect its own citizens everywhere, no odds were asked from any nation on earth. Mr. Cullom quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster these

words: "There is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than the lightning, the whirlwind, the earthquake; and that is, the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world". And he added that he knew of nothing which had happened in the world for centuries that called more for interference than these slaughters of Armenian Christians.

Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) expressed his joy that the Committee on Foreign Relations at last had reported a resolution giving expression to the abhorrence felt by the American people at the atrocities perpetrated on the Christian inhabitants or Turkish Armenia. He favored that resolution, although, perhaps, it did not go far enough.

Frye Defends the Committee

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.) who is second on the Committee on Foreign Relations, took exception to Mr. Blanchard's remark about that committee having "at last" reported the resolution.

He said that at the last session of Congress the Committee on Foreign Relations had given a hearing to two missionaries to Turkey, both of whom he knew personally, and one of whom was a resident of his own city. They had told the story of their grievances, the troubles, the massacres, and their fears. They had been asked what was the remedy, and they had told the committee that if Consulates should be established at Erzeroum and Harpoot, the troubles would cease, because the eye of America would be on that section of the country.

In less than a week after that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing for those two Consulates, and it had become a law.

The Turkish Government, however, had refused exequaturs to the two Consuls sent from the United States.

Mr. Frye said he did not know what the Executive Department had done as to that refusal, or whether it could do anything. But it seemed to him that some pressure ought to be brought to bear. If that Consulate had been established at Karpoot (*sic!*) [Harpoot], and if a Consulate building had been provided for, and an American flag raised upon it more than 20,000 lives would have been saved there, as one of the most terrible massacres had taken place at that point.

American Interests in Turkey

The people of the United States had planted in Turkey over \$6,000,000 for one single purpose—that they might better and improve the condition of the people of Turkey. They had erected there as fine colleges as there were in the world, and these colleges had been maintained by American money. They had educated thousands and hundreds of thousands of Turks or Armenians, who were subjects of Turkey. It had been a work of wonderful beneficence and had had marvelous success. Yet, to-day that work was absolutely stopped and American capital was "held up". The American colleges at Karpoot (*sic!*) [Harpoot] were burned down, and the Americans themselves were compelled to flee for their lives. Mr. Frye went on to say:

I do not know how far the United States of America can interfere in Turkey. I am in favor of this resolution as an expression of our opinion upon these awful tragedies. But, if I had had my way—after these powers of Europe had waited now a solid year, looking each other in the face with suspicious eyes and fearing each to take a move lest the other should receive a benefit from it—I would have Congress memorialize Russia and say to her, "Take Armenia into your possession; protect the lives of those Christians there, and the United States of America will stand behind you with all its power".

American citizens are suffering there. I care not what our Minister reports to the State Department. I know, from those who have better opportunities for learning than Minister Terrell that they are. I know it from the headquarters of the Foreign Missions, where information is received by every mail that comes from Turkey, and where the information is absolutely accurate; but where informants dare not have their names known, as their lives would pay the penalty.

A Good Word for Mr. Terrell

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) — Mr. Terrell is in daily conference with these very people.

Mr. Frye—I do not attack Minister Terrell. I do not know what his reports to the State Depart have been. But I do know that American lives and American property are being interfered with day by day, in the interior of Armenia, and I know that they do not receive the protection of the Turkish Government there.

Mr. Mills—Yet, if my friend will ask these very

missionaries they will tell him that Mr. Terrell has done more for these people than the Minister of any other country has done. The missionaries give him universal praise for what he has done. He is a personal friend of mine, and I have letters from him frequently.

Mr. Frye—If Great Britain owned a college worth a million dollars at Harpoot, and if that college had been burned down by Turkish orders, and if its teachers, being British subjects, had been compelled to flee for their lives, does the Senator from Texas believe that the voice of Great Britain would have been silent? Does he not believe that demands would be made at once for damages for the destruction of that property?

Mr. Mills — There is some difference between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States. Here Congress has the sole power to declare war, while in Great Britain the Queen can make war. If my friend wants war with Turkey, I do not know but that I would go with him, and would send United States ships there and batter down the castles on the Bosphorus, as Jefferson battered down the fortifications of the pirates in 1802.

No Friend of Great Britain

Mr. Frye — I have no doubt that the Senator would do so, and I agree with him entirely about the protection of American citizens. I do not love Great Britain particularly, and could not give my assent to the marvelous eulogium upon Great Britain delivered here the day before yesterday. I say that from the time that this country was peopled by Englishmen down to the day I am talking, Great Britain has never done one single kindly act to the United States or to her colony—not one. I say that she has availed herself of every single opportunity that came to her power to hurt the United States and to harm the country when it was a colony of Great Britain.

I say that while Great Britain had been for half a century taunting us upon our "flag of freedom" and our Declaration of Independence, with holding slaves and putting manacles upon their feet and hands, taunting us year after year and asking what our Declaration of Independence meant, the moment the South revolted and undertook to set up a Confederacy, the cornerstone of which was slavery forever and forever, Great Britain forgot, all at once, all her sentiments against slavery, and immediately did

everything in her power to help France to Mexico and to help the Confederacy destroy the Government of the United States, for no earthly reason except that if the Confederacy met with success, England would have in her a commercial customer.

England Neglects Her Duty

I admit the greatness of Great Britain. I admit that she is the greatest power on earth and the most magnificent power ever seen in the history of the world upon the ocean. But I do not admit that she is a friend of the United States of America, or that she has ever exhibited the slightest sign of friendship for us.

And now she is sitting quietly by for a solid year and seeing these Armenians massacred because they are Christians, while she was one of the very agencies agreeing to protect their rights or to compel Turkey to do it, and while she had the power in her hands any day to do it. So I say, Mr. President, regardless of what Great Britain might have thought, if I had had my way I would have memorialized Russia to take possession of Armenia at once, and would have declared that the United States would back her in the doing of it.

So far as American citizens are concerned, I would protect them there at any cost. We never agreed that the Dardanelles should be closed to us.

There cannot be found a line in the policy of the United States that ever permitted any great navigable water to be closed to us—not one. On the contrary, we have been ready to go to war at any time to keep navigable waters open to our ships. We have given no assent to the agreement of European nations that the Dardanelles should be closed. And, if it were necessary to protect American citizens and their property, I would order United States ships, in spite of forts, in spite of agreements, to sail up the Dardanelles, plant themselves before Constantinople, and demand that American citizens shall have the protection to which they are entitled.

A Historic Incident

Mr. President, I think that one of the grandest things in all the history of Great Britain is that she does protect her subjects everywhere, anywhere, and under all circumstances. I do not wonder that a British subject loves his country. This little incident, with which you are all familiar, is a marvelous

illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects.

The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell, about twenty years ago, carried him up to the fortress of Maunda Magdala, on the heights of a rocky mountain, and put him into a dungeon, without cause assigned. It took six months for Great Britain to find that out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Theobald (*sic!*) [Theodore?] refused the release. In less than ten days after that refusal was received 10,000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys, were on board ships of war, and were sailing down the coast.

When they reached the coast they were disembarked, marched across that terrible country a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up the mountain, up to the very heights in front of the frowning dungeon; then gave battle, battered down the iron gates of the stone walls, reached down into the dungeon, and lifted out of it that one British subject—King Theodore killing himself with his own pistol.

Then they carried him down the mountain, across the land, put him on board a white-winged ship, and sped him to his home in safety.

Who Wouldn't Die for Such a Country?

That cost Great Britain \$25,000,000, and made Gen. Napier Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye that can see all across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain height, and away down to the darksome dungeon one subject of hers out of her 38,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same land, up the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon, and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends.

In God's name, who would not die for a country that will do that!

Well, Mr. President, our country will do it, and our country ought to do it; and all that I ask in this concurrent resolution of ours is that our country shall model itself after Great Britain in this one thing. The life of an American citizen must be protected, wherever he may be, whether in Great Britain or in Turkey.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) remarked that the concurrent

resolution was a very feeble and emasculated utterance in comparison with the speech which the Senate had just heard. It seemed, he said, that Senators fought their battles in the Senate Chamber, and that then the Committee on Foreign Relations reported resolutions which had no significance in them.

Call Offers a Substitute

Mr. Call submitted the following as a substitute for the committee's resolution:

That humanity and religion and the principles on which all civilization rests demand that the civilized Governments shall, by peaceful negotiations, or, if necessary, by force of arms, prevent and suppress the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey, by the establishment of a Government of their own people, with such guarantees by the civilized powers of its authority and permanence as shall be adequate to that end.

Upon Mr. Cullom's motion, the substitute was tabled, and the resolution reported by the committee was adopted.

INDIGNANT AGAINST THE SULTAN

Turks Say that Their Only Hope is that He is Not Immoral (*sic!*) [Immortal]

The new organ of the Young Turkish Party, the *Turkea el Fatat*, published in Paris, edited by the Druse Prince Amin Araslan (*sic!*) [Arslan] and by Halil Ganem, is criticizing the Sultan, more and more severely. It charges the Parisian newspapers with being subsidized by him. In Paris, it claims, the Sultan can control the principal papers better than those of Constantinople, where his authority is hampered by the intrigues of the palace.

An appeal is made to the Sultan to reassemble the Turkish Parliament that he dissolved some nineteen years ago, and, with his patriotic subjects, to reform the administration, increase the number of schools, eradicate the religious and racial hatred throughout the empire, and unite all the people under one dynasty—the house of Osman.

At present, says the paper, the commerce of the empire is almost at a standstill because of the insecurity in the interior, in-

dustries and agriculture are languishing from the same causes, and the different races, exasperated by misery, have renewed religious wars, and massacres are hurrying the country to general ruin.

The Turkea el Fatat despairs of any true reforms being effected in Turkey under present conditions. It says it is evident to all that the Turkish Government is incapable of carrying out any reforms, or, if it makes a pretense of undertaking such an enterprise, it is only a matter of form; for the first condition necessary to effect reforms is to have capable men. But as soon as an able man appears he is made to disappear, and is succeeded by a groom, a cook, or a pipe bearer.

It says that as long as Abdul Hamid reigns he will not give up the absolute power that he has held for nineteen years, and which enables him to dispose of everything in the State, and at the same time insure his personal safety by distributing to his creatures offices and the money of the treasury.

The paper finds some consolation and hope in that the present Sultan is not immortal; that he will disappear, and that he will render to God an account of his acts and of all the iniquities committed under his rule, while the Ottoman people will survive him.

The powers of Europe are also made responsible for allowing such a state of things to exist in Turkey, where the people are said to be in the same condition as cattle that are led to the slaughter whenever it pleases the master to give the order. However, this terrible crisis cannot last, and it would pass away sooner if the powers did not find it to their interests to have it continue. These powers, the paper says, assume before God and posterity a terrible responsibility.

Some of the Syrian residents of this city cite an instance of an attempt to make an able official in Turkey disappear. That is Said Pasha, the Vizier, who recently sought asylum in the British legation in Constantinople. According to the Syrian version of the story, Said Pasha's cook had received orders to administer poison to his master in his food. Said Pasha got a hint of this.

The Sultan, say the Syrians, has various ways of bringing a rebellious subject to terms. He first promised Said Pasha that he would not be molested if he returned home. Said Pasha was still afraid to trust his master, so the Sultan got hold of a very near and dear relative of the Pasha and threatened to kill him if he did not leave the British Legation and return home. It was after this threat, it is claimed, that Said Pasha returned home. It

is believed that the publicity given to the matter will insure Said Pasha's life for some time, at least.

January 25, 1896

ARMENIA IN THE SENATE

The resolution concerning Armenia, as reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, is quite unobjectionable. It is equally plain that of itself it will be quite ineffectual. It calls attention to the outrageous violations of the treaty of Berlin which have been permitted by the Turkish Government, and which are known to all the world, and in effect it calls upon the treaty powers to lay aside the mutual jealousies which have thus far prevented them from enforcing collectively upon the Sultan the fulfillment of his pledges.

If this most desirable object could have been attained, it would have been attained before this, and without reference to the opinion of the Congress of the United States. We have abstained from taking part in any negotiation whatever concerning the balance of power in Europe. Our abstention from such negotiations is necessary to the maintenance of our contention that European powers must for their parts abstain from importing European questions to this hemisphere. As it passed the Senate the resolution is a simple expression of the demands of humanity and civilization, from which nobody can dissent without avowing himself In favor of inhumanity and barbarism.

Such significance as the resolution has is to be deduced rather from the debate than from its own terms. There was a distinct significance in the decisive rejection of Senator CALL's substitute demanding that the Armenian atrocities be stopped "either by peaceful negotiation or by force of arms". There was also some significance in the remark of Senator FRYE that if he had had his way a Congressional memorial would have been sent to Russia inviting her to a separate intervention in the interest of the Armenian Christians and pledging to her the support of the United States in such intervention. That is not a very discreet utterance for a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, but we are not used to expect discretion from Mr. FRYE. The spirit of it, however, is that of all Mr. FRYE'S countrymen, and if Russia should undertake to act in the spirit of it, she might

at least be sure of encountering no opposition from the United States.

January 25, 1896

ZEITOUN CAN RESIST TILL JULY

Sultan Makes a New Year Donation to the Armenian Patriarchate

LONDON, Jan. 24. — The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under date of Jan. 23, says:

"A great number of mounted Turkish soldiers from Zeitoun have arrived in Marash and taken up quarters in the churches in that town.

"The Armenians who are in possession of Zeitoun, which place is invested by the Turks, have sufficient provisions and ammunition to enable them to resist the attempts of the Turks to recapture the town until July".

A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that the Sultan gave the sum of 400 Turkish pounds to the Armenian Patriarchate upon the occasion of the beginning of the new year, for which Patriarch Izmirlian expressed his thanks in a letter to his Majesty.

January 25, 1896

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS **The Senate Reminds Them of Their Duty to Armenia**

CALLS ON THEM TO CURB THE TURKS

Passage of the Resolution Reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs Fiery Speech by Senator Frye

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Having stood idly by for months while the Turks have been slaughtering the Armenians, it

is not reasonable to assume, as some United States Senators do, that the great powers that are parties to the Berlin Treaty of 1878 immediately will reverse their position out of regard for American sentiment, as expressed in a resolution of Congress—such a resolution, for example, as was reported a few days ago by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed by the Senate to-day.

The resolution reviews the salient features of the Berlin Treaty, and declares that it is an imperative duty to express the hope that the concert brought about by the convention may have speedy effect in measures that will put a decisive stop to the slaughter now going on in Turkey. The President is requested to communicate the resolution to the different Governments interested, and is assured that the Senate, the House concurring, will support him in the most vigorous action he may decide to take.

This resolution was adopted to-day by the Senate without any opposition worth mentioning. Mr. Call has a scheme for committing the Government to the proposition to give Armenia a separate Government, but he is its sole advocate, and the substitute resolution he introduced to-day, embodying this idea, was thrust aside.

The question whether the committee resolution should be indorsed naturally developed some fiery oratory. Mr. Frye of Maine is at home on the subject of foreign missions, and he entertained the galleries in a fervid appeal for American protection of American missionaries in the regions where the Turks are spilling the blood of countless innocent persons. Mr. Frye's well-known tendency to twist the tail of the British lion when occasion offers gave additional strength to his assertion that if British subjects had been injured in person or property by the Turkish hordes there would have been a speedy demand for redress.

Perhaps the most sensational remark made by Mr. Frye was that if he could have had his way Russia would have been told to take possession of Armenia, with the assurance that the United States would stand by her. Mr. Frye did not refer to the possible results of such an alliance. The resolution now goes to the House for its concurrence. Possibly that body will substitute for it one of its own declarations on the same subject.

January 25, 1896

SULTAN MAKES A CONCESSION

Red Cross Society as Individuals May Bring Relief to Armenia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Secretary Olney has received from Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister at Constantinople, a telegram saying that while the Porte refuses permission to the Red Cross or to members of the Red Cross as such, to distribute relief in Armenia, and thereby declines to officially recognize that society, it will permit any persons whom Mr. Terrell names and approves, to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing.

This concession of the Turkish Government materially simplifies the Armenian situation, with regard to the efforts of Miss Clara Barton and her assistants to furnish food and clothing to the suffering people in the perturbed districts.

January 26, 1896

DIED FOR THEIR BELIEF

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters on the Armenian Outrages

TWO MONTHS OF SLAUGHTERS

Sultan, He Declares, is Responsible for the Massacres Efforts of the Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief

The Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief is doing arduous work to obtain relief for the suffering Armenians. To arouse sympathy for this oppressed people, it is circulating a sermon preached on a recent Sunday by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, West Ninety-ninth Street, this city. Dr. Peters is well-advised on the Armenian question, and from many correspondents in Turkey has received direct news of the outrages.

Dr. Peters likened Sultan Abdul Hamid II to Antiochus Epiphanes, who tried to exterminate the Jewish religion.

"Throughout the interior portion of the country", he said, "he is now definitively and as systematically as he can, endeavoring to exterminate the Armenians as a Church and as a people. The churches and monasteries are deliberately denied and either turned into mosques, destroyed, or put to base uses. The men are given their choice between Islam and death.

"The detailed reports, to which I have had access, and for the general accuracy of which I believe I can vouch, come down to Dec 1, and place the number of persons put to death, outright at between 30,000 and 40,000. Almost all of these are actual martyrs having been offered life if they would become Moslems, and refused the offer. This religious persecution, has taken place in the six provinces for which the concert of European powers demanded reforms, and in which, the Sultan replied, he was introducing reforms as speedily as possible. His purpose seems to be dearly to get rid of all Armenians in that region, which covers an area about as large as all New England. He has put, so far as possible, a cordon around this region to prevent all accounts of his atrocities from reaching the outside world. In this he has partly succeeded, and it is on that account that you read at the present moment in the telegraphic columns of the daily papers so little about these atrocities. They are still going on, and on an increased, not a diminished scale.

The National Armenian Relief Committee of which Judge Brewer of the United States Supreme Court is President, in a circular issued ten days ago, states that not less than 350,000 of our fellow Christians are now suffering, and in danger of perishing by hunger and cold, in consequence of the massacres in Asiatic Turkey, and the latest authentic accounts, according to the French Ambassador at Constantinople place the number of persons murdered in all the provinces of Asiatic Turkey together, at 50,000. Fifty thousand dead, 350,000 starving and perishing from cold and exposure! Where they massacre, there they also rob, burn, and plunder, leaving the Armenians homeless and starving in the bitter cold of midwinter.

"A letter dated Dec. 19 tells us that in all the larger towns through the provinces especially affected, Armenians are dying 'at the rate of six to ten a day ' from want and exposure. In the villages the deaths already must be very numerous, for there exposure and want are beyond the reach of any local aid.

"There was a time when it was supposed that the massacres in Turkey were the work of a fanatical and barbarous population which was quite beyond the control of the Government at

Constantinople. Every one probably now knows that this view is quite erroneous. The massacres were ordered from Constantinople by the Sultan himself, and have been executed by the local authorities. In part it has been the soldiers, in part the populace, more often both combined, who have been the agents to perform the manual labor of killing the Armenians, but however done, it has been done everywhere under orders from the local authorities, carrying out instructions received direct from Constantinople.

"The Turkish Government has not condemned the massacres. On the other hand, the Sultan has rewarded the officials who have been most diligent in massacring the Armenians.

"But is there no excuse for this persecution of the Armenians? Have they not rebelled? They have not rebelled, and there is no excuse, as you and I count such matters. The reason for the persecution and the massacres is that the Turkish Government has considered the Armenian people a possible menace to the stability of the Ottoman Empire, as inviting the interference of Europe to free them from servitude and oppression. In the Turkish system the subject Christian populations have always been treated as enslaved nations. They have few rights, as over against the Moslem, who is their master. Of all the enslaved subject nations, the Armenians have been the most docile, not to say servile. They have been valuable slaves to the Turk, who has employed them as his bookkeepers and his agents above all his other subjects. Other peoples — Roumanians, Greeks, Servians, Maronites, Bulgarians— grew restive under the yoke, as European ideas crept in among them, and they realized their degradation and their misery, and one by one they have been set free.

"Then the Armenians began to feel the breath of Western civilization, and to yearn for a little relaxation of the tyranny. By The treaty of 1878, after the Russo-Turkish war, was provided that reforms should be introduced in Armenia, and England, in a sense, guaranteed the introduction of those reforms. In view of the attitude of England at that time, the Sultan may be pardoned for supposing that his agreement to introduce reforms was a mere form, not intended seriously. Certainly none was introduced; but, on the other hand, he now began to look on the Armenians with distrust, fearing that the same might befall him in regard to them which had already befallen him in regard to the Bulgarians. They, on their part, had been led to hope for a change by the solemn

promise of the powers, especially England, and they complained aloud to Europe.

"The Sultan promised to institute reforms, then he decorated those who had been most active in the massacres, drew a cordon, as it were, around the six provinces and issued orders to kill every Armenian in those provinces who would not turn Mohammedan. In the meantime the powers had reached a disagreement, and their ships were recalled. The only result of the action of the powers so far has been to cause the Sultan to massacre thousands upon thousands of Armenians."

Dr. Peters read the following list of outrages:

Oct. 1 — The monastery of Verakugh in the District of Kemakh was sacked.

Oct. 4 — The Sourp Anardzat Monastery at Pakarich was pillaged.

Oct. 12 — Five other monasteries in the District of Kemakh were destroyed.

Oct. 14 — During the massacre at Baiburt, the Armenian villages of Baiburt were summoned to abjure their faith on pain of death; and the people of four of these villages yielded to the pressure, and declared themselves converted to Islamism. In the City of Baiburt itself the Archimandrite, and all of the school teachers, except the teacher of one primary school, who escaped, were put to death.

Oct. 21 — The monastery at Chokha, in the same district, was pillaged.

Oct 22 — The church at Pesouan, in the District of Erzangan, was pillaged, and the priest and thirty of his people had fled to the church for refuge were killed in the church.

Oct 24 — In the Perjan (*sic!*) [Terjan?] district of the Province of Erzroum, about 1.000 Christians were killed, and the survivors only escaped by accepting Mohammedanism. The males among these converts, including the Acting Bishop of the diocese were afterward publicly circumcised, and the Moslems insisted that the "converted" women should be given at once as "wives" to their young men as proof at the sincerity of their conversion. Eight monasteries in the District of Erzingan were sacked.

Oct. 27 to 31 — The church of the village of Umudum was burned and the priests killed. The church of the village of Tevnik was robbed and the altar profaned. The church of the village of Koinik was pillaged and the priests killed. The church of the village of Gerash was sacked and profaned. The above-named villages are all in the plain at Erzeroum, where twenty-four

Armenian villages were devastated at the same time. The Armenian monastery at Hassan Kale was burned, and in it the Bishop and eleven inmates of the monastery. The Armenian villages in the district of Kara Hissar Saarki (*sic!*) [Sharki?] nearly all (twenty-seven are known) were destroyed, numbers of the men killed, and a great many young women and girls carried off to be incorporated in the Mohammedan population. The destitute survivors, fleeing toward the coast, have been turned back by Government troops. Many churches have been desecrated and pillaged. At Temzara, in this district, the old and rich church of Sourp-Takavor, a place of pilgrimage dear to the Armenians, was entirely emptied of its contents—sacred vessels, books, vestments, jewels, &c.—valued at £6,000. The Monastery of Sourp Kevork was also pillaged. Two priests and two school - teachers (one of them a Protestant) were killed. At Purk, in the same district, the church was burned, with the people who had taken refuge in it.

Oct. 28. — At Enderes, in the same district, the church was burned, with a number of women and children who had taken refuge there.

Nov. 2 — Two priests were killed at Pingian, in the Province of Harpoot. At Dazik, in the same province, the village was summoned to become Moslem on pain of death, but the result is not yet known.

Nov. 5 to 14. — In fifty-three Armenian villages on the plains of Gulova and Kozova, in the Province of Harpoot, the churches have been sacked, and many of them are known to have been destroyed. Scant returns have as yet come in, but many of the clergy are known to have been killed.

Nov. 9 — At Missis (Mopsuestia) in the Province of Adana, the commander of the Turkish troops of the reserves, with a number of his men, entered the Armenian church during service, tore the vestments from the priest's back, desecrated the sanctuary, poured out the holy oil and the sacred wafers, tore up the Bible and Prayer Books, beat the priest, and outraged his wife, who lived in rooms adjoining the church. The priest afterward sought to make complaint to the civil authorities, but was imprisoned for slander at Adana. At Khizan, in the Province of Van, the superior of the Armenian monastery was killed, his skin flayed off, stuffed with straw, and hung up in a public place. A considerable number of the population have been forced to become Moslems.

Nov. 10. — In the villages of Erzingan, the people still threatened with massacre, refused protection by the Government officials, and finding no help from any source, are losing courage and becoming demoralized, and the tendency to escape from an awful situation by becoming Moslems shows signs of increase.

Nov. 11. — In the City of Harpoot the Christian quarters of the city were sacked and many houses burned. Over 500 people were killed, and many others escaped death only by accepting Islamism. The churches and schools were sacked and burned. Many priests were killed with horrible tortures. Others yielded to the pressure and became Mohammedans. The Protestant pastor at Koh, near Harpoot, was killed for refusing to become a Mussulman. The Protestant pastor at Kulakevy escaped from the horde of butchering Moslems, and with his wife reached the City of Harpoot in safety. There they were taken from the house where they had found refuge, were ordered to accept Islamism, and, on refusal, both were put to death. At Itchme, near Harpoot, when the massacre occurred, a number of people succeeded in escaping to the Armenian church, which was a strong stone building. Having been induced to come out, they were allowed to pass the door one at a time, each one as he came out of the church being invited to embrace Mohammedanism. All who refused were killed on the spot. Fifty-two thus accepted martyrdom, among them the venerable pastor Krikor. The Armenian church has now been transformed into a mosque, and the Protestant church into a stable. The latest information from the City of Harpoot is dated Nov. 26. The pressure to force both Gregorian and Protestant Armenians to become Moslems was very great. The letter adds: "Many martyrdoms have occurred in the villages". The four great monasteries in the Province of Harpoot have been pillaged and burned. The Archimandrite Papazian, who was at the monastery at Tadoum, was subjected to horrible tortures before his persecutors finally became weary and put him to death. The Theological Seminary of the American Mission at Harpoot, with several other buildings belonging to the mission, were pillaged and burned, in the unconcerned presence of the troops.

Nov. 18. — In the City of Marash many hundreds of Gregorian and Protestant Armenians—men, women, and children—were massacred by Moslems, aided, if not led, by the troops. Nearly all of the leading men of the Protestant churches of the city, and the pastor of the church which is affiliated to the Church of England, were killed. The pastors of two of the other Protestant churches of the city have been imprisoned since these

dreadful events. The Theological Seminary or the American Mission in this city was pillaged and burned by Ottoman troops.

Nov. 30. — In the City at Cesarea several hundred Gregorian and Protestant Armenians were massacred. It seems probable that in every case the offer of life on condition of acceptance of Mohammedanism was made. Numbers of women and children of twelve years were thus killed after refusing to deny their Lord. A considerable number of women and children in the city and surrounding region have been carried off as booty by the Moslems.

"A letter from Dr. Grace Kimball, at Van, to Mr. Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee", Dr. Peters said, "states that out of about 550 villages in that province some 500 have been destroyed, and that 'whole regions have been forced to turn Moslem'. The letter tells of most pitiful and horrible conditions of suffering about Van as a result of the persecution and massacres.

"What has been done in regard to these outrages? Well, we are negotiating about them, which means that we are going to listen to lying accounts, and allow ourselves to be put off and put off by the Turkish authorities, which is what they call diplomacy. Turkey is not a civilized power, and we have made a serious mistake in treating her as such. A peremptory demand for reparation, and for the instant punishment of the offending officials, however high, backed up by a display and a prompt use of force, if necessary, would do much to help our missionaries and other citizens hereafter, and would indirectly assist the Armenians vastly. I know that the missionaries are always unwilling to embroil our Government anywhere, and are willing rather to suffer unavenged; but it seems to me that our Government cannot afford to let any of its citizens be so treated, whether they are merchants or missionaries. Force is the only sort of diplomacy which can make Turkey understand.

"Our Government cannot afford to treat Turkey as a civilized power and it must enforce, whatever the Sultan says, the right of a humane society like the Red Cross to go to the relief of the suffering and dying Armenians. Our Government can also represent the situation to European Governments in this light and request them to act accordingly."

The members of the Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief are the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., Chairman, 128 Henry Street, Brooklyn; Gen. John B. Woodward, Treasurer, 259 Henry Street; Arthur D. Cook, Secretary, Drexel Building, 3 Broad

Street, New-York; Charles A. Schieren, James McKeen, William C. Low, Edwin Packard, John Notman, the Rev. J. H. Darlington, Ph. D., and the Rev. Sylvester Malone.

January 26, 1896

ISMAEL'S OFFICE IS RETAINED

Sultan Uses Armenians to Try to Overturn Ismirlian, the Patriarch

LONDON, Jan. 25. — Telegraphing under the date of Jan. 24, the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople says:

"The Porte has given its promise to United States Minister Terrell that Ismael Bey shall be retained in his position of Governor of Hadjin. Ismael is the successor of the late Governor of Hadjin, who threatened to destroy that town and sow barley upon the site of it.

"Ismael has been conspicuously active in protecting the lives and property of the ladies of the American Mission at Hadjin and in many other ways has shown himself to be an able and humane administrator. His removal from his post was threatened because of a difference with the military commander at Hadjin.

"The movement against Ismirlian, the Armenian Patriarch, is not an Armenian movement, although the Government is using Armenian tools to accomplish its object. There exists a sort of commission, composed of ten members, the avowed object of which is to force the Armenian Patriarch to resign. Five members of this commission are in the employ of the Government, and include the Bishop of Broussa, who is reported to be the Sultan's spy, and the Bishop of Aden, who was an aspirant to the Patriarchate when that office was vacant".

January 27, 1896

BUTCHERIES NOT AT AN END

Constantinople Correspondent Says More Outrages Are Planned

A private letter from Constantinople dated Jan. 8, addressed to a well-known clergyman in this city, gives this account of the situation in Turkey:

"Winter has perhaps checked to some extent the work of plunder and butchery; but not ended it. Tarsus has but just passed its experience of blood. Reports have come of a fresh outbreak at Oorfa. At Birejik, on the Euphrates, say the reports of to-day, a fearful massacre has resulted in the death of 900 Armenians, according to official reports, and of 2,000, according to the reports of the French Consul. The patriots of Zeitoun have not yet given up their valiant fight for life and liberty, but every day we tremble lest word may come of Christian surrender, and then Turkish massacre—and pitiless will it be.

"To-day's reports say that his Majesty has graciously consented to let the 'great powers' send their Aleppo Consuls to advise the hardy people of Zeitoun to surrender under promise and assurance of protection. We cannot tell what hellish deeds may even now be in process in distant villages and towns of the six 'reform' doomed provinces. But we hear of multitudes to whom the choice between sword and Islam is being offered, some of them responding with martyrdom and others with apostasy to the faith of their oppressors.

"Authentic reports have been received from the districts of Spargerd, Mamardank, Khizan, and Gargar, in the Bitlis Province, to the effect that a wholesale conversion of the Armenian population to the ranks of Islam has taken place there. During the recent reign of terror several sheikhs of Khizan, assisted by their hordes of fanatical followers, ravaged the whole region and simply terrorized the helpless people into declaring their faith in Mohammed. First of all, they murdered a certain Sahag Vartabed as true and brave a man as ever lived, thus cutting off the last hope the people had. They flayed the body, filled, the skin with straw, and hung it on a tree in front of the beautiful monastery, which for twenty-six years he had occupied and defended at the daily risk of his life. Some, at least—the number is not known--

followed his noble example and surrendered their lives instead of their Christian faith. The official figures in the possession of the ecclesiastical prelate of these districts gave the number of converts to Islam as 800 families, which would mean at least 4,000 individuals. News of this same grave character comes from Kharpoot and other places.

"Besides the apprehension felt in Constantinople, there are intimations of new massacres to come at other points. It is stated on good authority that orders have gone from Constantinople for a second massacre at Sivas, already robbed of the lives and property of 1,200 of its citizens. Mutterings are heard of the approach of another storm at Marsovan. Van, mercifully spared until now, can scarcely hope to escape entirely. For the present, only its scores of surrounding villages have been ravaged. The powers are represented as trying to prevent the almost inevitable horrors that must accompany the fall of Zeitoun. The Turkish, Circassian and Koordish robbers have discovered the easy and safe way to wealth in Asia Minor. They may kill and plunder to their hearts' content, The Turkish soldiers help them in the butchering, and share with them in the booty. The interior officials openly manifest their sympathy and delight with the murderers, and are rewarded with promotion and decorations from Constantinople for the efficiency with which they crush Armenian rebellions.

"The question of a suitable indemnity for the destruction of American property at Kharpoot and Marash is now looming up as one of considerable moment. A firm and uncompromising attitude on the part of our Government is likely not only to secure the indemnity, but to add to the security of the missionaries and of the property that remains.

"Meantime, another question is arising, likely to become imposing in due time. The Americans at different points in the interior have become the distributors of relief funds sent from England and America. It is the only possible way at present for getting the aid to the needy. But the Turkish officials do not like it. Whether because it is too frank an admission of the need of such a work, or because of a positive unwillingness to have this work succeed, and a desire that the cursed race may die of nakedness and starvation, I know not.

"The Government pretends to accept relief work as its own duty. The sincerity of the pretense is seen in an instance that occurred at Marash. Some systematic efforts were being made for relief in one of the large Protestant congregations, in which there

were hundreds of plundered and starving people. The officials ordered the work to be discontinued, promising themselves to do what was necessary. They fulfilled their promise by sending about \$2 for the relief of the starving hundreds. Political reform of the six provinces is one of the greatest farces of the century. Relief of these poor, down-trodden Armenians from their Turkish oppressors would be no less a farce. The missionaries in Kharpoot, themselves deprived of everything except the clothing on their backs, have been organizing efforts for relief in that region. Word has come that they were ordered by the Turkish Government to discontinue their efforts. The Minister is reported to be doing what he can in the matter. If the present order of things continues, there is no hope that the United States Minister, or the combined representatives of the powers will be able to thwart the preventive measures of the palace.

"It gives us unbounded satisfaction to know that Clara Barton is on her way to Constantinople, and that she will be backed by the generous contributions of the friends of humanity in America. But I do not believe that the Sultan will permit Clara Barton and her messengers of blessing and love to enter Asia Minor and Armenia. That would be to remove the last lingering doubt in Europe and America as to the reality of this great crime. That would not suit the Sultan's purpose. He gloats in the charges made in philo-Turkish papers that all these things have been exaggerated, that the Sultan is humane, and that all will be well if we let them alone".

At the time the letter was written, it was understood in Constantinople that Miss Barton had already sailed from this country.

January 27, 1896

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ARMENIA

There is a curious persistence in the minds of some Englishmen of the notion that the United States is intimately connected with the Armenian question. Some of them who are editors (in New-York as well as in London) are still persuaded that President Cleveland's message of Dec. 17 arrested the arm of England when it was about to strike a decisive blow for the hapless victims of Turkey. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Birmingham on Saturday evening, did not repeat this amazing blunder, but he gave expression to the following wish: "Would it were possible that, instead of wasting breath in a petty South

American boundary dispute, we could count on the powerful support of the United States in enforcing the representations which hitherto we have fruitlessly made in behalf of those who are suffering by Turkish tyranny and Turkish fanaticism".

As a sentiment this cannot, of course, be condemned. But as a proposition of foreign policy it will not bear examination. The Turkish question must be settled either by the "European concert", or by some one power breaking the concert, and taking the chances of a general war. If it can be settled by all the powers, there is no need of any aid from the United States. If Great Britain, in order to settle it, breaks away from the other powers and brings on war, it would be very desirable for her, no doubt, to have the "support" of the United States. But it would be contrary to all our traditions of the past, all our present interests, and a grave peril for the future were we to join in such a conflict, however noble the cause.

England's policy has been the chief obstacle to the settlement of the Armenian question, as it has been, for twenty years, the chief obstacle to the settlement of all the questions arising out of Turkish misgovernment and savagery.

January 28, 1896

THE HOUSE GREATLY INTERESTED

A Discussion in Which a Large Number of Members Took Part

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The Armenian discussion in the House to-day was started by Mr. Quigg. (Rep., N. Y.) He asked immediate consideration of the Senate resolution, and when the House acquiesced, delivered a speech in support of the resolution. He said that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had reported a practically similar resolution, but he urged the adoption of the Senate resolution. He thought the time had now come when the people of the United States should express their sentiments on the crimes and atrocities committed against the Armenians.

This country's interest in the situation, Mr. Quigg said, was chiefly humane and but slightly political. The newspapers had

mentioned the murder in these raids of citizens of the United States, but official reports received at the State Department did not agree with the newspaper stories; the House committee had been unable to find that any American had been murdered in except, perhaps, the bicyclist Lentz.

There was no doubt that American property in Turkey had been destroyed in the raids of the Kurds. The Turkish Government did not deny responsibility therefor, and had promised to look into the matter. The question of restitution was now the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Fixing the Responsibility

Mr. Quigg recalled how, after the war between Russia, and Turkey, the former power wished to appropriate certain Turkish provinces inhabited by Armenians, and how the Sultan had turned to England for protection. In the treaty that followed, the Sultan agreed to carry out certain reforms in the condition of affairs in these provinces, and England agreed to protect Turkey by force of arms if necessary. The responsibility for the failure to carry out those reforms should be placed where it belonged.

England had not insisted on their being carried out. There was no need to inquire into the motives of England, which upheld with one hand and menaced with the other. This country was not interested in the jealousies among the great powers, but, as assurance had been given the Christian world that the Armenians would be protected and reforms instituted in the provinces in which they resided, and these promises had not been carried out, the American Government had the right to summon the delinquent before the court of high honor and good faith and ask why they stood by with idle hands while 10,000 Christians were being murdered or worse, simply because they would not acknowledge Mohammad as the prophet.

The pending resolution would be an answer to the allegations from Constantinople that the disorders were purely political, and it also would help to fix the responsibility for their continuance. The time had gone by in the development of the human race when any nation could shut its eyes and say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" while such inhuman atrocities were being committed.

Replying to Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Quigg said the Foreign Affairs Committee desired to express the opinion that

Minister Terrell had done his duty with zeal and the most signal ability.

Not Proper Mr. Bailey Says

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) doubted the propriety of this Government undertaking to question the failure to enforce a treaty to which it was not a party, and especially at a time when it was denying to European powers the right to interfere with the affairs of nations on this continent. He would eliminate from the resolution all reference to the treaty and confine it to a denunciation of the outrages.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) heartily indorsed the resolution. The very fact that exequaturs had been denied to American Consuls at Harpoot and Erzeroum was an important reason why Congress should take an interest in the matter, Mr. McCreary said he would vote for the pending resolution or for any other on the subject as strong as could be written that was within the scope and authority of the United States. If the Turks persisted in their attitude toward the Armenians and allowed the murder of innocent women and children, the day would come when an excited civilization would rise up in its wrath and wipe the Turk off the race of the earth.

Hepburn Wants Something Stronger

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) sharply criticized the resolution for not going far enough. He offered an amendment directing the President to return the passports of the Turkish Minister to the United States and terminate diplomatic relations with the Government of Turkey.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) suggested that such would terminate our relations with Turkey.

"We do not want friendly relations murderers", Mr. Hepburn replied.

Mr. Hitt said that a drastic resolution only would exasperate the Turks to greater atrocities, and he urged the adoption of the resolution as the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. Hepburn wanted the protest to mean something when it went abroad and not fall on dull ears. What did England care for

such utterances? If we could startle public opinion there, something might come of it.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) in referring to the denials of the Armenian outrages by the Sultan, desired to pay his respects to that ruler by saying that he did not believe there was a man in his district who would believe the Sultan under oath.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.) argued against the resolution on the ground that it would be a stultification of the recent declaration of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) spoke warmly in favor of the resolution and cited the case of a former resident of his district who had suffered indignities at the hands of the Turkish Government.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.) attacked the resolution because it meant nothing—mere buncombe.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) raised a point of order against Mr. Hepburn's amendment.

Adams Asks a Question

Mr. Hepburn, speaking to the point of order, stated that his amendment was intended to emphasize the opinion of Congress regarding the outrages being perpetrated in Turkey. The resolutions before the House were absolutely meaningless, and, according to the gentleman from Kentucky, it was only the barest possibility that anything could be accomplished by them.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.)—In case you send the Turkish Minister home, who will take care of the American citizens in that country?

Mr. Hepburn—The gentleman is proceeding upon an error in asking that question, which was manifest in a previous statement. Such an action is not a declaration of war on the part of the United States, whatever might be the action of the nation deeming itself to be offended.

Mr. Quigg, responding to Mr. Hepburn's remarks, said that handing the Turkish Minister's passports to him would not hurt Turkey; the United States would be the real sufferer. Turkey did not care for the United States; but the moment the Turkish Minister should leave Washington, the American Minister and nine United States Consuls in Turkey and Asia Minor would leave Constantinople, and the lives of 900 American citizens, together with all the property of the missionaries, now held back from injury and destruction by the presence of these representatives of

their Government, would be exposed to all the dangers of other unprotected residents and property in that country.

The Amendment Rejected

Mr. Hepburn's amendment was rejected—121 to 19—and the author could secure but fourteen gentlemen, an insufficient number, to support his request for a vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) made a vigorous protest against the adoption of the resolution before the House. He said it involved a radical departure from the previous Constitutional policy of the Government. This arose from what he called a Christian clamor against Turkey, a clamor against which the "best of us" were scarcely able to stand. The action outlined in the resolution was an impertinence and a violation of the comity that should exist between nations.

"The powers that signed the Berlin treaty", said Mr. Turner, "are Christian nations, as well as we. Shall we arrogate to ourselves such a superiority of Christian piety that we must tell them what to do?"

The resolutions were debated further by Messrs McCreary, (Dem., Ky.) Mahaney, (Rep., N. Y.) and Taft, (Rep., Ohio.) Mr. Taft offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the conscience of humanity fastens upon the six Christian powers above the responsibility of the continuance of butchery of Armenian Christians; that the spectacle of these six leading Christian powers permitting the murder of Christians, who, by treaty stipulations, were placed under their special care, is humiliating to the last degree, and discredits the Christian religion throughout the world.

Resolved, That one of the signatory powers, which first takes action under the Berlin treaty to prevent the further butchery of defenseless Armenian Christians, will receive the grateful recognition not only of the American citizens, but of the entire civilized world.

Says the House is Cowardly

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said the present condition of the subject, a most inconsistent and ridiculous one for any legislative body to occupy, was due to shuddering, shivering cowardice of the body, to speak the sentiments of the American people

regarding the unspeakable outrages perpetrated in Turkey. Why, he asked, should the United States fail to speak? He criticized the Committee on Foreign Affairs for putting the resolutions in the form presented. The preamble should make a definite charge that somebody had been outraged, abused, or killed, in order to justify the text of the resolutions. Why not protest to Turkey direct for a cessation of the outrages, if they were of such a serious nature as to warrant us in calling on signatory powers to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty.

Mr. Grosvenor said that the argument made by Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.) and Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.) representing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in response to the suggestion of Mr. Hepburn, was that because Turkey had possession of hostages, upon whom she might retaliate in case the United States should send Mavroyeni Bey home. We should sink our manhood, our independence, and sink contemptibly before the world. If there had been a single American citizen injured in his person, or despoiled of his property, that was reason sufficient for the United States to demand reparation, and demand it at once; demand it as promptly from a nation like Turkey as from Chile, to which we sent a warship or two.

Mr. Grosvenor, The gentleman says "Amen", but there's no "Amen" in this [referring to the resolutions which he held in his hand.] There's not even "Lord be merciful to us miserable sinners". [Laughter] I denounce it as an incomplete and unworthy declaration on behalf of the American people.

Miscellaneous Views

The discussion was continued by Mr. Walsh, (Dem., N. Y.) Grosvenor that the resolutions did not go far enough; by Mr. Brumm, (Rep., Penn.) who said that without the concurrency of the President, action by the Congress would be without avail, and that the House should adopt the Senate resolutions because they were the only practical expressions in sight; by Mr. Hardy, (Rep., Ind.) who said that the United States should have demanded to be made a party to the treaty of Berlin, in order that the Armenians might have its protection, and that it would be good policy for the squadron lazily riding the waters of Hampton Roads to pass the Dardanelles and make a demonstration in front of Constantinople; by Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.) and by Mr. Howe, (Rep., N. Y.) who said that the people of their districts were ready

to take any step they might properly take if it would but result in the stoppage of these atrocities upon the Armenians.

Bailey's Amendment

The amendment offered by Mr. Taft was rejected.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) moved to commit the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and when his motion was lost, by a vote of 55 to 103, he moved to commit the resolutions with instructions to report, as a substitute, the following:

Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been the victims, therefore,

Resolved, That it is an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Mr. Bailey said that he was opposed to the Senate resolutions for the reason that the United States, having been invited to become a party to the treaty of Berlin and having declined, he did not think it proper for the United States to now insist upon the enforcement of the terms of a treaty to which it had declined to become a party.

The motion by Mr. Bailey was disagreed to—41 to 119—and the original resolutions were agreed to—143 to 26.

January 28, 1896

ARMENIA IN THE HOUSE

Adoption of the Resolution Passed by the Senate

A LONG AND SPIRITED DEBATE

Demand for More Vigorous Action by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa He Wants to Dismiss Mavroyeni Bey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — After much talk to-day, the House passed the resolution already adopted in the Senate to express the American reprobation of Turkish outrages in Armenia. The opportunity to talk was seized by some men who were wise and a few who were not so wise as they thought they were. The debate in full will suggest to many readers of The Congressional Record that a more intimate acquaintance with the rules governing international intercourse would be an advantage to members of Congress who assume to instruct the Administration as to the proper method of dealing with serious foreign complications.

There was not much probability from the first that the advice of the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Hepburn, would be approved, that we manifest our disapproval of the course of the Sultan and the Sublime Porte, by handing the Turkish Minister his passports. Mr. Hepburn may not have expected that anybody east of his district in Iowa would take him seriously. Even in Iowa it will be seen that to interrupt diplomatic relations might make it difficult to protect American interests in Turkey, where there has been as yet no loss of American lives, and no losses of property have taken place for which damages may not be secured. Mr. Hepburn ought to know that such treatment might annoy Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, who is immensely popular in society, right through all these Armenian outrages, and that it would not help Miss Barton in her Red Cross mission. If Mr. Hepburn could not see these disadvantages, the House could, and did, and he had a very small company with him to support the proposition to have the Turkish Minister dismissed and our Minister to Turkey withdrawn.

In the discussion there were some references to the course of the Administration, and the demands for indemnity that have been made to the Porte. These seem to have come to the Committee on Foreign Relations with authority, and confirm the reports already heard that demands were accumulating and might form a considerable total by the time the Sultan should have restored tranquillity to his Asiatic dominion. There also was sufficient reference to the Minister of the United States at Constantinople to show that he is regarded as filling his position with vigor and watchful concern for the interests of the United States.

January 29, 1896

BLUE BOOKS ON ARMENIA

Work of the Commission and Sassoun Massacre the Subjects

BRUTALITY OF KURDS CONFIRMED

Exaggeration in Reports of Numbers Killed Agitation in Moosh and Talori Regions Instigated Abroad

LONDON, Jan. 28. — The Chronicle will to-morrow say that two blue books on the Armenian massacres have been issued by the Government. The first contains the dispatches between the Consuls and diplomats, while the second gives the procès-verbal of the Armenian Commission. The blue books deal only with the Sassoun outrages, and do not mention the later reports.

The Consuls confirm the newspaper stories, so far as the nature of the outrages goes, telling of brutal tortures by Kurds and soldiers. Long extracts are given from the report of the Consular delegates on the commission to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey.

This report states that the fact that Kurds accompanied the troops, and that no steps were taken to compel them to withdraw, may be regarded as proved. It must also be regarded as having been established that the Kurds and the soldiers were the joint authors of the burning of entire villages. Moreover, it was not proved that the Armenians were in revolt.

The victims at Gheligrizan (*sic!*) [Geliguzan] are estimated to have been about forty. The report does not support the newspaper stories which stated that the victims numbered thousands, but it protests against the difficulty thrown in the way of the inquiry, and the duplicity of the Turkish Commissioners and officials.

The second bluebook contains an important memorandum by Consul Shipley upon the report of the delegates. This declares that the Consul is compelled to regard the stories told by the newspapers and similar stories told elsewhere as being enormously exaggerated, and, in certain instances, absolutely invented for the purpose of adding to the horror. Nevertheless, Consul Shipley says, it is impossible to doubt that in certain ravines of the Antioch (*sic!*) [Antioch] Mountains fugitive villagers were attacked by soldiers and Kurds and massacred with savage brutality, regardless of age or sex.

Consul Shipley remarks that an agitation subversive of Government authority has proceeded for years among the Armenians in the Moosh and Talori regions. This agitation was instigated by the Armenian Committee abroad. It was the failure to successfully cope with the agitation that finally exasperated the Turkish officials.

On the other hand, the Government entirely failed to protect the Armenians from the constant extortions of the Kurds and rapacity of the officials. The Armenians were obliged to pay tribute to the Kurds to prevent their houses from being burned and their cattle stolen, the Government never attempting to prevent such outrages.

It was impossible to expect the Armenians to be contented under such conditions. Mr. Shipley concludes that it was not so much the suppression of a pseudo revolt that was desired by the Turkish officials as the extermination of the Armenians in the Gheligrizan (*sic!*) [Geliguzan] and Talori districts. He estimates at 900 the number of victims in Sassoon.

January 29, 1896

AID FOR THE DETAINED ARMENIANS

Mr. Straus Will Give Bonds that They Will Not Become Public Charges

The two Armenians, Peter der Garabedian and D. N. Ghacherdoorian, (*sic!*) [Khatchadourian] who are detained at Ellis Island because they have not the requisite amount of money to allow them to land and prevent them from becoming a public charge, will probably be relieved and landed in a day or two.

Former United States Consul to Turkey Oscar S. Straus went to their aid yesterday, and in a telegram to Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, stated that he had read of their detention in The New-York Times, and that he would give a bond, as required by law, that they should not become public charges within a year. He also said that he would do the same for all other Armenians who should come to this country to evade butchery at the hands of the Turks.

Alexander V. Campbell, attorney for the Armenian colony in this city, was notified by Dr. Senner of Mr. Straus's offer, and at once drew the bonds and had them executed. Dr. Senner accepted them and forwarded them to Washington, where they will undoubtedly be favorably received, as Dr. Senner wrote the full circumstances to his superior in the department.

Dr. Senner said yesterday that the men when released, would go to their friends in Newton, Mass., and that, while he was willing to accept Mr. Straus as bondsman in these two cases, he did not know that he would be able to do so for all other Armenians who should come here as paupers.

January 30, 1896

MORTON INVITATION NOT DISCUSSED

Gen. Catlin Talked to Brooklyn Veterans About Armenia

The Committee on Public Ceremonies of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met in the Common Council chamber in the City Hall, Brooklyn, last

evening. There was a large attendance, as it was believed that the matter of Gov. Morton's invitation to review the Memorial Day parade would be acted upon.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, the Grand Marshal, invited the Governor to review the parade. Some of the members of the committee objected, and expressed themselves as being of the belief that there was politics in the invitation, as Gov. Morton was known to be a candidate for Presidential honors.

Gen. Catlin said that there was no politics in it, and that as he was a Democrat it was absurd to say that he had any political motive in inviting the Governor.

The matter was not even referred to last night, and none of the members of the committee would speak on the subject.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a celebration, either in the Academy of Music of Plymouth Church, the night of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, on which occasion the National Department Commander will be present.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin denounced the Armenian outrages, and urged the veterans to attend the meeting to be held Feb. 6, when addresses will be made by the most eloquent men in this city, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrens (*sic!*) [Behrends] being among them.

January 30, 1896

NEEDS MR. CLEVELAND'S APPROVAL

The Armenian Resolution, It Is Believed, Requires the President's Signature to Make It Legal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — With regard to the so-called "concurrent resolution" as to Armenian affairs, which makes a request on the President to bring the opinion of Congress to the attention of the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty, a nice constitutional question was raised in the House of Representatives during its discussion, and is again raised in official circles as to whether this "concurrent resolution" is not in fact a "joint resolution" within the meaning of Article I., Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

If this be so, it, of course, follows that however misnamed, "concurrent or otherwise, the resolution falls within the pro-

visions of the third clause of the section referred to, which require that "Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate or House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill".

It is held by parliamentarians that a bill enacted enters permanently into the statutes, that joint resolutions deals with matters of temporary existence, while a concurrent resolution relates to an affair exclusively connected with Congress, as for example the adjournment of both houses for a longer period than three days, or an order for the payment of small contingent expenses, with no contemplation of bringing in any Executive interference. A sharp line is thus drawn between affairs relating solely to legislative matters and those involving Executive action.

Under the circumstances, it is vigorously contended that the Armenian resolution is really a joint resolution, though called a concurrent one, and that if not signed or vetoed by the President, it will become a law by limitation, and will go upon the statutes at the end of ten days, in default of Executive action upon it. This position is very strongly held by officials of long experience. They state that the mere inscribing of the resolution upon the blank forms used by Congress for concurrent action cannot change the nature of the subject matter, and the suggestion is made that the President may take this view and call the attention of Congress to the irregular form in which the matter is presented for his official action.

It may be added that the same question as to propriety of form applies also to the Cuban resolutions reported to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

February 1, 1896

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Salisbury Defends Himself Against John Morley's Assertions

HIS IDEA OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

About Turkey and the Armenians, Not to Have Acted in Concert with the Powers Would Have Been Worse

LONDON, Jan. 31. — Prime Minister Salisbury delivered a speech here to-night in the course of which he rebutted the statements made Thursday night by John Morley to the electors at Arbroath concerning the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Morley said that Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine, and that if there ever was a question that should be arbitrated it was the Venezuelan boundary question.

Lord Salisbury said to-night that, although the doctrine formed no part of international law, his dispatch to Secretary of State Olney supported it, as a rule of policy as strongly and distinctly as possible, but in the form in which President Monroe himself understood it.

The Prime Minister expressed sympathy with the Armenians, but denied that Great Britain was under an obligation to declare war against the Sultan of Turkey in order to compel him to govern justly, and cited the treaties in proof of his contention.

He ascribed the atrocities to the passions of race and creed. He believed that the Sultan's Government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacres. It might be asked why Europe did not interfere. He could only answer for England.

She had lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely to occupy militarily Turkish provinces. None of the powers wished so to occupy them.

Lord Salisbury said he concurred in the belief that the only authority, albeit it was an evil one, in that country was the prestige of the Sultan's name. Patience must be exercised and his

Majesty must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised.

He remarked upon the gradual return of order in Anatolia during the last few weeks, although he admitted that these signs should not be trusted too much. He concluded by declaring that if Great Britain did not co-operate with the other powers she must act against them, which would lead to calamities far more awful than the Armenian massacres.

February 1, 1896

ABOUT ARMENIAN RESOLUTIONS

Doubtful Propriety of Sending Them to the Six Treaty Powers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — There is reason to believe that the request made in the Armenia resolutions adopted by the Senate and House, that a copy of those resolutions be transmitted to the six treaty powers of Europe, does not meet with the favor of the Administration.

The resolutions declare that "It is an imperative duty in the interest of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence".

The President and the Secretary of State have obtained the views of several prominent persons on the propriety of transmitting such a request, and it is said that, as a result, they are impressed with the belief that the Government of the United States would exceed its international functions should the suggestion of the Senate and the House be acceded to.

The question came up at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is understood that the President and his advisers do not see their way clear to comply with the wishes of Congress in the manner in which action is asked. The matter, however, is said to be still in abeyance.

February 2, 1896

DISPUTE OF AMBASSADORS

**Currie Accuses Nelidoff of Insincerity
and Calice Concur**

THE SUFFERING OF THE ARMENIANS

**Hadjin Narrowly Escaped Disaster Several Times —Plundering
at Oorfa and Elsewhere— Arabkir's Woe**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16. — It is said that at the Ambassadors' meeting Jan. 9, Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, spoke in rather plain terms to M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador, practically charging him with double dealing; that is, attending the meetings and apparently consulting with his colleagues, while in reality he was playing his game alone.

Sir Philip, who was really unwell at the time, seemed to get provoked and abruptly left the meeting. Nelidoff, it is said, then turned to the others, and said he could not understand what Sir Philip meant, and asked if he had given occasion for any such charges, whereupon Baron Calice, Austrian Ambassador, answered that he thought Sir Philip had some provocation.

The town of Hadjin seems to have just missed disaster several times. The last menace was from Goeksun, whose Governor had gathered an army of some three thousand Circassians and Kurds to make an end of Hadjin. He sent a message to his superior Governor in Marash, saying that the Hadjin Aghas (notables) were endeavoring to make an end of all the Moslems in that district, and that consequently there was need for him to do something to prevent them.

It is said he felt confident that the Governor of Marash, after the work he had ordered, or at least allowed to be done, in his own city, would not scruple to approve of this similar act. The Goeksun Governor's message was sent from Marash to Adana and from Adana to Hadjin, where the newly appointed Governor seems to be taking steps to prevent any attack, and additional guards have been stationed on all sides. This army at Goeksun is without doubt one of the armies intended to be hurled against Zeitoun, and the soldiers, naturally little under control, were getting restless under their inactivity.

Plunder at Oorfa and Elsewhere

News from Oorfa before the last massacre shows that the Governor was using every means to persuade the Armenians to reopen their shops. One was finally opened and plundered, but the Governor arrested fifteen Moslems, which reassured the people, and almost all the shops were reopened, while feelings of security were returning. With our present scanty knowledge of the facts, it is, of course, impossible to accuse the Governor of enticing people to destruction, but the same was done at Marash, Harpoot, and Bitlis.

It may be remembered that the villagers of Shar (ancient Comarra) had been driven by Circassians to Hadjin. They were ordered to return to Shar Dec. 30, and men, women, and children were obliged to face the snow and frost. This order is most unfortunate, as among them they have only food for four weeks and the houses not in ruins have been robbed of doors and windows, and, of course, there is still the danger of the Turks and Circassians.

The Relief Commission, under the Presidency of the Sultan and the Vice Presidency of Ismail Pasha, has sat for four successive days, and has already decided on the form of the subscription tickets to be issued, and the order has been sent to the printer. The names of the subscribers are to be published in the journals. It is stated on good authority that a similar commission after the earthquake would give a family 40 piastres and oblige the recipient to sign a receipt for 250 piastres.

Consul Jewitt will probably come here from Marsovan, Dr. T. D. Christie of the Tarsus Institute has sent his children to a private family in Athens. Dr. Lyman Bartlett and his daughter, Miss Nellie Bartlett, are on the point of starting for America on account of the health of Miss Bartlett. The report that 156 bodies were thrown into a well at Corfu, drenched with kerosene and burned, is generally believed. The French stationnaire, the Faucon, is to go away, and La Flèche is to take its place.

The Armenians here are giving freely toward relief. The Bible House has already sent twenty bales of 180 pounds each, all new clothing or new goods to be made up. The Armenians have organized sewing circles to take old clothing and mend it, and a great quantity of second-hand goods has been sent so far to Trebizond, Erzeroum and Caesaria. Considerable money is also being distributed.

The Government in some of the villages of Sivas, besides pressing for back taxes, which the carelessness of some of the officials had allowed to accumulate, is already collecting the taxes for the coming year, which begins March 13.

At Harpoot prominent Turks, and even those who are in official positions, are saying that the Armenian name must disappear, that another massacre is to take place, and that now is the time to repent and accept Islam. The people are greatly frightened, and when, Dec. 28, the two villages where the first outbreaks occurred before, were again attacked, and fifty people killed, the terror in Harpoot was supreme.

At Harpoot the Catholic priests are going around, under escort of Zabtiehs, telling the Armenians that safety can be found in the protection of the Pope. As Russia protects all those of the Greek religion, so it is understood that France protects all Catholics. There is no liberal movement among the Greeks and Catholics such as there is among the Armenians and Protestants, so that in addition to his European protection the Catholic has not the opposition of the Turkish Government. It must be remembered that in Turkey nationality is decided by religion and not by race.

The Catholics and Greeks have suffered hardly at all and the report comes from Gurun that large numbers of Armenians are becoming Catholics. And unless Europe intends to interfere there will probably be the best solution of the Armenian question.

At Everek, near Caesaria, a slight outbreak occurred Jan. 6, in which three Armenians were killed. The Rev. Mr. Barnum of Constantinople will start for Erzeroum in a few days. Mr. Beale, an American in no way connected with the American missions, has offered to undertake the trip to Oorfa and escort Miss Shattuck to Aintab. He will probably leave Constantinople in a few days.

The devastation at Arabkir

The following is a translation of a letter from one of the leading men in Arabkir, who was well to do and in a thriving business before the massacre:

"Many, many thanks for the 20£ which you were so very kind as to send us. I cannot make you fully understand the great good which this money has been to our large family in our distressed condition. I shall never forget the great favor which you have done me. I cannot find words to explain the misery and

distress under which the people are groaning. Our enemies carried off all that they could, and the food and the wheat which they could not carry off they polluted with petroleum and then set fire to it. The catastrophe is far greater than was at first supposed. Hunger and destitution are general.

"As I wrote in my first letter, only 250 out of 2.000 houses have escaped the flames. But those 250 houses were plundered of everything movable which they contained. Even the doors, the window frames, and in many cases the flooring boards, were torn up and carried away. The survivors of the 2.000 families are now living in these 250 stripped houses, ten or twelve families using one house as best they can.

"The people are naked. They have only the clothing which they happened to have on the day of the massacres. Many have nothing but the night dress in which they escaped from their burning houses. The Government is now giving the people bread; but a family composed of ten persons hardly receives bread enough for four. Those families who have relatives in Constantinople or abroad, where it is supposed that they may have money, are not allowed any bread from the Government.

"Families whose houses were not burned, although they were robbed of everything, are not allowed bread by the Government. More than this, there is an epidemic raging among the people. It is a sort of dysentery, caused, it is supposed, by eating bread made from the burned wheat. Up to the present time the people have been living on the burned wheat which they dug from the ruins of their burned houses. Five or six persons die daily of this disease, and there is no physician and no druggist to help the poor, sick people. If benevolent people do not hasten to send aid in money to the people in such distress, very many of those wretched creatures will be in their graves before the Spring.

"For some time after the massacres we were all shut up in the houses and did not venture to go out. For the last two weeks we have been able to get out a little. The spectacle which the city now offers is terrible. Nothing but ruins on every side. We are even unable to recognize places so as to find our way about. It is heartrending to see on all sides women belonging to families who were formerly in wealth wandering about the ruins, barefooted and half naked, gathering from the fallen walls charred wood, which they carry on their delicate shoulders to kindle fire and keep their children warm.

"A considerable number of wounded are in the city who greatly need surgical care and medicine, but there are none to

care for them. Consequently, many of them are dying. May the Lord help their families! In my first letter I wrote that the number of dead was 2.000, but now it is estimated that the number of dead exceeds 3.000 in the city. In some families most of the members are dead. The Sourp Kevork quarter of the city was one of the districts where the massacre was the most terrible. It contained 300 houses. Not more than ten male inhabitants of that quarter are now living. The dead were mutilated in the most cruel ways imaginable. Those killed by firearms are considered the happiest ones.

The thirst of the Turks for blood is not yet satisfied. It is said that many who were doomed to die were not killed after all. We are not yet safe. You say that benevolent people in Constantinople have collected clothes. Please send them as soon as possible. You will thus save many lives from immediate death. Our family also is in great need of clothing. If you have two old flannel shirts to spare, please send them to me. If you send clothing here to be distributed I will do my best to have them reach the most destitute. We have heard that money for relief has been sent to Harpoot. But as yet nothing has been sent here. If you will send part of the funds directly here, we will form a committee with the pastor, and distribute among the poor, and send in full accounts of the distribution".

February 2, 1896

AN APPEAL FROM BISHOPS

They Ask for the Protection of the Armenians

LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Episcopal Representatives to Petition Foreign Rulers

Also on Behalf of the Persecuted Christians

The churchmen of this country have united in active measures in reference to the Armenian situation. At a recent meeting of the Church Club, attention was called to disclosures made through several private letters coming from reliable witnesses in the afflicted district. The effect produced by the facts

thus brought to their knowledge was such as to cause the members to decide on an immediate plan of action.

A committee of three clergymen was appointed to confer with Bishop Potter on the subject. The Bishop promptly brought the matter before the Archdeaconry of Westchester, which met two weeks ago at the diocesan house. It was decided that its great importance called for other than local treatment.

A committee was therefore appointed to see the Presiding Bishop and recommend that letters bearing the signatures of all the Bishops of the Church should be addressed to the President of the United States, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Czar of Russia, as head of the Greek Church; the Emperor of Austria, as a representative Roman prelate, and the Emperor of Germany, as, in a sense, the head of the Lutheran body.

After the letters were drafted they were submitted to Bishop Williams for his consideration and approval.

The letter sent to President Cleveland, under date of Jan. 31, is in the following form:

To the President of the United States of America:

Sir: We, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America beg most earnestly and respectfully to address you, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, in relation to the massacre of our fellow-Christians in Armenia. The extent of these massacres is not fully known, but enough is known to reveal the horror of the situation, and to call for the indignant protest of all civilized and Christian people.

It is estimated by those well acquainted with the facts that not less than 350,000 of our fellow-Christians are now suffering, and are in danger of perishing in consequence of the massacres in Asiatic Turkey, and that at least 50,000 have been already murdered. In Trebizond and Erzeroum, in the Provinces of Bitlis, Van, and Harput and in the whole district of Sivas, the people are given over to indescribable misery and outrage.

Villages are sacked, property is destroyed, and men, women, and children are tortured and put to death for holding to the faith and practice of the Christian religion.

The entire severance of Church and State in our country should not be allowed to stifle our sympathies, or hamper our action in a case like this. It should rather stimulate them. It is a case which especially appeals to us as men and Americans. As citizens of this Republic, we have learned to know and dared to maintain that no form of religious belief should expose its adherents to persecution.

It is as representatives and maintainers of this essential American principle that we appeal for National action in this matter of a foreign persecution, whose details are too horrible to depict.

We sincerely trust that some measure or measures consistent with the National traditions and the National dignity may be devised, and that speedily, which shall bring the whole force of the National sentiment to bear upon the solution of the subject; to cause the instant suppression of the massacres, to succor the unhappy and impoverished survivors of them, and to secure for the future ample guarantee for the safety of a Christian people in the exercise and maintenance of their faith.

We feel profoundly that our Nation should cease to recognize the Turkish Government as a civilized power so long as its barbarous treatment of the Armenians continues, and that, it should bring every influence to bear upon the civilized nations of Europe which may cause them to present a united front in demanding that such atrocities cease at once and forever.

The signatures of distant Bishops have not been received, but they will be sent as a supplementary group. The list now presented comprises the following names:

John Williams, Presiding Bishop; Thomas March Clark, Rhode Island; Richard Hooker Wilmer, Alabama; Charles Todd Quintard, Tennessee; Henry Adams Neely, Maine; David Sylvester Tuttle, Missouri; Francis McNeece Whittle, Virginia; Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Long Island; Frederic D. Huntington, Central New-York; Ozi William Whitaker, Pennsylvania; Henry Niles Pierce, Arkansas; William Woodruff Niles, New-Hampshire; John Franklin Spalding, Colorado; Alexander Charles Garret, Northern Texas; Thomas Underwood Dudley, Kentucky; John Scarborough, New-Jersey; George De Normandie Gillespie, Western Michigan; William Edward McLaren, Chicago; Alexander Burgess, Bishop of Quincy, Ill.; George William Peterkin, West Virginia; George Franklin Seymour, Springfield; Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg; Hugh Miller Thompson, Mississippi; Henry Codman Potter, New-York; William David Walker, North Dakota; Alfred Augustin Watson, East Carolina; Nelson Somerville Rulison, Central Pennsylvania; William Paret, Maryland; William Forbes Adams, Bishop of Easton; James Steptoe Johnston, Western Texas; Abiel Leonard, Nevada, Utah, and Western Colorado; Leighton Coleman, Delaware; William Andrew Leonard, Ohio; Thomas Frederick Davies, Michigan; Anson Rogers Graves, Bishop of Platte, Neb.; Edward Robert Atwill, West Missouri;

Henry Melville Jackson, Bishop Coadjutor of Alabama; Isaac Le Nicholson, Milwaukee; Charles Reuben Hale, Bishop of Cairo, Ill.; William Crane Gray, Southern Florida; Francis Yey Brooke, Oklahoma; Ellison Capers, South Carolina; Thomas Frank Gailor, Bishop Coadjutor of Texas; Arthur Crawshaw Allston Hall, Vermont; Frank Rosebrook Millspaugh, Kansas, and Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., North Carolina.

February 2, 1896

ENGLAND AND THE ARMENIANS

Lord Salisbury's Reasons for Not Interfering Denounced

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The London Chronicle justly observes that Lord Salisbury's confession of failure to accomplish anything in Armenia is a most ignominious admission of the Premier of the British Empire. But nothing can surpass in disingenuousness and disgrace the arguments which his Lordship set forth last night to explain this failure and extricate himself from accountability therefor.

The British Premier appears to be quite willing to suffer loss of prestige by the utter failure of his attempt to accomplish a result which he himself admits to have been unattainable except, by going "to war with the Sultan". But he denies that, under the terms of the treaty of Berlin and the Cyprus Convention, which he himself helped in drafting, "England had bound herself in honor to succor the Armenians" to the extent of going "to war with the Sultan".

His Lordship is quite right in repudiating an obligation to such an extent under the terms of those treaties. No one who has read the text of those treaties and whose opinion is of any importance has ever made such an extravagant claim on that specific ground.

And I will add that those persons—not "religious communities", put persons of the rank of Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll—who have held and do still maintain that "England is in honor bound to succor the Armenians" to the extent of going "to war with the Sultan", base their view upon a different ground, a ground which is firmer and more cogent than

any paper stipulations.

In support of their view they allege, and the allegations have never been contested, that Great Britain has four times during the present century saved Turkey from utter collapse; that she deprived the Armenians of an exclusive Russian protectorate under the treaty of San Stefano and substituted therefor a European and a British protectorate under the treaty of Berlin and the Cyprus Convention, respectively; and that, both by "propping up" the Sultan and opposing the Czar, she has been and now is responsible for and an accomplice in the dastardly crimes and iniquities of Turkish rule in Armenia which Lord Salisbury himself denounces most vehemently.

It is upon the ground of British responsibility for the condition of Armenia, and not upon a mistaken interpretation of the stipulations of treaties, therefore, that they base their sense of obligation to succor the Armenians to the extent of going to war with the Sultan.

But Lord Salisbury contradicts himself when he disclaims a binding obligation toward Armenia, for he tells us that the reason why England did not forcibly interfere in Armenia was found in her importance. He admits that England should intervene, but pleads that she is unable to cope with Turkey on land and occupy the "inaccessible provinces of Armenia".

This is the most startling confession of weakness that, I believe, has ever fallen from the lips of a British statesman. This plea of impotence is so absurd that no sensible man could seriously entertain it.

We discover in this plea and in the attempted repudiation of British obligation nothing but a preference on the part of the Marquis of Salisbury of the ignominy (*sic!*) [ignominy] attached to the confession of weakness and repudiation of a duty to that attached to a failure to duly perform such duty.

Lord Salisbury's statement that "the Sultan's Government is weak, wretched, and impotent, but it is a dream to imagine that he ordered the perpetration of those cruelties", must be viewed as an insult to the intelligence of the civilized world. Competent and impartial testimony has fixed upon the Sultan and his parasites the direct responsibility for "the perpetration of those cruelties".

But what does Lord Salisbury mean? Let us suppose that the orders to massacre and outrage did not originate at Yildiz-Kiosk. Does Lord Salisbury mean to say that the Sultan's weakness or wretchedness or impotence to prevent those occurrences

justify them or lessen in any degree the Sultan's direct liability? Does he mean to say that the Armenians must be murdered, tortured, and robbed because the Sultan cannot protect them?

We plainly assert that such a preposterous and monstrous doctrine cannot seriously be held in the face of the civilized world. If the Sultan is not directly responsible for the colossal crimes of history, but is, for any reason whatever, unable to prevent them within his dominions, the country should be relieved from the burden of an effete ruler and placed under an authority that is able to prevent them.

Finally, I will observe that Lord Salisbury makes a statement which—is virtually a self-accusation. He says: "By spreading among the Turk the feeling that their dominion was threatened, these reforms have unfortunately led to the perpetration of horrors which can only be compared with the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane".

It will be remembered that the most weighty and serious threat at the existence of the Ottoman Empire was uttered by Lord Salisbury himself on his advent to power upon the floor of the House of Lords. He must feel therefore a heavy responsibility for having aroused the savagery and fanaticism of the Turk.

But whether this knowledge is accompanied by a sense of duty incurred thereby, remains a matter of speculation, in view of his attempted repudiation of British obligation for the more serious causes mentioned above.

Having considered the arguments which the British Prime Minister set forth last night to explain his failure to perform his obligations toward Armenia and to extricate himself from accountability for such failure, and having shown them to be wholly baseless, it only remains for me to suggest that it may serve to preserve us in whatever faith we have in Great Britain if she would frankly refuse to attempt in any way to perform her duty toward Armenia, instead of dallying with us, now encouraging, now abandoning, and then annoying us by giving us reasons for her actions, which we must on valid grounds decline to entertain.

S. C. KEBABIAN.

48 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

February 3, 1896

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS

A Meeting Held in the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn

A large and sympathetic audience gathered at the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, last night, at which the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bodish is pastor, to consider the outrages in Armenia.

This telegram was sent:

To the President:

Dear Sir—The congregation of the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., cordially indorses the joint resolution passed by Congress calling upon the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty to take immediate steps to discharge their treaty obligations, in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and urges that your Excellency will at once transmit those resolutions to the Governments of the several powers.

The first speaker of the evening was Frederick D. Greene, who is the author of "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey", and lived for several years near where the massacres have occurred. He vividly described the outrages and the present awful destitution.

Arthur E. Cook, Secretary of the Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief, made an interesting address. He said:

"It seems idle to question whether we have a duty to Armenia. It is an everyday occurrence to hear men say: 'Those "barbarous Turks ought all to be killed'. With such sentiments I have no sympathy. They partake of the barbarity which they condemn. To lightly contemplate the annihilation of the whole Turkish people, or of their ruler, is a thing no more commendable than the action of the Sultan in destroying the Armenians. The Turk as a Turk is not necessarily bad.

"But there is something that should be swept from the face of the earth, and that without delay. It is the Turkish Government as at present constituted. It is an affront to humanity that the present ruler of Turkey is allowed to remain upon his throne. Do you doubt that he is the instigator of these atrocities? If any one really is desirous of proof in this matter he need not go far to find it.

"Is it not plain that Abdul Hamid, by his course with reference to Armenia is brutalizing and degrading the whole Turkish nation? For which is worse, to be murdered or to become a murderer? The Sultan of Turkey is giving his subjects a horrible lesson in the art of cruelty and murder.

"The salvation of the Armenian nation is, under the circumstances, our first duty but it is an object of equal importance to save the vast population of the Turkish Empire from the fiendish work in which they are now receiving instruction. The Sultan should be taken from his throne and placed under restraint, for the good of the whole Mohammedan people, who, trained from childhood to believe that Islam, the religion of the sword, is proved true by its success in destroying its enemies, cannot well be lifted to a higher plane of life until the strong arm of power shall, by the merciful suppression of fanatical ferocity, teach them the superiority of a Christian civilization".

February 4, 1896

SUFFERING IN ARMENIA

Twenty-seven Villages Destroyed Between Gurun and Chemerig

CONVERSIONS IN BITLIS VILAYET

Reports of Distribution of Bread to the Famished in Various Localities Reiterated Details of Cruelty

LONDON, Jan. 25. — The following is a translation of a letter received at Constantinople from a trustworthy source in Caesaria, and handed to The United Press correspondent at Constantinople:

"In the district between Gurun and Chemerig twenty-seven Armenian villages are pillaged and burned. Thirteen villages, five or six hours distant from Chemesek, such as Dendil, Boorhan, Ilkmen, Karageel, Lisanli, and Kayapoonar, are likewise plundered and ruined. Boorhan was attacked five times and Ilkmen seven times. The raiders carried the plunder from Dendil for three days continuously. They have even carried away the old

mats and wooden spoons. No clothes, no bedding, no kitchen utensils, and nothing to eat are left to the surviving villagers.

"They had to live on herbs, which they cooked in the empty tins of the petroleum used by the enemy to burn their houses. In many villages the contents of granaries, which the plunderers could not carry away, were spoiled with petroleum and filth, so as to make it uneatable. In the district of Tonnooz, the Armenian villages, especially Kantavoz, Kazmakara, and Patriu, were pillaged and burned, the male inhabitants were butchered, and young women were ravished. Some of the villages were entirely ruined, so that there is no sign now that there were villages once.

No place inhabited by Armenians in this district has escaped except Talas and Chemenek. In the latter place the local Turks joined the Armenians to drive back the raiders, who, however, have carried away about 1,000 sheep and cattle and about 100 horse loads of wheat and flour from the neighboring mills. The Bishop of Caesaria gives the following figures as the result of the pillage and massacre of Oct. 30 in that city: Number of killed, 348; wounded, 190; number of young brides and unmarried girls ravished, 50; houses burned, 27; houses plundered, 447; shops pillaged, 250. Some of the ravished young women are not yet to be found; some of them have been brought back, one by one.

No Christian, as yet, Armenian or Greek, dares to open his shop in the City of Caesaria, despite the assurances the authorities are giving to the people that the plundered goods will be found and brought back to their owners. Judging from the wounded, it appears that all kinds of weapons and instruments were used. The first wounded person I took care of was an old man, who had a large wound made by a meat axe on the back of his neck, about two inches wide, reaching to the bones. Besides that, there were seven or eight other wounds about his head and face. He lived fifteen days and died in great agony. His wife and son also were wounded severely, and his two young daughters were ravished and brought back.

I know another woman whose husband had died in Nigde some twenty days before the massacre in Caesaria, and I was wondering how to let her know the sad news, when her house was attacked, herself killed, and her three young daughters ravished. Of these, only two have been brought back; the one most needed is still lost. She was educated in the Talas Mission School, and had been a teacher in Nigde for two years. Avedis Yertzian, a medical doctor and pastor, his wife, eldest son, and

brother-in-law were ruthlessly butchered and thrown into the flames of their burning house because they resisted the raiders. The Turks used thirty tins of petroleum to burn his house, which was quite a strong building, and in their efforts to save it the inmates exhausted all the water in the cistern.

In order to give an idea of the ferocity shown by the Turkish mob, the following incidents may serve as examples. The wife of a Turkish military Captain happened to be looking from a window when the massacres were going on in the city. She was so much affected by the scenes that she lost her head and ever since that day her only words have been: "Oh, savage Turks! Oh, beastly Turks! "

In one house there were four young women. The Turks attacked the house and carried away two, leaving the other two to be carried next time. The two young women, seeing that there was no way of escape, burned the taudir (*sic!*) [tonir] Oriental oven dug in the floor of the room), threw themselves into the flames, and were burned alive.

Conversions in Bitlis Vilayet

Authentic reports have been received from the districts of Spargord, Mamardank, Khizan, and Gargar in the Bitlis vilayet to the effect that a wholesale conversion of the Armenian population to the ranks of the Islam has taken place there. During the recent reign of terror several Sheikhs of Khizan, assisted by their hordes of fanatical followers, among them, at least one officer known to the writer, ravaged that whole region and simply terrorized the helpless people into declaring their faith in Mohammed.

First of all, they murdered a certain Sahag Vartabed, as true and brave a man as ever lived, thus cutting off the last hope the people had. They flayed the body, filled the skin with straw, and hung it on a tree in front of the beautiful monastery which for twenty-six years he had occupied and defended at the daily risk of his life. Some, at least, (the number is not known), followed his noble example and surrendered their lives instead of their Christian faith. The official figures in the possession of an ecclesiastical prelate of these districts give the number of converts to Islam as 800 families, which would mean at least 4,000 individuals. News of this same grave character comes from Harpoot, whence it was least expected; also from Sert and other places.

For twelve months past those in the interior have been faithfully sending their warnings and urging immediate and

effective action, but evidently to no purpose. The representative diplomats at Constantinople no doubt thought they understood their own business, and so they did, if it was their intention to play the leading parts in the most awful tragedy which the nineteenth century has ever witnessed. If the massacring of 50,000 people, the forcible conversion of thousands more to Islam, and the reducing of nearly 3,000,000 to the verge of beggary is the result of diplomacy, then God spare the world, and especially Turkey, of diplomats.

It is the Berlin treaty and the Anglo-Franco-Russian farce of 1895 which, has ruined the Christians of Turkey. The integrity of the Christian powers stands compromised in the eyes of all Oriental Christendom. It is more than humiliating to watch the mighty nations of Europe bestowing their tenderest solicitude on this most putrid Government. How long is the sense of humanity, nay, of decency, to be thus outraged? The tendency now is to think that the Turks have done their worst and that anxiety may be suspended, but let it be known that as long as Ottoman rule endures, they will not rest content until they have either converted or massacred every Christian in the country.

The events of the past three months have given them more encouragement than they have had since the day when the Prophet brandished his sword over the heads of the Jews of Arabia. Is Europe still going to look calmly on while the Turks savagely slaughter or convert the Christians of this land? Is there no conscience, no mercy, in the heart of civilized Christendom? If the Christians of this unhappy land are doomed by the decree of Europe, let at least one act of justice be done them by telling them their fate, that they may prepare themselves for the worst.

The Turkish Government is doing its best to make a good appearance to Europe, and one of its latest moves has been to appoint Muavins (assistants) to the Governors of the provinces. This office is not a new creation, but had been abolished some ten years ago. Christian Muavins have been appointed to all the six provinces, to each province in Roumelia, except Adrianople, and Moslem Muavins to Aidin, Aleppo, and Angora.

Without going into the question whether a Christian assistant ever has influence with a Moslem Governor, little real change is expected to be accomplished by them.

It is said that Hagop Effendi Muavin of Scutari, in Albania, promised Memduh Pasha, Minister of the Interior, one year's salary for his position, (£600,) and he is otherwise a general rascal.

The Muavin for Harpoot, an Armenian over sixty years of age, and for Bitlis, a Catholic Armenian, over seventy years of age, are both honest men, but do not expect to leave Constantinople.

The Muavin for Van, Stepan Melik, was expelled from a club in Athens for cheating at cards while he was Secretary to the Turkish Legation there. He resigned, and has since been acting as a spy in the service of the police here.

Ibrahim, Muavin at Erzeroum, has in his favor that he is tall and good looking; otherwise little else. He has been a telegraph clerk here.

The Muavin of Diarbekr is a Greek, and generally well spoken of. He is a relative of Costaki, the Turkish Ambassador at London.

The Muavin to Sivas is a Greek, ex-procurator at Alden.

It may be remembered that six judicial Inspectors were appointed under the reforms—one Moslem and the Christian for each province. None of these has left Constantinople, and this morning it is announced that Dikran Bey, one of these "Inspectors" for Anatolia, has been appointed Procurator General for Beirout—one more indication of the seriousness of the reform movement.

Word comes from Erzeroum that the Government under the eye of Shakir Pasha is distributing flour to the destitute, and this flour is of such a sort that it has brought on an epidemic of sickness.

Letter from K., Dec, 28; "I have begun to distribute the £50 which you sent. But the number of plundered people is more than 10,000, of which 5,000 are in the extremist destitution. To whom will I divide these £50? The Government has begun to collect taxes by force in the plundered villages. It does not listen to entreaty".

Letter from Erzinghian, Dec. 28: "The money sent for relief of the suffering is being distributed by Shugasian and Bolian. To each person they give ten para's (one cent) worth of bread each day. The number being so relieved is 700, and there are many more to be listed. I take this opportunity to express my hearty gratitude to those benevolent friends in distant lands who send this assistance. If I could describe the state of the poor, your heart would not be able to endure. Not only in the city, but in the villages, the cry for bread swells up to the very heavens. The wailing cry. 'Bread, bread!' would melt the stoniest heart, to grief".

Distribution to the Hungry

Letter from Erzinghian, Dec. 28: "By last post we received your letter and the £50 which you forwarded. We began at once the distribution of bread to the hungry. For four days we have been giving bread to 530 persons. As much as possible we examine the applicant and get certificates from the leading Armenians of the districts of the city from where the people come. The numbers are very great. To each person we give a daily portion of 100 drams".

We distribute the bread each day about 4 P. M. We require certificates from the Bishop's Vicar for those we cannot ourselves examine. We try to be as careful as it is possible to be. We will pay the baker each week, and will obtain from him a receipt for the money given him and forward it to you. We can find no drafts here, and the only way for you to send money is by post.

The Relief Commission at Erzeroum tries to give bread, fuel, bedding, and tools to artisans. In the week ending Jan. 5, 4,248 okes ($2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds) were given—equal one pound bread per person (1 cent) a day. Could increase the list by 1,000 persons, and not go outside persons who ought to be helped. One dollar would give one person bread for three months. At this rate destitution in Erzeroum will absorb \$25,000, most of it to go for bread.

At Bitlis the local authorities are still annoying the missionaries by petty acts. They wish to arrest their servants, and imply, rather than say, that the missionaries are dangerous characters. Mr. Terrell has denounced the calumnies against Mr. Knapp as lies. At Van everything is quite still, but there is a probability that some effort will be made to bring low the population there. Mr. Terrell has advised the removal of ladies from that place, in which advice he is supported by the missionaries here.

At Erzeroum the exile of the Armenian Bishop has removed one excuse for the Moslems to make trouble. There seems to have been no reason for the exile save in the fact that the man was an able man. About 1,500 people are being fed, and bedding is being made by the Relief Commission. The Porte objects to giving Mr. Barnum a pass to go to Erzeroum, as desired, for the support and comfort of Mr. Chambers.

Harpoot is still in constant danger of new massacres. The pressure for conversions under threat is still very great. Probably 15,000 persons in the field have accepted the new religion. Mr. Dewey has returned from Mosul to Mardin in safety with guards

furnished by the Government. Mr. Ainslie asks if the Government has the right to prevent his touring. The answer is that the right of travel is not questioned, but only its expediency at this time.

Sivas reports the chapel as packed in the first week of prayer. Mrs. Perry has the cordial support of the Vali in her visit to Gurun. Mr. Kunnajian of Marsovan, sent from Sivas to Oorfa, was put in irons on leaving Sivas.

At Marsovan appearances are better. Consul Jewett has been there, and is coming to Constantinople this week for consultation. The Roman Catholics here and in other places are promising Armenians full protection if they will become Catholics. If France is a party to this, the matter is one for indignation, since it implies an ability to give protection and a refusal to use the ability for purely selfish reasons.

February 4, 1896

VICTIMS OF OORFA MASSACRE

Terrible Retaliation of Armenians Against Moslems at Zeitoun

LONDON, Feb. 3. — The Daily News will tomorrow publish a letter from Oorfa, in which the writer estimates that the victims of the massacre that occurred there Dec. 28 numbered 3,500.

The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople telegraphs that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has received a dispatch from Consul Barham fully confirming the Turkish official report of the barbarity displayed by the Armenians at Zeitoun towards their Mohammedan captives. The dispatch says that 250 Moslems were tortured, murdered, and mutilated.

The correspondent further says that the speech delivered on Friday night by Lord Salisbury to the Non-Conformist Unionists in London, in which he declared that Great Britain was powerless to do more than she had already done for the benefit of the Armenians, has greatly pleased the Sultan, who has ordered Costaki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, to express his acknowledgments.

February 5, 1896

CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY

Report of Strained Relations with the United States Denied

THE MARKING OF HOUSES IN SMYRNA

Cruiser San Francisco at Mersina and European War Vessels at Alexandretta New Loan from Berlin

LONDON, Feb. 4. — The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Feb. 3, as follows:

"The reported existence of a strain between the United States and Turkey in consequence of the rigorous and persistent measures adopted by United States Minister Terrell for the protection of American missionaries, is wholly without foundation.

"As regards protection of American citizens and the payment of indemnity by the Turkish Government for the destruction by fire of American buildings, it will be recalled that none of the £28,000 demanded by the three chief powers of Europe for the killing and wounding of the foreign Consuls at Jeddah last May, has yet been obtained by the powers, nor has anybody as yet been punished for the outrage.

"The houses occupied by Armenians in Smyrna were marked for a week. J. H. Madden, the United States Consul at that place, made inquiries of the Government regarding the reasons for so designating Armenian residences and entered a vigorous protest against such a proceeding.

"A large quantity of arms has been found in a mosque at Smyrna, which, it is supposed, had been placed there for use against the Armenians in the event of an outbreak at that place. The Christians, however, considerably outnumber the Moslems, and it is not regarded as likely that any massacre will be attempted in that city.

"The United States cruiser San Francisco is at Mersina, Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean. Letters describing the misery prevailing among the inhabitants of Marash and Oorfa were read

on board the ship, and the sailors made up a purse of \$450 for the relief of the sufferers. The situation at Marash has become more critical. A number of European war vessels are gathering at Alexandretta.

"The loan of 30,000,000f. secured by the Government's share of the lighthouse receipts, which the Porte is negotiating with the Berlin banking house of Bleichroder, is nearly concluded".

The question of admitting an American dispatch boat into the Bosphorus is still pending. The Porte does not contest the right of the United States to have a vessel here, but regards the present moment as not fitting for its admission.

It is remarked that since Minister Terrell's vigorous action in behalf of the American missionaries, the Court circulars have mentioned him as the sole guest at Court dinners.

February 6, 1896

Riots at Aintab and Marash Probable

LONDON, Feb. 5. — A dispatch from the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople, dated Feb. 4, says that a telegram received from Aintab asserts that massacres at Aintab and Marash are probable if the negotiations for the surrender of the town of Zeitoun by the Armenians fail to put that place in possession of the Turks.

February 6, 1896

FOR ARMENIAN SUFFERERS

Brown Brothers & Co. Acknowledge the Receipt of \$37,999.96

Brown Brothers & Co., as Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Fund, acknowledge receipt of the following:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$18,002.46
First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn., sundry local collections, National Armenian Relief Committee.....	2,000.00
John D. Rockefeller.....	1,000.00
A. A. Boutell, Treasurer.....	500.00
Auxiliary Armenian Relief Comm., Summit. NJ.....	471.83
Charles A. Miller, Treasurer.....	393.01
Henry Cory, Treasurer.....	276.42
Clarence M. Hyde.....	250.00
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	250.00
A. Belmont & Co.	250.00
Harvey Fisk & Sons.....	250.00
Sally P. Sharpe.....	200.00
Mrs. A. C. Phillips.....	200.00
Cornelia A. Greene.....	150.00
Rev. D. J. Burrell.....	136.01
W. F. Miller.....	107.00
John Clafin.....	100.00
Christian Union Cong. Church, Montclair, NJ.....	100.00
J. D. Richardson, Treasurer.....	100.00
Charles F. Chichester, Treasurer.....	100.00
Mrs. Joseph Hegeman.....	100.00
A. H. Ely.....	100.00
Schieffelin & Co.....	100.00
Joseph Alward.....	95.09
W. J. P. Kingsley.....	57.33
First Presbyterian Church, Youngstown, Ohio.....	54.99
Louis Stern.....	50.00
Courtlandt De P. Freed.....	50.00
E. H. Perkins.....	50.00
Charles A. Miller.....	50.00
Frances E. Dodge.....	50.00
F. F. Thompson.....	50.00
A. G. Stewart. Treasurer.....	50.00
Mary A. Sharp.....	50.00
J. W. Stuckler.....	50.00
William G. Strong, Treasurer.....	44.00
J. R. Lane, Treasurer.....	40.70
Mrs. Charles M. Dow, Treasurer.....	40.00
Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sharon, Iowa.....	37.42

J. S. N. Demarest.....	34.19
Forest Hill Pres. Ch., Newark, NJ.....	30.55
Forest Hill Pres. Ch., Newark, NJ Union Service.....	9.16
Christ Church, Brooklyn.....	29.83
Reformed Church, Port Richmond.....	28.00
First Presbyterian Church, Canandaigua, NY.....	25.00
Rev. Eliot White.....	25.00
Rev. Charles H. Smith.....	25.00
Mrs. Charles A. Rank.....	25.00
Charles A. Miller, Treasurer.....	25.00
W. H. Mailler.....	25.00
Mrs. M. F. Wheeler.....	25.00
C. G. Babcock.....	25.00
Samuel Thorne.....	25.00
Mrs. L. M. Cockcroft.....	25.00
George H. Southard.....	20.00
R. L. Bryan.....	20.00
E. A. Brinckerhoff.....	20.00
William Hobson.....	17.60
John P. Peters.....	16.25
George C. Jewell; Treasurer.....	15.30
R. Leavitt, Treasurer.....	13.95
Congregational and Methodist	
Episcopal Churches, Lewis, Iowa.....	13.38
W. T. Miller, Treasurer.....	12.50
Mrs. S. N. Wells.....	12.00
Rev. B. Mollenbeck.....	12.00
E. C. Duryee; Treasurer.....	11.81
South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, NJ	10.25
Charles Covell.....	10.00
Miss N. J. Jacques.....	10.00
A. A. Fassitt.....	10.00
Rev. F. H. Marling.....	10.00
C. F. Rowe.....	10.00
Miss Sallie B. Wright.....	10.00
John F. White.....	10.00
J. R. Bingham.....	10.00
Mrs. R. E. Colville, Treasurer.....	10.00
Mrs. A. M. Oliver.....	10.00
"Found on Fifth Avenue".....	10.00
Mrs. Anna R. Merriman, Treasurer.....	10.00
G. E. C. Sawyer, account D. E. Peck.....	10.00
Various smaller sums.....	313.49

Total.....	\$26,976.52
Received from Brown Bros. & Co., Boston.....	7,499.33
Received from Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia....	3,524.11
Total.....	\$37,999.96

February 7, 1896

BROOKLYN TO ARMENIANS

Sympathy Expressed at a Big Meeting Last Night.

Substantial contributions made

Edward M. Shepard Presided and There Were Addresses by Dr. Storrs, Dr. Hall, F. D. Greene, and Gen. Woodford

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn comfortably filled last night by citizens who desired to express their sympathy for the Armenians in Turkey. The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief. Edward M. Shepard presided. Among those on the stage were ex-Mayor C. A. Schieren, Gen. S. L. Woodford, James McKeen, W. G. Low, Edwin Packard, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, John Notman, A. B. Cook, the Rev. J. H. Darlington, and the Rev. Lindsay Parker.

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall called the meeting to order.

"This meeting has not been called to give heed to a mere shadowy and unsubstantial rumor", said Dr. Hall, "but to consider facts which have been substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt. They are facts the hideous reality of which has not suddenly broken on the community, but which have been known for six months. During all that time the torrent of blood has not stayed. It flows to-day down the hillsides of Armenia like a freshet in Springtime. This is not the blood of ordinary warfare, but of the tortured, the defenseless, the innocent.

"Starvation is following on the heels of torture. Let Brooklyn respond nobly".

Dr. Hall then introduced Edward Shepard, and nominated him for Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Shepard was unanimously elected Chairman. He was received with applause.

"We are gathered here", he said, "to deal with the question which seems, perhaps, a distant one, but which of late has come nearer and nearer to Brooklyn, to every Christian country, and to every civilized community.

"We Americans, no doubt, have our own troubles, and the heathen, the suffering, and the poor at our own door, without our passing the Bosphorus to find them, but it is a narrow and foolish view of the duty of a great and prosperous community like Brooklyn to assume that we may close our eyes or our sympathy to any suffering humanity. The American who shuts his eyes and his heart to what happens beyond his own fireside will find himself less useful than if his sentiment had been somewhat wider.

"I have no sympathy with a sentiment of hostility to American foreign missions. Few expeditions have been more directly wise and beneficial than those of our foreign missions, and none of our missions have been more efficient than those in Armenia.

"We are not here to urge armed intervention on the part of the United States. We are thinking of something different. "We know the public sentiment of the enlightened world is more powerful than the armored cruisers and commerce destroyers of which we have been hearing so much of late. England can, if she will, put an end to the horrors in Armenia. Lord Salisbury's predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, himself the most glorious figure in the public life of our century, still has the faith that was in him, and with him stands the best sentiment of England. Lord Salisbury, whom I am sorry to hear some Americans adulate, does not represent the dominant English sentiment on the Armenian question.

"If England is not ready to enforce by arms her position, she ought at least not to encourage these horrors by her attitude toward Russia. The Russian Government is not all it should be, but, at any rate, the Armenians in Russian territory are safe and relatively happy. England ought no longer to play the part of the jealous dog in the manger.

"England has an enormous responsibility in this matter, sincerely appreciated, I believe, by the best of the English.

"If Russia is ready to take Armenia it will produce a situation infinitely superior to the present condition of Armenia. It seems to me we have no need of resolutions couched in more or

less diplomatic language. Far more useful would be the expression in America of a friendly and earnest sentiment that England will not prevent others from doing for the Armenians this office of justice and mercy.

"Let our own Christian land send its cry of sympathy to our Christian brethren 6,000 miles away".

James McKeen presented the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, After making ample allowance for Oriental exaggeration, and for the inaccuracies of reports which come by irregular means of transmission, it has been established beyond contradiction that massacres of the most atrocious description have been perpetrated in Armenia, the sufferers being for the most part Christian natives of that country, rightfully possessing the land of their fathers; and

Whereas, The continuance and recurrence of these barbarities demonstrate either that the Ottoman power has connived at their perpetration or has become impotent to prevent them; and,

Whereas, The failure to protect the dependent population in Asia Minor is a palpable breach of the pledges and premises in consideration of which the Sultan's Government has been accorded a continuance of its independent sovereignty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the citizens of Brooklyn in mass meeting assembled, That in our judgment the condition of things shown to exist in Asiatic Turkey is intolerable. And we call upon the governments of Christendom to take such action, or to permit such of them as may be willing to do so to take such action, as will put a stop to the further perpetration of these outrages.

Resolved, further, that we recognize the necessity of present and immediate relief to the surviving victims of these persecutions, and we empower the committee who have called this meeting, of which committee the Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall is Chairman, Gen. John B. Woodward Treasurer, and A. B. Cook Secretary, with such other members as they may add to their number, to solicit money and cause the same to be distributed through such channels as they may deem most efficacious for the relief of the sufferers.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims was the next speaker:

"We are not here", he said, "for indiscriminate condemnation of the Turkish people. I have known for many

years that some of them were peaceable, temperate, even kindly and sympathetic. Nor are we here to deny that there are among the educated classes of Turkey men of high character and large intelligence. Nor are we here to denounce the present Sultan as a mere sensualist, as were many of his predecessors. He has remarkable ability for statecraft, is sincere in his religion, and has a true desire to promote the welfare of what is left of his empire".

Dr. Storrs then rapidly sketched the history of the Turkish Empire, and said that the outrages were due to race and religious prejudices. These present outrages were not isolated, but were the continuation of outrages that had been in progress for 70 years. He charged that the Kurds had butchered the Armenians at the instigation of the Turkish Government, which had thereby made itself responsible to Europe for every drop of blood shed.

Dr. Storrs said he was satisfied, from the reports of the missionaries of the American Board, that there had been no insurrection in Armenia, and absolutely no justification for the attacks on the Armenians. He eulogized Clara Barton, who has just gone to Turkey for the Red Cross Society, and said she presented for him the ideal American womanhood.

Frederick D. Greene, author of "The Armenian Outrages", who has recently returned from long residence in Armenia, said:

The Armenians are a distinct people, belonging to the best type of the Caucasian race. Their original home was the mountainous plateau, of which Ararat is the centre. A stimulating climate and a constant struggle with nature for the necessities of life have made them industrious, moral, intelligent, and energetic.

The history of Armenia, covering 3,000 years has been a story of constant struggle and suffering. On account of her situation on the highway of the nations, between Asia and Europe she has repeatedly been trampled into dust by migrating hordes and by cruel invaders. The fact that the Armenian stock exists at all to-day is proof of its wonderful vitality and excellent quality.

There is a plain duty from which we cannot escape, and that is to help the survivors of the recent massacres. America's chief duty is plain. Give money and give it now. Sympathy, resolutions, and prayers have been liberally given for the Armenians and still they are starving and freezing by the hundred, daily. Such aid alone does not discharge the responsibility of the Christian and humane people of free and favored America. It is rather a cruel mockery of the sufferers, and encourages their Moslem oppressors in the belief that the so-called Christian nations are really indifferent and hypocritical".

A large sum of money was collected from those present, and arrangements were made for opening subscriptions in Brooklyn under the auspices of the committee.

Vartan Dilloyan, an Armenian survivor of the massacre of Sassoun, described through an interpreter, the horrors of that massacre.

Gen. Woodford spoke briefly.

February 7, 1896

THE ARMENIANS AT ZEITOUN

Will Surrender for a Christian Governor and Their Hunting Weapons

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Armenians who are holding Zeitoun against the Turks have informed the Consuls who are attempting to bring about a peaceable surrender of that town that they are willing to surrender their war weapons if they are allowed to retain the hunting weapons that they habitually carry.

They also demand the appointment of a Christian Governor and executive.

February 8, 1896

NEEDS OF THE ARMENIANS

Duke of Westminster's Word to the Relief Committee Here

SEEKS THIS COUNTRY'S FURTHER AID

How the Funds Are Distributed and Carried into the Interior Appeal for More Money to Relieve the distress

The Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association has received from the Duke of Westminster, together with the

acknowledgment of the last remittance of £600, an expression of his opinion, as to the value of the moral support of the United States in strengthening the hands of the friends of the Armenians' cause in England. Edward Atkin, writing for the Duke, says:

"Some difficulty has been experienced by her Majesty's Government in persuading the Turkish authorities to consent to the relief work being extended, and the Duke of Westminster ventures to suggest that it may be possible for your association to urge upon the Secretary of State at Washington the ardent desire of this committee that the representative of the United States at the Porte should be instructed by President Cleveland to secure the safety not only of United States subjects, but of the Christians who have been educated in the schools and colleges founded by them; and so to heartily support and strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte.

"There has not been, in the Duke's opinion, any occasion during the present century when the duty of the two English-speaking nations had been more clearly defined for them than by the terrible series of brutal murders organized by the infamous gang of courtiers at the palace of the Sultan; and the need for an immediate understanding on the question of the Armenian massacres is called for alike by the voice of Christendom and humanity on both sides of the Atlantic. Joint action by your Government and ours should redound, to their everlasting credit".

In response to inquiries concerning the extent of the field covered by the Grosvenor House Committee in the distribution of relief in Armenia the Duke of Westminster has just sent the following letter to The Armenian Relief Association, being a copy of a communication, from the Foreign Office:

"In a letter dated the 7th inst. the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Fund informed the Marquis of Salisbury that it was desired to obtain from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to deal with the present state of destitution in the Armenian provinces.

"A telegram was at once addressed to Sir Philip Currie on the subject and I am directed by Lord Salisbury to state that a reply has been received from his Excellency to the following effect:

" 'Committees for the distribution of relief have already been established under the supervision of the British Consular offices, and the Armenian missionaries of Erzroum, Trebizond, Van, Bitlis, Kharput, Sivas, Diarbekir, Arabgir, Mardin, Marsovan, Caesarea, Aintab, and Marash. Any funds intrusted to these

committees would be available not only for the relief of the distress in the towns, but also in the country districts of which they form the centres, and in which the Armenian population principally resides. The money would be apportioned to the needs of each locality. It is estimated that a sum of £50,000 or £60,000 will be required to keep the people from starvation until next April' ".

The Armenian Relief Committee sends out this communication in connection with the letters from England:

"The six provinces which have been laid waste by the massacres of the past three months, leaving hundreds of thousands destitute and on the point of starvation in the heavy Winter now upon them, are thus fully covered by the reliable agencies of the London committee. Our association remits funds by cable to the Duke of Westminster, who sends them on to Sir Philip Currie in Constantinople by similar message, so that relief sent from here reaches sufferers in the interior of Armenia within a short time. Over \$100,000 has already been sent through London and Constantinople committees. The committee in Boston has sent over \$50,000; more than \$5,000 has been remitted by our association. In view of the widespread interest in the United States in the fate of the sufferers, it should certainly be possible to raise the amount needed to keep hundreds of thousands alive until the Spring.

"We earnestly appeal to all whose hearts have been moved by the suffering of the starving multitude in Armenia to send us what they can for immediate transmission to Armenia through the reliable agencies as explained by the letter from the British Foreign Office. All contributions should be sent to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, Charles H. Stout, National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

"This Association, has done extensive work in rousing public interest in the ultimate deliverance of the Armenian people from the bloody oppression of Mohammedan misrule and fanaticism. It is evident that saving the Armenians from starving will be of little avail if fire and sword are to continue the work of brutal extermination. We appeal to all friends of humanity to support the association in sustaining efficiently the work of aiding every legitimate effort for the establishment of the security of life, honor, property, and religion in Armenia.

"It is impossible to give the remotest idea of the extent of the atrocities and the consequent suffering in Armenia as revealed by official and private information daily received by our association.

We are justified in affirming that all that has been made public through press dispatches is not only free from exaggeration, but falls far short of revealing the real extent of the disaster. We are also able to testify to the profound gratitude of the Armenian people for the sympathy and help given by the American people, and their earnest appeal that the friends of the cause may persist in demanding deliverance for them in the name of God and humanity. The bulletins of the association will be sent upon application addressed to the office, Mail and Express Building.

"J. BLEECKER MILDER, Chairman Executive Committee.

"HERANT M. KIRESTCHJIAN, General Secretary, Armenian Relief Association".

February 8, 1896

ZEITOUN STILL BESIEGED

**Consuls Cannot Guarantee the Safety
of the Inhabitants**

NO PROVISIONS NEEDED SAVE SALT

**Turkey's Sultan Assures Queen Victoria
that the Armenians
Attacked the Mussulmans in Mosques**

LONDON, Feb. 7. — A dispatch to The United Press from Constantinople says the negotiations for the surrender of Zeitoun, which place is held by the Armenians, to the Turkish authorities continue.

The foreign Consuls at Zeitoun have informed the beleaguered Armenians that their principal purpose in visiting Zeitoun is to watch the course of events, and that they are unable to guarantee the safety of the Zeitounlis upon any conditions.

The Turkish troops besieging the town are mainly composed of reserves. They are ill-fed, and many of them are deserting. The main body of the Turks have retreated to Marash. The only article of provisions lacked by the beleaguered Armenians is salt.

The reply of the Sultan to the letter recently addressed to his Majesty by Queen Victoria, it is learned, expresses the sym-

pathy of the Sultan with the humane sentiments conveyed in the Queen's communication, but declares that the reports of massacres of Armenians by Turks have originated with ill-disposed persons.

The Turks, the Sultan says, were first attacked by Armenians while they were praying in the mosques, and did nothing more than defend themselves as best they could. In every part of Asia Minor, the Sultan asserts, everything is now perfectly tranquil except at Zeitoun.

Negotiations for the surrender of that town to the Turkish authorities are proceeding, and, without doubt, the Zeitounites will soon resume their peaceful vocations.

Paris, Feb. 7. — Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, with her party, started for Geneva to-day. She will go from Geneva to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople.

February 9, 1896

AMERICANS IN TURKEY

The Turkish Government, having beaten Continental Europe, is now trying its hand upon America. Its latest move has been to secure from a number of Armenians in Bitlis and vicinity a paper stating that Mr. Knapp, an American missionary in that city, was guilty of inciting their people to revolutionary action against the Government, thereby precipitating the disturbances which resulted in the unfortunate death of large numbers of people. Mr. Knapp is thus held to be guilty, not merely of action hostile to the Turkish Government, but constructively of murder. The charge is of course absurd. Everywhere throughout the empire the American missionaries have constantly condemned the tirades of the revolutionists as not only foolish but wicked. In Van every young man with regard to whom there was the slightest suspicion of sharing in this movement was promptly dismissed from the mission schools, and similar action was taken in Harput. Three years ago a similar charge was made against the missionaries at Marsovan, and in the same way. Investigation showed that not only was the charge false, but the signatures to the paper had been obtained by threats and in some instances by actual torture.

It is notorious that similar means were adopted in the case of Mr. Knapp. Still, notoriety is not proof, and when the Turkish Government makes the charge, the proof of its falsity must be forthcoming if Mr. Knapp is to be protected. That proof can only be secured by examination on the spot, and examination conducted by an American Consul. It is most unfortunate that we have no Consul at Harput or Erzurum, as we ought to have, and would have but for the Turkish refusal to give the exequaturs, for then the matter would have been easy. As it is, the nearest Consul is Mr. Jewett, at Sivas, and it will take him a good two weeks' hard traveling to reach Bitlis—little, if any, harder, however, than the journey of the Commissioners who investigated the attack on the Methodist mission at Chentu, in China, and accomplished so much. The suggestion has been made that the matter be put into the hands of the English Consul at Van. That would undoubtedly be better than nothing; but why we should be dependent in such a matter upon the English service, when we have officials of our own, is not quite evident. If the Turkish Government makes objection to Consul Jewett's conducting the investigation, that objection must simply be overborne, with no bluster, but with absolute firmness. Under the treaties, which we are bound to support, no American citizen is amenable to the decision of a Turkish court. He must be tried by his own Consular court. For us to yield in such a case as this would be to put America in the same position in Turkey as is England.

It must be recognized, however, that there is in truth much more at stake than the case of Mr. Knapp alone. For over sixty years America has been engaged in educational and philanthropic work in the Turkish Empire. There are colleges, academies, schools of various grades all over the land, built by American funds and owned by Americans. It is a significant fact that in all their disturbances these institutions have been singled out for special attack. The colleges at Harput and Marash have been almost destroyed. That at Aintab was threatened, and escaped probably because, being some distance from the city, any attack would be a little too distinctly anti-American. These facts are not surprising. The whole trend of Abdul Hamid's reign has been toward the suppression of education and reading, because he sees, far more clearly than either his father, Abdul Medjid, or his uncle, Abdul Aziz, did, the absolute incompatibility between education of the people and Moslem rule. One or the other must yield. He has staked his all in the effort to suppress those of his subjects who were manifesting the most progress, and, so far as

those who were recognized as their protectors are concerned, he has won. No more miserable collapse has been seen in history than" that of English protection for Armenians.

And now comes America. The only bar to absolute subjugation and practical extermination of the Armenian people is found in the presence all through the land of American missionaries. It is not surprising that the Sultan seeks by every means to discredit them and get rid of them. Whether he succeeds or not depends in great degree upon the stand taken in the case of Mr. Knapp. If the Turks succeed in securing his removal from Bitlis, even for trial of the charges elsewhere, they will have won the fight, can laugh us to scorn, as they are already laughing at England, and can get rid one by one, or company by company, of all Americans in Turkey.

February 10, 1896

APPEAL BY THE BISHOPS

Slaughter of Armenians by the Turks Should Be Stopped

EUROPEAN POWERS ASKED TO ACT

The Archbishop of Canterbury Urged to Bring to Bear the Influence of the Church of England

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, who, a week ago, sent a petition to President Cleveland asking that the Government interfere in saving the Christian Armenians from continued massacre at the hands of the Turks, have forwarded to the powers of Europe and to the Archbishop of Canterbury a memorial, praying that immediate measures be adopted to compel the Turks to cease from slaughter and persecution.

At the time the petition was sent to President Cleveland, the State Department was consulted as to the best procedure to be followed in order that the petition should reach the eye of the various European potentates to whom it was to be addressed. On the advice of the State Department the several memorials were forwarded last Saturday, addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. At the same

time in which the letter was dispatched to President Cleveland a letter was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury as head of the English Church. Notice of the reception of the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury has already been received.

This action thus taken by the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in behalf of Armenia is the result of a letter sent to each of the Bishops by the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop, inclosing a circular showing the condition of affairs in Turkey. The circular reads:

As is now generally known, during the months of October and November the Mussulman population of Eastern Turkey, in many places actively aided by Ottoman troops, put to death from 30,000 to 40,000 Gregorian and Protestant Armenians. The killed were chiefly males, and included a considerable portion of the educated and influential classes in the six provinces named in the reform scheme, namely the Provinces of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Harpoot, and Sivas. A part of the whole number massacred were killed in the Cities of Trebizond, Aintab, Marash, Ourfa, and Caesarea, which are outside the provinces named above. The massacres were accompanied by pillage on such a scale that nearly the whole Armenian agricultural population in the villages, and the grater part of the Armenian traders and artisans in the cities and towns of the provinces and districts named above, have been plundered of money, goods, food supplies, clothing, implements, cattle and sheep, their houses being destroyed and themselves reduced to abject want.

The purpose of this paper is to invite the attention of the Christian world to a progressive aggravation of this awful crime which has been brought to light since the middle of November.

In a territory some 60,000 miles in area an effort has been and is now being made to extinguish Christianity among the Armenian race by destroying church edifices, killing the clergy, and forcing the surviving members of their flocks in all places where foreign Consuls are not present to report the facts to become Mohammedans. It now seems probable that a large part of those who have been killed in the country districts are martyrs, who have refused life at the price of denying their Lord. Multitudes are now being singly approached and put under pressure of the most awful threats if they continue to refuse to deny the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Armenian Church, for centuries the largest and most sturdy of the Asiatic Christian Churches, has made great progress in moral, intellectual, and spiritual life. Its members

have been nursed and fed upon the Bible more than those of either of the other branches of the Eastern Church. This ancient Church is now in the throes of annihilation. Unless Christendom acts instantly and overwhelmingly to arrest this infamy, this century of enlightenment will be marked in history as the one in which a Christian people was destroyed with the full knowledge and before the eyes of Christendom, no Christian nation being sufficiently moved by the spectacle to lift a hand to prevent it.

Only from a few places comparatively has the cry of the sufferers been heard. From such instances, however, a right idea of the ferocity of this attack upon Christianity in Turkey can be gained. It will be noticed that wherever a foreign Consul is established these things have not been carried to the extent now revealed, for a Consul in Turkey is like a single policeman preserving the public order. It must be observed also and emphasized that the same hand which beckons to Europe to wait and see if reforms will not be carried out pushes on its work and screens it from the eyes of foreign observers. Hence the facts which have come to light represent only a small part of the horrors which have occurred.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican Church, the American Bishops have thus addressed:

To the Most Reverend His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury;

My Lord Archbishop: We Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having learned with deep sorrow the deplorable and continuous persecution of our fellow-Christians in Asiatic Turkey, do hereby appeal to your Grace in their behalf. Is it not possible for us, laying aside at this crisis all questions political, international, or commercial, to rise to the higher plane of earnest, sympathetic action, that a stop may be put to the horrible massacre of Armenian Christians? "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it". It is evident, from a careful analysis of the causes and reasons of this determined assault, that the real object of it is the destruction of the Church in Armenia by the slaying of all who refuse to give allegiance to Islam. It is, therefore, a distinctly religious persecution; and the number of martyrs already sacrificed is probably larger than in any of the persecutions of the early Church. It would seem, considering the ferocity of the cruel attack upon our brethren in Armenia, the awful suffering they are enduring, the fact that the offer is made to these Christians that their lives shall be spared if they renounce their faith—that a

crusade supported by Christians the world over would be truly warranted.

We therefore respectfully and lovingly plead with your Grace that, for Christ's sake, for the sake of His religion, you interpose the weight of your office and influence to succor and defend this afflicted and persecuted branch of the Christian Church. May we not ask that the great Church of England, through her episcopate shall take decisive action—that our suffering fellow-Christians may find not only ready sympathy, but speedy deliverance from their foes?

In addition to the letter to the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, petitions have been sent to the President of the French Republic, the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and to the Czar of Russia. Following is the letter to the Czar:

To His Imperial Majesty, Nicholas II, Czar of all the Russias:

Sire: We Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, most respectfully petition your Imperial Majesty, as the head of the Christian Church in Russia, in behalf of your and our fellow-Christians, the Armenians. They have been subjected to the most cruel persecution by the Turks, and, as we are well informed, under the express orders of the Turkish Government, because they are Christians. Tens of thousands have been massacred outright, after having refused to renounce Christ and accept Islam, and some hundreds of thousands are at this moment in utter want and destitution, or even fugitives in the mountains, perishing by cold and hunger, for the same cause. We believe the evidence to be conclusive that the purpose of the Turkish Government is to exterminate the Armenians as a Christian people, at least in those interior portions of Anatolia and Armenia where there are no foreign Consuls. We implore you, in Christ's name, to come to the aid of our persecuted brethren. Even under the most bloody persecutions among the Roman Emperors such an atrocious and wholesale massacre was never perpetrated; and no persecution of the early Church reckoned so many martyrs for Christ's sake. And shall the Christian world of the end of the nineteenth century stand carelessly by and see a Christian community utterly exterminated by the infidels? Our differences of doctrine are as nothing in the presence of a crisis like this. All we, who profess and call ourselves Christians, must place the rescue of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-Christians from death, or what is worse than death, above all questions of mere material or National advantage. It is not a question of policy, but of Christianity, and even of common

humanity. For Christ's sake save our brothers from death and rescue a Christian community from extinction. In this moment all else should count as nothing in comparison with this. God grant that your Imperial Majesty, whom may God ever guard and guide, may heed our heartfelt cry, for Christ's sake. Amen.

The letters to the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria and the President of the French Republic are similar to that addressed to the Czar of Russia. The letters have been signed by sixty-two Bishops of the Church in this country.

February 11, 1896

MASSACRE AT PALU

Armenian Relief Association's Correspondent Gives Details

The Armenian Relief Association in this city has received the following letter:

PALU, Dec. 12.

I received your letter of Nov. 14. We were glad to hear from you. You ask us to give the details of the massacre. We are all living except your father. It is impossible to describe to you all that has happened here. I can only state the facts briefly.

On Tuesday the Turks began carrying away our livestock from morning until night, and we learned from them that we were going to be attacked. On Wednesday morning the Turkish villagers around Palu laid siege to the town. At the first onslaught we lost ten or fifteen persons. Fully 2,000 Turks and Kurds crowded into the town, and it was impossible for us to protect it. We tried to appeal to the officials for protection, but failed to find one.

We waited until evening, and then, daring to wait no longer, started for the monastery without taking food. The Turks had full possession of the town, and the number of our slain was thirty. In the morning we found that even the monastery, which was filled with fugitives—men, women, and children—was not safe. Thursday noon a band of armed Turks began hammering at the heavy iron door, trying to force it, but it held out until night; then they pulled the wall down next to the door and opened it in

that way.

Within an hour 1,500 people—mostly women and children—were robbed, and the women—among them were a number of brides—were brutally outraged. The cry of the women and children was deafening.

After the Turks and Kurds had satisfied their beastly lust they left the monastery. Then all of us who were able, in order to save our lives, started for the mountains with just the clothing we had on, leaving our homes and possessions in the hands of the Turks. Now, within twenty days at least 2,000 have been killed, among whom were two of our priests. Six hundred homes and stores have been reduced to ashes, and the rest of the people living have been forced to accept Mohammedanism. Your father is killed and we are left homeless, hungry, and with but a single garment. Barefooted we wander among the ruins of our desolated homes, begging for anything to keep us alive. Before Spring comes we must die unless we are helped. We are strangers in our own town. Oh, for God's sake, send us succor, lest we perish. This is but a little account of our miserable condition. Read it to all the Armenians, that they may know our sorrows. Is there no Christian in America to save us?

February 12, 1896

ZEITOUNLIS MAY HAVE AMNESTY

Cholera is Raging in the Vilayets of Diarbekir and Bitlis

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13. — The terms of the amnesty granted by the Porte to the inhabitants of Zeitoun are announced as follows:

All who were engaged in the rising there which resulted in the capture of the town by the Armenians are pardoned except the foreign leaders of the outbreak, who are expelled from Turkey. Christians and Moslems alike are required to surrender their rifles.

The Zeitunlis are not required to rebuild the barracks at Zeitoun, which were destroyed by the Armenians, nor are they obliged to pay their arrears of taxes. It is further stipulated by the Porte that henceforth Zeitoun shall have a Christian Governor.

February 12, 1896

TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

...Following is the text of the Queen's speech, which was read at the opening of Parliament to-day: "My Lords and Gentlemen; "I continue to receive from other powers assurances of friendly sentiments.

..."The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the Government of the Armenian provinces for which, jointly with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, I have felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret the fanatical outbreak on the part of a section of the Turkish population, which has resulted in a series of massacres which have caused the deepest indignation in this country".

February 12, 1896

QUEEN'S SPEECH DEBATES

Lord Rosebery Attacks the Policy of Salisbury's Government

IMPOTENCY DISPLAYED IN TURKEY

...Turning his attention to the situation in Armenia, Lord Rosebery said that Lord Salisbury's recent statements in regard to the obligations of England under the terms of the treaty of Berlin were absolutely incorrect. The whole point to be taken into consideration was that the powers signatory to the treaty should see to it that the reforms required by that instrument were carried into effect. The Cyprus Convention laid special obligations upon England, and such an expression of impotency as that conveyed by the statement which had been made by the Premier had never before been made by a British Minister. "Was this", he asked, "peace with honor?"

Continuing Lord Rosbery said that the action of the Government regarding Armenia was most mysterious. He felt forced to believe, he said, that the Government had decided to abandon the cause of the Armenians, and that Lord Salisbury

was prepared to repudiate the utterances made in his speeches at Brighton and in the Guild Hall.

...Lord Salisbury rebutted Lord Rosebery's criticisms of the Government's Armenian policy. He said he defied anybody to discover in the treaties or in his own speeches a promise or threat that Great Britain would war against the Sultan unless he governed better. He lengthily defended the Government's policy on the lines of the speech delivered by him Jan. 31 at the meeting of nonconformist Unionists, in which he ascribed the atrocities in Armenia to the passions of race and creed.

He believed that the Sultan's Government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacres. England lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely, to militarily occupy the Turkish provinces. Patience must be exercised, and to the Sultan must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised.

The Duke of Argyll gave notice that he would at an early date call the attention of the House to Great Britain's obligations in regard to Turkey, and would submit recommendations as to the course she ought to pursue.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed, to be by the House of Lords.

February 14, 1896

RUSSIA'S INACTION IN TURKEY

Fear of Aiding the Revolutionists to Form an Independent Armenia

LONDON, Feb. 13. — A Blue Book on Armenia, issued by the Government this afternoon, shows that Russia from the very first refused to co-operate with the powers in exerting pressure upon Turkey in behalf of the Armenians.

Russia also declined to use force in that direction herself, fearing that thereby she would assist in the aim of the Armenian revolutionary committees, the establishment of an independent Armenia, which Russia would never tolerate.

February 14, 1896

TURKISH AMNESTY TO ZEITOUN

**Armenians Are Pardoned and a
Christian Governor Is Promised**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13. — The terms of the amnesty granted by the Porte to the inhabitants of Zeitoun are announced as follows:

All who were engaged in the rising there which resulted in the capture of the town by the Armenians are pardoned except the foreign leaders of the outbreak, who are expelled from Turkey. Christians and Moslems alike are required to surrender their rifles.

The Zeitunlis are not required to rebuild the barracks at Zeitoun, which were destroyed by the Armenians, nor are they obliged to pay their arrears of taxes. It is further stipulated by the Porte that henceforth Zeitoun shall have a Christian Governor.

February 16, 1896

**TURKISH LIST OF CRIMES
A Tabulated Statement by an
Official of the Government**

**DESPAIRING LETTER FROM MARASH
Armenians Expect No Justice from the Tribunals
and No Protection from the Soldiers
— Fear of Outbreak**

Correspondence of the United Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31, — The following is a Turkish estimate of Turkish violence in the Province of Harpoot and some of the adjacent villages, being a translation of a list prepared in Turkish by a local Moslem in a high extra-Governmental position. The original is sealed with his seal. The total number killed is given as 39,234; number destitute, 94,770:

	Number of men, women, and children in des titution	Number of women and girls forcibly taken in marriage by Moslems.	Monasteries, schools and churches demolished or burn	Number of violations	Forcibly circumcised Converted to Islam	Number of buildings burned	Number wounded	Number of miscarriages from fear	Deaths in mountains and snow	Deaths from hunger and cold	Ministers, priests, and school Teachers killed.	Persons burned to death in the fires	Males, women and girls murdered	Total killed
In fifty-nine districts of Harpoot	29.804	315	108	973	4.673	9.800	1.987	106	450	990	14	340	5.523	7.423
Arabkir and Kerkand	17.970	216	19	913	1.510	5.980	1.390	130	960	590	6	440	7.550	9.676
City of Egin and villages of Peniklun and Aghine	9.511	193	38	552	2.320	1.860	1.195	31	170	130	4	70	2.670	3.075
County of Kirben-Maaden	460	..	6	..	113	..	7	6	..	6	11	23
Malatia, Hakamansur, Behul, and Klakhta	11.650	195	13	1.120	3.451	5.602	1.721	203	1.160	495	7	213	6.540	9.418
Derrim, Escharziniak, Tchamsieklizden, Pakh, Kizil, Killessah, and Mazzaquerd	13.750	156	27	192	1.573	2.359	710	72	320	260	9	75	2.450	3.186
Palu and its villages	11.625	427	16	1.780	1.540	2.900	990	112	470	795	11	245	4.800	6.433
Total	94.770	1.502	227	5.530	15.180	28.502	8.000	660	4.330	3.266	51	1.383	29.544	39.234

Two citizens from Zeitoun came to Adana dressed as Kurds, to find out the strength of the Turkish Army in that section, and it is possible that some of the following accounts from Adana have come from them:

Thirteen thousand armed men are said to be in Zeitoun, and it is surrounded by 85,000 soldiers, stationed at five points. But these latter, insufficiently clothed and fed, are dying at the rate of forty a day. Special trains from Mersin to Adana have been loaded with bread to be forwarded.

Many of the inhabitants of the besieged city have donned the clothes of those they have captured and come and go at their leisure. A few of them met a camel train of seventy animals conveying bread to the Turkish Army, and accosting them as brothers, and expressing their sense of grateful satisfaction over the trouble they had been taking in order to feed the suffering troops, led them straight into their city.

It is generally supposed in Adana (where nothing is yet known of mediation) that some sort of an armistice has been agreed upon till March 1.

A letter from Marash, written the first week in January, says: "The hordes that went up to Zeitoun for plunder were either killed or came back in silence and consternation. It is reported that the Turkish commander was killed, and the war may last for months yet".

Further, regarding Marash, the letter says: "The people are terrified by daily threats, and beating and wounding in the streets are not punished. Few men venture out. The women go on errands instead. The Americans are giving 45 paras (4½ cents a week, and to Gregorians 30 paras; 880 Protestants are receiving help, besides Episcopalians and Disciples; 2,300 Gregorians receive 50 paras a week. The Catholics attend to their own poor, but the Gregorians have lost all their rich men, either killed, impoverished, or in prison, so that nothing is done for them except through Americans. The foreigners have to take charge of all the relief work, as the natives do not dare help. Yet the foreigners cannot do any visiting because of rough treatment afterward given to the visited".

The following letter, dated Jan. 9, from a city outside of the six provinces in the interior, gives a good idea of the present state of affairs in many parts of the interior.

"I wish to speak only of the present condition of the Armenians here in its absolutely hopeless outlook for the future as long as this Government is in power.

"It is now nearly six weeks since the massacre, and the professions of the Government of sorrow for the unfortunate event have had time to prove sincere or false. The officials seem exceedingly friendly toward foreigners and accede to all their reasonable requests. Their cordiality in the matter of the relief expedition to the devastated villages was marked.

"The Americans say that when called upon in reference to any business, the officials receive them graciously and promise hearty aid. They are also assured that there is no possibility of a repetition of such wickedness. The one thing, however which mars our confidence in their assurances is the fact that all officials, from the Governor down, were equally loud in their assurances previous to Nov. 30. Before that day we believed them; we thought that the authorities really intended to keep quiet. Since that day we can only say that we have no longer any confidence in the word of any Turk as to security of life and property.

"What has the Government here done to make amends for that day, and to prevent a repetition of it? The Ulema (Mohammedan combination of priests, Judge, and teacher,) gave their solemn decision that the property was 'stolen,' and not taken by right; that the persons killed were 'murdered', and not killed by accident or in course of war. This made the participants in the massacre and plundering criminals.

"This was the least they could do—any other decision would have been a public proclamation to the Turks to continue. Upon this decision, many Turks returned to the Government articles which they had taken from Armenian houses. A commission of Armenians was appointed to try to find the owners of the returned goods. These goods have now been distributed so far as possible to their owners, and the commission has this week finished its labors. But the best estimates which we can get say that not more than one-eighth of what was stolen has been brought back. Most of what came back was of the poorer quality.

"Another commission of Armenians and Turkish officials was appointed to go through the market and make an inventory of the losses sustained in each shop. It soon appeared however, that the real object of this was to search for arms. In all the Armenian shops they have examined, I believe but three revolvers were found. Of making amends, this is the end.

Another Outbreak Not Impossible

"As to the means for preventing another outbreak, what has been done? In the first place, soldiers are on guard, and while we have a certain measure of doubt as to which way their guns would fire, yet we suppose their presence is a safeguard in some degree. They are, however, being disbanded, a part at a time, and I suppose they will be withdrawn in the course of a few weeks. The financial burden, of course, of keeping such a body of troops under arms must prevent its long continuance.

"The only effective means of preventing a recurrence of this massacre, the stern and swift punishment of all concerned, as far as ascertainable, is wholly neglected. I say that it is wholly neglected, although I know that some punishments have been inflicted. These, I believe however, are only for show. Some villagers who were caught plundering after the (as we understand it) allowed time had expired were publicly beaten at the Palace.

There are, perhaps, as many as seventy or eighty now in prison on charges of theft and murder. But no one of these has been brought to trial, and no one has the slightest idea that a single person will be convicted or sentenced to any punishment. The Governor has been deposed. This was announced in America before it was known here, for it was not heard of here, and he continued to exercise the duties of his office, for ten days. But what deposed official has failed of securing his reward before long?

"The worst phase of the whole business is that which I have already stated, that no one, either Armenian or Turk, suppose for a moment that anyone will be punished for that day's awful doings. No Armenian can secure justice against a Turk. That has come to be, I may say, a settled principle of jurisprudence here. Many Turks are known who killed certain people. Eyewitnesses tell of it. You say: "Why are those men not arrested and tried?" The Government says: "Certainly; the courts are open: let anyone who wishes make an accusation, and we will attend to it". But the Public Prosecutor, whose duty it is to take charge of such cases, does nothing. And what Armenian will dare to commence proceedings and give testimony when he is sure he will be killed for doing so, and that his murderer will go as free from danger of punishment as ever?

"Some few of the murderers are in prison, information having been given against them. But the Turks will not give testimony against Turks in this matter. Those Armenians who

lodged complaints at first are afraid to follow up their testimony because of the threats against themselves which they hear. If the Government were in earnest they could assure protection to witnesses, but that they evidently do not intend to do.

"I know of a case of one young girl who was carried off, and, after being outrageously abused, some few days latter was brought back to her house. The name of the abductor is known to her parents. Information was given and he was arrested, but immediately released on some alleged technicality. The man's friends sent word to the girl's parents: "If you do anything more we will take vengeance on your whole family". The parents say: "It is better for us to bear in silence what has already come upon us than to incur new perils by seeking in vain for redress".

"Another case we have been especially interested in was that of a girl formerly in the American school, and later one of the teachers in the community schools. She was carried off that night, and has not been seen since. A young Armenian saw her taken, and described to me the Turk who took her, and gave his name, and was induced to give his information of the Government. The abductor was called, examined and released, and is now free. The Armenian has received threatening letters from him, and for four weeks has hardly dared stir out of his house. This is in spite of the fact that the English Consul in Angora has interested himself in the case to such a purpose that the Governor General has twice telegraphed orders to have the case followed up.

"Yet when I called on the Public Prosecutor this week to ask him about it, he said they were doing all they could to find the girl. When I mentioned the name of the abductor and showed him that I knew him, the official said that they were looking for him, and 'hoped to arrest him in a day or two'. We trust that the girl is dead.

"Together with all this official blindness to the doings of the Turks, if any possible case can be found against an Armenian, it is followed up eagerly. There are Armenians now in prison on charges of using weapons to try to kill Turks on the night of the massacres, the Armenians being admittedly in their own houses at the time. One man who prevented the mob from entering the street in which he lived by standing on his roof with a gun and using it, was arrested on this charge of firing on the Turks.

"At the door of one Armenian house two friendly Turks stood to protect it, saying to the mob. 'This house belongs to us'. They were both shot, one being killed, whereupon the Armenians,

who had been trusting to their protection, fled by way of the roof, and most of them escaped, though the house, of course, was looted. These Armenians are now arrested on the charge of having killed the two Turks who were protecting them.

"The language of the Turks by no means tends to restore confidence. They have the attitude of those who are waiting for another chance. They are reported as saying, 'The Government tries to make us out common thieves by taking back the goods we secured, but they cannot get back the lives. Next time we will take lives instead of goods'.

"I have spoken of the probable withdrawal of the soldiers. The fact is, the people in the villages hardly know which to prefer. The soldiers are quartered on them and they are unending in their demands and exactions. The people are about ready to say: 'We are ready to be plundered at once, for it amounts to the same thing in the end'. The Taxes have never been gathered with such severity in our city, nor with such injustice, as during the past two months.

"There is one period now to which we cannot but look forward with some anxiety. And that is to the feast of Ramazan, not far off, and especially to the Bairam at its close. If we pass through those days safely we shall feel that there is really some hope of security".

February 17, 1896

PLEADING FOR ARMENIANS

**M. M. Mangasarian Lectures
on the Turkish Atrocities**

DENOUNCES EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS

**Russia's Policy He Declares Infamous
England's He Condemns
Appeals to American Christians for Help**

There was a large audience in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning to hear M. M. Mangasarian lecture on the Armenian question before the Society of Ethical Culture.

In beginning his address, Mr. Mangasarian said he did not propose to be sensational or partisan in his presentation of the situation in Armenia—there was enough horror in it all without exaggeration. He had little sympathy with the preposterous denunciation of the Turk. He would not present the Turk as a devil and the Armenian as an angel. No one could feel more sorrow at the causes which had held up the Turk to universal execration than he, and he had seized with avidity every opportunity offered by instances of Turkish humanity to show him in a better light. He related several instances of such humanity— "there are not many" he said. "I wish there were more.

"I do not wonder that Americans can hardly credit reports of Turkish atrocity", he continued, "but they must remember that America is in the nineteenth century. Turkey is still bound in the thirteenth. The Ottoman Turk has been in a sleep for 400 years. During that period Turkey has not taken a single step forward—all has been decadence. Constantinople, which should have been the magnificent capital of the world, is a ruin and a wreck of past grandeur.

"The unfitness of the Turk to govern the countries he has conquered is attested by every page of modern history. Every country the Turk has conquered has become pauperized and degraded. This is not simply because the Turks are Mohammedans. The Saracens and Moors were Mohammedans, yet they were not as the Turks are. From 1813 to 1821, when the eye of Europe was fixed upon Napoleon, Turkey found opportunity to draw the cimenter against the Greeks, and their Bishops and priests were murdered in cold blood.

"It is not permitted in Turkey to utter the words 'fatherland', 'deliverance', 'hope', or 'future'. A refinement of perfidy and treachery has been shown in numerous massacres by the Turks in later years, notably in the massacre of the Nestorians. The Mohammedan Turk is not bound to keep faith with Christians. Need I speak of the massacre at Damascus, when the streets ran with human gore, in the very eyes of civilized Europe, or of the Bulgarian atrocities at the hands of the Turks? In Bulgaria the outrages were checked by the influence and intervention of Europe, for Bulgaria has the telegraph, and is in other ways in close contact with Europe; but Armenia is isolated. There Turkey can work her will.

"The Turkish Government is supported to-day by the civilized Governments of Europe. England to-day sends missionaries to support the Bible in China and India, and

supports the Koran in Turkey with her money and men. The Turkish Government exists upon the jealousies of the Christian Governments of Europe.

"The Armenian country is one of the most beautiful in the world, but is to-day almost a wilderness. Villages have been burned, about 100,000 persons have been killed, 200,000 have fled, and the remainder are trembling under the sword of Moslem Turkey. A strong reason for Turkey's hatred for Armenia is that Armenians are not Mohammedans.

"I believe in religious liberty, and it would ill become me to make an indiscriminate attack on Mohammedanism. Wrong has been done in its name, and wrong has been done in the name of the Christian religion. But Christianity has been constantly softening and improving. Mohammedanism is uncompromising, stern, and unchanging. Christianity puts into the hands of its followers a cross; Mohammedanism, a sword—the Moslem believes it a religious duty to put to death the unbeliever.

"The Turk has told the Armenians that they need not be killed if they will accept Moslem, and many have been forced to do so. But Armenia has hopes of freedom. That is another cause of Turkish hatred. Armenia has seen Greece and Bulgaria aided by the Christian powers. 'Surely they will help us, too', she cries. 'Give us liberty, or give us death', is a sentiment which is growing daily stronger in Armenia.

"Another reason for Turkish hatred is that Armenians have the push and energy of the Western nations, and they outrun the slothful Turk. The idea that the Armenians are usurers and oppress the needy Turk is untrue. The Armenians have the vices and the virtues of the nations of the Orient—the Greeks, the Jews.

You cannot expect from a slave people, oppressed for hundreds of years as has been the Armenian, the virtuous and vigorous independent character of a people like the American or the English. Why does not Europe say to the Turk: 'You must not persecute your subjects'. There has been nothing more cruelly disappointing to the Armenians than the apathy of Europe. England's bugbear is the fear of Russia in Turkey. Russia has not forgotten England's part in the Crimean war. The palm of infamy has been earned by Russia. She has prevented what I believe was an honest intent to interfere on behalf of the Armenians by England. In this disgraceful conduct Russia has been backed up by France and Germany. Russia has two lovers—France and Germany—each desirous of having Russia all for herself.

"All the Armenians want now", said the lecturer, in concluding, "is help to keep the wolf from the door. All the Armenians want now is freedom to be sure of the possession of their homes, their mothers, their wives, their children. And while the powers of Europe are paralyzed and do nothing, you men and women of America, in whose hearts the sentiments of humanity and sympathy are alive, oh, come to their rescue!"

February 17, 1896

THINKS THAT RUSSIA SHOULD ACT

What a Correspondent Says About the Armenian Question

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There landed on the New-England coast of the United States in 1620 a band of pilgrims, who braved the dangers of ocean voyage and the perils of an almost unknown country in order to secure religious liberty—the right to worship God as one would. They found a native population living by fishing and hunting. Their religion consisted at the worship of a Great Spirit.

The advent of the Pilgrim Fathers was essentially a Christian movement, not one of civilization, though the latter was necessarily a follower on the first. The priest was always in the advance; generally alongside of him was the trader, but the trader has never been considered an exponent of civilization. Since 1620 to the present time, the native owners of the soil have been slowly moving westward, like the star of empire, at an average rate of about ten miles a year, until few are left. During the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, the movement of the Indians was accelerated by their attempts to prevent the further intrusions of the white man, and to recover part of what he had already taken, as they began to realize that in barter the white man had been exchanging the blessings of the next world for the tangible property of this; and the goods of the white man seemed inexhaustible, while their own were limited by metes and bounds. Since then, their westward movements have been accelerated by causes beyond their control.

Commodore M. C. Perry, with a squadron, went to Japan in 1853 and 1854, and concluded a treaty with the Japanese. He also carried with him, and presented to the Japanese, many

practical working exhibits of our civilization. Fortunately the KaiKoku party was in the ascendant, and they realized the meaning of the practical work in the exhibits presented to them by the United States Government. In 1863 a number of Japanese were sent to Holland to study naval war.

Toward the end of the sixties, the leading men in Japan recognized that it had become necessary, if Japan would keep her individuality, to align herself with the civilization of the great nations, and about 1870 a commission was sent to this country, at the head of which was Gov. Ito, one of the ablest men Japan has yet produced. They investigated thoroughly every department of our civilization. Just before their departure a dinner was given in a neighboring city to the commission, and during the speeches something was said regarding religion. Gov. Ito replied for the commission, and, referring to religion, said in substance: "My Catholic friend says I must become a Catholic to be sure of heaven; my Episcopal friend says, 'Join my church'; my Baptist friend, that I must become a Baptist; my Presbyterian friend, that I must join them. I think, my good friends, Japan will remain what you call heathen until the different Christian denominations determine 'what is Christianity' ". The result of the commissions sent to different foreign nations was the placing of young Japanese in large numbers among them all to study their civilization, their systems and their manufactures, and in the employment of practical men to go to Japan and instruct. It was essentially a movement of civilization, and not of Christianity. They rejected the Christianity and remain what we call heathen. Japan to-day is rapidly placing herself alongside the foremost civilized nations of the world, and only a quarter of a century has enabled her to do this. She owns her country and is able to defend it, while the few Indians in America are gradually fading away on reservations, wards of the Government.

The Armenian question is different, yet similar; a narrow strip of the broad subject. The Armenians proper claim descent from a great grandson of Noah, and they are much older than the Mohammedan Turk. Their subjugation by the Turk began in 1049, and was completed in 1375. The adoption by the Armenians of the Christian religion dates from A. D. 300, being 270 years before the advent of Mahomet on this earth. They claim to be the first nation that unitedly embraced Christianity; their religion approaches more nearly to the Roman Catholic than to the Protestant, and the Protestant Armenians have arisen within the last sixty years. What are we doing in Armenia? Is it a

movement of denominational Christians among the Armenians in the interest of different forms instead of a united Christianity for which is solicited the power of the United States Government? Is it an attempt of the descendants of the Pilgrims who came here to seek a land where they could worship God as they would, to go into the country of Mahomet with a national religion so established and accepted that it forms the foundation of their nation, and try to induce them to worship God as they won't, for which this power is invoked? It is hard to see on the score of Christianity where we have any ground to stand. If the Armenians became Christians in A. D. 300, it is about 1,300 years before we were born, even as Pilgrims, and how can we better them? The Turks conquered them in 1375, about 300 years before our existence and there are more left of them now than there are of the Indians in our own country. Is it to convert the Turk? If so, the question is easily solved. We can withdraw our missionaries; they are not obliged to stay. Keep away until we can present a better front to the solid ranks of the Turk, with his one God, his one Prophet, and his devotion to his National religion, than a divided Christianity, striving one against another, with a God almost lost in the worship of intermediaries, and each claiming that his is the only true form of religion, and await the irrepressible march of solid civilization to eradicate the worst forms of Turkish rule.

But there is another factor—civilization—that does not ask if they are what we call Christians, does not wait the changes of the arrogant, self-opinionated, and irresponsible Turk; and upon that base of civilization we can take our stand and demand that outrages upon a civilized community must cease, whether it be in Armenia, or a demand that in the contest in Cuba both sides shall be governed by the rules of civilized warfare, and not of atrocity. We will meet the European contract—we cannot avoid it. We can signify to the European powers that upon their invitation we will join them in whatever steps they propose, so long as they are thorough, and that we will do our full share. Failing this, we have the right to bring the pressure of a great Nation upon the signatory powers that they shall stop it; and, failing this, we can notify Russia that we will give her moral support if she will undertake the task. Lord Salisbury says that England is not responsible, and cannot herself alone do the work. England is responsible, but alone she cannot do the work. She is the nation most responsible in thwarting the only nation that can efficiently solve the problem; and by her forcing the annulment of the

Russian protectorate over Armenia some years ago. A knowledge of the map and of the country suffices to show that Russia is the nation to do the work and do it thoroughly. Whether it be a matter of Christianity, civilization, strategic position or military operations, Russia stands in a position to give lasting relief quickly and thoroughly. Coming down with land carriage over the Georgian strip, and by water across the Black Sea, she strikes the Kurds as she has done before, and they have not forgotten it. She reaches Armenia, occupies it, and her soldiers form a line between the murderous Turk and the peaceful Armenian, and the massacres cease; but Armenia has been added to the Russian Empire as Turkey's western provinces were to Austria under similar circumstances. And who objects? England, fearing for her India possessions on the one hand, and the opening of the Dardanelles and occupation of Constantinople, and for the Suez Canal on the other.

But if the Armenian question be settled, what of the broad question? With the examples before us of the Indians, Armenians, Turks, and, above all, the Japanese, are we to go on in the same old way of foreign missionary work? Whether Christianity and civilization are distinct forces, whether the one follows the other or not, we know that the Japanese problem has been one of civilization only, and that Christian missionary work can show nothing to compare with it. And we know that where the dominant race meets the inferior race, the latter slowly passes away and the former survives. With this knowledge, is our present method of foreign missionary work Christian? Is it honest? We know the history of the slave trade, the individual effort, the Individual National effort, and the failure, and that it was only by the united efforts of the different nations that it was finally suppressed. Will we never learn a lesson from the past? Will the Japanese history of the last quarter century profit us anything? Should we not withdraw our foreign missionaries for the reason that missionary work, and especially denominational isolated missionary work, means the following in their footsteps of the foreigner, the destruction of the native inferior race, and the possession of their country by the superior race, as it has resulted in Hawaii, and is resulting in Africa, to-day? Will it cause earnest Christian people to cast aside some of their differences, to create a National union of the different Christian nations for unified foreign missionary work, and, following Japan's example, bring the young natives among the different civilized nations, support and educate them, not alone in religion, but in practical

civilization, that they may go back and benefit their country, that practical Christianity may be demonstrated by the prosperity of the native owners of the soil to whom God gave it, instead of by monuments over the graves of the victims.

T. R.

NEW-YORK, Feb, 11, 1896.

February 17, 1896

THREE DAYS OF BUTCHERY

A Woman Describes the Massacre of Armenians in Ourfa

NOT LESS THAN 3000 WERE KILLED

Terrible Slaughter in a Church Destitution and No Hope Miss Barton Arrives in Constantinople

LONDON, Feb. 16. — In a letter dated Ourfa, Jan. 7, Miss Corinne Shattuck writes:

We had often heard that the Moslems were dissatisfied with the attempt of Oct. 28, which resulted in the destruction of only forty lives and about £150,000 worth of goods, the plunder of 600 shops, and 289 houses. After this the Christians were all completely disarmed by the Government. Some eighty men had been imprisoned, and it was feared that there would be another scene of terror.

It came at last with great suddenness. On Saturday, Dec. 28, the firing of a few guns in the Moslem quarter proved the signal. Immediately an immense multitude gathered on the hill on the side of the city. The guards in the streets went to meet the people, fired a few shots over their heads, and then allowed the mass of wild ?? [*illegible*], thirsty for blood, to pass into the city and begin their work. The horrid work continued until dark. Three soldiers kept the mob back from a street which they wished to guard, constantly proclaiming, "It is the house of a foreigner

whom it is forbidden to touch". I saw one man beaten and then shot down on the roof just opposite to me on the other side of the street. The Syrians and Roman Catholics were also spared. All other Christians suffered complete loss of all home furnishings and some houses were burned.

The number of killed cannot be less than 3,500, and may reach 4,000. Of these, it is estimated that 1,500 perished in the great Gregorian Church. On Saturday that portion of the city was hardly touched, and great numbers of Armenians flocked to the church for safety that night. Sunday morning the work began again at daybreak, and when the mob reached the church, the soldiers broke open the doors. Then entering, they began the butchery, which became a great holocaust. It was participated in by many classes of Moslems. For two days the air of the city was unendurable. Then began the clearing up. During two days we saw constantly men lugging sacks filled with bones and ashes. The dragging off of 1,500 bodies for burial in trenches was more quickly completed, some being taken on animals. The last work of all has been the clearing of the wells. From one very large well it is said that sixty bodies were taken. It is well authenticated that twenty bodies were taken from another well. About 300 persons escaped from the church by way of the roof, which was reached by a narrow staircase on the inside.

Shortly after noon on Sunday, some fifteen or more of the prominent citizens and Government officials (not including the Mutessarif or the military commander) preceded by a military band and mounted guard, made a grand parade of the city. They entered the inclosure of foreigners and assured them of perfect safety, and begged them not to be alarmed, as "it was nothing that pertained to them".

The work did not cease until dark on Sunday, the 29th. On Monday the Kurds and Arabs were prevented from entering the city, the firing beginning about dawn. All day Sunday a strong guard was about the American premises. A Captain of the army sat upon his horse hours at the northwest corner, just outside the church. Repeatedly the foreigners received salutations and assurances of perfect safety from Government officials during that longest of days. It was evident that the utmost was done to protect them.

The work of plunder is complete. Literally naught remains. Our wounded are many. I have eighteen under my immediate care. Most of those have several wounds. One has eleven, another has sixteen ghastly sword and axe cuts on head and neck. There

are a few gunshot wounds. There is only one doctor for the whole city. He has 350, and cannot care for more, nor for these but in part. He came at my call to see one who we supposed must lose his hand, dressed his arm, and committed the case to my care. Thus far, thank God, all are doing well.

I have found three persons who, like myself, are inexperienced in such matters. But they are proving careful, sensible workers with me. We dress most of the wounds in the church. The American schoolrooms (all but one used as headquarters of the guard) are crowded with some 250 or 300 of the most forlorn and needy. Those who are spared to their families are in great fear, and wish to be near some foreigner. All cannot be received, and it is hard to daily turn away so many. Some have a little food found in their houses, and some nothing. One of the several great men who have called to express sympathy and to say, Turkish style: "It was from God", has sent provisions, for which I am exceedingly grateful.

The Government provides about 200 loaves of bread per day for the poor. But all this kindness will soon come to an end, and utter poverty will be the lot of most. The Protestant pastor, the Rev. H. Abouhayatian, and several efficient members of the church are among the dead. An effort was made to secure the body of the pastor for a separate funeral, but failed. His children (six) have been immediately granted to the community.

The custom in these affairs so general in Turkey seems to be for one party to rush ahead and kill. This is followed by another party, which hurries off the women and children to some mosque, khan, or some Moslem house, temporarily open for their reception. Lastly, this operation is followed by the stripping of the houses.

Children often get separated from their parents, and are late in being found. One of the earliest offers made to me was to undertake finding any lost, if I would send in the full name. My own guards, twenty in number, since Sunday do my every bidding. I use them for help in all sorts of ways.

Markets are closed, and it is very difficult to get even things much needed. We have had but forty-five beds given back to us of those plundered, and a few pieces of copper. As yet I fail to secure more, or instructions as to the method of procedure for individuals to secure stolen goods. The Government has large numbers of beds, and much copperware stored for return to the owners, but all fear to stir, lest the end has not yet come.

The Mutessarif assures me that there is no cause for

alarm. Broken street doors are being repaired, partially at Government expense, and people are urged to return to their bare, empty homes. I cannot wonder at their distrust, after having watched all during the last two months. The state is peculiar and extremely sad, yet the people are very calm and self-controlled. I marvel at their faith and patience. I cannot think of leaving them now. I received, one hour before the disturbance on Saturday, permission from the Pasha to leave for Aintab. I have been trying weeks for this permission.

The aged Bishop of the Gregorians was spared, and only one, or possibly two, priests. The teacher of the Boys' High School and several teachers were killed. I believe the Gregorians are in greater suffering than the Protestants, having no foreigners to take an interest in them, and any efficient ones spared are afraid to venture out.

To-day the long-expected soldiers have arrived—800 or 1,000. Our city has been hitherto guarded (?) by resident soldiers. We must have your prayers and your pecuniary aid. How are the people to live through this Winter?"

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—The representative of The United Press in this city learns that Miss White, a member of the family of the Rev. George E. White, an American missionary at Marsovan, has died from smallpox.

It is reported that Russia alone objects to the United States having a dispatch boat here. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has referred the matter to Washington for settlement with the Government at St. Petersburg.

Miss Clara Barton and her colleagues of the Red Cross Society have arrived here.

APPEAL TO ONE THOUSAND WOMEN

The Armenian Relief Association Asks Aid for Its Sisters

The following has been issued by the Armenian Relief Association:

To the Women of the United States:

In the midst of the black ruins of hundreds of Armenian villages and once peaceful homes of the leading cities in the land; appalled by the horrible murder of 50,000 men, women, and children of their own people; shelterless and hungry in the fear of

death, 300,000 Christian people— mostly women with their little children—are ready to perish in the terrible cold of a highland Winter.

Many hearts are aching in America, for the woes of the martyr nation, and many are responding to the cry for help; but the disaster is colossal, overwhelming an entire people, and threatening hundreds of thousands with a cruel and imminent death. A strong hand must reach out to bring some measure of adequate and instant relief.

The Duke of Westminster, President of the London Relief Committee, has just informed the Armenian Relief Association that committees for the distribution of help have already been established under the supervision of British Consular officers and American missionaries in thirteen principal cities, whereby the starving people of the surrounding country districts also are being reached.

One dollar suffices to supply one person with food for two mouths, so that at least \$250,000 more is required to keep the people from starvation until next April.

The Armenian question is a question of woman's faith and woman's heroic endurance in the face of fire and sword and starvation, for the sake of home and faith in the Christ.

Is it not natural that the woman-heart of the West should be touched by the unparalleled affliction and peril of the women of Armenia, and that the hand of the Christian women of America should stretch out in compassion to succor, out of the abundance wherewith God has blessed them, their smitten sisters upon the hillsides of Armenia?

We appeal to 1,000 women of America, to send \$100 each to save at least 100,000 women and children in the depth of the Winter that is upon them.

The money will be sent direct by cable through Constantinople to the committees in the interior for immediate distribution.

There is not a day to be lost.

Checks should be sent, with name and address, to Charles H. Stout, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, New-York City.

Will you not be one of the thousand women of America to stand together for a rescue league, to make the noble sympathy of the womanhood of this land felt in Armenia in one day, palpably and efficiently, so that it will say to the fainting hearts of the Christian women in the desolate land. "Fear not, O Daughter of

Zion "?

The thousand names will be published by cities, and, with the record of a day when a people was delivered from cruel death, will be kept in eternal remembrance, to the honor of the womanhood of the United States. Yours in the service for God and humanity,

HERANT MESROB KIRETCHJIAN.

General Secretary,

Approved: The Armenian Relief Association.

J. BLEECKER MILLER,

Chairman Executive Committee.

New-YORK, Feb. 15, 1896.

February 21, 1896

TOLD OF TURKEY'S CRIMES

**The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin Spent
Many Years in Constantinople**

ENGLAND BLAMED FOR MASSACRES

**Armenian Atrocities, He Says, Could Have Been
Prevented by the Powers
The Turk Has Always Been Irresponsible**

The Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., for many years President of Robert College, Constantinople, yesterday addressed the Young Women's Guild of Dr. Lyman Abbott's Congregation, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "The Relation of the European Powers to the Present Armenian Situation".

Dr. Hamlin has a striking personality. He is eighty-four years old, is tall and broad, has a strong aquiline nose, eyes in which his vitality and determination are shown, and a long white beard.

His address was listened to by an audience largely composed of women. He was introduced by his niece, Mrs. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Hamlin talked in very simple language. It was more like a conversation than a lecture, but as he sat in his armchair and told in his quiet manner of the atrocities in Armenia, of his own and his daughter's experience in Turkey, and finally denounced

the powers of Europe for their criminal inactivity in the matter, and rereferred to the heroism of Clara Barton in her present mission, he held every one spellbound by his magnetism and force.

As the first President in 1861 of Robert College—founded by the gift of Christopher Robert of New-York City—he was known by the Armenian students as Father Hamlin. Bulgarians, Armenians, and the students of twelve nationalities knew and revered him in the college. The Armenians called him also "The Father of the Nation". For his mechanical ingenuity and administrative ability he was famous among them.

As a missionary in Turkey, forty years ago, in the days of the Crimean war his energy was fruitful of results. He built churches, introduced sewing machines, ploughs, &c, and taught the poor people trades.

He opened a bakery in Constantinople in 1853. One of the officers of the British Army saw a boatload of his bread being rowed across the Bosphorus. The officer made inquiries, with the result that Dr. Hamlin received a contract for making bread for a portion of the British Army and handed over the proceeds, several thousand dollars, to the Board of Missions under which he worked. His energy was untiring and his originality great. He visited the hospitals and attended the wounded.

"I must ask your permission to sit down, while I speak", he said, in his deep voice, as soon as Mrs. Abbott had introduced him to the audience yesterday. "I am a little weak in the knees—not morally, but physically", he added, with a smile.

Dr. Hamlin commenced by sketching the political events which led up to and brought about the two great treaties known in history between Turkey and the powers of Europe. He spoke first of the Peace of Paris in 1856, when the powers undertook to reform Turkey, and a special reform Constitution was prepared by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The Constitution was in all respects a great and good one when it was marred and rendered a farce by the introduction of a fatal article by which the signatory powers were required not to interfere with Turkey in the carrying out of the reforms.

"This annihilated all hope of reform, and that article became the scorn of all thinking men of Europe".

The Berlin Convention, of 1878 was the second treaty Dr. Hamlin referred to. Under this treaty the inhabitants of Turkey were to be assured of religious freedom and the rights of the

consular agents of the powers to afford official protection to their respective countries' subjects were recognized.

England, which was one of the signatory powers, also entered into a special treaty with Turkey and received the island of Cyprus in return for her promise to protect Turkey from Russian aggression.

"Here then", said Dr. Hamlin, "was a sufficiently clear outline of the duties of the great powers toward Turkey. They agreed to secure a reform administration of Government in Turkey toward its Christian subjects, and England entered into an especial treaty in relation to Turkey, by which there should be a good and fair administration of justice toward her Christian subjects. Turkey went solemnly into this treaty and agreed to treat Christian subjects as she did Mohammedan subjects".

This caused general joy throughout the Christian world; among the Greeks, and especially among the Armenians. Dr. Hamlin proceeded to tell with considerable interesting detail of the reasons for Turkish hatred of the Armenians and some of the causes which led to the recent massacres.

"The Turks viewed with alarm the rapid increase of the Armenians, and in some parts the diminution of the Moslem population. The Turkish newspapers took up the subject, and assigned various causes for the fact. One of them was amusing. It was said the consumption by the bottle of European patent medicines was doing the work. Female infanticide, a truer cause, was also mentioned. The nurses were given "backsheesh" if the female children died soon after their birth, and even the doctors were tempted to assist in removing them. All the young men were carried off for the army. Thus the Moslems were decreasing.

"The Turks were aware of this, and needed little to incite them to kill the Armenians and help restore the balance of population".

The Berlin treaty had claimed indemnity for the slaughter of 7,000 Armenians, who had supplied the Russian army with food. Finally, no penalty was enforced, and promises for reform from the Turks were accepted instead.

"The present Sultan has certain qualities of astuteness", said the speaker, "and from this neglect he learned his lesson. He had killed off 7,000 Armenians without being punished, so he made the required promises, and remembered also that he could do some more killing with impunity. The reforms were never enforced, and the Sultan kept asking for more time.

"The Turks are skillful in promises and great in Machiavellian diplomacy, and the missionaries expected great good from his promises".

Dr. Hamlin described how the Sultan gained a reputation, still accorded to him in some quarters, for taking hold of education and posing as its friend. But, while he educated his own subjects, he began to destroy the work of Christian education. No schools have been built, and few repairs have been made since 1880.

The censorship was established on books. The words "freedom", "courage", "power", "force", &c, were erased. So many words were considered objectionable for the Armenian mind that works on mental philosophy, science, and moral philosophy could hardly exist.

The hymn book was reviewed. "Hold the Fort", was considered an insurrectionary hymn. "HO" was erased in books of science, because H stood for Hamid, and O for nothing—the Sultan is good for nothing. All sorts of absurd reasons were invented for destroying books and preventing the education of the Armenians.

The speaker followed the events in Turkey till they came down to the massacres.

"The great powers have known this", he said. "England has known this. Reports of everything were sent to the Foreign Office. But, England, for some reason, did not wish to put forth her power and enforce the treaty. Lord Salisbury, for diplomatic purposes, chooses to consider that the Sultan is not at fault.

"England has lost her chance, and has gone down to the level of Hamid. She has proved false to her obligations, and false also to that law of humanity which lays obligations upon all nations".

Dr. Hamlin paid an eloquent tribute to the heroism of Clara Barton, and also painted in vivid colors, and from personal knowledge, the present condition of the Armenians in their sacked and razed villages.

At the close of the address, Mr. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, and a graduate from Robert College, said that a special call for \$100 each had been sent to 1,000 rich women in America, and already twenty had responded.

February 24, 1896

"THE TURK AND THE ARMENIAN"

**Lecture by M. M. Mangasarian of Chicago,
a Native of Armenia**

M. M. Mangasarian, lecturer before the Chicago Society of Ethical Culture, was introduced last night to the congregation of the Church of Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton.

Mr. Mangasarian is an Armenian, but was educated in this country. He is a man of striking personality. He is small of stature, with fierce black eyebrows and mustache, a prominent nose, and a shock of raven black hair.

He has many of the mannerisms of Prof. Felix Adler, both as to enunciation and delivery. At times last night he was dramatic, so strongly did he portray the condition of his native land.

His subject was "The Turk and the Armenian". He said there were two reasons why the Turk took occasion to massacre the Armenians; first, because he hates everything Christian, and, second, because the Armenians of late have openly voiced their political ideas and expressed the wish and the hope to be freed from the Moslem yoke.

For 1,500 years, he declared, against the greatest odds and blandishments, though massacred off and over, and though promised a share of the reins of state if they would but forsake the Christian religion, the Armenians have, as a people, remained true to the teachings of Christianity, and preferred the New Testament to the Koran. Despite the most malignant persecution Islam has never succeeded in throwing the cross out of its empire and it never will.

The Armenian has but one of two things offered to him, the Koran or death, and the fortitude with which he accepts the situation and declares himself willing to die is heroic in the highest sense.

But that America should stand idly by and see him die is the shame of the nineteenth century. Diplomatic Europe and diplomatic America are afraid to interfere, simply from questions of politics, but thinking and religious America had long since, in unison with religious England, declared that the butchery of the Armenians should cease.

America is largely responsible for the troubles in Armenia, for they are due to the strains of freedom that have reached this progressive people from the Western World, which have made their hearts beat faster and their bosoms heave in ecstatic exultation until it would seem that their shackles shall burst.

The Armenians long for the freedom and progressiveness of America. Having seen Americans, having read of their glorious principles of equality and democracy, their hearts have been fired in emulation. They set in American institutions a realization of their ideals, and they long for a breath from the land of liberty.

The Ottoman country stands for all that is degenerate and non-progressive. In 1,000 years the nation has not added one settlement to its empire. Everything is at a standstill.

Dr. Eaton drew a striking picture of "the tragedy of the nineteenth century". He paid a glowing tribute to Clara Barton, whom he likened to the angel of the battlefield distributing aid, sympathy, and condolence to the poor and afflicted.

After the services a collection was taken up for the aid of the Armenian sufferers.

February 25, 1896

PORTE'S VIEW OF ARMENIA

Outrages of Revolutionists Only Gently Resented in Anatolia

ASSI DISTURBS SUEIDIE AND ZEITOUN

Insincere Professions of Faith In Islam Repulsed by the Authorities of Turkey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte a report from Capt. Moustapha Rifaat Bey, Aide-de-Camp of the Sultan, on the subject of the Armenian troubles. The Captain details his inquiry into the situation in the vilayet of Alep, and describes his journey.

At Haman Keny he learned that the Armenians had fomented troubles at Aintab, and had given themselves up to murder and other crimes. The next day, at Katine, the authorities informed him that the Armenians had caused trouble at Zeitoun,

and at Mazach (*sic!*) [Marach] the Armenians revolted and caused great injury to the Mussulman population.

Upon arriving at Alep the officials, the Imperial army, and the population came in thousands to greet the new Governor General. On this occasion the cries of "Long live his Imperial Majesty the Sultan" resounded with enthusiasm on every side.

Eight days before the Captain's arrival at Alep a great commotion had spread through the Mussulman population on the news being circulated abroad that a Christian merchant had introduced into the town during the night ten chests of revolvers. Immediately a number of Mussulman and Armenian shops were closed, but, thanks to the efforts displayed on this occasion by Gen. Edhem Pasha, commander of military division, and by the Imperial army, order was successfully maintained. From the arrival at Alep of the new Governor General up to the date of the Captain's departure, no infelicitous incident occurred.

Accompanying the above report is an account of the arrival of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee from Cyprus to Zeitoun, by way of Suedie. Months ago rumors were spread abroad that Armenian brigands had landed at Suedie, in the district of Antioch. This caused great excitement, and measures were taken to calm the Mussulman population. The villagers arrested seven of the Armenians carrying papers, ammunition, and instruments serving for the manufacture of weapons, and brought them to Antioch.

At the sight of them the Mussulman population had become overexcited. A considerable number of persons assembled to see these revolutionaries, and the objects seized by them. On the other hand, the rumor had been confirmed of the existence of military ammunition in the Armenian Church. A committee has existed for the last three years in the Armenian villages of Suedie, under the Presidency of a Socialist, known under the pseudonym of "Baron Assi", who ran away from Switzerland, and under the direction of the Anarchist committee.

Since the establishment of this committee a number of persons have affiliated themselves with it, and the number has risen to about 150, not counting the native villagers. Lately a number of military deserters and escaped convicts have come to swell the numbers of this committee, who are well provided with perfected arms and ammunition.

Some Armenians fired on some Mussulmans Oct. 23, who were passing in the streets of Marash, and wounded some of them. The authorities succeeded in quieting the movement. The

Armenians having, however, again commenced to fire from their houses, the Mussulmans could not respond. On Monday, the Armenian Bishop summoned before the authorities, promised to urge his flock to provoke no more troubles.

After the first incident of Marash, a detachment of the imperial troops was sent out against the Alabachi. These occupied an elevation in the neighborhood of the Bertiz River, and there awaited the attack of the Alabachi. These being informed that the attachment of troops was weak in numbers, attacked it to the number of 1,500, but the valorous population of Bertiz having gone out to the help of the soldiery, they were obliged, after a five hours' fight, to withdraw in defeat.

The following is a list of the villages which were burned by the insurgents in the districts of Zeitoun and Anderin: Becham, 57 houses; Gurtel, 56 houses; Gurtel Kurtleri, 8 houses; Louss Gueurdi, 50 houses; Guechourke, 51 houses; Moussai, 30 houses; Harissan, 40 houses, and several others less important.

The officials who were charged to investigate the incidents have stated in their report that there were eighty killed and fifteen wounded—men, women, and children. These officials testify that they saw in a neighboring ravine twenty or more corpses of beheaded Mussulmans dangling from the same rope. A large number of women were massacred, and a number of little babies and children were hurled into the air and spiked in falling on the point of a dagger.

The imperial troops and mounted police were again attacked Nov. 6. It was only toward evening that calm could be restored. There were naturally a number of dead and wounded, and about fifty-five houses, were burned down. Since then, however, there has been no trouble.

Latterly, a number of Armenians have expressed the desire to embrace Islamism, but as they are not believed to be sincere they have been repulsed by the authorities.

Concerning the Aintab incidents, the report says: Some armed Armenian revolutionaries of Aintab attacked the Mussulmans at the market, but, having been successfully repulsed, some retired into houses, from the windows of which they commenced to fire; others, having fired the houses of some Mussulmans, these latter retaliated, and thus more than half of the town was destroyed by fire. On both sides there were numerous victims. Immediately on being informed the authorities sent troops to the scene of the disorders, and peace was re-established. No further troubles have occurred.

February 27, 1896

MARSOVAN'S ARMENIANS KILLED

One Hundred and Fifty Massacred and Five Hundred Impressed in Islam Fear of Russian Invasion

LONDON, Feb. 26. — The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, in which he says he learns from private sources that the Turks in Marsovan surrounded the Armenian quarter of that place Feb. 14 and demanded that the inhabitants accept Islam.

About 500 of the Armenians consented, but 150 of them refused. whereupon they were attacked and massacred.

The correspondent adds that, for weeks past, all news from Asia Minor has been carefully suppressed, and this fact has caused great uneasiness in official circles, in which it is feared that news of fresh massacres will hasten Russian occupation of the country.

The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying a fresh series of massacres has occurred in the Sivas and Kharpoot districts. No details of the outrages are obtainable.

February 27, 1896

Supplies for Armenians in Marash

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2. — United States Minister Terrill (*sic!*) [Terrell] has received a telegram from Marash, stating that supplies for the relief of the Armenians in Asia Minor are obtainable in Marash. Messrs. Hubbell and Mason, of the American Red Cross Society, will start for Zeitoun to-day, if the irades permitting their departure are ready, as it is expected they will be.

February 28, 1896

MARSOVAN HAD NO MASSACRE

Twelve Armenians Were Killed at Adana and Forty Were Wounded

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27. — United States Minister Terrell has received information from Marsovan, showing that there has been no massacre there, as has been reported.

An outbreak has occurred at Adana, in which twelve Armenians were killed and forty wounded. It is reported that the Russian Consulate at Adana was pillaged, but this report is not confirmed. The French Consul who went from Mersin to inquire into the affair reports that order has been restored.

March 1, 1896

AID FOR ARMENIANS

Subscriptions to the Relief Fund Money Received for the Red Cross Society

Brown Brothers & Co., as Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Fund, acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$48,469.05
Buffalo League of Public Good.....	500.00
C. T. Dockstadter, Treasurer Armenian Committee.....	500.00
R. S. Williams, Treasurer Armenian Relief Committee.....	500.00
Detroit Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich. ...	475.00
George D. Colt, Treasurer Armenian Relief Committee.....	301.35
Julius Schuster, Secretary Armenian Relief Committee, Kalamazoo, Mich.....	298.58
James McCormick, Treasurer Armenian Relief Committee, Harrisburg, Penn.....	278.00
William C. Schermerhorn.....	250.00
James McCormick, Treasurer Armenian	

Relief Committee, Harrisburg. Penn.....	200.00
S. D. Drury, Treasurer Edward Church Benevolent Society, Northampton, Mass.....	180.40
J. B. Van Name, First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton. N. T.....	153.00
O. S. Eaton, Treasurer, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	149.55
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Buffalo, N. Y.	104.13
Christian Alliance Relief Fund, New-York.....	100.00
G.G.Williams,throughChemicalNational Bank.....	100.00
C. A. Strong, Hotel San Remo, New-York	100.00
R. D. Dougless.....	100.00
Mrs. Phebe A. Thorne.....	100.00
N. Briggs, Treasurer First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo.....	87.28
Mrs. W. B. Walker, Treasurer, Bennington. Vt.....	82.00
Henry Cary, Treasurer Armenian Relief Committee, Morristown, N. J.....	66.00
Nathan S. Post, Treasurer Presbyterian Church, Bridgehampton.....	60.50
Mrs. Quincy Erving, Greenville, Mass.....	60.14
R. M. Sommerville, Treasurer First Reformed Presbyterian Church, New-burg, N. Y.....	56.00
Acanthus Lodge, New-York City.....	50.00
Mrs. W. Addison Burnham, Irvington, N. Y.....	50.00
W. Ropes & Co.....	50.00
J. H. B.....	50.00
Flushing Reformed Church, Flushing, L. I.....	44.50
Flushing Reformed Church Sunday School, Flushing, L. I.....	12.73
Carmel Women's Temperance Union, Carmel, N. Y.....	40.00
Mrs. Matilda Eidlitz, New-York City.....	40.00
Through American Tract Society.....	38.60
Through John P. Peters, Secretary.....	60.97
St. Andrew's Church.....	16.77
B. L. Rand, Church of North Towanda, N. Y.	30.00
O. P. Geoffrey, Treasurer, West New-Brighton, S. I.	28.56
W. J. Ladd, Treasurer Congregational Church,	

Traer, Iowa.....	27.75
Armenian Relief Committee, Chipley, Fla.	25.85
Mrs. C. de Luzzara-Verdi, New-York City	25.00
Mrs. G. Winthrop New-York City.	25.00
Charles R. Olis, Yonkers, N. Y.	25.00
Mrs. Charles Kellogg, New-York City.....	25.00
Egbert Starr.....	25.00
Cornelia C. Tompkins.....	25.00
W. M. Lughes, Morristown, N. J.....	25.00
Mrs. S. M. S.....	25.00
James H. Aydlett, Elizabeth City, N. C.....	23.01
J. Webb, [<i>illegible</i>] Treasurer Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	22.78
H. W. Boies, Treasurer Armenian Relief Fund Scranton, Penn.....	21.00
R. P. Glifford, Providence.....	21.00
Mrs. L. P. Stone, Orange, N. J.....	21.00
B. H. Briggs, Treasurer, Buffalo, N. Y.	21.00
Mrs. Robert Erwin, Treasurer, Cedar-vine Ohio.....	21.00
Mrs. I. Scholle.....	21.00
Through Mrs. A. B. Milligan, New-Alexandria, Penn.....	46.50
Theodore C. Duckworth, Treasurer First Street Church, Boone, Ind.	16.50
John Hooker, Hartford, Conn.....	15.60
C. A. S.....	15.00
Lyman K. Howe, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	15.00
Miss Phillip Webb, Treasurer, Rocky Hill, N. J.....	15.00
The Rev. H. Schmidt, German Presbyterian Church, Cleves, Iowa.....	15.00
Miss E. I. Malcain, Maynard, Mass.	14.00
Second Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Texas	12.94
J. L. Stillwell. Treasurer Reformed Church. Blonmingburg N. Y.....	12.50
Sympathizer, Lakewood, N. J.....	12.50
W. S. Gabriel, Texas.....	17.73
Through the Rev. J. L. Anderson, Edinburg, N. D.....	12.12
H. McQurstain, Richland A. R. P. Church, Rosemark, Tenn.	11.50
James A. Smith, Hartford, Conn.....	10.00
Mrs. Mary E. Vanderpoel, New-York City.....	10.00

Mary Holshue.....	10.00
E. N. Landauer.....	10.00
Mrs. A. W. Scholle, New-Netherland.....	10.00
Cammille G. Kidder, New-York City.....	10.00
Archer Brown, New-York City.....	10.00
William I. Gruhler, Germantown, Penn.....	10.00
The Rev. W. F. Bek, Hermann, Mo.....	10.00
C. V. Hopkins, New-Haven, Conn.....	10.00
A Lady.....	10.00
Melville I. Scholle.....	10.00
S. D. Rosenbaum.....	10.00
Mennonite Book Concern, account of	
P. Zurcher, Berne, Ind.	10.00
John Ross, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co.....	10.00
S. C. Milligan, Brooklyn.....	10.00
Mrs. R. M. Siddons, on account of Ladies' Aid, Dayton, Ala.....	9.00
William H. Praetorius, on account of	
People's Alliance; Dayton, Ohio.....	7.31
C. F. Reichert, Sheborgan, Wis.....	6.75
J. R. Thompson, Secretary, Keokuk, Iowa	5.80
The Rev. E. R. Willard, Akron, Ohio	5.00
Mrs. John J. Cox, Peekskili, N. Y.....	5.00
J. C. Whittlesey, Rockville, Conn.....	5.00
Mrs. S. Simon, New-York City.....	5.00
William S. Detwiller, Williamsport, Penn	5.00
Mrs. E. B. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.....	5.00
Ferner Brothers, Somerset, Penn.	5.00
Miss Grace Henderson, Barleyton, Penn.	5.00
Friend, Williamstown	5.00
Maurice Kleber, New-York City.....	5.00
William H. Praetorius, New-York City	5.00
George S. Adrian, Treasurer Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn.....	5.00
Frances A. Manning, East Orange, N. J	5.00
D. H. McIlvain, New-York City.....	5.00
I. Mayer.....	5.00
F. Klemme, Concordia, Mo.....	5.00
"Palma".....	5.00
E W. Hollies, Saluda, N. C.....	5.00
H. Briggs, Treasurer, Buffalo, N. Y.....	5.00
F. K. Weaver.....	5.00
Mrs. Theodore Hellman, New-York City.	5.00

F. Meyer, New-York City.....	5.00
Hallett and Valeda Johnson.....	5.00
Miss Mary McAfee, Richmond, Va.	5.00
F. Donner, Columbus, Ind.	5.00
Post Office Box 236, Greenwich, Conn.	5.00
Mrs. E. R. Jones, Treasurer, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
E. M. Perkins. Secretary, Simona, Fla.	5.00
Various smaller items.....	82.79

\$54,877.43

Through Brown Brothers & Co. of Boston, Mass.	3,212.12
Through Brown Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia, Penn.	1,475.24
Through Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, Md.	1,285.50
Total to date.....	\$60,850.29
Brown Brothers & Co., as Treasurers of the American National Red Cross (Clara Barton, President), acknowledge the receipt of the following items:	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$2,573.49
The "Outlook Company".....	578.97
The "Outlook Company".....	229.17
J. W. Baker. First Baptist Church, Pawtucket, R. I.	100.00
From Brown Brothers Co., Philadelphia.....	96.88
Mrs. E. M. Bulkley.....	50.00
Mrs. E. M. Sharps.....	25.00
James Scott.....	25.00
Ellen Collins.....	25.00
D. Moffat, Treasurer.....	17.00
J. W. Knapp & Son	10.00
D. L. Pierson.....	10.00
H. A. Bent.....	10.00
D. B. Henry.....	8.45
C. A. Varnum.....	8.25
Mrs. L. K. Hoffa.....	7.00
M. Chapman.....	5.00
A. J. Sage.....	5.00
Katie P. Reynolds.....	4.65
Red Oak S. L. S. Co.....	1.80
Mollie A. Clark.....	1.00

Total to date.....\$3,791.66
 Contributions to the funds of the Red Cross Society
 are always welcome.

March 1, 1896

TURKS' TIMOROUS TYRANT

**Arrests Two Hundred Persons,
 Mostly Armenians, in Stamboul**

MAKES A SECRET OF HIS RETINUE

**Withholds Information of His Route to the Mosque
 Irade Issued to Red Cross Society Men**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 29. — Two hundred persons have been arrested in this city. Several Turks are included among the number arrested, though nearly all of them are Armenians. The arrests were made yesterday, the authorities fearing a hostile demonstration to-day, the middle of the fast of Ramazan, when the Sultan attended the ceremony of kissing the mantle of the Prophet.

An irade has been issued granting permission to Messrs. Hubbell and Pullman of the American Red Cross Society to proceed to Zeitoun to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians.

The Sultan, in making his annual visit to-day to Constantinople proper, for the purpose of going through the ceremony of kissing the Prophet's mantle, drove from the palace in an open carriage, and returned by the water route.

Despite persistent rumors that have been current for the past several days that an attempt would be made on his life on the occasion of the ceremony mentioned, his trip from and to the palace was without any untoward incident.

LONDON, Feb. 29. — The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs, under date of Feb. 28, as follows:

Great preparations have been made for the journey of the Sultan to the mosque to-morrow. The roads from the palace have all been sanded and the bridges carefully inspected and repaired. The Sultan's retinue have not yet been selected, and the route which the Sultan will take is not known.

Everything is being kept secret until the last moment. It is probable that his Majesty will return to the palace by water. All of the Armenian suspects arrested will be kept in prison until Monday. The shops of the Armenians are closed.

The agents of Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, will start for Zeitoun on Monday by steamer. They will be accompanied by Mr. Fontana, a British official.

March 4, 1896

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIA

Resolution Passed Without a Division in the Commons

WHY ENGLAND DID NOT ACT ALONE

Fifteen Families in Guendij District Embraced Islamism, Recanted, and Were Murdered

LONDON, March 3. — Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons to questions made a statement that the Government had heard nothing of the Porte's having declined to issue passports to persons desiring to go to the distressed districts of Asia Minor in consequence of the Turkish officials there having seized for the payment of taxes moneys which had been sent for relief purposes. Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, he said, had been instructed to make inquiries.

Samuel Smith, Liberal member for Flintshire, then opened the debate on a resolution of sympathy with the Armenians.

Mr. Curzon followed Mr. Smith and intimated that the Government would accept the latter's motion. He argued that the reasons against Great Britain's independent action in the Armenian matter were as much geographical as political.

Between any port at which Great Britain could land an armed force and the scene of the outrages, there must be encountered 200,000 Turkish troops. The crusades of the nineteenth century, he added, must have a practical as well as a

chivalrous aspect. The Government would not in the future abate its efforts in behalf of the Armenians.

Regarding the past, Mr. Curzon said he expected the House was convinced that the Government could not have gone further than it had. The debate lasted well into the night.

The House finally adopted the Armenian resolution without a division.

March 6, 1896

CONVERSIONS TO ISLAM

By Torture, Threats, False Reports. Massacre, and Starvation

FORTY THOUSAND WERE INTIMIDATED

Extreme Necessity and varied Difficulties of Relief Work in the Destitute Districts

LONDON, February 26. The United Press correspondent at Constantinople sends the following:

"Some anxiety is felt in regard to renewed threats of massacre made at Aintab, in the Province of Aleppo. A Mohammedan outbreak against the Christians occurred there in November. The shops and some houses also of the Armenians were pillaged, and about 350 people were killed by the mob, but a considerable number of houses escaped pillage entirely. Since this outbreak the especially pious among the Moslems have felt it a duty to pillage the houses then untouched. They are not openly declaring their intention to do this and to kill the Armenians left alive in the city. Leading Moslems of Aintab, and even the Kaimakam, have assured the Armenians that the Government cannot protect them unless they become Mohammedans.

"The number of Armenians who have nominally accepted Mohammedanism in various provinces of Turkey since the massacres is now estimated at somewhat over 40,000. These people were converted, some in the heat of massacre, to save their lives; some in cold blood, to save their wives and daughters from dishonor; some in hunger, to secure food offered by officials on

this condition, and some on receiving assurances recently that Christianity will no longer be tolerated in the empire, and that security can be restored in no other way. In some districts the Government has allowed these forced converts to return to their own faith. In other districts the Turks have informed them that they will all be killed if they attempt to return to Christianity, and that they will all be killed if they admit, on being questioned, that they were converted by force. In some districts, notably in the mountainous parts of the Province of Aleppo, these forced converts are daily flogged if they do not go to mosque, and if, at mosque, they make errors in the liturgy. The following letter from Harpoot has been received in Constantinople by the Relief Commission:

"We are spending a good deal of money here for relief work, as you already know. Mr. Gates, the treasurer, sends an occasional financial statement, but you have a right to demand from us something more general which shall set forth the needs in this district in justification of these large expenditures. I intended to send such a statement last week, but this work so crowds and overwhelms us that it is difficult to find time for any adequate presentation.

"To say nothing of Diarbekr (*sic!*) [Diarbekir] and its villages, a part of which constitutes a portion of our mission field, there are in the seven other districts 200 villages inhabited by Christians, some of them large, which have been ravaged, and which look to us for relief. We roughly estimate that there are 100,000 persons in the towns and villages for which we have special care, and which are cared for from no other point, who are actually needy and suffering. Official relief is without system and a farce, as is also the restoration of stolen property. Nobody who is not actually in the midst of it can have any comprehension of the extent of the desolation about us and of the degree of the suffering endured. Even we ourselves are bewildered by it. We cannot take it in.

"We, however, do not attempt to care for this great multitude. Every place is required to prepare a careful list of the most needy, giving the number of adults and of children under ten years of age in each family. This list is submitted to a central committee of nine or ten of our most reliable and sharpest business men. Protestant and Gregorian, under the presidency of the Armenian Bishop, for their careful scrutiny. Any person whom they find upon this list who is able to squeeze through the Winter without starving is stricken from the list.

"To the remainder we give on the average, at present, 10 piasters to adults and 5 to children. To as many as possible of the needy work is furnished both to men and women in the city, in order that they may provide themselves with bread. Daily rations of bread, amounting to twenty paras for adults and ten paras for children, are given to more than 1,600 in the city, mostly refugees.

"The Misses Seymour and Bush give their whole time to a labor department for women. Some 330 in the city are sewing and ten more are knitting. Other hundreds would be glad to secure work for the 2 piasters a day, which is what is paid, but here, as in every other department, only those who are in absolute need are employed. Over 4,000 suits, consisting of shirt and drawers, and 163 pairs of stockings have been made and distributed, while there are other thousands, who have not had a change of underclothing since the time of the massacre; also 281 mattresses and 895 yoghrans, (*sic!*) (yorghans) some of them newly made and some bought second hand, have been given out. The need for bedding is very great, but cannot be met. Many would be glad of a piece of matting or carpet to lie upon, or a piece of bagging to put over them.

"In the villages the cotton industry has been a very important one in the Winner. The massacre took place just at the time of the cotton harvest. Where it had been gathered it was carried away with the rest of the plunder. In many cases it was taken from the field even. Spinning wheels and looms were carried off or broken up. Still there are some of these domestic utensils, and our ladies have sent out about 2,000 pounds of cotton to be worked up into thread and cloth for which the women are paid. Wool is also sent out and made into stockings for which they receive pay, and the stockings are given to the needy poor. The whole expense of this industrial branch is 1,030 Turkish pounds. It would be greatly enlarged if there were more money.

"It will be seen from what has already been said that as compared with the demand the supply is very meagre. And yet there has been great difficulty in securing the money which we have already distributed, as it comes mostly by post, and we also encounter great difficulty in distributing in some of the most needy districts, those most remote from us. We have had no assistance from the Government, and fortunately, no active opposition. The Government has urged that the work should be done through a mixed commission—two Moslems and two

Christians—but this, besides being very unsafe and wasteful, would tie our hands and delay the work in every direction. We have appointed good committees in every place. Protestants and Gregorians—but in some places, like Palu, Choonkoosh, and Malatia, they have been afraid to touch the money.

"The committee in Malatia are beginning to work in a quiet way, for we sent them money despite their protest. Nearly 100 lire has been distributed in the city of Malatia, but nothing has gone to its villages, twenty, perhaps, in number. Chemisgazek was not plundered, but the most of its seventeen villages have suffered badly. The Gregorian Council reported the other day that there were 2,500 refugees and destitute in that district. We have sent recently to our committee there fifty lire, and have asked them for more definite particulars. More money is imperatively demanded there.

Desperate Needs at Choonkoosh

"Choonkoosh is a town of 1,000 Christian houses, of which more than 100 were burned, and the neighboring village of Adish, with 810 houses, has scarcely anything left. These are just beyond the Taurus. Their needs are desperate, and for nearly two months we have been trying to get money into the place. A couple of weeks ago we sent 50 lire, but whether it reached the place and has been distributed we have not yet learned. The Chareanjak (*sic!*) [Charsanjak?] region, north of us, with sixty-three plundered villages and Peri as its centre, has always been an oppressed region, under the dominion of several feudal chiefs and surrounded by wild Kurds.

"We have sent to Peri nearly 150 lire for the town itself and its neighboring villages, but we have scarcely touched the fringe of their necessities, while there are many villages which it is impossible to reach from Peri, and where, on account of strictness at the Euphrates ferry—for the district lies just north of the Euphrates—it has been impossible to send relief from here, so the people come here in person for the little which we can give them.

"A strong appeal came to us from for Egin for four villages which had been badly sacked and plundered in its vicinity—villages which have relations with Constantinople, and which had the finest village houses to be found in this part of the country. A letter from the village of Lidjo received this week says that forty of its ninety houses have been burned and the rest sacked, and the inhabitants, 500 in number, were living in the remaining houses;

that until the snows came they were able to procure a part of their subsistence from the green herbage of the fields, but now that is cut off, so they appeal piteously to us for help. The large, one village of Bingen has suffered, I believe, even worse. So this week we have sent 100 lire to a good committee in Egin, under the Presidency of the Armenian Bishop, to distribute to these four villages and send us a report. Egin itself, although not plundered, paid a heavy sum as a ransom.

"Arabkir, like Malatia, suffered much worse than Harpoot. We could not send anything there by post or otherwise for several weeks, and no committee was willing to handle the money through fear. We have however, succeeded in getting about a hundred and twenty liras distributed in the city, and have sent them word to draw on us for a hundred more. But not a piastre of this has gone to the fifteen sorely stricken villages in that district, many of which were plundered three or four times, and some as many as six times.

"One of the most difficult problems which we have had to consider has been Palu, with its forty-three villages, many of them large. They have had the most awful treatment from Turks and Kurds, and our committee, even now, are not willing to receive and distribute funds, because they felt that it would imperil their lives. As in many other places, to save their lives, and to save their families from a fate worse than death the most of the surviving Christians have made a formal profession of Mohammedanism, so they are closely watched by the Turks; and the Turks, hearing that money was to come for relief, said: 'So it seems that the Armenians still have political relations with England.' All who can are leaving the place and coming with their families, and every day a large number of villagers appear here with their village lists of the needy, after a two-days' walk, and after these lists are verified and the money is paid to them, they go back to their homes with a sum of money scarcely larger than in prosperous times they could have earned in the same number of days.

"As Palu belongs to the Diarbekr (*sic!*) [Diarbekir] vilayet, though much nearer to Harpoot than to Diarbekr (*sic!*) [Diarbekir], I have written a letter to Mr. Hallward, the British Consul, to await his arrival at Diarbekr (*sic!*) [Diarbekir], begging him to give early attention to securing an order for Palu and Choonkoosh to facilitate distribution. This has been an unusually mild and open Winter, otherwise many of these people who have come to us from Palu, and other distant places, would have perished in their

homes, or on the way. It is a great grief to us to send them home with such small sums of money, after a Winter's journey, which including their stay here takes nearly a week.

"This work which has been providentially thrown upon us, is very laborious and very exhausting. The money which is sent to us we regard as a sacred trust, and we use great care in its administration. I can say that our Treasurer is more careful, I think, in its use than he is of his own money. What wears upon us most and is the greatest tax upon our strength is the sight of the appalling wretchedness and misery which we can do so little to alleviate. The majority of the perhaps 15,000 who were killed, were men with women and children dependent upon them. Here are penniless, half-naked women and children, many of them from houses that have been burned, many of whom have been in comfortable circumstances, and some of the better class, now wandering about in search of food. With them, as with many others, it is not simply a question of surviving the Winter, but there is a dark and hopeless future before them.

"This report is already too long, although it does not express one-thousandth part of the dreadful reality. There is, however, another point which I must mention in closing. The knowledge that we are distributing money has evidently stimulated the Government in the gathering of taxes. In some cases the collectors are on the watch for the villagers when they return with their money. In the village of Shehaji, for example, every piastre taken by fourteen houses, amounting to 420 piastres, was taken by the tax collectors.

I had already written to the Vali upon this matter, and he promised to prevent it, so at my suggestion, they gave a petition which was refused, to the chiefs of this department, but they were called ' Pis Giaours', and were driven away, as has been done in other cases, so you must know that some of the money which you send goes into the Government Treasury. Is that one of the paupers whose distress you wish to relieve? This district is doubtless by far the most needy of all. Give us all the money you can, and with the money send your prayers. We shall of course make a second and third distribution of money, and in larger sums, and also give more bedding and clothing, if we can get the money. We have made our appropriations as large and fast as possible, the people are starving".

March 7, 1896

RELIEF WORK IN ARMENIA

Effective, but Handicapped by Hostility A Report from Harpoot

The following report of relief work in Turkey has just been received from Harpoot, under date of Feb. 1, by the National Armenian Relief Committee:

Our Treasurer sends you financial statements, but you have a right to something more detailed, which shall set forth the needs of this district in justification of the large expenditures. There are 100,000 persons in the 200 towns and villages for which we have special care who are actually suffering. Turkish official relief is without system and a farce, as is also the restoration of stolen property. One who is not actually in the midst of it cannot have any comprehension of the extent of the desolation, and of the degree of suffering. We require every place to prepare a careful list of the most needy, which is submitted to a central committee of the most reliable and sharpest business men. Any person who is able to squeeze through the Winter without starving is stricken from the list. Daily rations of bread, amounting to 2 cents for adults and 1 cent for children, are given to more than 1,000 in this city alone, mostly refugees.

Misses Seymour and Bush give their whole time to a labor department for women. There are 330 in the city sewing. Over 4,000 suits, consisting of shirts and drawers, have been made and distributed, while thousands have not had a change of underclothing since the time of the massacre, three months ago. Two hundred and eighty-one mattresses and 395 quilts have been given. Many would be glad of a piece of bagging to put over them.

Spinning wheels and looms are carried off or broken up. Still there are some left, and our ladies have sent out 2,000 pounds of cotton, besides wool, to be worked up into thread and cloth. The whole expense of this industrial branch is \$4,532. It would be greatly enlarged if there were more money.

We have no assistance from the Government, and, fortunately, no active opposition. The Government has urged that the work should be done through a mixed commission—two Moslems and two Christians—but this, besides being very unsafe and wasteful, would tie our hands and delay the work in every direction. We have appointed good Armenian committees in every

place.

One of the most difficult problems has been from Palu, with its forty-three villages. They have had the most awful treatment from Turks and Koords, and our committee there, even now, are not willing to receive and distribute funds, because they felt that it would imperil their lives. As in many other places, to save their lives, and to save their families from a fate worse than death, the surviving Christians have made a formal profession of Mohammedanism, so they are closely watched by the Turks. I have written a letter to Mr. Hallward, the British Consul in Diarbekir, begging him to secure an order to facilitate distribution for Palu. This has been an unusually mild and open Winter, otherwise many of these people would have perished in their homes or on the way. It is a great grief to us to send them home with such small sums of money, after a Winter's journey of a week.

The money sent we regard as a sacred trust, and use great care in its administration. The majority of the 15,000 who were killed in Harpoot Province were men. Penniless, half naked women and children, many of whom have been in comfortable circumstances, are now wandering about in search of food. It is not simply a question of surviving the Winter, but there is a dark and hopeless future before them.

Give us all the money you can, and with the money send your prayers. We have made our appropriations as large and as fast as possible, as the people are starving.

All funds for the National Armenian Relief Association should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., the Treasurers, at 59 Wall Street.

March 9, 1896

URGENT CALL FOR RELIEF FUNDS

Money Needed at Once for the Suffering Armenians

The following appeal has been received from Constantinople by the National Armenian Relief Committee:

Telegraph funds as fast as realized, in order that we may push them forward and make the most of the present time.

In response, \$10,000 is to be sent to-day through Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, who are the treasurers of the Armenian Relief Fund and of the Red Cross, and to whom all contributions should be sent. The greatest obstacle to the work of relief now is not from the Turks, but from lack of funds.

The distribution, which is all done through American residents and British Consuls, is going on in fifteen centres under the direction of the United States Minister, the British Ambassador, and Clara Barton, who is in consultation in Constantinople.

MISS CLARA BARTON'S WORK

She Reports that the Needs of the Armenians Are Increasing

WESTERLY, R. I., March 8. — Mr. Stephen E. Barton of this city to-day received a cable dispatch from Miss Clara Barton, dated at Constantinople, stating that the Red Cross yesterday shipped large quantities of relief supplies to the interior of Armenia, to go by caravan via Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean.

The dispatch also stated that Miss Barton has forwarded funds to Harpoot, Sevas, and Marash and that reports from the interior indicate that the needs of the suffering Armenians are increasing.

March 11, 1896

NO PERSECUTIONS IN PERSIA

Armenians and Other Christians Well Treated by the Shah

Teheran Dispatch in London News.

At a time when the treatment of Christians in Turkey forms a subject of European concern, it will perhaps be of some interest to inquire into the condition of Christians in a neighboring country.

Persia, like Turkey, is an Islam country, and nearly the whole of her inhabitants are Mohammedans—the non-Mohammedans forming hardly one-twentieth of her entire population. The tenets of the Sheah (*i.e. Shia.*) sect, followed by the State and eleven-fourteenths of the whole population, are perhaps more exclusive and less tolerant than those of Sunni professed by Turks. The Christians, composed of Armenians and Chaldeo-Syrians, number altogether about 130,000. They chiefly inhabit the provinces of Aragh and Azerbaijan, though a few of them are also found in other parts of the country.

The Armenians in Aragh number a little less than 40,000; they are found in Teheran, Julfa, (near Ispahan,) and Resht, but mostly in villages east and northeast of Ispahan. In this part of the country they are neighbors of the Loris, one of the wildest and most lawless tribes in all Persia. In Azerbaijan the Armenians number over 40,000. They are found in the principal towns and in the districts of Urumia (*sic!*) [Urmia] and Suldouz, but chiefly in those of Salmas and Karadagh. The Chaldeo-Syrians, who number a little less than 50,000, inhabit mostly villages in the districts of Salmas, Urumia (*sic!*) [Urmia], Sinneh, and Sakkiz. The bulk of the people belong to the Nestorian sect, although many of them have of late years embraced Catholicism or Protestantism. The Christians in Azerbaijan are generally neighbors of or intermingled with Persian-Turks and Kurds, the later being as wild as the Loris. Readers of the foregoing statements might be led to consider that Persia in these conditions is the worst place for Christians to live in. But facts prove the contrary.

Kajar Kings in general, and the present sovereign in particular, have never made any difference between their Moslem and non-Moslem subjects—Christians, Zoroastrians, Jews, and other non-Mohammedans and semi-Mohammedans. All have, in comparison to other Asiatic countries, enjoyed liberty in religious matters. In matters of education the Government have in no way tried to meddle with them or to interpose the least obstacles, nay, the Shah has always been very favorably disposed to educational institutions. He has granted, besides occasional presents, perpetual pensions to chief Christian and non-Mohammedan schools.

Justice in Persia is administered according to the Sheri and to the Orfi. The Orfi is the law formed by customs and precedents. The Sheri is the law formulated and compiled in conformity with the precepts of the Koran and its commentators.

The Christians are free to go to one or to the other. They have also the right to appeal to the mediation of their spiritual chiefs, and, in very many cases, to be judged by them.

When, some time ago, news of troubles in Turkey began to reach Persia, first as rumors, then to be confirmed and detailed by hundreds of letters written by Persian merchants in Anatolia to their correspondents in this country, the Government, justly apprehending lest the contagion of pillage and robbery might be caught by the wandering tribes and the lower class in the country, sent, and continued to repeat, most stringent orders to provincial and district Governors to take strict measures to keep order, and to redouble their vigilance that the tranquillity of Christians in no case might be disturbed; moreover, rendering all in authority responsible for any disorder which might happen within their jurisdiction. This timely precaution saved many a trouble to the Christians in Azerbaijan, and their tranquillity was not disturbed through the events in Turkey.

Now, how is it that the Persian Government, with innumerable drawbacks, have been able to insure the tranquillity of their alien subjects and of the country at large, while the Turkish Government with many advantages at their disposal, with laws and administration framed more or less after European ideas and system, and with strong civil and military organizations, have failed to content their non-Ottoman subjects? This question must be answered by the friends of Turkey, and by those who are versed in the affairs of that country.

March 12, 1896

DESTITUTION OF ARMENIANS

A Deputation to Gladstone Projected to Urge National Relief

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11. — The Rev. Mr. Christie, an American missionary stationed at Tarsus, will superintend the distribution of relief to the Zeitoun refugees.

March 13, 1896

OORFA'S TORTURED CHRISTIANS

Letter of Gregorian Clergymen to Their American Friends

LONDON, March 12. — The Daily News will say to-morrow that some days before the massacre at Oorfa the Armenians were warned that it was impending, but the officials prevented them from leaving the town. During the suspense the Gregorian clergy compiled a letter, which they sent secretly to Aintab, whence it was forwarded to Europe.

The Archpriest Stephen and four other priests were subsequently slain before the altar while celebrating the Eucharist. The letter contains messages to the Sultan and to the Gregorians' Moslem fellow-countrymen, and reproaches their European brethren for standing by, watching the bloody work. It also contains the following:

"To the Christians of the United States of America we say farewell. We have been strenuously opposed to your mission work among us, but these bloody days have shown that some of our Protestant brethren have been staunch defenders of our honor and our faith. You, at least, know that our crime, in the eyes of the Turk, has been that we adopted the civilization that you commended to us. Behold now the missions and schools which you planted among us, at the cost of many millions of dollars and hundreds of precious lives! They are in ruins, and the Turk is planning to rid himself of the missionaries and teachers by leaving them nobody among whom to labor".

March 13, 1896

GLADSTONE AND THE ARMENIANS

Russia's Acceptance of Honors from Turkey Adversely Criticised

LONDON, March 12. — The Daily News will say to-morrow that Mr. Gladstone has declined to introduce a deputation to Lord Salisbury to urge the establishment of a national fund, under

Government patronage, for the relief of the Armenians, which he was requested to do by the Anglo-Armenian Relief Society. Mr. Gladstone bases his declination on the grounds of physical infirmity and abstinence from public affairs.

The Daily News adds that in conversation with Francis S. Stevenson, M. P., and Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, Mr. Gladstone said he greatly regretted the acceptance of Turkish honors by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

The acceptance of these honors, coupled with Russia's recent attitude on the Armenian question, must be held to make Russia morally answerable for future outrages. He advised that a communication addressed to Lord Salisbury would be preferable to a deputation. He did not see any reasonable objection to Government patronage of a national fund for the relief of the Armenians.

March 16 1896

MARTYRS FOR THE FAITH

Christian Armenians Must Become Moslems or be Killed by Turks

WOMEN THE PREY OF THE ISLAMITES

Forty Christians Slaughtered at Their Church Door —40,000 Forced Converts in massacre District

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15. — Information from various points in the Provinces of Sivas, Harpoot, Diarbekr (*sic!*) [Diarbekir], Bitlis, and Van shows that the process of forcing Christians to become Moslems is still in active progress. While Christian worship is allowed to be held in most of the cities and large towns, in the villages throughout the six provinces of the reform scheme it is in practice prohibited.

In twenty-eight villages in the District of Harpoot at last accounts there had been no Christian worship held since the first week in November. This abolition of Christian worship among a Christian people is at least connived at by the imperial authorities, for they do nothing to protect the worshippers from

the attacks of the Mohammedans, who declare that it shall no more be allowed. The abolition of worship is simply a part of the scheme to abolish Christianity.

The name of the Rev. Hagop Abouhagatian, (*sic!*) [Abouhayatian]. pastor of the Protestant church at Oorfa, in the Province of Aleppo, must be added to the long list of Protestant clergymen who have died as martyrs during the recent massacres. He was an able and devoted man; a graduate of the University of Leipsic (*sic!*) [Leipzig]. He was murdered Dec. 29, when the second massacre, this time of over 4,000 Christians, took place at Oorfa.

Later news from Harpoot shows that in that village, at least, some sort of orders have gone out to discountenance the forced conversions. When the authorities from Harpoot telegraphed to Constantinople for instructions, the reply come: "Do not use force to convert". The local Governor interpreted the orders liberally, and even announced that every one was to return. In one quarter of Harpoot all the Christians had been converted.

In Itsehme a certain well-known Sheik, ten days after the heat of the outbreak, murdered forty persons in cold blood at the door of the church. He invited all the leading Christians to a conference. Some feared and hid; about sixty, however, assembled in the church, when the door was locked upon them, and then, under the lead of this Sheik, the Moslems brought out these men one at a time. Forty refused to accept Islam and were killed.

There are 15,000 forced converts in the Province of Harpoot alone, and 40,000 in the whole region devastated by the massacres.

The general character of the outrage and the uniformity of its methods and the apathy of the officials when appealed to for redress, all give color to the impression that there is a fiendish purpose in the degradation of womanhood among the Christian communities. A systematic debauchery of Christian women is carried on in nearly all the devastated districts. It is as if the Turks wish to make sure that the women, always conservative in matters of religion, shall lose their self-respect and the grounds of their religious hope. They therefore seize the Christian women, day after day and week after week.

At Tamzara, in the Province of Sivas, all the men were killed in the massacres early in November. From a well-to-do Armenian population of 1,500 all that now remain in the village are about 300 starving and half-naked women and children. Trustworthy

information from this place says that the most horrible feature of the situation of those Armenian women and orphaned girls is that passing Turkish soldiers and Turkish travelers attack them in their homes without hesitation.

From Megere, the seat of government of the Province of Harpoot, information declares that the same license exists in that province also. Within earshot of the Governor General's palace Mohammedan young men have broken into Christian houses by night, and the officials have refused to take notice of the abomination.

Because they are Christians the Turkish officials will not protect these women, but do protect their aggressors every time complaint is made.

The purpose to abolish Christianity is pressed forward with the whole force of the Government by the indirect means of depriving the Christian communities of their men of influence who have survived the massacres. In every town or city where the massacres occurred arrests of such men are now in progress. No charges are preferred against the men arrested. They are arrested simply at the will of the Governor. The communities are thus deprived of their natural advisers and remain a prey to any enterprise which the petty officials of The Government or the Imams of the Moslem hierarchy choose to inaugurate against them. At Aintab one of the Protestant pastors, and at Marash two or the pastors, are thus kept in prison without reason and against all right and law.

CLARA BARTON REPORTS BY MAIL

Preparations for Relieving the Suffering Armenians

A report from Miss Clara Barton has been received by mail by the American National Red Cross Society here. The report is dated Constantinople, Feb. 25. Miss Barton says:

"Immediately upon our arriving here, Judge Terrell, with his customary promptness, lost no time in notifying the Turkish Government of our arrival, and asking an audience for me with the Foreign Minister. This was most courteously granted and held on the 18th.

"We were informed that the permit was granted for my party to enter the interior to afford relief to the suffering people there, and that no obstructions would be put in the way. Mr. Terrell at once cabled that information to Mr. Olney, but the permit or

papers are to be signed by the Sultan. This is the time of the great fast of Ramazan, during which no work but the ordinary labor is supposed to be done, and the papers have thus waited until now.

"Minister Terrell yesterday, demanded, through the Russian Ambassador, that the papers be attended to, and he waits in much certainty for favorable action immediately".

Since the date of this letter cable dispatches have announced the signing of the papers by the Sultan and the issuance of the necessary permits and passports.

The report continues: "Meanwhile we are not losing a moment's time. Dreadful news comes in from the battlefield of Zeitoun. It has not failed to reach you, for it went to the press.

"Sir Philip Currie has asked that I send relief to Zeitoun, and we are getting our supplies ready for shipment via Alexandretta at the first moment the papers are issued. Our agents are to-day purchasing supplies to be taken by caravan from Alexandretta. There are always delays of boats, only about one a week going over, and this occupies a week in the voyage across.

"Our dragomen are ready, the Turkish guard will be provided, and General Field Agent Dr. Hubbell will lead the first detachment up into the snows and mountains to hunger, nakedness, smallpox, and typhus.

"We find supplies as cheap here as at home, same even cheaper. It is said that food, such as grain, flour, &c, can be found all through the interior therefore we shall not have to transport them.

"Dr. Hubbell will see what need there is for seed and other materials for helping the destitute people to raise something for themselves. We shall employ our customary methods in an endeavor to assist the people to provide for themselves as soon as circumstances will permit".

In a recent letter from the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, addressed to the representatives of the Red Cross here, he says:

"I have been delighted to learn of Miss Barton's entry into Constantinople, of the good success of her interview, and of the freedom which has been extended to the Red Cross for its gracious work of relief in every part of the empire. It is exactly the issue which I expected.

"All the funds which have come into our hands have been forwarded directly to our Mr. Peet. We shall continue to send

whatever comes to us to Mr. Peet as heretofore, in the expectation, however, that such sums will be combined with the sums which Brown Brothers & Co. remit, and constitute the one fund which now, under Red Cross auspices, will be distributed everywhere in the Turkish Empire".

March 18, 1896

PORTE AND RED CROSS SOCIETY

Armenian Patriarch Pressed to Accuse Himself and Then Resign

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17. — Messrs. Wistar and Wood of the American Red Cross Society will start for Asia Minor March 19. They are provided with passports to Iskanderun, and intend going to Zeitoun.

The Porte desires that a Turkish official shall distribute the funds which are to be given to the impoverished Armenians, and it is probable that Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, will consent to the presence of a Turkish official provided he is governed in his acts by her agents. It is expected that an irade based upon this condition will soon be issued. Most of the relief to be distributed will be in the shape of goods.

The Porte has demanded that the Armenian Patriarch write an autograph letter admitting himself blamable for the outbreaks in Armenia, and it is the intention of the Porte to print the letter, in the event of its being written, in a Red Book, the purpose of which will be to show that the statements contained in the British Blue Book on Armenia are false.

The Porte has also informed the Patriarch that his continuance in office will provoke further massacres. The Armenian Patriarch can resign only with the consent of the National Council, which the Sultan fears to call together.

A number of deputations called upon the Patriarch on Sunday and Monday and he sought him to remain in office. The members of the mixed Council have threatened to resign if the Patriarch resigns. Russia is using strong pressure to force the Patriarch to do so.

March 19, 1896

MATTEO IZMIRLIAN WILL RESIGN

Porte Rewards Officials Who Permitted Massacres

LONDON, March 18. — The Morning post to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the affairs of the Armenian Patriarchate are fast approaching a crisis.

It is generally believed, the dispatch says, that Matteo Izmirlian, the Patriarch, has become wearied and disgusted and will ultimately resign.

Nobody has yet been punished for the massacres and pillaging which were committed last year, but, on the contrary, many officials who were in power at the time have been promoted and decorated, while Essad Bey, whose efforts to stop the massacre in Trebizond in October last have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Porte by the foreign Embassies, has been arrested secretly and brought to Constantinople.

March 19, 1896

ESCAPED MANY DANGERS

W. W. HOWARD RETURNS FROM HIS PERILOUS MISSION

He Went to Distribute a Relief Fund for the Suffering Armenians— A Price Was Set on His Head, and He Was Warned It Would Not Be Safe for Him to Enter Turkey — Compelled to Abandon the Attempt

William Willard Howard, who made an effort to enter Armenia to superintend the distribution of a relief fund raised through the instrumentality of The Christian Herald, arrived in New-York yesterday on the steamship Teutonic.

Mr. Howard's former visit, after the Sassoun outrages, as a newspaper correspondent, familiarized him with the country, and it was thought, made him particularly available for the work. Before his arrival on the second visit, however, news of the

reports published by him had reached Turkey, and a price was set on his head. Efforts to communicate with him to warn him of the danger and recalling him did not at first reach him, and reports here were that he had been killed.

Not so bad a fate had overtaken him, but he had an experience of varied adventure attempting to enter the territory being devastated by the Kurds.

"I don't know", said he at the Astor House (for info on Astor House, last night, "what has taken place here since I left. I have heard from no one—not even my family—with the exception of two cable messages that reached me at Urumia, on the border between Persia and Turkey, and about seventy-five miles from Van, in Armenia. The first advised me not to attempt to proceed further, and the second, from Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald, was mandatory, and it came two days before I was to start for Van, under the escort of a Turkish official. No, I cannot give you his name. It would cost him his head".

Mr. Howard left here Sept. 28, and passed through London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, and Odessa, then by steamer to Batoum, and to Tiflis by rail. There he fitted out for the cold weather, and traveled by rail to Akstafa, where he took a four-horse phaeton over the Russian post road to Djulfa, doing 250 miles in two days, changing horses about every fifteen miles. He crossed the River Arras (*sic!*) [Araks or Araxes] into Persia, where the people, he said, live about as they did in the time of Abraham. Taking a post horse, he rode to Tabriz, about eighty miles, in twenty-eight hours, and there provided himself with suitable horses for himself, his servant and a dragoman. They covered 100 miles to Salmus (*sic!*) [Salmast?], near the Turkish border.

Mr. Howard explained that he took this route as presenting the fewest obstacles to the effecting of his purpose. The Kurds, however, were then devastating the country over the border, and it was impossible to find guards.

"The Hamidieh cavalry", he said "are an irregular soldiery of the Sultan, and they are devils let loose, and let loose under orders of the Sultan to commit these outrages. Wherever there was a Christian village there was destruction, outrage, robbery, and murder".

It was Nov. 4 when with his Nestorian servant and Persian dragoman, Mr. Howard started out resolved in the absence of guards to go alone. The first experience was at the village of Nazarabad, where they were met by the whole village; many of the villagers were armed with modern weapons, including Martini

rifles. Among them were two men evidently not of the village, richly dressed, spangled with silver, and heavily armed. The party and the baggage were subjected to rigid scrutiny, and before long the dragoman informed Mr. Howard that the persons of rich raiment were planning for the disposition of their party and the division of their properties. First they were directed by a wrong road to reach their destination, then a sum of money was demanded for safe guidance, and eventually they were practically made prisoners for the night.

Mr. Howard assumed a bold manner and told them that he was going to see the Governor of Koturd (*sic!*) [Koture], and warned them of the consequences if his party was harmed. They got away next morning, with nothing worse than the loss of a bridle, but escaped an ambush laid for them by taking the road from whence they came instead of proceeding. He learned that one of the two leaders was a bandit named Hassan, the other a brother of Ali Khan, one of the worst bandits of Persia.

While riding back to Salmas (*sic!*) [Salmast] Mr. Howard was thrown, by the stumbling of his horse and was laid up for ten days.

Another attempt was made to reach Koture through Death Valley. More bandits were met, but he had succeeded in getting two guards, and their party was now sufficiently strong to pass unmolested. An offer of £500 was made the Governor for a military guard at Koture, but the Governor would not agree to it.

It was thus early in November, and between then and the middle of December Mr. Howard said 350 villages had been destroyed in Armenia by the Kurds. Koture, though over the border in Persia, was twice attacked. While not an eye-witness to the massacres Mr. Howard saw many of the refugees and rode back 100 miles to Djulfa, where he sent press dispatches.

Then he decided to make his next attempt to reach Van at Urumia. On his way he was fired on from ambush, and, dismounting, returned the fire. His position being exposed, however and being unable to dislodge his antagonists, he took to his horse. Bullets whistled about him, and the earth which some of them plowed up was spattered in his face.

Application was made for guards to the Shah through American Minister McDonald at Teheran; to the Crown Prince, to Shairk Sahdik of Kurdistan, one of the principal Moslems of Turkey; to Tamarkhan, a petty King, and to various chiefs, but all to no purpose.

"It was about then, said Mr. Howard, "that I discovered a price had been set for my head, and suddenly I had various offers but they came from persons whom I suspected were willing to get the reward. Finally, however, I made the arrangement I referred to with a Kurd who was an official of the Turkish Government. "With the arrival of the cable message I also received many letters from missionaries begging me not to come into Turkey, as it could only precipitate further massacres. The British Consul at Van also wrote to the British Consul General at Tabriz that it would be unwise for me to proceed".

In conclusion Mr. Howard said: "There are 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey. They must either leave Turkey, with the aid of funds from here, or they will be exterminated. That is the Sultan's purpose, and the blackest spot in the round world is the heart of the Sultan of Turkey".

AID FOR ARMENIAN SUFFERERS

A Fund of \$10,000 Sent to Constantinople Women Organize

The National Armenian Relief Committee received from the International Committee yesterday the following dispatch:

All our available funds exhausted. Thirteen distributing centres calling for help. People perishing. What shall we answer?

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that \$10,000 was at once cabled to Constantinople in response to this appeal. "Relief funds", he said, "should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co. of 59 Wall Street. Every dollar goes to the starving survivors of the massacres. Thousands of them will perish unless foreign aid is continued until the new crops."

At a meeting held at the home of Mrs. John Noble Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street Tuesday afternoon, the New-York Woman's Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association was formed. A number of prominent women were present and listened with interest to addresses made by Herant Misrof (*sic!*) [Mesrob] Kiretchjian and Varlan Dillojori (*sic!*) [Vartan Diloyan], survivors of the Sassoun massacre. The importance of immediate measures on the part of the women of America for the relief of the women and children of Armenia was urged by the speakers. Mr. Kiretchjian reported considerable progress in the formation of

organizations among women throughout the country in behalf of Armenia.

The most remarkable part of the address was the information that almost 100 women have already sent checks for \$100 each, in response to the appeal sent out by the Armenian Relief Association for 1,000 women to contribute \$100 each for the immediate relief of the starving Christian people in the cities and village of Armenia.

The following women have become patronesses of the fund: Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Mrs. John Noble Stearns, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. James Talcott, Miss Georgiana Kendall, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and Miss M. Smedley.

The officers of the New-York Woman's Auxiliary are: President—Mrs. John Noble Stearns; Secretary—Mrs. William Webster Ellsworth of the Nevada, Boulevard and Seventieth Street; Treasurer—Mrs. George Wood of 105 East Eighteenth Street.

The fee for membership in the auxiliary is \$1. Money may be sent to the Treasurer.

The Armenian Relief Association, of which Charles H. Stout of the National Bank of the Republic is treasurer, cabled \$8,000 yesterday; \$5,000 was sent a few days ago.

March 23, 1896

SAW ARMENIANS KILLED

REFUGEE DALMAJIAN TELLS OF TURKISH ATROCITIES

**In Marsovan Soldiers Attacked Their Victims
in the Market and in the Street,
but Entered Only Four Houses
While the Massacre Was Going on
Turks Called from the Mosques that
the Armenians Were Killing Turks**

Mihram (*sic!*) [Mihran] Dalmajian, an Armenian refugee who recently escaped from Turkey, is staying in an Armenian boarding house at 390 Third Avenue with two of the companions who escaped with him. There were four in the company, but one

went West a few days ago to teach in a school.

Mr. Dalmajian speaks good English, having been educated in the American College in Anatolia. This college is in the town of Marsovan, which contains 24,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are Armenians.

"The massacre in Marsovan", said Mr. Dalmajian to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "occurred on Nov. 15 last. For a week before that date we all knew that something was going to happen. The Turkish soldiers who had been quartered in the surrounding villages were recalled to Marsovan. These soldiers are very ignorant and can keep nothing to themselves. When they saw anything on the counter of an Armenian store they helped themselves. Then when they were asked for payment, they would reply: 'You will get all the payment you want in a day or two'.

"The first, thing done on the morning of the massacre was to put a guard of Turkish soldiers around the American College. This was to protect the college from attack. Two or three houses in the town in which naturalized American citizens lived were also guarded, though these naturalized citizens were Armenians by birth.

"The Turkish soldiers began by killing in cold blood all the Armenians whom they found in the market. They did this partly with guns, partly with bayonets, and partly with hatchets. Then they murdered all the Armenians whom they found in the streets. They did not, however, enter any Armenian houses except four, where several women were assaulted and killed.

"Meanwhile, each of the five mosques in the town had a Turk crying out every few minute that the Armenians were sacking the mosques and killing the Turks. This added greatly to the public excitement, and added the Turkish populace to the soldiery.

"Only 100 persons wrre killed in all at the massacre in Marsovan. It was freely acknowledged by the soldiers that the Armenians were killed by direct orders from Constantinople. There are altogether 2,500,000 Armenians under Turkish dominion, and if they remain under that rule for ten years longer they will be exterminated or converted to Mohammedanism.

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 Armenians have been massacred up to the present time. The Governor of the district is now busy arresting all the young Armenian men whom his soldiers or police find in the streets. The result of this measure is that all the young men are keeping in the house, and sending out

the old men to buy food.

"So far, the great bulk of the Armenians have managed to subsist on their Winter stores of food, but in two months more these supplies will have run out, and then nothing but starvation awaits the Armenian inhabitants of Asia Minor. They have no crops and they have no money. The young men cannot go out to work without the risk of capture, and of being kept in jail until they are massacred there".

"What remedy do you propose? Would you like a Russian protectorate?" asked the reporter.

"No. The Russians are in some respects worse than the Turks. Most of the Armenians are either Gregorians or Protestants, and they are all proud of their race. The Russians have a craze for obliterating every shade of race or religious distinction, and, in short, of Russianizing all the peoples who come under their control.

"What the Armenians would like best would be a Christian Governor appointed by the great powers of Europe and responsible to them for the lives and properties of the Armenians whom he governed. I cannot say whether we shall get any relief until it is useless".

March 25, 1896

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND'S WORK

Spencer Trask Asks for further Aid from America

In response to \$15,000 sent last week to Constantinople by Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, treasurers of the Armenian Relief Fund and of the Red Cross, the following cable has just been received:

PHILIPPOPOLIS, March 21. — Your two remittances most timely; thanks. Distribution by Harpoot Committee reaches 54,000 souls. Over 1,000 have died of exposure and starvation there alone. We are supporting fifteen other centres. Need appalling. A nation is threatened with extermination.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

In view of these facts, Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has issued an urgent appeal for further contributions to the relief fund. He says: "The gifts received thus far from all sources, both in England and America, have been entirely inadequate, and now seem to be dwindling. Efforts have been made to throw doubt both on the deserts of the Armenians and on the possibility of aiding the wretched widows and orphans of those who perished in the massacres. All such doubts have been entirely removed by facts which are now before the world. A responsible and efficient relief agency has at last been established throughout the interior. The control of all funds is, and will continue, entirely in the hands of most trustworthy American residents and British Consuls. The salaries of all these agents is otherwise provided, so that all the relief funds go directly to the sufferers. The latter having exhausted all the small provisions that were saved at the time of the massacres, and being enfeebled by starvation and exposure, are now absolutely dependent upon foreign aid to carry them through until warm weather, when they will be able to raise new crops with a little assistance. Money can be forwarded by cable and actually given to the starving in the form of bread within forty-eight hours from the time it is received by Brown Brothers & Co. 59 Wall Street. New-York, who are the authorized treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee and of the Red Cross".

Mr. Trask announces that J. D. Rockefeller gave a second \$1,000 yesterday in view of the urgent need, and asks that those who have already given will follow his example.

April 3, 1896

GREAT SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIANS

Message from Miss Clara Barton More Funds Are Needed

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee, received a cable message, dated Constantinople, from Miss Clara Barton yesterday, which read:

"Scourge at Marash and Zeitoun increasing alarmingly. We have just ordered eight physicians and apothecaries with medical supplies from Beyrout and another caravan of goods into that terribly afflicted district. All will be there this week. Hubbell's party supplied Aintab and are en route to Oorfa and beyond. Wister's party not reported, probably in or near Harpoot. Caravans of supplies with each expedition. We are making heavy shipments each steamer. Sublime Porte ordered every facility given for our distribution. Our only hindrance slow transportation, steamers fifteen days apart. Passage to Alexandretta, Southern Gateway to interior, seven days, where caravans commence through snow and mud. Easy to telegraph money, but supplies are exhausted and must be carried to them. Mrs. Lee writes not a yard of cotton in Marash; smallpox, dysentery, and typhus. No doctors but those we send".

The committee also received the following message from Marash:

"There are 1.200 refugees here; 4.000 have died. The problem of how to help sufferers here and in Zeitoun comes upon us with crushing force. The misery is past human imagination; cold, famine, smallpox. We are using \$500 a week for food, clothing, and bedding, and it is barely inside starvation rates. Cannot more be sent? Do those who contribute wish us to continue giving at such low rate? The medicines of the city are exhausted and we have sent for more to Aintab. We forward detailed reports of all moneys used. To-morrow we cut down one-half on our help for lack of funds. Thousands of pounds are needed to save these people from a miserable death. When will it come?"

The need is equally great in Harpoot and many other sections. Practically all the relief work in sixteen centres is in the hands of trustworthy American residents and Miss Barton's Red Cross agents. They, the committee says, look to the people of America, at whose request the work was begun, not to abandon them in their efforts in this unparalleled suffering of fellow-Christians.

The committee urges that special Easter offerings, both from churches and individuals, be sent at once to the authorized Treasurers of the Armenian Relief Fund and of the Red Cross, Brown Brothers & Co. 59 Wall Street, who will forward by cable \$10,000 more to-day.

April 3, 1896

Armenian Window at Hawarden

LONDON, April 2. — Friends of Armenia have announced their intention to place a stained-glass window in the church at Hawarden as a memorial to the Armenian martyrs. Mr. Gladstone, who always attends the church when at Hawarden, his son being its rector, will probably write the inscription that will be placed on the window.

April 8, 1896

RELIEF WORK IN ARMENIA

A Dispatch from Miss Barton Mr. Trask Talks of Present Needs

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Committee, yesterday received the following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, reporting the progress of the relief work which is being sustained by the funds which are being sent by the American people:

Our corps of physicians and medical supplies left Beyrout April 3, and will reach Marash April 10. Scourge of typhoid and other diseases from starvation and exposure unabated. Red Cross reports just received from our expeditions, which are meeting splendid success. No obstructions nor Turkish supervision, as has been wrongly reported. Every facility offered. Welcomed everywhere. One party working between Marash, Zeitoun, Malatia, and Harpoot, the other between Oorfa, Diarbekir, and Harpoot. Visiting towns and villages en route, giving assistance where most needed.

In speaking of Miss Barton's dispatch, Mr. Trask said:

The cable indicates to the National Armenian Relief Committee a very gratifying and unexpected degree of success on the part of the Red Cross agents in reaching the destitute, and large facilities in distributing the relief. The committee is very anxious that the public should realize the present critical situation of the relief work, and its great possibilities if liberally backed up.

All doubts as to the unparalleled extent and degree of the disaster, the merits of the sufferers, and the practicability of relieving them has been removed. In the face of great dangers and obstacles a splendid beginning has been made in the actual work of relief, and thousands of lives have been saved, though many regions have not yet been touched. Nineteen centres of distribution have been established at strategic points under the personal direction of the American missionaries and British Consuls. In several places industrial relief bureaus, where the people work for what they receive, have been established on a large and successful basis.

The Red Cross relief expeditions, under the charge of Miss Barton's American agents, have penetrated the interior with large supplies of food clothing, and medicine.

But the results thus far are only in the nature of foundations, and the money and effort expended will be practically thrown away unless the work is now immediately and efficiently pushed forward. The people must be assisted with food, tools, and the necessities of life until the Fall harvest, or they will surely perish of starvation in the near future. Emigration is out of the question. Trade and agriculture are paralyzed beyond recovery, except with foreign aid. There is no hope of aid from the Government which is bankrupt, or the indifferent Mohammedan population. In view of the need and hopefulness of the relief work, which is practically all in the hands of most trustworthy and competent American citizens, the people of America are confidently looked to for large and immediate gifts.

April 9, 1896

PROTEST AGAINST EXPULSION

Resolutions Adopted in Favor of Missionaries in Armenia

LONDON, April 8. — The Daily News tomorrow will say that resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Armenian Relief Committee this evening protesting against the decision of the Sultan to issue an irade for the expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Armenia, and urging the British Government to make every attempt to prevent such a step being taken.

The resolutions also requested the Government to make immediate efforts to obtain the release of the Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was ordered to proceed from his station at Bitlis to Constantinople to answer charges of sedition and murder made by Turkish officials, and who is now said to be a prisoner at Diarbekir.

It was also urged that an increase be made in the number of British Vice Consuls in Asia Minor.

April 17, 1896

PORTE BREAKS ITS PROMISE

Contradictory Reports About the Work of Relief in Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16. — Mahmoud Pasha, a Mussulman, has been appointed Governor of Zeitoun, in defiance of the Zeitoun agreement, which stipulated that the Governor of that place should be a Christian and the assurance given by the Porte to the six protesting powers that the stipulation would be carried out.

The Valis of Bitlis and Kharpoot are insisting that the relief distributed among the Armenians at those places shall be given out at the Government storehouse, in obedience to orders from the palace, notwithstanding the promise made by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, that the work of the outside relief agents should not be interfered with.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Private advices received here from Constantinople state that the Red Cross is doing a great work in Armenia. No one is interfering with them, and the Porte has declared in writing both to the English and American Legations that no one shall interfere with this great charitable undertaking. Every permit that has been asked for has been granted. The Red Cross agents are in the heart of the recently disturbed districts, and special protection is given them.

April 18, 1896

FUNDS FOR THE ARMENIANS

Gladstone Says Anatolia's Devastation Must Be Charged to Russia

LONDON, April 17. — A meeting was held at Chester to-day to raise funds for the benefit of the suffering Armenians. Mr. Gladstone sent a subscription of £50, accompanied by a letter, in which he said he regretted that nature compelled increasing adherence to his decision not to appear in public.

The Duke of Westminster, who presided at the meeting, stated that Mr. Gladstone, in a recent conversation, declared that every murder and infamy in Anatolia must now be ascribed to Russia, who was able to stop the outrages with a word, but who would not utter it.

April 20, 1896

MRS. ARZROUNI ON ARMENIA

She Tells How Her Husband Died in a Turkish Prison

The services held in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening were devoted to the cause of Christian Armenia, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gabel, an Armenian minister. The congregation was unusually large, a number of native Armenians, as well as several Turks, being present.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, pastor of the church, spoke briefly upon the recent outrages reported from that far-away country. He then introduced Dr. Gabel, who called to the pulpit Mrs. Arzrouni, the widow of a native Armenian minister who died but a few months ago in a Turkish prison. Mrs. Arzrouni addressed the congregation in her native tongue, which Dr. Gabel translated into English.

She thanked those present, she said, for the opportunity to address them in behalf of her suffering people. Mrs. Arzrouni

then told of the flimsy pretext with which the Turkish authorities commenced the persecutions, and how later, without an excuse of any character, towns and villages and many thousands of Armenians had been destroyed. Her husband had been educated in a college in Armenia, founded by American missionaries. When the outrages commenced he naturally was most outspoken, as he did not believe the Christian nations of the world would permit them to be continued or repeated. The result of his denunciations were many persecutions and indignities from the Moslem priests and Turkish authorities. Repeated warnings that he must say nothing more against the Sultan and other high officials were not heeded. Mr. Arzrouni continued to denounce the outrages. Then, without the slightest warning, one night came the Turkish police, and cast him into prison. Not a strong man and already a sufferer from heart complications, the shock proved too much for the minister, and he died in prison.

April 22, 1896

FATHER DUCEY IDIGNANT

**DENOUNCED NEW-YORK CHRISTIANS
AT THE ARMENIAN MEETING.**

**The Small Audience in Chickering Hall
Aroused Him—Said it Was a Disgrace to
All the Churches—Letter from Bishop Potter
Speeches by Dr. William H. Thompson,
the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur,
T. B. Miller and Others.**

A mass meeting was held last evening at Chickering Hall under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Association. The objects of the meeting were to protest against the expulsion of missionaries from Armenia, to denounce Turkish interference with the relief work, to inaugurate plans for the permanent rescue of the Armenians, and to demand that the Christian Governments of the world prohibit the resumption of the massacres.

The meeting had been widely advertised, but the floor of the big hall was little more than half filled, and the galleries were practically empty. Less than a dozen men appeared on the platform.

In the absence of Bishop Potter, William P. St. John was chosen Chairman.

There was little life in the meeting until Father Ducey was introduced as one of the later speakers. Before Father Ducey had finished his brief speech the audience had awakened from its apathy, and become roused to a state of wild enthusiasm.

"In my few remarks to night," he began, in a loud voice. "I intend to be very critical, both of the churches and of the management of this meeting. I think this meeting is a disgrace. I think it is a disgrace to the Christian churches of this city—Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist".

Father Ducey paced up and down the platform, casting indignant glances about him.

"This meeting is a disgrace, I say, a disgrace to all the Christian churches in this city, where the voice of the most degraded immorality is trying to murder the name of Jesus Christ!

"I am here as a Christian, an American Citizen, and a Catholic priest. The Metropolitan Opera House itself should have been filled to overflowing in such a cause. Every minister in every church should have announced it, even if pewholders worth \$100,000,000 got up and walked out. The Christian city, I say, should be aroused.

"If we can lift our voices as Irishmen and Catholics against Great Britain, let us also lift them as Christian against the Turkish Government. Let us stop attacking each other and unite at least on this point".

Father Ducey spoke for some time in this vein with considerable warmth. Then he took a check from a vest pocket and threw it down on the table in front of Mr. St. John.

"There," he cried, "and I wish it were \$30,000". The amount of the contribution was not made known, but the audience made up in the continuance of its applause for the lack of volume.

On the platform were the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Vartan Dilloyan, W. W. Howard, John P. Faure, Dr. William H. Thompson, Father Ducey, and one or two others.

Dr. Thompson, who was the first speaker, reviewed the situation and told of a number of harrowing scenes of which he had been a witness during several years sojourn in Turkey. He denounced the apathy of England.

"What's the matter with John Bull?" he asked. "His spine seems suddenly to have become gelatinous".

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur made a vigorous speech.

"I think the time has come", he said, "When the advice of America should be backed up by a twelve-inch gun. A Government that will not live up to the light of the highest civilization of the time is not fit to live".

The speaker and Dr. Thompson both laid the chief blame for the present situation on the Czar of Russia.

The Secretary of the association, J. Bleecker Miller, read letters of regret and sympathy from Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Archbishop Corrigan, Cardinal Gibbon, Senator Hoar and others.

Bishop Potter wrote as follows:

The apathy of the Christian world, in view of the horrors of the Armenian massacres, is something which, of all other signs of our times, seems to me, in some aspects of it, the most alarming. But it cannot mean that Christendom is dead to every humane purpose. It cannot mean that mere distance paralyzes sympathy.

It must surely mean that the way to help these our brethren has not yet been made plain. Could not our people unite in an appeal to the Emperor of Russia—the one person whose one word can end this horror—to signalize his coronation by one great crowning act of mercy, in the name of that supreme Sovereign whose subject he is?

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, In spite of the continued plunder, murder, and outrage of helpless Christians—men, women, and children—in Armenia, and in spite of the repeated attacks upon the persons and property of American-born and naturalized citizens, no effective steps have been taken to stop these outrages, so abhorrent to our humanity and patriotism:

Resolved, That we citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, demand that the United States invite the nations of Christendom to unite in prohibiting the Turkish Government from continuing or resuming the massacre and outrageous oppression of its Christian subjects, and that the United States demand and secure immediate payment of exemplary damages for the injuries already inflicted on the persons and property of American citizens and insist upon the strict observance on the part of the Turks of their treaty obligations under which American citizens in Turkey can be tried only by American diplomatic representatives.

Resolved, That we denounce the interference of the Sultan with the relief work, and the missionary labors of Christendom,

and call upon all citizens to unite and assist our association in the great rescue work now about to be undertaken for Armenia.

J. Bleecker Miller said: "In support of these resolutions I only intend to say a few words to prove to you the lack of interest, to express it mildly, which our Government has uniformly exhibited on the Armenian question and the consequent necessity of popular action to arouse the Government from its lethargy.

"I make these remarks without any animosity to President Cleveland. I am and always have been a Democrat, and have always voted for Cleveland, having gone to Chicago to vote for his first nomination. But it is impossible for me to look at the course of his Administration on this particular point without wishing that he had been better informed, and therefore I would have this meeting appeal from a President badly informed to a President to be better informed".

There were also speeches by Mr. Keretchjian (*sic!*) [Kiretchjian], Vartan Dilloyan, and an Armenian woman named Arzrooni, who was dressed in native costume. With her two boys, Levon and Yervant, she sat on the platform, and, during some of the speeches, hid her face in her shawl and wept. She comes from Van.

April 26, 1896

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH'S COURAGE

Izzet Bey's Vain Effort to Make Him Retract or Resign Office

Correspondence of The United Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13. — The firm stand taken by Mgr. Azarian the Armenian Catholic Patriarch, against the Sultan has surprised those who did not understand his real character. Last Thursday he was called upon by Izzet Bey, and certain articles bearing his signature were shown to him. These were papers telling of the destitution that existed in the interior and called for relief.

"The Sultan is sure", began Izzet Bey, "that there must be forgery here, since you, as his servant, could never have written these papers, and he wishes you, in the interests of truth, to sign a statement denying these papers, so that it may be published in the journals".

Mgr. Azarian looked at the articles and said: "The interest of truth will prevent me from denying the articles, as I did write one of them, and the others are simply copies of that one".

Izzet Bey then showed him that he was acting treasonably and against the interests of his sovereign.

"No", replied Mgr. Azarian, "I am really acting for his best interest, since the world will know that force must have been used to make me retract the statement. The Sultan will suffer if he has the reputation of having coerced an old priest like myself".

Izzet of course assured him that the Sultan would be furious, but could get no more satisfactory answer. After an absence of about two hours Izzet Bey returned with another paper and said: "Your sovereign orders you to sign this paper, since you refused to sign the other". The Catholic Patriarch read this paper and saw it was his resignation. Here he was as firm and wily as before. He pushed the paper on one side and began: "My sovereign should know that I hold two offices. Besides being Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians I am also Catholicos of the Eastern Church. From this office no power on earth can dismiss me. The Pope himself can only suspend me temporarily, and you can see the impossibility of resignation. And to the office of Patriarch I was chosen by my people, and I would not be doing my duty to them if I resigned before they wished it".

One who was present says that Izzet Bey tried several times to interrupt this argument, and finally broke out with: "Waiving all this argument, how are we to accomplish the will of our Sovereign? This is no answer for me to take to him".

"His only method will be to take me from here by force and imprison me, then the Armenians would probably vote for another Patriarch, but, even then, I would not cease to be Catholicos of the East", replied Mgr. Azarian.

As soon as Izzet Bey had gone Mgr. Azarian hastened to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and related what he had done. M. Cambon assured him he had done exactly right, and went to the palace, where he seems to have persuaded the Sultan to drop the matter, as nothing further has been done.

The firm stand of the Catholic Patriarch was a surprise to many. Until the last few months it has been his policy to curry favor with the Sultan, to obtain special favors for Catholic Armenians, and thus to gain proselytes from the Gregorians and Catholics, and more than that, he was acquiring an unpleasant reputation among all Armenians as a tool of the Sultan working against his nation. He is really a very astute man, and once

having made a bold, independent stand, will have great influence in Constantinople.

April 27, 1896

DR. RAINSFORD ON ARMENIA

Talks on the Armenian massacres were given last night in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-Eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Gabriel, who represents the Armenians in this city, told about the thousands of Armenians who were killed at Sassoun and other districts.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, who said that no nation was so much to blame for the recent massacres as England, which stopped the breaking up of the worst Government on the earth in 1878.

"The Turk is rotten from top to bottom", he added. "There are at Constantinople symptoms of returning sanity and signs of putting a stop to the massacres. No one in the United States but believes we should not interfere with force. We could only do it with our war ships, and they could not reach the interior. If they operated on the coast they would stir up the Turks in the interior to renewed massacres. They would take revenge on the Armenian Christians.

April 27, 1896

Armenians Again in Peril

LONDON, April 26. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that two hundred leading Armenians have been arrested at Moosh on the pretext that they were implicated in the murder of a Kurd that occurred in 1894. The dispatch adds that the Embassies fear a renewal of the massacres at Sassoun.

May 5, 1896

VALI OF BITLIS AND THE TURKS

An Attempt to Make Armenians Denounce the Missionaries Foiled

LONDON, May 4. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, which gives the gist of an official report that was written at the end of March, saying that after Bairam Pasha, Vali of Bitlis, had summoned the Armenian notables to appear before him four Turkish Sheikhs denounced the missionaries, especially the Rev. George P. Knapp, as having caused all the trouble and bloodshed in the vilayet.

The Vali urged the notables to telegraph to the Porte, begging it to expel all the American missionaries. This the Armenians refused to do, arguing that the charges were false and could be easily disproved.

The Vali was infuriated at their refusal, but afterward calmed down and urged them to reconsider their refusal. Thereupon the Armenians summoned a meeting at which all present, with the exception of two persons, decided to adhere to the refusal.

May 5, 1896

RELIEF WORK AMONG ARMENIANS

Miss Clara Barton Tells of the Need of Funds and Appeals for Aid

The National Armenian Relief Committee has received from Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, a report of the relief work in Turkey. The report is dated at Constantinople April 16, and says:

By getting better acquainted with surroundings and people and learning the methods of business pursued here, I am able to accomplish the relief work more rapidly than at first, when all here was strange and new.

There have never been any obstacles placed in my way by the Government excepting those naturally growing out of the condition of affairs. I was asked to wait until investigation could be made. This lasted but a short time, and since then no delays, interference, or restrictions have ever been proposed to me. If transportation and personal communication could have been as easily managed, we could have been at field work long before we were.

Three expeditions of active relief are in the field, sweeping a circle from Aintab northeast and northwest through tracks which I have before indicated, searching and relieving and distributing in the hidden and hitherto unreached places. And the doctors are pushing on by twos and threes and fours, as they can be found and sent. One's breath comes quick when it is pictured what their entrance into and presence with their medicines must be to those stricken cities, with their 7,000 to 10,000 sick, dying seventy-five a day, and until they come not one doctor or an hour of medical treatment of their own. Dr. Hubbell, with his general supplies, is there, and there is no estimating what his experienced hands and brain will be able to do for them.

All this work and relief are ours. Without the contributions of America, none of this would be here, but the sick, the suffering, and the dying would be here, and the poor fevered hands would reach out in vain for a cup of water or the skill that could wrestle with the monster Death.

The Relief Committee's headquarters are at 45 William Street. The Executive Committee, of which Spencer Trask is Chairman, urges that contributions be sent to Brown Brothers of 59 Wall Street.

May 7, 1896

RIOTING IN ASIA MINOR

Kurds and Armenians fight on

AKSHEHR (*SIC!*) [AKSHEHIR] AND KONIEH RAILWAY.

**Increase in Number of Arrests in Constantinople
Clara Barton Replies to Expressions of Fear
that Her Mission Will Fail
Troops Escort Physicians—Those Who Are to be
Relieved Make Her Indifferent to Criticism**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6. — Serious disturbances have taken place at Akshehr (*sic!*) [Akshehir] between the Kurds and Armenians who are connected with the work of constructing the railway between Akshehr (*sic!*) [Akshehir] and Konieh, in Asia Minor, but no details of the rioting have yet been received here.

The number of arrests of Armenians in this city has recently been largely increased.

WASHINGTON, May 6. — Miss Clara Barton, in a letter from Constantinople, April 18, to Red Cross officials, received here to-day, disposes of the fears expressed some time ago that her mission would fail because of the opposition of Turkish authorities, and shows that she has no idea of abandoning the work now so successfully begun. Friends, misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to return, and in reply she writes:

"I have a body of relief on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains, a thousand miles from me, that I could not draw off in six weeks. The best we could all do would be to abandon 10,000 poor, sick, suffering wretches to a fate that ought to shock the entire world. Dying, sick, foodless, naked, and not one doctor and no medicine among them—whole cities scourged—and left to their fate, to die without a hand raised, save the three or four resolute missionaries, tired, worn, God-serving at their posts until they drop. The civilized world running over with skilled physicians, and not one there; no one to arrange to get them there, to pay expenses, take special charge, and thus make it possible for them to go.

"And we, seeing the state of things, holding in our grasp the relief we had been weeks preparing and organizing in anticipation of this, to turn back, draw off our helpers, send back the doctors already started, give all up, because somebody had said something, the press had circulated it, the world had believed it, our disappointed committees had lost heart and grown sore struggling with an occupation rather new to them, and the people had taken alarm and failed to sustain them. Was this all there was of us? No purpose of our own? On 'Change, like the price of wheat on the market? In the name of God and humanity, this field must be carried, these people must be rescued, skill, care, medicines, and food for the sick must reach them.

"And it is a glad sight to my soul to think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors on to Marash. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their fields of labor. What does one care for criticism, disapproval, or approval under circumstances like these? Don't be troubled. We can carry it. We are fair financiers, not dismayed, and, God helping, can save our hospitals".

Miss Barton reports Dr. Hubbell's party at Marash, and Mr. Wistar's at Orfa (*sic!*) [Ourfa]. She says it is impossible to describe the joy of the desolate people in welcoming the relief parties.

May 14, 1896

SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIANS

Thousands of Them Depending on Foreign Aid for Something to Eat

BOSTON, May 13. — Letters have been received in Boston from various parts of Turkey stating that about 90,000 Armenians in the Sivas Province are dependent upon what is given them to keep them from starvation. Thus far, relief in this province, as far as it has been given to foreigners, has been limited to the smallest possible amount, but the distribution is increasing, and those who are distributing relief should know what further sums they may expect. Many of the people are now eating roots which are good for food.

Arrangements had been made for the relief of the district about Gemerek, but the Vali of Sivas has refused to allow this to

be done. Unless definite instructions are sent from Constantinople to the Vali to allow relief to be distributed, it will be difficult to carry on relief. At least \$50,000 will be required to carry on this work. An exact census has been made of the needy and destitute among the Armenians of Gurun.

The inky blackness of the ground as far as the eye could reach over what was once a most attractive and beautiful place showed at a glance what a terrible foe fire may become. The prostrate walls of 1,500 or 1,600 homes that formerly were nestled so cozily in the midst of as many thrifty fruit gardens are all that remain. The surviving people are huddled together in herds in stables, sometimes in a solitary room left from the general wreck—all that remained standing of a once comfortable home. The miserable people were clothed in rags confined to the person only by a string around the waist, and this constituted all the wearers had to cover their bodies.

The Government was attempting to issue rations to the miserable people. The ration consisted of a part of an oke of wheat for each person, doled out once in five days. But the Government sometimes fails to issue the rations on ration day, much to the sorrow of the miserable people. Mothers besought help in securing the restitution of their captive daughters. By actual count there are 5,075 persons in Gurun that are in need of daily bread to prevent their starvation. For two and a half months they have not received any help from the Government, not so much as one grain of wheat, and what is true of Gurun is also true of many other villages. There is much sickness also in many of the villages. Typhoid and typhus fever are prevalent. The thanks of these people are sent to those who have sent contributions for the relief of their needs, but vastly more is needed to complete the work undertaken in their behalf.

Shepik consisted of eighty-six houses, but now it has only twenty of the poorest buildings left, and these have no windows or doors. The village had 470 inhabitants; 53 of them, mostly young men, have been killed, and now it has 417 persons, many of whom are widows and orphans. They all live in wretched houses, without beds and without sufficient clothing. They have been robbed so that they have not a kernel of grain in their storehouses, no beds, no clothing, not even a vessel to cook food in. Thus far they have received only \$176, and until this time they had not received any clothing or beds. They are agriculturists, but what can they do in the future? They do not

know, because they have no implements, no seed, no oxen, and not even a plow.

May 15, 1896

Armenians Arrested in Turkey

BERLIN, May 14. — The Vossische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says that, owing to the Sultan's fear that he will be assassinated, as was the Shah of Persia, 200 Armenians have been arrested in the city during the last few days. It is credibly stated that the prisoners have been cruelly tortured.

May 16, 1896

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Asked to Take Some Action on the Armenian Resolutions

WASHINGTON, May 15. — A delegation, of prominent New-Yorkers, consisting of William E. Dodge, Everett P. Wheeler, A. E. Orr, Andrew D. White, and others, had an audience with the President by appointment this afternoon, for the purpose of asking him to take some action with regard to the concurrent resolutions adopted by Congress last February in regard to Armenian affairs.

These resolutions recited the provisions of the supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia, in which the Sublime Porte undertook to carry out without further delay the amelioration and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds, also especially to make known the steps to this effect, and to superintend their application, and then resolved as follows:

"Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent

appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims; therefore,

Resolved, That it is an imperative duty in the interest of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Resolved further, That the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives concurring will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens.

The President listened to-day to what the members of the delegation had to say, but so far as can be ascertained did not commit himself to any course of action.

May 18, 1896

THE SULTAN AFRAID OF THEM

Armenians and Young Turks Arrested and Sent Into Exile

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17. — The Sultan has not yet recovered from the fright into which he was thrown by the news of the assassination of the Shah of Persia. The arrests begun almost immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence have continued during the last two weeks, until now more than 1,500 Armenians have been taken into custody. Of this number, fifty-two have been exiled to Anatolia.

Notwithstanding the fact that so many Armenians have been arrested, the agitation against the Sultan is rather among the Young Turks than the Armenians. A number of Young Turks have also been arrested, and sixteen of them have been sent with

the exiled Armenians to Anatolia. Seventy-three Turkish students at the military college at Kuleliah have been arrested, but the reason therefor is not known.

The students of the Armenian College at Galata have each been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for having in their possession subscription lists for the relief of the Armenians in Zeitoun.

May 19, 1896

ARMENIANS KILLED AT OORFA

Eight Thousand Victims Said to Have Been Murdered

LONDON, May 18. — Lengthy and sensational details of the massacre of Armenians at Oorfa represent it as entirely eclipsing the butchery at Sassoun. It is estimated that 8,000 persons were killed at Oorfa, of which number nearly 3,000 perished while seeking refuge in the cathedral, which was set on fire by the Turks.

It appears that the affair was deliberately planned and was effected with the connivance of the officials, who were acting under orders from Constantinople.

June 1, 1896

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES

HOW THE CHRISTIANS WERE MURDERED BY THE CRUEL TURKS.

Stories of Horror Which Are unequaled Mothers Killed in the Presence of Their Husbands and Children — Tortures Such as the Inquisition Never Dreamed of — Slaughter Which the Civilized World Cannot Ignore.

The following facts are a few from the thousands established by incontrovertible evidence, and confirmed by Blue Books, Consular reports, and unimpeachable testimony of eye-witnesses, notwithstanding the unspeakable shame that those who were so brave as to testify in the face of almost certain imprisonment, torture, and death, to these terrible truths; before European And Turkish Consuls and commissions were deserted by "the great powers" and left defenseless, to be imprisoned, tortured, and put to death by every device which demons incarnate could contrive, while the "Christian" nations looked on in criminal acquiescence, reading the bloodiest, blackest record that has ever blotted the pages of human history in guilty silence. Truly, no pencil could picture, no pen could depict, no tongue could tell the terrible details of these awful tragedies of modern martyrdom.

A scene at Sassoun which gives us a glimpse of that awful carnival of cruelty shows the soldiers drunken with their bloody debauch, betting on how many helpless Christian children they could kill at one stroke of the sword.

"I bet you ten tshneks (*sic!*) I can cut clean through the necks of four Christian puppies at one stroke of my cimeter", cried one.

"Done," shouted a crowd of Turkish regulars, as they snatched four tender children from the arms of their frantic mothers, and bound them amid heart-rending screams, one neck above another.

The brave Turk who had made the bet touched the neck of the nearest babe with his steel to measure his stroke. His bright cimeter flashed for an instant above them, then four little lifeless

forms quivered in the blood-stained dust before their mothers' eyes, to whom such a death itself would have been most unspeakably more merciful than such an agonizing sight.

Turkish soldiers took delight in placing long lines of Christian children in files to be fired at as targets, to see how many little, helpless, homeless, hungry innocents they could kill or wound, or cripple for life with one cruel shot, while others were torn apart by their limbs, and others had their jaws wrenched asunder, and still others were held up by their hair to be decapitated or deformed for life before their broken-hearted mothers.

In one village the most attractive women of the place were promised to be spared if they would deny their faith, but, pointing to the dead bodies of their fathers, husbands, and brothers before them, they replied:

"Why should we deny Christ? We are no better than they! Kill us, too!"

So they shared the same shameful fate of thousands of Christian women and girls of Armenia.

Their natural defenders having been treacherously disarmed by the imperial Government in preparation for this wholesale robbery, outrage, and slaughter, Christian women and children were hunted like wild beasts, after the loss of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, to be turned over by thousands in obedience to imperial orders, to serve the brutal lust of their Mohammedan persecutors till these were tired of them, when those who had survived were hacked to death by swords and bayonets, or left to linger and die.

Bands of hundreds of starving, nearly naked, terrorized women, whose husbands, fathers, and brothers had been imprisoned or slaughtered and homes destroyed, sought mercy of commanding officers of troops of the Sultan in vain. In answer to their tears and entreaties they were ordered to be outraged and then butchered in droves by the demons who had defiled them when wearied of their devilish debauch.

But this was better than Mohammedan captivity for Christian women, which is and has been the common lot of beautiful Armenian girls and women for ages past when a Kurd or Turk could take them alive.

One band of brave women worthy of the admiration of the whole world, had defended their little ones, their lives, and, their honor day and night till overwhelmed by numbers, when, with their babes upon their backs and their children by their sides in

the fight, finding themselves surrounded, cut off from all possible chance of escape, they followed their heroic leader as she plunged over a precipice, with her babe in her arms, to be dashed to death. Silently the children followed their mothers like lambs to the slaughter, till the deep ravine was so filled with the dying and the dead that the last to leap fell unhurt upon the living and lifeless forms beneath them.

About 150 women and children were taken alive, but they bore their torture bravely, and no amount of agony could, compel them to deny their faith or betray their friends, faithful through untold torture and agony, even unto death.

Thousands of Christian villages were surrounded, without warning, by soldiers and Kurds, and literally wiped off of the face of the earth by the most infernal fiendishness imaginable. After all the resources of robbery, rapine, outrage, and torture had been exhausted, prisoners, pleading for mercy, having been killed or crippled, were bound and piled between layers of brushwood, saturated with kerosene, the whole being fired, and living and dead cremated together.

An Armenian muleteer, who was pressed into service for transportation of troops, testified to facts which Turkish soldiers boasted of openly as to their awful butcheries. Whole villages were laid waste with no living being left, and the stench from the unburied or unburned bodies was almost unendurable, though thousands had been burned or buried.

Hundreds of perishing people would come to commanding officers and throw themselves upon their mercy, but each day after sundown they were driven off together to be slaughtered, their cries filling the air. One long line of prisoners bound together was led to a trench, and there cut down, one after the other, in cold blood, to tumble into the ditch and be buried, dead or alive.

The larger Armenian cities were the scenes of indescribable diabolism, in one instance the soldiers requested as many as 3,000 Christians to crowd into a church, pretending that they would be protected there. The doors and windows were then barricaded, to prevent escape, the building flooded with kerosene from the roof, and fired; only about sixty persons escaping from this fearful holocaust.

Christians were crowded into their despoiled homes, and their houses fired, while the fiends without flung back upon their bayonets, those who tried to fly from the flames.

While the cruel Kurds prefer to kill people with bullets and daggers, the Turks delight in torturing them to death, cutting their veins open, gouging out their eyes, and pulling out their tongues, tearing off their ears, severing their hands and their feet, flaying them alive, branding and burning them with red hot irons, tearing out their teeth, cutting off their fingers, and toes one at a time, slicing off portions of flesh, then leaving them to linger till relieved by death.

One witness testified to seeing a Turkish officer bind an aged Armenian head downwards, then slowly cut him through with an axe, while from the same hiding place he saw soldiers torturing two priests, one of whom was his own father. After failing to force them to deny their faith, they gouged out their eyes, then compelled them to dance while they beat and gashed them brutally, and after death the body of one was found with neither eyes, nose, ears, lips, nor skin left upon his head.

Long trenches were dug and hundreds of wounded, dying, and dead, were flung in together, to get them out of the way, but dreadful as such burial alive must be, it was a mercy compared to a Turkish prison. The most horrible death imaginable would be a delight, and the most terrible massacre conceivable would be a mercy in comparison to a Mohammedan trial or captivity for a Christian prisoner.

The Christian conception of perdition becomes a paradise when compared to the combination pest holes, torture pens, and dungeons of death called prisons, into which refined Christian captives are crowded. Piteous moans of mangled beings, with shattered arms and broken legs, and bruised and bleeding bodies, agonizing groans and shrieks of the tortured who refuse to renounce their faith or betray their friends to the same infernal fury, the demoniacal laughter of the dull-eyed bestial Turks tormenting some Christian boy or girl pleading in vain for mercy, till these fiends actually outrage him on her to death, the dying delirium of some fevered racked sufferer, and the expiring gasp of some poisoned prisoner convulsed in death.

Sentry boxes lined with sharpened spikes in which helpless victims are thrust to stand for days, motionless, without food or drink to be revived by brutal blows when falling faint upon the bloody floor, till carried out unconscious or dead.

Wholesale imprisonments and massacres may be more merciful than the "normal condition" of affairs for the Christians of Armenia, as massacres unremitting must exhaust themselves, while their constant persecutions are continuous.

Unremitting robbery, ceaseless outrage, continual torture, till the cries of the perishing people vainly imploring protection from the powers that had rendered them defenseless to betray them to their tormentors. The response, this reign of terror and era of extermination. Despair, disease, starvation and death stalking through the length and breadth of the land; dreadful epidemics, sickness, and famine finishing the fatal work among the heart-broken perishing, but heroic remnant of their nation.

W. H. VAN METER

June 2, 1896

HER TREATIES VIOLATED

TURKEY WAS UNDER PLEDGE TO PROTECT THE ARMENIANS.

**She Has Broken Her Pledge, and Allowed Them
to be Tortured and Murdered—Christian Europe
Has Taken No Proper Steps to interfere
More Samples of the Way in Which Innocent Men
and Women Have Been Killed.**

While the rulers, prelates, and diplomats of so-called "Christian" Europe live in lavish luxury, with wealth and power untold at their control; while the coronation of the Czar of all the Russias as head of Church and State went on at almost countless cost, the truest followers of the faith are being trampled in the dust, surrounded by starvation and despair, instead of riches and splendor, amid cries of anguish and agony, instead of anthems and hallelujahs, destruction, desolation, and death instead of honor, glory, and power, while the martyr's crown of thorns instead of the jeweled coronet of earth is being pressed upon their bleeding brows, and all the rulers, prelates, and diplomats of "Christendom" look calmly on.

If God is just and the Word is true, the doom of the damned awaits the individual, both in Church and State, who drives or deserts his children to destruction, when the King of kings in all the glory of heaven shall declare: "Inasmuch as ye did it (or 'did it

not') to one of the least of these my brethren, ye, did (or 'did it not') unto me". "Depart from me, ye cursed".

An Armenian in Trebizond, trying to get food for his sick wife and family, was surrounded by a raging crowd and stricken down. Pleading for mercy, they tantalized him with mock kindness for a while, till, tired of their fun, they tied his feet together and taunted him.

With pretended tenderness, they chopped off one hand as they assured him of mercy in jest, slapping his face with the bloody wrist and forcing it between his quivering lips. They then hacked off his other hand and ordered him to make the sign of the cross with the bleeding stumps, and offered him pen and paper to write to his wife upon. Some one then tore off his ears and thrust them between his lips, then flung them into his face. Then they proceeded to knock out his teeth, and cut out his tongue, jokingly remarking, "He will never blaspheme again!" Then they gouged out one eye at a time, cut off his feet, and in the intoxication of furious fanaticism these Mohammedan demons exhausted their ingenuity in excruciating tortures before some one cut his throat to send his soul to "damnation" as they declared.

In Erzeroum an Armenian father, fearing for his children, playing in the street, tried to rescue them, but was borne down by the mob, and pleading for mercy, was mockingly promised it by the ringleader.

He was then stripped, and a piece of flesh cut from his body and offered at auction as "Dog's meat!" "Dirt cheap!" to the delight of the crowd, and as he writhed in agony, some one poured vinegar and acid into his gaping wounds.

While he piteously pleaded and prayed to be put out of his misery, two little boys came running to him, the elder crying, "Father! Father! save me" as the blood streamed over his beautiful face, and the younger clung to a little wooden toy.

The father frantically grasped in the dagger of a Turk, but this only increased his torments, the bleeding boy was dashed upon his dying father and both pounded to death before the little three-year-old brother.

As he sat there dazed and dabbled the toy in the blood of his dying father and brother, he smiled at their murderers and sobbed over their mangled remains, till a sabre slash cut short his little life and the mother was left.

Before these massacres began it was the common thing for a Kurd or Turk to come to a Christian home, take all that he

wanted, including women and girls, as well as cattle. A Kurdish chief who was officially charged by the British Consul at Erzeroum with fiendish cruelty on helpless victims was not only unpunished, but rewarded by promotion. It was proved that in one case, for instance, he had attacked the home of a beautiful young girl whom he was determined to take, but she was hidden from him. Failing to find her, he seized her little brother and tortured him till his terrible screams were too much for the tender, loving sister's heart, and she gave herself up. Her doom was a life of degradation worse than death.

The imperial Government at Constantinople had his case, with numberless charges of outrages against him, pressed upon it, but instead of punishing him, promoted him. Such is Mohammedan manhood and mercy, that they reward such wretches with honor, this being but a common case under the regular Turkish rule.

The Governments of Europe are fully aware of this state of affairs, as their Consular reports contain innumerable instances confirming the fact. For selfish interests, they have suppressed these terrible truths from their people and are still doing so as far as is in their power. To prove that this picture is not overdrawn, and that the statements herein made are not too strong, the following facts and figures are taken from the Turkish statistics for seven districts only, with estimated losses for two months only, from Sept. 30 to Nov. 30 1895:

Armenian population in large towns 177,700
 Reduced to Starvation, about 75,000
 Killed according to estimates 20,000
 Number of Armenian villages formerly 3,300
 Number of Armenian villages destroyed 2,500
 Armenians living in villages formerly 538,500
 Reduced to starvation 350,000

From the above figures it would appear that the average number of inhabitants for each village was 163. Allowing for each of the 2,500 villages destroyed only 100 killed, would make the loss of life from villages alone 250,000. Cutting this estimate in two, would leave 125,000, which is 25,000 more than has been claimed by the highest figures, but may fall far short of the actual facts in the case finally.

The strangest, saddest thought of all this is that such things could happen on the very threshold of "Christian" Europe and under cover of the cannon of the so-called "Christian nations" of this the nineteenth century of the "Christian era".

Not only so, but in violation of the treaty of Berlin of 1878, which is signed not alone by Turkey, but also by Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, guaranteeing Armenia protection. The sixty-first article of this treaty reads thus—unequivocally:

The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the various provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and the Kurds. It will make known periodically the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application.

The sixty-second article reads:

The Sublime Porte, having expressed the intention to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

In no part of the Ottoman shall difference of religion be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public employments, functions, and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries.

All persons shall be admitted without distinction of religion, to give evidence before tribunals.

The freedom and outward service of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organizations of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. "The right of official protection is accorded to religious and charitable establishments".

This treaty, which was the result of a conference of the powers in 1878, was intended to take the place of the treaty of San Stefano, signed by Turkey as the victorious Russian armies and their liberated allies were closing in on Constantinople from the north, and sweeping triumphantly through Armenia, led by an Armenian General from the East; occupying Erzeroum, and so virtually freeing the Armenians from Turkish rule.

The people of Russia, in an outburst of popular indignation over the outrages in Bulgaria, had swept their Government into this war, which would have wiped out the Ottoman Empire, but for the powers of Europe, which interposed for selfish interests, Great Britain going so far as to form her present offensive and defensive alliance with the Turk (still in force) to protect the

Sultan's domains in Asia forever from further Russian aggression "by force of arms."

In return for this infernal agreement between "the leading nation of Christendom" and the head of heathendom, the Island of Cyprus was ceded to Great Britain to enable her to fulfill her part of the compact, and the Sultan's Government promised "to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two powers, into the Government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories".

From that time on the miseries of the Armenians have been untold, Mohammedan madness knowing no bounds of lawlessness; robbery plunder, rapine, outrage, murder, torture, and death being the rule of the Turk, till finally extermination seemed determined upon, when a thrill of horror aroused Christendom, and the world awoke to the fact that a nineteenth century Mohammedan was the most abominable barbarian the world had ever known.

The reign of horrors under these two treaties is too terrible really to describe. Not less than 100,000 human beings at the least having been unmercifully massacred, to say nothing of the untold sufferings of all those years of outrage, robbery, and persecution, while during the last Winter alone at least half a million homeless, naked, starving, diseased, freezing, despairing, dying women and children martyrs were left shelterless, foodless, and friendless, but for the pitiful pittance afforded a few of them from foreign relief.

To break the record of barbarity for all the ages and to cap the climax of demoniacal madness which has culminated in this closing decade of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, the detestable Turk undertook to steal or destroy the relief sent and shelter afforded by foreign aid to these helpless victims of Mohammedan diabolism. For this alone, leaving out of account all the robbery, outrage, torture, and massacres of all these ages, he has forfeited his right to desecrate the earth any longer by his execrable existence.

In 1836, after the close of the Crimean war, the following firman of the Sultan was attached to it, and became a part of "The Treaty of Paris" between Turkey and the powers of Europe: "My Sublime Porte will take energetic measures to insure to each sect, whatever be the number of the adherents, entire freedom in the exercise of its religion. Every distinction or designation tending to make any class whatever of the subjects of my empire inferior to

another class, on account of their religion, language, or race, shall be forever effaced from the administration protocol".

"As all forms of religion are and shall be freely professed in my domains, no subject of my empire shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall be in any way annoyed on this account". "No one shall be compelled to change their religion".

"It shall be lawful for foreigners to possess landed property in my domains, conforming themselves to the laws and police regulations, and having the same charges as the native inhabitants". "The taxes are to be levied under the same denomination, from all the subjects of my empire, without distinction of class or religion".

Under this treaty, robbery, outrage, and massacre had known no limit. Millions of helpless beings had been at the mercy of fiends incarnate.

To grasp the true grievousness of the situation we must take into consideration the fact that these people have inherited this land nearly, if not quite, from the days of the flood, when, according to the Biblical account, the ark rested on Ararat, the central mountain of Armenia, they being the direct descendants of Japhet, and therefore, belonging to the Caucasian family, and so akin, both by blood and belief, to the great Christian nations of the earth.

They received the teachings of Christ in the first century of the Christian era, and are said to have offered Him refuge with them from His persecutors, which He declined, but sent to them Thaddeus and Bartholomew, to teach them. They did not acknowledge Christianity as a national religion till the third century, since which time they have remained true to their faith, first meeting their Mohammedan foes in 636, when they were worsted in battle. Twelve thousand men, women, and children were immediately massacred then, and ever since the bloody tide of persecution and death has broken over their land, sweeping millions more into heroic martyrdom for the cause of Christ.

Their nation, which has a marvelous vitality, has been decimated from 25,000,000 to only about 4,000,000 all told today, and it is likely to be exterminated by the present European policy. It was in 276 that the Armenian nation accepted of Christianity as the national religion, and ever since it has stood on guard between the new civilization of the west and eastern heathenism. Like a rock, it has remained firm amid the shock of ages, and still stands at the gateway of the Orient and the

Occident, the unfailing witness to the truth, surrounded by tyranny and falsehood.

The tides of heathenism and Mohammedan fanaticism have broken against and gone over it, but still it stands, storm-swept, blood-stained, the home of the martyrs and the truth to-day. Before Mohammed was born, Turk or Tartar dreamed of, it fought the battles of the truth and turned back the tide of dark superstition which threatened to overrun the Western World.

W. H. VAN METER.

June 3, 1896

UNITED STATES INSULTED

**TURKEY HAS CONSTANTLY VIOLATED
HER TREATIES WITH US.**

**American Citizens Murdered In Cold Blood
Within the Empire—Their Rights Disregarded,
and Their Country Ignored — The United States
Should Do What Christian Europe Has Failed to Do,
and Bring the Sublime Porte to Terms.**

When the Mohammedan hordes, under their conquering leader, Mohammed II., captured Constantinople in the fifteenth century, they found much the same sort of civil and religious liberty allowed there as ancient Roman rule had recognized the world over, even before the Christian era began—such as prevailed in Palestine in the days of Christ, when Jew and Gentile were alike tolerated, centuries before the birth of Mohammed, whose fanatical followers have reverted to the barbarism of prehistoric ages in their insane attempt to turn back the tide of Christian civilization.

The real irrevocable religious law of Islam is that all who live on Mohammedan soil must be Mohammedans or die, but the Sultan may spare a tributary as a slave or an alien if expedient. It being impracticable, in 1453, either to enslave, banish, or exterminate the Byzantines and their alien populations from their newly acquired empire, without depopulating it of the very peoples needed the most to uphold its prosperity, they were permitted to remain, and their former social, civil, and religious

rights, privileges, and liberties were, to a great extent, recognized, and continued as a necessity to the new State, not because of any liberality or love of civil or religious freedom, but because their conquerors needed their co-operation and aid.

The Roman Emperor had already granted to the Turkish residents of Constantinople the right to be ruled by Moslem law, administered by their own judges, previous to this conquest, thus extending to them the "extraterritorial rights", which are recognized to-day, not as an innovation of the nineteenth century, but as a continuation of customs from time immemorial, which the tyrannical Turk is now trying for fanatical purposes to subvert to the murderous political religious system of Mohammedanism, not only among Armenians, but Americans as well.

The Mohammedan law, religiously prohibiting all peaceful or friendly relations with non-Mohammedans, requires the rupture of treaty compacts as soon as the Sultan is able to successfully enforce his holy sway, so it is easy to see that no treaty obligations are intended to be kept by Turkish or Mohammedan diplomats, except as the exigencies of the occasion require or the power of an opponent obliges the Sublime Porte to submit to such, when it is ready to reiterate any falsehood and stoop to any duplicity to deceive either friend or foe.

No such nation should be tolerated among civilized nations, any more than a murderer, an assassin, or an outrager should be allowed to live at liberty to prey upon human society. It is not the Christian alone who is sacrificed to the infernal fury of Mohammedan fanatics and Turkish tax-gatherers, as "Islam or the sword!" is their watchword for all. The Jew as well as the Gentile has been subjected to the most awful atrocities imaginable whenever Mohammedan rapacity could reach booty or beauty. The Buddhists and the whole heathen brotherhood of Africa, as well as Asia, can trace the followers of the False Prophet by their trail of blood and robbery and outrage through the ages.

In 1892 and 1893 the Yezidis, a heathen sect in Turkey who have never accepted the Moslem faith, suffered the same shameful fate as their Armenian neighbors, robbery, outrage, torture, and death following their refusal to accept of a forcible conversion offered by an Imperial representative who was to receive so much per head for every convert made. Non-Mohammedans, no matter who or what, coming within their control, are both the political and religious prey of these followers of the False Prophet, according to the Koran, their tyranny being limited alone by their power to oppress.

Emboldened by the diplomatic complications among the great powers of Europe, and encouraged by the continued criminal connivance of so-called "Christian" nations with their most abhorrent atrocities of all time, the Mohammedan savages of Turkey, no longer content with outraging helpless women and children, doing defenseless girls to death, butchering tender babes, plundering, persecuting, torturing, and massacring thousands of innocent men, women, and children because they refuse to renounce their faith in Christ for the fiendish fury of Mohammedan fanaticism, are now trying their treacherous cruelty upon citizens of the great Republic to see how far they can safely trample upon American treaty rights.

Citizens of the great Republic, representing the great Christian communities of the Commonwealth, were robbed and beaten till unconscious, one receiving ten sword cuts from the son of an influential Kurdish chief, and, supposed to be dying, were bound hand and foot and cast into the bushes to perish in the village of Bitlis. The matter was brought to the attention of the Turkish Government at Constantinople and the punishment of the criminals demanded, all being Identified and their guilt clearly proved, but they were never punished, In spite of most earnest protests upon the part of the United States Government nor has one dollar of the indemnity demanded ever been paid.

Not long ago an American citizen, a tourist representing an American periodical, was robbed and murdered in Turkey and his murderers, though reported to the Government, remain unpunished, and the Sublime Porte seems to have settled upon the policy of ignoring demands for redress toward Americans as well as Armenians, thinking, evidently, that distance guarantees safety. Within a few weeks an honored American citizen was illegally seized by Turkish authorities and held as a prisoner, in spite of Consular protest. His release was repeatedly demanded, but the demands were completely ignored, until at last a telegram was sent for a man-of-war to enforce his treaty rights.

No sooner were the cowardly Turks aware of that telegram than they instantly released their prisoner, who has proceeded to Constantinople to stand trial in accordance with the treaty of 1830 between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire, although the charges against him are known to be false from first to last.

Of that treaty, Article IV, reads as follows:

Citizens of the United States of America are quietly pursuing their commerce, and not being charged or convicted of

any crime or offense, shall not be molested, and even when they have committed some offense they shall not be arrested and put in prison by the local authorities, but they shall be tried by their own Minister or Consul, and punished according to their offense, following in this respect the usages, of other Franks, [meaning Caucasian nations].

The click of the telegraph calling for that man-of-war was a warning which sent terror to the hearts of the treacherous, cowardly, cruel Turks, for they can recall how within this same century the United States of America, when only a child among nations, sent its warships to the Barbary Provinces and bombarded those ports where Christians were enslaved according to Mohammedan law, teaching them a well-deserved lesson for all time.

Not satisfied with robbing, persecuting and murdering American citizens in the past, and arresting and casting them into prison contrary to all treaty stipulations in the present, they propose now to add insult to injury. Having destroyed \$100,000 worth of American property, and having ruined the results of long years of self-sacrificing labor which have cost many noble lives and millions of dollars more in American money to build and maintain free hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and colleges for the benefit of the poor and downtrodden of their own country, and while receiving thousands of dollars daily from American citizens for the relief of hundreds of thousands of their own perishing people, whom their indescribable cruelties have reduced to starvation and despair, they now propose, if they are permitted to do so, to trample upon the treaty rights of citizens of the great Republic by banishing their American benefactors.

Not because they have violated any local, national, or international law, but because in the name of humanity, in the midst of this most damning maelstrom of outrage, torture, and persecution, this little band of brave, devoted American missionaries, dared, in the face of untold trials and dangers and death, to do their duty in the name of Christ, shielding and succoring such as they could from the Mohammedan demons of destruction and death, and telling the world that heart-rending story of horrors, till the Turk trembles in his bloody tracks, from fear of the avenging and defending fury that will soon seal his fate forever, unless the nations of the earth are lost to all honor, and the visible "Church" has become a cowardly farce.

If, in this closing decade of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, the so-called Christian nations and Christian

churches do not care enough for the cause of the poor, perishing humanity which Christ came to redeem, to come to the rescue of those who are perishing because they bear his name, they should tear the emblem of the cross from their banners, and dash it down from their steeples and no longer disgrace by such hypocrisy the name they bear, nor desecrate the memory of Him who suffered and died to right the wrongs of humanity, while they, with all the wealth and power and armaments of Christendom at their control, cower before the cruel crescent.

"Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. Depart from me, ye cursed!" comes ringing down the ages still, as the doom of the damned, as dreadful as the condemnation. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me", and how can the crowned head or the purpled prelate or humblest believer of Europe, or the Christian citizen of the great Republic, hope to escape?

The Turk has learned his lesson of perfidy far too well from those "Christian" nations of Europe who have guaranteed the Christians of Armenia protection only to betray them to their mortal foes, but he will find the representatives of seventy millions of free men of the great Republic far different prey from a few defenseless, deserted Armenian martyrs.

American honor is at stake to-day! American citizens have been robbed and wronged and murdered. American property has been destroyed. Not that of some trader, to be sure, who has gone to deal in deadly opium or liquid damnation, and crush all the blood money that he can out of the country and people, but of those who have gone to offer the water of life freely for all, those who have given up home and friends and country and faced dangers and persecution and death to help the helpless, to defend the defenseless and to lift up the down-trodden and despairing.

Through all those days of danger and death, through all those nights of darkness and despair, they never deserted their posts of duty, nor shrank from their fearful responsibility. While all the armaments of Europe were silent, and "the great powers" failed to speak one effective word and feared to strike one saving blow, they spoke so all the world would hear. Their words shall yet shake the treacherous Turk from his throne, and no star of the Spangled Banner shall be dimmed by shame, nor one of its Stripes stained by the innocent blood of those betrayed. Never for such heroism shall they be persecuted, imprisoned, or banished by the bloody Turk, nor driven from their ruined homes, nor

exiled from their fields of loving labor. Not if we, who bear the name of Americans, are worthy descendants of the Puritans, Huguenots, and Crusaders of the past or fit citizens for the great Republic of the present and the future.

Surely we should show the world to-day what that power stands for which is represented by the Stars and Stripes, till Turk and tyrant alike tremble before its folds. If we fail to act as free men should, in vindicating the cause of American citizenship, we will forfeit the respect of the world and brand ourselves cowards recreant to our trust".

That the great powers of Europe have betrayed the innocent blood of unnumbered thousands for more or less than "thirty pieces of silver" will never wipe away the stain from American honor if we fail to do our duty to-day. That Disraeli and Salisbury gave the Judas kiss for England to the Christians of Turkey nearly twenty years ago will not do away with the disgrace to America, if we fail to act to-day. That Russia refuses to come to the rescue of either Greek or Roman or Armenian Christians of the Ottoman Empire to-day does not relieve Americans of their responsibility now, when citizens of the great Republic are despoiled, their homes threatened, and property destroyed, and they, our representatives of peace and good will and self-sacrificing heroism, are in danger of being driven into exile.

Let every loyal American man, woman, and child declare that the treaty rights of citizens of the great Republic must and shall be maintained, let come what may! It is time to let the world know that America can and will stand alone, If need be, for the right, for the freedom of religious liberty, and the civil rights of all her citizens under treaty obligations, against the greatest or weakest powers of earth, heathen or Christian, and against all outrages, at home or abroad, upon Jew or Gentile, Christian, Mohammedan, or heathen alike.

The representatives of the Republic in Congress assembled have spoken in no uncertain terms, and no power on earth can ignore their just demands or set them aside. Having given freely to help the downtrodden, let us no longer remain in guilty acquiescence with their oppressors, but let us enforce our treaty rights and theirs forthwith. While the detestable, damnable Turk is glutting his gory lust in doing defenseless women and girls to death, and shamefully glorying in deeds of devilish torture that would disgrace the darkest ages and put to shame Herod, Nero or Torquemada, desecrating the earth in this closing decade of this nineteenth century of the Christian era with this bloodiest,

blackest blot on the pages of human history, over which he gloats and glowers with the insane fury of fiendish fanaticism, the saddest sight of all time still is to see Christendom standing silently by.

The curse of the just must rest upon the men who control the mightiest armaments the world has ever seen, in the interest of their so-called "Peace of Christendom" at the cost of tears and blood and agony untold, at the cost of countless martyred lives betrayed by them to torture and to death, at the cost of individual, national, and international honor and integrity.

Let America act alone, if she must, but let her never be guilty of silent acquiescence in such crimes, as long as one American is left alive.

We can waken the conscience of the world if we will, and all the cannon of Christendom will thunder up to heaven against such wrongs, till Turk and tyrant know that the ages of outrages have gone forever.

God grant that the great Republic may become the crowning glory of this nineteenth century of the Christian era as the defender of the eternal principles of justice for all upon which it is founded.

H. H. VAN METER

June 3, 1896

ARMENIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Contribution by Scholars of the Minneapolis Public Schools

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The boys and girls of the public schools of Minneapolis have just sent, through Mayor Pratt of that city, seven hundred dollars (\$700) to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee and of the Red Cross.

The School Board on this occasion set aside its stringent rule, on account of its deep respect for Miss Clara Barton and the work of the Red Cross, and allowed boxes to be placed in each of the schools marked for the Red Cross.

The teachers and pupils were very enthusiastic, and gave entirely of their own accord. The sum was made up in a week's time, and most of the money came in pennies and nickels. The chest containing the money was so heavy that it required two men to lift it. With the sunshine streaming upon it, it looked like a box filled with gold.

The effort has resulted in awakening a warm love and enthusiasm for the Red Cross in these 25,000 or 30,000 young minds, and has also deepened the love of liberty and sympathy with those in suffering and bondage.

The children asked that Miss Clara Barton should tell the boys and girls in Armenia, as she had opportunity, of their warm sympathy, and their hope that they will always love the Stars and Stripes. The example of the teachers and pupils of Minneapolis can be followed in all the schools of the land with great benefit to themselves and incalculable blessing to the tens of thousands of starving and orphaned children in Armenia.

Inquiries for information and literature may be sent to Frederick D. Greene, Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House, New-York, but all funds should be sent direct to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, Treasurers of the Relief Fund and of the Red Cross.

FREDERICK P. GREENE

Secretary The National Armenian Relief Committee
New-York, June 2, 1896

June 7, 1896

Mr. Labouchère and Armenia

From The London Daily News.

Mr. Labouchère, M. P., writing to the Town Clerk of Northampton, acknowledging the receipt of resolutions on the Armenian question passed by a town's meeting a short time ago, said. "I have always thought that the best way to deal with the Sultan is to follow the example of Lord Palmerston in regard to King 'Bomba' of Naples, and to withdraw our Ambassador. If we are unable to come directly to the aid of the Armenians, we ought to refuse to have any communication with the murderer. The Turkish Empire, as Lamartine, the great French statesman and poet once said, is the negation of God on earth, and as an Englishman I feel ashamed that its maintenance up to now,

should have been in the main due to us. We have sacrificed the Christian races in that empire to an insane idea that we ought to subordinate morality and humanity to preventing the possibility of any approach on the part of Russia to the Mediterranean, and so long as we continue this policy so long will the Turk be able to work his wicked will on the Christians that are subject to him".

June 12, 1896

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK

Miss Clara Barton Says the Need for More Money Is Urgent

Miss Clara Barton, President of the National American Red Cross Society, in answer to a remittance from Brown Brothers & Co. of 59 Wall Street, Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee, has just cabled as follows from Constantinople:

Remittance received. Thanks. Our men are entering new districts and continue the distribution of seeds, tools, and farming animals in order to prevent, if possible, famine next Winter. Contagious diseases decreasing. Need very urgent, and opportunities for relief limited only by funds.

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee announced yesterday that a vast amount of good has already been accomplished, and urged the need of steady and generous contributions, in order that the relief work may not be crippled at this critical time. "The only practical way of aiding the Armenians", he said, "is to aid them at once to get on their feet attain where they are. All relief funds sent to Brown Brothers & Co are used at once for this object, and nothing else".

The committee has its headquarters at Bible House.

June 14, 1896

A VOLUME ON ARMENIA.

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

By the Rev. Edwin Munsell Bliss,
Assisted by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin and Others
With an introduction by Miss Frances E. Willard,
Philadelphia: The Hubbard Publishing Company.

This work is opportune, and presents in full details causes and beginnings of terrible scenes of oppression. If the relationship, political or otherwise, between Turkey, Russia, France, Austria, Germany, and England is one where national jealousies play a part, between Turkey and the United States there are no political considerations. The situation being to-day most appalling, the author calls on the Government of the United States to do its best, in the interests of humanity, to bring about a cessation of the strife. Mr. Bliss pays a merited compliment to the work done by the former United States Minister to Turkey, and Maynard, Wallace, and Straus are named. It would be indeed a mission of mercy were we to urge on the Sultan the necessity of curbing once and forever the brutality of the savage Kurds. Looking at a sad chapter in the volume, the estimate is made that not less than 35,032 Armenians have been massacred, and these figures do not seem exaggerated. As to the destitute, they are numbered as being 400,000. Certainly, as Mr. Henry Norman explains it, there is no longer a place for the Turk in Europe. Another Question arises as to the Armenians and their country. There is nothing more vague than what is Armenian territory. Present conditions and what may happen to the Armenians in the future are fully presented in this interesting volume.

760

June 15, 1896

TURKS ARRESTING ARMENIANS

Six Hundred Prisoners Since June 9 Expelling Agitators

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14. — The representative of The United Press is informed on reliable authority that 600 Armenians have been arrested in this city since June 9. A majority of the prisoners are from Rodosto.

The member of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee who assassinated an Armenian spy in this city last Monday, and who was shot and killed by the patrol while trying to escape, was a native of Rodosto.

Two hundred of the prisoners were shipped to Anatolia yesterday. The Government is using the occasion of the assassination to expel possible agitators.

June 16, 1896

Seven Armenians Hanged

Constantinople, June 15. — The police this morning hanged seven Armenians in different parts of Galata, a suburb of this city.

June 17, 1896

To Plead for the Armenians

LONDON, June 16. — The Armenian Relief Committee informed Mr. Gladstone a few days ago that Prof. Beet had been delegated to go to the United States to plead the cause of the Armenians. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said: "As your envoy will lay the strongest case ever known before one of the most generous nations, I hope for great results". Prof. Beet will sail for New-York on Saturday next.

June 19, 1896

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

.... **Armenian Massacres.**—The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert, to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

June 21, 1896

Russians and Armenians

From The Spectator.

The Russian people cared a great deal about the Bulgarians; they do not care at all about the Armenians. Englishmen are apt to be puzzled by this difference of attitude; they would find it more intelligible if they bore in mind the place that religion holds in the Russian mind. The Bulgarians belonged to the same Church—the Russian peasant does not trouble himself about "autocephalous" distinctions—the Armenians do not belong to the Church at all. They are monophysite heretics, and though the peasant probably thinks that it might be better that they should get their punishment from the Orthodox Czar than from the Mussulman Turk, he is not greatly concerned that they should get it.

This is an example of indifference originating in religious diversity, just as the last war with Turkey was an example of sympathy originating in religious agreement; but it serves equally well to enforce the paramount part that religion plays in the formation of Russian popular opinion.

June 25, 1896

STILL SLAUGHTERING ARMENIANS

Agents of the Porte Paid to Start a Demonstration

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24. — Advices received here from Van, Asia Minor, say that in the outbreak which occurred there Monday 400 Armenians were killed and that the trouble was renewed yesterday.

A large number of persons have taken refuge in the British Consulate. The massacre is ascribed to agents of the Porte, who were paid to provoke a demonstration on the part of the Armenians which might serve as a pretext for a general slaughter of Christians.

June 26, 1896

GLADSTONE ON ARMENIA

He Cannot Find Words to Describe the Guilt of the Turks

LONDON, June 25. — The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a letter from Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Armenians, in which he says:

"Nobody uses language half strong enough against the Sultan and his agents. To describe their guilt is beyond all bounds, and the language ought to go beyond all bounds. My choice is between far out-Heroding everybody and absolute silence, for my language abstractedly might plausibly be ascribed to temper, whereas it would be perfectly cold-blooded. I am silent only for fear of doing harm. The European mind wants plausible excuses to cover its disgrace. I do not wish to furnish them".

The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that the Armenian losses during the recent rioting at Van are estimated to have been 1,500 killed, while the Turks' loss was 200. The dispatch adds that the Kurds are gathering from all directions to pillage Van.

July 5, 1896

Turks and Armenians.

From The Forum.

What the Turks are doing to-day to the Armenians, they did to the Greeks in 1821, when more than 40,000 were put to the sword in the Island of Chios; to the Nestorians in 1843, when the rocks and plains were covered with "the scattered bones, bleached skulls, long locks of hair, plucked from the women's heads, and torn portions of the garments they had worn"; to the Syrians, when the streets of Deir-el-Kamar and Zahleh "ran with human gore, in which men waded ankle deep"; to the Bulgarians, when, in 1876, according to the American Consul General, Eugene Schuyler, and the English blue book, more than 16,000 were butchered in the first two or three days under the very eyes of Europe. Happy Bulgaria! She did not shed her blood in vain. But what was Bulgaria's salvation proved to be Armenia's danger. The Mohammedans, driven from Sofia, Varna, and Rutschuk (*sic!*) [Ruschuk] on the Danube, crossed the Bosphorus and settled in Armenia, their swords still reeking with blood. Nor were they slow in avenging their humiliation.

Just a year after the Bulgarian atrocities came the report of the total extermination by the Mohammedans of the Armenians in Bayazid. The Moslem refugees from Europe, with the memory of their defeat burning in their veins, converted Armenia into an amphitheatre of plunder and murder. "These Armenians", said the Government officials to the Mohammedans, are trying to expel you from Asia, just as the Bulgarians expelled you from Europe". It is not at all strange that the fanaticism of the Turk and Kurd, once aroused by such a fear, has become uncontrollable.

July 17, 1896

Another Massacre of Armenians

LONDON, July 16. — The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that 400 Armenians have been massacred at Egin, in the Diarbekir district. The town was pillaged. The date on which the massacre occurred is not given.

July 21, 1896

Another Clash In Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20. — Serious disturbances recently occurred at Niksar, in the vilayet of Sivas between Mussulmans and Armenian Christians. Sixty of the former and 340 of the latter were killed.

July 26, 1896

MANY CHRISTIANS KILLED

TURKS AND KURDS SLAUGHTER ARMENIANS AROUND VAN

Nearly Three Thousand Men, Women, and Children Dead Every Male over Eight Years of Age in Forty Villages Perishes—Graphic Account of the Horrible Massacre Given in Letters from an American Missionary

LONDON, July 25. — A dispatch to The Chronicle from Constantinople says that advices have been received from Van, Asia Minor, stating that forty villages of Armenians in the vicinity of Van have been destroyed, and that every male over eight years of age has been killed.

Estimating an average of eighty houses in each village and four males to each house, it is assumed that the total number that were killed is 12,800.

The Constantinople representative of The United Press, writing under date of July 9, sends the following extracts from the journal of an American missionary at Van, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, detailing some of the events which preceded the recent massacre in that vilayet:

"Monday, June 15.—The not distant sound of guns reaches my ears every now and then, and I have little idea of what is the real state of things in the city. The last week has brought several mighty house-breakings perpetrated by Armenians on each other.

"Last night, about midnight, I was awakened by the sound of guns not far away, which kept up several minutes, followed by bugle calls for half an hour. Soon an officer and a private soldier were carried past wounded. Just who were the parties to this

affair it is hard to say. About noon desultory firing began to be heard, which has kept up ever since, but we cannot learn how much harm is being done.

"Smoke indicates that a good many buildings have been burned. Many of our pupils came to school as usual this morning, and when the disturbances began it was a question what to do with them. At the request of the British Consul and of its own motion, the Government sent two or three soldiers to act as our special guards, and with their help we have sent a considerable number of the pupils home.

"Some fifteen or twenty remain, and many adults have come out to the place. Hitherto in the history of the massacres the fiendish work has been done in the daytime, and so I have some hope that the night may pass without further disturbances, but we cannot tell what an hour may bring forth.

"Wednesday, June 17. — This morning it is said the Kurds are approaching the city and that troops have gone out to prevent their entering. The British Consul has put up his flag on our premises and proposes to make this the rallying point and will allow all who wish to do so to come on to the premises, he himself coming when necessary, so that this shall be the Consulate. This is because these premises are more extensive than his and more easily protected.

"Thursday, June 18, A. M. — At this point I was called off and could not resume until now. The crowds had already begun pouring in a steady stream as broad as our big doors would admit—men, women, and children—with some little bedding and food. Our Houses were filled with the families of friends, as was also the girls' school, perhaps four to five hundred being thus provided for, while the boys' school was filled with a more miscellaneous crowd. All unoccupied space within our compound was soon covered. Even our planted garden was overrun.

"With the crowd came many wounded, and before noon Dr. Grace Kimball and I began the work of caring for them. And we were kept busy until night, and, oh, such terrible wounds. The sufferers were of all ages and both sexes, and many of them would tell of husbands, fathers, and sons who had been killed. About 4 P. M. Major Williams came in to say that he had seen the authorities, and that there was now no danger in the people returning to their homes for the night.

"I went about the premises securing the attention of group after group and delivered the Major's message. Several thousands went away, either to their own homes or to near houses. But

thousands still remain. Quite a little rain fell toward evening, making us additionally thankful that the thousands did not have to stay in the open".

Tuesday, June 16. — A. M. — I am thankful to say the night passed quickly, but the morning has brought a renewal of yesterday's sad condition. A number of houses have been burned this morning. This is a sad city. Early this morning one of our Protestant brethren, who has been for some time teaching in one of the city schools, came, asking means to get his family here. It seems he was at the school yesterday when the trouble began with several hundred pupils. They managed to get their pupils to their homes, but his home was already surrounded by troops, and it was impossible for him to go there.

"The Consul has kindly given his Kavass permission to go and seek his family, but the soldiers are afraid to go with him. Another influential Protestant, who acts as Treasurer of relief funds, came here, as usual, yesterday morning, but his house is beyond the line with which we can now communicate, and he learns that his house has been looted, and does not know what has become of his family. People are continually filing into our premises.

"Tuesday Evening—Things seem to have quieted down somewhat, but firing is still heard. An Irade has come from the Sultan requiring all irregularities to cease. Major Williams, the British Consul, has made a considerable circuit about the city and has seen the officials and others.

"He feels pretty sure that the present troubles are fairly past. Some uneasiness is expressed, however, lest the outside Kurds should improve the opportunity to come in and take a hand, but soldiers will be sent to oppose them. So far as our personal safety is concerned, the Consul assures us that we need have no apprehension whatever, as sufficient soldiers have been put under his control.

The journal then goes on to detail the efforts made by the British Consul and the writer to secure the surrender of the Armenian revolutionists, who were fortified in houses in the city. It was pointed out to the leaders that unless they surrendered a massacre of the peaceable Armenians would follow. The Armenians declined to trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Turks, but they did withdraw secretly from the city. The writer then continues:

"I made another round of the city, to make sure that the revolutionists were gone, and so that the Major could give positive

information. We found only deserted houses. As soon as we returned, the Major went to the officials and reported that the revolutionists had taken themselves off. They then placed a cordon of soldiers around the Armenian quarter, and announced that a search would be made for arms.

"Soon word came back that robbing by the Turks had begun in one quarter, and the Major went to see about it, and at his suggestion I attempted to get a paper from the Armenian notables asking for clemency. In the meantime the sound of guns began to be frequent, and clouds of smoke revealed the track of the destroyer. About 5 o'clock, as I was on the street word came to me that the Major had returned.

"I went to see him at once. He said that it had been the worst day he had ever passed. In the morning when he left, he found much irregularity going on, and was even fired on when he tried to stop it. He rode rapidly to the Vali and was coldly received. The Vali said that it was false that the revolutionists had gone, but they had already begun to fire houses. It seems that one or two Moslem houses were burned, either by Kurds by mistake, or purposely to start this report. Intense excitement prevailed among the Moslems.

"The burning of the houses was ordered by the Government as a punishment for the course of the revolutionists. Until 4 P. M. it had not been safe for the Consul to venture out.

This morning a petition for clemency was handed in. The Kurds, who were wandering over the city for plunder, came very near the Consulate and fired a few shots, but were turned off.

"We dispersed the crowd from our premises in the afternoon. Hundreds from the near villages have already come in naked and starving. I fear most of the villages will be utterly destroyed".

A few days later the writer's fears were realized.

July 29, 1896

CZAR DESERTS THE TURK

Concerted Action May Be Taken to Stop Murders in Armenia

LONDON, July 28. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish an article claiming authority for the statement that the relatives of the Czar in England, Denmark, and Greece have

submitted to the Russian Emperor official documents bearing upon the atrocities committed in Turkey, which have had the effect of alienating his Majesty's sympathy from the Turkish Government, and have given rise to the hope that concerted action will be taken by the powers that will put an end to Turkish horrors.

August 6, 1896

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH RESIGNS

His Retirement Probably the Result of a Conspiracy

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5. — Matthew Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch, has resigned and the Sultan has accepted his resignation.

The Patriarch Izmirlian began life as a schoolmaster, in which capacity he proved himself an excellent disciplinarian. He was ordained deacon in 1864, nominated Vartabed or priest and instructor in one, in June, 1869, and received the pastoral staff a few months later.

He was elected Vice President of the Ecclesiastical Council in 1878, and adviser to the Patriarchate in 1880. At the urgent request of the Armenian colony in Egypt he proceeded to that country in 1888, and held the Bishopric until 1891, when ill health, brought on by the climate, obliged him to resign, and he returned to Constantinople, where he became Patriarch of the Gregorian Armenians in 1895. Since the Armenian massacres there has been a continual conflict between the Porte and the Patriarch, and it has been stated repeatedly that there was a Government conspiracy to force him to retire from his office.

August 6, 1896

A MILLION DEATHS IN ARMENIA

The Result of Massacres and Starvation Combined

LONDON, Aug. 5. — A lady whose name is not given, who has just returned from Armenia, asserts that the foreign Consuls and missionaries there estimate that fully 1,000,000 deaths have occurred in that country as the result of the massacres and from starvation.

The present condition of Armenia, she declares, is worse than it was during the massacres. Thousands of the inhabitants are starving to death.

August 9, 1896

THEIR PATRIARCH RESIGNS.

ARMENIAN NATION LOSES ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL LEADER.

Hostility to Him Not Merely by the Turkish Government, but by the Armenian Revolutionists—A Time of Anarchy Imminent—The Interesting Career of a Remarkable Man His Reputation as Preacher and Teacher.

The news of the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople—Mattheos Izmirlian—is one of the most important and significant items that have come from Turkey for a long time. For a year and a half this Armenian, by far the best and strongest man the nation has produced during this period of its trial, has stood like a rock between the interests of his people and the oppression of the Turkish Government on the one hand and the nefarious plottings on the revolutionists on the other. He has been unapproachable by bribes, has yielded before no threats, but with quiet determination and shrewd diplomatic action has succeeded in accomplishing not a little. That he has failed of accomplishing more is in no respect his own fault. The hostility of the Turkish Government and the envy of the revolutionary leaders have been reinforced positively by the peculiar tortuous policy of Russia, and negatively by the inaction and divided counsels of the other European powers. So that the

best that he could do has been very little in comparison with what he wished, and more than once he has been upon the point of resigning, retaining his position only at the earnest request of the majority of the National Council, who realized that there was no one to fill his place.

Mattheos Izmirlian was born in Constantinople in 1845, but took his family name from the city of Smyrna, (Ismir) where his grandfather was a resident. He was educated in the Armenian schools of the capital, and his ability was so marked that at the age of nineteen he became Deacon of one of the local churches. At the age of twenty-four he entered the Celibate College and was ordained as Archpriest. From that time his advance was rapid, he being elected Secretary to the Patriarch, member of the National Assembly, and also member of the Synod. He had a wide reputation as a preacher and teacher, his style being simple, direct, and intense. But his popularity was due even more to his unusual soundness of judgment and purity of motive.

In 1876, at the age of thirty-one, he was ordained Bishop, and was advanced from one post of honor to another, until ten years later he was put in charge of the Parish of Egypt, which required at that time numerous reforms and general purification. Here he won the hearty devotion of his own people and even secured decorations from the Sultan and from King Menelek at Abyssinia. In 1891 he returned to Constantinople, and soon after, on the death of the Catholicos of Etchmiadzine, the ecclesiastical head of the Armenian Church, he was not only one of the first four nominated in the Assembly, but on a subsequent ballot his name, with that of Khrimian, was sent to the Czar for selection. It was generally thought that the choice would be a difficult one. Khrimian was an old man but very popular, especially among the more advanced element in the nation. He was well known as liberal in his ideas. Izmirlian was young, aggressive, and while thoroughly orthodox, strongly opposed to the style of ecclesiastical politics that had been so powerful in the Church. The Czar's choice fell upon the older man, and events have shown that he understood the characters of the two candidates thoroughly. The Catholicos has disappointed a large element in the nation. Whether it would have been possible for him to have taken any other course than that which he has followed in general subserviency to Russian interests it is perhaps impossible to say. It is, however, almost certain that he has not been the strong character that Izmirlian would have been. The latter was by no means disappointed. He had not lifted a finger to secure the

nomination or election, and was satisfied to perform the duties of his position to the best of his ability.

As the political situation became more and more difficult the Armenians looked around for some one to lead them to their strife with the Turkish Government. For many years Nerses had been Patriarch, a man of upright, noble character, but without that aggressive ability which would have made him a leader. His successor was a man of education, but from an experience in Jerusalem, as well as his natural characteristics, was not adapted to the stormy times. In the midst of the disturbances in 1894 he resigned, and immediately there arose on every hand a demand for Izmirlian. The great question was whether his election would be favored by the Sultan, for he was a thorough going Nationalist. He was, however, elected, and contrary to the general fear, his election was confirmed. One of his first steps brought him into collision with the Government. During the Summer of 1894 and in the massacres of Sassoun several Bishops of Eastern Turkey had been imprisoned, and he sent a letter to the Minister of Justice asking power to appoint new Bishops in their places. The Government replied that the reports about imprisonment were false, and the request must be withdrawn. The Patriarch answered: " The statements are true, and the truth I cannot withhold".

Finding that threats availed nothing, bribes were tried. The highest decorations available for civilian subjects in the empire were offered him. He returned them with the reply: "Your Majesty, what have I to do with such things? I am a simple priest. I live on bread and olives, as do my people. I have no place in my house for such gorgeous things. I pray you do not ask me to accept them". His whole conduct was a carrying out of his pledge at his installation. "My understanding of the word faithful is this: Faithfulness involves on the side of the Government protection, life, and property. Without this faithfulness of the side of the subject is hypocrisy".

But unfortunately it was not only the Turkish Government with which the Patriarch had to deal; the revolutionist movement had gained considerable power, and through the Summer 1895 was increasingly aggressive. The leaders sought by every means to secure the indorsement of the Patriarch. He steadily refused to give *[illegible]* distinctly opposed and condemned their course. They tried threats, and it was stated on every hand that he would fall a victim to a Huntchagist bullet, but he wavered not at all. When the ill-advised demonstration in Constantinople was

planned he did his best to prevent it, but his counsels were overruled. Then when the nation was suffering under the terrible blows of Turkish brutality he stood firm as a rock in his demands for justice and for punishment of the wrongdoers. Effort after effort was made to get him to resign. He repeatedly expressed his willingness to do so if it would accomplish anything for his people. The wisest and best counsels, however, insisted that he must remain. He did so, sacrificing everything personally for the good of his people.

At last he has resigned. Just what influences have caused the decision it is as yet impossible to say. Some facts may be mentioned as having a bearing upon the question. It is increasingly evident that the disturbance at Van, the killing of some 500 Armenians in the city and several thousands in all probability in the surrounding country, was due primarily to the plots of the revolutionists. They introduced arms among the people and persuaded them, not merely by argument, but by threat, to prepare for an outbreak, which they knew could have but one result, the letting loose of the ferocious brutality of the Kurds and Turks. The Turkish Governor did his best to restrain the riot, and was loyally supported by many of the leaders of the Armenians as well as by the English Consul and others. It is extremely probable that the revolutionists who escaped almost to a man, slinking off at night, leaving the women and children defenseless to bear the brunt of the outbreak they had caused, have spread throughout the country and have renewed their declaration that a large part of the failure was due to the hostility of the Patriarch. It is very possible that he has felt that someone else may accomplish more than he can. Another element is the course taken by the Russian Government. Russia's policy toward Turkey has undergone apparently a change. If the utterances of the Russian press are to be credited, the Czar has come to the conviction that Turkish misrule has lasted long enough, and that he may as well step in and stop it. If so, the presence of Ismirlian on the Patriarchal throne of Constantinople would be a direct menace to Russian influence in the nation. And it is certainly possible that recognizing this, Ismirlian has felt that the patriotic thing for him to do would be to stand aside lest he may in any way hinder a possible good.

Whatever the direct reason, one thing is certain: Turkey is hastening on its way to anarchy. The financial condition of the empire is of the worst. Officials high and low, soldiers of every grade, are hopelessly in arrears for their salaries, and there is a

widespread feeling that the only thing to be done is for every man to recoup himself as best he may from what he finds about him. The Moslems, Turks, and Kurds alike, are increasingly restive, and the Armenians are terror-stricken. It seems as if nothing could hinder a general collapse, though what will follow the collapse no one can say. This may be affirmed, that the resignation of the Patriarch is no act of cowardice or of unwillingness to bear the heavy burdens of his position. A more faithful, more noble, more manly man has not been brought forward in a time of public crisis. He furnishes the best illustration of the best development of the Armenian character, and his withdrawal to all appearance is the most disheartening thing for the nation that could possibly take place.

August 9, 1896

Armenians Angry at the Porte

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8. — The Porte's action in dissolving the old Armenian Lay Council and illegally appointing a new Council has aroused the wrath of the Armenians. The new Council will meet to-day to elect a locum tenens for the Patriarch, Matthew Izmirlian, who resigned the other day. The Council will probably elect the Bishop of Jerusalem. The Government has granted a pension of £250 to the late Patriarch.

August 10, 1896

Temporary Armenian Patriarch

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9. — M. Bartolomeos, late Archbishop of Brusa, has been chosen as locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarch, Matthew Izmirlian, who resigned a few days ago. It is thought that M. Bartolomeos will be able to fill the post more acceptably than the last incumbent, as he has Mohammedan sympathies.

August 18, 1896

WERE ORDERED BY THE SULTAN

**Charges that the Armenian Massacres
Were Designed by the Porte**

LONDON, Aug. 17. — In its issue to-morrow The Daily News will say it is stated that further diplomatic correspondence will be issued shortly, showing that the Armenian outrages had their origin in the Yildiz Kiosk, the residence of the Sultan, and that they were approved of by his Majesty for the purpose of warning the Turkish Reform Party what to expect unless its members desisted from their propaganda.

The paper declares that the correspondence will also show that 100,000 Armenians were massacred.

August 19, 1896

MUCH GOOD IT WILL DO THE MARTYRS

From The London News.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector, that the Armenian Martyrs Memorial at Hawarden shall take the form of a cross in the churchyard in addition to the stained glass window which is to be placed in the south aisle of the church. The material for the pedestal will be contributed from quarries in England, Ireland, and Wales, and the cross itself will be of Scotch granite. Inscriptions in Armenian by a distinguished Gregorian ecclesiastic, and in English by a member of the committee, will record the circumstances of the Orfe and of the massacres. Cardinal Langgenieux (*sic!*) [Langénieux], Archbishop of Reims, has been invited to write the Latin inscriptions.

August 23, 1896

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMENIANS

In the Interest excited by the insurrection in Crete attention has naturally been diverted from the Armenians. Their situation has in some respects been improved, but is still pitiable

in the extreme. The efforts of the missionaries and Red Cross agents have relieved much suffering and prevented much loss of life. The Turkish Government, too, is on the whole less aggressive in its tyranny, but as it has grown weaker financially its power to restrain the unruly elements of its population has diminished, and on every hand there are threats and corresponding dread of new uprisings of the Kurds and more lawless Turks. Under these circumstances it is not unnatural that there should arise a doubt as to the value of continued help for the Armenians in the shape of charity. Would it not be far better to assist some at least to emigrate and commence life again under conditions that offer some hope? This has been expressed by some of those in Turkey and by some in this country. The Armenian Relief Association, a different body from the National Armenian Relief Committee, has published a pamphlet, in which it indorses this idea and proposes a fund of \$1,000,000 to carry it out.

Unfortunately the scheme is thoroughly impracticable. First, a place must be found. Where shall it be? In Persia, Russia, or on this continent? The rest of Asia and Europe are already overcrowded. Persia would be little, if any, better than Turkey, Russia does not want them. Where in this country could they go? They are utterly unfitted for life in South America. It is doubtful whether those who have means could be persuaded to leave, and to take those who are absolutely destitute, transport them half round the globe, and support them while they were getting accustomed to their new environment would be a herculean task. The million dollars might thus relieve 10,000 out of the 1,500,000 who remain in the disturbed sections of the empire. But another most important difficulty is the opposition of the Turkish Government, which not only refuses to allow them to leave the country, but even to change their residence. Any effort sufficient to overcome this would, if differently exerted, secure them protection where they are.

Hard as the problem is, the only thing to be done for the Armenians is to continue the help hitherto given in the form of food, clothing, tools, &c. Miss CLARA BARTON, who has left Constantinople for a little rest, will return in the Fall and continue the work she has carried on in connection with the missionaries. There are many indications that a change will come soon. Russia is apparently weakening in her support of Turkish tyranny, and, more important still, the foreign bondholders are becoming anxious. If the Armenians can be helped over the next

few months they will have a fair chance of recuperation. It is nonsense and worse to talk of their emigration.

August 24, 1896

MONEY FOR ARMENIANS

RELIEF ASSOCIATION APPEALS TO BUSINESS MEN

Need for a Million, Not for a Few Hundred Thousand Dollars—Report of a Correspondent Quoted to Show the Necessity That Exists for Prompt and Effective Assistance—More than Food Required to Meet the Necessity

The Armenian Relief Association has sent out an appeal to the business men of the United States. From one of its correspondents the association says it has received a report showing the condition of affairs in Armenia. The following from this report is quoted in the appeal:

Six months have passed since the tidal wave of pillage and massacre swept over that part of the Turkish Empire in which Armenians live. During these six months large sums of money have been contributed by benevolent people in Europe and America for the relief of the suffering Armenians, and it may be of interest to the donors to know what relief their gifts have afforded and what is the present condition of the sufferers.

The largest field of destitution is that which receive relief from Harpoot as a distributing centre. It contains 100,000 souls, who are in need of relief. Some £22,727 have been distributed to about 60,000 souls. This gives to each soul less than one-half Turkish pound, (about \$2.20.) When we take into consideration that these people have lost all their possessions, food, stores, clothing, bedding, tools, and many of them houses also, this is clearly a very small allowance, and we naturally inquire what it has done for them. The answer is close at hand: It has kept them alive, nothing more.

I have recently visited nine villages. In one the people had

begun to cut timber growing right around the village preparatory to building a few rooms in which they may find shelter the coming Winter. In another the people were making bricks of mud with which to build. In the other seven villages there was no sign of any intention to build, and when I made inquiry I always met the same answer, "How can we build?" They have no money to buy timber, and they have no heart to make any effort. They still fear, also, that any effort to improve their condition will call down upon them another attack. The earnings of a generation of thrifty, industrious men have been swept away under conditions that leave them no hope and no incentive to take up the struggle again. They have lost heart. They are helpless and hopeless.

But if no houses are built this Summer the coming Winter will find them even worse off than they are now. Take a single example. The village of Hooyloo, formerly the largest and wealthiest village on the Harpoot plain. It contained three large and fine churches, belonging to the Georgian, Protestant, and Roman Catholic communities. The houses of the village were well built, two stories high, and containing many rooms. But the ruin of the village has been complete. With infinite pains the destroyers fired the houses one by one, using petroleum to make sure of their work. Now only the walls stand, and they are badly injured.

Relief money has not built any houses for the sufferers. They live huddled together in the stables and in the corners of half-ruined houses. The Government Relief Commission has estimated that 60,000 Turkish pounds (about \$265,000) are needed to build shelter for the people whose houses are burned, allowing only five Turkish pounds (\$22) for each house.

An inspection of the rooms in which the people now live shows them to be bare and cheerless, destitute even of the necessities of life. The greater part of the people, have no beds. All Winter they have slept upon the floor with no covering over them. Families that once had twenty sets of bedding now have only one or none at all. The sick and the well huddle under one quilt. Mothers bring forth their babes without even a bed on which to lie. Some £8,536 (about \$17,000) have been expended for beds and clothing, which have been given to the people; but this is only a drop in the bucket.

I have said nothing of the need of cooking utensils and furniture. In most of the houses there are no cooking utensils; in many petroleum tins are used for cooking; in others there is nothing, and no food is cooked. The people eat bread alone.

Relief money has not supplied the needs I have enumerated, great and pressing as they are. What, then, has it done? It has simply kept the people alive—nothing more. I have hoped that with the approach of Summer the people would be able to recover somewhat and become independent of relief funds, but personal visitation of the villages shows that there has been no recovery and that the villagers are in need, while if relief would be cut off from the cities, such as Malatia, Arabkir, and Palu, multitudes would die in a short time.

In the village of Ashvan I went from house to house examining the jars and granaries to see what food the people had in most houses, I found a few handfuls of millet, or flour, a few eggs, perhaps a little salt, and one or two loaves of bread. At most, their supply could only last them a day or two, and in some houses food was already exhausted, with no means of procuring more. But the village of Korpo was in a still more wretched plight. As we neared this village the people caught sight of us from a distance and came running out to the road. There they stood, with their aged priest at their head, leaning on his staff, while the people wept and cried: "We ere hungry, we are hungry! " Personal inspection of the houses showed that their food supplies were exhausted, I called the children around me and asked the first one if he had eaten bread that day. He said: "No". What have you eaten?" "Grass". I asked him whose boy he was, and the villagers answered: "He is an orphan". His little face was gaunt and sallow. Other boys had eaten a piece of bread as large as my hand. None had eaten any other food but bread and grass. In the houses I asked for bread, but the women turned away weeping. In every house there was a little bundle of grasses, gathered from the fields. This was the only food with many. Beneath the tan on their sunburned faces there was a sallow, sickly color. Mothers sat by the little bundles of grass and held their empty breasts. The tops of the trees around the village had all been cut off during the Winter, taken to the city, and sold for money to buy food, and now the bare trunks stretched out their mutilated stumps of branches as if to plead for pity on this desolated village.

We sat down on the ground outside the village to talk over matters, and the children sitting around us would pluck up the grass by the roots and eat it before our eyes. The sights of that village haunt me day and night.

"America", the appeal says, "has set her hand to the relief of Armenia from a calamity, the gravity of which has been uncovered by the touch of helping hands. Churches and

communities have generously contributed from many parts of the United States. But when we compare the gift of a few hundred thousand dollars, in a case where the need was for a million, with what we have done in a few weeks for a local calamity of far less magnitude, it certainly seems true," in the words of the correspondent, that "it is time to take up this problem in earnest and solve it in a manner worthy of this Nation, which is surely blessed by God as no other nation has ever been blessed. Pillaged, destitute, homeless, and with the threat of extermination hanging over them, two and a half millions of Armenians remain in Turkey. Within eight weeks the shadow of another Winter of horror will be upon them, and if we do not send help at once a great number of lives must surely be lost, and there will come over to us the awful wail of a starving people. It will then be late to accomplish any adequate relief.

"It is a generation of thrifty, industrious men and women which is threatened with extermination—the families, of merchants and bankers who have been deliberately murdered; and the situation which confronts us is an imperative demand for a movement which shall save from starvation and at the same time rescue from murder. We must recognize that it would be no mercy to send bread to save this people from starvation to-day only that they may perish by the sword tomorrow.

" The aim of our rescue movement is to accomplish the deliverance from death of as many people as possible, by enabling them to reach places of safety. Friends in Great Britain have already organized to co-operate with us in this work. We appeal to the business men of America, the merchants and the bankers, for the creation of an adequate relief and rescue fund. It need not be any great burden to produce \$1,000,000, which shall be to the faithful workers in the seventeen distributing centres throughout Armenia like a message from heaven, and which shall be deliverance from death to at least 1,000,000 people, who must inevitably perish if they are not saved by such a movement."

The appeal is signed by J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee; David James Burrell, Honorary Secretary, and Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary.

Checks should be sent to Charles H. Stout, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street. Funds contributed will be applied one-half to the relief and the other half to the rescue fund, unless otherwise requested. Money sent for specific purposes will be used, as indicated. All funds will be sent out at once without any expense,

the necessary work being done by the workers for the rescue fund. Both funds will be acknowledged individually, and by cities, and stand as a National work of relief by the business men of the United States.

August 26, 1896

CLARA BARTON'S SUCCESS

SHE HAS REACHED LONDON AFTER HER WORK IN ARMENIA

**Says the Sultan and All the Turkish Officers
Aided Her Heartily—Cheered by Great Crowds
on leaving Constantinople, and Her Vessel
Was Saluted All Down the Bosphorus
She Has Left Funds to Continue Her Work**

LONDON, Aug. 25. — Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, accompanied by her staff of aides, arrived in London to-day on her way to New-York, and in an interview with a representative of The United Associated Presses expressed herself as greatly pleased with the results of her mission to Turkey, which was undertaken a number of months ago for the purpose of distributing relief to the suffering Armenians in Anatolia.

She spoke in the highest terms of the Sultan, and all of the Turkish officials with whom she came into contact, every one of whom treated her with the utmost kindness and consideration. Miss Barton is also enthusiastic over the efforts of United States Minister Terrell in her behalf, the results of which were always successful. Indeed, she declared that the entire Legation of the United States at Constantinople were most helpful to her and her course. Wherever any of the members of her staff went Turkish guards protected them and gave them every possible assistance.

Miss Barton reports that her assistants found extreme desolation in the interior provinces of Asia Minor. The peasants were reluctant to leave the remnants of their villages to resume work in the fields, fearing that they would again be attacked by the Kurds, and consequently they were in dire need of food. The Sultan was notified of this state of affairs, and gave immediate orders that the peasants should be protected, instructions which

were faithfully carried out. The presence of the Red Cross workers inspired confidence among the villagers, who accepted gifts of food and seeding grain and farming implements, and began work in the fields at once. Miss Barton expressed her belief that a permanent betterment of the condition of the American missionaries in Anatolia has followed the track of the Red Cross Society representatives.

Mr. George M. Pullman, who accompanied Miss Barton to Turkey in the capacity of secretary and principal assistant, declares that Miss Barton has not a single enemy in the whole Turkish Empire. In describing the scene of Miss Barton's departure from Constantinople on Aug. 9, Mr. Pullman says that the pier from which her steamer sailed was crowded with hundreds of people of all creeds, who cheered and shouted their thanks to Miss Barton and overwhelmed her with attention. The passage of the steamer through the Bosphorus was triumphal. Robert College was covered with flags, and the roof was filled with cheering students. Flags in profusion were flying from the residences of the Ambassadors at Therapia, seven miles below Constantinople, and the numerous launches, steamers, and other craft saluted the steamer as she paused.

United States Minister Terrell and the staff of the American Legation accompanied Miss Barton and her party as far as Therapia, where they were taken off by the American Legation launch. Miss Barton stopped at Buda-Pesth (*sic!*), Vienna, and Baden on her way to London.

Miss Barton attended the Selamlık on Aug. 7, the second day before leaving Constantinople, and sent her thanks and a message of farewell to the Sultan, who sent a Chamberlain from the Mosque as the bearer of a message couched in the kindest terms, expressing the thanks of his Majesty for the work which had been done under the auspices of Miss Barton and the Red Cross Society, and bidding her bon voyage.

Miss Barton left funds in Constantinople to continue the work of relief begun by the Red Cross Society. She does not now know just when she will return to Armenia.

August 28, 1896

THE ARMENIAN SITUATION

AN APPEAL WITH WHICH SOME FAULT IS FOUND

**Relief Association Methods Not Considered
by the National Relief Committee
to be the Wisest—The Result Might Be to Irritate
Mohammedans Against Poor People at Their
Mercy—J. B. Miller for Force by United States**

The long statement of the Armenian Relief Association appealing to the business men of America, the bankers and merchants, for the creation of an adequate relief and rescue fund of \$1,000,000 to relieve the persecuted and distressed Armenians does not meet with the full approval of the National Armenian Relief Committee. There is objection to the methods by which the relief is to be given, and it is thought that one of the proposed methods might only serve further to irritate the Mohammedan Kurds and Turks against the Armenians in the interior, who are at their mercy.

The Armenian Relief Association, according to *The Independent* put first the purpose of removing the cause of the Armenian atrocities by influencing public opinion and securing amelioration through political methods, and yet it found itself compelled by the urgency of the call to give more than half its receipts for the relief of sufferers. About 38 per cent. of the money it had raised was used for the expenses of administrative publications and rescue work.

Dr. Bliss of *The Independent* remarked yesterday that the difference between the two committees was that the Armenian Relief Association had for its object furnishing relief for the Armenians and also a rescue movement for them by helping them to emigrate, while the National Armenian Relief Committee confined itself to furnishing money to the distressed Armenians to buy provisions and enable them to build houses and try to re-establish themselves. The Mohammedan Kurds and Turks might only be farther irritated by efforts to interfere with the political condition of those Armenians who are at their mercy, and more trouble might ensue.

The appeal of the Armenian Relief Association says that the aim of its rescue movement is "to accomplish the deliverance from death of as many people as possible by enabling them to reach places of safety".

Herant M. Kiretchjian, the General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association and one of the most active promoters of the movement said to be the son of a protestant Armenian pastor in Constantinople. He was educated in Roberts College, in that city. He became employed on a weekly Armenian paper and then was Secretary of the Protestant Armenian Chancellerie.

The Turkish Government has followed the policy of the Romans in allowing the chief priest of the nations they conquered to have jurisdiction over their respective coreligionists. Thus, the Greek, Armenian, and Catholic Patriarchs and the chief rabbi in Turkey were given jurisdiction over their respective co-religionists in civil as well as religious matters among themselves, and similar power was given to a Chancellerie of Protestant Armenians in Constantinople when they became numerous enough in that city, only in this case the head of the Chancellerie was a layman instead of a prelate or other clergyman.

When Mr. Kiretchjian came to the United States about eight years ago, he engaged in various occupations, at one time being a rug merchant, and he also became Secretary of the Turkish Commission to the Word's Fair in Chicago. Then he entered journalism.

Just how the Armenian Relief Association expects to carry out its project of moving thousands and millions of persons, the members themselves have not yet quite agreed on. J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that the association had already formed a plan, but it would not do to make it public just yet lest the Turkish Government should take steps to thwart its realization. There was no intention of moving the Armenians out of Turkey, but a good many could be moved to places of more safety, as the sea coasts, while others could be concentrated where they could live together in sufficient numbers to protect themselves against any attacks that the Turks and Kurds might make. The Armenians in the United States were organized into a national defense association to a certain extent, under the influence off the Armenian Relief Association. All the Armenians had organized into one body, and were working together for the permanent benefit of to Armenians in Turkey.

Temporary relief, continued Mr. Miller, was good enough in its way; but it did not begin to settle the question. The Turks

were barbarous and the existence of the Armenians under their rule was intolerable. It was to be hoped that the Armenians would achieve their liberty like the Greeks and Bulgarians, and those nations suffered even worst outrages than the Armenians.

Asked how the Armenian Relief Association could expect to move large bodies of Armenians without interference by the Turkish Government, Mr. Miller said he would have the United States send men-of-war to threaten and even bombard some Turkish city, as Smyrna for example. This would not in any manner conflict with the Monroe doctrine, as it would be in Asia. If the United States could interfere on one side of Asia, why could it not interfere on the other side? There was no negative limit of our right to interfere in other countries. Under the Monroe doctrine we did not allow the weak South American republics to be abused by Spain and the Holy Alliance. But we never said that we would wash our hands as to the rest of the world and stand by while cruelties and outrages were perpetrated in Asia and the rest of the world.

Mr. Miller supposed there would be other attacks, as in Constantinople. The Armenians had nothing to lose and would take revenge, and the European powers were very silly to stand and see such outrages.

Formerly the Armenians were able to hold their own against the Turks when both were armed with flintlock guns, but now the Turkish force was armed with modern rifles. If the Armenians could be armed in time with modern guns they could again protect themselves, and probably this was the only ultimate satisfactory solution other than the independence of Armenia. Mr. Miller had seen much of the Armenians lately, and he believed that they were natural fighters, whose fighting qualities had become dormant under long persecution. Their fighting qualities were awakening, however. They could not have remained Christians so long without having fighting qualities.

Miss Willimina L. Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association, although quite as enthusiastic as Mr. Miller over the wrongs of the Armenians, does not think the United States Government need be called on to interfere. She has a poor opinion of Lord Salisbury for refusing to let England take action.

The objects of the Armenian Relief Association in taking Armenians to the coasts and concentrating them in other parts in the interior, where they could defend themselves, Miss Armstrong believes, could be effected by individual effort by supplying the

Armenians with sufficient funds to help themselves. The Mohammedan religion permitted polygamy and tolerated all kinds of vice, and was not fitted to rule, and children of polygamous marriages must surely degenerate. They knew nothing of home and were always enemies to each other. It was greatly to the credit of the Armenians that for centuries they had refused to adopt such a religion, but had struggled for their homes and against polygamy.

August 29, 1896

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIA

Enthusiastic Meeting at Saratoga Miss Barton's Attitude

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28. — An enthusiastic meeting in behalf of the persecuted Armenians was held in Convention Hall this evening.

Spencer Trask of New-York City presided, and previous to introducing the speakers of the evening made a brief address, in which he took occasion to correct the impression now prevailing that Clara Barton had abandoned relief work. The truth is, he said, she has perfected the work there as far as possible, and will return the Fall to continue it.

The other speakers were Frederick Green of Van, Armenia; Fay Mills, and Bishop J. P. Newman.

The following resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Stone of Hartford, Conn., was adopted:

"To his Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

"Sir: Citizens of Saratoga and representatives of various States of the Union, in mass meeting assembled, respectfully urge that you demand the immediate payment of indemnity due from the Turkish Government for destruction of houses and property at Harpoot ten months ago. The rights of our fellow-countrymen and the dignity of the United States cannot tolerate further delay".

About \$200 was paid into the Treasury for relief work.

August 30, 1896

GRAVE CRISIS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Facts about Armenia Told to the Czar

While the Emperor was toasting the Czar at Vienna, streets of Constantinople were running with Armenian blood. Perhaps the tidings of this renewal of murderous rioting at Stamboul had their effect upon the young Nicholas's nerves. At the beginning of this month Bishop Satterlee of Washington, on behalf of the Anglo-American Committee, obtained a personal audience with the Czar and Czarina, and read to them a petition involving a full recital of the atrocities that have been committed upon the Armenians by the Turks, and, though the Czar made no definite response, the Bishop saw evidences that he was hearing a good deal of this for the first time. Previously, the Bishop had been warned by the palace officials that mere mention of Armenia would suffice to prevent the Czar from receiving him, but he stuck to his guns, and even added the references to Crete to this talk. Three days later the Bishop was received by the Dowager Empress, who revealed the fact that she had been told that the intrigues of American missionaries had made all the trouble in Armenia. She was greatly touched by the Bishop's narrative, and when he spoke of the duty of Christian nations to interfere and stop these horrors, she wrung her hands, and cried: " Oh, if they only would!" These incidents, which I have from an absolutely trustworthy source, suggest interesting thoughts about what may be in the Czar's mind, now that Constantinople is again in convulsions and a new slaughter of Armenians has begun, which will probably run its course all through Asia Minor. The fact that a small group of Armenian fanatics deliberately provoked this new cycle of massacres is insisted on a good deal at the moment, but it may be lost sight of later on. To use their own phrase, these Armenians "wanted to thrust their finger into the eye of Europe". One can hardly wonder that the spectacle of Cretans at once securing the sympathy and effective protection of the powers, while the unspeakably greater misery and martyrdom of their own people brought no help, should infuriate the Armenians. It is true that they are not a likeable race, in the sense that the Cretans are, but after all, they are human beings, and their cup of wretchedness is more than running over.

It is believed here that within a fortnight the whole Turkish question will reach a stage of greater gravity and more imminent danger than has existed before since the treaty of Berlin was signed.

H. F.

August 31, 1896

TURKEY'S SULTAN WARNED

**FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TELL HIM
HE MUST ACT FIRMLY**

**The Riots and Murders in Constantinople
Must Be Stopped—If He Does Not Prevent Them
the Consequences Will Be Unpleasant for Him
Everything Quiet in the City, but Shots
Were Fired and Bombs Exploded Saturday**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30. — The city to-day has been quiet, and no reports of further disturbances have been received. It is officially announced that the Government has decided to leave it to the choice of the residents whether or not the city shall be illuminated to-morrow evening upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Sultan. No pyrotechnic displays will be permitted, however.

Last night a number of shots were fired and bombs exploded in the Galata quarter. Six Armenians were arrested. Bombs were also thrown at the offices of the Crédit Lyonnais and the Tobacco Régie.

The foreign diplomats yesterday, after holding a somewhat protracted conference, wired a strongly worded note to the Yildiz Palace, appealing to the Sultan directly, in the name of the countries they represented, to put a stop to the horrors which were being enacted, and of which, in some instances, members of the various embassies had been eye witnesses.

The foreign representatives in their note mentioned the violation and pillage of the homes of foreigners and the massacre of Armenians, and warned the Sultan of the grave consequences which would ensue if a stop were not put to the killing and pillage.

LONDON, Aug. 30. — The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople, giving a report of an interview with Mr. Barker, who, instead of Gov. Vincent, as before reported, was held as a hostage by the Armenians who seized the Ottoman Bank on Wednesday last. Mr. Barker says his captors told him they came from Macedonia, and that they intended also to attack the Porte and the Patriarchate, to blow up the Volvoida (*sic!*) [Voivode] Police Station, and to seize the Crédit Lyonnais, but matters were precipitated at the Ottoman Bank.

They further said that they would shortly return to Constantinople, and persist in their demands upon the Government until they should get what they requested, namely, the reforms formulated by the powers in 1895, together with complete autonomy for the province.

September 1, 1896

TO TRY TURKISH RIOTERS

A SPECIAL COURT NOW SITTING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Turkish Mob Attacking Armenians Clubbed Away by British Marines The Sultan Protests, and Receives a Sharp Answer from the English Chargé d'Affaires American Houses Sacked and the Armenian Servants All Killed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31. — A special judicial committee began sessions in this city to-day for the purpose of trying 400 Moslems and Armenians who are accused of having participated in the recent rioting in and around Constantinople.

Chaker Pasha and Vehdy (*sic!*) [Vehbi] Pasha have been appointed to the command of the military in Constantinople and Galata, respectively, with orders summarily to suppress any signs of disorders.

The Italian dispatch boat Galilee has been ordered to Constantinople as a second guardship.

A detachment of British marines who were marching from the British guardship to the English Embassy yesterday clubbed

and beat back a Turkish mob which was maltreating a number of Armenians in the street. The Porte made a complaint against the conduct of the troops to Mr. Michael Herbert, British Chargé d'Affaires, who replied that the marines had a perfect right to protect the Armenians if the Turkish troops did not see fit to do so.

The police to-day discovered an Armenian bomb factory in full operation. The work of making bombs was carried on in an underground vault near the northern walls of the city.

The British Embassy here will oblige all of the English families who have taken refuge upon the chartered steamer *Hungaria* to return to their homes.

At Hasskein (*sic!*) [Hasskeuy] yesterday the houses of a number of Americans living in that place were attacked by Turks, the male heads of these domestic establishments being absent. All of the Armenian servants in the dwellings were killed and the houses sacked. The ladies escaped to Yenikoi (*sic!*) [Yenikeuy] for protection, having lost all their personal effects.

The estimates of the number of persons killed in the recent disturbances here are increasing.

The city has remained quiet to-day, except for the throwing of a bomb and the firing of a number of shots from revolvers by Armenians, who were concealed in a flour store in Galata. No one was injured by the bomb or bullets, and no damage to property resulted.

An imperial rescript has been issued, requesting the inhabitants not to make any excursions, either by land or water, this evening, upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the accession to the Sultanate of Abdul Hamid II.

The foreign diplomats have sent a second note to the Porte calling attention to the conclusive evidence obtained that the Moslem mob which massacred the Armenians was organized with the connivance of certain officials. It is known also that hundreds of ruffians were brought from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorous to take part in the work of murder and rapine, and were sent back to their homes after the bloody work had been finished.

LONDON, Aug. 31. — Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, left London to-day on his return to Constantinople, his leave of absence having expired.

September 2, 1896

PEACE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

THE STORES ALL OPEN AND GENERAL BUSINESS RESUMED

Over a Thousand Killed in Last Sunday's Riots The Porte Will Have a Heavy Indemnity to Pay An Uprising of the Moslems in European Turkey Christians Are Being Massacred and Their Houses Pillaged

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1. — The city is perfectly quiet to-day. The shops are all open and business generally is being resumed.

The number of people killed in Sunday's rioting at Hasskein (*sic!*) [Hasskeyu] is estimated at 200. The owners of the houses which were looted in that town are returning and have succeeded in getting some of their lost goods restored to them. Much of the plunder was found in Jewish houses.

Over 1,000 persons were massacred in the Pseamatri District. 300 Armenians having been dragged out of their houses and murdered by one Khan alone. The Kurdish porters for the Constantinople Custom House killed their Armenian comrades during the late riot and horribly mutilated their bodies.

The foreign families residing here continue to hang from their windows the flags of their various nationalities. Baron de Celice, the Austrian Ambassador, has had several interviews with the Sultan, who repeats his assurance that ample measures have been taken to insure quiet. The Porte will have a large amount of indemnity to pay to foreigners whose houses and offices have been broken into and looted by the mobs.

The success of the police in regaining control of the city and maintaining order has been rewarded by the payment of their arrears of wages.

The police have begun to clear the Armenians out from their hiding places. The work is proceeding in the presence of the foreign Consuls and their deputies, who have stipulated that the evacuation of their quarters by the Armenians shall be only temporary; that all arms and explosives found by the police shall

be turned over to the authorities, and that no Armenian shall be arrested without the consent of the Consuls.

The work of searching the city will probably be irritating to foreigners, but the various foreign representatives regard it as necessary to insure the restoration of order.

The dragomens (*sic!*) [dragomans or dragomen] of the several embassies have presented to the Government a note expressing profound regret at the painful events that have marked the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the reign of the Sultan. This note and those previously presented are rarities in the way of communications from Ambassadors to a foreign sovereign, for the directness of the language made use of. Nevertheless, the powers were unanimously agreed upon the subject matter, and the wording of the notes.

The details of the massacres in Kassim (*i.e. Kassim Pasha*) and Haskoi (*sic!*) [Haskeuy or Haskoy] quarters form a horrible story. In the first-named quarter forty-five women and children who had taken refuge upon the flat roof of a house were discovered by some of the mob, who made their way to the roof and butchered the refugees, and finished their bloody work by throwing the bodies of their victims into the street. All of the Mussulmans arrested thus far have been found to have been concerned in the agitation of the Young Turkey Party against the Government.

The authorities, in the course of quelling the demonstration of the Softas on Aug. 29, arrested many persons, and are now endeavoring to persuade the various foreign representatives that these persons were the ones who slaughtered the Armenians.

The Directors of the Ottoman Bank have decided to send all the Armenian employees of that institution abroad.

September 4, 1896

TURKISH RIOTERS TO BE TRIED

The Porte Says Severe Penalties Will Be Imposed on the Guilty

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3. — The Porte has informed the various foreign representatives that the trials of the revolutionists

arrested in connection with the recent disturbances upon charges of pillaging and killing peaceful people will be begun without delay, and that the most severe penalties will be imposed upon those found guilty.

The police officials who failed to put a stop to the massacres and pillaging will also receive exemplary punishment. The Porte has appointed an extraordinary tribunal to try the prisoners, the sittings of which will be public. This court met for the first time to-day.

One hundred and forty-three indictments have been found, the indicted prisoners including both Moslems and Armenians.

September 5, 1896

CONSTANTINOPLE IS QUIET

Armenians at Marseilles Anxious to Reach America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — The Turkish Legation received under yesterday's date the following from the Sublime Porte:

"The imperial authorities handed to the Government attorneys all documents in connection with the criminal acts of both Christians and Mussulmans. The Armenian Anarchists threw bombs on the troops passing through Galata. One officer and a few soldiers were killed. Since then, however, no further criminal acts have been committed, and order prevails in the capital and provinces of the empire.

MARSEILLES. Sept. 4. — Seventeen Armenian revolutionists who took part in the recent rioting in Constantinople, including Garo, who threw the first bomb at the Ottoman Bank, were landed at Marseilles today. They will be detained in the St. Pierre Prison pending orders from the Government regarding their disposal.

The Turkish Government has made a demand upon the French authorities for the extradition of the prisoners, but it is not likely that it will be granted. The refugees declare that they only left Constantinople upon receiving safe conduct out of the country. It is their desire to emigrate to the United States or some other foreign land.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4. — The United States cruiser Minneapolis will sail from here for Constantinople to-morrow.

September 6, 1896

EUROPE SEEN FROM LONDON

**Crowned Heads and Diplomats Excited by
The Death of Lobanoff.**

RECKLESS PLANS OF THE ARMENIANS

**For Once the Great Powers Are All
United in the Policy of Firm Action
Against the Porte**

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 5. — It is a long time any sudden death has excited Europe so much as that of Prince Lobanoff. The confused statecraft of the past eighteen months had put so many strings into his hands that his wholly unlooked for dropping out affected every diplomatic interest in the Old World. Moreover, no room had been left for doubt that Russia's policy was his own personal affair and shaped entirely by himself, and, though there were signs that this was not to be so much longer, he was still the individual master of the whole international situation when he fell dead. Being naturally a silent, preoccupied man, much more of the Moltke than of the Bismarck type, the public knew very little about his personality, but it was beginning to realize that he must be a man of extraordinary powers, if only from his ability to hold all Christendom quiet while the Turks massacred Armenians by the tens of thousands. Naturally the assumption that he alone did what had been done suggests the belief that no possible successor to his place will be able to carry on his work unchanged.

(.....)

Armenians May Raid an Embassy

For some unexplained reason it is believed at Marseilles that the fifteen Armenian heroes of that extraordinary Ottoman Bank exploit will be shipped to America. Of course, it is taken for granted that France will pay no attention to the Turkish demand for their extradition. The Armenians themselves say that, wherever they may be sent, they will return, re-enter Turkey by way of Greece and Macedonia, and make another demonstration in Constantinople. They are said to regret now that they

abandoned their original scheme for raiding and seizing the embassy of one of the great powers instead of capturing the bank, and there is a story that they are resolved to put this plan into operation when they get back again. There is a certain bizarre originality about this which fascinates one. To seize, say, the Russian or the Austrian Embassy and to hold its staff for ransom under threat of dynamite bombs would undoubtedly arrest the attention of Europe. What else it would do is a matter of doubt, but perhaps the Armenians are right in holding that whatever the result, it would necessarily be an improvement on their present condition.

The Powers United for Once

These last massacres in Constantinople have had the effect of bringing the various embassies close together in a vigorous and common action. Never before has the Sultan heard such plain talk from visibly united powers, and it seems to have had a profound effect on him. I have reason to believe that a project for putting those provinces of Anatolia in which the Armenians are most numerous under an autonomy similar to that secured for Crete has been presented by England and is now under consideration by the powers, with a considerable chance of its adoption. If the Armenians were not such a scattered race, with hostages planted all over the Turkish Empire, this would be a simpler task, but even as it is it is hoped that something may be done. As for Crete, it seems on the surface to have gained all its points, but it is so impossible to rely on the good faith of the Sultan that every step toward carrying out a settlement will be surrounded with suspicion till it has been actually accomplished.

H. F.

September 7, 1896

Deportation of the Armenians

PARIS, Sept. 6. — The Paris edition of The New-York Herald has a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent stating that the Armenian exodus is in full swing. All steamers for the Piraeus, Marseilles, and Alexandria are conveying batches of deported Armenians. Everything is quiet in Constantinople.

September 7, 1896

Russia Wants No Armenians

LONDON, Sept. 6. — The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Odessa saying that the Government is taking rigorous measures to prevent fugitive Armenians from entering Russia. No steamers touching at Russian ports are allowed to land refugees.

September 9, 1896

ARMENIANS SENT FROM TURKEY

Those on Board Foreign Warships Forbidden to Land Again

LONDON, Sept. 8. — The Constantinople representative of The United Associated Presses, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that during the recent rioting in that city the Consuls of the various powers arranged that many Armenians should go on board the different ships in the harbor, where they would be safe from massacre. This humane action has resulted in a somewhat awkward predicament, as the Government now forbids the relanding or transfer of the refugees. A conference of the Ambassadors was held on Monday regarding the course to be pursued touching such refugees, and it was arranged to appoint a mixed commission to take charge of the matter.

The dispatch adds that the Consulates are still engaged in sending Armenians of means out of the country. The Government is shipping all Armenians of the lower class to their birthplaces. Many longtime residents of the city have been obliged to leave their families and return to the places where they were born, their enforced departure entailing much hardship and pecuniary loss. Each man who is thus sent away receives from the Government free passage and the sum of \$2 in money.

ATHENS, Sept. 8. — It is officially stated that a number of Armenian refugees who were passing through Scutari, Albania, were attacked by Turks, and that twenty of them were killed.

September 11, 1896

THE POWERS IN EARNEST

**DEALING PREMPTORILY WITH THE
SULTAN OF TURKEY**

**Seriously Considering the Question of His Deposition—He is
Ordered to Stop the Expulsion of
Armenians from His Country, and He Obeys
Gladstone Refers to Him Contemptuously
as the Great Assassin of the Age**

LONDON, Sept. 10. — It is reported that a private dispatch arrived here to-night from Constantinople confirming the rumors recently current that the powers are seriously considering the question of deposing the Sultan.

It is added that important developments are expected from the probable action of the Sheik-ul-Islam, whose fiat is necessary for the legal removal of the Caliph.

A few days ago Mr. Gladstone was requested to address a mass meeting, to be held at Liverpool, for the purpose of condemning the Sultan of Turkey for permitting the massacres of Armenians. In reply to the request Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, in which, he says:

"My opinions of the great assassin and of the disgrace the European powers have allowed him to bring upon them are well known to my countrymen, but I do not think that benefit would accrue from my taking part in meetings, however valuable, and even obligatory, such meetings may be for those still engaged in the active duties of public life".

The popular feeling of indignation excited by the cruelties of the Sultan against the Armenians and the Christians in Crete will shortly find voice in a series of mass meetings that have been summoned in Birmingham, Manchester, and other large cities in England.

This feeling is not confined to England, as is evidenced by the fact that a large meeting to denounce the massacres in Anatolia and Crete and to call upon the powers to put an end to the misgovernment of the Sultan was held in Berlin yesterday, and further meetings for the same object will soon be held in other places in Germany.

In Paris a number of Armenian students made a tour of the newspaper offices and appealed to the editors to arouse the sympathy of the nation for their suffering and despairing countrymen. The students were generally advised to keep quiet until after the visit of the Czar to Paris. They were told that after the Czar had left Paris indignation meetings would have a prospect of success.

September 12, 1896

ARMENIAN BOMB FACTORY FOUND

Tunnel Was Being Driven Under a Government Arsenal

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11. — An Armenian bomb factory was discovered by the police yesterday, underneath the Armenian Church, near the Kassim Pasha Cemetery. From the factory a long tunnel had been excavated in the direction of a Government powder magazine, the intention obviously having been to undermine the magazine and blow it up.

The Government officials are urging the foreign residents of the city to sign a memorial thanking the Sultan for the protection his Majesty has afforded them. A number of Englishmen consulted Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, as to the advisability of signing the memorial and were advised by the Ambassador to tear up the document and throw the pieces into the face of the official who presented it.

The mosques were placarded on Wednesday with an appeal to the Government on the part of a number of army officers that they receive their arrears of pay without delay, otherwise the officers must help themselves.

TURKISH QUESTION IN ENGLAND

People Demand that the Government Shall Take Action

LONDON. Sept. 11. — The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, formerly Home Secretary, has sent a message to The Chronicle on the Turkish question, saying that Great Britain should have

refused to hold further terms with a Government which has become a mere instrument for executing the purposes of a will that is either criminal or insane. The European powers, he adds, cannot condone the past crimes of the Porte or ignore future dangers.

Mr. Asquith concludes his message with an expression of the hope that there will be shortly witnessed such a manifestation of public opinion as will give strength and authority to decided action on the part of Great Britain.

The Chronicle to-morrow will publish nine columns of letters against the Sultan, and reports of meetings held to express indignation against the massacres of Christians. In a leader the paper censures ex-Prime Minister Rosebery for his silence on the subject of Turkish atrocities.

A petition addressed to the Lord Mayor is being signed, asking him to summon a meeting of citizens to assure the Government, in taking effective measures to stop the reign of terror in Turkey, of the unanimous support of the citizens.

Miss Frances Willard has written a letter to 10,000 local Women's Christian Temperance Unions in the United States and Canada appealing to them to organize meetings to co-operate with England in stopping the massacres of Christians by Turks.

"GREAT ASSASSIN," SAYS GLADSTONE

His Name for the Wretched Sultan of Turkey

LONDON, Sept. 11. — The Executive Committee of the British Arbitration Association lately informed Mr. Gladstone that the association intended to deal with the Armenian question at the coming International Peace Congress, which will be held at Buda-Pesth (*sic!*) [Budapest].

Mr. Gladstone replied: "Remonstrance with him whom I always wish to call the Great Assassin would not be of the smallest value unless it were known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need. The remonstrances of the six powers during the last twelve months have not been mere failures or a simple mockery, but a great instrument of mischief, for they all along implied that such a matter can be disposed of by discussion, and thereby supplied wholesale and deliberate murder with the only assistance it wanted, namely,

assurance of impunity. I therefore venture to hope that you do not contemplate recommending a further prolongation of simply verbal discussion. Even silence would be preferable".

September 13, 1896

INDIGNATION IN GERMANY

A STRONG ANTI-TURKEY AGITATION BEGUN IN THE EMPIRE

Mass Meetings to Denounce the Sultan Held in the Large Cities—The Porte Held Responsible for the Massacres Within His Dominion Subscriptions Being Taken for the Suffering Christians in Turkey

BERLIN, Sept. 12. — For the first time since the Armenian massacres aroused attention here, Germany appears to be on the eve of a popular agitation against the Sultan. The initiative in this movement comes from the Christian societies of Germany, which have relations in various parts of Turkey similar to those possessed by the English-speaking Christian bodies operating in Anatolia and other portions of the Sultan's domains. Although this agitation did not originate in political circles or other influential quarters, there is not the slightest doubt that the movement has attracted general sympathy, and that it is finding a response throughout the country that will insure its success.

A meeting of protest was held here on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Berlin Christian Knowledge Society, but it was not of much account as showing the popular interest in the anti-Turkish agitation. A large mass meeting was held in Hamburg on Thursday, however, and on the same day a conference of the German clergy was held at Brunswick, and these gatherings were of undoubted importance and weight. The Hamburg meeting unanimously passed resolutions denouncing the misrule of the Sultan, and appointed a committee to act in the direction of distributing relief among the suffering Christians in Turkey. The Brunswick conference also took action by arranging that the clergy throughout Germany shall announce to their flocks the full extent and horror of the persecutions which the Porte is visiting

upon Christians within the Sultan's domains, and at the same time ask the pecuniary assistance of their congregations in relieving the sufferings of the Armenians and organizing a crusade against the Porte.

Arrangements were also made to have relief subscriptions opened in all of the parishes in Germany, and prayers read in all of the churches for a speedy termination of the Sultan's persecution of his Christian subjects. A memorial was also sent to the Kaiser requesting his Majesty to join in contributing to the relief funds. A continuation of mass meetings similar to the one held in Hamburg has been arranged for in all of the populous centres of Germany, all to be conducted upon the same general line.

The speakers at the Hamburg and Brunswick meetings have carefully avoided dealing with the political aspects of the Turkish question, and have limited their remarks to denunciation of the Turkish atrocities and to making appeals for their cessation, yet The North German Gazette employs its semi-official position to attack the anti-Turkish agitation as an ill-timed and injudicious movement. In an article which is understood to have emanated not from any German official source, but, on the contrary, from the Turkish Embassy, The Gazette traces the recent uprisings in Constantinople and Galata to Armenian Nihilists. The Armenians, the article continues, had designed also to blow up the Greek churches in Constantinople, with the object of causing a collision between the Greeks and Turks, which would have insured a general massacre of Christians. "It wasn't the Porte", the article adds, "that caused the massacres in Armenia, but the Christian propaganda in Asia Minor, where their cry, "Down with Islam", initiated the war of the crescent against the cross". The Gazette argues that European diplomats are keeping a sensible degree of reserve, and will interfere as little as possible, because they know that although the iron-clads of the powers might shell the Turkish ports and thus force the Sultan to accept the reforms suggested in his empire, they could not hinder the Moslems from exacting a terrible revenge in the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Christians.

The Vossische Zeitung makes a vigorous attack upon The Gazette's article, which it characterizes as a menace. The Vossische Zeitung holds that the European nations will see in such an attack no reason for ceasing to declare their loathing of the Turkish outrages, or to stop their preparations to prevent them.

September 13, 1896

GREATER THAN THE SULTAN

**SHEIK-UL-ISLAM CAN DEPOSE
THE TURKISH RULER.**

**Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister, Talks of the Rumor
that the Powers Will Displace Abdul-Hamid
Servant More Powerful than Master
Abdul May Continue His Reign,
Mr. Straus Says, if He Will Guarantee Reforms.**

"The crisis in Turkey", said Oscar S. Straus, former United States Minister at Constantinople, yesterday, "shows most impressively that the Sultan, while nominally a monarch with unlimited powers, a masterless ruler, must in reality recognize two superiors. One of these is the Sheik-ul-Islam. The other is the mandate of the collective powers.

"The cable that says the 'fiat of the Sheik-ul-Islam is necessary for the legal removal of the Caliph', meaning the Sultan, leaves so much unsaid that I am not surprised at the number of requests I have received to explain the political situation there. The Sheik is the religious head of the Mohammedan world. To him, rather than to the Sultan, do the Moslem clergy bow. He is their leader, at whose nod the great religious forces of the Ottoman Empire are incited to an end from which they may not be barred except by the command of foreign powers.

"Thus it happen[s] that, although the Sheik is appointed by the Sultan, he represents a power greater than the Sultan. Public sentiment, as we understand it, does not exist in Turkey, but in its place there is the united and irresistible conclusion of the deeply fanatical, because so deeply religious, Turks.

"It is this power, rather than his inherent legal rights, that enables the sheik to name or unmake the Caliph, which is the title of the political Sultan. If the sheik decides that the welfare of Mohammedanism demands that the Sultan step down, the monarch has none to support him in active resistance.

"This explains why the dispatches suggesting the deposition of the Sultan by the great powers say that action is first expected from the sheik. Though the sheik holds the Caliph in the hollow

of his hand, both are but playthings for the nations of Europe. Their warships in the Golden Horn are an argument which no responsible official, even Caliph or sheik, would dare to combat.

Deference of the Powers

"The powers show, however, by their deference to the Sheik-ul-Islam, that they prefer to accomplish quietly what big Krupp guns would do noisily. If, as the cable tells us, the great European nations are at last agreed as to the advisability of displacing Abdul Hamid, we will doubtless soon hear that the deposition of the Sultan has been made with the full consent and approval of the sheik and his clergy, the Ulema.

It is my opinion, however, that, while the Sultan is in actual danger of deposition, he will be allowed to retain his throne on the granting and guaranteeing of certain radical reforms, both in European and Asiatic Turkey. If the Caliph bows, the intimations regarding his successor will have been but idle, though efficacious, threats. If his neck remains stiff, then the reins will be snatched from his hands.

"Guesses as to his successor are almost idle. There is a chance in the whirl of the wheel for Murat V., the imprisoned elder brother of the present Sultan, who was deposed to make way for Abdul Hamid. Whether there is truth in the reports that his mind has given way I cannot say from any personal knowledge, but it is likely that the influence of the powers will pass him by in favor of a man with more advanced and modern sentiments, one qualified to rule his turbulent domains with a firm hand under the guidance of the powers.

"The Sultan has been misled and sustained by Russia, which, however, never had any intention of benefiting Turkey. No such generosity was ever seriously attributed to the white Czar's diplomacy. His every move upon the political chessboard of Europe has been prompted by cunning selfishness. I am convinced that at the bottom of the Turkish complications are Russian intrigues. Her agents incite the poor Armenians to rise in rebellion by encouraging in them false hopes as to what Russia will do to assist them. It is a desperate and bloody game—for the Armenians—Russia is playing. Her role of diplomacy is a game of duplicity. She poses as the friend of the Sultan, while at the same time stirring up the troubles that compel the Sultan to seek her friendship.

The Division of Turkey

"There is slight chance for a geographical division of Turkey among the six great powers of Europe. England, from whose people there comes to-day the mighty demand for summary action at Constantinople, cannot afford single-handed to assume the right to punish and to land her troops on Turkish soil. Belonging neither to the Dreibund nor the Zweibund, her soldiers would, as it were, march in narrow file between great armies ready to cut off their retreat when Turkey was invaded. The invasion would be the signal for a great war, with England alone. Yet Great Britain can prevent the absorption of Turkey by any other power. For these and other reasons I do not seriously consider those dispatches suggesting a partition of Turkey. You will recall that the same predictions were made a year ago.

"During my personal acquaintance with the Sultan, extending over the years I was in Constantinople, from 1886 to 1889, I ever found him kind-hearted, generously disposed, and anxious for the welfare of his people".

"Do you think, then", Mr. Straus was asked, "that he in no way incited the recent massacres of Armenians?"

"Excuse me from trying to place the responsibility for those massacres", replied Mr. Straus. "The Armenian agitation has evidently developed since my sojourn. Bomb throwing and attacks on banks are innovations. The Hunchagist, or Armenian Revolutionary Committee, was then, as now, endeavoring to conjure up the spirit of patriotism among their people. They have at last aroused abundant spirit. "Whether it will avail for Armenia's freedom the next few months may tell. All depends on the disposition of the great powers.

"It is difficult for foreigners to appreciate the many embarrassments under which the governing power in Turkey labors. It is hemmed in by a double conflict: First, by the warring interests of the great powers, and secondly, by the conflicting demands of the Sultan's subjects and these great powers. If he yields too much to the one, he antagonizes the other. To balance between these controlling influences is the impossible task the ruler of Turkey is called upon to perform".

MISS CLARA BARTON RETURNS

To Report Soon on Her Mission G. H. Pullman Tells of Her Work

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of the United States, who went to Armenia last Spring to give relief to persecuted and impoverished Christians there, returned to the United States yesterday morning on the steamship Umbria.

Miss Barton was accompanied by Dr. J. B. Hubbell and G. H. Pullman, her secretary. They were met at the Cunard pier by friends and were driven to the Waldorf, where they spent the day.

Miss Barton said she had a pleasant return trip, but she would not talk of her experiences in Armenia. It is Miss Barton's intention to spend several weeks among the Thousand Islands, and while there she will write a report regarding her investigations of the Armenian massacres. She will read this before a meeting of the Red Cross Society in Boston in October.

"Miss Barton will not see newspaper reporters", said Mr. Pullman to a reporter for The New York Times. "She intends to write her report on the Armenian troubles while she is among the Thousand Islands and she will give it to the press associations when it is completed".

"What will be the tenor of Miss Barton's report?" Mr. Pullman was asked.

"Miss Barton found that the reports of outrage committed in Armenia were mainly true", he replied. "I am not authorized, however, to quote her regarding the matter. Miss Barton will make a complete report regarding her investigations. We were well received in Turkey and got nearly everything we wanted. We found needs for \$5,000,000, and could have spent that amount without wasting a cent. We spent \$116,000. While the relief work in Asia Minor is not yet completed, the mission on which we went was completed fully.

"Miss Barton did not meet the Sultan, but she was introduced to the Ministers. Our mission was to give relief to the destitute, and not to interfere in political matters. The principles of the Red Cross Society are humanity and neutrality. We recognize no animosities and have no enemies. "We gave very little food, and no money. Occasionally we gave clothing. We expended 95 per cent. of our distribution in tools and seeds. We started artisans in their shops, farmers at their plows, and women at their spinning wheels. We helped men to work, not to idleness.

We sent five relief expeditions into those portions of the devastated country the missionaries could not cover, and with satisfactory results. We had no personal experiences with massacres. It was not our work to investigate causes. We found the sufferers and did what we could for them".

Mr. Pullman declined to discuss the present status of affairs in Turkey.

Efforts are being made by friends of Miss Clara Barton to persuade her to consent to a reception in New-York City before her return to her home in Washington, where arrangements are now being made for a proper welcome for the distinguished woman. Miss M. E. Almon of Newport, R. I., is also anxious to entertain Miss Barton and the members of her staff at her Newport home prior to their going South.

Dr. Thorn and Wife Return to Turkey

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., bound for Italy, yesterday, were Daniel M. B. Thorn, M. D., a medical missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and his wife, who are on their way to resume their work at Mardin, in Eastern Turkey, which they left some months ago on a furlough. Dr. Thorn has been a missionary in Turkey for the last twenty-two years. As a medical authority he is known throughout the Turkish Empire, and his labors in connection with the cholera epidemic two years ago won for him especial distinction at the hands of the Sultan.

As a reward for his work at that time, the Sultan, through the Governor of Diarbekir, conferred upon Dr. Thorn the decoration of the Fourth Order of the Medjidie. The decoration consists of an elaborately wrought badge of gold in the form of the star and crescent, studded with pearls and diamonds. Dr. Thorn said he believed this badge saved his life from the hands of the Turks, for he was in constant danger of death while on his way out of the empire during the massacres. Whenever any trouble arose he showed the decoration, which was always respected by those who might otherwise have killed him.

September 13, 1896

THE MOVE AGAINST TURKEY.

Mr. Gladstone Writes Another letter on the Subject.

LONDON, Sept 12.—Lord Rosebery has addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogues, editor of The Congregational Review, in which the ex-Premier says that the recent massacres at Constantinople were matters of importance far above and beyond any considerations of party. He does not think that the course of the Government in regard to Turkey has been either skillful or spirited, though he admits that the Government has been beset with many difficulties. Lord Rosebery says that he feels sure that the Government is neither cold nor indifferent, and adds that he hopes for more effective results from the efforts of diplomacy in Turkey than from the holding of public meetings in England.

He also founds great hopes of a final suppression of the Turkish outrages upon the natural sentiment of the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter upon the Turkish situation, in which he characterizes the concert of the European powers as a disgraceful mockery, declaring that some sovereigns and Governments of Europe directly countenance and support the "assassin", as he alludes to the Sultan, in his bloody work. "Coercion, even now", he says, "will avert another series of massacres, exceeding in horror those we have already seen".

PARIS, Sept. 12.—M. Lemaire and Count de Mun, members of the Chamber of Deputies, have notified M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of their intention to interpellate the Government as to what measures it will take to protect the life and property of the Christian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey. They declare that the French public cannot understand the inertia of the powers.

September 14, 1896

THE TURK MUST GO

There is no longer any room to doubt that British public opinion sustains the first position taken by LORD SALISBURY on the Turkish question and rejects the second. His first position, as readers may remember, was that "Providence, if you please to put it so", had ordained that when a Government became so cruel and corrupt as that of the Turk had been it should cease from off the earth. His second position was that England really had no call to interfere, and that English people who found themselves horrified and revolted, and brought up to fighting pitch by the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, Crete, or elsewhere, which his Lordship handsomely admitted to be regrettable and unfortunate, should yet mind their own business, and not trouble themselves about the slaughter and outrages that had occurred or might occur in Southern Europe.

This latter position has now become quite untenable, and Lord SALISBURY is much too shrewd and experienced a politician not to be aware of it. The London Chronicle's nine columns of indignant letters is one very significant indication of the British temper. An even more influential sign is the utterance of Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. GLADSTONE'S voice is not what it once was, but when, at eighty-six, he takes the trouble to raise it once more against the Sultan, whom he denounces as "the Great Assassin", it will be heard and heeded from one end of Great Britain to the other. No remonstrance with the Unspeakable Turk, the aged statesman truly says, will be of any avail unless it be "known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need". Another Liberal politician, of a later generation, Mr. ASQUITH, expresses the same sentiment in a form perhaps more practical, when he says that Great Britain should "refuse to hold further terms with a Government which has become the mere instrument for executing the purposes of a will that is either criminal or insane".

The political questions involved are intricate and perplexing, but they must now be met and mastered. Nothing that could happen in the settlement could be so disastrous as that the Turk should continue to rule with "a will that is either criminal or insane". The Turk "must go". That is the plain demand of England and of the civilized world.

The American people hardly understand fully what was the horrible extent of the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople which has so stirred the hearts of the English people. The latest most nearly full reports show that somewhere from 5,000 to 7,000 men, women, and children were slaughtered in the streets and houses by mobs armed with clubs, while the military and police, so far from protecting the helpless creatures, either aided the mob or stood idly by. The massacres of the reign of terror in France are remembered with horror the world over. Yet in the "bloody days of September" not more than one-sixth of this number lost their lives. Nor is it merely the shocking nature of this public crime that appeals to the English. It is the fact that a little band of British marines, being landed to protect the embassy, some of the victims fled to them for protection and found it. The Sultan demanded the withdrawal of the marines, and asked Mr. HERBERT, the Chargé d'Affaires, if he was aware that they were on foreign soil. Mr. HERBERT refused to withdraw his men, and replied that "wherever they were they would prevent outrage". Such an incident as that goes further to make English blood run hot than even the monstrous figures.

September 14, 1896

THE PROBLEM IN TURKEY

'THE POWERS ARE NOT AGREED CONCERNING ITS SOLUTION

**No Plan Will Probably Be Adopted Before the
Czar Returns to St. Petersburg
Russia and France Opposed to Placing
the Sultan Under Tutelage—He Is Subject to
Homicidal Mania, Caused by a Spinal Disorder**

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BERLIN, Sept. 13. — The Emperor will remain several days at Siegsdorf, where he has gone for the purpose of shooting,

and Prince Hohenlohe will start tomorrow for his estates in Styria, where he will engage in the sport of chamois hunting.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to Russia, started for England on Thursday for the purpose of transacting private business, and Count Kapnist, the Russian Ambassador to Austria, who is the probable successor of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left Vienna for a sojourn at Biarritz, with his family. These facts have been gleaned with a view to gauging the value of the excited rumors which have been flying about the Bourses that a political deluge in Turkey is imminent. Beyond question, developments of the most acute nature are near at hand, but they will not be reached to-day, nor are they likely to manifest themselves until the Czar's tour is finished and that monarch returns to St. Petersburg.

Lord Salisbury's so-called independent policy in Turkey, which is doubtless seen in the action of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in presenting to the Porte a note protesting against the Government's expulsion of Armenians from the Turkish capital without consulting the representatives of the powers, is not taken here so seriously as implying the appearance of a British fleet in the Bosphorus to enforce the special British demands, and the absence of several Ambassadors from Constantinople ought to furnish sufficient proof of the suspension of the final Turkish crisis. Sir Philip Currie is the first Ambassador who has had an audience with the Sultan since the recent riots in Constantinople. Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, are away on leaves of absence which will not expire until the end of the month, and Sir Philip Currie in the meantime is in command of the diplomatic field with whatever kind of isolated policy he has to push forward. No well-informed diplomats here believe that independent action on the part of Great Britain is practical.

Though the North German Gazette, whose articles on the Turkish situation are callous and unsympathetic with the persecuted Armenians, represents the best official opinion here, the other influential journals take an entirely different course. The Cologne Gazette declares that the powers want to deal energetically with the Sultan, but are undecided as to the method of doing so. "Though the last massacre in Constantinople passed over the European residents of the city", the Gazette adds, "as the fear and hatred of Christians increases the powers must face a possibly general massacre". The Kreuz-Zeitung and other papers discuss the measures that must be taken before armed

intervention ought to be resorted to, but almost every newspaper comment on the situation reasons upon the readiness of the Turks to try to exterminate the Christians in Turkey if they are provoked.

The Sultan's Homicidal Mania

Advices received here from Constantinople assert that the Sultan is afflicted with a homicidal mania arising from an acute spinal disorder, and the statements made in these advices seem, according to the criticisms of the press, to be associated with a maniacal outburst of Turkish fanaticism generally. How to guard against such an outburst is the first question to be placed before the foreign diplomats in Turkey. If the powers agree to place the Sultan under tutelage, with the appointments of the Turkish Ministers and other officials approved by the Ambassadors, this action must be accompanied by preparations for armed occupation of Turkey. The Kreuz-Zeitung asserts that France and Russia will never assent to the plan of placing the Sultan under tutelage, and will maintain the integrity of the empire and sovereignty of the Turkish monarch, and declares that these two powers already distrust the concentration of the British fleet at Salonica. The sum of the situation is that these and other proposals dealing with the Sultan await the issues of the Czar's tour.

In the meantime the Czar and Czarina, with their suites, are at Bernstorff Castle, in Denmark, where the King of Denmark's family party is assembled. The Czar, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark are accustomed to go bicycling each morning, while the Czarina, the Princess of Wales, and the Queen of Denmark drive along the routes taken by the cyclists. In the afternoon the Czar, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia go to the deer drives in the Jaegersdorf Park, and the evenings are spent in the enjoyment of musical entertainments. The family party will break up on Sept. 17, the Czar and Czarina going to Balmoral to visit Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughter, Princess Victoria.

September 14, 1896

Another Massacre Planned

LONDON, Sept. 13. — The Plymouth Mercury claims to have reliable information that a massacre of the Armenians remaining in Constantinople is fixed to occur in ten days or two weeks. It says that Armenians already deported have been murdered by wholesale, the ships on which they were sent out of the country having chutes from which the victims were shot into the water and drowned in batches.

September 15, 1896

THE SULTAN'S SITUATION

It looks very much as if Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid II would lose his throne by the very means by which he gained it. It is one of the curious anomalies of the Turkish Government that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who holds office purely at the will of the Sultan and has no ecclesiastical position higher than that of other mollahs, has the power by a single decree to declare his master incompetent for the throne. It is also strange, at least to Americans, that such a decree carries with it such weight as to be practically irresistible. Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz did his best during his reign so to arrange matters as to secure the succession for his own son, instead of for his nephew, to whom it belonged. Izzeddin Effendi had a strong body of supporters, and yet when the Fetva went forth deposing the father and recognizing the nephew, it was accepted throughout the empire without the slightest hesitation. So, again, when it became evident to Midhat Effendi and his ambitious associates that Sultan Murad was either too weak or too strong to rule as they wished, all they had to do was to secure a second Fetva, and Abd-ul-Hamid II came to the throne with no more of disturbance than attends an ordinary change of Ministry.

The situation in Turkey to-day is in some important respects not unlike that when Abd-ul-Aziz was deposed. Then, it is true, the empire was at peace. There was no revolutionary movement, and the general relations of the different races were better than they had ever been before. Those, however, who were best acquainted with the real situation of the country realized that it was very serious. The reign had been one of unbounded

extravagance. Corruption ruled in the Palace and at the Porte to a degree probably unknown in any other capital in the world. Midhat Pasha, one of the keenest statesmen Turkey has produced, knew that unless there was a change Turkish rule was at an end. His plan succeeded, but he was a victim to the new Sultan's jealousy, and died in prison charged with the murder of Abd-ul-Aziz. To-day the better class of Turks realize even more keenly than did Midhat the danger. They know perfectly well that there is a limit even to European endurance, and that if the name of Turkey is to continue some means must be found of appeasing the wrath of the Christian nations. They are doubtless influenced also by the death of Prince Lobanoff, their stoutest ally, and by the intimations that Nicholas II is growing very loth further to protect Turkish massacre. There is no way out of the dilemma so easy as to make Abd-ul-Hamid II the scapegoat, get rid of him, and secure for themselves a new lease of life.

So far as the European Governments are concerned, this plan offers to them also the easiest solution of the present difficulty. They care nothing about the Sultan personally; they do care about retaining the office. Turkish partition is still a great bugbear. England, indeed, has grown careless about it, and would probably make not even a protest against Russian occupation. Germany, however, notwithstanding that Kaiser and Czar have visited so cordially, has a deeply seated dread of too widely extended Russian rule, and is as passionately devoted to the status quo as when Bismarck refused to endanger a single grenadier for the Bulgarian nation. Integrity of the Turkish Empire is one thing, integrity of Abd-ul-Hamid's rule is a very different thing. If the long-dreaded settling of Turkey's accounts can be postponed till a more convenient season by the simple expedient of displacing the present Sultan, they will in all probability join hands with some of the Pashas and carry through the project.

As for the common people, they would certainly accept the result. For many years the Sultan's popularity has been decreasing. His refusal to appear in public and his employment of spies to watch the actions and words of every Turk as well as Armenian have embittered many. The Turk, too, like some Americans, is apt to charge upon the Government the full responsibility for general distress. Unpaid salaries, lack of bread, widespread business stagnation, are all put down to the credit of the Palace, and any change will be looked upon as a relief. The relief, it is true, will be only temporary. "Whoever succeeds Abd-ul-Hamid II

as Sultan will follow more or less closely in his line of rule, and must, as soon as his neighbors can agree among themselves, yield his empire to them.

September 17, 1896

THE GREAT PROBLEM IN TURKEY

A Suggestion that the United States Take Part in Its Solution

LONDON, Sept. 16. — The St. James's Gazette, in an article commenting upon the indifference of the European powers in regard to the Turkish massacres, proposes the formation of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain, in which Italy might possibly join. "Alone among the nations of the earth", The Gazette says, "the Americans can understand the impulse driving a free people into war in order to rescue the oppressed. If the three powers mentioned should present a joint demand to the Government at Constantinople, it is improbable that any serious employment of force would be necessary".

Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil, fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury and member of the House of Commons for Greenwich, has written a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend the anti-Sultan meeting in London, adding:

"It would be dangerous and misleading to the Armenians if we made them believe that England alone can save them. We cannot hope to save them until the feeling abroad approaches the excitement here."

Sir Charles Dilke has written a long, reasoning letter, in which he says that if Great Britain shall go to war she will also plunge India, Canada, and Australia into war, possibly without their consent. Sir Charles adds: "The forcible passage of the Dardanelles might lead to a general war, for which we are wholly unprepared, and in which our very existence as a power would be at stake".

In conclusion Sir Charles says: "Our virtual protectorate over Egypt has destroyed in the minds of the powers our credit for clean hands in relation to the Ottoman Empire".

It is reported that the Prince of Wales has been asked to preside at the indignation meeting to be held here to protest against the Turkish horrors and the rule of the Sultan, but the rumor is unconfirmed.

September 22, 1896

THE MASSACRE AT EGUIN

**Six Hundred Killeed, but Many Armenians Escaped
England is Unable to make Any Move Alone
Without Plunging into War—Mr. Gladstone
Will Speak at an Anti-Turkish Meeting
in Liverpool on Thursday—The Conservatives
as a Party Will Take No Part in it**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21. — The Porte has received an official report stating that 600 persons were killed in the recent disturbances at Eguin, in the Diarbekir District of Armenia. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter of the town, pillaged and the houses and killed as many of the inhabitants as they could find. Numbers of the Armenians succeeded in making their escape to the mountains.

The town of Eguin purchased immunity from invasion by the Kurds in 1895, and the people were not molested at that time, though massacres occurred on all sides. The report says it is feared that massacres soon take place in other districts of Anatolia.

LONDON, Sept. 21. — Mr. Gladstone is announced to speak at a meeting to be held in Liverpool Thursday to protest against the Armenian atrocities. Lord Derby will preside over the meeting.

At a meeting held tonight in Shoreditch to protest against the massacre of Christians by Turks a most important announcement was made, which, it is believed, puts an end to all conjecture regarding the action that might be taken by the British Government in the direction of putting an end to the massacres by force or deposing the Sultan. The statement was made by Mr. John Lowles, member of the House of Commons for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch. He said that if England had a free hand in the matter very few days would elapse before there would be a change in Turkey. He then added that he was authorized by the Foreign Office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three powers that if she attacked Turkey on any excuse or pretext she would have to face that combination. If she fired a single shot or took action alone it would mean that at that moment there would be a European war.

September 22, 1896

ARMENIA AND AMERICA

The announcement in an Italian journal that Italy, "supported by the United States and Great Britain", has taken the initiative step toward forcing Turkey to grant the reforms demanded in the case of Armenia is sufficiently startling. But that it is not in the least credible may be found by a very brief examination of the position of each of the powers named as concerned in the effort to force the acceptance by the Porte of the reforms demanded in Armenia.

Italy, which naturally takes the lead in an Italian account of such a proceeding, has probably the least interest in the settlement of the Turkish question of any of the powers concerned. It is true that Italy, or, rather, Sardinia, went to war forty years ago, together with England and France, to prevent Russia from seizing Constantinople. But the Italian interest was even then mainly an interest in conserving the "balance of power", and it was weaker than that of either of the allies of Italy. At present the Quirinal would not be likely to engage in a crusade for the protection of Catholics at the instigation of the Vatican. It would be as lukewarm in the defense of Christians not Roman Catholics as Russia has been accused of being in defense of Christians not of the Greek Church. But what makes the report most incredible in regard to Italy is that she is the weakest and most vulnerable member of the Triple Alliance, and that a warlike operation of Italy in conjunction with the powers not members of that alliance would almost necessarily and of itself break the alliance, and leave Italy naked to her enemies. This consideration seems to make the story entirely incredible as regards Italy.

As regards England, it is monstrous to suppose that the Government, on the eve of the Czar's visit to England, would take a step which, unless taken in conjunction with Russia, would be sure to offend the Czar and his people. We have all had to recognize the strength of Great Britain's reasons for refusing to interfere by arms in behalf of the Armenians. If she were now to interfere to discipline the Sultan with no other European help than that of Italy, she would, no doubt, bring on a general European war. On the other hand, there is a distinct hope that the Czar's visit to England may result in putting upon the Porte a pressure to behave decently which the Porte cannot resist.

Finally, as to the United States, the efforts of our Government have from the first been limited to the protection of

Americans and their property. Doubtless they will continue to be so limited. While it is conceivable that we might contribute some men-of-war to a general movement of all Christendom to intimidate the Sultan in the interest of humanity, it is not conceivable that we should intervene with two European powers, in despite or in disregard of the others, in what is in great part a question of European politics. Our own grievances are not such as to demand that we should go to war with Turkey. For us to join two powers in an effort to put pressure upon Turkey would be a departure from all our traditions which it is simply out of the question that President Cleveland can contemplate.

September 23, 1896

Armenian Bombs Exhibited

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22. — The Artillery Department of the War Office has on exhibition 170 Armenian bombs from 5 to 9 inches in length, which the authorities discovered in an Armenian bomb factory in this city.

September 23, 1896

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKEY

HE WRITES A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT TO PARIS FIGARO.

Great Britain's Population, He Says, Is Aroused by the Recent Outrages—Whether the Nation Can Take Action Alone Is a Question Still Undecided—Russia and France, However, Harbor No Scruples on That Point.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a long letter from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to M. Maurice Leudet of the Paris Figaro. The letter was written in response to an appeal made by M. Leudet to Mr. Gladstone to arouse the French press in behalf of the Armenians.

Mr. Gladstone, after expressing his diffidence in complying with the request, declares his belief that the population of Great Britain is more united in sentiment and more thoroughly roused by the present outrages in Turkey than they were by the atrocities in Bulgaria in 1876. Continuing, he says:

"The question whether effect can be given to the National indignation is now in the balance, and will probably soon be decided. I have read in some Austrian newspapers an affected scruple against sole action by any one State in a European crisis, but there are two first-class powers who will not make that scruple their own. One of these is Russia, who, in 1878, earned lasting honors by liberating Bulgaria and helping onward the freedom and security of the other Balkan States. The other power is France, who in 1840, took up the cause of Egypt and pushed it single-handed to the verge of a European war. She wisely forbore to bring about that horrible, transcendent calamity, but I gravely doubt whether she was not right and the combined powers wrong in their policy of that period".

Mr. Gladstone proceeds to denounce the "Great Assassin", and continues:

"For more than a year he has triumphed over the diplomacy of the six powers. They have been laid prostrate at his feet. There is no parallel in history to the humiliation they have so patiently borne. He has, therefore, had every encouragement to continue a course that has been crowned with such success. The impending question seems to be, not whether, but when and where he will proceed to his next murderous exploits. The question for Europe and each power is whether he shall be permitted to swell by more myriads the tremendous total of his victims.

"In other years, when I possessed power, I did my best to promote the concert of Europe, but I sorrowfully admit that all the good done in Turkey during the last twenty years was done, not by it, but more nearly despite it".

The letter concludes by expressing the hope that the French people will pursue a policy worthy of their greatness, their fame, and the high place they have held in European Christian history.

September 24, 1896

SWORN TO RUIN THE PORTE

**ARMENIAN SOCIETIES
ACTIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE**

**They Receive Orders from a Secret
Central Committee—They Are Responsible for
the Recent Disturbances—France Has Begun
Negotiations to Settle the Turkish Question,
with the Aid of England and Russia, at Once.**

PARIS, Sept. 23. — A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Armenian revolutionary societies now existing there are five in number. The members of these societies, the dispatch asserts, are bound by most solemn oaths to bring about the ruin of the Ottoman Empire and to force the European powers to intervene in Turkey.

The organizations receive their orders from a secret central committee. The demonstration against the Porte in 1895 and the recent attack upon and seizure of the Ottoman Bank by Armenians devolved upon the Hintchak and Trochak Societies respectively, and three other revolutionary organizations will act successively to accomplish the results at which they aim.

LONDON, Sept. 23. — Mr. John Lowles, member of the House of Commons for the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, has written a letter to the Daily News in which he asserts that the remarks made by him at the meeting held in Shoreditch on the evening of the 21st inst. to protest against the massacre of Christians by Turks were incorrectly reported. Mr. Lowles declares that he did not state that he was authorized by the Foreign Office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three powers; that if she attacked Turkey upon any excuse or pretext she would have to face that combination, and that if she fired a single shot or took action alone it would mean that at that moment there would be a European war.

The Daily Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent claiming that he has authority for the statement that M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has initiated urgent negotiations with the object of

effecting a speedy settlement of the Turkish question by France, England, and Russia.

There is strong reason to believe, the correspondent declares, that the respective diplomatic representatives of the three powers in Constantinople will within a few days communicate a decisive resolution to the Sultan.

The London afternoon newspapers which have hitherto advocated the intervention of Russia in Turkey now scarcely allude to any possible interference on the part of the Czar, but all of the papers print columns of editorials, communications, reports of meetings, &c., all of which are directed against the Sultan. The general tone of these articles is in deprecation of isolated action on the part of any power in Turkey, but strongly favoring an immediate concert of action.

A dispatch from Sofia says that Armenian refugees, who have arrived in Bulgaria, announce that further Armenian outrages may be expected to occur on Sept. 30. It is a noteworthy fact that a similar statement is contained in a Turkish, official telegram.

September 25, 1896

ENGLAND MAY ACT ALONE

SHE CAN END THE ATROCITIES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE

**Mr. Gladstone Makes a Powerful Speech,
in Liverpool Against the Porte
He Says that No European War Would Follow
Great Britain's Action to Save Christian Lives
The Government Must Be Urged to Act at Once.**

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24. — Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived here to-day at noon, and were met at the station by a large crowd of people, who cheered the ex-Premier as he made his appearance.

Four thousand persons were present at the mass meeting held in Hengler's Circus this afternoon, under the auspices of the Liverpool Reform Club to protest against the rule of the Sultan of Turkey and the massacres of Armenians in the Turkish Empire.

The gathering included well-known men of all political parties, and the audience which greeted Mr. Gladstone, who was the principal speaker, was a most enthusiastic one.

The meeting was presided over by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Gladstone was in excellent health and voice, and was noticeably active in his movements.

Prefacing his remarks, Mr. Gladstone proposed a resolution setting forth that the meeting trusted that the Government realized the terrible condition in which their fellow-Christians in Turkey were placed, and that they would do everything possible to obtain for them a full measure of security and protection. The resolution also declared that the Government would have the fullest public support in whatever steps it might take to put a stop to the atrocities which were being committed in Turkey. Mr. Gladstone, as he stepped forward to begin his remarks, was cheered for many minutes.

A Paper War on Turkey

Mr. Gladstone said the Turkish Government in 1876 denied that massacres had occurred, but that those massacres had since passed into history as facts. The same system of denials is practiced now, and will be practiced so long as the powers of Europe shall tolerate it. It is to be hoped, Mr. Gladstone declared, that the weakness of diplomacy will be strengthened by this strong nation's voice. The diplomatic representatives in Constantinople of six great powers after the massacres in the Turkish capital brought their courage to the sticking point and addressed a note to the Sultan, informing his Majesty that the atrocities must cease or that otherwise a prejudice would be created against the Turkish Government. "I", continued Mr. Gladstone, "ask what would the guilty author of these massacres want more than to confine the matter to a paper war?" [Loud cheers.]

The ex-Premier proceeded to instance occasions when England had acted outside of a concert with the European powers. He had seen, he said, the liberation of fifteen to twenty millions of people from the dominion of Turkey! "How", he asked, "had this liberation been effected in the cases of Greece and Bulgaria? Not by the concert of Europe, for several of the great powers looked askance at our action. What is it worth to pay in order to attain the concert of Europe? "

Mr. Gladstone expressed the opinion that the time had

arrived to strengthen the hands of the executive branches of the Government by an expression of the National will. This declaration was received with cheers and cries of "Oh!" "Oh!"

Mr. Gladstone said that six great powers of Europe, represented at Constantinople, had failed to make the Sultan fulfill his treaty obligations. The continuation of diplomatic relations with the Sultan had not prevented the horrible massacres at Constantinople, but it had permitted the Sultan to remain the recognized ally of England.

The Resolutions Adopted

"The resolution which I have proposed observes the rules of prudence, and does not require, even for the sake of a great end, that we place ourselves in a state of war with united Europe".

Continuing, he ridiculed the idea that a state of war would be the result or consequence of England's acting alone in giving an ultimatum to the Porte. He would not be one to plunge England into war, but England would not make herself a slave to be dragged by the chariot wheels of the other powers of Europe. [Cheers.] "England", he said, "had a just right to coerce Turkey, and the first step must be the recall of our Ambassador from Constantinople and the consequent dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador in London. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] That wouldn't cause a European war. [Cheers and laughter.] England could then tell the Porte that she meant to consider means of enforcing her own just demands. We should declare that we would not turn any ensuing war to our own advantage".

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his peroration, said:

"Let us extract ourselves from our present ambiguous position. Let us renounce our neutrality. Let us, by loyally promising her Majesty's Ministers our ungrudging and enthusiastic support, induce them, by word and deed, to show their detestation of acts which may even yet come to such a depth of atrocity as has never yet been recorded in the deplorable history of human crime", [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone spoke an hour and a quarter, his voice remaining strong and clear to the end. The resolutions offered by the ex-premier were adopted unanimously.

September 25, 1896

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PHOTOGRAPH

Presented to the Turkish Sultan After the Recent Massacre

BERLIN, Sept. 24. — The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that ten days after the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople Baron von Saurma Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, presented to the Sultan, on behalf of Emperor William, a photograph of the German Emperor and his family. The other embassies were greatly astonished that the gift should have been presented under the circumstances. The members of the German colony regret that the presentation should have been made at such an inopportune time; in fact, many of them believe it should not have been made at all.

The correspondent adds that it has since transpired that the presentation of the gift was arranged prior to the massacre.

September 25, 1896

More Armenians Put to Death

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24. — The Ulema, a college or corporation composed of the hierarchy, caused to be printed and published here secretly on Sept. 16 a copy of a decision declaring the right of the Ulema to depose the Sultan.

Reports have been received from Turkish sources that 2,000 Armenians at Kemah (*sic!*) [Kemakh], near Erzingan, have been put to death.

September 26, 1896

Article 16 -- No Title

LONDON, Sept. 25. — Prime Minister Salisbury was busy at the Foreign Office this afternoon, but having, it is understood, completed the business which engaged his attention, he will start this evening for Balmoral Castle, where he will meet the Czar. It is the general belief that the conference between Lord Salisbury and

his Majesty will have an important bearing on Great Britain's attitude on the Armenian question.

The anti-Turkish speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at the mass meeting held in Liverpool yesterday to protest against the Armenian atrocities was wired to the Sultan at Constantinople last evening.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says that the speech delivered at Liverpool yesterday by Mr. Gladstone has caused great excitement in the Yildiz Kiosk, the residence of the Sultan. Papers containing the speech have been prohibited from entering Turkey.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Mgr. Bonette, the Papal Delegate at Constantinople, recently returned from Rome to explain the Turkish situation to the Pope. He has now returned, bearing a letter to the Sultan expressing the grief of the Pope at the massacres and imploring that in the future the lives of the Christian in the Turkish dominions be made secure.

September 27, 1896

GERMANY'S WORK IN TURKEY

A REPORT THAT SHE HAS BEEN BEFRIENDING THE SULTAN

**The foreign Office Says that Complete
Harmony Exists Among the Powers
Regarding the Treatment of Turkey
The General Public Not Satisfied with the
Attitude of the Government**

BERLIN, Sept. 20. — The authorities of the Foreign Office are greatly indignant at finding that reports have obtained credence that it is Germany, and not Russia, that is befriending the Sultan. Acting under the influence of this feeling, the Foreign Office has issued a statement declaring that complete harmony in regard to Turkey exists at the present time among the powers. If a recurrence of the troubles in Constantinople should make the question acute, however, it is possible that the great powers will abandon their attitude of disinterestedness and proceed to take

common action to restore order, and communications sounding the powers upon this question are passing between the various European Governments.

Nevertheless, the German public is not satisfied with the attitude which the Government has recently assumed, and especially deplors the fact that the German Embassy at Constantinople showed no sympathy with the Armenians during the late massacres there. "While the disturbances were going on in the streets of Constantinople the other embassies gave asylum to hundreds of Armenian fugitives, but Germany", says The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, "in order to keep in the graces of the Sultan, kept her doors closed until the massacres were over, even while the Turks massacred helpless fugitives before the very doors of the embassy".

Despite repeated denials on the part of the Russian authorities and the Russian press. The Frankfort *Zeitung* maintains its assertion that the Russian Black Sea fleet has been cruising since last Monday within six hours' sail of the Bosphorus.

September 29, 1896

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKEY

HIS STRONG SPEECH DELIVERED IN LIVERPOOL THURSDAY

**The Sultan is Responsible for the Atrocities
Which Have Been Committed,
Despite His Denials—England Has the Right
to Act Alone in Putting an End to Them
No Danger of a European War if She Acted at Once.**

The forcible speech on Armenian atrocities and the necessity of English intervention made by Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool Sept. 24, has been cabled to The Independent, and will be published in full in the issue of Oct. 1.

Mr. Gladstone began his remarks by explaining that the cause was not one against Mohammedans, but was one of humanity. He claimed that Continental powers were not upheld

by their own people. Then he inferred to the bold denials of the Sultan, and the claim that the massacres were the work of revolutionists and agitators.

"This is not the first time that we have been discussing horrible outrages perpetrated in Turkey", he continued, "and perpetrated not by Mohammedan fanaticism, but by the deliberate policy of a Government. The Very same thing happened in 1876. The first intelligence came from sources not altogether official. By degrees the cloud of testimony swelled, and at length it became such as to carry the most conclusive evidence of fact. But at that very time, in the Summer of 1876, I well recollect receiving, through the courtesy of the Turkish Ambassador of that day, a lengthy printed statement on the authority of the Sultan Government declaring, as absolutely as it is now declared, that there were no atrocities, no crimes committed by Turks or by the agents of the Government of the Sultan, but that it was to Bulgarian rebels and Bulgarian agitators that the whole of the calamities were due. I apprehend that that question, at any rate, has passed beyond the region of dispute, that the Bulgarian outrages rank among the facts of history.

"The very same course of proceeding is now being repeated, and the guilt of massacre, and not of massacre only, but of every other horror that has been transacted, such as we have heard in the statements read to-day, rests upon that Government. And to the guilt of massacre is added the impudence of denial, and this process will continue—how long? Just as long as you, as Europe, are contented to hear it".

The Sultan Responsible

He charged that the Sultan was responsible for the massacres. He asked his audience to recollect that eighteen months had passed since the first massacre, and that this event itself had shocked the civilized world. "For Bulgaria becomes pale by the side of Armenia", he said. "But, alas! That massacre, gigantic as it was, has been followed up so that one has grown into a series. When the Sultan, conscious of his triumph over the diplomacy of united Europe, carried the work of massacre into his capital, under his own eyes and under the eyes of our Ambassador, then it was that he appeared to have gained, for a time the very acme of what it was possible for him to do.

"Translate the acts of the Sultan into words", he said later, "and they become these: I have tried your patience in distant

places; I will try it under your own eyes. I have desolated my provinces; I will now desolate my capital. I have found that your sensitiveness has not been effectually provoked by all that I have heretofore done, and I will come neater to you and see whether, by the vicinity, I shall or shall not wake the wrath which has slept so long.

"Some feeling has been awakened. To an extent, the weakness of diplomacy I trust is now about to be strengthened by the echoes of the nation's voice; but it is right, though it is painful, that we should estimate that weakness, and it stands before us in naked fact, and what do we know? We know that after sufficient deliberation, embassies of six powers, having screwed their courage to the sticking point, presented to the Sultan a truly formidable document in which they announced that such proceedings as these at Constantinople must really cease; and why must they cease? because if they continued they would create a prejudice against Turkish Government and against the Sultan. A prejudice was that result to which they were to lead!

"I ask you to put yourselves in the position of the guilty author of these massacres, be he who he may. Don't you think such a remonstrance of itself would cause him to proceed? What more does he want than that you should confine yourselves to a paper war? A paper is that which is alone necessary for the execution of his purpose, and that paper war conveys to him all he wants, namely, an assurance of impunity".

A violation of a Treaty

He showed that the massacres had been a violation of the treaty into which England+ had entered with the other powers, and said this gave England the right to act. Then he spoke of procedure, saying:

"I will first of all suppose, then, that every effort to obtain direct and active cooperation from any power of Europe has failed. Well, of course the first thing would be to require Turkey to fulfill her obligations, and to require that by what may be called a peremptory demand.

"Upon failure to comply with that demand, I apprehend the first step to be taken must be the recall of our Ambassador from Constantinople and the corresponding dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador from London. I apprehend that that is not creating a European war.

"Now, I am going a little further. I am going to suppose that upon this suspension of diplomatic relations England informs the Sultan that she shall take into consideration means of enforcing, if force alone is available, compliance with her just, legal, and humane demand. Now, I am here going to interpose a condition on my own authority. I am strongly of the opinion that if, unhappily, we come to that point of sole action and of continuing obstinacy on the part of the Turkey, neither of which do I conceive to be very probable, if we come to that point and if it became our duty to intimate to the Sultan that we should consider the proper means of enforcing our just demands, there is, in my opinion, one condition on our part which ought on no account to be overlooked, and that is the passing of what has been called a self-denying ordinance.

"Such a declaration was made at the beginning of the Crimean war on the part of England and France. It was a declaration that on no account would they turn that war to their own private and particular advantage. That declaration was publicly made, and it was honorably kept.

"In my opinion it would be the manifest duty of England to make such a declaration, and to make it in such terms that the powers of Europe, aye or any of them, might, if they thought fit, resent the breach of it as being not only a violation of good faith in itself, but a violation of our engagement to them, and therefore placing us entirely at their mercy.

"Therefore, if this country be the selfish and grasping country that she is sometimes represented to be, and perhaps on certain occasions she has been I can only say I can hold out no inducements in the direction I have indicated. We ought, in my opinion, solemnly and effectively to disclaim and renounce every prospect of the kind, to limit ourselves absolutely to those duties which lie in our path and which we, under the obligations of treaty, ought to insist upon.

Europe Will Not Make War

"I do not believe that Europe, or any part of Europe", he continued, "will make war to insure the continuance of these massacres; but if they are not to continue, and if security is given against them, that is all we want. But that security must be effective; it must be real; it must not be visionary; it must not be limited to the exactions of promises upon paper, with which we have too often and too long been contented.

"Now, supposing, however, that this monstrous supposition were to come about, and that when we had in a binding form limited our own proceedings to the suppression of mischief in its aggravated form, on the account that we have used the word 'coercion' in our communications with Turkey, then the supposition is that a threat of war by the European powers is to be at once thrown in our face.

"This is the supposition I am considering. Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to make a frank confession. If the people of England find themselves confronted by a distinct announcement of such a war, in order to secure maintenance of the present state of things in Turkey, they would have to consider their position. Supposing they came to the conclusion, because this is the most unfavorable supposition, that it was their duty to desist from all effort of procuring effectual change in Turkey; suppose they frankly owned that they were not prepared to incur the responsibility of plunging Europe into war; suppose they said: We cast upon you who are willing to undertake it the responsibility of giving countenance to those detestable and horrible proceedings, we wash our hands of them, we will have nothing more to do with them, we will never give countenance, we will never give neutrality, we will not acknowledge as a nation within the family of nations a ruler who is himself the responsible agent of these monstrous acts; but we are not prepared to urge Europe on to war, and we will do what was done by France in 1840, without loss of honor, retaining our own judgment and retaining our own right of enforcing that judgment when we see our way to do it; but we will not plunge Europe into war, and we will leave to those who bring about this state of things the responsibility which belongs to them".

September 30, 1896

THE PORTE'S FRAIL THRONE

**OSCAR S. STRAUS ANALYZES
THE TURKISH PROBLEM**

**On One Side the Sultan Are the
Powerful Religious Orders Ready to Unseat Him,
on the Other the Powers Acting in Paper Concert,
but Leaving Russia to Play a Subtle Part
England's Dangerous and Difficult Position**

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister of the United States to Constantinople, in talking to a reporter for The New-York Times last night about the Armenian situation, said:

"The difference between a position taken by a statesman, when in power and when out of power; the feeling of responsibility in the one case and the absence of it, to a large extent, in the other, is forcibly illustrated by the speech of the Grand Old Man of English politics in Liverpool last Thursday afternoon, and published in The New-York Times this morning.

"The civilized world has been shocked and horrified by the massacres that have within the last year and a half taken place in Turkey. But the Governments of Europe do not reflect the sentiments of their people, in the way that we are accustomed to in this country, and therein lies one of the great differences between, monarchical and democratic governments.

What the treaty of Berlin Was

"The situation in Turkey, brought about by the intervention of what is known as the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia on the one hand, and Turkey on the other, is very anomalous. By that treaty among other things Turkey guaranteed to introduce certain reforms in the empire, in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to periodically make known to the powers the steps taken to this effect. The powers named being charged with the superintendence of the application of such reforms.

"The position that this puts the Sultan in is this: His attempts to put into execution such reforms at once arouses the opposition of the religious orders in Turkey, whose enmity will bring about his dethronement. The nature of such reforms, if strenuously urged, would bring about, as it has done, the opposition of some of the signatory powers. For instance, the enmity between England and Russia, between which the Sultan has been balancing since the treaty of Paris, in 1856, is such that what would please England would surely be opposed by Russia. The result has been that there has been no concert between the powers since the Crimean War, except at the moment when the treaties of Paris and the treaty that was made after the Russo-Turkish war, namely, the treaty of Berlin in 1878, were signed. In other words, it was in the true sense of the word a paper concert, and it ceased when the ink with which the treaties were written became dry.

England Not Specially Bound

"It is claimed, by reason of the treaty concluded between England and Turkey, a month before the treaty of Berlin in 1878, by which the Sultan assigned the Island of Cyprus to England and wherein the Sultan promises also to introduce necessary reforms in his government for the protection of Christians, that a special treaty obligation rests upon Great Britain to compel the Sultan to adequately protect the Armenians and to prevent absolutely the occurrence and recurrence of the massacres that have so recently taken place.

"I am unable to see that this treaty imposes any greater obligation upon Great Britain than upon the other signatory powers, in that the main object of this treaty is to recompense England, by giving her Cyprus in return for the cession to Russia of Batoum, Ardahan, and Kars.

"Mr. Gladstone, in my opinion, entirely loses sight of the actual facts that have to a large extent occasioned the massacres. Turkey is as putty in the hands of the great powers, provided they are agreed. The fact is she could not successfully resist any one of them, provided that one had not to fear the opposition of the others.

"The power that has taken the most advantage of that fact is Russia, and a careful study of the terrible conflicts between the Turkish troops and the Armenians, with their attendant atrocities, from the Zeitoun massacre, a year and a half ago, to

the present day, will reveal the Mephistophelean hand of Russia directing it all. She sets the Turkish Empire afire and immediately rushes to the Sultan with buckets of water to put it out, and the Sultan, in gratitude, throws himself in the arms of the Czar as his protector from the other European powers.

Blind to Russia's Double Game

"If the diplomacy of the other European powers that are not allied with Russia had succeeded in opening the eyes of the Sultan to this double game of Russia, many, if not all, of the horrors we have read about during the last year and a half would have been avoided.

"Russia does not propose, if she can help it, to permit England to act the humanitarian part in protecting the Christians of the Ottoman Empire. That character in the play she has reserved for herself, in the same way she did following the Bulgarian massacres. That is her method of carving up Turkey, by appropriating to herself all the good slices. For Great Britain to make a paper wall, as Mr. Gladstone in his speech advises, by withdrawing her Ambassadors, is precisely what would suit Russia best.

"To my mind it would be unworthy of so great a nation as Great Britain in such a crisis as this to take the first step unless she is determined to follow it up with her ironclads and bayonets. Whether, in view of the alliance of Russia and France on the one side and the Triple Alliance on the other, England is justified in taking such a step is a question of such momentous consequence that no one but the Ministers of Great Britain have the right to decide. I surely would not assume to express an opinion.

"I will conclude the interview by quoting an article by Dr. Geffcken, one of the foremost European political writers, in The Forum of March last on the European situation. He said:

" 'Russia's support of Turkey is due to the fact that she is always glad to give trouble to the Porte, though at the same time she secretly exercises a retarding influence and presents herself to the Sultan as his true protector. Under the pretext of restoring order, Russia would like to take another slice of Anatolia, but she will never countenance an autonomous Armenia which might form a nucleus of attraction for her own Armenians and become a second Bulgaria. As for France, she simply here, as everywhere else, submissively follows in the wake of Russia ' ' .

September 30, 1896

WILL NOT LEAVE TURKEY

**SIR PHILIP CURRIE WILL REMAIN
IN CONSTANTINOPLE**

**The Situation in Moush and Erzroum Improving
A Thousand Armenians Said to Have Been
Massacred in Mikde—Suggestions of the French
Ambassador Indorsed by the Other
Diplomats in the Turkish Capital**

LONDON, Sept. 29. — The statement published in the Paris Figaro that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, is about to withdraw from Constantinople is officially branded at the Foreign Office as absolutely false.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Mr. Hampson, the British Vice Consul at Moush, Anatolia, has arrived in the capital. On his way from Moush he stopped at Erzroum. He says that the situation in both Moush and Erzroum is improving, owing to the fact that the leading Turks have determined not to allow any more massacres, their interests having suffered by the loss of the Armenians and the loosing of the spirit of robbery.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that a dispatch received in that city from Constantinople says that the Governor of Kharpoot reports that a thousand Armenians were massacred at Mikde on Saturday last.

October 1, 1896

STARTLING IF TRUE

In discussing the suggestion recently made by The St. James's Gazette, that England and the United States, with possible aid from Italy, might safely and effectively intervene in Turkey and save the Sultan's Christian subjects from extermination and even from persecution, The London Chronicle prints the following somewhat remarkable editorial statement:

"Just now the Americans are absorbed in an election which raises graver issues than they have known in their

domestic politics for many years. But on this Armenian question there cannot be any real difference between Republicans and Democrats. Of what Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney think of the Assassin we are able to give on unquestionable authority, a striking and even startling illustration.

"Last year it was resolved at Washington that any further outbreak at Constantinople, involving the massacre of Armenians, and just such a danger to American citizens as exists now, should be followed by forcible intervention. Orders were given to the American Admiral to punish such an outrage by bombarding Yildiz Kiosk. These orders were subsequently withdrawn, when the dispute between England and America about Venezuela came to a head.

"Here we have a signal example of the danger of leaving misunderstandings between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to simmer till they boil over at the most disastrous moment. The sooner Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney can agree as to the form and scope of arbitration on a question which is of less urgency than the problem in the East, the better chance there will be of that practical unison which The St. James's Gazette so wisely commends".

Without doubt the reference to orders under which, in certain contingencies, an American Admiral was to bombard Yildiz Kiosk is based on information obtained by Mr. Henry Norman while he was in this country last Winter. It would be extremely interesting- to know the source of that information, for then one could judge for one's self as to whether The Chronicle's "authority" is "unquestionable" or not.

If such orders were really given, they put it in the power of a single man, holding no representative office, to declare war against a nominally friendly nation, and marked a wide departure from the oldest and best established policy of the United States. That being the case, the impulse to question amounts almost or quite to an impulse to deny. Mr. Norman is an able man and an experienced journalist; he knows much about most parts of the world; his opinions are treated with respect by all except a very few of his London rivals; but for all that, he was not taken into the confidence of President Cleveland and his Cabinet, and the conclusion is nearly inevitable that he was misled by some one who claimed to have that confidence and had it not.

October 1, 1896

THE RIOTERS IN TURKEY

MUSSULMANS SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

All Armenians Suspected of Being implicated in the Seizure of the Ottoman Bank Doomed to Death—The Belgian Minister Demands the Liberation of One of the Condemned The Italian Squadron Reaches Salonica

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30. — The Government tribunal to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each a number of Mussulmans who were convicted of taking part in the recent riots.

These are the first rioters who have been tried and found guilty since the late massacres. The tribunal also passed sentence of death upon all of the Armenians who are known or suspected to have taken part in the seizure of the Ottoman Bank. In this list is included an Armenian who was surrendered by the Belgian Legation, with which he had taken refuge, upon condition that he would be released after he had been examined by the tribunal.

The Belgian Minister has sent a peremptory note to the Porte demanding the man's liberation.

October 3, 1896

TWO THOUSAND KILLED

Result of the Anti-Armenian Outbreak in Eguin

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2. — Letters from Kharpoot give details of the massacre which recently occurred at Eguin, in the Kharpoot district. The letters say that 2,000 persons were killed. The scenes, according to the letters, were similar to those of the former massacres in Anatolia.

A drunken Turkish officer swaggered through the streets of Galata Sept. 30 brandishing his sword and showering foul abuse upon Armenians, every one of whom, he declared, ought to be

killed. He was finally disarmed by the military and taken to his barracks.

An irade has been issued by the Porte ordering the formation of a flotilla of ten torpedo boats to defend the Dardanelles. This movement is in conformity with the advice of the Russian General Tschikatcheff, commander of the district of Odessa, who some time in July last inspected the defenses of the Dardanelles.

October 4, 1896

THREATS OF THE ARMENIANS

The Porte Negotiating with Their Revolutionary Committee

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3. — On Thursday, Oct. 1, the foreign diplomats received from the Armenian revolutionists a third threat of an Armenian demonstration. In the communication conveying the threat the revolutionists declared that "terrible events" would soon take place.

The leader of the Revolutionary Armenian Committee, in reply to questions about the threat, says it must have emanated from some one of the weaker revolutionary societies, which is totally unable to carry out its menace. The Huntchakist Party, he says, had nothing to do with it and is not prepared to take any action beyond the private removal of certain persons by assassination. Otherwise, he says, the Huntchakists will await events.

The Porte is negotiating with the Armenian Revolutionary Committee with a view of obtaining the cessation of dynamite outrages on the part of the revolutionists, promising in return to sanction the election of a new Armenian Patriarch, to grant general amnesty to Armenian political offenders, and effect reforms in all of the Asiatic provinces. Nobody believes in the good faith of the Porte in making these promises.

From what is generally accepted as a reliable source of information, it is reported here that an entente has been established between England and Russia in regard to Turkey.

October 6, 1896

Editorial article -- No Title

The suggestion that France take the general supervision of the Sultan and the occupation of Constantinople is not a new one, but was made just after the massacres last Winter. England would scarcely enjoy it, but could hardly object. The strongest objection would come from Germany. Still, even there it is probably becoming evident that something must be done, or the Turkish Empire will fall to pieces by its own weight and inability to hold together. France can, at least for the present, do the work with less danger of arousing the prejudice of the other powers, and will have less temptation to make her occupation permanent. The suggestion of an Armenian zone is simply absurd. The experiment has been tried elsewhere, and has always failed, and in Turkey, with a people native to the soil, it could not have the faintest chance of success. Any such plan, however, must be looked upon as purely temporary, a makeshift to tide the Armenians over until the final division of the empire can be made.

October 6, 1896

PROTECT THE ARMENIANS

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY AN
ANTI-TURKISH MEETING**

**Sir William Vernon-Harcourt Makes a Long
Address—The Policy of England Regarding
Turkey Has Failed, He Says—She Should Now
Co-operate with Russia in the East—
Impossible for Her to Take Action
Against Turkey Alone**

LONDON, Oct. 5. — Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, to-night attended an anti-Sultan meeting at Ebb Vale, Monmouthshire. A resolution was submitted and adopted calling upon the Government to do everything possible to protect the Armenians.

In supporting the resolution, Sir William said he rejoiced at the anti-Sultan outburst in England. Experience, he added, had proved that the policy of Great Britain in defending the integrity of Turkey and preventing the intervention of Russia had failed. Great Britain ought in the future to co-operate with Russia in the East, treating her as an Asiatic neighbor, and not as an enemy. The first step in this direction ought to be a formal renunciation of the Cyprus convention, by which in return for support of the Turks the latter ceded the Island of Cyprus to Great Britain. Sir William declared that he was profoundly convinced that it was utterly impossible for Great Britain effectually to operate alone against Turkey. He did not admire Great Britain's "splendid isolation" which, he said, resulted from humiliating impotence. He preferred to cultivate the friendship of other powers in a cordial, neighborly spirit. The British were over-much disposed to regard an advantage to other nations as their own loss. They went through a succession of international scares and suspicious dislikes, which were senseless and baseless. These left scars of international distrust and hatred. It was high time they adopted a more amiable temper. They were always claiming a disinterested desire to act in the cause of humanity and civilization. Why not give others credit for the same desire?

Sir William concluded by saying that he did not want Great Britain to enter into formal treaties of alliance with the other great powers, but did desire that she have an entente cordiale with all of them.

October 8, 1896

CANNOT PASS THE BOSPHORUS

The Porte Will Allow No American Warship in the Hellespont

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7. — The Porte has sent a note to the powers demanding the right of Turkey to board foreign vessels in Turkish waters for the purpose of searching for Armenians.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — The Post to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the Porte has decided not to admit Greek, Dutch, and American guardships to the Hellespont. It is known, the dispatch says, that Russia objects to the admission of these vessels. The United

States Government, it is added, has not as yet made application for the admission of her warships.

A dispatch to the Central News from Constantinople says that the agent appointed to distribute the fund subscribed for the relief of the survivors of the recent massacre at Eguin, together with his family, has been murdered and that £200 of the fund has been stolen.

It is stated that the Porte has remitted a part of the taxes in the Eastern Provinces in order to alleviate somewhat the condition of the destitute Armenian residents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. — It is stated that neither Secretary Olney nor Secretary Herbert has received any official information in regard to the alleged refusal of the Turkish Porte to permit the Bancroft or other vessels to pass the Bosphorus. It is reasonably inferred that if the Porte had recently reiterated its refusal of Jan. 16 last, Minister Terrell would have cabled the fact. On the date above named, the Turkish Minister informed Secretary Olney that Tevfik Pasha regretted the Sublime Porte could not comply with Mr. Terrell's inquest for permission for the Bancroft to put through the Straits, to remain at the disposal of the United States Legation at Constantinople. Since then, the Bancroft has been distinctly fitted out and dispatched on the especial mission of placing itself at the disposal of Minister Terrell, and is now within a few days' sail of the Golden Horn.

**MINISTER TERRELL ASKS INDEMNITY
For the Looting of Missionary Houses
During the Massacre**

BOSTON, Oct 7. — Cablegrams from Constantinople during the present week have stated that United States Minister Terrell had demanded an indemnity from the Turkish Government, with not much prospect of success, for the looting of the houses of missionaries in Hasskeyu during the recent massacres in Constantinople.

A letter received in Boston states that the house of Mrs. Laura T. Seelye and Miss Martha J. Gleason was looted and a servant probably killed. "When the crowd was seen coming", says the correspondent, "the servant hung the American flag out of the Window and shouted: 'This is an American house'. The flag was pulled down, torn to shreds, and trampled under foot. I wonder if this will stir 'Uncle Sam'. I suppose not. The Jews of Hasskeyu

joined the Turks in the pillage, and we do not hear that the Sultan is making a scapegoat of them. He has demanded \$220,000 from the Grand Rabbi.

"The situation here is delicate, but we hope the worst is past".

October 8, 1896

PROPOSES ARMED REPRISAL

EVERETT P. WHEELER'S POLICY AGAINST TURKEY

Advocates Before American Board of Foreign Missions the Sending of an American Fleet with Regular Troops to Seize Smyrna or Other Turkish Ports and Collect Indemnity for Outrages on Missionaries—No Fear of Europe

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 7. — Everett P. Wheeler of New-York City delivered an address to-day before the Convention of the American Board of Foreign Missions on "The Duty of the United States to American Citizens in Turkey". It contained many references to State papers and decisions on international law.

"For seventy years", he began, "American citizens have been engaged in a labor of love among the native Christians in the Turkish Empire. They have founded schools and colleges, established hospitals, published and sold books, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, taught the ignorant—in a word, have brought light to those that sat in darkness and in the shadow of death".

Mr. Wheeler traced the progress of Americans in Turkey. He cited the treaties of 1830 and 1862, in which the Porte guaranteed protection to Americans, and also gave this Government the right to appoint Consuls and Vice Consuls at all commercial places in the empire. He cited the destruction of property of Americans, loss of life, and refusal of exequaturs to American Consuls, with no redress.

He called attention to the action of President Cleveland in demanding an American commission to investigate the Chinese massacres in 1895 as a case in point, and said:

"What China has granted, Turkey has refused. 'Indemnity for the past and security for the future' are our rights".

Would Send a Fleet

"What, then, is the duty of America?" he continued. "Is there any course consistent with honor or duty, but to support our demands by an adequate armed force? The American Government should send a powerful fleet to the Mediterranean, accompanied by a sufficient number of regular troops, and should demand at the cannon's mouth what has been refused to milder requests. In no other way can either redress or security be obtained. Unless we do this we expose our citizens to further outrages and their property to destruction.

"By this I do not mean that we should engage in war or bombard Turkish cities. I do mean that unless redress and security are both assured we should take possession of Smyrna and other ports and collect their revenues until indemnity for the past is obtained and the cost of our occupation reimbursed. Moreover, we must place a guard wherever American citizens are in danger. We go to save lives—not to destroy".

The speaker then considered in detail the objections to such a course.

"First", he said, "It is said this Government has no power to undertake anything of the sort. This somewhat disgraceful argument is not supported by the facts. The fleet we already have is far more than a match for the Turkish fleet. The army we now have is more than a match for any troops the Turks could send against us".

He pictured the state of unrest in Turkey, and then asked: "Why should we expect resistance?" The Americans would be there only to prevent violence, which the Sultan had always disavowed. But, leaving this out, the Nation should never listen, he said, to the argument that it has not the power to redress wrongs done to its citizens.

He cited instances where our Government had protected its citizens, among them the conquest of California and the invasion of Mexico. He said the latter expedition was ten times as difficult as an expedition to Asia Minor would be.

Our Non-Interference Policy

The second objection lay in our traditional policy not to interfere in the affairs of Europe. He admitted the policy, but said that it had never interfered with the proper protection of American citizens. He cited the war with Tripoli and the consequent doom of the Algerian pirates as an instance where this Government had interfered with European affairs. On that line he also spoke of the French occupation of Syria in 1860 and consequent indemnity and future security of French residents there.

Mr. Wheeler came to the important question of European interference with our plans and said:

"What possible motive could any European Government have for interfering to prevent this exercise of our just rights? 'It is perfectly understood', to use the language of President Cleveland, 'that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens'".

He said no one could think America would hold Armenia permanently as a colony. This must remove European objections. The powers of Europe are jealous of each other because each is supposed to have designs on Constantinople. He then continued:

"It is not possible that in the year of grace 1896 any Christian power would interfere to prevent the United States from protecting the rights, the persons, and the property of our own citizens. How could they justify such an act, in view of precedents? Has it come to this, that the baseless fear of foreign powers should prevent the United States of America from protecting our own citizens in foreign countries? If they should, the question would undoubtedly become a very serious one.

Suggests Alliance with England

"We are a peaceful Nation. We do not desire war with any one. When that question comes we will meet it like men. England and America united would be a force that the Continental powers would not care to encounter. They do not desire war and we need not fear it".

Mr. Wheeler said the fourth argument was that missionaries were not wanted in Turkey, and that they should not call upon the Government for aid. He contended that they were wanted by the Christians there, and that the Government was as much under obligation to general education and enlightenment as it was to

science, and that it should extend to the missionaries in Turkey the same aid that it gave to Greely in the Arctic Circle.

Mr. Wheeler ended with a plea for the rights of Americans abroad, saying:

"The gospel of peace forbids wars for territorial aggrandizement. It forbids wars to gratify the pride or the jealousy of Kings or of republics. Such wars are crimes, and stain the pages of history. But war in a good cause, and to redress the wrongs of the innocent and the suffering, is always a right.

"In the present case, war may become a duty. Not that I believe war would come. The whole history of the Turkish Government for the last century shows that it will yield to an absolute show of force which is understood to be backed up by adequate power.

"But in this business it is very essential to success that it should be understood not only by the Turks but by other nations that we do not fear war, and that if we are obliged to draw the sword in a just cause we will never lay it down until that cause is vindicated and the object of the war is accomplished".

Other Addresses on Turkey

Mr. Wheeler's address was the interesting feature of the afternoon session of the convention. Other addresses on the Turkish question were delivered this afternoon by the Rev. Judson Smith, one of the Secretaries of the American Board; the Rev. William S. Dodd, a Turkish missionary; the Rev. A. H. Plumb of Boston, and Frank Fitch of Buffalo.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of mission work in Japan, the basis of which was the report of James L. Barton on the operations of the Japan mission. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. S. O. Bartlett, ex President of Dartmouth College; President J. B. Angell of the University of Michigan, and the Rev. George Albrecht of Japan.

The Rev. C. H. Daniels, this evening, presented a paper on "Changing Conditions in Mission Work and Providential Leadings", and addresses were made by Willis D. Jones of New York City, and the Rev. Dr. Boynton of Detroit.

October 10, 1896

MINISTER TERRELL DEFENDED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a friend of Judge Terrell, our Minister to Turkey. I read with much interest your editorial of this morning on our rights and duties in Turkey, and the dispatch on the American Turkish policy, from Washington. I was in Constantinople in March last. I had excellent opportunities while there of looking into the Armenian question. I have had many lengthy conversations upon the subject with persons who were in a situation to be well informed, including Judge Terrell. The result of my observation is to satisfy me that Judge Terrell is not only well fitted for the position in which he is placed, but that under circumstances of exceptional embarrassment he has done all that was possible for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. To apply to him the language of your editorial, I think that Judge Terrell has "a clear perception of what should be done, inflexible firmness in pursuing the demand that it shall be done", and a mode of conducting the business which suits the situation better than what is usually understood as "perfect diplomatic tact". The subject can only be referred to in a general way and with more or less of delicacy and reserve. Statements in American newspapers, declarations in Congress and elsewhere, go immediately to Turkey. Any one who has studied the subject must recognize the astuteness with which the Sultan and his advisers deal with the situation. There is little that they overlook. They know how to handle to the best advantage the instrumentalities in their power. Published statements to the discredit of our representative, if deserved, hurt the situation. They hurt it all the more where, as in this case, in my opinion, they are entirely undeserved.

Judge Terrell's functions begin and end with the treaty obligations of Turkey and with the protection of our missionaries and other citizens who are there, and their property. The policy which is to control his action must originate, not with him, but in Washington. He is limited to following his instructions. That within the limitations which control him he has acted successfully, is best evidenced by the fact that, while our missionaries have been surrounded by massacres of Armenians, and while the Turks look upon the missionaries as inimical, no harm has come to the missionaries nor to a member of their families. This has been due to the protection which has been furnished by the

Turkish soldiers. That the missionaries have been protected by the soldiers, and that the Armenians have been suffered to be massacred, furnishes a strong argument in support of the claim of the complicity of the Turkish Government. The fact remains that through the protection afforded by the Turkish soldiers the missionaries have been saved. I have no right to speak of the extent to which credit is due to judge Terrell. The fact sufficiently speaks for itself. Of course Judge Terrell cannot be seriously found fault with because the Turks do not permit us to send a gunboat to the Bosphorus, because we do not insist upon sending a vessel of war there against the objection of the Turks, or because we do not concentrate a naval and military force for action against the Turks. That would mean war. No one can help but feel the greatest degree of sympathy with the condition of the Armenians. The whole civilized world must abhor the outrages and murders which are permitted to prevail in many parts of Turkey, including Constantinople itself. But even Mr. Gladstone, in his magnificent outburst of indignation, does not go so far as to counsel war. What that would mean is sufficiently indicated in your Washington dispatch. It is conceivably within our power to bombard Smyrna, Beyroot, or even Constantinople itself. The result would be an enormous sacrifice of life and property of innocent persons. It is scarcely conceivable that we shall land a military force upon Turkish soil. While in Constantinople I was present at the Selamlik, or ceremony when the Sultan attends upon service at the mosque on Friday. Eight or nine thousand troops were in line. So far as could be judged from appearance, they were excellent soldiers. Their officers were in every way capable. Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, sat in the carriage with the Sultan. In all the principal towns considerable bodies of troops are found. It is not difficult to see what would happen if an attempt were made by us to land troops at any conceivable point in Turkey. But assume that we could do so successfully, and the immediate result would be reprisals involving the 170 or more American missionaries, their wives, and children. One may, well dread to think what this would mean. The missionaries are deserving of all praise. They realize that their lives and the lives of their families are continually in danger. They cheerfully incur the risk. But I think it may safely be prognosticated that if one missionary were to be seriously harmed or killed it would provoke an outburst or indignation here infinitely greater than that which we feel in considering the treatment received from Turkey by its own subjects. To avoid such a result, Judge Terrell gives the most

painful and constant care. Up to this time he has done so with great success. His efforts will be successful just in proportion as they are discouraged. It is just in proportion as they are discouraged that they may fail. I feel constrained to say this, not only in justice to Judge Terrell, for whom I entertain a very great personal regard, and whose ability and accomplishments are not in question by those who know him, but because I think that the Turkish situation, even to the limited extent that may concern us, is one of great delicacy, and that in dealing with it we should keep in mind the harm which may come from statements which by possibility may be incautious or inaccurate.

JOHN E. PARSONS.

TRINITY BUILDING, Oct. 9, 1896.

October 10, 1896

CANNOT RETURN TO TURKEY

Armenians Who Leave Their Country Debarred from Citizenship

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9. — The Porte has issued an irade declaring that all Armenians who shall hereafter flee from Turkey shall lose their citizenship and will not be permitted to return. Those who have already left the country are warned that if they do not return within two months they will be forever afterward debarred from returning, even though they may be provided with foreign passports, which will not be accepted.

All fugitive Armenians returning to Turkey in defiance of these conditions will be arrested.

October 11, 1896

ARMENIAN PRISONERS IN TURKEY

The Jails of Constantinople Crowded with Them

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct, 10. — The jails are so crowded with Armenian prisoners that it seems impossible for them to hold any more. The special tribunal organized for the purpose of

trying the Armenians is wholly inadequate to a disposition of the cases, and a second court will be organized to expedite matters. The charges against the Armenian prisoners, who are packed in the jails, are absolutely lacking in the elements of justice.

United States Minister Terrell denies that he has made any request to the Porte in behalf of his Government for the admission of the United States gunboat Bancroft through the Dardanelles, but he expresses hopes that arrangements were made for her admission before the Bancroft started from American for Turkish waters. Mr. Terrell is the only diplomat who has left the protection of Therapia. He is living in Pera, and the American legation is the only one that is not guarded. Mr. Terrell has pointed out the houses of Americans which require special guards, but has declared to the Turkish police that it is their duty to guard the legation without a request.

October 15, 1896

MISSION OF THE BANCROFT

SHE IS NOT TO FORCE HER WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE

**The Administration Is Greatly Surprised
at the Reports Published—Secretary Olney's One
Comment on Them Is, "Bosh!"
The Reported Consent of Russia to the Alleged Plan
of the Government Is Absurd on Its Face**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — According to a story printed to-day, the United States Government has abandoned a traditional policy, inculcated by Washington and adhered to since the beginning of the Republic, and the Administration of President Cleveland has in a week reversed the policy it had adopted and adhered to in its relations with the Empire of Turkey.

It was asserted that the President had given orders that the little cruiser Bancroft of about 800 tons measurement, carrying a main battery of four four-inch guns, and manned by 120 men, should force the passage of the Dardanelles in spite of Turkish opposition, carry Minister Terrell to Constantinople, and there become his residence and the guardship of the legation. This defiance to Turkey and unconstitutional exercise of war-

making power is to be offered with the assent of the Russian Government, obtained through Minister Breckinridge at St. Petersburg. This announcement took three men in Washington very much by surprise. Secretary of State Olney was amazed at it. When he communicated the news to President Cleveland, which he did very soon after it was published here, the President was astonished. Secretary Herbert, whose little cruiser was about to invite the fire of the Turkish batteries, shared in the wonderment expressed by other members of the Administration. Secretary Olney laughed at the story when asked to talk about it, and the most elaborate explanation he could be induced to make of it was conveyed in the one suggestive word, "Bosh". That was not an absolute denial, and it gave a chance for further speculation.

The Programme of the Bancroft

From such communications as will be made by those who know the programme of the Government in Turkish waters, the justification for the publication of the story is that the Bancroft will begin her service as a dispatch boat of the Mediterranean fleet by going to Constantinople. That will involve the passage of the Dardanelles by an armed vessel of the United States, but it is not expected that the Turkish Government will stop the cruiser, or that if a demand is made that she do stop, that the Bancroft will force her way. No trouble is expected. On the contrary, the expectation is that the Bancroft will be permitted, without objection, to take her place as guardship of the legation, just as vessels of the United States have formerly done without protestation. And this is not news. The Times printed the fact late in August.

On Friday last The Times printed a special dispatch from this city setting forth what was understood, upon excellent authority, to be the policy of the United States in Turkey. The statements made were responses to the demand of Mr. E. P. Wheeler that the United States make a demonstration in force against Smyrna or some other Turkish coast city, to secure performance of the demands made upon Turkey for reparation to American citizens residing in Turkey, and who have suffered losses of property by mob violence. The Government will protect the lives and property of American citizens to the utmost of its power, and will insist that its demands for damages shall be made good. It relies upon the repeated assurances of the good will and fairness of Turkey to fulfill all its treaty guarantees.

It is not contemplated to enforce the diplomatic demands presented to the Sultan by an ill-advised and impatient demonstration in force that might excite popular hostility and an uprising that probably would mean the death of every missionary in the empire. Any demonstration in force would have to be made with the resolution to follow it up by war, without limit of time in its prosecution, and without regard to the amount of money or the number of lives to be expended in bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion. A feint of war, to be confined to a brief bombardment of Smyrna and the seizure of the port, or a defiant and provoking performance by the Bancroft, would be a feeble and short-lived bluff indeed, if not supported by the appropriation of all our resources of war to sustain warlike proceedings. The United States cannot make a little war intended to last a week or two, and expect Turkey to be willing to agree to such a programme.

No Request Made of Russia

Russia had not been asked to give her permission to the alleged departure by the United States in Turkey from its traditional pacific policy with European nations. To ask permission from Russia to do a thing that may be considered an infringement of an agreement of the powers, and to do that thing with an assurance of Russian aid if it became necessary, would be clearly a step toward an "entangling foreign alliance". The agreement would certainly mean the acceptance of joint responsibility in case of unexpected embarrassments.

The Government not long ago refused, through Secretary of State Gresham, to permit its Consular representative to join the representatives of other powers in making an investigation of Armenian massacres, with the understanding that our Consul was to join in any report that might be made of the investigation. This was such an avoidance of engagement with a European power as the Administration felt constrained to insist upon. The story attributing to the Administration the contrary policy of requesting permission of Russia to undertake an act that might be regarded as hostile, would be a flagrant departure from a course that has been maintained by all the Presidents.

Unless it were the intention of the United States Government to provoke a war with Turkey, the ordering of the Bancroft to force the passage of the Dardanelles would make the United States proper subject for jesting. To let the Bancroft undertake an enterprise that would be impossible if Turkey chose

to resist, would be followed by a humiliating loss of prestige. If the passage is to be really forced, Admiral Selfridge should use his whole fleet. Before he could do that the powers, including Russia, that are alleged to have given assent to the proposition to let the Bancroft try her guns on the Turkish batteries, would interfere to fulfill their pledges to Turkey.

The story as related is easily seen to be preposterous and unworthy of the elaboration that has been given to it. Secretary Olney disposed of it appropriately when he confined his comment upon it to the one word "bosh".

October 17, 1896

TURKEY MAKES CONCESSIONS

Will Permit Families of American Armenians to Emigrate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — The United States has obtained an important concession from Turkey in regard to naturalized Armenians.

On the 16th of January last the United States Senate adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of State, "if consistent with the public interests", to inform the Senate whether naturalized citizens of the United States of Armenian birth were allowed to visit their families in Turkey, and whether United States passports held by them were recognized by the Turkish Government; also, whether the families of such naturalized Armenians resident in Turkey were permitted to leave that country to visit the United States, or, in brief, whether naturalized citizens of the United States, of Armenian birth, had the same protection and rights as subjects of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the powers that signed the Berlin treaty.

This resolution was called out by numerous complaints received from missionary organizations in Boston and elsewhere. It was in part answered by President Cleveland on the 23d of January last, who transmitted to the Senate a report of Secretary Olney, stating the difficulties which surrounded the question of extending the protection of our naturalization laws to persons alien by birth, who had never been within the jurisdiction of the

United States, but Secretary Olney added that the Turkish Government on several occasions had permitted the emigration of the wives and children of Turkish subjects who had come to the United States and here acquired citizenship, leaving their families behind them, and that the good offices of the United States Minister had been uniformly exerted to assist the emigration of such persons, but that the Turkish Government had asserted a "discretionary power" to refuse to permit the emigration of families of naturalized Armenians under certain conditions.

According to a dispatch received to-day, the exercise of this "discretionary power" has been abandoned by the Turkish Government. The official statement given out by the State Department reads as follows:

"Secretary Olney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States Minister, at Constantinople, to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish Government to permit the departure for the United States, with safe conduct to the seaports, of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America. The subject is one that has been before the Porte for a long time, and for the gratifying result credit must be given to Mr. Terrell, who has pushed the matter with conspicuous tact as well as indefatigable zeal".

October 18, 1896

LORD ROSEBERY ON TURKEY

HE DIFFERS WITH MR. GLADSTONE ON THE QUESTION

Extracts from His Address In Edinburgh on the Armenian Problem—England, He Thinks, Should Not Recall Her Ambassador to the Porte—Why Lord Rosebery Resigned His Position as Leader of the Liberal Party

Lord Rosebery addressed a large meeting under the auspices of the Scottish Liberal Association, in Edinburgh, on Oct. 9, on the Armenian question, in reply to Mr. Gladstone. The

address, which was cabled to this country in brief, was published in *The London Times* of Oct. 10 in full, and occupies over five columns of that paper.

Lord Rosebery said, in part:

The Great Eastern problem

"Before you deal with a problem, the great thing is to understand what that problem is. That is why I have dwelt on the character of these massacres. The question with which you are dealing in your public meetings of sympathy, and will soon deal with at your political meetings, is not the question of tens of thousands of Armenians cut down in cold blood. It is the whole question of the future government of one of the fairest regions of the earth that has all along been oppressed and misruled by the unspeakable government of the Turkish Sultan. That is the question before you; that is what is called the Eastern question. That is a question so large from the jealousies of the powers concerned, and from its immensity, that it is a question that has long been the bugbear of all Europe. That is the Eastern question with which you are face to face; that is the question, no less, no slighter, with which you are called upon to deal. Well, if that is the question, it shows at once that partial remedies will not do very much good toward solving it; that some partial remedies, indeed, might do harm, and that all remedies which are merely partial and temporary in their nature will not deal with the root of the evil itself, but will simply patch up, for the moment, that question which is sure to recur".

After referring to the different policies which had been suggested as a remedy, among which was the deposition of the Sultan, Lord Rosebery continued:

He Differs with Gladstone

"Now, there is another policy, which is to withdraw our Ambassador from Constantinople and to give the Turkish Ambassador here his passport. That is a policy which I understand comes to us with no less an authority than an authority that we must always revere in this hall, in this city, and in this country—Mr. Gladstone. I am obliged to differ from Mr. Gladstone on this question, but we differ as friends. This morning only I had a long and affectionate letter from him, in answer to the announcement of my resignation, which I shall always

cherish, and whatever our differences on public policy may be what has passed between Mr. Gladstone and myself is too deep rooted, too entwined in all that I value and hold dear in public life. Whatever our differences of opinion may be, that never could alter the veneration, respect, and deep affection with which I regard him. Nay, I must say one word more. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone has been the indirect cause, or the latest direct cause, of the action that I have thought right to take and to which you have alluded. But let none think that for that reason I have regretted his intervention in the Armenian question. It is now seventeen years ago since Mr. Gladstone came to Mid-Lothian. I remember then making a speech in which I said that we welcomed the sight of a great statesman, full of years and full of honors, coming down at his advanced period of life to fight one supreme battle on behalf of liberty in Europe. Little did I think then that seventeen years later I should see a still nobler sight—a statesman—the same statesman—fuller still of years, and, if possible, still fuller of honor, coming out and leaving a well-earned retirement, which the whole nation watches with tenderness and solicitude, to fight another battle, but I hope not the last, on behalf of the principles in which his life has been spent.

"Sir, with that preface I must say that I do not agree with the proposal to withdraw our Ambassador in Constantinople. In the first place, it withdraws our presence from the European concert. It necessitates our handing over our interests to the Ambassador of some friendly State. But friendly as that State may be, I should prefer those interests remaining in the hands of our own Ambassador, more especially when I observe the tone of the European press. In the next place, we lose the remaining method by which we could influence the policy of the Sultan".

Why He Resigned as Leader

Before concluding, the speaker made a personal statement, during which he said:

"I have done with public affairs. I have, I am sorry to tell you, no piquant revelations to make. I think you might be satisfied with the reasons which I gave in my letter, but some people are never satisfied. I see that some are of opinion that it is the attacks of the newspapers that have driven me from the lead of the Liberal Party. That is not so. If I could have been driven from that position by attacks of newspapers I should have been driven long ago, because they have been pretty pertinacious and,

I think, almost universal; but I myself am not one of those who see anything but good in fair and reasonable newspaper criticism. Newspaper criticism, when it is fair and moderate and reasonable, braces and stimulates the man whom it criticises, and when it is unfair and immoderate and unreasonable it provokes a reaction in favor of the man whom it purposes to destroy.

"But I do not profess to found my resignation entirely on the difference of opinion that exists between me and many others on the subject of the Armenian question. It is, after all, only the last of a series of incidents. I do not think, gentlemen, that you have ever quite sufficiently realized what is the position of a Liberal leader who is also a peer. He is, Parliamentary speaking, almost impotent and helpless. He is shut up in a permanently hostile assembly with a handful of followers. His vote, under the most favorable circumstances, can only be heard in the House of Commons, the seat of power, through the mouth of another. At a general election, when the fortunes and future of himself as well as his party are in the balance, he is restricted to absolute silence. He is, in effect, in the position of riding a horse without reins. Well, the only reason for which I mention that to you is this—that a man in that position has no chance of succeeding in the lead of the Liberal Party unless he receives very exceptional support, very exceptional loyalty, and very exceptional cooperation from the party inside and outside Parliament to make up for his own inherent deficiencies. Perhaps I had no right to expect any such exceptional measure to be dealt out to me, but, at any rate, I cannot say that I received it—rather was my being a peer, which was to some extent the reason, as I have explained, of my impotence, urged as a reason for further hampering my efforts.

"Well, I do not wish to instance the events of which I say this last difference is the last, but I will take three. Before we had been in office, or rather before we had confronted Parliament for more than two days, we were defeated by our own followers by a majority of two. That was not a god-speed to the new Government or any sign of the special and exceptional cordiality and support which was required by a Liberal Government headed by a peer. The next point to which, I will call your attention was that of the general election. I ventured, as it was my duty and my privilege to do, to urge a definite and concentrated policy on the party. That definite and concentrated policy was not adopted; and, in the third place, this last event has in my mind been, so to speak, the last straw which decided my position. Our leader—for Mr.

Gladstone must always lead the Liberal Party when he wishes to—our leader has come forward, as I told you, in a noble and sublime spirit, but he has equally innocently and unconsciously himself administered the first coup de grace to his successor, because, however much I may differ with Mr. Gladstone in opinion on this question or any other, I never will appear in sharp conflict with him when I am holding the position, titular or otherwise of leader of the Liberal Party. That is why I claimed my freedom before I came here tonight".

October 20, 1896

AN ANTI-TURKISH MEETING

Mr. Gladstone Writes a Strong Letter Against Turkey

LONDON, Oct. 19. — A meeting, called for the purpose of protesting against the Turkish atrocities, was held in St. James's Hall, London, this evening, under the Chairmanship of the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D. D., Bishop of Rochester. The hall was crowded to its fullest capacity.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, in which the ex-Prime Minister declared that it would be a wild paradox to say that the enforcement of British treaty rights to stop the systematic massacres in Turkey would provoke hostilities from the powers. He added that it would be abandoning duty and prudence to advertise beforehand for the ears of the great assassin that British action was limited to what the most backward of the six powers deemed sufficient. If the fundamental distrust of Great Britain and the belief that she is pursuing a selfish policy in the Eastern Mediterranean caused some of the powers to be backward, that was a matter that deserved to be gravely considered.

A dispatch from Rome to The Daily News says that the Pope, in response to an appeal from Mgr. Azarian, Catholic Patriarch of Armenia, has sent a large sum of money for the relief of the distressed Armenians.

October 21, 1896

THE MASSACRE AT VAN

The Bancroft to Pass the Dardanelles as an Ordinary Vessel

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20. — The Viedomosti publishes some details of the latest massacre of Armenians at Van that were obtained from fugitives who have arrived at Etchmiadzin. The Kurds, who perpetrated the massacre, openly declare that they fulfilled the will of the Sultan. The story is the same as those that have been repeatedly told during the past two years. The Kurds butchered the men in cold blood, kidnapped the prettiest women, buried children alive, outraged the priests, and desecrated the churches. The work of the murderers was thoroughly done, and there now remain no Armenian peasants in the vicinity of Van.

October 21, 1896

FEW ARMENIANS PASSED

Many Await Relief at Ellis Island Meeting of Sympathizers

The special Board of Inquiry inquired into the cases of the remaining Armenians at Ellis Island yesterday. Twenty had been released Monday, and thirteen more were favorably passed upon yesterday, leaving 134 debarred unless bonds are forthcoming.

Four of the Armenians related their experiences yesterday through interpreters at the noon meeting at the Salvation Army Headquarters. Hagop Arslanian, an Armenian merchant from Constantinople, said:

"I was in Constantinople at the time of the massacre. This was not a riot, but was carefully planned. I saw women and children, my friends and relatives, killed and their dismembered bodies thrown from windows into the streets. Men were struck down in the streets with clubs in the hands of the Turks, and their bodies were horribly mutilated. I escaped because a French lady took my arm and claimed I was a Frenchman. We will not go back. Rather than do that, we will go down to the sea and drown ourselves".

The others related similar experiences, and F. D. Greene, secretary of the National Armenian Relief Society, read extracts from a letter, stating that the embassies all agree that over 6,000 persons had been killed, and that the massacres were not due to anarchy, but to organized murder, robbery, and violence of all kinds.

Commander Booth-Tucker spoke of the situation of the refugees on Ellis Island. "I have had a conference with Commissioner Senner this morning", he said. "He suggested that we make out a list of what employment the detained are fit for. This will be done soon. We hope to have them safely disposed of throughout the country".

He said there was no intention of keeping the refugees at Ramsey, N. J., permanently, and slightly criticised the deputation from Ramsey, who had protested against the landing of the party. He announced that a meeting would be held at Carnegie Hall Monday night, and that the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Salvation Army, and various Armenian societies would discuss measures of relief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — The Treasury Department has informed parties in Boston, who are interested in the Armenians who have arrived in New-York and who are detained, that bonds in \$500 each will be taken for them, provided the Superintendent of Immigration at New-York decides that they can, under the law, be admitted. The bonds are to provide that they shall not become public charges.

RAMSEY, N. J., Oct. 20. — A petition was circulated through the town to-day asking that the Armenians now detained at Ellis Island be allowed to land. It was signed by almost every prominent citizen except those who yesterday appeared before the Commissioner and opposed the landing. A delegation will visit Ellis Island to-morrow and present the petition. Some Armenians arrived this evening. They were met by a delegation of their sympathizers.

October 23, 1896

THE EGUIN MASSACRE

Details of the Recent Slaughter of Christians

The Bancroft's mission to Turkey proves that we have business of our own with Turkey. If we are less aroused than England by the outrages charged against the Sultan, it is perhaps because the details are not so well known to us. Here is an account from The London News of the latest incidents, which seemed less terrible in telegraphic form:

"The details of the massacre at Eguin have come in by circuitous routes from various but trustworthy sources, and confirm statements received at the embassies. The massacre appears to have been the most terrible in Asia Minor, excepting that at Urfa. The city and suburbs contained about 6,000 houses, half Christian, half Moslem, and had more wealth and better houses than any other place in Armenia. Two hundred of the Christian houses were Greek, No harm was done to them. On Monday, the 14th of September, the Kurds made a second descent on the town, having a few days earlier been dispersed by soldiers. The Armenians closed their shops. On the next day, Tuesday, the Kaimakam sent round a crier to proclaim that the Kurds had disappeared, that the Government assured the safety of every person, but that those who failed to open their shops would be punished. On this the shops were opened, and business resumed its usual course. At noon a single cannon shot was fired, and the slaughter immediately commenced. Killing was the first business; plunder and burning of houses came only afterward. It is estimated that at least 2,000 Armenians were killed, or, as stated in another letter, at least five-sixths of all the males over thirteen years old. In the suburbs not more than one-tenth of the adult males remained.

"Then the plunder and burning commenced. Out of 600 houses in one quarter, not one remains. Five-sixths of the Armenian houses in the city were burned. One Turkish house and some shops contiguous to Armenian shops were burned. Carnage and plundering continued for three full days, reckoning from Tuesday at noon. No imaginable outrage, says one writer, remained unperpetrated. Women were defiled and thirty young women were carried off by Kurds. Many women and girls flung themselves into the Euphrates, which flows at the foot of the city,

and were drowned, rather than suffer the last brutalities. Two Armenian churches were burned and Armenian priests in the suburbs were killed. All the Armenian houses and shops were plundered and nothing of value was left in the houses which escaped the flames. After the massacre the authorities compelled the Bishop to sign a telegram to Constantinople saying that it originated with the revolutionary Armenians, and that the Turks were compelled to defend themselves. This telegram further stated that the Armenians were satisfied with their condition. When last year Eguin paid £1,500 blackmail to escape plunder, the Armenians surrendered all their arms to the authorities. The pretext that the disturbances were commenced by the Armenians appears to be a pure invention".

October 25, 1896

ARMENIA AND PIEDMONT

You say, with a sense of disappointment, "After all this is only diplomacy; these are only diplomatic methods, soft methods, wheedling methods. Oh! for something manly and downright. Oh! for an hour of Cromwell and his action". [Cheers.] I knew the name of Cromwell would elicit a cheer. [Laughter.] He has been frequently summoned from his grave to do duty at these recent meetings, but I think with an imperfect knowledge of what Cromwell really did. Cromwell interfered, it is true, on behalf of people oppressed much as these Armenians are. He wrote, or rather he signed some letters on that subject, which were written by John Milton, and signed by Oliver Cromwell—an august conjunction, which in their agony and vehemence of pathos still thrill our hearts across the generations that separate us. And, gentlemen, if this Eastern question has no other result than this to you, I hope it will make you betake yourselves to those sublime dispatches. You will be amply repaid by reading the letters which Milton himself wrote. There is nothing more eloquent or more noble, and they are worthy of the signature of Oliver Cromwell. But how did Oliver Cromwell protect these people? How did he save these people? Did he bombard anybody? Did he declare war against anybody? Did he take isolated action against anybody? He did nothing of these things. He took diplomatic action. He knew, as we know that he could not with a fleet reach the scene of the outrages. He knew that there was another sovereign who could, and by diplomatic pressure he induced that sovereign to take action, which in the end preserved the lives and the liberties

of these unhappy people.—Lord Rosebery's Edinburgh Speech.

The parallel between Armenia and Piedmont has doubtless been instituted by a great many people on this side of the water whose information is very imperfect about what was actually done by England on the former occasion. In fact, the knowledge of most cultivated persons, it may safely be said, is derived from Milton, and not from Milton, the Latin Secretary of the Protector, but from Milton the poet. It is that noble sonnet, which Macaulay called "a collect in verse", which has transmitted to an English-reading posterity its knowledge of the massacre in Piedmont, the sonnet beginning—

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattering on the Alpine mountains cold.

Lord Rosebery's advice to his hearers to betake themselves to the dispatches written by Milton and signed by Cromwell is very good advice for students either of the Armenian question or of English literature. It was in May, 1655, that the news reached England of the massacre of the Protestants of the Italian Alps. The Protector at once began his proceedings for the protection of such of them as survived, and the first of these proceedings was a dispatch to the "unspeakable Turk" of the occasion, Immanuel, Duke of Savoy. The dispatch as actually sent was of course couched in the Latin, which was the diplomatic language of the seventeenth century, but Milton's own English translation, or draft, has been preserved, and this we give in part in the original spelling and capitalization:

Most Serene Prince, Letters have been sent us from Geneva as also from the Dauphinate, and many other Places bordering upon your Territories, wherein we are given to understand, That such of Tour Royal Highness's Subjects as profess the Reform'd Religion, are commanded by your Edict, and by your Authority, within three days after the Promulgation of your Edict, to depart their native Seats and Habitations, upon pain of capital Punishment, and Forfeiture of all their Fortunes and Estates, unless they will give Security to relinquish their Religion within twenty days, and embrace the Roman Catholic Faith. And that when they Apply'd themselves to your Royal Highness in a most suppliant manner, imploring a Revocation of the said Edict, and that being receiv'd with public favour, they might be restored to the Liberty granted 'em by your Predecessors, a part of your Army fell upon 'em, most cruelly slew several, put others in Chains, and compell'd the rest to fly into desert Places and to the Mountains cover'd with Snow, where

some hundreds of Families are reduc'd to such Distress, that 'tis greatly to be fear'd they will in a short time all miserably perish through Cold and Hunger. These things, when they were related to us, we could not chuse but be touch'd with extream Grief and Compassion for the Sufferings and Calamities of this afflicted People. Now in regard we must acknowledge our selves link'd together, not only by the same type of Humanity, but by joynt Communion of the same Religion, we thought it impossible for us to satisfy our duty to God, to brotherly Charity, or our Profession of the same Religion, if we should only be affected with a bare Sorrow for the Misery and Calamity of our Brethren, and not contribute all our Endeavours to relieve and succour 'em in their unexpected Adversity as much as in us lies. Therefore in a greater measure we most earnestly beseech and conjure your Royal Highness, that you would call back to your Thoughts the Moderation of your most serene Predecessors, and the Liberty by them granted and confirm'd from time to time to their Subjects the Vaudois. * * * Which if your Royal Highness shall be pleas'd to see perform'd you will do a thing most acceptable to God, revive and comfort the miserable in dire Calamity, and most highly oblige all your Neighbours that profess the Reform'd Religion, but more especially our selves, who shall be bound to look upon your Clemency and Benignity towards your Subjects as the fruit of our earnest Solicitation.

It is not likely that Cromwell hoped much more from this appeal than Lord Salisbury would hope from a similar appeal to the Sultan in behalf of the Christians of Armenia. England of course was perfectly helpless by herself. To pass the Pillars of Hercules with a hostile fleet, when she did not yet possess Gibraltar, was even a more hopeless undertaking than it would be now to force the Dardanelles, the obstacles to which are mainly moral and not physical. Even if a British squadron could have gone into the Mediterranean, it would be even more helpless than a British squadron in the Golden Horn. An English squadron now could do nothing for the persecuted, but it might punish the persecutors by knocking down Constantinople about their ears. An English squadron then would have had to remove mountains in order to procure even that inadequate measure of satisfaction.

What Cromwell did, as Lord Rosebery intimates, was to invoke a European concert, or at least a concert of the Protestant powers. He addressed what was in substance an identical note,

also of Milton's composition, to the Prince of Transilvania, to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, to the United Provinces, to "the Evangelick cities of Switzerland", and to the King of Denmark and Norway. This letter asked for the same interposition which he had already made for England, and indicated a common line of action in case the Duke of Savoy proved contumacious. As Milton wrote to the United Provinces:

But if he still persist in the same obstinate Resolutions of reducing to utmost Extremity those People, among whom our Religion was either disseminated by the first Doctors of the Gospel, and preserv'd from the Defilement of Superstition, or else restored to its pristine Sincerity long before other nations obtain'd that Felicity, and determines their utter Extirpation and Destruction: we are ready to take such other Course and Counsels with your selves, in common with the rest of our Reformed Friends and Confederates, as may be most necessary for the preservation of Just and Good men, upon the brink of inevitable Ruin; and to make the Duke himself sensible, that we can no longer neglect the heavy Oppressions and Calamities of our Orthodox Brethren.

More than that, Cromwell sent a special envoy to "the Most Serene and Potent Prince Louis, King of France" to induce him to interfere against the unspeakable Duke, and he gave his envoy a special introduction to Mazarin. It was not to be expected that either the King or the Cardinal would interfere out of mere good-will to persecuted Protestants. What sort of pressure Mazarin brought to bear is not disclosed in Milton's dispatches. In fact, it was chiefly a refusal to sign the treaty which the French Government particularly wanted until he should receive satisfactory assurances about the Piedmontese. This action was sufficient, and France gave and made good the assurance the Protector demanded.

It is true, as Lord Rosebery says, that Cromwell proceeded by way of diplomacy, but it is not true that the comparison between Armenia and Piedmont is favorable to Lord Salisbury. Upon one point, however, we may agree with Lord Rosebery unreservedly, and that is that Milton's dispatches are very well worth reading.

October 26, 1896

Armenians Arrested in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25. — The members of two Armenian families have been arrested here on the charge of having been implicated in the attempt of Armenian revolutionists to secure the payment of tribute by an Armenian lawyer named Coloian. The latter made a rendezvous with the men, who made the demand upon him, and then informed the police of the facts. Two policemen went to the rendezvous, where the revolutionists set upon and stabbed both of them. The arrests of Armenians on various charges continue. It is rumored that a large seizure of bombs was made in Pera yesterday.

October 27, 1896

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH'S DANGER

An Attempt to Assassinate Him in the Public Streets

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20. — While Mgr. Bartolomeos, who on Aug. 9 last was selected as locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarch, Matthew Izmirlian, was driving through the streets of the city to-day he was attacked by four men, who attempted to murder him. The escort accompanying Mgr. Bartolomeos seized the would-be assassins and turned them over to the police. An examination elicited the fact that one of the prisoners was an Armenian grocer.

Mgr. Bartolomeos has excited the hostility of the Armenians by his subservience to the Sultan, and the attempt to murder him is undoubtedly due to this feeling. He is highly esteemed by the Turks for his Mohammedan sympathies.

October 27, 1896

THE ARMENIAN PRISONS

Danger of Infectious Diseases from Their Crowded Condition

WASHINGTON, Oct 26. — A letter from Spiridion C. Zavitziano, United States Sanitary Inspector at Constantinople, addressed to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, gives a striking idea of the extent of the recent massacres in that city. He writes:

"A commission has been appointed in consequence of an irade or Imperial order, the mission of which commission was to ascertain if the corpses of the massacred people have been buried according to the rules of hygiene and have not endangered public health. The above mentioned commission, the members of which were mostly members of the International Board of Health, has visited the Armenian Cemetery at Shishly, where they saw three large graves, one of which was 45 by 5 metres and nearly 2 metres deep. The two other graves were smaller, about 8 by 3 metres each, where several hundred corpses were buried.

"The above mentioned commission has not visited the other Armenian cemeteries of Constantinople, as that, for instance, of Yed-Kuleh (*sic!*) [Yedi-Kuleh], Has Kioi, (*sic!*) [Has Keuy] and other places where the massacred people have been buried. In yesterday's sitting of the Sanitary Commission, the question whether the prison will not endanger the public health of the capital was discussed. It has been said, for instance, that the arrested Armenians are so many and so thronged in the prisons that the poor prisoners are obliged to stay on foot all the time they are in prison, being unable to lie down on account of lack of room. I will be able to state the sanitary condition of the prisons after the commission presents its report.

"If what is reported is true, such condition may cause the outbreak of infectious diseases. There have been several cases of typhoid fever, but every year, at this season, this disease exists. What a physician can see now are frightened patients suffering from the consequences of what they saw during the massacres of the 26th and 28th of last August, when, all along the streets of Galata men armed with cudgels were striking living men or dead bodies— a dreadful and terrific sight".

October 27, 1896

WELCOMED THE ARMENIANS

Americans Gave Them a Hearty Reception at Carnegie Hall

A mass meeting to welcome the Armenian refugees was held in Carnegie Music Hall last night under the auspices of the Salvation Army and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The hall was well filled, 500 seats being sold at 25 cents each for the benefit of the Armenian immigrants on Ellis Island. Sixty Armenians, all recent arrivals in this country, were on the stage, each holding a small United States flag. Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army presided.

Dr. Grace Kimball, an American missionary to Armenia, detailed many of the Turkish atrocities to which she was an eye witness. Then two of the Armenian refugees made speeches, Dr. Gabriel acting as interpreter for one and Commander Booth-Tucker for the other, who spoke in French. Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, made speeches, and a cablegram from Mr. Gladstone was read. It was as follows:

"I rejoice in the rescue of any fraction of the Armenians from the fangs of the great assassin. So long as the inaction of the powers continue the situation will be shameful as well as sad. But the deeds are recorded both in heaven and before man, and constantly accumulating horrors may yet work the downfall of that crying iniquity known as the Turkish Empire".

A letter from Mayor Strong to Commissioner Booth-Tucker was also read. A collection was taken up to aid the Armenians on Ellis Island.

MORE ROOM FOR ARMENIANS

Question of Providing for Them While They Are Detained

The Armenian and Syrian steerage passengers of the Netherlands-American Line steamship Maasdam, who were removed to Hoffman Island Saturday for observation, owing to the

possible danger of their being infected with smallpox or typhus fever, were all inspected and examined yesterday and found well. The period of incubation having passed, they were transferred to Ellis Island.

The question of room for the increasing number of detained Armenian immigrants is giving the officials some trouble, and the Acting Commissioner General is here from Washington looking into the matter.

There are now between 500 and 600 immigrants detained. Half of them have been on the island for a week. An endeavor will be made to provide additional facilities to care for them pending their disposition.

A few more of the Armenians were permitted to land yesterday, proper bonds having been filed by friends.

October 29, 1896

Will Answer for the Armenians

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Lady Henry Somerset, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Great Britain, has sent the following cablegram to Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant United States Commissioner of Emigration on Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

"I have made the declaration, and will give a personal bond that if any of the Armenians arriving in New York by the steamer *Obdam* or *California* become public charges. I will be answerable for their removal from the United States".

October 30, 1896

GRAVE ANXIETY IN TURKEY

**DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN
AGAIN PROPOSED**

**Another Massacre of Christians in the
Empire Expected—The Sultan Has Invited
the Mussulmans to Prepare for It
Diplomatists Ask for Instructions
The Head of the Mohammedan Faith
a Prisoner in the Palace**

LONDON, Oct. 29. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the situation in that city is causing the gravest anxiety in diplomatic circles, which are again discussing the question of the deposition of the Sultan. The statement of the Porte that no forced levy has been made to procure money with which to buy arms, and that the irade which was construed to be an order for such a levy was merely an appeal to Turkish subjects to voluntarily contribute to a fund that was found necessary to raise for the armament and equipment of the imperial troops, is recognized as a thinly veiled invitation to Mussulmans to prepare to attack Christians.

This cannot fail to bring about massacres in the provinces, even if the vigilance of the guardships is able to prevent the killing of Christians in Constantinople.

The correspondent adds that after a meeting held on Monday the diplomats telegraphed to their respective Governments asking for instructions with a view to imminent happenings.

The Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan faith, through whom alone can the Sultan be legally imposed, remains at the Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's residence, nominally as a guest of his Majesty, but really as a prisoner.

The Morning Post will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that twenty five kilos of dynamite and other explosives have been found by the police in the Taskin (*sic!*) [Taksim] quarter of Pera. Forty arrests have been made in connection with the discovery.

The foregoing dispatch possibly refers to the matter referred to in a dispatch to The "United Associated presses on Tuesday last, which stated that a number of important arrests had been made on Monday and Tuesday, the prisoners being described as notorious revolutionists. The prisoners, according to the Governor of Pera, included three Armenian men and four women Anarchists, all of whom lived in one house. Six of them had revolvers. The Governor further said that one of the prisoners, a Persian, had in his possession a number of letters showing that he and the others taken into custody were engaged in a conspiracy.

November 2, 1896

THE SULTAN'S PLAN

The Sultan is apparently getting ready for another massacre and one on a greater scale than any he has yet attempted. This is the conviction of the foreign Ambassadors, as is manifest in a note of rather unusual severity, and it accords with all the information from Constantinople.

The immediate occasion for this is probably the reported agreement between Russia, France, and England and the peremptory demands upon the Government by the Ambassadors, under the lead of the French Legation. The Sultan sees himself deserted by England and fears that England has persuaded France and Russia to change the policy they have followed since the treaty of Paris of absolute non-intervention in the internal management of the empire. There are, however, other significant facts. The most substantial element of his own people have become disgusted with the Sultan's methods during the past year, and have even declared that no matter what orders come from Constantinople they will allow no more massacres. His army is mutinous for lack of pay. The most oppressive action in the interior fails to fill the Treasury, and only recently he had to advance from his private purse a sum of about \$600,000 to satisfy importunate demands. At the same time the Armenians are renewing their threats. The revolutionists have issued a proclamation to the effect that, the last demonstration having accomplished nothing, another will soon be made of more fearful character. Whether this be genuine Armenian revolutionism or Turkish trickery is a moot question.

To all these the only answer that the Sultan can give is a threat of renewed and more expended massacre. There are arms enough in hand to dispose of what remains of the Armenians. Increased preparation means wider action. Hitherto Greeks and Catholics have in the main been spared, not from any love of the Turks for them, but because the Sultan feared France and Russia and did not fear England. If, now, he finds that they have joined forces against him, it is certainly in accordance with his past for him to plan a general crusade against all Christians. The Rome correspondent of *The Catholic Universe of Cleveland* reports that he is thoroughly under the influence of a young Turk educated in the Jesuit college at Beyroot, Syria, who has conceived the idea that the only way to oppose European aggression is thoroughly to islamize the entire population of Turkey. Hence the bitter attacks on the Armenians and the general forced conversions. It is his plan to advance from them to the other communities until the Sultan can present a united Moslem front to Christian Europe. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that plans are maturing for still more fearful scenes than any yet witnessed. They may be averted for a time by diplomatic notes and special pressure such as is reported to have been exerted by the Russian Ambassador, but they will be carried out ultimately, unless there is positive interference.

November 3, 1896

THE DEPARTMENT WILL ACT

Secretary Olney's Letter to a Naturalized Armenian

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2. — The Rev. S. S. Yenovkian, an Armenian resident of this city, naturalized, with a wife and four minor children in Turkey, has received the following from Secretary Olney in answer to an inquiry which affected him:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 31, 1896.

S. S. Yenovkian, Columbus, Ohio:

Sir—I have to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 28th inst., that the published statement that Minister Terrell had obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish Government to permit the departure to the United States, with safe conduct to

the seaports, of all native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in this country, is authentic, and was given to the press by this department. The telegram, however, has reference only to the wives and minor children of those naturalized American citizens of Armenian birth who had requested through this department his good offices to obtain such orders in their behalf.

If you will furnish to this department proof of your American citizenship and a draft on London to the order of Luther Short, Consul General of the United States at Constantinople, for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the journey of your wife and four children to the United States, our Minister will be instructed to use his personal good offices to obtain a like permission for their departure. Your wife's name and the names and ages of your children, as well as their present place of residence, should at the same time be stated. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

November 3, 1896

Another Armenian Massacre

LONDON, Nov. 10. — A dispatch from The United Associated Presses correspondent in Constantinople says that advices received in that city from Kaisarieh, Asia Minor, state that a band of Turks have plundered the village of Everek, killing one hundred of the Armenian inhabitants and setting fire to and destroying fifty houses. Not one of the Turkish marauders was killed.

Kaisarieh, the advices further state, has been thrown into a state of panic by the outrage.

November 4, 1896

TURKEY AND HER REFORMS

DISCUSSION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

An Effort to Induce France to Take Active Measures to Protect the Armenians The Reforms Promised by the Porte Have Not Been Carried Out—The Chamber Supports the Government in Declining to Take Action Alone

PARIS, Nov. 3. — In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Denys, Deputy for Cochin China, interpellated the Government, demanding to know what action France would take in defense of the Armenians. Continuing his remarks, he asked what the powers had done since 1880 in defense of a race whose sufferings were without a parallel in history. M. Denys then recapitulated the horrors of the massacres in Asia Minor and Constantinople, during the recital of which the Chamber was greatly agitated.

The Deputy for Cochin China declared that it was the duty of France to interfere in the name of humanity to prevent the occurrence of further massacres. In order to effect this, he said, it would be necessary to make a clean sweep of this corner of Europe and to guarantee protection not only to Christians, but to Turks as well. The whole of civilized Europe was interested in the purification of Turkey, and France had a right to convoke her allies and all Europe to undertake the task.

M. Denys said, in conclusion, that the friendship of France was worthy of practical recognition. "We must tell our friends this", he said, "and their first step will be to appreciate the generous impulses of our nation and decide to co-operate to defend the feeble and the oppressed".

The remarks of M. Denys elicited great applause.

Count De Mun's Appeal

Count Albert De Mun then followed in a speech, in which he declared that sadder even than the Armenian atrocities was the inertia with which Europe tolerated such outrages. Continuing, he said that, although the responsibility of the Porte for the outrages was denied, it had been proved that Turkish officials had

taken part in the atrocities, and had directed and commanded the massacres which took place in Constantinople on Aug. 26 before the very eyes of the officers of the foreign guardships and the passengers on board the French steamer Gironde; yet the authors of the massacre had not been punished. On the contrary, he declared, the officials who were the fomenters of the outrages had been rewarded, while the few who had dared to protect the assailed Armenians had been punished.

The Turkish prisons were filled with Armenians, and apparently the plan was to exterminate the whole race. "Europe", he said, "cannot longer remain passive. While the present state of things exists, it is only natural that the Armenians should be in a perpetual state of revolt".

Pursuing the subject further, Count De Mun said that France had done all that was possible for her to do, but it was regrettable that Europe had only heard complaints of the situation of affairs in Turkey from England. This fact, he said, was exciting a legitimate suspicion of the motives which delayed a settlement of the troubles. The Ottoman Empire, Count De Mun said, was a necessity to Europe, but a necessary corollary was the security of those who do not belong to the race and religion of the rulers of the empire; otherwise, it was the right and duty of Europe to remonstrate against the condition of things. France, he added, ought to do for Armenia as well as for Crete, and take the initiative in a concert to assure the security of the Armenians.

MM. Delafosse and Hubbard approved and emphasized the remarks of Count De Mun and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, followed.

M. Hanotaux's Answer

M. Hanotaux said that the Armenian movement would not have taken upon itself such an intensity if contact with Europe had not imbued certain Armenians with a desire for independence. The excesses of the Ottoman Government, he said, had furnished legitimate motives for complaint, and when the question assumed an aspect of grave importance England understood the danger of acting alone. A concert was established among the powers, and in October, 1895, an understanding was reached with the Porte that the latter would grant reforms, which unhappily had not been applied. Owing to the anarchy which reigned in the administrative spheres, troubles ensued and France was bound to use language the strength and significance

of which Turkey understood. The powers, he said were convinced of the necessity of their solid union, but there must be no isolated action and no interference with the integrity of the empire.

"Among the fertile results of the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to Paris," M. Hanotaux said, "may be mentioned a precise exchange of views in regard to Armenia, and the perfect community of ideas which exists in united Europe will give the Sultan to understand the necessity of his assuring the security of all his subjects of whatever race. But violence will not aid the difficult task of Europe. France does not forget the traditions of the religious protectorate which she exercises in the Orient, nor the bonds which unite her to the Ottoman Empire, but she must proportion her efforts to the extent of all the tasks devolving upon her".

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, replying to M. Hanotaux, said that the Sultan had been frequently admonished, but without result. The remarks of M. Hanotaux, he said left the whole question open. He reproached the Foreign Minister for endeavoring to render the Armenians solely answerable for their troubles in the responsibility for which Europe and the Sultan were involved. Eighteen months ago, he said, Europe undertook to defend the Armenians, but the atrocities continue to this day.

M. Develle moved the order of the day approving the declarations of the Government, and the motion was adopted by the Chamber.

November 7, 1896

Special Prayers for Armenia

BOSTON, Nov. 6. — At the general headquarters of the Christian Endeavor Society here it was announced to-day that from information received by the officers it is evident that the Christian Endeavorers throughout the country generally will observe Nov. 8 to 14 as a special week of prayer for Armenia. The societies in Great Britain and Australia also have taken up the project with special enthusiasm. There are 3,000,000 Christian Endeavorers in the world.

November 8, 1896

IN DEFENSE OF ARMENIANS

**CRITICISM ON F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S
TURKISH INTERVIEW**

**The Great Body of Armenians Are Not Revolutionists — The
Sultan's Motives
for the Massacres — Attitude of the Missionaries**

F. Hopkinson Smith's vigorous defense of the Sultan sharp attack on the American missionaries in Turkey, published in last Sunday's Herald, has stirred up much discussion among those who have lived in the Sultan's domains. A gentleman who has resided many years in Constantinople and is thoroughly acquainted with the people in a letter to the New York Times comments upon the interview.

In the interview, Mr. Smith stated that the existing sentiment in favor of the Armenians was *[illegible]* There are 100,000 Armenians in Constantinople, he said, and every one is an Anarchist and plotter at heart. He believed they should be kept out of the United States. He asserted that in Constantinople an Armenian bureau was established for the sole purpose of manufacturing news for English and American consumption. He said he knew that the Armenians had been responsible for every so-called outrage committed against them in Turkey. For years they had plotted and schemed against the Turkish Government.

"It is their nature to plot", he continued. "They have to-day the same rights in Turkey as any people of foreign religion. They want to govern the country".

The Sultan was praised by Mr. Smith for his defense of his country and of law and order.

"There is not a missionary in Turkey", he said, "who is not a sympathizer or a revolutionist at heart. They despise the Mohammedan religion and the Turkish people. The missionary element in Armenia, with headquarters at Robert College, have taught the Armenian all about the American liberty and have given them an education and far ahead of their needs. Consequently the Armenians are proceeding with their plots in the full confidence that they will be recognized and supported not

only by missionaries, but by the Christians throughout the civilized world".

Mr. Smith said he believed that, had it not been for the attitude of missionaries in Turkey, many of the outrages would not have happened. The stories of willful mutilation of bodies of Armenians he denied. There never was any danger for Americans in Constantinople.

Mr. Smith *[illegible]* for the troubles between the Turks and Armenians was to let the Sultan alone and allow him to manage his own affairs, and to keep English and American *[illegible]* mongers out of it".

In reply the correspondent of the New York Times says.

Mr. Smith *[illegible]* an excellent illustration of what happens when men originally prejudiced against missions and fascinated by the *[illegible]* when certain writers have cast over Mohammedanism, go to Constantinople, *[illegible]* a few weeks, dine and wine with Turkish officials, foreign merchants and diplomats, make a hasty visit to Robert College, read a popular history of Turkey and come away thinking that they understand the situation. Such men always make stupendous blunders, and Mr. Smith is *[illegible]* Take as an illustration has remarks about Robert College. It is on the Bosphorus, not in Pera. It is not a "stronghold of missionary influence". It has never *[illegible]* a foot of land from any Sultan, and so far as I know, and I have been for years intimately acquainted with its affairs, has never received a cent from the Sultan's private purse.

To *[illegible]* Mr. Smith's statements, what would New Yorkers say of an Englishman who should place Columbia College on the Battery and make it the headquarters for Mr. *[illegible]* the work and a beneficiary of *[illegible]* The president and professors of Robert College are Christian men, but they are educators, not missionaries.

Missionaries Oppose Revolution

"With regard to the missionaries themselves, Mr. Smith sensibly advertises his ignorance. Throughout these years they have had great sympathy for the Armenians in their oppression by the Turkish Government, but they have never had any sympathy with the revolutionary movement. On the contrary, they have done their best to oppose it, and have repeatedly been the *[illegible]* by the revolutionists because of opposition to their schemes. Instance after instance could be given of this, and Mr.

Smith cannot name a single man or woman who has given the slightest countenance. He speaks of Mr. Knapp as on trial for such sympathy. The charges against him, presented by the authorities at Bitlis, were pronounced by the English Consul there as utterly absurd, and the fact that they have never been pressed in Constantinople in any form shows that the Government itself has no confidence in them.

"To call the missionaries revolutionists at heart, is a most atrocious libel. Equally absurd is the statement, that they have practically educated the policy of the United States Legation. Imagine a company of ministers dictating to Gen. Lew Wallace, George H. Boner, and Oscar S. Straus! Naturally, missionary affairs have taken up considerable time, but if Mr. Smith will go to those gentlemen, he will learn that it has been not so much on the ground of philanthropic and religious work as on the basis of the rights of American citizens, secured to them by treaties. Minister Terrell is the only Minister that has ever been in Constantinople who has come in conflict with them.

Revolutionists Are Russians

"As to Mr. Smith's opinion of the Armenians, it is very much like the opinion of Americans that would be formed by taking Gov. Altgeld as a type. There are bad Armenians. The whole revolutionary movement is an absurdity and a crime, but it should be clearly understood that the Armenian revolutionists are not Turkish Armenians, but Russian Armenians. The men who attacked the Ottoman Bank were every one of them Russians. The one sole revolutionist in Sassun who furnished a flimsy pretext for the massacre there, which was a fact, notwithstanding Mr. Smith's denial, was a Russian. The only revolutionist that the Turkish police ever succeeded in cornering was a Russian, in Marsovan. It is certainly within bounds to say that the entire Armenian people, who are arrived of Turkey, have been from the beginning and are to-day, opposed to any such scheme as that of the revolutionists.

"It is significant that the man who, of all others, represents the best elements in the Armenian people, the late patriarch of Constantinople, Ismirlian, was open and strong in his opposition to an denunciation of the whole revolutionist movement. It is absolutely false to say that the 100,000 Armenians of Constantinople are Anarchists'. It is true that the Armenians have some unfortunate characteristics, but no more than other

Oriental races. They are not one wh? [*illegible*] more tricky than the Greeks, and their general standard of morality is fully as high, if not higher. In the interior, under ordinary circumstances. Turks and Armenians live side by side on friendly and even cordial terms, and repeatedly during the past year Turks of better class have given succor to the terrified victims of the mob and the soldiers.

"How, then, is it that they have been singled out for such wholesale slaughter? That opens up a large question, and I can only state that no one can understand it who has not lived the country, not merely visited the seaboard cities. For more than twenty years I have made a careful study of the situation, and am convinced that the personal and national character of the Armenians are no more the cause of these massacres than they are of the silver movement in this country. They have been throughout the tools and the victims of powerful influences which they could not in the slightest control. Mr. Smith's statement that they started the troubles is absolutely erroneous, but to go into detail would take altogether too long. If he will take the time to read the English parliamentary Blue Books, he will find what the English Consuls think, and if he will consult the missionaries, he will learn what men and women think who are of better education than himself, and whose character for truth has never yet been questioned by any who have known them.

Responsibility for the Massacres

"Who then is responsible for the massacres? That, too, is a large question, and a full answer would require a survey of Turkish history since the treaty of Berlin. In brief, however, it must be said that the immediate responsibility rests upon the Sultan himself. A remoter though not less real cause is found in the Russian policy. To any one who knows how closely Abdul-Hamid II has throughout his reign dictated the most minute affairs of his empire. Mr. Smith's statement that he 'stopped the massacres as soon as he knew of them' is absurd. It is simple fact that in every instance the local officials have been in constant telegraphic communication with the palace, and it is the universal testimony of the soldiers and Kurds that they have acted under direct orders from Constantinople, and that means the Sultan and no one else.

"It is the belief of those on the ground must competent to know, including some at least of the foreign Ambassadors, that

the attack on the Ottoman Bank was plotted by the Turkish Government, and that the men entered the bank only on receiving official assurance of protection to themselves. It is openly claimed that the Patriarch Ismirlian was deposed and exiled not merely because he so ably defended the interests of his nation, but because he furnished the most effective check to the revolutionists.

The Sultan's Motive

"It is of course, a natural question why the Sultan should thus cut off his best resources. The reason undoubtedly has in his belief that the Christian element within his empire and the Christian powers around it were gradually crowding the Turk and Islam out, and in a fit of desperation he has taken this course to frighten if possible both his subjects and his neighbors into letting him alone. Undoubtedly this seems unreasonable to some, but not to those who have examined most carefully the history of the various massacres at Scio, in Syria, Kurdistan, and Bulgaria.

"It would be interesting to have Mr. Smith's authority for his characterization of the Sultan as the 'most just and liberal-minded monarch of Europe'. He says 'I know'. Has he come into personal relations with him?

"The worst part of Mr. Smith's statements is when he protests against receiving these poor people to our country or helping to relieve their suffering in their own land. Remember, it was their land centuries before the Turk ever came to it. Still worse is that clause appealing to us not to 'make martyrs of these devils'. It is difficult to understand how an American can make such statements. The Armenians are not devils, and there have been many cases of as genuine martyrdom as have been known in the history of the Christian Church. Undoubtedly, Mr. Smith is right in his statement of the devotion of the Turk to his religion. He is not right, however, when he says that they 'are quite as fanatical as the Turks'.

"There is not much use, however, in going further. The whole interview is such a series of misstatements and perversions of fact that the most charitable supposition is that Mr. Smith, like some others, has been so intoxicated by the courtesies of Turkish officials that he has lost the power to recognize character or virtue in anything non-Turkish".

FUND FOR ARMENIANS

Churches and Theatres in Various Cities Asked to Contribute

The Armenian Relief Association, whose headquarters are at 203 Broadway, is taking active measures to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Kurd and Turkish outrages. The officers of the association are: Chairman—J. Bleecker Miller; Secretary—Nicholas R. Mersereau; Treasurer—Charles H. Stout; General Secretary—Herant Mesrob Kiretchjian; Executive Committee—J. Bleecker Miller, Ludlow Ogden, the Rev. Dr. C W. E. Body, Henry H. Man, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, and Nicholas R. Mersereau.

Willis Arden Foster, who represents the association, said yesterday that he desired to correct a rumor that had got out to the effect that there was an intention of bringing over to this country the 2,500,000 Armenians. There was no intention whatever of doing so, but it was desirable to help the Armenians to get into the mountains and into their ancient castles, where they would be able to protect themselves against Kurds and Turks.

It is desired that Nov. 10 and Nov. 22, respectively, should be known as "Armenia Day", and letters to this end have been sent to 125 churches, 135 Young Men's Christian Associations, and 50 theatres in 135 cities in New-York State, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont. The churches and Young Men's Christian Associations are asked to request every member of their Sunday schools and associations to give 1 cent each, handing the money to the Superintendent on Sunday, Nov. 22. the receipts to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association. Charles H. Stout, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, New-York.

The fifty theatrical managers have been asked to give a certain percentage of their receipts on Nov. 19. Messrs. Hoyt and McKee have tendered the use of Hoyt's Theatre on Dec. 10, for a special entertainment to be given on that evening. The best talent will be provided.

MISS WILLARD ARRIVED HERE

She Talked of Her Work Among the Armenians in France

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday morning. She is in this city as the guest of Mrs. E. J. Demarest, the well-known temperance advocate, at her home, at 21 East Fifty-seventh Street. She will go at once to St. Louis to attend the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention this week.

"I shall be in this country six months", she said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "and have been absent just six months with Lady Somerset. It is our custom to spend half the year together in this country, and the other half in Europe. But Lady Henry won't come over this time. She is too busy with the Armenian question and other issues. I hated to leave her, in view of the Armenian crisis, but my presence is needed here. We had a very pleasant time during the Summer bicycling through England, Scotland, and France. It was while we were riding through Normandy that we heard of the latest Armenian horrors. That was the latter part of September, when the Constantinople riot had just broken out, and we decided to go at once to Marseilles and see what we could do. I never before in my life saw such heartrending scenes as 'witnessed among those 200 or 300 men. They had been compelled to flee without money and without clothes. They were tramping the streets in misery. They had nothing to eat, and no steps were being taken to help them. A franc was given to them at times, but it did not do any good for so many men. What little food was given to them they couldn't eat because they are not used to it. They demand bread as hard as bricks and lots of onions and garlic.

Lady Henry and I at once set about helping them. We provided food, cooked as they liked it. Then we arranged to send them to this country. We had no idea that the port regulations would keep them out. The agent of the vessel we chartered said he would have no trouble getting them in; that he had sent over shiploads of immigrants and knew how to manage it. So we felt satisfied that everything would be all right. I am so thankful that the good people of this city acted with so much Christian charity toward those poor, helpless creatures. I want to thank them all.

"Just before I left England Lady Henry got word that three thousand Armenians had fled from Constantinople into Bulgaria and were in Varna. The wholesale massacres are likely to break out at any time—the process of killing and despoiling is going on all the time. The six powers, which seem to be the six impotents, are doing nothing, and it is left for the people themselves to take care of the question. We hope to get the people of England and this country so thoroughly aroused that they will compel some action. Lady Henry's work is doing vast good. Meetings are being held all over England. Subscriptions are coming in, too. As soon as news of our being in Marseilles got to London we received piles of telegrams offering us every assistance. I believe that after a while perhaps we may be able to arouse the Christian people of the world to action".

Miss Willard will make a report to the St. Louis Convention of her work abroad, particularly about the Armenian question. She is accompanied by her secretary, Miss Alice Gordon.

At the meeting of the Armenian Committee held at 121 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon, Miss Willard told of her efforts in co-operation with Lady Henry Somerset to relieve the sufferings of the Armenians.

November 9, 1896

DEFENDING THE SULTAN

In a recent number of *The Herald* Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith has come to the defense of the Sultan in a manner more vigorous than convincing. He claims to have studied the Turkish question from all sides and all angles, but his conclusions are so completely at variance with the testimony of those who have lived longest in the empire and are presumably better posted than any passing traveler can be that they will scarcely be accepted by the great majority of Americans. That the Sultan and the Turks in general have some very estimable qualities is denied by no one, even those who have suffered the most from them. But, on the other hand, the Armenians are by no means the devils that Mr. Smith calls them. That they have defects of character as a nation may be granted without condemning them by the wholesale. So also Mr. Smith's attack upon the missionaries is absurd. Whatever any one may think of the wisdom of their undertaking,

no one who knows anything about them questions their integrity or their credibility as witnesses. They are men and women of high education from the best circles of American society, and have repeatedly won the highest encomiums for their good judgment and common sense, as well as their devotion, from such men as the English and American Ambassadors at Constantinople.

It is too late to undertake any general defense of the Turk. Despite his good qualities, he is at heart a barbarian; polite, affable, genial, very attractive in social and diplomatic intercourse, so long as he thinks it for his interest to be so, but relapsing just so soon as the pressure is removed. The Armenian massacres of this past year are only a repetition of the Greek massacres early in this century, of the Druse massacres in Syria in 1860, the Nestorian massacres in 1843, and the Bulgarian atrocities in 1875. Committed under the very eye of Europe and after repeated promises of reform, these seem to be the worst, but it is really a matter of degree rather than of kind. Given another opportunity, and they will be repeated upon some other Christian community. The fact is that the Turkish Government must go, not merely from Europe, but from Asia. As a citizen under a strong Government, the individual Turk can and does do well. As a ruler he is an outrage on humanity. He has desolated one of the fairest countries in the world and carried ruin wherever he has gone. As a matter of fact, there is not to-day in the Turkish Empire a single mark of progress due to him. Whatever of improvement there has been is due to the very people whom he has sought to destroy. That he should be protected by Christian nations and defended by civilized men is one of the strangest anomalies of the time. It is significant that no one yet has attempted that defense who has not so completely misstated facts as to deprive the defense of any value whatever.

November 10, 1896

TO AID THE ARMENIANS
MEETING OF SYMPATHIZERS HELD
IN CHICKERING HALL

Address of Everett P. Wheeler on the
Legal Aspects of the Question
and Several Other Speeches
The Resolutions Adopted

The Armenian question was the occasion of a special meeting in Chickering Hall last night under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Committee. The large hall was filled almost to overflowing. In the parquet and side aisles there was not a seat to be had long before 8 o'clock, the time for meeting. The galleries, too, were almost uncomfortably crowded.

It was a strictly representative audience. It did not partake of the nature of ordinary charity meetings. Here clerks sat next to bank Presidents; shopgirls elbowed the society woman. Together they alternately blushed for shame when the fatal result of official negligence was detailed or flushed with indignation when some particularly fiendish crime was detailed by an eye witness.

In the galleries on the side could be seen the swarthy faces of many Armenian refugees. The majority of these could not understand English, so a more enlightened compatriot would whisper to them what was being said by the speaker. Some of the dark eyes would now and then light up and heads would nod. They, too, could have told that audience tales of experience. Their stories, however, would have been from another than that of an onlooker.

On the stage were five Armenians in native costume. The men, by their dress, appeared to represent different phases of society from the comparatively sober dress of the dignified man of family to a particularly fanciful costume, indicating apparently a very fashionable owner. The two women of the party were young and pretty. Their dresses, like those of the men, were of vivid coloring. The effect was softened, however, by the long white veils with which they discretely covered their faces.

On the stage, in addition to these, were the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke (*sic!*) [Van Dyke]—who presided, in the absence of the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.—Spencer Trask, Chairman of the

Executive Committee; Everett P. Wheeler, Esq.; Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters; Dr. Grace Kimball of Van, Armenia, and others.

Dr. Vandyke Answers Mr. Smith

Dr. VanDyke in opening the meeting made a short address. He dwelt on the degraded condition of the Turkish Empire and the terrible ends to which their hatred has extended. "There is a gentleman living here in New-York by the name of Smith who says all this talk about Turkish persecution is nonsense. (Here the speaker was interrupted by hisses.) He says the Turk is a peaceful man and the Sultan a gentleman. He also describes the missionaries there as Anarchists. Before the meeting is through you will hear some of those very same Anarchists talk".

Dr. Van Dyke bitterly commented on the inactivity of the proper powers. Their course was not honorable. The United States was as much to blame as any. "Honor", said the speaker, "means more than honesty. It means more than to protect against shame and wrong and cruelty. We boast so much of our flag", he continued, "that from every side this last week we have seen it fluttering in the breeze, applauded by thousands, and loved and respected by all. Yet there is one place where that flag is not respected, where its waving is regarded only with contempt.

"Let it be well understood that when we put our flag over our property in Turkey we mean to be honored. Under that flag let it be known we intend to send to the people of Armenia help and comfort in their suffering".

At the conclusion of his address, the Chairman said he had promised them a speech from Hopkinson Smith's Anarchists. He now had the pleasure of introducing one in the person of Dr. Grace Kimball, a returned medical missionary.

Dr. Kimball Describes the Turk

Dr. Kimball has for some years devoted her life to the Armenians in Van, Armenia. She was present at some of the massacres, and through her aid a number of them, it is said, were saved. At the beginning of her address she also mentioned the recent magazine articles of F. Hopkinson Smith. Every mention of his name was received with hisses. "I, too, know something of the character of the Turk", said the speaker.

"I know as well as Mr. Smith that when he wants to be he is the most charmingly polite and courteous man in the world. But he is only that when he seeks a favor or has something to fear. I know, too, when he has nothing to fear what a fiend he can be. How, without pity and without mercy he can deliberately torture the young and helpless, despoil homes, and carry the innocent into worse than captivity.

"The Armenians are not perfect; I know that, too. They have their racial and individual faults. But I do claim that they are, as a rule, a quiet, scholarly people. They incline toward peaceful pursuits. For 500 years they have been ground down by the Moslems. They were, not followers of Mohammed. Therefore in Turkey they had no rights. The Armenians never would have been revolutionists had they never heard of America. If they had never learned of a civilization such as this, they would never have been ambitious. To be ambitious there meant improvement, to read newspapers meant improvement also.

Smuggling of Arms

"About a year and a half ago the young men thought of another expedient. This they hoped would save their wives, mothers, and sisters from the terrible onslaughts of the enemy. They smuggled arms into their homes. Immediately there was an outcry by the Turks. They were called armed revolutionists. This was the last straw. That they dared endeavor to protect themselves was incredible, and the invasion of the armed hordes of the Sultan was the result. Mr. Smith has said that there was no such thing as the massacre of Sassoon. I have the evidence of my associate, who was there for five months. What she has told me can never convince me thousands were not butchered and homes destroyed".

In speaking of the condition of the survivors Dr. Kimball said that she knew of the poverty in the east side slums. But that was affluence as compared with the Armenian survivor to-day. "No food have they", she said. "Nothing but thin cotton clothing to cover them. Barefooted, bareheaded and barehanded must they go, and in Winters more rigorous than New-York ever experienced. Dark, cheerless huts to live in and only straw matting to protect them from, the damp ground". This was not the picture of one home, but of many.

The speaker also dwelt upon some of the scenes during the massacres of 1895. The only protection then, she said, was the

English flag. It was the only one feared. In one inclosure of less than two acres 15,000 people lived during the month of June.

"This state of affairs," concluded Dr. Kimball, "will exist just so long as the so-called Christian powers do not rise and put a stop to it.

Everett P. Wheeler's Address

The speaker of the evening was Everett P. Wheeler. His profound study of the question was exhibited in his earnest, logical speech. Mr. Wheeler devoted very little time to a description of the atrocities. His was a lawyer's argument in defense of American rights in Turkey. He spoke easily and forcefully. Very frequently he was interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address the enthusiasm was marked for several moments. His speech was as follows:

"The position of American citizens in Turkey differs widely from their position in the Christian countries of Europe. It has from the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, been the policy of the Turkish Government to maintain as absolute a separation as possible between Mussulman and Christian. Other Governments have sought to amalgamate the various elements of which their population was composed. The Turks on the contrary have treated the communities within their borders as possessing a certain measure of independence, subject to their own laws and customs, and to be judged by judges of their own selection.

"The treaty of 1830, which was the first negotiated between the United States and Turkey, extended to American citizens the same privileges. It was agreed that they should not be treated in any way contrary to established usage, and that they should be tried, in case of criminal charges, by their own Minister or Consul, 'following in this respect the usage observed toward other franks'.

"The treaty of 1862 extended to American citizens the rights of citizens of the most favored nations. The protocol of 1874 provides as follows: "The law granting foreigners the right of holding real estate does not interfere with the immunities specified by the treaties, and which will continue to protect the persons and the property of foreigners who may become owners of real estate.

"It then declares that the residence of American citizens residing in Turkey is inviolable and not to be entered by agents of the public force, without the assistance of an American Consul, unless distant by nine hours travel or more from the residence of

the Consular agent. Three Secretaries of State of the United States —Bayard, Blaine, and Foster—have officially claimed for our citizens in Turkey the rights just stated, and have committed our Government to the position that the American colony in Turkey occupies an entirely different position from any body of foreigners in the United States. The analogies which have sometimes been drawn by the friends and supporters of the Turkish Government in this country are hence without foundation. The courts of the United States have recognized that the Government has a right to exclude obnoxious foreigners. But it is a subject in which the courts have no right to interfere with the Executive. But in these very decisions, the principle is also recognized that the American courts would protect and enforce rights which had been vested under a treaty.

Americans in Turkey

"The necessary conclusion from what has been stated is that by capitulations and treaties and usages extending back to the very beginning of the present Turkish Empire the rights of foreigners in Turkey have been, with the full consent of the Turkish Government, placed on an entirely different foundation from that upon which they rest in civilized countries. American citizens in Turkey to-day, exclusive of those engaged in gainful trade, live upon and use property which is valued at a low estimate. These citizens have gone there with the full consent of the Turkish Government, have engaged in enterprises most beneficial to large numbers of Turkish subjects. The question now distinctly presented to the American Government and the American people is whether the rights which have been thus acquired shall be maintained and vindicated by our Government. These rights have been most seriously infringed during the last few years, and everything points to further outrages unless our Government shall take the most prompt and decided action. We must stand by the brave words of Bayard in 1887. American citizens 'must be protected in their persons and property by the representatives of their country's law and power; and no internal discord must be suffered to impair them'.

"It is not alone, however, to the treaties and the rights secured by them that we can appeal in this connection. It is true that in the absence of such treaties we could not ask anything more for our citizens than that they should be treated according to Turkish law. This is the least we can ask. I will show you that

the wrongs which have been committed upon our citizens in Turkey are a distinct and absolute violation of Turkish law.

"In the celebrated Hatti Scherif (*sic!*) [Sherif], a decree made by the Sultan Nov. 3, 1839, absolute security to life and honor and equal and just taxation are guaranteed to every person. 'Absolute protection is granted by us to all the inhabitants of our empire, in life, honor, and property'.

"The Sultan swears most solemnly to observe this guarantee. He proceeds further to decree that all persons accused of crime shall have a fair trial. 'No sentence of death shall be pronounced except after such a trial, and with the approval of the Sultan. Every person is forbidden under any pretext to put to death, either publicly or secretly, any individual whatever, except in pursuance of such a judicial procedure'.

"Every public officer who shall be convicted of having violated this law shall be himself punished by death, without any regard to his rank, his character, or his reputation, all, without any exception, being considered equal before the law.

"This decree was confirmed by another, issued by the Sultan Feb. 18, 1896, and formally communicated by him to the great powers of Europe at the Treaty of Paris, in March of the same year."

The Rev. Fred D. Greene, for some years a medical missionary in Armenia, but now Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, was the next speaker. "Six years ago I went as a missionary to the darkest corner of the world", said he. "To-day I have returned as a missionary to you". Mr. Greene made an earnest plea for aid for the stricken people.

Miss Margaret D. Leach, a missionary to Ceylon, followed Mr. Greene. She added to his plea for aid. She spoke but briefly, but told of experiences related to her by eye witnesses.

During the collection, Mrs. Margaret Bottome of the King's Daughters made an impassioned address. "The saddest scene in the world to-night is not Armenia," she exclaimed; "it is the selfish Christian Church. They stand idly by and see others suffer. The Church wants a heart to feel others' woes".

During the evening Spencer Trask read letters of regret from Dr. Lyman Abbott, Miss Frances E. Willard, and others. He also read the following cablegram from the Duke of Westminster, Chairman of the English committee:

"London, Nov. 8, 1896.

"To Armenian Committee, Bible House, New-York:

"All sympathy from our to your committee in efforts made and making to mitigate sufferings of Armenians. Thousands refugees now add to demands made on us and on you. Our agencies for distribution relief may be relied on.

"DUKE OF WESTMINSTER".

The Duke of Argyle (*sic!*) [Argyll] and James Brice also sent cablegrams of congratulations.

Mr. Trask read the statement of Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers of the fund. It is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions from all sources.....\$135,339.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Through the National American Red Cross Society,
Miss Clara Barton, President.....\$76, 018, 87

Through the International Committee, Constantinople,
Sir Philip Currie, Chairman..... 47,245.41

----- \$123,264,28

Expenses—

Meetings, printing, postage, office. &c. 8,820.42

Balance on hand 3,255.14

Total..... \$135,339,84

The following resolutions were introduced by Dr. Hamlin, a returned missionary, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Our American fellow-citizens in Turkey, engaged in lawful pursuits guaranteed by treaty, have been and are being subjected to peril and insult, and

Whereas, in November, 1895, at Harpoot and Marash, houses and property of American citizens were bombarded, burned, and plundered to the extent of over \$100,000, by the Turkish soldiery and mob, and

Whereas, no indemnity nor the punishment of a single offender has been secured, but, on the other hand, the Turkish Government, emboldened by its immunity, is proceeding to still further outrages, and is plotting on false and malicious charges to drive all Americans from the land, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, hereby express our indignation and call upon our Government to take such steps as shall be necessary to secure full and immediate satisfaction for the damages already inflicted on our fellow-citizens in Turkey, and to guarantee them full protection of person, property, and rights in the prosecution of their lawful occupations.

Resolved, That we express our abhorrence of the colossal and barbarous massacres in Armenia that have left an indelible stain upon the world's record in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and that we show our sympathy for the survivors, by liberally supporting the noble relief work now being carried on by American missionaries and foreign Consuls.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That we urge all patriots and Christians to give force and expression to their sentiments on this matter through personal letters to the President and to their Members of Congress.

November 11, 1896

ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE

LONDON, Nov. 10. — A dispatch from The United Associated Presses correspondent in Constantinople says that advices received in that city from Kaisarieh, Asia Minor, state that a band of Turks have plundered the village of Everek, killing one hundred of the Armenian inhabitants and setting fire to and destroying fifty houses. Not one of the Turkish marauders was killed.

Kaisarieh, the advices further state, has been thrown into a state of panic by the outrage.

November 14, 1896

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. Lawrence Turnure's Views upon the Cause of Existing Trouble

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your number of Oct. 10 you publish a most interesting letter from Mr. John E. Parsons. I entirely agree with Mr. Parsons in his opinion as to the necessity of our Government's moving

with great caution in Turkish affairs at present, and I feel quite certain that in seeking to protect our citizens the only course is to cultivate friendly relations with the Turkish Government.

That heretofore Mr. Terrell's efforts have been successful is best shown by the fact that our missionaries, although scattered over the interior of Asia Minor, where the worst massacres have occurred, have not been seriously molested. Our Minister deserves the more credit if one realizes to what extent the missionary influence is responsible for the present troubles. I do not mean to say that the missionaries have deliberately incited the Armenians to rebel against the Turkish Government, but it is an undoubted fact that by educating them and by instilling ideas of political liberty they have raised a spirit of discontent such as brought about the emancipation of Bulgaria some years ago. It would be idle to suppose that the Turk does not understand this, and the wonder is that he should have tolerated the mission schools so long. I understand that some months ago the irade (imperial decree) was actually signed expelling every missionary from the Turkish dominions, and that the order was only withheld because of the serious remonstrances of the British Ambassador and our own representative. Whether the story be true or not, it would undoubtedly be very injudicious for us to move alone at present.

The situation throughout the Ottoman Empire is a most critical one, and it would not be a pleasant thing to feel that by some ill-advised act we had brought about the massacre, not only of thousands of unfortunate Armenians, but perhaps of our own people as well. No punishment that we might afterward inflict would compensate for it.

The scale of public feeling at Constantinople at present is one of intense nervousness. A street accident, an alarm of any kind, would be enough to start a panic. During my stay here, I have talked with many people of various nationalities, and I find they unanimously concur in the opinion that unless help comes in some shape within a very short time, there will be terrible happenings here. Perhaps the worst feature of the situation is the great poverty and distress among the lower classes. Business is at a standstill, and in town and country people are starving. What will it be when the cold weather comes? Even the dirty, ill-fed, sullen-looking soldiery whom one sees everywhere patrolling the streets are unpaid, and I hear the very palace officials are getting but a third of their salaries. The Government is completely bankrupt, and there are elements of discontent and misery

sufficient to bring on a revolution any day, even if the stimulus of fanaticism were lacking. To cap all, it is reported that the Turkish portion of the populace is being secretly armed. For what purpose, he who ordered the soldiers to stand by and do nothing during the last massacre probably knows best. I hear that threatening letters from the Armenian Revolutionary Committee are received daily at most of the embassies, and by various prominent people. One cannot feel any very deep sympathy for people who resort to such murderous and cowardly methods for redressing their wrongs, and yet have so little honest fighting spirit in them that they allow themselves to be slaughtered like sheep, without ever lifting a hand in self-defense.

The only plucky thing they have done yet was the attack on the Ottoman Bank, and I am told that all the leaders among the twenty men who held the building were Russians, probably Nihilists. The story of the massacre is too familiar to every one to require repetition, but some of the details that one hears of are revolting. How, for instance, cartloads of bodies were taken away with a man following behind each cart armed with a club with which to finish off any who might still be breathing. How lighter loads of bodies were towed out into the Sea of Marmora at night and dumped, how close upon 1,000 bodies were laid out in rows, waiting for burial, at the cemetery.

In conclusion, one can only hope that there will be no renewal of these horrors, but to one who has had an opportunity of appreciating the hopelessness of the situation and who has looked upon the evil faces of the ruffians who fill the streets of Stamboul and Galata, the future looks dark indeed.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, Jr.

Constantinople, Oct. 28, 1896.

November 16, 1896

DEVILS IN HUMAN FORM

SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS OF ARMENIAN OUTRAGES

H. H. Van Meter, a Missionary, Confirms All the Terrible Stories of Kurd and Turkish Brutalities in and Near Sassoun

H. H. Van Meter, a son of the Rev. W. C. Van Meter, for a long time a missionary in Armenia, has prepared a brief review of the records of Armenian outrages. These records have been carefully prepared by Mr. Van Meter, and are full of interest.

Mr. Van Meter gives an account of the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the other powers, and the efforts of the Russians to protect the Armenian Christian. Continuing, he says:

"If an Armenian was seen speaking with a foreigner, he was cast into prison and punished as a conspirator, and foreigners were treated as spies of the powers and agitators against the Turkish Government.

"In 1893 Kurdish raids upon the Christian villages, instigated and encouraged, if not actually ordered, by the Turkish Government, to cause a defense, to be declared a conspiracy, drove the Armenians to desperation.

"Those brave mountaineers defended their homes till Winter intervened and prevented the fulfillment of the official programme of robbery, outrage, and death that year, but their so-called rebellion was made a pretext for massacre.

"Early in 1894 the Kurdish devils were let loose again, with directions to destroy the Christians, confiscating their property and appropriating whatever was worth carrying away with them, including women and children as well as cattle.

"An army of Turks, more terrible than the cruel Kurds themselves, was sent to see to it that the diabolical work of rapine, torture, and extermination was not thwarted again by the bravery of the brawny mountaineers.

"The District of Sassoun was declared to be in rebellion against the Government.

"Fathers and brothers, husbands and friends, lay dying or dead, mangled and mutilated beyond recognition, while women and girls were done to death by imperial permit or orders, to

satiate the lust of their brutal ravishers.

"All who came to hand, women, children, and young girls, were massacred and the pursuit of the others was continued. Previously the Kurds and soldiers together had set fire to the houses, plundered the furniture, household goods, and cattle; the Kurds carried away their booty, but part of the cattle was reserved for the army, who had the beasts killed to feed the soldiers. One portion of the fugitives who were destitute came with a priest to surrender to the soldiers. They made these same people who came to surrender dig trenches. When night came, these people—that is, those who had surrendered—were brought to the trenches, massacred with the bayonet, and cast into the said trenches; some who had not been bayoneted threw themselves alive into the trenches".

November 18, 1896

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Turnure's letter on this subject is so candid and thoughtful that it deserves careful consideration. Mr. Turnure does not overstate the danger to which our citizens are exposed, not only in Constantinople, but everywhere in Turkey. The practical question is, what are we going to do about it?

When a man's life and the lives of his family are in danger, and his home is threatened with destruction, there are three things he can do. One is to run away, another is to put out the lights and keep quiet, in the hope that he will not be noticed, and the third is to send for a policeman.

The first of these plans was suggested to our citizens more than two years ago. The Turkish Government offered them an escort to the coast, and the United States sent a man-of-war to take them away. They refused to abandon their posts. Some of them who were here on furlough have returned. They all felt that duty to the native Christians, to whose welfare they had devoted their lives, obliged them to remain. As President Gates of Euphrates College said: "If we abandon the Christians, they are lost".

The second alternative has been followed for two years, and without the slightest success. The houses of our citizens have been bombarded and destroyed. The streets in front of them have

been so full of riot and bloodshed that for days they have been unable to leave their houses, and the American flag has been torn down and trampled under foot. Our citizens in Turkey feel that there is no hope of any protection from the Turkish Government, that this Government has been emboldened by impunity, and is preparing further plans of violence.

Besides our own experience during the last two years, all previous history shows that the only argument which has had weight with the Turkish Government for a century, and has induced it to punish offenders, and thus restore order, has been the argument of force. If our Government does not use this argument it is reasonably certain that within a very short period great numbers of American citizens in Turkey will be killed by the Turks.

On the other hand, in no case, so far as a very careful research can discover, has forcible intervention to preserve order caused massacre. These mobs are not the movements of well-disciplined troops. They are very much like other mobs, and a few resolute and disciplined men would soon put them down.

One word more as to the Armenians, who Mr. Turnure in one sentence blames for allowing themselves to be slaughtered like sheep, and in another for resorting to murderous methods for redressing their wrongs. The Turks, before the massacres began, disarmed the Armenians, so that they had no weapons with which to defend themselves. In the only instance in which they had been able to retain their weapons—that is to say, in the town of Zeitoun, they defended themselves against the attacks of the Turks with such courage as to secure safety for themselves and their families. The defense of that town was as heroic as the defense of Saragossa. It does not seem to me that a people who have been robbed of their swords and guns, and whose wives and children have been murdered before their eyes, or dragged into captivity worse than death, can be blamed for resorting to dynamite.

But this is by the way. Our Government has no call to interfere on behalf of the Armenians. That is a duty which the powers of Europe have taken upon themselves, and for the non-performance of which they must answer to their consciences and to God. The plain duty of the American people is to protect our own citizens in Turkey, and to guard them against the ruffians "who", to quote Mr. Turnure, "fill the streets of Stamboul and Galata", as well as the streets of every town in Turkey where our

people are to be found, and who, let me say, like all such ruffians, are as cowardly as they are cruel.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

November 18, 1896

PROTESTANTS TO THE CZAR

BISHOP SATTERLEE, ENVOY IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS

Through the permission of the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington, and formerly rector of Calvary-Episcopal Church, this city, the facts concerning a mission of peculiar moment with which he was intrusted during the course of the past Summer are now for the first time made public.

This mission was no less than a visit of the American Bishop to the Czar as a representative of Protestant bodies of all creeds in this country and Great Britain. He presented a petition imploring the interposition of that monarch in behalf of the persecuted Armenians in Turkey. It was deemed prudent, in order that there should be no undue haste in making public the circumstances of the case, that nothing should be said about it at the time.

The movement in behalf of the unfortunate Armenians which culminated in the presentation of a memorial to the Czar, began last February, when the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States joined in an address to the principal powers of Europe, asking them to take action in stopping the course of the massacres and persecutions of the Armenian Christians. At the same time the Bishops addressed a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Lord Benson, (index: praying for the help of the Church of England and for his influence with the Governments of Europe.

Other Churches Then Included

The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose earnest sympathy with the cause of the Armenians remained with him until his

death, expressed himself as being ready and willing to do everything in his power in the direction indicated in a letter to Bishop Williams, the Presiding Bishop.

It is said that it was at his suggestion the movement was made that the Protestant Christians of the English-speaking world, regardless of their forms of creeds, should unite in an appeal to the Czar, to be presented to Him at or about the time of his coronation. This general petition was to be substituted for one which had been prepared by the Bishops. A petition was then drawn up which was submitted to the various denominations and missionary organizations in this country and Great Britain. It was, in part, as follows:

"We venture to make it in the name of our common Lord and Saviour, and solely as an act of Christian duty, moved by pity for our perishing fellow-Christians; and we are emboldened thus to approach your Majesty in the belief that at this solemn season of your coronation, when you have besought the grace of God to rule, in Christ's name, over a great and powerful people, you will desire to extend your sympathy and protection to those unoffending and destitute sufferers, many of whom are perishing miserably every day, while others are living in constant fear of being compelled at any moment either to abjure their Christian faith or to suffer unspeakable outrage".

November 21, 1896

AID FOR THE ARMENIANS

Poughkeepsie Raising Funds in Response to an Appeal

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 20. — The following cablegram has been received in this city:

"PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 19, 1896.

"I appeal to my fellow-citizens for \$15,000, aid for Sert and Sandjack. Eight thousand people in great need.

"A. N. ANDRUS"

The Rev. Mr. Andrus is a missionary, Sert and Sandjack are districts near his station on the border of Armenia, where the fugitives have taken refuge, and whose inhabitants have themselves felt the terror of Turkish cruelty.

In response to the appeal a substantial sum of money has already been raised.

November 28, 1896

A MASSACRE AT DIARBEEKIR

Five Hundred Armenians Reported to Have Been Killed

LONDON, Nov. 27. — The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that another massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Diarbekir.

It is rumored that more than 500 persons were killed.

November 30, 1896

TURKEY BACKED BY RUSSIA

THE CZAR FIRM IN HIS POLICY TOWARD THE SULTAN

His Action Promises to Make the Porte a Mere Dependency of the Russian Empire Very Soon

BERLIN, Nov. 29. — The latest advices received here from St. Petersburg through official channels confirm the reports contained in yesterday's dispatches of coming changes in the administration of the affairs of the Russian Empire, and attest the correctness of the appointments mentioned as about to be made. The advices, however, discredit the reports of an Anglo-Russian entente.

The view of the situation in Russia most generally taken in official quarters here is that the Czar has not yet acquired confidence in himself or in any particular Minister sufficient to warrant him in venturing upon a change in the foreign policy

established by the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanoff, and that for some time to come the foreign policy in force in Russia must necessarily be tentative. In the meantime, the influence of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey and an aspirant to the Foreign Ministry, is dominant, which is regarded here as implying a continuation of Russia's protection of the Sultan, her absolute rejection of all schemes for European interference in Turkey, financial or otherwise, and, the action of Russia the capacity of tutor to the Sultan to the end of his reliance upon Russia until the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire shall become practically a vassal of the Czar.

This view is taken as an explanation of the fact that the scheme of M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the adjustment of the Turkish finances has been rejected by Russia. Concerning this scheme the inspired St. Petersburg Viedomosti frankly says:

"The French proposal to add a Russian representative to the Board of Commissioners of the Ottoman debt would be dearly bought by the sacrifice of Russia's present exclusive control of Constantinople. The lead taken by the late Prince Lobanoff has been followed by M. Nelidoff, who has succeeded in wiping out every European influence in Turkey. With England set aside, the Dreibund nowhere, and the Czar lord paramount at the Yildiz Kiosk, why should Russia do anything except wait, when instead of venturing upon war she will be able to dispose at her pleasure all of the resources of Turkey, and garrison the forts of the Dardanelles at will, and use the name of the Sultan as Caliph in operating upon the Moslems in Egypt and India".

The *Novoe Vremya*, another inspired St. Petersburg journal, in an article expressing similar views, says: "The policy of Russia is not to support the action of the other powers, but to enforce her own will. No matter what massacres of Armenian and other Christians may occur the isolated action of Russia is a practical reality".

The Berlin Government is fully aware that this is the policy of Russia, and is holding aloof while awaiting developments, Germany well knowing that Austria is ready to strike at an opportune moment to check the ascendancy of Russia in Turkey. The sum of the present position is that the Porte, backed by Russia, will continue to play its old game of delusive reforms with impunity.

December 8, 1896

Armenian Gratitude Expressed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — The State Department makes public a report just received from Consul Bergholtz at Erzeroum, Turkey, the recently recognized officer referred to in the President's message. The report conveys the gratitude of the Relief Committee for the generous liberality of the American people, by which 66,100 Armenians have been assisted, over \$45,000 has been distributed, and 264 villages relieved. Almost the entire work of the commission devolved upon the Rev. W. N. Chambers of the American Board. Assistance in all cases has been confined to those who are absolutely without the barest necessities of life, and thousands are still looking toward America for their very existence.

December 17, 1896

CUBA AND ARMENIA

One of the curious results of the existing condition of our foreign politics is that there should be a party or faction which is at the same time very hot about Armenia and particularly cool about Cuba. It is quite true that our intervention in the Cuban war would involve us in all manner of difficulties and responsibilities which we ought not to assume without a much clearer compulsion of necessity than has yet been put upon us. But we cannot intervene in the government of Armenia by Turkey at all. It is a fact that we should need a permit from the powers to go to war with Turkey, even if we desired to do so and had any justification for doing so, whereas nothing but our own aversion to intervention prevents us from intervening in the Cuban war with an immediately decisive effect. Moreover, the Cuban war is a nuisance to us, whereas the persecution of the Christians under his rule by the Sultan affects us very indirectly.

Why should anybody be moved to such anger against Turkey as to demand that we should go to war with her, even though we evidently cannot, and at the same time be so apathetic about the condition of Cuba as even to extract from it matter for

mirth. That is a very puzzling question. It must be that some minds are so constituted as automatically to oppose whatever may be favored by such jingoes as Senators Call and Bill Chandler, while they are capable of working themselves into a purely jingoes frame of mind about anything that does not agitate statesmen of this class.

It is certain, for example, that Maceo has been killed. The Cuban story of his death is that he was treacherously murdered. That may or may not be true. There is certainly nothing in the mode of warfare that has been adopted by the Spaniards in Cuba to render it incredible or even unlikely. On the other hand, a great deal of lying is known to be done on both sides in Cuba, and no statement proceeding from either side and intended to affect foreign opinion should be accepted without scrutiny. Weyler's denial that Maceo was murdered goes for absolutely nothing whatever, unless it be supported with reasons; and it is not so supported. The official denial from Madrid is obviously nothing but a repetition of Weyler's denial.

If the Spanish warfare is in fact only assassination, and if that mode of warfare has been exemplified in the killing of Maceo, the fact necessarily has a bearing upon the view we must take of the Cuban war and possibly upon our policy with regard to it. That the charge of murder should be pooh-poohed and the Spanish official denials be accepted without question by the same people who insist upon going to war with Turkey about Armenia is a puzzling psychological problem.

December 18, 1896

FIFTY THOUSAND ORPHANS

Made So by the Turkish Massacres of Armenians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Fifty thousand Armenian children made orphans by the Turkish massacres is the official estimate received at the State Department from United States Consul Bergholtz, at Erzeroum. A report received to-day from the consul, dated Nov. 21, shows that the missions are considering means of relief, and that the British Government contemplates sending widows and their children to Cyprus. The report is as follows:

"The number of Armenian children under twelve years of age made orphans by the massacres of 1895 is estimated by the missionaries at 50,000.

"The question of what shall be done with these orphans is receiving the attention of the Christian world. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is giving the matter serious thought. As far as I am aware the board has formulated no general plan of relief, although the question of creating orphanages, clothing factories, and industrial institutions is under consideration. German charitable or religious societies are preparing to establish industrial orphan asylums at Oorpha, Cesarea, and elsewhere, and the Kaiserswerth Deaconesses of Germany have made provision for receiving Armenian orphans at Smyrna, and thirty have been sent there from here.

The British Government, or its Ambassador at Constantinople, has initiated a movement leading toward settling a number of widows and their children on the Island of Cyprus, more particularly at present those within the province of Erzeroum, who number in the cities of Erzeroum, Ersingan, and Baibourt 2,049 who are without means and are recipients of relief in Erzeroum there are 180 widows, with 700 children; in Ersingan, 100 Widows, with 450 children, and at Baibourt, 119 widows and 500 children.

"The widows at Baibourt are in particularly distressing circumstances, not a male major remaining. No active steps have as yet been taken to carry out this philanthropic movement, I understand, beyond requesting the relief committee of the province to ascertain if the widows are willing to leave. I think the offer will be gladly accepted".

December 26, 1896

ARMENIANS DISSATISFIED

It Is Claimed that the Amnesty Granted Does Not Help Them

LONDON, Dec. 25. — The Constantinople correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphs that the Armenians are dissatisfied with the terms of the amnesty granted a few days ago by the Sultan, as it really does not improve the condition of the Armenian prisoners in Constantinople, and comparatively few will

benefit from it in the provinces. Armenians who have been convicted of disorder will be confined in fortresses while Mussulmans will be released.

January 2, 1897

THE ARMENIAN CONSPIRACY, CONSTANTINOPLE

From the English Illustrated Magazine.

The authorities were fully aware of the conspiracy, and, instead of taking steps to nip it in the bud, they armed the populace to massacre the Armenian population as soon as the first bomb exploded. To crush the plot was simply to seize a handful of men: to let them have their way was to enjoy the opportunity of slaughtering several thousands of innocent people. This was so characteristic of Turkish statecraft that it cannot surprise anybody who is acquainted with the Ottoman system of government. The complicity of the police was attested by numbers of eye witnesses who told me they had seen both ends of a street guarded by the zaptiehs, while the mob broke into the houses and murdered the inmates. I had from the mouth of a Turkish Minister the admission that verbal instructions were given to the police to encourage and supervise the massacres. To call this the suppression of "a rising" is the grim irony which is among the literary graces of the Sultan and his clerks. The actual killing of Armenians before the eyes of the foreign residents was a considerable business; how many victims met their death by drowning in the Bosphorus nobody was able to compute, but I was struck by the general repugnance at the hotel to a fish diet, although the fish at that time were said to be remarkably fine.

January 8, 1897

TALKS ON WORK IN TURKEY

Dr. Barton Would Through Armenians Reach the Mohammedans

The Rev. James L. Barton of Boston, a former missionary to Turkey, and the present, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, spoke last night at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, on mission work in Turkey. The meeting was under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. Dr. Barton, in the course of his remarks, made substantially this statement:

"Let me tell you a secret. This must not be whispered abroad, for to say this in Turkey is sedition and would result in the one saying it getting his head cut off. It is impossible to Christianize the Mohammedans. The Christians are working for them, however. It is the plan to Christianize the Armenians and seize on the powers of Turkey. The Armenians are being prepared for the great movement when the time comes".

After the lecture Dr. Barton was asked if he meant by his words, "Seize on the powers of Turkey", a proposed seizure by arms.

"Oh! no, no", was the reply. "The Christians in Turkey have nothing of that kind in mind. In fact, they are against revolution. The revolutionists in Turkey are not Christians. For the most part, they believe in no religion. Besides, what hope would there be in an uprising of 2,000,000 Armenians against the Turkish Empire? I meant that we would Christianize the Armenians, and with this foothold work on the Mohammedans".

In his lecture, Dr. Barton said that Minister Terrell had advised Christians to leave Turkey for their safety. They would not do so, and give up the cause of Christianity. "Minister Terrell is a counsel, but no Consul," said the speaker. "The Christians stay there virtually without protection".

January 9, 1897

TO AID THE ARMENIANS

Appeal Sent Out to Help the Widows and the Orphans

An appeal has been sent out by the National Armenian Relief Committee for the relief of the Armenian widows and orphans, victims of the massacres in Turkey. This appeal is in the form of a small leaflet, "How to Save Alive the Orphan Children of Martyrs in Armenia".

Twenty relief centres have been established in Armenia, from some of which the relief work of a whole province as large as some of the States is directed. There are said to be at least 50,000 orphans in need of aid, and \$12 will support an orphan for one year.

One New Yorker, whose name has been withheld, has given \$1,000 toward the support of the relief centre at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, provided that within sixty days \$11,000 additional is obtained. It is proposed that if the first relief centre is provided for in this way, others may undertake to sustain the second, third, and so on. The appeal says:

"If New York should sustain but five, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis each two, and San Francisco, Buffalo, Providence, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Detroit each one, all the twenty centres would be provided for, and this mass of starving humanity saved from death".

Circulars have been sent out by Spencer Trask Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee, asking for contributions in aid of the plan, which is successful. All contributions should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, 59 Wall Street, New York, specially designating them "for the support of orphan children in Bitlis, Eastern Turkey".

January 23, 1897

Hopkinson Smith and the Armenians

To the Editor of The New York Times:

F. Hopkinson Smith, in an interview in a Boston paper, boasts that his last article in defense of the Sultan has not been answered. His previous articles, containing substantially the same statements, had been so effectually demolished by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin and others that it hardly seemed worth while. As he seems to fancy, however, that his last article has been left unanswered because it was unanswerable, it may be well to point out a few of its most conspicuous self-contradictions.

F. Hopkinson Smith says: "There is not a missionary in Turkey who is not a sympathizer or a revolutionist at heart". Yet his article is largely made up of quotations from missionaries expressing disapprobation of the revolutionary movement.

F. Hopkinson Smith says: "The Armenians are proceeding with their plots in the full confidence that they will be recognized and supported by the missionaries". Then he gives a long list of threats and alleged attempts of revolutionists to murder missionaries because they do not support the revolutionary movement.

F. Hopkinson Smith calls the Sultan "the most just and liberal-minded monarch in Europe". Then he declares that the American missionaries have caused all the atrocities by spreading education among the Sultan's Christian subjects, since education leads them to rebel. This assertion he harps upon continually, and repeats in a dozen different forms. He does not seem to see that, if it be true, it is the severest possible accusation against the Sultan's Government. Does education tend to make people rebellious against a good Government, or against a bad one?

Many of Mr. Smith's alleged quotations from missionaries are taken from newspaper interviews of doubtful or more than doubtful accuracy. Thus he quotes Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as saying, in an interview in *The Boston Globe* of Nov. 2, 1895: "Strange as it may seem, we have more to fear continually from Armenians than we have from the Mohammedans".

But F. Hopkinson Smith omits to add that Dr. Judson Smith published in the *Boston Globe* of Nov. 6, 1895, a letter declaring that he had been misrepresented. Dr. Judson Smith wrote: "I am made to say that in Turkey we have more to fear from the

Armenians than from the Mohammedans, a statement absurd on its face".

The statement is absurd on its face, but not too absurd for Mr. Hopkinson Smith to credit it, and to bring it forward now, more than a year after it has been publicly disclaimed by its alleged author, and to scatter it broadcast to excite prejudice against the Armenians in this time of their great distress. Comment would be superfluous.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Dorchester, Mass.

January 24, 1897

W. W. HOWARD'S MISSION

He Assisted Thousands of Armenians to Leave Turkish Territory

W. W. Howard returned on the steamship St. Louis yesterday from Turkey, where he has been since June in the interest of the Armenian Rescue Fund. Mr. Howard succeeded, he says, in getting 12,000 Armenians out of the country distributing them in Egypt, Russia, and Bulgaria.

"I do not believe", he said, "that the powers will interfere in Armenia, yet the condition there is even worse than it has been pictured. The plight of the people is pitiable in the extreme. They are possessed by perpetual fear that the Kurds are about to fall upon and butcher them. The women are frenzied, and even the children wake up in the night and cry out, 'Papa, mamma; the Kurds are coming!'"

Without the interference of the powers, Mr. Howard says, only extermination will end the massacres, and he fears that, driven to desperation, the Armenians will rise up, and thereby accomplish their own destruction.

Relief funds have been raised in England, Russia, and Sweden, as well as in this country, but great destitution still prevails.

January 24, 1897

THE FARCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

The official correspondence between England and Russia in regard to Turkish reform, just published, furnishes the key to the whole situation at Constantinople. It appears that in October Lord Salisbury proposed reforms, to be enforced by the powers. Russia refused to agree to coercive measures, but, after further conference, yielded so far as to approve of coercion if the Sultan should refuse assent to the reforms. The assent of the other powers was secured with comparative ease, but, so far as France and Germany are concerned, with the same limitations.

The whole matter thus rests where it has always rested, with the personal assent of the Sultan. Nothing is said about superintendence, even should he assent. The result it is easy to foretell. There will be objections raised on the ground of his dignity as an independent sovereign. Then he will yield the principle, but urge the necessity of special care in the execution of the reforms. The hostility and fanaticism of the people must not be aroused. The right kind of administrators must be found, and so on in the line familiar in Turkish diplomacy for the past fifty years.

The truth unquestionably is that the Russian Government has no more idea to-day than it has had for the past twenty years of encouraging any such reform in Turkey as shall help to make the Sultan in any degree independent of itself. The Czar is willing to go so far with Lord Salisbury as is essential in order to prevent a renewal of the massacres. He also desires so much of general order, and security in the country as shall check the exodus of Armenians from Eastern Turkey into Persia and the Caucasus. He wishes to be known as enlightened, as is evident from certain changes going on in the internal administration of his empire, but he will do nothing to hinder the progress of the policy which has been followed steadily for four centuries of keeping Turkey in practical vassalage until the time comes when it can be without danger appropriated as part of the great Slavic empire.

So far as the Turk himself is concerned, he cannot reform if he would. Abd-ul-Hamid has already made one essay in that direction, and it was made apparently in good faith. It was an absolute failure, and since the dismissal of Haireddin Pasha it has been perfectly evident that the Turkish ruler has recognized the absolute incompatibility of any reform with the continuance of his

reign. How long he will be able to continue the farce that is now being enacted in Constantinople it is impossible to say. The Armenians are so thoroughly subdued that he fears nothing from them. He has exiled several thousands of softas whose agitation in favor of Young Turkey he dreaded. He finds money enough to pay his palace officials and guards, and to give an occasional sop to others. Yet no one knows better than he that any moment may see an outbreak. If none comes it will be due to the skillful management of Russia in diverting from an attack on him the discontent and hatred aroused everywhere in the empire by the outrageous oppression and corruption of his Government. All this he probably understands perfectly well. He can hardly expect further aid from England, although English policy has shifted so often in the past that he may think it can shift again if he can only hold on long enough and offer inducements enough. Whatever his hopes may be, the fact remains that the whole situation is absolutely in Russia's hands, and her course will be in no way inconsistent with her policy since the Treaty of Berlin.

February 5, 1897

HELP FOR ARMENIANS NEEDED

The National Armenian Relief Committee recently forwarded to Turkey \$35,000. It has just received a cable message from the International Committee at Constantinople, of which the British Ambassador is Chairman, acknowledging the remittance, and stating that the funds in hand are entirely inadequate to meet the awful suffering and destitution, and that careful investigation has shown that not less than 40,000 children have been made orphans by the late massacres. These "Wards of Christendom" can be easily saved from starvation or debasing enslavement in Moslem homes, and can be cared for at the rate of a dollar a month, but thousands will perish before Spring unless generous gifts are sent at once to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, who are the authorized treasurers.

March 1, 1897

HOMES FOR ARMENIANS

Three Hundred Acres in Georgia with Cottages Ready for Use

CHICAGO, Feb. 28. — A home in Georgia and a way to future prosperity and peace are offered to all Armenian refugees who care to accept the proffered comfort and security that the Armenian Colonization Company guarantees to all that come under its supervision. The project is an outgrowth of the Armenian Relief Association, but is in no way a part of or connected with that association.

A tract of 300 acres has been purchased near Eastman, Ga. It contains thirty cottages, an office building, and a church.

It is said the scheme is not speculative, and that the land will be sold at cost price, and a fund will be raised to start the colonists.

March 5, 1897

ORANGES FOR AID OF ARMENIA

California Fruit Sold to Provide Funds for an Orphanage

Bidding was brisk for a certain carload of oranges recently sold at auction by Brown & Seccomb of this city, and the fruit sold at a high price. The money received—about \$1,000—was at once turned over to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurer of the National Armenian Relief Committee, and is the first contribution to the fund for an orphanage at Harpoot, which the young people's societies of the United States and Canada have determined to build. The gift comes, through the efforts of the Rev. W. H. McDougal and Charles J. Service, President of the Southern California Christian Endeavor Union, from fruit growers of Southern California.

In Harpoot there are, as reported by agents of the Relief Committee, 45,000 people dependent upon charity. Nearly half of

them were left widows and orphans by Kurdish massacres, and it is for the aid of these that the orphanage is designed.

All who had to do with the sale of the oranges contributed their services free of cost. P. Ruhlman & Co. attended to the disposition of the fruit and received the money. The truckman, David King, also favored the cause

March 6, 1897

THE TURK'S RULE

Books by Canon MacColl and James Bryce Holding the Powers Responsible for Massacres*

If there is still any one who is in doubt as to the utterly abominable character of the Sultan and his minions, the pitiable condition of his Armenian subjects and their claim upon the sympathy and aid of all civilized nations, he has only to read the recently published book of Malcolm MacColl, the Canon of Ripon, entitled "The Sultan and the Powers", and the newly revised edition of James Bryce's "Trans-Caucasia and Ararat", to have his opinions in these matters settled conclusively. Both are men who speak with knowledge and authority on questions of Eastern politics, and neither has any illusions as to the causes of the crimes which the Sultan is committing with apparent impunity, or as to the remedies which ought summarily to be applied. The greater part of Canon MacColl's book consists of the signed articles, now revised and enlarged, which he contributed in September and October of last year to The London Daily Chronicle, the remainder being matter added to elucidate still further the subject. Mr. Bryce's work is already in its fourth

* THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS. By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, M. A., Canon of Ripon, Svc. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

* TRANSCAUCASIA AND ARARAT. Being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. By James Bryce. With engraving and colored map. Fourth edition, revised, with a supplementary chapter on the Recent History of the Armenian Question. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$3.00.

edition, and the chapter which is particularly pertinent at the present time, headed "Twenty Years of the Armenian Question", is the special and most interesting feature of the latest revision.

By giving a resumé of the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the European powers since the Treaty of Berlin, and by liberal quotations from Blue Books and political addresses, Canon MacColl has tried to point out the errors of judgment, the indifference, the selfishness, and the squalid scheming which have brought the European Governments concerned to the present shameful state of inaction as regards the Armenians, and he also points out with the utmost insistence the only possible policy which, in his opinion, can cause the Sultan to conform to the demands of the powers. With a frankness which is likely to test many of his friendships, Canon MacColl places the blame for the Sultan's attitude where he thinks it belongs, and with all the eloquence of which he is master he implores his countrymen to strengthen Lord Salisbury's arm by giving him their loyal and unqualified support.

Russia, he insists, is England's natural ally in the management of the Turkish question, and he does not hesitate to criticize severely the system of silent snubbing by which Great Britain lost Russia's assistance and compelled her to join those continental powers that look with the utmost indifference upon the sufferings of the Armenians, so long as the integrity of the Turkish Empire is maintained. The idea that England's isolation from the other powers endangers her is scouted by Canon MacColl, and he gives good proof that, far from being a suppliant for favors, she has much more to give than to receive, and that there would be for her not the slightest peril in taking separate action to force the Sultan to fulfill some of the many promises which he has made to protect his Christian subjects. The Canon shows that the one great and fundamental error in all England's dealings with the Turk, since the safety of the Armenians was placed by the concert of Europe in her hands, has been to suppose that the Sultan not only would, but could, treat Mussulmans and Christians alike, or carry out any reforms except under actual coercion by the European powers. By every law of his religion, the Sultan is forbidden to do this, and he would be deposed instantly should he attempt it. Schemes of reform such as those for which England has several times gained his signature may be nominally acceded to every month in the year, but they will never be carried out, says Canon MacColl,

unless a decree of force which the Porte cannot resist is applied. Then everything will go smoothly.

This peculiar state of affairs is due to the fact that the Sultan is not the Khalif, or absolute religious head of the Mohammedan race. The powers of the Khalifat now reside in the Ulema, or custodians of law and religion in every Mussulman State, and they exercise their power through the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and the Sultan cannot make war, even in self-defense, without a Fetva, or decree, from the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and this Fetva is never granted unless success is assured. Hence the same law which forbids the Sultan to move without coercion compels him to yield at once to force majeure, and the management of the Sultan becomes the simplest possible matter to any but the powers of Europe.

That England would precipitate a European war by moving independently at the present crisis Canon MacColl utterly disbelieves, if only she will convince the other powers that she is moved solely by humane motives and has no desire to establish in Turkey a condition of affairs detrimental to their interests. What they all desire more than anything else at present is the continuance of the Turkish Empire, and the surest way to insure its dismemberment is to allow the Sultan to continue his present course.

If by all the powers, or by one power with the consent of the others, the Sultan is allowed a certain length of time in to carry out the reforms which have proposed to him, he will obey, but If the concert of Europe is so lost to all humane feeling as to refuse to do this, then, Canon MacColl declares, it is England's duty to risk even a war with the powers in the interests of humanity. His own opinion is that Great Britain is far too formidable a foe to be attacked for doing what it is manifestly for the interests of Europe to have done.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Bryce, in the brief chapter at the end of his book, and in a most calm and dispassionate manner, arrives at exactly the same conclusions as does the more emotional Canon. Both agree that either the Sultan must be let entirely alone or else coercion must be used; that the powers of Europe are entirely and directly responsible for the Armenian massacres, since at any time within the last two years, the weakest of them could have successfully exercised this coercion. The massacres were predicted as far back as 1880, and might then have been averted by the powers had they had any other

thought than to keep the Turkish Empire in existence for their own purposes.

It is to be hoped that such books as these will so arouse the nations of Christendom that the selfish policies which have so long prevented their rulers from dealing summary justice to Abdul Hamid may be swept into oblivion and that vengeance may be taken for the most terrible persecutions to which any Christian people have ever been subjected.

March 7, 1897

UNITARIAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE

"Our Relations with Armenians" Discussed by Mrs. A. B. Longstreet

There was a large attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the New York League of Unitarian Women at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church on Friday. Delegates were present from Plainfield, Staten Island, Montclair, Yonkers, and Brooklyn. Mrs. E. C. Low of Brooklyn presided.

The Religious News Committee announced that \$5,000 had been raised for the work carried on under the auspices of the Unitarian Church in India, where the Rev. James Harwood of London is now preaching and lecturing. Much good work is done by the printed matter sent out from the American Unitarian Association in Tokyo, Japan.

The subject of the day, "Our Relations with Armenians", was discussed by Mrs. A. B. Longstreet of Philadelphia. "America might take for its motto in Armenian matters", she said, "the words of Horace Greeley, 'All the world's my country, and my countrymen mankind'. "The religious and political history of Armenia was reviewed, and the work being done for the people by American institutions.

Mrs. Isabel Barrows, from Boston, spoke of the Order of the United Friends of Armenia, founded in Boston under the direction of Julia Ward Howe several years ago, and now, through its representatives in Armenia, doing a splendid work among the 40,000 children who have been made orphans and left destitute by the recent massacres.

"Twelve dollars", she said, "will support one child for a year, and many organizations of women in America, have guaranteed to support one or more children each".

The next meeting will be held April 2 in Unity Church, Brooklyn. The subject will be "Legitimate Basis for the Acquisition and Expenditure of Wealth."

March 13, 1897

MORE MASSACRES FEARED

The Situation in Asia Minor Regarded as Threatening

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12. — A renewal of the outbreaks in Asia Minor is imminent, and Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has called the Porte's attention to the state of affairs existing there, with a view of averting the atrocities which are threatened.

The Christians in Anatolia are in a deplorable condition and consequently subjected to outrage.

It is feared that a massacre will occur at Payas, where the situation is extremely critical.

It is reported from Erzeroum that large bodies of Russian troops are being concentrated on the Armenian frontier in the direction of Sarikemysh (*sic!*) [Sarikamish] in the district of Kars.

It is reported that large quantities of Gras rifles and cartridges are being smuggled into Chios, an island belonging to Turkey, off the west coast of Asia Minor, and sold to the inhabitants at nominal prices. The arms are smuggled by the way of Smyrna.

The Porte and the foreign diplomats have received news of bloodshed at Everek, a mountain village in Kaisarieh. The situation in those regions is most lamentable, and rumors are current in this city that a massacre is impending there.

March 15, 1897

ARMENIANS IN GREAT FEAR

**Dare Not Leave Quarters Assigned Them
Because They Expect to be Slaughtered**

TURKS THREATEN EXCESSES

**A Relief Agent Murdered and Robbed by Kurds
Fears of Another Outbreak
Against the Suffering Armenians**

LONDON, March 14. — The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that advices have been received there from Adana showing that the people of that town are in a terrible condition. The Armenians are in fear of their lives, and dare not leave the quarter allotted to them for occupancy. The Turkish officials are using every means to enforce the collection of taxes, despite the fact that the district has been devastated and the people have scarcely anything to meet the demands made upon them. The Turkish troops have not been paid in months, and they threaten to commit excesses if their arrears of wages are not promptly settled.

Many similar reports have been received from other provinces in Anatolia, It is rumored that a massacre of Armenians has taken place in Sivas, but no details are given.

It is stated that the Russian troops on the Anatolian frontier will occupy the country in the event of disorders breaking out.

Advices from another source are to the effect that disorders have occurred at Gemerek, in the Villayet of Sivas, and that several Armenians have been killed.

An agent named Yussuf, who was disbursing relief to the sufferers at Sert, in the Villayet of Diarbekr, has been murdered and robbed of £500, which had been furnished to him for relief purposes by the Duke of Westminster's Armenian fund. The offenders were probably Kurds. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, and the Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, have demanded that the Porte punish the murderers and restore the money stolen.

March 21, 1897

SULTAN MAKES PROMISES

HE SAYS HE WILL INAUGURATE REFORMS NEXT MONTH

He Has Sent Commissioners To Treat with the Leaders of the Young Turkey Party in Paris and London

Prominent Syrian residents of this city who are affiliated with the Young Turkey Party have received letters stating that the Sultan recently sent commissioners to Paris and London to persuade the leaders of the Young Turkey Party in those cities to cease attacking him and his Government. The commissioners were empowered to offer the leaders large sums of money to keep them quiet, and to ask them what they wanted the Sultan to do.

The leaders of the Young Turkey Party replied that all they wanted was the re-establishment of the Constitution that had been prepared by the late Midhat Pasha, and which was suppressed almost immediately after the session of the first Turkish Parliament.

The Commissioners then asked the leaders to wait until the fasting month of Ramadan—the present month—had passed, and then the Sultan would himself inaugurate such reforms as would be satisfactory to all his subjects. This the leaders promised to do. The Commissioners, it was said, were also empowered to treat with the Armenian revolutionary committees in France and England and to promise them reforms, too.

Among the leaders of the Young Turkey Party in France and England are Ahmed Rida, the Druse Prince, Emin Araslan (*sic!*) [Arslan] Khalil Ghanem Effendi, Selim Ahmed Faris Effendi, and Prof. Salmoné of Cambridge University.

Ahmed Rida is a Turk by birth, and formerly held a high official position in Constantinople. He became imbued with liberal ideas, and deeply sympathized with Midhat Pasha. His liberal utterances brought him into disfavor with the Porte, and he had to flee to Paris to escape arrest and possible death.

Khalil Ghanem Effendi is a Christian from the Lebanon, and when the first Turkish Parliament was called he appeared there as one of the Syrian representatives. After the dissolution of the Parliament he became a marked man on account of his radical

views, and went to Paris, where he became associated with the *Journal des Débats*. He also edited the *Turkiya-el-Fetat*, an organ of the Young Turkey Party in Paris, and contributed to other papers of the party.

Prince Emin Araslan (*sic!*) [Arslan] was disappointed in a love affair with a young Druse Princess, to whom he was engaged to be married. An uncle, who wanted the Princess for his own son, placed all kinds of obstacles in the Prince's way, and finally managed to make her believe that Emin had been killed. That story drove the Princess insane, and when Prince Emin appealed to the Sultan, the Government sided with the uncle, and the Prince went to Paris.

Selim Ahmed Faris comes of a family of savants in the Lebanon. His father, Ahmed Faris, was born a Maronite, and embraced Mohammedanism after the death of the latter's brother, Faris Shadyak (*sic!*) [Shidyah], who died a martyr to liberal principles. Faris Shadyak was the Arabic instructor to the early American missionaries to Syria, and the Maronite Patriarch forbade him to instruct them or to have anything to do with the heretics. Faris Shadyak disregarded the order, and was placed under the high excommunication and religious boycott. Even this had no effect, and then he was arrested and locked in a small cabin at cross roads. A chain was placed round his neck, and the other end was laid outside, and every passing Maronite was required to give the chain a tug as he went by. Rags were also burned near the cabin to irritate him. The man died in the cabin, and his brother went to Constantinople, where he embraced Islam, and became a hater of Christianity, and edited a paper called *Al Jawaïh*, in which Christians and Christianity were attacked. Later he went to England, where he married an English-woman.

The son Selim Faris, one of the present leaders, edited a paper, *Al Mahrousa*, in Egypt before the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, and he and his associates had to leave because they were supposed to have fomented the rebellion against the Khédive.

Another personage who is affiliated with the Young Turkey or Constitutional party is Sheikh Jamaal-ed-Deen el Afghani, an old Afghan chief, who still resides in Constantinople. He formerly had great influence with the Sultan, who consulted him in the most important affairs. Sheikh Jamaal-ed-Deen advised the Sultan to restore the Constitution, particularly during the Armenian massacres. The Sultan became irritated at him and made him a prisoner in his own house. Sheikh Jamaal-ed-Deen

sent word to his followers, who appealed to the English and Russian Ambassadors, each of whom claimed him as a protégé on account of his Afghan birth. They demanded that the Turkish guard be removed from his house, and these demands were at once complied with.

The numerical strength of the Young Turkey Party is estimated at 25,000 members. But as nearly all these members belong to influential families throughout the Turkish Empire their following is said to be enormous.

Prof. Salmoné is a Syrian from Beyroot, and was a college mate of Nageeb Arbeely, the editor of the *Kawkab America*, the Syrian newspaper in this city. He is a thorough Arabic scholar, and is Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University. He published an English-Arabic dictionary and several works on Syria and Turkey.

March 22, 1897

More Armenian Trouble

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21. — It is officially reported that there has been serious trouble at Tokat, fifty-eight miles northwest of Sivas, in Asia Minor. Beyond stating that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, no details of the affair are given.

March 24, 1897

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE

The British Ambassador in Turkey Makes a Strong Remonstrance

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23. — In consequence of the troubles at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Anatolia, Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has sent to the Porte the strongest remonstrance that has yet been addressed to the Government in an official communication.

The official report of the affair said that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, but the embassies have received reliable information that fully 100 Armenians were massacred. The people were killed while in church. During and after the massacre the Armenian quarter of the city was given over to pillage.

The Turkish newspapers, in their comments upon the blockade of Crete, remark upon the pacific attitude of the powers toward Turkey. Their attitude, they say, is conformable with the rights and political interests of the Porte, and furnishes fresh proof of the striking success that has been gained by the Sultan. It also testifies to the friendship of the powers for the Porte, and their solicitude for the peace of the world.

March 26, 1897

SEVEN HUNDRED KILLED

The Massacre of Armenians at Tokat More Extensive Than Was Reported

THE SULTAN FORCED TO ACTION

He Orders the Arrest of the Turkish Officers at Tokat, and the Appointment of a Commission to Try Them

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25. — Further and probably more accurate details of the recent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Anatolia, have been received at the Armenian Patriarchate here.

The news received to-day at the Patriarchate shows that the number of victims was fully 700. It was stated at the Patriarchate to-day that these figures were obtained from reliable persons in Tokat and the vicinity, and that the number of victims stated is without doubt correct.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, made a most vigorous protest against the massacre in a note to the Porte, a note which was said to have been the strongest ever delivered by an Ambassador to the Turkish Government. The result of his action was shown to-day, when the Sultan ordered the dismissal and immediate arrest of the Turkish officials in Tokat who are suspected of complicity in the massacre and the appointment of a

special commission to try them.

It is believed that the British Ambassador will watch the trial closely to see that it does not prove a farce, as so many trials of Moslem officials charged with the murders of Christians have been.

Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian Patriarch, has made a protest to the Sultan against the murders at Tokat, and has added force to his protest by insisting that the Sultan shall accept his resignation, which was tendered some time ago. At that time the Sultan refused to accept it, and promised the Patriarch that further concessions would be made to the Armenians. His Majesty asked, however, that the granting of these concessions be deferred until after Easter. The massacre at Tokat followed.

Eight Armenians were arrested here today as a measure of precaution, the Government fearing that the news of the Tokat massacre might precipitate an outbreak. The prisoners are suspected of having been engaged in an attempt to make a demonstration here.

April 3, 1897

Armenian Revolutionists

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2. — According to a telegram received by the Turkish Government, the Armenian revolutionists abroad intend to cause the resumption of rioting in Anatolia about the middle of April, when the snows are melted. This is an intimation that further massacres may be looked forward to at about the same time.

April 9, 1897

MORE MASSACRES EXPECTED

War Believed to be Inevitable in Asia Minor

LONDON, April 9. — The Daily Chronicle declares that 2,000 persons have perished by Moslem massacre in Tokat, and that fresh outrages, probably as devilish, are expected.

The Hamidieh Regiment has recently been moved, and, it

is believed, is going to Erzeroum. All along the Syrian coast have been placed guards of Turkish soldiers to prevent the Armenians from escaping. Those at Zeitoun are ready to rise, and, says The Chronicle's correspondent, war seems inevitable.

April 10, 1897

The Turk's Town

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE BY MRS. MAX MULLER*

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's "Letters", descriptive of Turkey, are still delightful reading, and so are Mrs. Max Müller's "Letters from Constantinople". As far as Stamboul is concerned, there may be material changes since the time of Lady Mary, a matter of 130 years ago, but the Turk is still the Turk, only he wears the fez to-day, and has put aside the turban. Civilization—a forced intercourse with Europe—may have affected the outside of the Osmanli, but not the inside of him.

Just now Constantinople attracts particular attention, and so Mrs. Max Müller's letters are most opportune. No one could have had better advantages than this lady, for the reputation of her husband extends over the civilized world. The Sultan had read and had admired Max Müller's books, and so all the doors were open to the Oxford professor and his wife.

Mrs. Müller writes in the preface: "The Sultan bestowed on us marks of his imperial favor such as had seldom before been bestowed on mere travelers. We saw things which few visitors ever see, and we saw things under the most favorable circumstances". During the three months' stay in Constantinople the Sultan had had specially, detailed for Max Müller and Mrs. Max Müller one of the imperial aides-de-camp, and so access was gained to places "which no amount of backsheesh would have opened to them.

* LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, By Mrs. Max Muller, New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The style of the book is excellent, the pictures the lady draws are vivid, and then again Max Müller has added four letters of his own; and particular attention must be called to his analysis of the Koran, in the chapter entitled "The Prophet", in which his broad and liberal views in regard to religion are fully presented.

No one ever neared Constantinople without being struck by its marvelous beauty. Mrs. Max Müller thus describes it:

"Under all lights and at all hours the view of Constantinople from the Marmora is unique in loveliness. The gentle outlines of the low hills, the varied colors, the magnificent buildings, form a whole, combining in one the beauties of Stockholm, Venice, and the Bay of Naples. When lit up by sunshine, the varieties of color are dazzling. The eye rests on mosque after mosque, with their snow-white minarets, in sharp contrast to the almost black cypresses that mark the small, unused burial grounds surrounding each mosque, or the vast cities of the dead at Scutari, beyond Pera, and outside the old city walls. The roofs of most Turkish houses are a rich brown, while large plane trees, with their bright green leaves, stand in every garden, and over all is a sky so blue that after a sojourn of several weeks one longs for the contrast of English clouds".

Ever since Nicholas became solicitous as to the future of the "sick man," general opinion has been that there were some signs of feebleness apparent in the Turk, but such diagnosis is at fault, as far as Constantinople is concerned. It is "by no means an effete town, the deserted Byzantium of mediaeval history." It is "a heart throbbing with life":

"Whatever may have been said of the 'sick man', there is many a sign that the Turk does not mean to die yet, and that he will prove a tough morsel to whoever wishes to swallow him. The pure Turk is strong and steady, and determined to fight to the bitter end before he surrenders what for over 400 years he has called his own. It is difficult to know the Turks and to discover either their strong or their weak points. I have often admired the hardihood of people who speak of the general character of a whole nation when they have come in contact with about one in a million, and I do not wish to commit the same inductive blunder. What I say of the Turks applies to the few individuals only whom I came to know during my short stay on the Bosphorus, and I must leave it to others to generalize and to lay down the law. Besides, even when I had an opportunity of judging for myself, I found that the Turks are by no means communicative with strangers, and

their domestic life is, of course, altogether withdrawn from our view".

Judging of the general dispositions of the Turk, Mrs. Max Müller thus expresses herself:

"Education has done as yet very little to tame the ferocious spirit inherited by the present Turks from their Tartar and Mongolian ancestors. When one sees them huddled together near their mosques, one feels that the lions and tigers might spring upon you at any time, and at the smallest provocation. It seems a mistake to imagine that the Turks hate the Christian religion. I should say they respect it, and they do not even hate the Christians as Christians, but as Bulgarians, Armenians, Russians, and all the rest. In no other country would unbelievers be appointed to the highest offices as in Turkey, where we find Christians, not only among the Ministers, but among the Ambassadors, who, of course, must be trusted with the most important state secrets. When a man is massacred it may be difficult to draw the line and to say whether he was massacred as a Bulgarian or as a Christian, nor would it make much difference to him. All I can say is, that as far as I can gauge, the root of the hatred is national, and not religious".

No one goes to Constantinople without noticing the city dogs:

"In no town would dogs be treated with so much forbearance as in the streets of Constantinople. Nor are the dogs so troublesome or feared as they have been generally represented by casual travelers. They have divided the town among themselves, each set of five or ten or twenty dogs looking upon a certain street or portion of a street as their own. Woe to the strange dog, particularly if he is a European dog, and a gentleman that intrude into their sacred precinct. As in ancient Rome, every stranger is an enemy, and is treated of them as such. But in other respects the street dogs are perfectly peaceful, most grateful for a bone or any other kindness shown to them. Whatever may have been said to the contrary, they know how to wag their tails like any other dog whenever they have occasion to express their gratitude to human beings".

If the middle and lower classes at Constantinople—"the real backbone of a nation"—are free from European contamination, Mr. Max Müller is not so certain but that the upper classes have acquired some of the vices of a so-called civilization. The Turk is a sober man, "and there are no drunken men or drunken women, or if there is one, one may be sure that he or

she is not a Turk". Prof. Müller doubts whether the Turk can ever be Europeanized. But he is not happy, "he does not seem to feel at home in Europe". He knows that he is camped on the Bosphorus; and Max Müller thinks that the bulk of the Turkish population would not be very averse to recrossing the Bosphorus "if a golden bridge were built for them—that is, if they were allowed to recross it with bag and baggage. Their old tastes were nomadic, and are so still".

As to the facilities for visiting the monuments of Constantinople, Max Müller says:

"With a little trouble any stranger can get admission to the principal monuments at Constantinople. One has to pay backsheesh, but the idea that the Turks scowl at visitors who enter the mosques is purely imaginary. Turks do not smile or smirk; but as to their wishing to kill all Christian dogs, that is purely subjective prejudice on the part of timid travelers. Certain places are forbidden, and if strangers, from ignorance or inquisitiveness, enter there, the Turk makes it very clear that he does not approve of it, but he does not dream of expressing his disapproval by means of the dagger. There is a police and there is law at Constantinople, as everywhere else, nor is religious fanaticism any longer an excuse for violence or brutality. * * * Excesses will happen in Turkey as well as at Aigues-Mortes, in France, but such excesses are punished in Turkey even more promptly than in France".

Mrs. Max Müller's visit to the Treasury and what she sees there recalls Aladdin's story of the "Wonderful Lamp". First, in one of the ante-rooms refreshments were offered, with certain precautions:

"Cigarettes were handed round, and lastly a picturesque group of slaves entered in white dresses, with turbans, carrying coffee cups upon golden trays. We each took one. Those offered to the gentlemen had golden holders richly engraved; those for the ladies had holders of filigree gold, thickly set with diamonds. Lastly came the Kahveji. Across his left arm and shoulder hung a superb cloth of crimson embroidered in gold, which was removed by another slave, and we discovered in his hands a tall, slender coffee pot of pure gold, from which he proceeded to serve us. We were amused at the anxious care with which the precious cups were counted as we gave them back".

As to the treasure rooms, they are thus described:

"A throne has a canopy of gold, from the centre of which hangs an emerald uncut, but very fine in color, and as large as a

hen's egg. Every case round the walls is full of arms and suits of armour highly decorated, some of Damascene work, incrustated with Jewels. There are swords of which the hilts are entirely set with large diamonds. The saddle cloths and trappings are decorated with every variety of precious stone, and, side by side with these priceless objects, are things of no value—gaudy clocks and gaudy china and ormolu objects, apparently from the Palais Royal; toilet accessories in the worst taste, musical boxes, common revolvers, all heaped together in common confusion. In the centre of one room is a round case, with bowls filled with every variety of gold and silver coins, many of a very early date, among them a rich collection of Sassanian gold coins unknown to scholars. Another case contains basins of uncut gems, each kind by itself, of which one could take up handfuls as if washing one's hands in jewels".

This is a record of a visit paid to a cemetery, and the curious superstition in regard to burial:

"The Turkish women are fond of spending whole days sitting on their carpet in the cemeteries, not from any deep affection for the dead, for the Turks care little for the body when once buried; the soul, the true being they loved, is safe in Paradise, though only from the moment that the body is laid in the ground. For this reason the funerals take place as soon as possible after death, and if you meet a Turkish funeral the procession is hurrying along in what appears to us the most indecorous haste, so that the soul may more quickly attain to its final bliss. A devout Turk passing a coffin will give his aid to the bearers, exhausted, by the speed at which they go. This aid, if only given for forty paces, secures the pardon of a heavy crime".

Here is a first view of the Sultan, as Mrs. Max Müller sees him:

"The green enameled and richly gilded barouche comes in sight, drawn by two glorious black horses covered with golden harness, driven by a man in bright blue and gold livery, and on each side the grooms in blue and gold, and every man in sight, naval, military, civil, master or servant, in the all-pervading but all-becoming fez.

"In the carriage sits a small yet stately man, in a simple cloth, military overcoat, with no order or decoration of any sort, only his curved sword, and a fez like the rest; his large hooked nose proclaims his Armenian mother; his piercing eyes are raised to our window as he passes, but his face is still and immovable, and he salutes no one, though his whole person has a swaying

motion, so faint that it may only be caused by the swaying movement of the carriage. Opposite his Imperial Majesty sits Osman Ghazi, the hero of Plevna, almost his only intimate friend, whom he trusts implicitly".

As to the Koran, Max Müller says:

"Every orthodox Turk is convinced that people who do not accept the Koran go to Laza, or the Blazing Fire. But that is in the next world, not in this. We must not expect too much. We know what Puritan narrowness is capable of in other countries. It was not so very long ago that certain members of the Free Church of Scotland declared that people who approve of organs in church cannot escape damnation. The Turk is in many respects a Puritan, if not a Scotchman, and his religious fanaticism can easily be aroused. We have heard much of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, but in war what nation is free from that charge? If the Turk is 'unspeakable', what were the Bulgarian Christians when they had gained the upper hand, and when the hour of revenge had struck? The Turkish soldier is certainly taught by his present teachers that the more Christians he kills in war the safer his entry into Paradise. Need we wonder that he tries to make his entry doubly sure? But like every other sacred book, the Koran enjoins clemency toward captives, and prohibits particularly cruelty to women and children. It is a pity that the ordinary Turk does not know the Koran. He does not understand Arabic, and no Turkish translation is allowed".

In Max Müller's honor the Sultan gave him a dinner. Of course Mrs. Max Müller was not invited, but the lady describes it, and the little incident how the Sultan drew the line between wine and punch is amusing:

"Nobody spoke except the Sultan, whose conversation with the Ambassador was most animated, though carried on entirely by an interpreter. My husband, not knowing the Turkish etiquette, began to talk French to his neighbors, but received such very short answers that he, too, relapsed into silence. The Sultan, who had evidently seen this, beckoned to Munir Pasha, who whispered something to the Ministers of War and Marine, and began to talk very pleasantly, by a look from the Sultan not to mind committing such a breach of etiquette. Neither the Sultan nor any of the officials present had a drop of wine. None was on the table, nor was any handed round, except to unbelievers. The claret, however, was so good that my husband could not resist asking the Grand Master of Ceremonies, 'who tasted and chose the wine for the imperial table'. He shrugged his shoulders, as

though he would say, 'You can guess'. One of the items of the menu was punch. It was iced punch, smelling so strongly that every one could perceive the alcohol in it. But neither the Sultan nor any of his guests were afraid of it. It was called punch, and punch is not forbidden in the Koran".

The horrid fanaticism of the Persians, when the Hasan and Husain ceremonies are performed, has been often described. Prof. Max Müller sees them in Constantinople:

"The cries of 'Vah! vah! Hasan! Husain! " grew louder and louder, many of the spectators joining in, when the first company passed, beating their bare breasts with such volume and regularity that it sounded like sledge hammers coming down on blocks of granite. The second company passed, swinging their chains over their heads and bringing them down on their backs till the flesh was lacerated and streaming with blood. Then, last and worst of all, came the men with their swords, cutting themselves, particularly their hands, in earnest, so that one had to stand back to avoid the blood which spurted forth in all directions. * * * One man fell dead before our eyes, and at last a kind of police came forward, holding their sticks over the people so as to prevent their hacking themselves to death in their frenzy".

Max Müller is of the opinion that the Hasan and Husain ceremony, besides being religious, has other sources, the political and ethnological ones. There are the two parties, the Shiites and the Sunnites, the former believing that they are the direct descendants of Mohammed, The ethnological division is between the Persian Shiites and the Arab Sunnites. The first is Aryan, the second Semitic. Persians and Arabs may live side by side, but racial dislikes, though dormant, still exist. The antipathy of the terrier and the cat is almost an instinct, and, alas! it pervades the human race, to be eradicated God knows only when.

Mrs. Max Müller visits the harems of the great ladies, and pays her respects to the wife of one of the Ministers:

"She was small and nice looking, with brilliant eyes. She told me that she drove out once, at the utmost, twice, in the year, in a shut carriage, the only time she passed outside of those terrible walls. She was fond of her garden and her pets, cats and birds, but she had no children, and I was told lived in constant dread, that her husband would in consequence divorce her, for very few Turks now have two wives. Her idea of European life was founded on French novels, which she read incessantly, and she said to me: 'Well, we are happier than you, for our husbands may

fancy one of our slaves, whom we know, but your husbands go about with French actresses, whom you don't know'. Sweetmeats were brought in by slaves, and then cigarettes, but I had to confess my ignorance of smoking, and lastly the delicious Turkey coffee, in golden cupstands. The Minister's wife is a good musician, and her sister-in-law draws and paints, taught by the Minister, who is quite a good artist; but, in spite of music, and painting, and French novels, and lovely garden, I had a sad feeling that she was like a bird beating her wings against her golden cage. She had read too much to be content".

As to the future of Turkey, Max Müller and Mrs. Müller are afraid of it. They think that the end will come in one of two ways— either by the extermination of the Christians or the expulsion of the Mohammedans from Europe. It was the quarrels of the Christian nations at the time of the Crusades that gave to the Turks Byzantium, and the contentions of the European powers exist to-day. The inevitable conclusion is that the Turk is out of place in Europe, and the longer he stays the more lives are to be sacrificed. The two races within Turkey are antagonistic. The matter of religion has really less to do with it than the racial one, and that alone must hasten the crisis. There are seas of blood to be waded through and to be shed over a vast area before there will be peace in the countries south of Russia.

April 13, 1897

THE MASSACRE AT TOKAT

The Turkish Minister Says It Has Been Greatly Exaggerated

WASHINGTON, April 12. — In the course of an interview with a representative of The Associated Press to-day Moustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, said:

"It is true that some trouble has occurred at Tokat, but the dispatches have greatly exaggerated the importance of the affair. Nevertheless, the Governor of Tokat, the military commander of that place, the chief of police, and other officials have been removed and placed under arrest as a preliminary step to their trial and punishment for not having been able to avert these troubles.

"The Vali of Sivas", said the Minister, "has received formal orders to detect, at any cost, the perpetrators of the outrage, to punish them with the utmost rigor of the law, and to prevent a renewal of such regrettable acts. Besides, a commission composed of high civil and military officers, both Mussulmans and Christians, selected from among prominent and impartial persons, has been appointed and sent immediately under the presidency of his Excellency Hassan Fehmi Pasha, director of the custom houses of the empire, in order to make an inquiry on the spot and to try and punish the guilty parties in an exemplary manner.

"The Armenian revolutionists", added the Turkish Minister, "are now seeking in every way to provoke disturbance at different points of the empire, with a view to increasing the embarrassment of the Turkish Government, owing to the affairs of Crete and Greece. Consequently all the provincial authorities have been urged to watch day and night that no acts likely to give rise to any disturbing incident among Mussulmans and Christians may occur".

April 18, 1897

MORE ARMENIAN TROUBLES

**Turkish Government Warned that
Further Massacre of the Armenians
in Anatolia Must Be Prevented**

CONSTANTINOPLE IS WORRIED

**Armenians Are Exasperated by the Inaction
of the Powers—The Uprising in Crete
Charged Against the Sultan
by French Correspondents**

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27. — On Saturday last the six Ambassadors, through the medium of their dragomans, warned the Turkish Government of the danger which would result from any further massacres in Sivas or other districts of Anatolia. If the latest reports be correct, the Mussulmans are preparing to make another murderous assault on the Armenians of these

Anatolian provinces. The Ambassadors have been informed to this effect, and hence the warning to the Porte. Of course in Turkish circles it is said that the impending danger pointed out by the Ambassadors is entirely imaginary.

After the bloody events at Tokat, D'Hassan (*sic!*) [Hassan] Fehmi Pasha and his colleagues of the commission were charged with the duty of ascertaining who was responsible for the riots. D'Hassan and his colleagues are closely watched by the Russian Consul at Sansonn (*sic!*) [Samson/Samsun] and by the English Vice Consul at Sivas, both of whom have been ordered to follow the inquest. But, while the results of this investigation are being waited for, there are grave fears of new massacres in the interior of the country, and the most pessimistic rumors are being persistently circulated. Serious trouble is spoken of in the sandjak of Ismidt, very near Constantinople. Every day brings some new sensational story, and Armenian threats have created a deplorable state of opinion in the Turkish capital.

Armenians Are Exasperated

The Armenians, justly exasperated by the inaction of the powers in the question of reforms and excited anew by the massacres at Tokat, will certainly strike a blow before long in Constantinople, and thus a new complication will add to the perplexity of these vexed Cretan and Greek questions. The most alarming rumors are in the air concerning the impending actions of the Armenian leaders in the capital. Last Saturday many shops in Galate (*sic!*) [Galata] remained closed, fears being expressed of acts of vengeance from the Armenians, and the cavalry patrols were increased considerably.

Quite recently the cellars of the Russian Embassy were thoroughly inspected on account of certain subterranean noises which had been heard by the inmates of the embassy. It was feared that this embassy and those of Austria and France, which are all situated within a hundred yards of each other, were undermined. Nothing of a suspicious nature was found, but the proprietors of the neighboring houses are none the less in a state of great anxiety, and convinced that some attempt is to be made against the Ambassadors. Such is the atmosphere in which people are living in Constantinople.

A few days ago some forty or fifty students of the Imperial School of Medicine were arrested on suspicion of being affiliated with the Young Turkey party. They were taken to the Military

Academy, where, according to one version, they were tortured in the presence of Marshal Zeki Pasha, Grand Master of the Artillery and Inspector General of the Military Schools.

Alliance with Young Turkey Party

It is now generally believed that the Armenians of Constantinople have not sufficiently come up to the expectations of the Revolutionary Committees, who are ever pushing them on to action, and that these committees are now trying to form an alliance with the Young Turkey party. Until now, however, these latter have refused the advances made them by the Armenians, and this under pretext that they are Mussulmans Nevertheless, an "entente cordiale" is not at all impossible. In Armenian circles popular opinion is still very much aroused against Mr. Mavrogordato, Minister of Greece, who, it is said, has aroused the Sultan's anger against the Armenians by placing on their shoulders the responsibility for a revolutionary movement, in which the allied Greeks and Armenians were to foment discord in certain large towns of the Turkish Empire. This bad feeling between Greeks and Armenians gives rise to the most absurd rumors, which are daily spread throughout Constantinople.

Say the Sultan Is Responsible

The correspondent of a well-known paper recently accused the Sultan of being directly responsible for the massacres in Crete which provoked the present insurrection. This was but a reiteration of the statement made by Delyannis (*sic!*) [Deligiannis], the Greek Prime Minister. In the absence of any proofs to the contrary, the French correspondent is making ready to verify his statement. The French press, already so hostile to Turkey, will therefore, doubtless, become still more aggressive, and this at a time when so much is being said about a "rapprochement" between France and England on the Eastern question, more than ever probable since Lord Salisbury's recent visit to Paris.

It really is time that Europe should act in a forcible manner, for the Ambassadors here are apprehending all kinds of sinister events in Anatolia and even in European Turkey. Already a certain number of pessimist prophets have pointed out the impending danger of troubles in Novibazar, in Albanian Scutari, and other districts.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

May 1, 1897

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION

Special Conference to be Held in the Broadway Tabernacle

A special conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Ballington Booth will make an appeal on behalf of the prison visitation work, in which she has been engaged during the past year. On Thursday evening Miss Frances E. Willard will deliver her address on "The White Life for Two". Miss Rebecca Krikorian, a daughter of a priest of the Armenian Church, who has lost two sons in the massacres, and whose sister is now in the hands of the Turks, will present the claims of the Armenian Christians. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New York will speak for the young women's branch of the union, and Miss Florence Kingsley will also speak. On Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth W. Greenwood, the World and National Superintendent of the evangelistic department of the union, will deliver a sermon, and the Rev. C. H. Mead, President of the American Temperance Union, will speak. The Countess di Brazza is expected to deliver an address on behalf of her native country Greece, Mrs. F. S. Barnes will speak on "The ideal Kindergarten", and Mrs. Marguerite Hawthorne and Mrs. Frances W. Graham, soprano, Musical Director of the National Union, will sing.

It is announced that the annual sermon before the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, to be held in Buffalo in September, will be preached by Lady Henry Somerset. Early in June Lady Henry will come to the United States to spend the Summer with Miss Willard in Evanston, Ill., and possibly later the two will occupy the Eagle's Nest, a little cottage in Twilight Park, in the Catskills.

May 6, 1897

**Six of the Mussulmans Implicated in the
Tokat Massacre Are to Die**

OTHERS TO BE IMPRISONED

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5. — Advices received here from Tokat say that the court which is trying the Mussulmans implicated in the massacre at that place has so far sentenced six men to death, and has condemned others to imprisonment for from seven to fifteen years. Tokat is in the Sivas District of Asia Minor. The massacre referred to occurred in March last. According to the Greek Patriarch, 700 persons were killed. Other reports have it that only about 100 people met death upon this occasion. A commission was appointed to inquire into the matter, with the result that 140 Mussulmans and four Armenians were arrested, charged with being concerned in the massacre.

May 6, 1897

ARMENIAN FUNDS STOLEN

**The Agent of the Rev. Mr. Andrus
Murdered and Robbed**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 5. — Several months ago, in response to the appeal of the Rev. A. N. Andrus, a missionary of Diarbekir, Turkey, the sum of \$900 was raised in this city for the aid of suffering Armenia.

Word was received here to-day that on the morning of Saturday, March 6, six Moslems entered the yard of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Sert, and, after murdering Khowaga Yasuf Yonan (*sic!*) [Khawaga Yusuf] of Mardin, agent of the Rev. Mr. Andrus, stole the entire sum. All the murderers were caught and have confessed, but the money has not been returned.

May 8, 1897

PUNISHED FOR ARMENIAN MASSACRES

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7. — Another batch of men who have been on trial charged with participating in the massacre of Armenians in the streets of Tokat, District or Sivas, have been sentenced. Three of them have been condemned to death, and four others have been sentenced to terms of from three to ten years' imprisonment.

May 8, 1897

ENGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WAR

Curzon Criticises Greece, and Says the Powers Are Ready to Mediate with Turkey

LONDON, May 7. — In the House of Commons to-day, in Committee of Supply, on the Foreign Office vote, William S. Robson, Liberal, moved to reduce the salary of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, by £500. His object was to raise a debate on the Eastern question.

After several Liberal members had criticised the action of the Government in the Eastern crisis, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, warmly defended Great Britain for her part in the concert, and blamed the provocation of the Greeks, saying that the attitude of the Christians in Crete was due to the presence of the Greek force. Mr. Curzon further said that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete would be the prelude to a massacre of the Mussulmans, compared with which the Armenian massacres would sink into insignificance. Mr. Curzon remarked that the day the Greeks withdrew would be the dawn of brighter prospects for Crete.

Regarding affairs in the mainland of Greece, Mr. Curzon said that there were few persons who did not know on which side the provocation rested, but, he added, the chastisement had been so terrible that he would not say any more on the subject. The Turks, he asserted, had exercised considerable self-restraint before they accepted the challenge, and the powers had carried their conciliatory attitude toward the Greeks almost to the point of weakness. They now express their willingness to mediate with

Turkey if Greece would express her willingness to accept mediation.

The motion to reduce the salary of the Marquis of Salisbury by £500 was then rejected by a vote of 169 to 63.

May 22, 1897

ARMENIA
LETTERS WRITTEN FROM THAT
UNHAPPY COUNTRY EARLY LAST YEAR*

In the Spring of last year Mr. J. Rendel Harris, accompanied by his wife, visited Armenia, not the outskirts of the country, but traveled into the interior of it. The volume under notice, which has the commendation of Mr. Gladstone, is made up of letters addressed to friends in England. The book commends itself to readers, especially by its mildness of expression and its naturalness. There are no attempts at literary effect. There are no exaggerations indulged in. Mr. Harris writes in his preface: "It must not be assumed that we have told more than a fraction of the misery milieu we have seen, or reported more than a very small fraction of the horrors of which we have heard".

There were skeptics evidently in England who believed that "atrocities" might have been manufactured, and they intimated as much to Mr. Rendel Harris. His reply to such was: "Do they want me to bring home a collection of people with slashed heads and faces and minus hands and ears? Or to dig up the burnt bones from the caves and trenches into which they have been thrown by the sackful? It can be done, I suppose, but I fail to see how it would add to the evidence of credible witnesses, including ourselves. The fact is that not one-half of the horrors of last Winter has been told in Europe".

Arriving at Constantinople March 28, 1896, Mr. Harris at once calls on the British Embassy. Mrs. Rendel Harris finds many sympathetic friends and listens to the drift of the conversation, and some one says "that all the massacres have certainly been

* Letters from the scenes of the recent massacres in Armenia by J. Rendell Harris and Mrs. Helen H. Harris, New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell company.

ordered from the Palace, and yet he (the Sultan) will at times express the most humane sympathies". She learns too, that the English Embassy is in bad favor, and that "any Turk of consequence who ventures to come here is at once a marked man". There is no reason, however, to suppose that the Sultan ever ordered the Armenian massacres.

The mission of Mr. and Mrs. Rendel Harris being to distribute clothing among the Armenians, and to help and build up by small advances the ruined industries of the country, the two at once proceed on their arduous duties. They visit Smyrna, Alexandretta, Aintab, Ourfa, Edessa, Gamoush, Severeke, Mardin, Diabekir, Harpoot, Malatia, Khangal, Arabkir, Marsovan, and many other places. They see churches which have been burned, and have positive evidence of the horrible massacres of the year before. At Aintab the following was told to Mr. and Mrs. Rendel Harris by a Dr. Fuller who visited the Governor of Aintab a day after the massacre of the Armenians, which event occurred Nov. 16, 1895:

He went to the governor's house, where he sat, surrounded by his satellites, and when Dr. Fuller came in they were very polite, and said: "Ah! How terrible this is! Our town is all broken to pieces, but what can we do? God wills it". At the very moment of these lamentations, the best rugs and other furniture of the looted houses were being safely conveyed to their own houses, where they were afterward seen and recognized. One of the cruel ways of outraging Christian feeling, as well as the maltreating bodies of the sufferers here and elsewhere, was to slash them twice across the breast, in the form of a cross, and say: "Where is your Christ now? Where is your Jesus? Why does he not save you?" After the massacre, the Turks got a panic that the English were going to come and punish them, and many went to the Armenians they knew and said: "You know we did not let you be killed. Now you must shelter us". This change all feeling passed again, when it was found that no English came, and then, several times they led a donkey, with a mangy dog tied on his back, around the town, with cries of, "Make way for Queen Victoria!"

The two English missionaries preach at Aintab, and during one day address 11,000 people.

Yesterday my wife and myself preached to audiences of about 11,000 people, and this alone is sufficient to make the day one of the most memorable in our lives. The way it came about is

something like this: it is the result of three operating factors. First, the solidifying influence of an awful persecution; the same causes which brought in the early Christian Church the Orthodox and the so-called heretic before the same tribunal, and often resulted in the canonization of the heretic along with the Orthodox, (as in the case of Perpetua and Felicitas, and other well-known martyrs) has been at work here; and the Christians here have been wonderfully drawn together by the trials through which they have had to pass. As one of the pastors said to me today: "We were like pieces of cold iron, but this persecution has welded us together".

As to the Kurds, that trace of nomads who have been the principal instruments in the hands of Turkish power, these people are thus described:

I was surprised to find how far the Kurds extended westward. Our ride from Biredjik to Ourfa took us two days, partly over hilly, rolling country, covered with flocks of sheep and goats, and partly through splendid plains, covered with waving corn, but everywhere that I could see the Kurd was in possession; he was not only the nomad visiting the Spring pastures, but he was the agriculturist. We spent the night at Serouj, (the ancients Serug, a place in which I was much interested as being the home of one of the most famous fathers of the Syrian Church Jacob of Serug). The city is now a mere collection of Kurdish huts and built of mud, and having the appearance of bee hives. *** As I said, it surprised me to see the way the Kurd was holding the country. The nomadic Kurd was encamped in tents, with reed walls and canvas roofs, by the side of the agriculturist, who was tilling the rich plain. I reckon him to be about as unvarnished a savage as one could wish to see. Their wild dogs flew at us, and would cheerfully have torn us to pieces, and the men are not much better.

The horrible cruelties at Edessa are presented as follows:

The gendarmes advised the poor Armenians to take refuge in the church (at Edessa) because they said they were going to protect it. But instead the fiercest attack was made on the church. They set it on fire, and man, women, and children, first embracing each other, were burned to death. Many ladies and girls were dragged half naked to the mosque, from which they were taken to different Moslem houses, according to the choice of

their captors. After that, under threats of a third massacre, from 500 to 600 week Christians accepted Islam. Without reckoning the wounded, or those who have lost the limb or been paralyzed through fear, the number of slain is approximately as follows: 2,350 men, 820 women, and 1,200 children. But it is thought that when the names are all collected the number will rise to 5000.

At Harpoot, Mr. and Mrs. Rendell Harris have the story of the massacre direct from the European missionaries.

The tale our missionary friends tell of the time of the tragedy here (Harpoot) was most thrilling. There were all together, with over a hundred of their people, afterwards 400 gathered round them, and driven by the fire and whistling of bullets from one place to another. They had with them two aged and paralyzed missionaries who had to be carried—a Mr. Wheeler and Mrs. Allen—and they all found a temporary shelter on the top of the roof of the girls' schoolroom, since burned, which having a little parapet around, was some protection from the observation of the soldiers on the opposite hills. Here they expected and prepared to die together. After a while, finding the entrance to the boys' schoolroom, which was on higher ground, accessible, they planned a united retreat thither. In doing so they were deliberately fired at by a Turk, who had found his way to the roof on which they were, as well as became again the targets for a brief space of the soldiers bullets.

The conduct of the English and American women who were missionaries under these terrible circumstances shows what true courage is.

I asked our friends what their feelings were under these circumstances, and I will give you some of their replies as nearly verbatim as possible. One said: "I had always feared death till then, but at that moment all fear was taken from me and death seemed nothing'. Another said:

"I believe my husband was almost disappointed we did not go, it would have been so lovely to have been taken out of all the confusion and trouble here by a brief pang and all together". She also told me she had unloosed her dress in front, that a sword should meet no hindrance in its thrust, and so she should go the quicker. A third said: "My thought was a query whether a bullet going through me would have force to wound Mr. Wheeler or not". (the helpless friend whom he was assisting to carry) and Dr.

Barnum said: "I assure Mrs. Harris. there was not a woman screamed on our whole ground, and our ladies were as calm and collected as they are now".

From the careful reading of these letters speculation naturally arises as to what may be the future of these Armenians. When the inevitable comes, which means that sooner or later the Turk will have no longer a foothold in Europe and must return to his original source of departure, which is Asia Minor, what is then to become of the Armenian? Numerically insignificant, he is not a match for the Turk. The Armenian question is one as far distant as ever from settlement.

May 23, 1897

Turk and Armenian

From The Atlantic Monthly

It must be admitted that the Armenians are not an easy people to get on with. They are distinguished by an energy, a busyness, and a fondness for acquisition that are almost super-occidental. They are selfish, personally unattractive, and strikingly lacking in traits of nobility and self-respect. The average Armenian is unquestionably of sharp intelligence so far as small things go. The saying is that it takes ten Jews to outwit one Greek, and ten Greeks to outwit one Armenian. He is unquestionably extremely irritating to the quietistic, resigned, fatalistic Turk. The two have little in common. The Armenian is clearly a pestilent fellow, and the Turk has decided to get rid of him. The Armenian is a persistent source of unrest. He is a "kicker". What men do with "kickers", in the Occidental scheme of things, is to vote them down. The Turk knows no other way than to club them down, cut their heads off, or sink them in the Sea or Marmora. He is applying the triune receipt with patient zeal as occasion offers.

May 24, 1897

OUTBREAKS IN ARMENIA

Russian Consul at Ineboli Telegraphs for a Warship—Trouble Also in Van

LONDON, May 24. — A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Constantinople says that serious outbreaks against the Armenians have occurred in a village near Van and at Ineboli, a seaport of Asia Minor. The Russian Consul at Ineboli has telegraphed the Government to send a warship.

May 31, 1897

Editorial article

A reasonable time will elapse, we suppose, before the President names another Minister to Turkey in place of Dr. Angell. The right of the Turkish Government to declare him unacceptable cannot be questioned, but when a Minister, appointed and confirmed, is found to be *persona non grata* by the sovereign to whom he is accredited it is not customary to be in a hurry about the choice of another Minister to send in his place. The objection of the Sultan to Dr. Angell is understood to be based on his supposed sympathy with the missionaries, who, as a class, are not fond of the Turk. The real ground of objection is that Dr. Angell, like every other civilized man, has experienced emotions of indignation and abhorrence at the work of the Grand Assassin in Armenia. But where can the President find an American citizen sufficiently intelligent and well informed to be worthy of the appointment who has not spoken his mind about the Armenian massacres in language too forcible to be pleasant to Turkish ears? The doughfaces of the European concert have made the Grand Assassin arrogant and self-assertive.

June 11, 1897

PLOT TO KILL ARMENIANS

**A Large Number of Moslems
Arrested in Constantinople**

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10. — A large number of Moslems have been arrested for a plot to massacre Armenians at Haskeyu.

June 12, 1897

Editorial Article 4 – No Title

Mr. GLADSTONE'S indignant protest against permitting representatives of "The Great Assassin" to take part in the celebration of the Queen's jubilee will find an extensive response in England. A great many Englishmen who have been led to see the political necessity of suppressing any practical expression of their moral indignation against the Armenian massacres, and who have reluctantly acquiesced in Lord SALISBURY'S policy, have experienced the moral indignation as well as those who urged that action should be taken upon it. But now, when Sir PHILIP CURRIE has delivered a very blunt ultimatum to the effect that England will withdraw from the concert if Turkey does not give up Thessaly, there is no political point to be gained by pretending to conciliate the Sultan or to keep terms with him. On the contrary, there is an honest satisfaction in letting him know that decent people do not think him fit for their association. That the Queen's imperial grandson has taken special pains to be polite to him is an additional reason with the majority of Englishmen for being rude to him. In fact, the presence at the Queen's jubilee of official representatives of the Sultan would give a tincture of insincerity and of burlesque to the whole proceeding.

June 29, 1897

TURKS READY TO MASSACRE

Armed Mussulmans Brought Out by the Queen's Jubilee Salute

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28. — An incident typical of the situation occurred here on Tuesday. During the panic caused by the salute fired in honor of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, the Mussulmans trooped into the streets, armed with bludgeons, and asked the police whether the Greeks or the Armenians were to be attacked.

July 10, 1897

EDUCATING THE ARMENIANS

Work of the Foreign Board at Anatolia College, and the Girls' School Connected With It

BOSTON, July 9. — The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions hold a charter, granted by the State of Massachusetts, incorporating them as Trustees of Anatolia College, Marsovan, Western Turkey. The decennial report of this college, just received, shows that it has 110 American (*sic!*) [Armenian] and 89 Greek students. It also shows that more than half of the graduates during the past ten years are engaged among their own people, either in preaching the Gospel and instructing the young, or as physicians. Some Greek students, though trained in Asia, are successful Christian laborers in Greece. Some have pursued special professional studies in Europe and America, and have taken high honors in prominent institutions.

Connected with the college is a library of about 4,000 volumes in five languages, and a reading room furnished with papers and magazines in the five languages. The department of self-help has good shops, in which about thirty-five students find opportunity for partial self-support, at cabinetwork, bookbinding, and other Industries.

One of the fully endowed professorships is the Giles S. Chapin Memorial Professorship, or Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, endowed by Mrs. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, with \$10,000. Some of the scholarships provided for are: The Levi Parsons Memorial, by ex-Vice President Morton; two two Williams College Scholarships, the Rev. Julius Yale Leonard Memorial Scholarship, established by Mrs. Amelia Leonard, New Haven, Conn.; the Blank Memorial Scholarships, for which \$2,000 is invested at present, the income assisting four needy students; the sum of \$1,000, given by Dr. H. G. Newton of Sherburne, N. Y., as a memorial to his father, the interest on which is used in helping students who do what they can to help themselves in the Industrial Department, and the East Smithfield, Penn., Scholarships, for which about \$1,000 is provided. Dr. and Mrs. Pearsons of Chicago have provided \$5,000 for better buildings.

The total sum required at present to supply all the needs of Anatolia College in a plain but efficient way is about \$70,000, a sum perhaps hardly sufficient to endow a professorship in a New England college. Anatolia College has mainly dependent on it for higher education, a territory twice the size of all New England, with a population impressible and newly aroused to the importance of education.

Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, at the time of the last commencement, raised and sent \$500 to help Anatolia. Williams College sent another \$500 at the same time, and Oberlin College a little later raised for the same object over \$600. The total receipts last year were \$7,826.63.

In 1865 the Girls' Boarding School of the Western Turkey Mission, which had been located at Haskeoy, Constantinople, was transferred to Marsovan, and re-opened under the Principalship of Miss A. E. Fritcher of Mount Holyoke Seminary. The first class was graduated in 1868. During the thirty-two years of its history the school has five times been forced to seek a larger home. Its enrollment has increased to 128, and its teaching force to eleven, of whom seven devote their entire time to the school. All graduates have, thus far, been Armenians or Greeks, but Turks have been represented among the pupils.

The chief purpose of this institution is to give to the girls of the Marsovan field of the Western Turkey Mission a development of Christian character which shall fit them to become leaders of the women in the communities to which they belong. Four languages are commonly heard in the Sunday morning prayer meeting, and all of the so present understand at least two

of them. A valuable training in practical Christian work is secured for the pupils in connection with the mission Sunday schools of the city. Nine of these schools have been established, and in these twenty-five girls teach every Sunday. They are frequently called upon to assist in women's meetings.

The missionaries of the Marsovan station have under their care forty-five orphan girls, many of whom will be trained to provide for themselves by such work as the women of this country can do, but it is hoped that the more promising among them may be given a good education in this school and fitted for active Christian service. The need for Christian teachers and leaders among the women is great.

The Woman's Board grants the school \$130 a year for the aid of deserving girls, sufficient to pay the expenses of five girls.

July 13, 1897

NEW HORRORS IN ARMENIA

Turks Boast of Having Sworn to Wipe Out the Christians Slowly but Surely

LONG REPORT REACHES PARIS

Clandestine Exterminations and Terrible Persecutions Carried on in the Remote Provinces—Women Chained and Burned with Red-Hot Irons

PARIS, July 12. — Père Charmetant, Director General of the French Mission in the Levant, has received by way of the Caucasus and Tiflis a report prepared by a number of Armenian notables and Gregorian Bishops on the situation in Armenia.

It took the messenger who had the document in charge nearly three months to set through the difficulties and dangers along the Turkish frontier, which was carefully guarded against all Armenians or Armenian sympathizers.

The report, which fills thirty printed pages, is very carefully prepared and goes fully into the situation.

According to its authors, the Turks in Armenia, fearing European intervention, have abandoned the old practices of wholesale massacres, but during the last year there have been

clandestine exterminations and most terrible persecutions, especially in the more remote provinces.

The Turks openly boast that they have sworn to wipe out the whole Armenian race, slowly but surely.

The document recites in detail various forms of persecution. It appears that the Tax Collectors seize the inhabitants if they do not pay everything demanded. "Women are taken through the streets with chains around their necks and kept for days without food. In some cases they are fastened to pillars, head downward. Freezing water is thrown over them or they are beaten until the blood runs. In other cases their hands are tied behind their backs, and then cats, first made furious, are thrown into their bosoms. Often they are burned in various parts of their bodies with red-hot irons.

"All the highways are guarded so as to prevent emigration. Not a single day passes without our hearing of or witnessing somewhere within our unfortunate provinces some fiendish cruelty. The Turks and Kurds enter the houses of Armenians in gangs, bind the men, and then ill treat their wives, sisters, and daughters before their eyes".

The document concludes with the despairing cry, "Our hope is dying out. God help us. May Europe have pity upon us".

July 18, 1897

THE NEWS IN LONDON

**By Commercial Cable from Our
Own Correspondent**

A NEW VIEW OF THE SULTAN

.... A curious light is thrown on the Sultan and his surroundings in the new number of *The Quarterly Review* by one who evidently has an inward knowledge of Eastern affairs. I have myself heard similar things from men brought in close contact with the Sultan, but it will astonish many, who only know of Abdul Hamid as "the Great Assassin", to be told by those personally acquainted with him that they agree in describing him as remarkably gentle, polite, and amiable. Indeed, one experienced French diplomatist speaks of him as a Prince whose heart is always open to every generous sentiment, and he is so

well able to gain the confidence of the clever men of the world that the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a famous essay in *The Revue de Paris*, did all he knew how to excuse and defend some of the Sultan's worst acts. His morals are, they say, irreproachable, and they are puzzled to find an explanation of so mild-mannered a man cutting so many throats.

The Review writer comes to the conclusion that the Sultan is dominated by terror to such an extent as to have entirely lost his balance and his reason. He, who in the early days would allow no life, even of the vilest criminal, to be taken, has developed under the fear of assassination into a shrinking tyrant who is urged on by the fanatical Dervish, Aboul Houda, now his counselor and his conscience as well, and sends without pity thousands to their doom.

A Dangerous Fanatical Leader

Then follows a grave forecast of what has been lately prophesied by other observers on the spot, namely, that a fresh series of massacres is in contemplation, but that Macedonia and not Armenia is to be the scene of slaughter on this occasion.

A curious fateful figure has recently appeared on the scene. This strange creature, half hypocrite, half fanatic, whom the worshipping populace regard as a saint and avenging angel, is speaking to the people as they gather round the mosques, and is telling them of the wishes of the master. This Mollah-Zeka man, whose character is not unlike that of the murdering dervish who is in the confidence of the Sultan, has returned to the western provinces from Constantinople, and has been received with frantic enthusiasm. It is said that the Armenian massacres were organized by creatures like this. Storm prophets, however, have omitted from their reckoning the fact that Macedonia is not so far off as was Armenia. Possibly the deaf orchestra of the European concert, even if the individual performers are not altogether in tune, might yet be roused by explosions so near to its doors. That mischief is brewing is beyond all doubt.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

August 2, 1897

Armenian revolutionists to Move

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1. — Word has been received here from Van, the capital of the Vilayet of Van, Armenia, that Armenian revolutionists are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

August 10, 1897

TURKEY INVADED FROM PERSIA

**Armenian Agitators Kill and Torture
Many of the Migriki tribe**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9. — An official dispatch received here says that on Friday last several thousand Armenian agitators from Persia invaded Turkey.

They killed 200 of the Migriki (*sic!*) tribe, including women and children. The wife of the Chief was put to death with the most cruel tortures, and several other victims had their noses and ears cut off. The authorities have taken measures to capture the marauders and to provide for eventualities in the vilayet of Van.

Van, or Wan, capital of the vilayet of the same name, is a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, on the east coast of Lake Van, about 145 miles southeast of Erzeroum. It is inclosed by a double line of ramparts at the south face of an isolated rock crowned by its citadel.

August 13, 1897

DISCONTENT IN TURKEY

Placards Posted Saying Blood Will Flow Unless the System of Government Is Changed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12. — Placards, printed in Turkish characters, have been found pasted upon the walls of all the ministries, demanding a change in the system of government in the Turkish Empire, and threatening violence unless this is effected. The placards declare that otherwise blood will flow as during the Armenian massacres.

The Minister for War, Riza Pasha, has sent a circular to all the Turkish commanders, directing them to watch their officers in the most strict manner. This step is attributed to the increasing discontent visible in Turkey against the present government.

The meeting which was to have taken place to-day between the Ambassadors of the powers and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, for further consideration of the Greco-Turk peace treaty, has been postponed until Saturday next, this being the Feast of the Birth of the Prophet.

August 19, 1897

BOMBS FOR THE TURKS Man Killed and Several Others injured by an Explosion in Constantinople

SULTAN CLOSELY GUARDED Report that a Similar Outrage Was Attempted Within the Precincts of the Palace

ARMENIAN WITH EXPLOSIVES ARRESTED AT THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK A Bomb Thrown Just Outside Police Headquarters in the Pera District Failed to Explode—Terror in the City

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18. — The city is almost in a panic to-night over the news of bomb explosions, attempted or accomplished this afternoon at three different points. The explosions are attributed to the Armenians. At 3 o'clock a bomb

was thrown just outside the Police Headquarters, in the Pera District. It failed to explode.

Almost at the same moment an Armenian, whose name, it is believed, is Garabet, was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, in the Galata District. He was carrying a package of explosives, which he was trying to ignite.

A second bomb was exploded in a private road between the Vizierate (offices of the Grand Vizier) and the State Council House. One man was killed and several others were severely injured. The explosion shattered windows in the vicinity and did other slight damage.

The police have made a number of arrests. Reports of the outrages spread quickly through the city and caused the greatest excitement. The police and the Guards at the Sultan's Palace are taking extraordinary precautions to-night, which have given color to a rumor that the bomb throwing is part of a widespread plot.

The most abject terror prevails in the precincts of the palace. In many parts of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the Police Headquarters and of the State Council House, all the shops were closed and it was necessary to call out the entire police force and the military before anything like calm was restored.

The Armenian who was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman Bank was trying, it is reported, to place the bundle of explosives near one of the main entrances. The crowd who saw him delivered by the bank officials to the police would have made short work of him if they had not been prevented.

The police are very reticent as to the reason for summoning the Palace Guard and closing all the doors and gateways; but it is rumored that a similar outrage was attempted within the palace limits, and that the approaches were barred to prevent the exit of the would-be perpetrator.

PREVIOUS RAID ON THE BANK

Many Persons Were Killed Last Year in the Riots Which Followed

On the afternoon of Aug. 26, 1896, a score of Armenians, armed with revolvers and bombs, invaded the Imperial Ottoman Bank and killed a number of gendarmes on guard. They mounted to the roof of the building and fired on the police in the streets below. The police returned the fusillade, and several persons were killed. Then the riot became general. Shops were sacked and ba-

zaars invaded, and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout certain quarters of the city.

The movement, which was revolutionary in plan and scope, had its origin at the secret meetings of the Hintchakist Armenians.

Riots broke out in the Galata quarter, and the Turks killed many Armenians. The street between Dalmabegtche (*sic!*) [Dolmabagtche] and Tophanes resembled a field of battle.

While the Ottoman Bank was in the hands of the rioters, circulars were delivered at the different embassies, signed by members of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee, declaring that they intended to hold the bank for two days, during which period they wanted the powers to intervene to settle the Armenian question, threatening that if the authorities tried to recapture the bank they would blow it up with all its treasure.

They told Sir Edgar Vincent, Governor of the bank, they had selected the bank because it was the most suitable place for making a demonstration, and expressed a willingness to surrender, provided they might retain their revolvers, giving up the bombs, and have safe conduct out of the country. These terms were agreed upon. The Armenians surrendered, and they were taken on board Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht *Gulnare* which was guarded by the British guardship *Imogene* and two British gunboats.

The number killed and wounded during the riots is known to have been very large. The Armenian Patriarch excommunicated all Armenians concerned in the uprising, and the leaders of the mob left Turkey.

August 20, 1897

THE SULTAN'S TROUBLES

That the Sultan deserves his troubles ought not to make us overlook the fact that he has them, and that they are very serious. The Government of the Caliphs has not been a despotism tempered by so much assassination as the Government of the Czars. What murders of Sultans there have been have come out of dynastic intrigues rather than popular revolts. But it is plain that "Western ideas" have now made their way into

Constantinople, and even to the precincts of the palace, including the use of dynamite to remove unpopular rulers. The conspiracy which was made manifest on Wednesday by three several explosions in Constantinople is evidently well-concerted and extensive.

The explosions are attributed, in one case on very good evidence, and in the other on very probable conjecture, to the Armenians. Certainly nobody out of Turkey could severely blame the Armenians for trying to rid themselves of the rule of the Great Assassin in the only way that is open to them. It is fair to presume that a considerable number of them are actively engaged in the conspiracy, and that all of them are in complete sympathy with it. Indeed, nothing but extermination could prevent the Armenians from attempting revenge by attacking both the rule and the life of their oppressor. Now that they have found out the practicability of dynamite bombs, the Sultan and his advisers can no longer rest in peace, so long as any considerable number of Armenians are left alive. And, however willing they may be to complete the work, it is not feasible to do much more in the way of massacres at present, with all Europe looking on and the patience of all Europe already subjected very nearly to a breaking strain. Thus the Sultan, between the mutinous Armenians and the watchful and suspicious powers, is "between the devil and the deep sea". He has not even his own people behind him. The army has been the only reliance of the Sultans since the capture of Constantinople, and there is no question that the army is seriously disaffected by being robbed of the fruits of its victory over Greece. In the insolence of conquest the army would have had the Sultan defy collective Europe, and it is deeply resentful because he has yielded. He is beset by those he has wronged at the same time when he has alienated his protectors. His situation is very far from enviable, and it seems likely that he will suffer very nearly as much as he deserves to suffer.

August 20, 1897

ARRESTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Six Armenians in Custody for Causing the Bomb Explosions

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10. — Six arrests have been made here as a result of the bomb explosions here yesterday. All the prisoners are Armenians. The author of the explosion which took place in the offices of the Grand Vizier is a native of Kaisarieh. His hand was injured by the explosion.

The police are searching the Armenian quarter for accomplices of the bomb throwers, and the streets are thoroughly patrolled by troops and police.

All of the men arrested are certain to be executed.

August 21, 1897

BOMB IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Explosion on a Hill in the Suburbs Leads to the Arrest of Several Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20. — There was another explosion here yesterday. It occurred on a hill behind the suburb of Buyukdere, and is believed to have been caused by a bomb. There was no loss of life and nobody was injured, but several Armenians were arrested, and the police captured documents which are said to be of an incriminating nature. Otherwise, there was no disturbance of public order.

An official note, issued this afternoon, says:

"Six Armenian Anarchists, who perpetrated criminal acts yesterday, have been arrested, and will be shortly tried. They will receive exemplary punishment".

It now appears that Wednesday was selected for the explosion of the bombs in this city, because the Turkish Cabinet had been announced to meet that day at the offices of the Grand Vizier. The Turkish officials, for some time past, have been apprehending danger, though they were not aware of its imminence. Immediately after the explosion gangs of Mussulmans crowded

the streets, ready for mischief, but the police promptly ordered them to go back to their homes, and even arrested some of them who were armed with cudgels.

Fresh outrages are apprehended, possibly upon the anniversary of the attack on the Ottoman Bank, Aug. 26, or on the anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid II to the throne, Aug. 31, on which day, in 1876, he succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., who was deposed.

The British and Italian guardships have left their usual anchorage, and have entered the harbor.

August 22, 1897

THE BEAR AND THE TURKEY

From *The National Review*.

Russia is the choirmaster, and none dare oppose her wishes with regard to the Eastern question. If she had not been able to threaten India, the Armenian troubles might have been quickly settled by the appearance of our fleet at Constantinople, but we dared not send it there after Russia had said she would permit no interference with Turkey. Russia might easily herself have stopped the massacres, but for various reasons she refrained from doing so. Her object for years past has been to acquire a friendly ascendancy over the Turk and to make him feel the necessity of leaning on her, and on her alone. Therefore she protected him.

In the seventies we (the English) thwarted her in an exactly similar case, when she was anxious to protect the Christians of Turkey, and it must have been a satisfaction to her to repel us on this occasion with the arguments we then used; more especially when by so doing she was winning the genuine gratitude of the Turk and proving to him how base we were. Besides, it would not be convenient for Russia if the Turkish Armenians were to become perfectly happy. She has a large population of her own Armenians on the other side of the border who not long ago were becoming too powerful, and she had to slightly suppress them. This has made them somewhat discontented. Russia, therefore, does not wish them to see that their brethren in Turkey are better off, perhaps, than themselves. Crete might have been handed over to Greece without any bother, but Russia again won the

gratitude of the Turk by preventing it. The Emperor of Germany was only against it because he was bidding for the favor of Russia. The Russian diplomatists, by the way, are by no means pleased at the turn events have recently taken. They never meant the Sick Man to get on his legs again, and they perceive now that they made a mistake in according him too much support. If he is not checked he may perhaps soon be in a position to attempt to walk alone, and that would never do.

August 27, 1897

GOADING THE SULTAN TO WAR

Flame Kindled in Afghanistan May Spread Through India

To The Editor of The New York Times:

In the preface to a little volume treating of the Crimean war, published last Winter, I took occasion to say: "There is great danger that the well-meant efforts of philanthropists may give religion a prominence in this controversy which does not belong to it. Once made a casus belli, either by armed interference or by intemperate words of diplomacy, the universal slaughter of Christians of all denominations might ensue from a general uprising of Mohammedans throughout Asia, Africa, and the East Indian islands; for it must be remembered that the Sultan is Caliph, and as such the head of the whole Mohammedan Church, as well as the despotic ruler of his own dominions".

This was written before the Turkish and Greek war had broken out, and was suggested by the popular excitement in this country, caused by the Armenian massacres, which were so generally attributed to the Turks. I never believed in those exaggerated statements, for I was fully satisfied that those atrocities were perpetrated mainly, if not entirely, by the Kurds. This opinion has been corroborated by the conduct of the Ottoman troops in the late war, when private property was carefully respected after the capture of Larissa. The contest was conducted as humanely as it could have been by any of the most civilized nations. Notwithstanding that the Greeks were the aggressors in this bloody and costly fight, it was a melancholy exhibition of the

feat of jumping to a conclusion when so many of our people, especially the generally intelligent Bostonians under the lead of Dr. Hale and Mrs. Howe, organized meetings of sympathy for our "fellow-Christians", who were encouraged in attacking the Mohammedans as such.

My own experience among the combatants, which has been very extensive, has led me to the conclusion that in so far as the principles of Christianity were concerned they were better observed by the Turks than by the Greeks. It seems singularly out of keeping that those excellent Bostonians, whose emotions in this instance have got the better of their brains, should twist this wanton attack of Greece upon Turkey into the semblance of a religious war. Nevertheless, this is precisely what they did, and the consequences, to which they contributed, are now before us in the accounts we have of the rebellion on the border of Afghanistan. The educated Bostonians and the savage Afghans are in close agreement. The former said that the war was for the sake of religion, and the latter have so considered it. They draw no distinction between Greece and the rest of Christendom. With them, Turkey is the representative of Mohammedanism and Greece stands for Christianity at large.

Precisely what might have been anticipated has come to pass, and there is a well-grounded fear that the fire kindled in Afghanistan will spread among the fifty millions of Great Britain's Mohammedan Indian subjects. It can now be understood why England was so slow to listen to the "On to Richmond!" cry of our impatient philanthropists. She was naturally slow to provoke a rebellion among her own subjects, the control over whom was of vastly more importance to her than the humiliation of Turkey. I do not credit the assertions that the Sultan is actually encouraging the Afghans. Still, it is to be considered that although he is a ruler of peaceful intentions, he is human, and if he is pressed too hard, he may become inhuman and quite capable of turning the tide of civilization in India, and of deluging the land with blood.

JOHN CODMAN

St. Denis Hotel, New York, Aug. 25, 1897

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August 29, 1897

PRODUCT OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS

Charge of Nouri Bey Against the Missions in Armenia

BERLIN, Aug. 28. — The Lokal Anzeiger prints an interview with Mehmed Nouri Bey of the Turkish Foreign Office at Constantinople, during which he is quoted as saying:

"The Armenian revolutionists in Turkey are all pupils and protégés of the American Mission Schools at Marsovan, Bitlis, Erzeroum, and Van. The activity of these schools", the Bey is said to have added, "is the curse of Turkey and Armenia alike".

September 1, 1897

KURDS AND ARMENIANS FIGHT

Losses of the Former Estimated at from 300 to 600

LONDON, Sept. 1. — A dispatch to The Daily News from Tabreez confirms the news of heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier. The commander of the cavalry of the Kurds was killed, according to the report, and his son narrowly escaped. The losses of the Kurds are variously estimated at from 300 to 500 killed and wounded. The Armenians claim to have lost only 20.

September 2, 1897

PERSIANS BEHIND ARMENIANS

Statement Issued at Constantinople in Regard to the Fighting

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1. — The following official statement regarding the reported disturbances near Van, Armenia, was issued to-day:

"Fifteen Armenian agitators, who were hiding in a village near Van, fired upon the troops sent to arrest them; but thirteen of the agitators were captured and taken to Van".

Referring to the report of heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier, announced in a dispatch from Tabreez, North Persia, to The Daily News of London, the following official statement has been made:

"Zekki Pasha reports that the Armenian brigands on the Persian frontier recently raised a band of 500 horsemen, intending to attack the village of Bashkouleh (*sic!*) [Bashkaleh], but the Turkish troops have hitherto prevented them from so doing.

"It is remarked that certain Persian local authorities are assisting the Armenian incursions, in spite of the treaties and good relations between the two countries".

September 3, 1897

Armenian Trials in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2. — The trial of Kafedji Oskia and the seven other Armenians arrested in connection with the bomb outrage at the Porte on Aug. 18, and the two abortive attempts to cause explosions at other points in the city, was begun to-day.

September 4, 1897

EIGHT ARMENIANS MUST DIE

Convicted of Causing the Bomb Outrages in Constantinople

LONDON, Sept. 3. — A special dispatch from Constantinople, received this afternoon, says that eight Armenians who have been convicted of taking part in the recent bomb outrages here have been sentenced to death. Two Armenians who were charged with complicity in the outrages have been acquitted.

The only serious explosion occurred in the private road between the offices of the Grand Vizier and the State Council

House on Aug. 13. There one man was killed, several were severely injured, and many windows were shattered and other damage was done. Several other attempts to explode bombs were made the same day.

September 12, 1897

NEWSPAPERS IN TURKEY

Freedom of the Press Restricted by Official Censors—Garbling of Important News

The Local Anzeiger of Berlin says that Turkish newspapers are not allowed any liberty to discuss either internal or foreign politics. Now and then they have "inspired" articles. Occasionally certain articles are ordered to be printed in the Turkish papers, of which all European papers in the capital are forbidden to publish translations, lest foreigners should read what is intended for the Turks. There is one kind of news for the Turks and another kind for Europeans. The delicacy and discretion of the Turkish censors are almost inconceivable. "When Carnot was assassinated, the news was spread over Constantinople from mouth to mouth with great rapidity, and although everybody was acquainted with the facts and conversed about them, the Constantinople papers were forbidden to give any details of the tragedy. "The President of the French Republic died suddenly", was the official notification in the papers.

Later something more had to be said about his death, and it appeared in this form: "After the occurrence Carnot lay unconscious in the carriage". The remainder of the dispatch, "and the blood was flowing from the wound", had been carefully stricken out by the censor. The words of Prefect Rivaud to the theatre-goers in Lyons, "Cry not, Carnot has fallen a victim to an assassin", had to be rendered in the Turkish papers as "Cry not, Carnot is lying at death's door". And, at the time this report was published, the European papers giving long accounts of the murder lay about in all the hotels and cafés of Constantinople.

When Canovas was assassinated the news appeared thus in the Turkish papers: "The entire population of Spain is

tremendously excited over the death of the Minister, President Canovas".

When Stambuloff was murdered the Turkish papers were not allowed to give an account of his death, and first had to print that Stambuloff was lying hopelessly ill. Later on the news of his death followed as a matter of course. The papers were also forbidden to publish Gladstone's picture because he had abused the Sultan.

After the Armenian troubles the censors directed their attention to Armenian books, and even the Armenian Bible did not escape. In the Armenian tongue Judea is called "Heryastan", and Armenia is "Hayastan". The word Armenia does not exist for the Turks, and it has been erased from all their maps. But as "Heryastan" sounds somewhat like "Hayastan", a Turkish censor ordered the expurgation of the former word. And so Bibles in which the word Judea does not appear are under the ban.

Sometimes the Constantinople papers, in Turkish as well as in foreign languages, express their feelings by means of typographical errors. When Hassan Pasha, Minister of Marine, received a valuable sword of honor from the Sultan, one of these papers wrote, "Sabre de grand voleur", (sword of great thief), instead of "Sabre de grande valeur", (sword of great value). The censors now hold the editors responsible for typographical errors.

In times of political excitement the censor's office encourages newspaper correspondents to take up the attention of their readers with such information as this: "When the first Armenian massacres took place in Sivas the correspondent of a Constantinople paper there wrote thus: 'There is nothing very special to mention. Several tobacco smugglers were arrested by the Custom House officers. I will, however, mention a curious incident. A cow went mad and stirred up the entire community'".

November 7, 1897

The Sultan Speaks

Hon. A. W. Terrell in the November Century

He said that the facts about recent disturbances in Turkey have never been faithfully reported by the press of the United States, and that he hoped that I would make known to the American people what he was then about to say. Continuing, he

said:

"Early during the Ottoman conquests in Asia Minor, the Armenians, who were being crushed by repeated invasions of the Tartars and the Persians, emigrated in large numbers and obtained protection from the Ottoman rulers. They were kindly received, hospitably treated, and received benefits in the protection of their lives and property. No nation continually engaged in war can excel in industrial and commercial pursuits. Thus it occurred that while the early Sultans were busy with conquests, all manufacturing and commercial interests were monopolized by Christian races, and chiefly by the Armenians. Their religion was also tolerated, for Mussulmans tolerate the religion of all men who worship God. Thus the Armenians prospered and remained contented under Mussulman rule for over 400 years. They became the manufacturers, contractors, and bankers of the Ottoman Empire, They enjoyed their religion, openly worshipped for centuries in their ancient churches and monasteries, and built new ones when needed. Their Patriarch could always present their complaints at the Sublime Porte, and they were always protected in the enjoyment of their own methods of worshipping God.

"Four books are regarded as sacred by all Mussulmans, namely, the Koran, the Book of Confucius, the Talmud of the Jews, and the Bible of the Christians. How could a Mussulman murder Armenians merely on account of their religion, when the Koran prohibits cruelty, and requires that all men who believe in God shall be protected, except during war?

"One of my ancestors—Selim I., the grandson of the conqueror of Constantinople—once thought that his empire would be stronger if all his subjects professed the same religion. Some disturbances raised by Christian races caused him to ask the Sheik-ul-Islam if it would be lawful for him to kill all Christians who refused to be converted to Islam. The Sheik issued a fetva, in which he answered that it would not be lawful, and that Christians who were peaceful must be protected. So Selim respected the fetva. Fire worshippers and idolaters alone have no right to protection, and Mussulmans are prohibited from eating meat cooked by such people".

The Sultan then cited many evidences of the favor and partiality extended to, and of the confidence reposed in, the Armenians by himself and by former Sultans, to show that their religion was not the cause of their recent misfortunes.

The Sultan more than once repeated his declaration that

no Christians had ever been persecuted by his Government or people for their religious faith, and that their churches and monasteries, which have stood from the early ages of Christianity, had been respected, preserved, and worshipped in; that they had always selected their own Patriarchs and Bishops, and were always protected in the full enjoyment of their religious freedom.

Referring to the massacres, he said: "The truth, unfortunately, is never published in Christian newspapers about conflicts between my Moslem and Christian subjects. Though no true Mussulman will ever punish any man on account of his religion, if he worships God, yet when people bind themselves together by their religion, and then use it to destroy the Ottoman Empire, a different question is presented. While Christian Europe was excited against the Ottoman Empire about excesses committed by its soldiers during the Greek revolution of 1827, it had no sympathy to bestow upon the butchery of 27,000 defenseless Turkish men, women, and children, who were massacred in one city after its surrender".

November 21, 1897

Armenian Relief Work

Fifty Thousand Orphans to Care For and Money Enough for Only One-Half of Them

The National Armenian Relief Committee has just completed its report of its work during the last year. It is entitled "Brands from the Burning", and shows what has been done toward taking care of the 50,000 children who were orphaned by the massacre by Turks of 85,000 Armenians during the last two years. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court is President of the committee; Brown Brothers & Co. are Treasurers, and Frederick D. Greene is Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of Spencer Trask, Chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, Alexander E. Orr, William Hayes Ward, and Everett P. Wheeler.

The report says that \$25 will provide food, clothing, home, and instruction for one orphan for a year, and that enough money for the support of one-half of the 50,000 orphans for one year was contributed through the committee in the last six months. Of the funds received, \$36,500 was sent to Armenia for orphan work,

and \$18,000 for general and industrial relief. The committee now appeals for \$25,000.

In a letter given in the report which was written by 300 Armenian orphans at Van, Asiatic Turkey, to the American missionaries in charge of the orphanage, is the following description by the children of some of the scenes of the massacres:

With our own eyes, we saw the death of loving mothers and sisters, the bloody corpses of our brothers, the burning and turning to ashes of our houses, the robbing of our possessions—in short, saw many afflictions and sorrows, and were left forlorn and defenseless. Thenceforth neither house nor covering, church nor school, remained to us. We became wanderers like birds despoiled of their nests, and wanted a morsel of bread and a garment for covering.

In a letter from Harpoot Miss Carrie E. Bush, speaking of other Armenian orphans, says:

Some have been among the Kurds for months and have even forgotten how to speak Armenian, and are afraid of us all. On many of these children the horrors through which they have passed have been so impressed that they dream again and again of the attacks of the Kurds and awake from sleep in a paroxysm of fear. Some are scarred or maimed for life.

The following summary of the results of Turkish massacres of Armenians and others since 1822 is given in the report:

1822 Greeks	50,000
1850 Nestorians	10,000
1860 Syrians.....	11,000
1876, Bulgarians.....	15,000
1894-6, Armenians.....	85,000
Total massacred in 75 years.....	171,000

The summary prepared by Dr. J. Lepsius of the University of Berlin of the massacres in 1894-6 is given as follows:

Killed in the massacres, about 85,000.
 Towns and villages laid waste, about 2,500.
 Churches and convents destroyed, 568.
 Forced to adopt the Mohammedan faith,

559 (9) villages with all their surviving inhabitants, and hundreds of families in the towns.

Churches turned into mosques, 282.

Number of those without means of subsistence, about 500,000.

December 2, 1897

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES

Demand for Indemnity for the Pillaging of American Missions Renewed by Minister Angell

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1. — The United States Minister to Turkey, James B. Angell, has renewed the demand of the United States for an indemnity from the Turkish Government for the pillage of American missions at Kharput, Marash, and Haskonj Armenia, in 1895, but the Porte denies any responsibility for the pillaging, on the ground that the Government acted under the stress of unavoidable circumstances.

Minister Angell, however, insists upon the Government's responsibility, as Turkish troops and gendarmes participated in the outrages.

January 23, 1898

MORE ARMENIANS EXPELLED

Turkish Police Hunting for a Revolutionist at Van

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22. — There is great uneasiness at Van, where the police are making a house-to-house search for a man named Deroyan, a revolutionist from the Caucasus. Many Armenians have been arrested, and several thousands of them have been expelled. The Armenian Bishop has resigned, owing to the fruitlessness of his intervention in behalf of his coreligionists.

January 28, 1898

ANARCHY IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Kurds Devastating Villages and the Armenians Retaliating

LONDON, Jan, 28. — The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is reported there that the Kurds are de-

vastating Armenian villages in the neighborhood of Russian vilayets, and that the Armenians are retaliating. The correspondent adds that there is "complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey".

February 14, 1898

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

Bishop Satterlee Believes They Have Suffered the Worst Persecution of All Ages

Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington yesterday addressed the Armenian congregation of the lay leader, S. H. Hagopian, in Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street, on "The Armenian Question". Bishop Satterlee was sent over two years ago by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the Church of England to Russia, to present to the Emperor a petition signed by the representatives of over 40,000,000 Christians, asking relief for the Armenians. His talk yesterday was in reference to this conference with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and the results of his work. The service was conducted in the Armenian dialect, Mr. Hagopian interpreting Bishop Satterlee's remarks to the 300 or more Armenians who were present. In substance, Bishop Satterlee said:

"Shortly after the massacres of Sasun, a handful of us had a meeting in Calvary Church in this city. About a year after that, as a result of the first meeting, we held another in the same place. The American Bishops had sent a petition to the Czar of Russia; but I do not believe it ever reached him, and it was decided wise to send a delegate who could lay the case before him in person. In the Summer of 1896 the Church of England started another petition, and in July of that year I found myself in St. Petersburg with a mammoth protest signed by the representatives of over 40,000,000 Christians of America and Europe. Every American Bishop and almost every European Bishop had signed it.

"When I reached St. Petersburg I found that it was a difficult thing to obtain an audience with the Czar, and many of my friends who stood high with the Government tried to persuade me not to make the attempt. Through an intimate friend,

however, I got word to the Czar and explained my mission. I had been in Russia just one month when I was asked to come to Peterhof. There I went, and the Czar's carriage conducted me to the Summer palace. I had a long and private talk with him. I explained that my mission was one of humanity and Christianity, and not of politics. He listened to me very kindly, but he could give me no assurance. I handed him the petition, and he took it in his arms.

"Two days later I saw the Empress Dowager, who also treated me with kindness and consideration. I explained that we of the West did not believe, at first, that the Armenians were being slaughtered; but reports had convinced us that it was true, and that, as they were our brothers, we had handed a petition to the Czar. She promised to do all within her power.

"A few days later I left St. Petersburg. A cathedral choir accompanied me to the train, and a jeweled crucifix was given to me. I gave them my blessing from the open car window. This incident shows that even in Russia there was much sympathy for the Armenians. When I got back to London Mr. Gladstone sent for me, and I went to Hawarden, where he received me, and thanked me for having performed by mission.

"Over a year ago I received a telegram from a minister in St. Petersburg, which said that a number of Armenians were on their way to this country in the steamer Obdam. The telegram said that, while they were without means, they would never become public charges. He asked me to see to their safe reception. I went immediately to President Cleveland, and showed him the dispatch. He kindly gave the order admitting them to the country, and although I have lost trace of them, I have no doubt that they are by this time self-supporting and are making good citizens.

At this point Mr. Hagopian ceased his interpretation and asked if any of the passengers of the Obdam, referred to, were in the audience. Two young men arose. Mr. Hagopian explained that both had positions and were doing well. Others who had come over on that trip had gone West, and none was a public charge.

"I want to say, my friends", continued Bishop Satterlee, "that your nation has suffered the greatest persecution of the ages. The persecution of the Emperor Diocletian in 303 was mild compared with yours. No period ever witnessed such cruelty. I cannot understand how God allows his children to suffer such wrong, but I doubt not that he will bring great good from it".

February 15, 1898

DR. HEPWORTH ON TURKEY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Investigation of the Armenian massacres conducted by Dr. George H. Hepworth, under the auspices of The New York Herald, has been completed, and its results have been made known. Briefly, they are that the massacres undoubtedly occurred, and were of the most atrocious character; that the Sultan knew little or nothing about them, the palace clique succeeding in keeping him pretty thoroughly in the dark as to the situation in his own empire; that the cause of all this horror was the action of the Armenian revolutionists, who created such a panic among the Turks that they incontinently went to massacring and pillaging without much regard to the real offenders; that the immediate instruments were chiefly Kurds, a sort of exaggerated cowboys, whom the Sultan lets loose on his enemies, lest they turn on himself; that the general situation is deplorable, the Turkish Government being utterly incapable of reform, but that if the revolutionists could only be kept quiet, things would be very much better. Incidentally, Dr. Hepworth takes occasion to praise the missionaries very highly for their bravery, devotion, and good sense; to score England and Russia for their support of the revolutionists, to praise the Sultan for his interest in education, to condemn the atrocious system of roads, and to speak a good ward for the "unspeakable" Turk.

In estimating the value of this judgment, certain facts must be kept in mind. The massacres occurred, most of them, two years ago, and extended over very nearly the whole of Eastern and Southern Turkey. Dr. Hepworth spent two months in traveling, and visited four of the sixteen or more cities which suffered, and neither of the places where American mission property was destroyed. He conversed with everybody he could find, but he speaks no native language, and the fact that he was accompanied by Turkish officials and had as an interpreter a man of a class notoriously hostile to Armenians, makes it evident that he could gain very little information except what was on the surface, and which every one already knew. The case might be somewhat better had Dr. Hepworth been a special student of Oriental matters. That he has not been, and it is absurd to suppose that a man, however gifted and however honest in his intentions would

be able under such conditions to contribute much of special value.

In fact, about all that has been accomplished has been to make it possible for The Herald to recede somewhat from its position of abuse of the missionaries and defense of the Sultan. Few, if any, will agree with the conclusion that the entire responsibility rests with the revolutionists, or that the Sultan is such an ignoramus as to the situation in his own empire. There was too much method in the massacres for us to believe that they were simply the result of panic, and the testimony of four and a half centuries will not be balanced by an attack on England and Russia. It is amusing to see Dr. Hepworth refer to what Abdul-Hamid did at the beginning of his reign in regard to education, and ignore the succeeding years. Every one who has followed the course of the last ten years knows that there has been one consistent policy of repression of all education worth the name. We remember, however, that the leader of the party was the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction.

E. M.

New York, Feb. 9, 1898

April 11, 1898

RESULTS OF THE ARMENIAN HORRORS

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10. — The Armenian Patriarch has sent to the Turkish Relief Committee a list of forty churches wholly or partially destroyed during the recent massacres in Anatolia. He fixes the number of orphans whose parents were killed at 40,000.

April 12, 1898

CUBA AND ARMENIA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years a prominent Anglican newspaper of this city has from time to time taken occasion to discuss the general question of the right of one nation to interfere in the internal affairs of another.

When the Armenian, butcheries were in full progress, and the United States was protesting to the powers of Europe, a certain sense of shame seemed to overtake this journal, and it sought to excuse the apathy of the English by urging that it was manifestly impossible for them to help a people so remote from the coast as the Armenians and in the face of a nation so powerful as Turkey.

Shortly afterward the Venezuela incident occurred, and immediately this same paper, disregarding or forgetting its previous statements, and anxious only to revenge itself upon President Cleveland, boldly asserted that the English had been at the very point of interfering and putting a summary stop to the Armenian atrocities when the President by his threatening attitude had diverted their attention, and thus "virtually ordered the massacres to proceed".

In the present Cuban complications this paper has taken still another position, and is contending with characteristic acrimony, that no right of intervention exists under any circumstances, and that it is our duty as a people to stand passively by and watch the extermination of the Cubans, just as Europe stood by and watched the slaughter of the Armenian Christians.

A war for the mere sake of humanity seems to be quite incomprehensible to the Europeans, but Americans, happily, are not made that way.

Z.

New York, April 11, 1898

May 30, 1898

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Mgr. ISMIRLIAN Honored. — It will be recalled that the one great thorn in Abdul Hamid's side during the Armenian massacres was the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, Mgr. Ismirlian. He made himself so obnoxious to the Porte that he, with the tacit consent of the head of the Greek Church in Russia, was exiled to Jerusalem. This was two years ago. Advices from Cairo are now that the Armenian Provincial Assembly of Egypt at its last sitting, unanimously elected Mgr. Ismirlian as Archbishop

of Egypt, and the report of his election has been sent to Constantinople. The French press accuse the English of bringing this election about in order more firmly to establish British influence in the country of the Nile. The election through British influence, it is said in Paris, is no less an affront to the Sultan than it is to France and Russia. It remains to be seen whether the Sultan will ratify the election, but it is generally believed in Cairo and Alexandria that a majority of the Ambassadors in Constantinople will exercise their influence with the Sultan to procure his ratification.

* * *

THE YOUNG TURKEY PARTY ACTIVE. — From guarded articles in the *Asti*, the *Akropolis*, and other Journals of Athens, as well as in the press of the Young Turkey Party at Geneva, some startling occurrences are likely to take place in Armenia, and in Constantinople itself before long. The Young Turkey Party, whose headquarters are openly stated to be in Geneva, has for the last year—in fact, ever since it became evident that the powers had no serious intention of disciplining Abdul Hamid—been engaged in a campaign of education. It has issued hundreds of tracts describing through many eye-witnesses instances of gross misgovernment, and even crime on the part of the Porte. One of its pamphlets of recent date has come to hand. It is entitled "A Horrible Assassination Committed on the Special Order of Sultan Abdul Hamid II". It purports to tell the story from the words of an eye-witness of the murder by strangling of the Reform statesman Midhat Pasha, and of his friend Damad Mahmoud Pasha, who shared his exile at Taif, near Mecca, on May 8, 1883. After various attempts to poison them, they were throttled at midnight, and the names of the insignificant persons who obeyed orders are set forth. This story is in substance a confirmation of that told by Sir William White, British Ambassador to the Sultan in 1890. Portraits of Midhat and of his master-assassin are included in the pamphlet.

* * *

THE STATE OF CRETE IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOHAMMEDAN BEYS.—It is reported, on what is usually trustworthy authority in Cretan affairs, that the Mohammedan Beys of Crete, taking a suggestion from, the *Yildiz Kiosk*, are no

longer opposed to the candidature of Prince George as Governor of Crete.

The uncompromising hostility which they formerly displayed toward the Prince has given way to cessation. They no longer advise their fellow-Mussulmans to oppose any attempt to place a Christian Governor over them. This change of front, it is said in, Athens, has been noticed, ever since the unsuccessful result of Djevad Pasha's mission to St. Petersburg became known. The removal of half the Turkish garrison, at Kisamo to Canea, and the substitution of Italian troops is a step in the right direction, it is believed. The Italian occupation of Platania and Alikiana is also deemed significant. The belief is growing in Athens that Numa Droz is to accompany Prince George in the capacity of vice Governor or principal counsellor.

August 8, 1898

OUR ARMENIAN LOSSES

American Subjects Refused Compensation by the Turkish Government

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7. — The Porte on Friday replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. The reply is the same as that given to other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

In the course of the farewell audience of Dr. James B. Angell, the retiring American Minister to Turkey, the Sultan, referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns, and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

September 25, 1898

THE TURK NO RELIGIOUS PERSECUTOR

The Turkish-Armenian revolutionists state that it is impossible to hope for anything but persecution on religious

grounds from the Turk, says Sidney Whitman, writing in Harper's Magazine in defense of the Turk, whereas the Armenian language, creed, and schools are perfectly free in Turkey, and persistently interfered with in Russia. They accuse the Turk of religious fanaticism, whereas the highroad from Trebizond to Erzeroum is lined on both sides with Christian monasteries and churches of various denominations.

These Christian monasteries and churches have existed peacefully and unmolested, been protected even by imperial firman, throughout ages during which it was a capital offense in England for a Roman Catholic priest to read the mass; during which Irish Protestants ruthlessly slaughtered Catholics, regardless of age or sex; during which Jews were burned at the stake in Spain in their thousands, those that escaped flying to Turkey, where they found an asylum; during which the centre of Europe was so frightfully devastated by religious fanaticism that the dead were torn from their graves to feed the starving population.

October 1, 1898

Turks Kill Fifty Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30. — Advices just received from Van say fighting has occurred at Alashgorb (*sic!*) [Alashgerd] between the Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About fifty Armenians were killed.

October 15, 1898

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

.... Armenia*

The massacres and pillage committed by the Turkish soldiers and populace in Armenia in 1896 and which aroused the

* THROUGH ARMENIA ON HORSEBACK. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo, \$2. Illustrated New York E. P. Dutton & Co.

indignation of the entire Christian world have been the subject of an investigation by the Rev. Dr. George Hepworth of the staff of one of the New York daily papers. The only condition imposed by the Sultan when granting permission to the author to enter the remote districts of Armenia was that he should be accompanied by Sidney Whitman, a person in whom the Sultan reposed great confidence. Three or four aides-de-camp and half a dozen Sergeants formed the remainder of the escort. From the start suspicion is around that the investigation will be limited to such places and happenings as the Sultan's representatives permits Dr. Hepworth to reach. The author emphatically disclaims any intention or desire to act as an apologist for the murderous followers of Abdul Hamid, but after a careful perusal of the volume and an unprejudiced concentration of the facts as presented, the average reader, we think, will conclude that the whole of atrocious plot was never unfolded to the author of this volume. There is no question that he has endeavored to present an impartial summary of the Armenian situation as it revealed itself to him. We have here the history of the causes and events which preceded the massacres, as related by representatives of both the Armenian and Turkish parties. The stories differ so widely that the author thinks it would be fair to accept the following description as the keynote of the situation.

"If you put an Armenian and a Turk side by side in a village, it will hardly be twelve months before the Turk will retire impoverished, because the Armenian has absorbed the business. The Turk has conquered the Armenian by force of arms, but the Armenian has the better of the Turk by force of brains. Up to the time of the recent massacres the Turk was constantly losing money, while the Armenian grew richer every day".

The author is of the impression that the foregoing condition of affairs, rather than religious differences, was the cause of the inhuman slaughter which swept over Armenia. But this does not satisfactorily explain the ruthless murder of helpless women and children. Of course the Turkish officials are ready in their explanations and ascribe to politics all the difficulties. But how can we reconcile this plausible argument with the fact that the Koran, the vade mecum of all faithful Mohammedans, directs the extermination of people who profess any religion other than that of the Prophet? True, it stays such destruction is to take place only when infidels are engaged in insurrection. But how easy it is to force objectionable people into defending their civil rights. Such defense, praiseworthy though it may be, will always be reported to

the Sultan as an insurrection. Then will follow instructions to "put down the rebellion with such severity as may seem to be necessary". And does any one suppose that this severe order will be enforced with moderation? No; secret instructions are issued, wholesale butchery follows, and thousands of innocent men and women in suffer death for their religion. The only solution of the Armenian question is to remove the Turkish yoke absolutely. When some country of Europe musters up sufficient courage to do for Armenia what the United States has done and is doing for Cuba, then will the Armenian question be solved, and not until then. Dr. Hepworth's trip abounded with excitement and danger, including, as it did, the crossing of several of the loftiest mountain passes in Asia Minor in the most inclement weather; and these experiences, together with the many unique customs and habitations encountered en route, are described in an interesting manner. While the work will scarcely be accepted as authoritative or comprehensive, yet it yields much information and considerable entertainment. The book is excellently printed and copiously illustrated.

October 16, 1898

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have with great surprise read in this morning's Times the opinion of the Turkish Minister at Washington on the American claims in Turkey. His Excellency seems to think that the Sublime Porte is not in any way responsible for the "riots" (read massacres and pillage) in the Armenian provinces. Now the responsibility of the Ottoman Porte has been established beyond all doubt by the authentic and official reports of the foreign Consuls in those countries, who in most instances were eye-witnesses, and by the palpable proof of the statements of thousands of victims. Besides that, the American claims, as I had the occasion to explain in another paper of this city, are quite different. The United States Government does not claim only damages for the pillage of movable property as the other European States. The case is much stronger. It is a claim mostly for destruction of buildings, such as schools and residences of Americans which have been burned and destroyed by the Kurdish and Turkish mobs, under the very eyes of the imperial army, and often with the participation of the Turkish soldiers, as it has been stated by Mr. Angell, ex-United States Minister at Constantinople.

The Turkish Minister has the courage to plead the "irresponsibility", notwithstanding the official collective notes of the Ambassadors accredited with the Sultan's Government, (including that of Germany), who speaking of the massacres of the capital, distinctly accused at the time the Turkish authorities of connivance. A mere glance in the blue, yellow, and green books of England, France, and Italy will convince any one of the entire complicity of the Turkish Government in all the massacres perpetrated all over the empire.

His Excellency states further that the "plaintiffs have not been entirely blameless, and that the ministers have caused most of the trouble", and that "the Turkish Government never wanted them in their territory". Now the Turkish Minister knows better than any one else that the erection and opening of schools is only allowed in Turkey by a special imperial edict; that the applicants are even obliged to state minutely the extent of the area the building will occupy, the amount it is intended to spend, &c. Therefore, it is with the express authorization of the Sultan that these schools have been erected. Such being the case, the argument of his Excellency that the "Turkish Government" did not want these ministers is simply futile. But, independently of that, the Ottoman Minister, I presume, knows the general principles of international law which guide diplomacy in such matters. According to these principles, any destruction of property in a State (belonging to foreign subjects) effected by forcible means, such as by mobs or otherwise, except the case of bombardment of a city by the army of an enemy), can give a right to a claim for damages from that State, who was either unwilling or incapable to give protection. Therefore assuming even the contention of the Turkish Minister that the Porte used every means to protect its own citizens as well as the citizens and property of other countries, in accordance with the above said principles of international law, the Turkish State is again responsible to pay damages sustained by foreign subjects by pillage and destruction.

To come to the argument that the ministers have not converted a single Mohammedan. May I ask his Excellency what is the punishment of a faithful Mussulman who would dare to become an infidel, a "kiafir", according to the divine principles of the Mussulman religious laws? Does not that law provide capital punishment for such an offense? But let us leave the law aside. I venture to ask whether, in practice, it is possible in the dominions of Ottoman Empire for a Mussulman to change his

religion? Will not such a converted person to the religion of infidels, will not such a mourtad, to employ the terms of the Koran, be immediately thrown into prison and in a few days either dispatched to die in the deserts of Arabia or Tripoli, or his life be dispensed with by a gratification to the excellent fishes of the Bosphorus or the Marmora?

Does the Turkish Minister ignore that there exist still in Turkey, especially in the Province of Trebizond, Christians who, being converted to Mohammedanism after the conquest, in order to save their lives, continue to be still Christians in their homes, bearing two different names, Christian for the home and Mussulman in public, and who, had it not been for the fear of punishment, would undoubtedly declare openly their religious convictions? To argue that the ministers could not convert a Mussulman is nonsense in a country where conversion is not allowed under the penalty of death.

To revert to our question, no matter what the European Governments may do in their dealings with Turkey, no matter what interest they may have not to disturb their protected power and uphold that power, even notwithstanding the massacre and pillage, which happens under the very eyes of their representatives, the United States Government is not in the least bound by treaty or otherwise to follow the European powers in matters purely American, nor is this country to be dragged into or mixed up with the intriguing policies of those States. I have every confidence that a single demonstration of the Stars and Stripes in the port of one of the Turkish islands will bring the Turkish Government to its senses. Let us hope that the day is not far off for such an event.

THEODORE ION.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898

November 23, 1898

SULTAN SHUTS AN ORPHANAGE

**American Institution in Armenia
Had Sixty Inmates—Our Minister and
British Ambassador Intervening**

LONDON, Nov. 23. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Sultan has ordered the closing of an orphanage at Zeitung (*sic!*) [Zeitun] which shelters sixty homeless victims of the Armenian troubles. The institution is admirably managed by American missionaries, being chiefly supported by British charity.

"Mr. Oscar Straus, the United States Minister, and Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, are both intervening energetically".

November 29, 1898

A Massacre in Turkish Armenia

LONDON. Nov. 29. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says: "Vague reports are in circulation here of a massacre at Van, capital of the Vilayet of the same name, in Turkish Armenia. The embassies are reticent on the subject, and the Turkish papers publish an official denial from the Vali of Van".

December 6, 1898

**AMERICA'S WORK IN TURKEY
Graduates of Robert College Go Forth to Teach Our Methods**

**REFORMS HAVE BEEN STARTED
Quietly and without Ostentation
This Country is Gradually Ingrafting
the Doctrines of Independence**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Writing, under date of Nov. 14 from Constantinople, Mr. William T. Stead says:

"Judged by results, the Spanish war has made mighty little return for a prodigious expenditure compared with the returns already realized and to be realized from the peaceful campaign which America is waging in the Ottoman Empire. By an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, the sacrifice of over two thousand men, the United States has succeeded in ousting the moribund sovereignty of Spain from a couple of islands near her own shores and of raising a question as to her continued dominion in the Philippines. The results achieved by the infliction of hideous suffering upon the unfortunate islanders, whose relief was the main object of the war, small though they be, represent probably the best and quickest dividend ever earned by modern war.

"Compare this result with those achieved by the Americans, who for the last thirty years have been patiently, silently laboring in the regeneration of that compost of wrecked kingdoms, principalities, and nationalities called the Ottoman Empire. Thirty years ago a couple of Americans, Christian men, with heads on their shoulders, settled in Turkey and set about teaching American methods to the rising youth of the East in an institution called the Robert College. They have never from that day to this had at their command a greater income than \$30,000 or \$40,000 a year. They have taken no hand in politics.

"They have abstained from identifying themselves with any sect, nationality, or party. They have stuck to their appointed task, and they are still sticking to it. They have insisted that every student within their walls shall be thoroughly trained in the American principles, which, since they were imported by the men of the Mayflower, have well-nigh made the tone of the world.

"They taught all these students five languages, but they never hesitated to proclaim that, though they spoke with all the tongues under heaven, it was but foolishness, unless the moral and spiritual character of the student was trained and molded by religious men. 'Moral development, spiritual discipline, is the more essential part of education. The true object of college education is the development of the faculties and the formation of character.' That was their line, and they have stuck to it now for thirty-four years.

"With what result? That American college is to-day the chief hope of the future millions who inhabit the Sultan's dominions. They have 200 students in the college today, but they have trained and sent out into the world thousands of bright, brainy young fellows who have carried the leaven of the American

town meeting into all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Robert College men are turning up everywhere. If the good work goes on the alumni of this American institution will be able to supply the personnel of the civilized administration which must some day supersede the barbaric horror that is at present mis-named the Government of Turkey.

AMERICAN IDEAS FREED BULGARIA

"The one great thing done in the making of States in the last quarter of the century was the creation of the Bulgarian principality. But the Bulgarian principality, the resurrection of the Bulgarian nationality, although materially achieved by the sword of the liberating and avenging hordes of Russia, was due primarily to the Robert College.

"It was the Americans who sowed the seed. It was the men of Robert College who took into Bulgaria the glad news of a good time coming, when Bulgaria would be free. When the Turks, scared by the propoganda of liberty, descended in savage wrath upon the helpless people, with sword and flame and worse than bestial lusts, to eradicate the new-born national aspirations, it was the Americans who brought the whole horrible truth to the light of day. Mr. Disraeli, then Premier of England, lied about it in his place in Parliament, not even scrupling to falsify dispatches and betray the confidence of his own representatives in order to shield the Turk.

"All was in vain. The Robert College men were on the spot. Their chief was in constant communication with the Ambassadors and journalists of Constantinople. They found in Mr. Pears, an English barrister of high standing, a correspondent of The Daily News, a man fearless and capable enough to stand the brunt of the awful exposure. What followed is a matter of history. The revelation of the truth about the Bulgarian massacres shattered as by dynamite the traditional policy of England.

"Mr. Gladstone sprang into the field. The Russian people, moved to its depths by the stories of the sufferings of their brethren, could not be restrained. The Czar-Liberator carried the Russian arms in triumph to the very gates of Stamboul. Nor did they return till, by the treaty of San Stefano, they had created that Bulgarian principality which had been dreamed out on the astral plane by the students of the American college.

"When the Russian army of liberation returned home after the peace was signed, they passed down the Bosphorus, and as

each huge transport, crowded with the war-worn veterans of the Balkan battlefields, steamed past the picturesque crag of Roumeli Husai (*sic!*) [Hissar], on which the Robert College sits enthroned, they one and all did homage to the institution which had made Bulgaria possible by cheering lustily and causing the military bands to play American airs. It was the tribute of the artificer in blood and iron to the architects on whose designs they had builded the Bulgarian State.

WORK OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

"But the influence of the American college did not stop there. When the Constitutional Assembly met at Tirnova to frame the Constitution for the new-born State, it was the Robert College graduates who succeeded in giving the new Constitution its extreme democratic character, and when, after the Russians left, the Bulgarians began to do their own governing, it was again the American-trained men who displayed the spirit of independence which baffled and angered the Russian Generals.

"From that time to this day, when one Robert College man is Prime Minister of Bulgaria and another is Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople, while a third one of the ablest of them is Bulgarian Minister at Athens, the Robert College has been a nursery for Bulgarian, statesmen. So marked indeed has been the influence of this one institution, there are some who say that of all the results of the Crimean war noting was of such permanent importance as the fact that it attracted to Constantinople a plain American citizen from New York.

"The influence of the United States in the East is by no means confined to Robert College. There are other institutions founded by Americans at Constantinople which are working quite as well as Robert College, but as they educate girls instead of boys they will not make their political influence felt until the sons of the students come to men's estate. But it is not only at Constantinople that the Americans are at work. They are at the present moment almost the only people who are doing any good for humanity in Asiatic Turkey.

"The German Kaiser has fraternized with the assassin, and arm in arm with the infidel has proclaimed his divine mission to protect the Christians of the East whom his friend and host has been massacring by the thousands for the last four years. But the only protection the poor unfortunate Christians receive is from English-speaking men.

"I grieve to say it, but it is for the most part quite true that until the other day England did no good to any one in Asia Minor. Of late the English people have waked up, and are now spending scores of thousands of pounds in charity in that country. But the only real good which the English did in these regions for many years was confined to this: Our British Consuls helped the American missionaries when they got into difficulties. People speak as if the Anglo-American alliance was a peaceful dream to be realized in the remote future. If they lived in Asia Minor they would discover that it is a very practical working factor in the dally life of millions of men.

"How many American citizens, I wonder, are aware that from the slopes of Mount Ararat all the way to the shores of the blue Aegean American missionaries have scattered broadcast over all the distressful land the seed of American principles? The Russians know it, and regard the fact with anything but complacency. When Gen. Mosseloff, the Director of the Foreign Faiths within the Russian Empire, visited Etchmiadzin, on the confines of Turkish Armenia, the Armenian Patriarch spread before him a map of Asia Minor which was marked all over with American colleges, American churches, American schools, American missions.

"They are busy everywhere, teaching, preaching, begetting new life in these Asiatic races. No one hears of them. They eschew politics. They stick to their Bible and their spelling book, but every year an increasing number of Armenians and other Orientals issue from the American schools familiar with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the fundamental doctrine of the American Constitution. And so the leaven la spreading throughout the whole land.

"Of course, such heavy new wine cannot be poured into the very old bottles of Turkish provinces without making itself felt. The Armenians, a vain and clever race, soon become swell headed. What Bulgarians had done they thought Armenians could do. As the Robert College men had created an independent Bulgaria, they in their turn would show they could create an independent Armenia. So they set to work; but, alas! although they did their part of the work bravely. Russia this time was in no mood to come to their rescue. So the Sultan fell upon them in his wrath and delivered them over to the Bashi-Bazouk (*sic!*) [Bashi-Bozouk] and the Kurd. What followed is written in letters of blood and fire across the recent history of the East.

MISSIONARIES NOT DISCOURAGED

"But the end is not yet. The American missionaries who took no part in the abortive insurrection were not as a whole much molested. They are working on, teaching, preaching, sowing the seed day by day, creating the forces which will in time overturn the Turkish Empire and regenerate the East. The Turk knows it, and gnashes his teeth, longing for the time to come when he may have it out with the cursed Giaour from beyond the sea. But behind the American missionary stands the British Consul, and the Sultan fears to give the signal for extirpation. Even as it is, the American missionaries have not come off scot free.

"Mr. Oscar Straus, the United States Minister, has to collect some \$100,000 due as compensation for the destruction of American property during the recent troubles. The money is yet to be paid. It cost the Sultan \$3,000,000 to entertain his friend the Kaiser. How can he spare \$100,000 to compensate the pestilent American?

"I shall never forget the intense conviction with which a fanatical friend of the Sultan once declared to me that there would never be a solution of the Eastern question until an American missionary was impaled and his wife and daughters were flung into a Pasha's harem. He spoke more truly than he knew. Because within one month of such an outrage becoming known to the American people the warships which swept the fleets of Spain from the sea would have forced the Dardanelles and exacted reparation at the cannon's mouth from the Assassin of Stamboul.

"And perhaps in the possibility of such a contingency happening at any day lies the highest hope that humanity has for the extinction of the devastating despotism of the Turkish horde".

December 12, 1898

MR. STRAUS AND THE SULTAN

**The American Minister Assured that
Indemnity for American Losses in Armenia
Will Be Paid**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11. — Mr. Oscar Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, had an audience with the Sultan on Friday. It was exceedingly cordial, and it is understood that assurances were given the American Minister regarding a satisfactory settlement of all pending questions between the United States and Turkey, including the payment of indemnity for American losses in Armenia.

January 5, 1899

OUR MISSIONS IN TURKEY

**Ex-Minister Angell Praises the Work
They Are Doing**

A GREAT AID TO THE SULTAN

**The Causes That Led Up to the
Massacres in Armenia
Heroism of American Missionaries**

Dr. J. B. Angell, President at the University of Michigan and ex-Minister to Turkey, delivered an address last night in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on the work of the missionaries in Turkey and of the attitude of the Turkish Government toward them.

The mission for Turkey, he said, was one of the most important which the American Board had sent out. He spoke in high terms of the character and work of the earlier missionaries, and said that some of them had aided the Sultan in many ways, as for instance, in the introduction of the cotton-planting industry, and in consequence they had stood high in his favor. They found, however, that the Mohammedans were not greatly open to conversion, and so instead of setting up a separate

church the missionaries bent their efforts toward a revival of the Christian spirit in the Greek and Gregorian-Armenian Churches, which had existed for many centuries. Later they did the same for the Bulgarian and Syrian Nestorian Churches. However, the authorities of the old churches became jealous, and in many ways persecuted those who joined in the revival.

Nevertheless, said Dr. Angell, the church prospered. Many congregations became self-sustaining, and in some the communicants exceeded one thousand in number. Then the relations between the Turks and Armenians became strained and the massacres of 1893-5 began. The Armenians had been a subject people for 600 years, and had acquired some of the characteristics of a servile people. Not having been allowed to serve in the Turkish armies, they had become unwarlike, and so bore with extraordinary patience the robbery of their goods by the Kurds and many outrages upon their families.

On the other hand, while the Turks are soldiers and unskilled in commerce the Armenians developed a surprising skill in finance and in the industrial trades. Consequently after they obtained the right to hold real estate, they grew rapidly rich at the expense of the Turks, lending them money, taking mortgages, and in many cases seizing their lands. This gave rise to a feeling of hatred on the part of the Turks, similar to that evinced in many parts of Europe toward the Jews. It was not a religious hatred so much as an economic rivalry, and it was out of this rivalry and the cruelty of the Kurds that the massacres grew.

Dr. Angell recalled the incidents attending the Armenian plot in Constantinople and the slaughter that followed in Armenia, where between 100,000 and 200,000 persons perished.

"Our missions at Harput were burned by the Turkish soldiers who were sent to guard them", said the doctor. "Missionary Barnum was ordered to leave, but refused, Miss Corilla Shattuck stood in the doorway of the mission at Oorfa and declared to the Turks who threatened it that they must pass over her body before they should enter. They fell back, and the refugees in the mission were saved.

"The Turkish Government charged that the slain were revolutionists. There was not a word of truth in it. The revolutionists numbered twenty or thirty young men. The rest were innocent. Then the authorities in the Armenian and Greek churches saw their opportunity. They began to report to the local officials that our missionaries were stirring up strife. These reports were carried to the Sultan, and the Minister of Foreign

Affairs questioned me. I knew many of these missionaries myself. They had always been against the proceedings of the revolutionists, and in some cases had discharged teachers who had become tainted by anarchistic associations. I made explanations, and heard no further complaints, and the last year, so far as the missionaries are concerned, has been one of peace".

The Turkish Government, Dr. Angell added often made improper decrees, but if the Minister met them with a determined front and refused to abate a jot of his country's treaty rights they would abandon their position, for the Turks on the whole are easy, good-natured people.

In conclusion Dr. Angell said:

"Before returning to this country I told the Foreign Minister that ours was the only power that had approached Turkey with the sole idea of doing good. The others all had some selfish motive in view, but we had gone to bring bread and clothes and light to all who had need of them".

January 29, 1899

The Turk and the Armenian
From Harper's Magazine

An old Turk of high station said to me one day, "How is, it that England, which is like a garden, should have changed so toward us, and taken to cultivating those serpents, the Armenians?" And many Englishmen deplore this too—men whose honor is as untarnished as ever that of the check-writing meddlers who, tools in their turn, have done so much to harm the legitimate influence of England in the East. Nor is the weight of this fact lessened because these particular dissatisfied Englishmen are only few in number, and cannot compete in noise with the multitude which is leading us no man knows whither. For let there be no mistake about it—as the day passeth and the night cometh in which no man can work, so has the day gone by, probably irretrievably, for undoing the mischief already wrought here.

March 12, 1899

GIRLS' COLLEGE IN TURKEY

**It is in Constantinople and the
Only One in the Orient**

MANY NATIONALITIES ATTEND

**Students Teach Usually After Leaving School,
and Most of Them Marry — Incidents of School Life**

The wave of educational advancement, which is being felt throughout the world is going to do much for the women of Constantinople and the Orient, says a woman now visiting in New York, who has spent the last nine years in Constantinople. She is Miss Harriet G. Powers, professor of History and Rhetoric in the American College for Girls in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. This is the only high-class school, speaking in a literary sense, for girls in the Orient, and Miss Powers has many interesting things to tell of it and of its work.

The school was founded in 1871 as a high school for girls, and became a college, giving a regular academic course of studies in 1890. It is situated on historic ground in the suburbs of Constantinople, at Scutari, the old Chrysopolis, with large buildings and beautiful grounds.

It is a boarding and day school, having now some 170 pupils, about 70 of these being boarders. At first thought people are apt to imagine that a school in Constantinople would have chiefly features of Eastern life, but the capital of the Turkish Empire is one of the large cosmopolitan cities of the world, and the American school there is not much different from the similar schools in this country. Pictures of the buildings, particularly on the inside, have a familiar appearance, and a large stove and hanging lamp, to be seen in the dining room, are suggestive not of the East, but of life on the Western Continent, a little outside the centres of civilization.

The cosmopolitan nature of the school is shown by the different nationalities of the pupils who have attended it since its foundation. These are Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Hebrew, American, English, Turkish, Albanian, French, German, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, and Roumanian. In the last graduating class of the college there were one Jewish girl, one Greek girl from the

coast of the Mediterranean, in Asia Minor; two Bulgarians, three Armenians, and one English girl, whose father is a merchant in the city. As the first list shows, there have been Turkish girls in the school, but they have not been numerous.

The educational movement is felt among the Turks, as well as the other nationalities, Miss Powers says, but so little is known about the Turkish households by outsiders that it is difficult to gauge its strength. There are two Turkish schools in Constantinople, one devoted to the training of teachers, but these are as yet primitive. They teach a little arithmetic, a little more geography, and a good deal of history, with a great deal of embroidery. From these schools go the governesses who instruct the women in the more wealthy Turkish families. There are also Armenian and other schools, but their courses are limited.

There are some prejudices to be overcome in the American School, and its whole work is broadening. The girls of different nationalities, who would never have met outside, are thrown together in their daily life, and form friendships entirely regardless of race questions. There is much of home life in the school. It was started and has still continued on the principle of the Mount Holyoke School here, and the girls have a certain amount of housework to do each day. This is very small—making beds, a little dusting, and wiping dishes; there are regular women engaged to do the dishwashing—in all not taking more than twenty minutes to half an hour. But it is a strange part of the curriculum to the Eastern girls, and there are strong objections made to it at first by some.

The whole school is thoroughly American in its tendencies. English is the language of the college, and it is spoken entirely, except in the dormitories and on Sundays or by the pupils who are studying French, and who are expected to speak French three days in the week. There is a large preparatory school in connection with the college, where the students get a thorough training in English before the college course. With the many nationalities, there are many tongues spoken, but Turkish is the universal language among the pupils. It is necessary to have a smattering of that language to live comfortably in Constantinople, speaking to servants and getting around the city.

There is a Danish trained nurse in the school, Miss Rasmussen, who has charge of the department of physical culture. There is a regular gymnasium and outdoor sports and games, of which the girls are very fond. There is a lawn tennis court, patronized largely by the European girls and the teachers;

croquet, basket ball, and "rounders", an English game, which Miss Powers describes as somewhat resembling baseball, and which all the girls enjoy. These things are all new to the Eastern girls, and while basket ball and tennis specially appeal to them, they take pleasure in long walks.

The difference between the East and the West is to be seen in these walks, for the teachers never think of taking thirty or forty of their charges out without the protection of two or three men. They might be subjected to insult, and parents would not send their girls to a school where some precaution of this kind was not taken. These male guardians of the school are Croats, who have a reputation for courage and faithfulness. The gardener, the gatekeeper, and the night watchman at the school are all Croats. They are Roman Catholics and have a guild in Constantinople from which they are engaged, and if there is any complaint to be made against one of them it is not made to the man, but to the guild to which he is responsible. Being Roman Catholics, the Croats keep Christmas on the same day that it is kept by the heads of the school, a bond of fellowship which delights these faithful employes greatly. They have really three Christmas Days at the school—the 25th of December, the Greek Christmas, twelve days later, and the Armenian Christmas, which is celebrated on the 18th of January. There is a holiday vacation which covers these three feast days.

The pupils are from the most intelligent class of the people, a picked lot of girls. They must come from families of some means, for the tuition is 35 Turkish liras a year, \$150, with 1 lira extra when vacation is spent at the school. With this, each pupil brings her own sheets and pillow cases, towels, and napkins. Of the characteristics of the girls of the different nationalities it has been said at the school that possibly the Bulgarians were the quickest, and the Armenians had more solidity in their work. The girls are warm-hearted and responsive to the efforts of their teachers, and the favorites among them are sure to be remembered with flowers from the girls' homes.

These flowers are from the gardens to be found with each Eastern home and are not so different from the garden flowers to be found in New York. Constantinople is a little south of New York and north of Philadelphia in latitude. There are masses of roses in the grounds around the school during the rose season, which begins earlier and lasts longer than here. The cherry laurel tree is to be found also in the grounds and there are hedges of the classic laurel.

The candy man and the ice cream man each finds his way to these grounds and purchasers among the students. The younger scholars in the preparatory department developed such an enthusiasm for sweets that the candy man had to be forbidden the place. The girls not only bought more candy than their purses or their interior economy could stand, but when the money gave out they still bought candy on promises to pay, and from that time the candy man's days were numbered, and now he is never seen there. The Eastern girls are fond of sweets, but the Western girl would not find much more mysterious Oriental glamour cast over the candy in Constantinople than in her own favorite bon-bon shop, for the European confections are all to be found in the great Eastern city, and the Eastern girls are quite as fond of chocolates and glacé fruits as they are of "Turkish delight".

There is something of the Eastern atmosphere about the ice cream man, or *dong dourma* (*sic!*) [*dondourma*] man, and the *dong*, as the cream is called. He visits the school with a yoke over his shoulders, from one side of which hangs the ice cream, and from the other his little plates and spoons and a jug of water to wash them when serving his customers. There are ices flavored with morella cherry, the cherry which is to be found candied and which has a strong characteristic flavor. The ice cream is thickened with the powdered root of the orchis mascula, perhaps flavored with rose, and with it the *dong dourma* (*sic!*) [*dondourma*] man reaps a harvest. He charges 2 cents a portion, or 4 cents for a larger portion of the ice cream.

It is this same orchis root which goes into the ice cream in Summer, which is used in Winter for salep, the hot drink which is so good for invalids, and which the business man stops in the shop to get in lieu of an early breakfast in the morning, and the traveler on the way to the boat.

There are native dishes prepared for the college meals by the three native cooks, the Chief, and his two assistants. There are rolls and coffee for breakfast, meat and a vegetable or salad for luncheon, with a light dessert, and soup meat, vegetables, and dessert at night.

The studies in the school are much the same as in any girls' college in America, with practical laboratory work. Instrumental and vocal music are taught as an elective or special feature, and the modern languages, besides French and German, include Bulgarian, Armenian and Greek. Students of the different nationalities learn their own mother tongue and all its idioms thoroughly. In the preparatory school sewing is taught.

The "troubles", as they are politely called in Constantinople, but what are called plainly in America as the massacres in the East, almost stopped the work of the college for a time. It opened for the first term following the "troubles" with fifteen girls and twelve teachers, but the number of students increased during the year to forty-five. The next year there were more, and this year there is almost the full number again.

The college has undoubtedly greatly changed the lives of the girls who have attended it. A list of the graduates and their present homes shows that. One graduate of the school who received a diploma as a kindergarten teacher in Smyrna, taught three years in Constantinople, and is now in New York City. Another first worked on a magazine edited by her father, writing for it, went to Cyprus to teach an Armenian school there, and is now teaching in Cairo, Egypt. These were all Armenians, who left the school before it became a college. Another Armenian girl came back to the college for a year's course, and went to Paris, and later to Marseilles. A Moslem woman has taught and translated for a woman's journal printed in Turkish in Constantinople. She is married, as most of the graduates are, which shows that even a college education in the East does not place an immovable barrier between its possessors and matrimony.

A Danish girl went into philanthropic work in Constantinople for some years after her graduation, and is now studying for the language diploma given by the Danish Government for proficiency in foreign languages. An Armenian woman from Adrianople interested herself in schemes for the improvement of the women's condition in her father's silk factory, and another one taught for a number of years, came to the United States, spent a year here, and has now returned to the college to teach. Many of the graduates have come to America. Sometimes a girl finds that her family will object to her teaching, and she cannot become reconciled to marrying, as they desire.

Miss Powers visited Athens before returning to America, and there found a Greek girl, a graduate of the school, teaching English, French, and Greek and supporting her mother. She chanced upon another early graduate of the school, an Armenian woman, as she was sailing down the Danube, and from her conversation with her husband gathered that she had been to the school some ten or twelve years, and, upon talking with her, found that she could still speak English with comparative ease, and was much interested to hear about the school.

Miss Powers herself went out to Constantinople to keep house for her father, who was engaged in missionary work, but was immediately drafted into the school work, in which she has been ever since. She will start for Constantinople again in August, after a year's absence.

Those interested in the college are now trying to obtain a special endowment for it and make it independent. New buildings also are needed, these that they have being entirely inadequate to the needs of the students. It is also desired to endow professorships. Miss Powers has letters from many prominent men indorsing the work of the school.

There is an alumnae association of former students of the school, composed of some one hundred graduates of the college, living in different parts of the world, with perhaps thirty in Constantinople. This association is always working for the interests of the College and making donations to it. Last November it gave a *matinée* concert for the benefit of the college, under the patronage of the American Minister, Oscar S. Straus, which was attended by "the élite society of the city", according to *The Levant Herald*, an English paper published in Constantinople. Music is the same the world over, but there was even a *romanza*, a vocal solo, with organ *obbligato*, by De Koven, at the concert given by the only girls' alumnae association in the East. The association made \$500 by its efforts—money which will be used for new school buildings.

May 4, 1899

THE SULTAN WILL PAY AMERICAN CLAIMS

LONDON, May 4. — The Constantinople correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* says: "The Sultan has authorized the American Minister, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, to telegraph President McKinley that his Majesty has promised to pay the American claim of £20,000 (\$100,000) for losses sustained by Americans in Turkey during the Armenian massacres in 1895".

May 5, 1899

Mr. Straus and the Armenian Claims

WASHINGTON, May 4. — Inquiry here confirms, in a measure, the report from Europe that the United States Minister to Constantinople, Mr. Straus, has secured assurances from the Turkish Government that it will pay the claims of American missionaries for property destroyed during the Armenian troubles some years ago. Several months ago Mr. Straus succeeded in inducing the Porte to open negotiations on the subject, but so far as State Department advices show it would be erroneous to state that the Porte agreed to pay these claims, though having undertaken to consider them, and having recognized the basis of the claim for compensation, there is every expectation that these claims will be adjusted.

MAY 19, 1899

ARMENIANS SEND PETITIONS

Mr. Cleveland, in Their Behalf, Writes to the Peace Delegates

BOSTON, May 18. — Prominent Armenians in this city are deeply interested in the proceedings of the Peace Conference, which opened at The Hague to-day. It is learned that Armenians in various parts of this country, as well as those in Europe, Egypt, and Russia, have been sending memorials to the delegates setting forth the present condition of the people of Armenia and pleading for necessary reforms. These memorials declare that if the oppression of the Armenians continues, massacres are likely to be perpetrated from time to time, leading to disturbances and insurrections which may prove a source of danger to European peace.

Bishop Sarazian (*sic!*) [Saradjian] of Worcester, the Armenian prelate of the United States, recently addressed a letter to ex-President Cleveland, requesting him to advise the American delegates to the Peace Conference of the necessity of calling the attention of the other members to the condition of affairs in Armenia and the need of relief, and Mr. Cleveland did as requested.

May 27, 1899

THE OBSTACLES TO PEACE

"We have received a copy of a petition addressed by the Armenian population of Varna to the Peace Conference at The Hague praying that the conference "by an international understanding, may take measures, appropriate and effectually applied, to assure security of life, property, and honor to a peaceful and industrious people". Many of the persons present at the meeting when the petition was authorized were refugees from towns made desolate by Turkish massacres. The prayer of these oppressed people is couched in a tone of proud humility. Its language is noble, dignified, and touching. As one reads it the memory of the massacres and savage atrocities of the Turk among this defenseless people comes to mind, and one feels that if the Czar's Peace Conference should accomplish nothing whatever beyond the emancipation of the Armenians, his name would be enrolled among the great benefactors of his kind, and the assembly at The Hague would take historic rank with the meeting of the Barons in the long meadow of Runnymede, for it would have set a people free and determined the future of a race—of two races, in fact, for Armenia is the sole remaining possession of the Ottoman power in which civilization has set no check upon its detestable practices. Driven from Armenia, the Turk would be pent up at home and the question would be practically solved.

Yet it is quite impossible that the Peace Conference should pay any attention to this moving petition from the people of Armenia. In the first place, the Commissioners of the Sultan sit in that high council in the House in the Wood. They would be forced to withdraw on the instant if it were proposed to entertain a treasonable petition from their sovereign's subjects, and it would not be well for the purposes of the conference to have even the least of its participants quit its sessions in displeasure. Then, in the second place, there are six European powers present by their representatives in the Peace Conference that are not ready for or capable of agreeing on any kind of a settlement of the Eastern Question. To set Armenia free would require the use of force, and the powers know only too well that a forcible intrusion among the explosive elements of Southeastern Europe would lead to a war of which no man could foresee either the extent or the end. The Ottoman power has existed by the consent of the other powers, that for the last half century have been ashamed of their

tolerance of its abominations yet are unable to agree upon a partition of the sick man's estate. They are now no nearer an agreement than ever, and we may be very sure that in a conference assembled for peace there will be no consideration of a question of which the sure outcome is war.

But does not this petition of the oppressed and suffering Armenians of Varna indicate clearly the limitations under which the conference at The Hague must do its work? The modern tendency to mediation and arbitration may receive a great forward impulse from the labors of the conference. Hopeful progress toward partial disarmament may be made. But how can even the most optimistic dreamer cherish the illusion of universal peace while the heel of an implacable barbarian like the Turk is on the necks of the Armenian people? The men of Varna say to the conference that their "intolerable situation begins to awaken the spirit of revolt, of which the result has almost always been a war between nations". So long as oppression continues and revolt kindles, war is an ever present danger; and the intervention of civilized nations to put an end to cruelty and outrage naturally provokes more war—as we know by a recent example. So that if among the great nations of Europe and America a peace agreement should be reached, it could not have universal application so long as any barbarian hand anywhere held a sceptre or as a vassal people were plotting their own deliverance. One bad boy in the school may at any moment confound the most virtuous resolutions and pledges for the good behavior of the student body.

Universal and permanent peace thus becomes dependent on peccant human nature. When all men have become good all nations will become peaceful, and pruning hooks and plow shares will be a drug in the market.

May 20, 1899

Armenian Question Agitated

LONDON, May 19. — The Anglo-Armenian Association, of which the Duke of Westminster is President, has memorialized the Marquis of Salisbury, urging the desirability of the Peace Conference at The Hague settling the Armenian question. The association also has addressed an informal communication to

Washington, "feeling assured that the close co-operation of the English-speaking nations in a work for the benefit of mankind is ardently desired on both sides of the Atlantic".

July 8, 1899

Riotous Armenians Cause Trouble

LONDON, July 8. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says: "The Vali of Van, Turkish Armenia, reports an incursion of an armed band of revolutionary Armenians from Persia. There have been conflicts with the Kurds and Turkish troops, accompanied by desperate fighting. Several persons have been killed".

September 13, 1899

ARMENIANS CANNOT RETURN

Turkey Prohibits Any Movement by Them In or Out of the Country

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12. — An Armenian journal reports that Turkey absolutely refuses to permit the Armenians who emigrated to the Caucasus at the time of the Kurdish atrocities in Armenia to return to their homes.

The Turkish Consul at Batoum, it is added, refuses passports even to Armenians having commercial relations with Turkish seaports, and at the same time Turkey refuses to permit Armenians living in Turkey to emigrate to Russia.

October 13, 1899

JUSTICE FOR ARMENIANS

Imperial Irade Orders Rebuilding of Churches and Schools Destroyed and Pardons Prisoners

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12. — An imperial irade has been issued abolishing all measures that prevented the free movements

of Armenians.

It also orders the rebuilding and repairing, with Government assistance, of the churches, schools, and monasteries destroyed during the troubles, and the payment of sums due to officials or the families of officials who were expelled or killed in the massacres.

In addition to these remedial measures, the irade pardons fifty-four prisoners and commutes to imprisonment for life the sentences of twenty-four persons condemned to death.

As this action on the part of the Ottoman Government is accepted by the Patriarchs as satisfactory, those dignitaries will withdraw their resignations.

November 17, 1899

Battle Between Kurds and Armenians

BERLIN, Nov. 16. — The Frankfurter Zeitung announces that Dr. Belck, the well-known German traveler, reports that fighting has taken place between the Armenians and Kurds in the Vilayet of Erzeroum, Armenia, fifty persons being killed. (index: Dr. Waldemar Belck:

December 6, 1899**NO TITLE**....

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5. — Private advices received here report that the Kurds have avenged the recent incursion of Russian Armenians into the Alashgerd district, in Turkish Armenia, by pillaging the Armenian village of Kostur and massacring 300 of the inhabitants.

January 9, 1900

MINISTER STRAUS'S SUCCESS

Sultan Promises to Restore College Buildings—Sends a Present

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. — Friends of education in Turkey, under American auspices, are pleased to learn that Minister

Straus has recently prevailed upon the Sultan to extend a new indication of his favor for the United States. For about ten months Mr. Straus has been urging upon the Porte the propriety and justice of restoring the school and college buildings, eight in number, of the Euphrates College and mission schools at Harpoot. These buildings were destroyed in November, 1895, during the Armenian massacres, and from time to time representations have been made with the view of obtaining the irade which was issued in December. The Sultan at first refused point blank to grant the request, but the persistency of the Minister prevailed.

This is regarded as a more important victory than the recovery of the indemnity asked because of injuries arising from the massacres. As for those indemnities, it is understood that Minister Straus is confident that the Sultan will keep his thrice-repeated promise to pay them, and that it is only a question of a few months' time and the possession of the money before the full amount will be paid.

The Department of State will soon receive from Constantinople a pair of vases presented by the Sultan, to be deposited in the National Museum here. The vases are of richly painted porcelain, made at the imperial pottery, in the palace grounds.

Minister Straus left Constantinople Dec. 20, on his way home for a short leave of absence. After a stay of four weeks in Rome and other points in Italy, he and Mrs. Straus will sail from Genoa on the Columbia Feb. 3, to reach New York Feb. 13.

January 13, 1900

No Armenian Massacre Contemplated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — Regarding the recent reports of a contemplated massacre of Armenian Christians at the vilayet of Harpoot, the State Department has received from the United States Minister at Constantinople information that no such massacre was threatened. Conditions at Harpoot are reasonably pacific, and no cause exists for alarm on the part of the Christians. The United States Legation has been assured by the Sultan that the Christians of Harpoot have given no cause for any action on the part of the authorities.

February 9, 1900

MINISTER STRAUS RETURNS

Negotiations with Sublime Porte Yield Good Results

"Open Door" for Americans in Turkey Consuls Recognized and Claims to be Paid

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday from Genoa and Naples, was Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, who has left his post to visit this country on leave of absence for the first time since his appointment, in September, 1898. Mr. Straus was accompanied by Mrs. Straus and their children, Miss Aline and Master Roger Straus.

Nathan Straus and a large number of friends were on the pier at Hoboken to greet the returning diplomatist and his family.

The Minister left Constantinople late in December, proceeding slowly through Austria and Italy. During his stay here, which will necessarily be comparatively limited, the Minister will make an exhaustive report and confer at length with the State Department as to several very intricate and important questions regarding the relations of the United States with Turkey. When Mr. Straus reached his post a year and a half ago the United States and the Sublime Porte had differences of opinion on a number of weighty questions. The settlement of these questions was in doubt. Mr. Straus has not only solved these problems satisfactorily, but his services have exceeded in minute detail, it is declared by officials, anything done in the diplomatic field of this Government for years. The most important and delicate matter placed in the hands of Minister Straus was the adjustment of the indemnity claims against Turkey incurred in 1895, when a large amount of American missionary property was destroyed by Turkish religious fanatics during the terrible disorders in Armenia.

"The Sultan assured me the day before I left Constantinople", said Mr. Straus in discussing this question yesterday, "that the indemnity claims filed by this Government would be paid in full, and we have also won the right to reconstruct the Euphrates College buildings at Harpoot, which were razed in 1895 during the Armenian troubles. I had a most

bitter contest on this point. We have also secured the right to establish United States Consulates throughout Turkey and the acceptance of our Consul at Erzeroum, in Eastern Turkey. This latter point especially was one upon which the Turkish Department of State refused to agree with us for a long time. "We Have at last secured what is called the 'open door' in Turkey, which means that our citizens now have the right to travel unmolested through any part of the empire. This was interdicted from 1895 until eight months ago. The entrance of American flour into Turkey was secured only after great difficulty. The Turkish Government, instigated by the local millers, issued a mandate for the exclusion of all foreign flour. This law was working great injury to a young but growing American trade with the Ottoman Empire".

Asked if the Armenian revolutionary movement, which, it has been said, was primarily responsible for the massacres in 1895, was dead Mr. Straus replied:

"No; it is still fermenting under the surface, assisted, no doubt, by Turkey's neighbors. There is no reason to believe, however, that there is any danger of an uprising of any kind in the near future".

Touching upon the feeling in Turkey regarding the Anglo-Boer war, the Minister was reticent.

"I am not in a position to speak of the official attitude of the Turkish Government", he said. "The sympathies of the Turkish people, however, are wholly with England. I cannot undertake to speculate upon the reasons for this, but it is undoubtedly the case".

Mr. Straus's leave extends here for two months.

"The legation in Constantinople", he said, in conclusion, "is a most busy place, being constantly flooded with a mass of detail, which calls for constant effort on the part of the Minister. Whatever success has attended my mission, I wish it to be understood, is due to the intelligent and able guidance of our Secretary of State. The difficulties of diplomacy are much lessened under so experienced a statesman as Secretary Hay".

April 15, 1900

AMERICAN DEMAND ON TURKEY

WASHINGTON, April 14. — It is learned on undoubted authority that the negotiations for the payment of the indemnity demanded for the destruction of American missionary property in Turkey during the Armenian massacres in 1895 have reached their logical conclusion.

Minister Straus secured the promise of the Sultan that indemnity amounting to about \$90,000 should be paid, and that promise having been twice renewed, the last time previous to Minister Straus's departure from Constantinople, it was understood by the Minister as well as by the State Department that payment would be forthcoming.

Sixteen months have passed since the promise was made, and it has not yet been fulfilled, and the question presents itself. What action will this Government take to enforce its observance? Meanwhile, the President has refused to accept the resignation of Minister Straus, and has indefinitely extended his leave of absence.

April 19, 1900

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

No Likelihood Now of Drastic Action by the United States

MAY APPLY MORE PRESSURE

Still Believed that American Claims for Outrages in Armenia Can Be Amicably Adjusted

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18. — The statement published in The New York Times on Tuesday morning concerning the condition of American affairs in Turkey covers the situation to-day. There has been no suggestion to the Turkish Minister that he is to receive his passports, and it is not expected that the United States will sever diplomatic relations with the Turkish Empire. The utmost that can be said is that the time approaches when the United

States Government, unembarrassed by the conditions that restrain the nations of Europe in the compact to protect Turkey, may feel obliged to press Turkey more urgently than has been done before to carry out her admitted obligation to pay the indemnity on account of missionary property destroyed in the Armenian riots of 1895, and to rebuild some schools, according to the requests preferred by Minister Straus.

The Department of State was satisfied, some months ago that Minister Straus had obtained everything in the way of promises that could be expected. But the department had advised the Minister that when he should report, after a reasonable time had been allowed to the Sultan to pay, as he had promised, that all diplomatic effort was exhausted, the Government of the United States would then resort to other measures to secure attention to its respectful and moderate demands. The Department of State has never been convinced that the promises of the Sultan were to be performed. But there were so many reasons for hoping that they might be fulfilled that the experiment has been tried of refraining for months from bothering the Turkish Government about it in any way. Representative Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in speaking this morning of the report that the Turkish Minister might be presented with his passport, said he doubted the accuracy of that report.

"That would mean," said he, "that our representative at Constantinople would in turn be brought home, and as a consequence of abandoning official representation in Turkey our Consuls would also be called home. The missionaries and their property, now under the protection of the Consuls in different parts of the empire, would then be not only exposed to disorders that might be attributed to a state of ill-feeling, but they would have no one through whom to communicate to secure relief from bad conditions."

All this was brought out some years ago when Secretary Herbert objected to the suggestion of missionary representatives in Washington that constraint be employed to compel the Sultan to promptly pay the indemnity demanded for property losses during the massacres in Armenia. The specific course advised was to send a man-of-war to Smyrna, to seize the city or bombard it, until the indemnity was paid. Secretary Herbert said that would mean war, and if followed by another refusal to pay the indemnity it would be necessary, perhaps, to do as Russia had done, when it assembled 500,000 troops at Plevna to compel Turkey to comply with its demands. Mr. Herbert did not believe

that the United States desired to make such a war in order to obtain redress for the loss of something like \$100,000 of property.

The opinion in the Committee of Foreign Affairs is that the United States may be able to convey to the Sultan its views concerning his unfriendly delay in refusing to pay the indemnity after he had promised to do so, without provoking a breach of friendly relations. In the case of the Mora indemnity, Spain delayed paying \$1,500,000 for many years after it had offered payment of that amount. Successive Administrations reminded Spain of its delinquency without success, and it was not until Secretary Gresham wrote a peremptory demand, which was sent by Acting Secretary Uhl after Mr. Gresham's death, and when Spain was very anxious to avert our interference in Cuba, that the money was finally paid over to the claimant. It does not appear to the committee that circumstances are so favorable in Turkey as they were in Spain to a similar settlement of the claim for injuries in Armenia.

April 22, 1900

Our Case Against Turkey

Written for The New York Times

By JOHN FOORD

The claims of the United States against Turkey had their origin in the destruction of eight buildings of the Euphrates College at Harpoot, and of several buildings belonging to the American missionaries at Marash during the Armenian massacres at 1895. When Dr. Angell resigned as Minister to Turkey in 1898, the relations between the two countries were decidedly strained because of the refusal of the Government of the Sultan to entertain any claim for indemnity for these losses. Mr. Oscar S. Straus, by reason of the success in dealing with the Porte which had marked his previous mission, and his proved capacity for delicate negotiation, was selected by the President as the man best fitted to bring about an adjustment of all the questions at issue between the two Governments. The most difficult of these related to the payment of compensation for the missionary buildings destroyed and property looted as well as to the permission required to rebuild. The Turkish Government,

shortly before the departure of Dr. Angell, had denied all liability for the buildings and property destroyed. A similar reply was sent to the Ambassadors of England, France, and Italy, who had presented similar claims.

The Turkish Government took the position that its denial of liability in such a case had ample precedent in the refusal of the Government of the United States to admit responsibility for outrages committed within its own territory on the subjects of friendly powers. One case cited was the violence to which the Spanish Consul and other citizens of Spain had been subjected by riotous mobs in New Orleans and Key West in 1851; another was the massacre of twenty-eight Chinamen, with attendant pillage of Chinese property, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1886, and a third was the lynching of eleven Italians by a mob of rioters in New Orleans in 1891.

As a matter of fact the outrage in Asia Minor were not parallel cases, because the presence of bullets and cannon balls in the walls of the wrecked buildings at Harpoot were indisputable evidence that Turkish soldiers had participated in their destruction. But the record of the United States in the three cases referred to was a perfectly clear and correct one, and could confidently be commended by our Minister at Constantinople to the imitation of Turkey.

The first case was settled in accordance with the following resolution of Congress of March 3, 1853: "Resolved, that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to cause an investigation to be made of any losses that may have been sustained by the Consul of Spain and other persons residing at New Orleans or at Key West in the year 1851, and who at that time were subjects of the Queen of Spain, by the violence of individuals arising out of intelligence then recently received at those places of the execution of certain persons at Havana, in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities of that island, and that such losses, so ascertained, to persons at that time subjects as aforesaid, on the certificate of the Secretary of State that the same are proved to the satisfaction of the President, together with the reasonable costs of the investigation, shall be paid to those entitled, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated".

The second case, that of the Wyoming massacre, was disposed of in conformity with the following statement communicated by Secretary Bayard to the Chinese Minister: "I am frank to say that the circumstances of the case under consideration

contained features which I am disposed to believe may induce the President to recommend to the Congress, not as under obligation of treaty or principle of international law, but solely upon a sentiment of generosity and pity to an innocent and unfortunate body of men, subjects to a friendly power, who, being peaceably employed within our jurisdiction, were so shockingly outraged; that in view of the gross and shameful failure of the police authorities at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, to keep the peace, or to make proper efforts to uphold the law or punish the criminals, or make compensation for the loss of property pillaged or destroyed, it may reasonably be a subject for the benevolent consideration of Congress whether, with the distinct understanding that no precedent is thereby created, or liability for proper enforcement of police protection in the territories, they will not, *ex gratia*, grant pecuniary relief to the sufferers in the case now before us to the extent of the property of which they were so outrageously deprived, to the discredit of republican institutions.

"I trust you will recognize in what I have herein suggested the desire of the United States to carry into effect the 'golden rule' recited in the treaty to which you have made reference, and that in such action you will perceive our wish and purpose to confirm and perpetuate the friendship and amity which, I trust, may long exist between our respective countries. You will, I am sure, agree that in good faith, and in compliance with their obligations, the Government of the United States is strenuously asserting its power to secure the protection of your countrymen within its jurisdiction".

The third case, that of the New Orleans riots, was alluded to in President Harrison's message of December, 1891, as "A most deplorable and discreditable incident". The President added that it did not have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people nor in any disrespect to the Government at Italy, but that the fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. He did not intend by this allusion to mitigate in any degree the offense which had been committed against law and humanity, but merely to indicate the character of the international questions which grew out of it. In a communication to the Marquis Imperiali, of April 12, 1892, Secretary Blaine congratulated the Italian Minister on the fact that the difficulty existing between the United States and Italy growing out of the lamentable massacre at New Orleans was about to be terminated.

He went on to say: "The President, feeling that for such an injury there should be ample indemnity, instructs me to tender you 125,000f. The Italian Government will distribute this sum among the families of the victims". While the injury was not inflicted direct by the United States, the President had no hesitation in recognizing the necessity to make some substantial reparation.

The case of the United States against Turkey was, necessarily, first submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, then to the Council of Ministers, who made their report to the Sultan, and, finally, it became a question of direct negotiation between the Sultan and the Minister of the United States. At an audience on Dec. 8, 1898, the Sultan informed our Minister he had directed that the claims preferred by the United States should be paid. The Claims were examined with great care, and it was agreed that the basis of settlement should be a simple indemnity for the actual value of the property destroyed. There can be no question that to the payment of this the Sultan explicitly and unequivocally agreed. The promise to pay has been twice repeated since December, 1898—the last time just before the departure of Mr. Straus for the United States. The situation, therefore, is practically this: Our Minister has succeeded in obtaining judgment upon these claims by confession made by the Sultan himself, but the execution remains unsatisfied. There has been a double breach of faith on the part of the Sultan, for not only is the money payment evaded, but the promised iradé or permit for the reconstruction of the burned buildings is, on one pretext or other, still delayed. As the buildings were originally erected under the protection of our treaties with Turkey, the right obviously exists to restore them without special permission. But, Considering that the buildings were destroyed by the connivance, if not with the assistance of the troops of the Sultan, the expediency of securing an irade for their reconstruction is not open to question.

The case is obviously not one that lends itself to arbitration. There is nothing to arbitrate. It is simply a question of whether the word of the Sovereign of Turkey is to be kept, and what shall be the course of the Government of the United States, to whose representative the word was given, in the event of a persistent refusal to make it good. With manifest propriety, the President has declined to accept the resignation of Minister Straus, because to send a new envoy to Constantinople would be merely to give the Sultan another chance to repeat the tactics of evasion and delay which have already consumed nearly five years. To order

Mr. Straus to return to Constantinople would be equally inadvisable, till there is some decided change in the status of the controversy. Under the able guidance and direction of Secretary Hay our Minister has carried the negotiations to their logical conclusion, and has done everything possible to bring to the Sultan's attention the seriousness of the situation, and there is absolutely nothing more to be done in that direction. Diplomacy has exhausted itself in this negotiation, and arbitration is impossible. Were the issue one which involved our National honor, war would, under such conditions, be inevitable. As matters stand, several courses are open before resorting to extreme measures. If we break diplomatic relations, our diplomatic interests could be placed in charge of France, Italy, England, Germany, or any nation our Government may select. If this should not have the desired effect, we could impound the customs revenues of Salonica or Smyrna. The Sultan has respect only for force, and by this means Austria some two years ago, after years of fruitless negotiations collected £125,000 due for transportation on the Oriental railways. But this result was not reached until Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, had packed up his effects preparatory to his departure, while an Austrian man-of-war arrived at Smyrna. Within the past year Italy also collected a claim for damages for the detention and robbing of one of her merchant ships in the Red Sea. Diplomatic negotiations failed until an Italian man-of-war made her appearance.

JOHN FOORD.

April 26, 1900

PRAISE FOR ABDUL HAMID

**Ex-Minister Terrell Speaks of
Claims Against Turkey**

**Says Americans Were Favored and Protected
by the Sultan—Agrees with Gen. Wallace**

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25. — When asked to-day for an expression as to the merits of the United States claim against Turkey for indemnity for the burning of missionary property

during the Armenian troubles, ex-United States Minister A. W. Terrell, now residing in this city, said:

"I entirely agree with Gen. Lew Wallace in his estimate of the Sultan of Turkey. There is much ignorance about the nature of our claim against Turkey. "We claim indemnity for the burning of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash, places then dominated by Kurds and a fanatical populace and remote from the consular protection. Missionaries claim that the burning was done with the aid or connivance of Turkish soldiers. The Porte has insisted that it was done by Kurds and by an ungovernable mob. Our claim is sustained by circumstances resting on missionary evidence, the denial of the Turks is sustained by official reports by Turkish officers and pashas, and the issue of fact has not been settled by any impartial tribunal. The burning was done during the Armenian massacres, and the Kurds have been the enemies of the Armenians from the time of Xenophon.

"Turkey, by the treaty of Berlin, is under a quasi-protectorate of the six great European powers. The claims of Russia and several other powers for indemnity on account of spoliations are far greater than ours, and it would seem that while those powers refrain from enforcing their claims we should hesitate long before disturbing the peace of Europe by resorting to force.

"Gen. Wallace, while Minister to Turkey, and long before our buildings were burned, demanded a large moneyed indemnity from Turkey because two missionaries who had entered without protection into a region known to be dangerous had been beaten by the natives. That claim has never been recognized by Turkey. Unfortunately for us, England had gone far to establish the international doctrine that a Government is not liable under such circumstances.

"We should not forget that, although Father Salvatore, an Italian priest, and subjects of other Christian powers were slain during the massacres, no American citizen was hurt. Though they were living in their missions from the sea to the Persian border, Turkish soldiers placed over them by the Sultan protected them.

"The spirit of commercialism in its new career of forcible expansion is dangerous enough, but the spirit of religious intolerance is even more dangerous. Four years ago it was demanding the bombardment of Constantinople. Until a New York newspaper sent the Rev. Mr. Hepworth to Turkey to find out and report the cause of the Armenian massacres, our people were taught to believe that the Armenians were killed because they were

Christians, and that the Sultan was a devil incarnate. Since Dr. Hepworth reported that the massacres were caused by the plots of the Armenians to destroy the Turkish Government we have heard no further abuse of the Turks.

"The oldest Christian churches in the world are in the Ottoman Empire, and while the Turk must pay a tariff on every imported article, our missionaries there import free of duty everything they need. A healthy public sentiment should protect the President in his foreign diplomacy against the spirit of religious intolerance. I pressed our claim for indemnity to the utmost limit of friendly diplomacy while in Turkey. If the Sultan has ever promised to pay it he will keep his word, and if he ever made the promise he will not deny it. I regard him as an honest man. I know him well and believe he was the most, intellectual man I met while in Europe".

April 26, 1900

MORE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY

Ambassadors at Constantinople Ask For Instructions Regarding Claims Similar to America's

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24. In view of the steps taken by the United States Government regarding the claims arising out of the Armenian massacres, the Embassies of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, and Germany have asked their Governments for instructions as to their similar claims.

The promulgation of the irade authorizing the rebuilding of the American structures burned at Kharput and the enlargement of Robert College is regarded as showing clearly the desire of the Yildiz Kiosk to be agreeable to the United States in the hope that the latter will not press for the payment of the indemnity. The United States Government, however, has no intention of abandoning its claim.

The American Legation has also succeeded in obtaining permission for the continued working by American missionaries of the hospital at Kaisarieh, which the authorities have been trying to shut up on the pretext that certain local regulations had not been observed.

The American Vice Consul at Alexandretta, Walter F. Walker, was recently prevented, by the police, from shipping two naturalized American Armenians who were on their way to the United States, on the ground that they originally left their native country surreptitiously. The Legation today called the attention of the Porte to the affair, and orders were sent to Alexandretta to permit the embarkation of the Armenians. The report of the Vice Consul is awaited at the Legation in order to determine if there are grounds for demanding reparation.

April 30, 1900

ARMENIANS ATTACK WALLACE

Meeting at Boston Passes Resolutions Against the ex-Minister

BOSTON, Mass., April 29. — Following close upon the agitation in diplomatic circles over the question of settlement by Turkey of indemnity growing out of depredations to American property during the massacre by the Kurds, the Armenians in this country have arranged for meetings to urge upon this Government an insistence for payment by the Porte.

To-night the Armenians of Boston met in Caledonian Hall, where prominent men of the race spoke strongly against Turkey. As an outcome, the meeting adopted resolutions which, in brief, reply to the public statements by Gen. Lew Wallace in defense of the Sultan. The resolutions are in part as follows:

Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, has made public statements which may mislead the public, especially when our Government is demanding of Turkey the payment of indemnity for the loss of American property during the Armenian massacres. He attempts to present the Sultan and his Government as not responsible for the atrocities committed in his empire.

The facts are so universally known and officially proved that Mr. Wallace's statements either betray his ignorance of historical events or are meant to hamper the Administration in its just demands upon the Turkish Government. In spite of Mr. Wallace's eulogy of the Sultan's character, he (the Sultan) justly deserves the condemnation of the civilized world as the author and

perpetrator of the horrible crimes that disgraced the closing century".

The meeting pledged its support to the party that will pursue such vigorous foreign policy as to protect the rights of American citizens abroad, especially in Turkey. Copies of the document will be sent to the President.

May 1, 1900

HEATHEN CRUELTY AND FANATICISM

MISSIONARIES TELL OF HARROWING CONDITIONS IN EASTERN LANDS ...

Awful recitals of heathen cruelty, infamy, and degradation, told in direct, unvarnished language by earnest women who well knew whereof they spoke, so thrilled and immense meeting in the Church of the Strangers yesterday afternoon that before all was told Dr. James Wood, the Chairman, interrupted the exercises by exclaiming: "Of all the meetings of this great council, this room this afternoon is the Chamber of Horrors, but it is filled with rays of hope, and, as the darkest hour comes just before the dawn, so we see that the light of the Kingdom of God is breaking forth in these dark places of the earth."

"Educational Philanthropic Work" was the topic of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, and the speakers were Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay missionary; Miss Corinna Shattuck, missionary at Oorfa, Turkey; Miss Emily C. Wheeler, Secretary of the Armenian National Relief Committee; Mrs. Wellington White, missionary at Canton, China; the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kallenbach of Holland, and Mrs. J. P. Moore, missionary at Tokio, Japan. ...

.... ORPHANS IN ARMENIA

"Having been early in life left an orphan myself", said Miss Shattuck, "I have always had great sympathy for and interest in orphans, but I did not suppose it would be my lot to serve orphans in a land where there are 50,000 orphans of massacred fathers, and in a city where I found myself at the time of the Armenian massacres there are alone 3,000 of these orphans".

She told of the slow progress of the relief work, Germans in Smyrna being the first to respond, and the United States being the last; but when the response of this country came through The Christian Herald, it was an offer to take care of all the orphans in Oorfa. For months the children slept in all parts of her mission, and even on the roof and in the court.

Good Kurds and Good Turks

She told many stories of the aptitude displayed by the children as developed in the mission industrial school, and said she meant to keep them all in that country, not only because they could be reared more cheaply, but that their influence might extend through the Ottoman Empire when they go out into the world, as many have already done. She did not think their future was hopeless, for she said, "there are good Kurds and good Turks".

She and Miss Wheeler, who followed, made a strong appeal for money to carry on the orphanage work, saying that \$7,000 was an immediate necessity.

Miss Wheeler was at Harpoot during the massacre, and she told of a father about to be put to death who asked what they were going to do with his sons, twelve and seventeen years old. The answer was, "Make them Moslem". He said, "Make them Moslem before I die". The lads were brought one at a time. Each refused to forsake his Christian faith and was killed on the spot. A last opportunity to embrace Mohammedanism was given to the father, but his answer was, "No; I shall go to heaven all the more happily since I know my boys are there". ...

May 21, 1900

Turkey's Course in Armenia

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20. — The Russian Embassy has considerably perturbed Governmental and diplomatic circles here by inviting the immediate attention of the Porte to the deplorable situation of many districts of Armenia resulting from brutal methods of collecting taxes and from persecutions, which have

driven many to embrace Islamism, while whole communities are preparing to emigrate to Russia.

June 7, 1900

No Reply from Turkey About Armenia

LONDON, June 7. — The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The Porte has not yet replied to the Russian and American notes on the subject of Armenia".

June 25, 1900

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE PORTE

United States Chargé d'Affaires Demands an Immediate Reply

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24. — Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, presented a fresh note to the Ottoman Government Saturday insisting upon an immediate reply to the demand of the United States for a settlement of the indemnity in connection with the losses of Americans at the time of the Armenian massacres.

Although vigorously phrased, the note is not an ultimatum. It is said, however, to have been a disagreeable surprise to the Porte, testifying as it does to the intention of the United States Government to pursue this matter of indemnity to the end.

June 29, 1900

Article 6 – No Title

LONDON, June 29.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times advices from Shan-Tung say that Gov. Yuan-Shi-Kai maintains cordial relations with foreigners, and has sent numerous couriers to Peking, but none of them has returned.

Dispatches from Shanghai reiterate the announcements of the massacres of native Christians in the inland districts which rival the Armenian horrors. The officials at the places watched by gunboats make a show of protecting the missionaries, out there is not even a pretense of protection for the converts in the interior, who have been butchered wholesale.

August 6, 1900

ANOTHER DEMAND ON TURKEY

Mr. Griscom Asks the Porte to Decide Quickly on American Claims

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5. — Lloyd Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, today renewed his demands upon the Ottoman Government for compensation for the losses of American citizens during the Armenian massacres.

He insisted upon a prompt decision.

August 10, 1900

Troops and Kurds Massacre Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9. — Advices received from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, say that 200 men, women, and children have been massacred in the Armenian village of Spaghank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha, the Commandant of Bitlis. He is also said to have ordered the village to be burned.

August 14, 1900

TURKEY DENIES MASSACRE

Says Armenian Brigands Were Shot After Firing on Imperial Troops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. — It is announced at the Turkish Legation, on the strength of advices from the Turkish

Government, that the recently published news of "disturbances" in Asiatic Turkey was erroneous. It is said the report grew out of some trouble between authorities of Saganik, District of Sassun, and some Armenian brigands in the neighborhood. Troops were sent in pursuit of the brigands, and the latter, under the leadership of one Antranik, took refuge in a small chapel.

When their surrender was demanded, they opened fire, killing two soldiers. Thereupon the imperial troops returned the fire, killing some of the brigands. Subsequently the survivors were captured.

August 19, 1900

The Motive of Oriental Massacre

From The Spectator

The theory of uncontrollable impulse, which accounts in a way for an occurrence like the Sicilian Vespers, or the murder of Bishop Pattison, (Index, per Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church: Patteson, John Coleridge [1827-1871], first bishop of Melanesia, murdered on the island of Nukapu) will not, in fact, explain the massacres of the East. Our belief is that they are more due to policy than to any uncontrollable motive whatever. The Asiatic thinks that the best way to overcome enemies whom he for any reason dreads is to strike terror among them, and knows of no instrument so terrorizing as death distributed wholesale, in painful as it were. If he quarrels with his janissaries he destroys not only them, but the religious orders to which they are affiliated. He believes fully the evil Italian's maxim, that if you injure you should keep on injuring until there is no power of resistance, and knows of no method of obeying that law of statecraft so effective as wholesale slaughter. The Sultans of Turkey have dealt in this way with rebels throughout their history, usually with success, and it was as potential rebels that the Armenians were, in our own time, swept away. The late Shah also rid himself of the Babi sect by wholesale murder, platefuls of eyes being brought to the palace in proof that his orders had been carried out. The Sepoys in 1837 acted entirely on that idea, which, as was subsequently proved in evidence, was the one that inspired the great atrocity of Cawnpore.

"Kill all", counseled Azimoollah, the refined and cultured Indian who recommended that great crime, "and the English at home will tremble and leave you unpunished".

"We have in our own mind no doubt that the massacre of Peking was as deliberately plotted as that of St. Bartholomew, and that those who plotted it thought they were devising a grand stroke of policy, one which would inspire terror in their foes as well as commit their friends to a quarrel in which there could be no compromise. Europe was to shake at the extirpation of Europeans, and thenceforward avoid China. Of course other feelings entered also into the act. To the Asiatic mind, which assigns to the ruler much of the irresponsibility which he attributes to deity, slaughter is the supreme act of majesty, a decree to be proud of even if the provocation is insufficient. "Who can resist me", is his inner feeling, "when I can distribute death as the gods do?"—the idea which maddened the Caesars and probably all the not very numerous despots who have habitually used their power of life and death. The irreversible sentence gratifies an evil pride, as it is known to gratify poisoners.

August 22, 1900

SULTAN ORDERS INVESTIGATION

Alleged Massacre of Armenians to be Officially Looked Into

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21. — The Sultan has ordered a committee to investigate the recent massacre of Armenians in the Sassun district of Asiatic Turkey. In the meantime his Majesty has relieved Ali Pasha of the command of Bitlis.

A dispatch from Constantinople Aug. (*illegible*) announced that advices received there from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, said 200 men, women, and children had been massacred in the Armenian village of Spaghank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha, the Commandant of Bitlis. It was also said he ordered the village to be burned.

Dispatches from Washington, Aug. 13, said that the Turkish Legation there, on the strength of advices from the Turkish Government, announced that the report of disturbances in Asiatic Turkey grew out of some trouble between the authorities of Saganik, in the district at Sassun, and some

Armenian brigands in the neighborhood.

Troops, it was added, were sent after the brigands, and the latter, under the leadership of a man named Antranik, took refuge in a chapel. When their surrender was demanded they opened fire, killing two soldiers, whereupon the imperial troops returned the fire, "killing some of the brigands". Subsequently, it was also said, the survivors were captured.

September 3, 1900

IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECENT ARMENIAN MASSACRE.—

In reply to their queries concerning the recent slaughter of Armenians in Sassun and the annihilation of the village of Spaghank, the foreign envoys in Constantinople have received an official statement from the Porte. It is said that Ali Pasha, the Governor of the province where the atrocities were committed, having received information that over 100 Armenian brigands were hiding in the district of Sassun, he was obliged to visit that district at the head of a force of soldiers. He arrived at Talvorik, where everything was quiet and orderly, and learned that there were only twenty-three brigands in the vicinity. He therefore continued his march, and at Aghoi discovered "an empty stable which contained six wooden sleeping bunks; some rifle cartridges were found on the ground, and the walls had been loopholed. The stable was burned, for it was known to be a refuge for brigands".

The report continues: "Ali Pasha then advanced to the village of Sibgan, or Spaghank, which occupied a commanding position at the top of a hill. It contains six houses and a solidly built church. Some brigands, who had sought refuge in this village, began firing on the troops as soon as they were within range. It was therefore decided to attack the place, and the Armenians were soon put to flight. Three of the more desperate entered the church, from which they fired upon the troops. As it was impossible to force an entrance, the soldiers heaped wood and herbs round the church and smoked the Armenians until they were suffocated. It was then found that a priest, a woman, and a child had also been in the church and had perished.

"Ali Pasha states that only sixteen Armenians altogether were killed, while the troops lost five killed and a few wounded, besides two Kurds, who were also killed. He regrets the accidental

death of the woman and child. He declares that he did the utmost to restrain the Kurds, and that he was accompanied by as few Kurds as possible.

"With a view to preventing any further movement on the part of the revolutionists, Ali Pasha has decided to create guard-houses at Geleguzan, Chenik-Semal, Gurmak, and Talvorik".

September 20, 1900

Release of Armenian Demanded

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. — Lloyd Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, has made verbal representations to the Porte demanding the release of an Armenian who it is claimed is a naturalized American citizen, and who was arrested upon the charge of belonging to the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. An investigation has been ordered, and if the prisoner is an American he will be released.

October 14, 1900

TURKEY UNDER ABDUL HAMID

Progress Made During the Reign of the Present Sultan

The Army Modernized and Public Improvements Under Way—Disposition of the Ruler

On Friday, Aug. 31, 1900, the Sultan of Turkey commenced the twenty-fifth year of his reign. In many respects his rule has been marked by great advances in civilization and education, while in other ways it can be criticized in severe terms.

"When Abdul Hamid first came to the throne he was confronted by the danger of a Russian invasion and the capture of Constantinople seemed inevitable. Then it was that Lord Beaconsfield stepped in and, backed by the English fleet, stayed the march of the conqueror. The war with Russia resulted in the loss of Kars, Batoum and Bulgaria, and the Sultan was forced to make promises of reform in the administration of the internal

affairs of his empire—a promise, by the way, which has never been fulfilled. Cyprus at that time was ceded to England.

Then came the rebellion in Egypt, led by Arabi Pasha, which some persons think was instigated and encouraged at Yildiz Kiosk. This ended in the English occupation, which at present seems to be permanent, the only real recognition of the Sultan now being the yearly tribute which is still paid with regularity. The revolt in Roumelia was a great loss of prestige to the position and stability of Turkey, for the Balkan States are now independent and a constant menace to Constantinople.

The Armenian massacres have been thought by some to be a blot on the good name of Abdul Hamid, but it must be remembered that the Armenians had become very unruly, and provoked the terrible punishment that was meted out to them. Awful atrocities, however, were perpetrated, and the whole of Turkish Armenia was devastated. Lately Sassoun was the scene of another holocaust, but this was a small affair compared with the previous bloody massacres.

It is generally believed in Turkey that it was Russia that prevented English interference to stop the destruction of the lives and property of the poor Armenians, for the Czar was averse to an independent Armenia, and was, therefore, willing that Turkey should stamp out this uprising in a manner that would prevent another for all time.

When the Armenian difficulties were ended Greece sent the Vassos expedition to Crete. This ended in Turkey losing another province. Then the Greeks became so elated that they forced a war on the Turks, hoping that the Balkan States would assist them. In this they were disappointed, and the Turkish Army, under the skillful direction of German officers, soon overthrew the opposing forces, and could have entered Athens without opposition had not the Czar interfered to prevent them.

KAISER SEEKING ALLIANCE

The Greek war added greatly to the prestige of Turkey not only in Europe, where it became a recognized fact that the Ottoman troops when properly led were the equal of the best, but all over the Mohammedan world. There was a feeling of exultation that the followers of the Crescent had had such an easy victory over a Christian army. Germany, ever on the alert, quickly realized the value of the Sultan as a friend in case of a European war, and since then has been striving to make an ally of him. The

visit of the Kaiser to Constantinople was part of this scheme to establish cordial relations, which was accomplished, and from that time Germany has been the open and acknowledged friend of Abdul Hamid.

In looking back on the reign of the Sultan, in one respect it has been very successful. He has been adroit and skillful in keeping the whole world at bay for years, playing one country against another, until finally they have formed the "European Concert", which is quite as easy for him to hoodwink as it was the different nations separately.

The progress of Turkey in the last twenty-five years has been tremendous. The army has been modernized under the direction of the ablest of German officers like Von der Goltz Pasha, and many Turkish officers are now sent abroad to be educated. The whole force has been armed with Mauser rifles, the arsenals have been arranged for making the most modern cannon and small arms, and the manufacture of smokeless powder has been begun. The Hamidieh or irregular cavalry was embodied some years ago, and many fine remounts for them have been purchased in Hungary and Russia. An effort is now being made to create a new navy by putting the old ships in order and ordering new torpedo boats to be constructed.

Financially, the empire is in a bad way, but it must be admitted that some improvement has taken place. The floating debt has been unified, some of the "four series" have been extinguished by the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and associated with this institution has been founded the tobacco regie and the tumbak monopoly. The Russian war indemnity has been paid up, and notwithstanding that the Treasury is usually supposed to be bankrupt, there is money to be had when it is wanted. Nearly all the Greek money paid as an indemnity for the late war is still held for military uses.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

In the building of railways, quays, and harbors a great deal of good work has been done. At Constantinople the quays are well built and a great advantage to commerce. They were constructed by a French company. Fine wharves have also been built at Beyroot and Salonica, and one is now building at Haidar Pasha, at the end of the Anatolia Railway. This railway opens up an entirely new country and brings Constantinople into touch with Central Asia Minor. The company has unusual advantages and

will ultimately extend the road to the Persian Gulf. There is also the Smyrna-Kassaba line and the Salonica-Monastir and the Uskub-Zebiftchheh lines. Then there are lines from Beyroot to Damascus and from Jaffa to Jerusalem, while many concessions have been granted which have not yet been utilized.

Education has advanced with rapid strides and schools have been established in all the large towns; also more advanced colleges have been started, like the Bacteriological Institute, military and civil preparatory colleges, and the colossal medical, law, and commercial colleges at Constantinople.

Brigandage, which formerly existed over the whole country, has entirely disappeared from European Turkey, and in Asia it is now only carried on in a small way by a few isolated bands.

Electric tramcars and lighting are much needed in Constantinople, and if some competent engineer could have a free hand that city could be transformed into the most beautiful town in the world, for its natural advantages—situated as it is on the Golden Horn and the beautiful Bosphorus—are great.

Although Abdul Hamid is opposed to more liberty for the women, yet their seclusion gets less and less every year. They are in many instances better educated than the men, and it is to be noted that the most artistic and best newspaper produced in Turkey is edited by Turkish women, several of whom are well known authors. Covering the face is only a pretense in most instances now. With the poor and among the rich the yashmak is very thin and transparent. What will occur in another twenty-five years no one can foretell accurately, but it looks as if by that time the rights of women would be as great in Turkey as elsewhere.

Had it not been for the terrible Armenian slaughter, the universal feeling in regard to the lifework of the Sultan would be favorable, but many most unjustly hold him personally responsible for the bloody manner in which this uprising was squelched. His reign commenced in stormy times, but compared with those of his predecessors, there has been more advance than at any previous period since the Moslem first appeared in Europe. To be sure, he has lost more territory than any other Sultan—the Balkan States, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro are larger than the present European Turkey—and Egypt is no longer subject to him.

There are said to be now 35,000 primary schools besides many grammar schools, technical schools, girls' colleges, and the university, which is to be the memorial of the jubilee. Many charitable institutions have been founded, and the barbarous

customs which prevailed before his reign have been done away with entirely.

As a man, the Sultan is keen, clever, able, and a match for the most skillful diplomatist.

A DOMESTICATED MAN

The Sultan has many fine instincts and tastes. He loves good horses and well-bred dogs, is devoted to domestic life and his children, and when not occupied with the affairs of state is always in the company of his family. Abdul Hamid is a shrewd politician and is the master mind in directing the affairs of the empire. He has a most pleasant personality, and those who come in contact with him always feel his influence at once. He has established good relations with Germany and Russia, as well as with the Balkan States, while English influence, which was formerly supreme, is now absolutely nil.

It is only in the choice of his advisers that he is unfortunate, for he has surrounded himself with a gang of adventurers incapable of performing their duties properly, corrupt and incompetent, whom he has taken from low positions and raised to high places, while at the same time refusing office and honors to those whose ability and faithfulness should be rewarded. Many flagrant cases could be mentioned where honest men of great attainments have been dismissed and dissolute and ignorant men put in their places. His motive is that the Sultan wishes to do all the governing himself, and as soon as a man becomes well fitted by experience for his office he is removed. This comes from a feeling of insecurity which is somewhat justified, seeing that the Sultan Murad is supposed to be still alive.

The Sultan many years ago, while still a young Prince, accompanied his uncle, Abdul Aziz, to Europe, and while he is favorable to progress, education, science, and mechanical invention, it must be remembered that he is a Turk, and is not to be judged by the same rules that a European would be.

We Americans have great opportunities in the future for developing and increasing our commerce in the Ottoman Empire, and I am positive that when this indemnity question is settled there will be a long period of prosperous trade relations and an era of good will with the United States.

We are at present remarkably well represented in our legation at Constantinople. The Chargé d'Affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, is conducting the negotiations with great tact and

ability, and is ably assisted by that distinguished linguist and adroit diplomatist, Alexander A. Garguilo, the first dragoman, who has served our country for-thirty-two years ably and honestly. Mr. Griscom has the personal good will and friendship of the Sultan more than the representative of any other country.

An instance recently occurred, one of many, which will illustrate how amiable his Majesty is to him. Up to this day any kind of electrical appliance is forbidden to enter Constantinople and most of the other ports. Many electrical lamps were stopped at the Custom House as dangerous articles.

Some of the embassies and legations have taken the matter up, but could not obtain permission for them to enter. Lately a similar case arose with our legation. Two boxes of electrical lamps which came from America were stopped. Mr. Griscom, through Mr. Garguilo as interpreter, presented the matter to the Sultan so clearly, and forcibly and with such skill and tact, demonstrating that they were not dangerous but exceedingly useful articles, that his Majesty immediately issued an irade for the admission of the lamps, bought six for himself, and gave an order for several more to be sent for to America.

Better days are in store for Turkey and the development from this time on will be rapid. Abdul Hamid will continue to encourage progress and civilization in the future as he has done in the past. All should wish him a long and prosperous reign.

F. DIODATI THOMPSON.

October 21, 1900

AWFUL ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Mussulmans Pillage, Outrage, and Murder Unchecked for Five Days—Eight Villages Destroyed

PARIS, Oct. 20. — A special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Petit Bleu* says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir.

The Mussulmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged, and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops.

Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

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December 1, 1900

CLAIMS ON TURKEY SETTLED?

Reported that an Irade Has Been Promulgated Looking to Payment for Armenian Massacres

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29. — The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles that the American claims arising from the Armenian massacres "may now be regarded as practically settled, as an irade providing for the building of a cruiser in the United States is officially promulgated".

The question of the Consulate at Harpoot remains open, the Porte persisting in its refusal to grant an exequatur to Dr. Thomas H. Norton. The moral effect, however, created by the presence of the United States battleship Kentucky at Smyrna in support of the representations of the American Legation, taken in conjunction with the settlement of the other claims, leads the legation to hope for an early arrangement of all outstanding differences.

December 18, 1900

TO RISE AGAINST TURKEY

Osman Pasha Says an Army of 100,000 Men Is Ready to Deliver Kurdistan and Armenia

PARIS, Dec. 18. — The Matin publishes a dispatch from London giving an interview with Osman Pasha, a General of the Ottoman Army, who recently left Turkey clandestinely. The Turkish officer, who is a relative of the late Osman Pasha, the "Hero of Plevna", unfolded plans for ridding Kurdistan and Armenia of the yoke of Turkey.

Accompanied by his partisans, some of whom are in Europe, he will return to Kurdistan, where, according to his statement, the population, already secretly armed, only awaits his arrival to march as one man against the oppressor.

He says that the Ottoman Empire will be compelled to engage in one of the most formidable struggles in its history. He

expects to be able to put into the field an army of 100,000 men, and is confident of rescuing the people from a state of anarchy and social abjection.

December 25, 1900

Armenians Want America's Aid

BOSTON, Dec. 24. — At a convention of representatives of the Armenian Revolution (*sic!*) [Revolutionary?] Federation held here to-day a resolution, which was telegraphed to President McKinley, was adopted. It called the President's attention "to the deplorable condition in which our people in Armenia are perishing", and added that they "will soon be exterminated, if a powerful hand does not come to the rescue of such a nation, which has been the champion of civilization for centuries in Asia Minor". The resolution stated that "the United States is the only nation that has been unselfish and neutral in Oriental affairs, and yet a friend of suffering races; the only nation which can terrorize the great assassin and his bloodthirsty fanatics to save the remainder of their victims from imminent bloodshed".

December 26, 1900

New Congregation of Armenians

An ecclesiastical council of ministers, of Congregational churches in this city and representatives of Congregational bodies will meet on Friday afternoon next, at the Adams Memorial Church, 207 East Thirtieth Street, to receive into fellowship a new congregation of that denomination, composed wholly of Armenians, and of installing its pastor. For the past two years this congregation of Armenians, many of whom fled from their own country at the time of the Turkish massacres, have been worshipping in the Adams Memorial Church. The Rev. Haigaj (*sic!*) [Haigaz?] will be the pastor.

March 30, 1901

EUGENE SCHUYLER
A Memoir with selections from
His Minor Writings*

In these two volumes we have a memoir of Eugene Schuyler, with essays, and "Italian Influences", the latter a collection of essays, reviews, and magazine articles, such as "The Footsteps of Dante", "The Italy of Hawthorne", and "Corinne", crowded with incidents that appeal to the cultivated reader and having the charm of a literary style pervaded by the simplicity and freshness of nature. Schuyler had an imagination with almost the fire of poetic genius about it. When he first heard "Lohengrin" he wrote: "I have listened to it breathlessly from beginning to end. It excites me too much. My imagination runs perfect riot". He was a born student. As so many scholars have done, he tried the law, but with indifferent success.

In the Summer of 1867 his diplomatic services were begun. They were continued with few interruptions to the day of his death. As American Consul at Moscow, he had great opportunities for study and acquaintance with men of note. It was at this time that he met Count Tolstoi, and began to gather materials that served him well in writing his essay on this remarkable man. His life is an inspiration to the young student who would become distinguished both as scholar and author. When all is said and done the chief value of biography will ever lie in its power to inspire. It is the life of past achievement that awakens in another the fire that kindles the consciousness and impels a man to cry out, "And I, too, was born to do this!"

As Consul he worked to make himself master of the details of his office. He was indefatigable in studying Russian and French, in reading extensively, and preparing himself for usefulness. Here is the good advice he gives to a correspondent: "One can't have the time to know everything. Take the subjects

* EUGENE SCHUYLER. Selected Essays, with a Memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. With portrait. 8vo. One volume. Pp. 364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901, \$2.50 net.

* ITALIAN INFLUENCES. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph. D., LL. D. One volume. Cloth. Pp. 435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. Price, \$2.50 net.

you are most interested in, and let the others alone. I try rigidly to confine myself to four connected subjects, but am continually running over. Mine are history, literature, language, and mythology—especially in the Teutonic and Slavonic peoples". Quite enough, one would think, for one man, no matter how great his leisure.

In his passion for literature Eugene Schuyler reminds one of Lowell. Before leaving America he had prepared himself by the study of the Finnish language to edit the great Finnish poem "The Kale-vala." So well and with such painstaking labor did he do it that on visiting Finland in 1870 his progress was very much in the nature of an ovation. With the same carefulness he gathered materials for his volume of Russia, and as an authority on certain Russian subjects it is not overshadowed by the brilliant works that have since instructed the world.

Measured by any adequate standard, the great work of Schuyler, and the one on which rests his lasting claim to be remembered, was his defense of Bulgaria against the diabolical Turk. With surpassing courage, at the risk of his life, and confronting possibilities of torture worse than death, he, single-handed, bearded the lion in his den and tore the veil of duplicity away with which the wily Turk had striven to hide the Bulgarian atrocities. The awful horrors that he found were only paralleled in the Armenian massacres of later years. It stirs the heart of an American to read of his progress from point to point. Each day revealed greater enormities. He finds women, children, and old men treated with a barbarity that would have done credit to Fiji Islanders.

The web of Turkish lies, defended by English diplomats, had to be torn away. A too easily gullible civilized world had to be brought to its senses. The situation looked, indeed, well high hopeless.

From Philippopolis in August, 1876, Schuyler sent his preliminary report to his chief, and it was published while he was still in Bulgaria. Just as recently in the matter of the Chinese disturbances and subsequent events, the simple and unvarnished reports of the missionaries were denounced as lies and schemes born of private ends, so every attempt was made to belittle the statements of the American missionaries in Turkey. But now came the facts of the case, and they were far beyond what the missionaries had dared to relate. These reports were made, not by a private man or some newspaper correspondent seeking the sensation of a day, but by the Consul General and Secretary of

Legation of the United States, a man who, though Russia's friend, had dared to expose Russian misrule in Central Asia. He was a man, too, who was noted for his careful and studious research, his accuracy, and his honesty. The effect on Europe was instantaneous and electric. Particularly was this true in England. And it may be said that the Turks were not very far from wrong in considering him at the bottom of the war with Russia.

To him fell the task of preparing a new Constitution for Bulgaria. He writes at this period that he is "fearfully busy", yet in spite of the pressure of work he finds time to plunge again into the heart of Bulgaria for further relief work. His object was to collect fresh material with which to support the Bulgarian case before the assembled diplomatic wisdom. One of his commissions, he writes, on the second visit was "to bring back with me twenty little she orphans, aged from seven to twelve, for adoption in Russia". "The Turks refused him a traveling pass. So, with the courage of his strong convictions, he took the risk and went without one. He merely said that if anything happened he would hold them responsible. But the courage that could face the cruel Turk and look possible death coolly in the face did not have the constitutional grit to face twenty little she orphans". And there is no record of that part of his commission ever being fulfilled. It is no wonder that a man made of such stuff as Eugene Schuyler should not long remain *persona grata* with the with Turk. A pretext was sought for his removal.

After long years spent abroad he longed to see service at home. But the destiny that shapes human life had planned it otherwise. He was to go to England, represent his country at Rome, write "Peter the Great", and collect the material for the volume, "Italian Influences". Life in Rome was delightful to him. He was next sent to represent his Government at Bucharest. Then came the Nile-land episode.

Just before going to Egypt he wrote to his sister: "Here is a list of small subjects. If you want anything done quickly say so, as I am blown about by every wind. They all enter into the cadre of my "Italian Influences", (don't mention that title)". Alas! the projected collection which numbered a long list of subjects of great interest to the lover of literature, was never to see the light of day but in part. That part is included in the volume that bears the title chosen so long ago.

On July 2, 1889, while on a visit to Zurich, alert on gathering treasures for a contemplated work on "Swiss Associations", he received the announcement of his appointment

as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to Cairo. To his wife he wrote: "It is like beginning a new career". The climate of Egypt proved disastrous to him. In less than a year his physician commanded him to seek a rest in a less exacting climate. He planned in haste a time of repose and recuperation. But at Venice, without a moment's warning, death came to him. So was cut off in the ripeness of his years and usefulness one of America's most brilliant scholars, patriots, and men of letters.

Among the essays included in the volume containing the memoir is a remarkable chapter on Tolstoi. After twenty years Schuyler wrote out his impressions of the great Russian writer, from notes made at the time he paid him a visit on his ancestral estate. It is a delight to view the genius of Tolstoi through genuine Yankee eyes. He found him living simply, dressed in garments akin to those worn by the liberated serfs, and passing his days near to nature's heart. Tolstoi was then a great lover of all out-of-door sports. The visit was made in the October season. Tolstoi's love for the Bible was even then very pronounced. He declared his conviction that "without the Bible in our society, the development of the child or of the man would be as impossible as it would have been in Greek society without Homer."

He believed also that the people were entitled to an education in art, as well as in the rudiments of learning, and along moral and religious lines. In that early day he had confidence in art as a means of social progress. Many of Tolstoi's literary friends, and among them Schuyler, seemed afraid that his passion for religious and ethical development would cause him to lose the artistic spirit and dwarf his aesthetic tastes and perceptions. Schuyler declares it as his belief that the "mystical religious enthusiasm through which he was passing when the American wrote of him was only transitory".

He goes on to say that Tolstoi is to do yet mightier works than he has in the realm of pure literature. "When he, after studying in the originals the Old and New Testaments and Lives of the Saints, consecrates his leisure to tales for the people, he is evidently only preparing himself for new and great artistic productions; and his present state of mind is only a new step, only a nearer approach, to other still higher stages of his creative power". Little did the writer of that well-intended sentiment dream that at the opening of the twentieth century Tolstoi would be excommunicated from the bosom of the Church into which he was born.

The "Italian Influences" are the ripe results of Schuyler's life and studies in Italy. Beginning with "Corfu and its Saints", and "In the Footsteps of Dante", we come to page after page of entertaining and instructive sketches. Everywhere we have side lights on social and literary Italy. Perhaps the most comprehensive and valuable to the American are the papers on "Dante", "The Italy of Hawthorne", and "Corinne". It is now a discussion of a rare bit of Italian landscape, and now a curious question of archaeology, dim with the cobwebs of ages. We have here a sketch of a fair woman, centuries dead, but who once made hearts leap, and here a stately historical personage, and now a breezy paragraph of modern literary gossip.

The friends of Eugene Schuyler will read with delight this volume. But good as it is to the taste, they will feel as Lamartine expressed it about his attitude before a translation of any masterpiece of literature. He always preferred the translation: for reading it he could imagine how much better the flavor of the original must be. Good as is the volume, the reader must always feel a tinge of regret that the master's mind could not have presided over its issue, to put into it much of that good wine for which the grapes were ripening in his intellectual vineyard during his Roman sojourn, as his expectations centred in a forthcoming book on "Italian Influences".

May 13, 1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS

WIDESPREAD DESERTIONS IN THE TURKISH ARMY.—

According to the newspapers of the Young Turkey Party and Pro Armenia, the official paper of the Armenians, published in Paris, the whole Turkish Army is in a state of imminent dissolution. Within the last few months the number of desertions is said to have amounted to or 4,000 men, who, as a rule, have joined Albanian, Tcherkess, or Kurdish bands, which plunder the population without distinction of creed or nationality. This fact is said to account for the recent stories of pillage and bloodshed in Anatolia, in which it was related that the Kurds were aided by Turkish soldiers. Many in the attacking parties are now supposed to be deserters who wore their Turkish uniforms.

According to information presented by an unusually trustworthy writer in Pro Armenia, these wholesale desertions are

occasioned by the complete destitution to which the troops, particularly in the country districts, have been reduced by the negligence of the military authorities. Even the pay of the officers is said to be in arrears for two or three years, and as no attempt is made to keep up the Commissary Department, especially for the benefit of remote garrisons, both officers and men are obliged to subsist upon forage, although many of the men have preferred to become brigands. As long as the victims of the raiders were confined to the Christian population, the Porte paid no attention to the matter, as interference would have revealed the deplorable state of the army, but recently Mussulman villages have been attacked and plundered, and the Government has now dispatched special Commissioners to remedy the evil, which exists not only in Northwestern Turkey and Asia Minor, but in the islands of the Turkish archipelago, where commerce is threatened with extinction on account of the shore pirates.

The information of Vienna, in commenting upon the subject, says that even German military discipline, which has been introduced in the Turkish Army and of which the Porte is proud, can avail nothing against the material conditions of the country, and that "the spirit of anarchy, which was formerly predominant in the army, is once more slowly getting the upper hand".

May 14, 1901

"PRO ARMENIA"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning Pro Armenia is referred to as "the official paper of the Armenians". The fact is that the paper published in Paris was not founded by Armenians, but by Frenchmen and has no official character in any sense. The editorial staff consists of men of the highest standing in literature and politics, such as G. Clemenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaurès, Francis de Préssensé, E. de Roberty, and Pierre Quillard.

The publication of such a journal, by some of the most illustrious sons of France, in the interest of a foreign, down-trodden people and pleading the cause of justice, is certainly one of the most remarkable events of our times, and shows that where Dreyfus was persecuted by the subjects of clericalism, the ideal of

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universal brotherhood is becoming more active than in many other countries.

M. S. GABRIEL, Chairman Central Committee of the Armenians of the United States of America.

New York, May 13, 1901.

June 6, 1901

TURKEY SETTLES WITH FRANCE

Pays £20,000 on Account of Losses from Armenian Massacre

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5. — The French Embassy is being felicitated by the officials of the other embassies for securing the settlement of its Armenian massacre claims.

The Porte, June 4, paid over £20,000, the balance of the compensation demanded for French losses.

August 18, 1901

KURDS MASSACRE MANY ARMENIANS

Raiders Destroy Twelve Villages, Killing All the Men

War Is Said to be Threatened Throughout a Large Portion of Turkey's Dominions in Asia

LONDON, Aug. 17. — A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding part of Armenia and has destroyed twelve villages, leaving nothing but smoking ruins.

Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

The foregoing dispatch bears out reports coming from various sources that Turkey is face to face with a very serious state of affairs in Asia.

Recent advices stated that the part of the country known as Mesopotamia was held in subjection by the Kurdish chief,

Ibrahim Pasha. The Kurds are the wildest and most warlike of all the nationalities of that part of the world, and the Porte supposed that it had solved a difficult problem by giving Ibrahim a free rein, stipulating that in return he was to uphold Turkish authority throughout his region, Turkey even supplied Ibrahim with arms.

The result was that after Ibrahim had brought into subjection the Kurds in a large territory he began to turn his attention to brigandage and looting. When asked by Turkey to explain, he said he was "quelling revolts". Some time ago he attacked an Arab settlement in the district of Racca and carried off 10,000 sheep and 200 camels. These Arabs belonged to the Shammar and Abou Assaf tribes, whose headquarters are near Bagdad and whose recognized chief is Farer Pasha. When the news of the disaster reached Farer he appealed to the Turkish authorities in Bagdad, and, on receiving no satisfaction from them, gathered a force of Arabs, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000 men, and, together with detachments of the Kurdish tribes of Karagurtchi and Shikhan, who are deadly enemies of the Mellié Kurds, proceeded to Mardin.

In the meantime Ibrahim Pasha had demanded aid from the Turkish authorities, who sent him 1,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, which he added to his own well-armed irregular horsemen, and at once attacked the Arabs, who were slaughtered in large numbers. The number of Arabs killed, including women and children, is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500.

As a result of this state of things, the opinion was recently expressed that a disastrous war would develop between the people north and south of the Euphrates. Apparently some of the Kurdish raiders have now gone north, so that the territory affected is even larger than was expected.

August 23, 1901

MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES ?

Several Armenian Villages Said to Have Been Wiped Out in the Sassoun District

PARIS, Aug. 23.— A pro-Armenian sheet issued here asserts that the Turks have been looting and murdering in the Sassoun District since the beginning of July, and that several Armenian villages have been wiped out.

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August 25, 1901

DISTURBANCES IN ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24. — It is reported that serious disturbances have occurred at Mush, Armenia.

No details have been received.

The sanjak of Mush, in the Vilayet of Bitlis, was the scene of the awful massacres of Armenians by Turks and Kurds in 1894.

August 27, 1901

THE DISTURBANCES IN TURKEY

More Kurdish Raiding in Armenia Reported Bulgarians Said to Have Burned Five Turks

LONDON, Aug. 27. — Dispatches from Odessa and Vienna give unconfirmed reports of Kurdish atrocities in the hill districts of Armenia and of fighting between Turks and Bulgarians in Macedonia, several persons being killed at Pawsonwitz.

Another dispatch says that the Bulgarians seized five Turks, drenched them with petroleum, and burned them alive.

August 30, 1901

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Turkish ex-Consul Asserts that the Porte Intends to Exterminate the Race by a Regular System

LONDON, Aug. 30. — The Daily Mail publishes to-day an article written by Ali Nouri Bey, ex-Turkish Consul at Rotterdam, asserting that the massacre of Armenians by Kurds, which has just recommenced, is part of a regular system of extermination. He says:

"The number of Armenians killed will depend upon the outcry raised in Europe and the pressure brought to bear upon

the Sultan. The same horrible process will be repeated year by year until all are killed".

September 5, 1901

THE INFATUATION OF ABDUL HAMID

**He Is Said to be Dominated by the
Idea of Pan-Islamism**

FRENCH COURSE IS APPROVED

**Powers Pleased with It—Munir Bey
Received Orders to Return to Constantinople**

London Times-New York Times Special Cablegram

LONDON, Sept. 5. — A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says the French Government's course in the dispute with Turkey meets with the approval of a majority of the powers, and also of public opinion in Europe.

The dispatch adds that the Sultan's overweening infatuation dates from the Pan-Islamic agitation following the Armenian massacres five years ago. He then impressed upon his Moslem subjects that the powers were afraid to interfere. Pan-Islamism was further encouraged by the visit of Emperor William to Constantinople. The idea of a Moslem mission to China profoundly impressed Mohammedans. The Sultan is said to be dominated by an absorbing idea of Pan-Islamism.

Powers having Mohammedan subjects are pleased with the vigorous course France has taken. They believe that the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey will serve as a warning.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says rumors that troops have been ordered to Turkey from Toulon are not taken seriously in the capital.

The Temps, in an inspired communication, suggests that the fact that the Sultan at first apparently yielded to the pressure exercised by France was due to the announcement that a French fleet was approaching Ottoman waters. Instead of going there, the

fleet returned to Toulon for the manoeuvres and review, and the Sultan then receded from the position, he had taken.

Abdul Hamid, it is asserted, has done the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry a service in permitting it to give an exhibition of firmness—an opportunity welcome in view of domestic interests.

The Cologne Gazette denies that Turkey has appealed to the German Embassy at Constantinople or to the German Government to intervene in the dispute with France. The Porte has expressed no wish to Germany in regard to the matter.

September 10, 1901

MORE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Constantinople dispatch, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, says a conflict has broken out between the Armenians and the Turks in the Mussulman district of Mush. Many persons have been killed and wounded.

September 12, 1901

THE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA

Belief that Reports Given Out in Constantinople Indicate More Massacres

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. — Fifty Armenian revolutionists, according to Turkish reports, recently set fire to the Mussulman quarters at Mush, Turkish Armenia, where fighting afterward occurred, the Armenians retiring toward Sassoun. It is also reported that Armenians and Turks on Sept. 3 blew up the barracks at Sassoun, where 3,000 troops were stationed, and that a state of panic prevailed there in consequence.

Such Turkish reports have previously been forerunners of massacres of Armenians, and it is generally apprehended by non-Mussulmans here that massacres have already taken place.

September 12, 1901

Asks Powers to Intervene in Armenia

GLASGOW, Sept. 11. — The Peace Conference to-day passed a resolution urging the Governments which are signatories of the Berlin treaty to convene a conference for the purpose of settling the Armenian Question.

September 13, 1901

TROOPS SENT TO ARMENIA

**Outrages by Kurds All Through July
and August—Over a Hundred Armenians Killed**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"There are authentic reports that eight battalions of troops have gone to Mush, but the Government declares that nothing serious has occurred.

"All through July and August there were desultory Kurdish outrages which harassed the region of Bitlis. Crops were destroyed and more than 100 Armenians killed.

"Reports come from Erzeroum of an irruption of Armenian revolutionists from Russia and of conflicts with the Kurds and the troops. The Kurds wreaked vengeance on the Armenians of Sassoun and its neighborhood".

1036

September 19, 1901

MORE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA

**Bloodshed, Fire, and Pillage in Mush
France Investigating Affairs In the Country**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Sept. 19. — A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says reports have been received from Erzeroum of bloodshed, fire, and pillage in Mush. Details are lacking. The situation in Sassoun is critical.

The French Embassy at the Turkish capital is busily engaged in gathering information regarding affairs in Armenia. French citizens having claims against the Porte have been instructed to furnish particulars of them.

September 20, 1901

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES

**It Is Believed that the Turks Mean to
Exterminate the Mountaineers in Sassoun Vilayet**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Sept. 20. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times states that many Armenians in Bitlis are embracing orthodoxy to obtain Russian protection.

No further information has arrived as to events in Armenia.

It is believed to be the purpose of the Turks to exterminate the mountain population of Sassoun. They are building many barracks and protected block houses in the district.

September 22, 1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS
Growing Trouble in Armenia

The dispatch of eight battalions of Turkish troops to Mush, or Moosh, in Armenia, reported in a recent Times special from London, had long been foreseen by the leaders of the Armenian Committee. Only a few weeks ago Pro Armenia, a paper devoted to the Armenian cause, whose editorial committee, including such men as MM. G. Clémenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaurès, and Francis de Préssencé, give it the highest reputation for trustworthiness, said that all signs pointed to a systematic massacre of Armenians this Autumn, the extent of which would depend upon the indifference of Western Europe. If there is a great outcry in the civilized world and strong diplomatic pressure upon Abdul Hamid, they will very likely, it is believed, be stopped as once, but otherwise they will go on slowly but surely until the season is over.

Although various causes have been given by travelers for these annual massacres, which reached such deplorable extremes five years ago, according to Ali Nouri Bey, and ex official of the Turkish Government now in Paris, they all amount to this: The Turks, who are landowners or tenants, are obliged to borrow money either for improvements or to tide them over a bad harvest. The Armenians, who are merchants and money lenders, loan this money. The Turks, finding it inconvenient to pay, send secret messages to Kurdish tribes in the vicinity, who swoop down and wipe out the creditors of the Turks. The Armenians are not a fighting people, and little resistance is offered. The survivors are then taken in hand by the local Turkish authorities and frightened into making a written statement that "a dispute having occurred among themselves, they had fallen upon and killed one another, and but for the interference of the authorities nobody would have remained alive." This document is then presented to the Governor, who stands a long telegram to the Sultan about the matter, and the usual answer is that "he forgives the Armenians if they promise not to begin again", and at the same time he orders the Governor to take energetic measures to protect the Kurds against the Armenian brigands.

Among the signs noted which Pro Armenia deems significant as foreshadowing more than usual activity on the part of the Kurds is the fact that a few weeks ago two notorious chiefs,

Murad Bey and Moussa Bey of Kezan presented a petition to Abdul Hamid, through Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, asking for permission to form a new Hamidie cavalry regiment, in order to protect themselves and their tribe against the "expected attacks of the Armenians in the neighborhood". This petition, duly accompanied by a gift of \$2,500, was sent to Zeki Pasha, and afterward forwarded to Abdul Hamid with a favorable report from Zeki Pasha.

October 4, 1901

REPORTS FROM MUSH UNTRUE

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

LONDON, Oct. 4. — A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says consular advices received from Erzeroum warrant the inference that no extraordinary tragedy has occurred in Mush, and that the danger in Armenia is ended for this year. The Porte, however, still keeps the channels of communication closed.

October 6, 1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS

... THE "REPORTS FROM MUSH"

According to advices from Erzroum, via Constantinople, printed in a Times special last Friday morning, the inference is "that no extraordinary tragedy has occurred in Mush, and that the danger in Armenia is ended for this year". It is added, however, that the ways of communication are still kept closed by the Porte. According to a recent number of Pro Armenia, the massacres at Mush have actually taken place, the first intimation of them having been circulated by the Turks themselves in the way usually employed by them. It was reports which caused Marshal Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Corps at Erzingjan (*sic!*) [Erzinjan], to dispatch eight battalions to Mush, as already announced in a cable dispatch. The Turkish advices were to the

effect that Armenian revolutionists had been guilty of attempted incendiarism in the Turkish quarter of Mush, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and the insurgents in which both sides lost numerous killed and wounded, and, finally, that the revolutionists fled to Sassun, where they blew up some barracks with the soldiers who occupied them.

These advices are interpreted in Armenian circles to mean that the Kurds descended upon the town, as is usual at this time of year, to plunder the Armenians, and that the latter, in order that they might be pursued by the troops, were said to have made an attack upon the authorities. Confirmation of this theory comes from an independent source to the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna. Here it is reported that toward the end of August several trustworthy Armenians living in Mush reported to their friends in Constantinople that the troops which had just been erecting new barracks were prepared to act in concert with the Kurds as soon as the latter appeared. It was added that the excitement among the Kurds was increased by the presence of Salih Pasha, who, instead of adopting pacific measures, cut off all communications between Sassun and the outer world by a cordon composed to a great extent of Kurds, a proceeding which was interpreted by Armenian informers to mean that action would not long be delayed.

... Pan-Islamism and the Sultan

A great deal has been heard lately about the scheme of Pan-Islamism inaugurated by Abdul Hamid and the charge made by the Young Turk Party that it is simply a political propaganda under the guise of religion. It is not generally known that every Mohammedan is bound to be a missionary if he be a true believer, and that the Sultan can thus combine a political aim and end with mere directions for the extension of the religion. It is said to be the absolute refusal of the Khédive of Egypt to proclaim these double edicts of his master in Constantinople, which is the cause of the present rupture between Cairo and the Porte.

Some light is thrown on the true nature of the so-called Pan-Islamic propaganda by Haydar Midhat, who, citing in part the memoirs of Midhat Pasha, reports a conversation found there between the author and the predecessor of Abdul Hamid, Abdul Aziz. Abdul Aziz inquired of Midhat Pasha, his opinions as to the best means of promoting his influence as Caliph in the Mohammedan regions of the world. Upon this Midhat Pasha,

pointed out that by improving the administration of his empire and by devising means of securing the welfare and advancement of his subjects he would gain the sympathy of not only the Mussulman world, but also of European powers. This was the origin of the propaganda, so artfully re-established by the present Sultan; "but", concludes Mr. Midhat, "it is astonishing to see some people attach importance to the missions and the agents of the propaganda of Abdul Hamid, who is supposed to be effectively fostering the Pan-Islamic movement among the Mohammedan of other countries. Abdul Hamid has ever been hatching discord even among the Mohammedan races who are under his direct rule. Whatever measures he may take in promoting his influence, Islamism will not listen to the selfish propaganda of this unworthy Caliph".

October 9, 1901

AGAINST MISSIONS FOR TURKEY AND CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly you may not desire to print this letter, much less to comment upon it; but, with respect to the kidnapping of Miss Stone by Bulgarian bandits, can you, or will you, show the sense, or nonsense, of this country maintaining religious missions in such countries as Turkey and China? We cannot say that such an undertaking is a humbug, because the motive is evidently good; but missionary work in these countries seems to me to be a farce. These peoples are better off with their own religion than with ours. Christianity only brings trouble upon them.

Religion is an inherent quality in human nature, and is a means to an end—the uplifting of the race. Religion evolves itself among mankind in such shape as is best adapted to man's immediate environment, to his needs for the time. The Christian religion is the highest type of religion that the flux of time has yet evoked, and is eminently suited to the condition of civilized man. The semi-civilized, the barbarian, the savage, are not on a plane sufficiently elevated to assimilate this religion; and each has a religion that is superior (for them) to the Christian religion. Let the benighted heathen live in peace and happiness.

F. M. LEHMAN.

New York, Oct. 6, 1901.

October 11, 1901

MISSION WORK IN TURKEY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read a letter in your issue of to-day which caused me some regret and more surprise. Your correspondent speaks against mission work in Turkey, calling it a farce, and ends with the strange remark "Let the benighted heathen live in peace and happiness".

I cannot tell with what authority your correspondent speaks concerning mission work, but I speak that which I know from thirty-two years' experience, having been in constant association with American missionaries in Turkey as a co-laborer and having lived as a neighbor of American missionaries and their families for many years. It would be easy to prove the efficacy of missionary effort in Turkey, but I will confine my remarks to the consideration of your correspondent's last comment.

If it is right now that the heathen should be let alone, in order that they may live in "peace and happiness", it should have been right at the commencement of the Christian era, and the first missionaries of the Cross, the apostles, should have remained in the Bible Lands, now comprised in Turkey, and let the "benighted heathen" of Europe live in "peace and happiness". What would the condition of Europe and America have been this day had such counsels as those advanced by your correspondent been followed in those early times? Would your correspondent, F. M. Lehman, have attained even to the modicum of civilization that he seemed to have attained or would he be living as a "benighted heathen"? But perhaps he would not mind living as a "benighted heathen", as he seems to think that they live in peace and happiness. I can assure Mr. Lehman that peace and happiness are not to be found in countries where the light of the Gospel does not shine. The only remedy for heathenism and its accompanying misery (not peace and happiness) is the glorious Gospel of Christ.

If the diffusion of God's Word and the preaching of His love to a lost world is a farce; if the Christian education of thousands of children in schools and orphanages is a farce; if following the last command, the "marching orders", of our Lord, "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations", is a farce, then is mission work a farce, and I know of nothing in this world that is not a farce.

A. CONSTANTIAN.

New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

October 13, 1901

APPEAL FOR CHRISTIAN ARMENIA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of Oct. 9 a letter of missionary work in China and Turkey, as a farce undertaking, and saying that the semi-civilized, the barbarian, the savage were not on a plane sufficiently elevated to assimilate the religion, and that each of them had a religion superior (for them) to the Christian religion.

The writer, Mr. F. M. Lehman, concludes: "Let the benighted heathen live in peace and happiness". Mr. A. Constantian may have reason to answer him with regret (in *The Times* of to-day). In illustrating the efficacy of missionary effort in Turkey, he may assure Mr. Lehman that "peace and happiness" are not to be found in countries where the light of the Gospel does not shine. The only remedy for heathenism and its accompanying misery (not peace and happiness) is the glorious Gospel of Christ.

I would repeat the words of Mr. Constantian as to missionary work in China, but as to Turkey his arguments are wrong. How many "heathen" have the missionaries of the American Board converted in Turkey? It is a fact that those they have converted were already as good Christians as the preachers themselves. The Armenians in Turkey, as well as the Bulgarians, have their own national church, founded by the Apostles and persecuted through nineteen centuries and defended with the blood of thousands of martyrs. So "the light of the Gospel" has been shining on the Armenian people since the very first century of Christianity.

I know that religious education is necessary in that country, but how to afford such education—in the meaning of that expression according to the interpretation of the present century—is the question. It is a country which has a continual struggle, with the most horrible persecutions and massacres. The simplest primary education is not now tolerated there under the barbaric régime of Turkish rule. The American Board would be the best friend of Christian Armenia if it would use its influence to give the children of the country the simplest education, without dividing the national church into two denominations, hostile to each other. Such division causes a controversy worthy of the Middle Ages. Such a division is favorable to the Great Assassin, the Sultan; for in Turkey the standard of a nationality is its religion.

This is the way matters stand in Armenia to-day: The "Catholic Nation" (Roman Catholic Armenians) is under France's protection; the "Protestant Nation" (Congregational Armenians) is protected by America, or the American Board of Foreign Missions; the Armenian Nation (the majority of Armenians, members of the national church.), has no protection.

I call these facts to the generous attention of the American Nation, which spends millions for missionary work in Turkey. It is my opinion that all Americans who have money to spend for a good work will do well to spend it in giving to the Armenians arms with which to defend themselves, to protect themselves in a fight that involves continual massacres. It would be well for this money to be spent to prevent the systematic effort to dissolve a nation more than 3,000 years old, a nation with its own civilization, its progressive character, and its Christian church.

The Armenians are grateful for the noble and unselfish deeds of many missionaries, but they do not want to have their national spirit divided, to lose a great number of their sons for the fight against tyranny. I have facts to warrant my saying that in most of the missionary schools of Armenia the Armenian children are educated to be rather cosmopolitan Christians than Armenian Christians. And this is in spite of the desire of the whole nation to see its children useful in the national cause and national Church.

I am ready to prove my statements with trustworthy documents. One of the latest works bearing on this line I will mention—Mr. H. F. Lynch's "Armenia: Travels and Studies", which may be found in the public libraries and in book stores. In spite of the author's optimism about the American missionaries, he has thought it well to write as follows:

"Their activities are practically confined to the Armenian population professing the Gregorian religion, (i. e. members of the Armenian National Church). But I understand that the making of proselytes is no special and paramount object of the teaching which they dispense. If perchance these lines should reach an American public, I would venture to entreat the supporters of the mission to emphasize rather than to check this wholesome spirit of abnegation among the devoted men and women who serve their interest so well. The Church is at the present day the only stable institution which the Armenian people possess. No Armenian of education—whether priest or layman—doubts that it is in need of reform. Reform will come from within as a result of the growing enlightenment which the Church herself is engaged in propagating under extraordinary difficulties among her scattered

communities. To wean her children from her, while she is still in the stress of a noble purpose, would be to promote that cruel spirit which lurks in all religions when they are assailed in their instincts of maternity from without. Such an endeavor would be at once in a high degree impolitic and alien to the highest principles of Christianity—mutual tolerance, humanity, love. The Armenians are scarcely less Protestant than themselves in their attitude toward the Church of Rome. ***

It is right and nobly patriotic that Americans are excited over the danger of an American woman, Miss Stone. But how great is the difference, in point of view of Christian unity and love and human brotherhood, between one person captured by brigands and 500,000 Christian lives of men, women, and children lost in ever-recurring massacres! Do you let pass such an insult against Christianity and civilization? Read the French bi-weekly paper, Pro-Armenia, published in Paris, and you can find the latest news of every-day massacres.

Christian Armenia cries for help. The people do not need bread; they are strong enough to earn that. They do not need "the light of the Gospel": they have it already—they keep it, and they die for it every day. They do need arms to defend themselves against the destructive power of the Satan of civilization, the Turkish tyrant

M. V. PAPAIZANTZ

An Armenian Priest.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

October 14, 1901

THE DISORDERS IN ARMENIA

Russian Ambassador Tells the Sultan Those Guilty Must Be Punished

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13. — M. Zinovieff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, had an audience of the Sultan on Friday. The conversation dealt chiefly with the deplorable situation in the Mush District and the persecution and murders of Armenians.

The Ambassador insisted that Turkey should punish the guilty parties.

October 15, 1901

AMERICAN MISSIONARY WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission, a farewell word as to American missionary work in foreign lands. Over date of Oct. 6 The Times printed a short letter of mine under the heading: "Against Missions for Turkey and China", to which letter Mr. A. Constantian replied, in which reply I was turned down "on the expression, "Let the heathen live in peace and happiness", and, in turn, the Rev. Mr. M. V. Papaziantz "turned down" Mr. Constantian with respect to his contention as to American missionary work in Turkey. I cannot enter the field of religious discussion with either of these gentlemen, as each seems to be professionally familiar with the details of the subject, and I am not—professionally or otherwise.

The real kernel of my first letter (made short to maintain the virtue of brevity) was not touched upon by Mr. Constantian, which was this: That the religious spirit is inborn, (divine,) not only that of the Christian religion, but of all religions; that in each distinct segregation of mankind this instinct crystalizes in a form of religion adapted to the needs of the state of civilization of that segregation, and that the semi-civilized, the barbarian, and the savage are not in a receptive condition for the higher form of the Christian religion. This would seem to imply the sentiment, "Let the heathen" &c.

As stated in the foregoing, I am not an authority on the details of missionary work in either Turkey or China, but, judging from the news we have had from China during the last year or so as to the many murders of Christian Chinamen and the persecutions they are subjected to, the sentiment expressed that the heathen be let alone seems to me not inapt. In Armenia the massacre of Christians appears to be complicated by the rule of the Turk, and I would suggest the donation of guns instead of Bibles.

F. M. LEHMAN.

New York, Oct. 13 1901.

November 5, 1901

NO TITLE

PARIS, Nov. 5. — According to the Athens correspondent of the Journal, a French dispatch boat arrived yesterday (Monday) at Syra, (Hermoupolis), capital of the Island of Syra, to get a number of dispatches that were waiting at the telegraph office.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Marcel Sembat (Radical Socialist) interpellated the Government on the Franco-Turkish dispute. He criticized the action taken as being for a material end, and contended that France ought to have intervened at the time of the Armenian massacres.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, replied that France's patience was exhausted by the Porte breaking its own promises. France, in the present difficulty, pursued no fresh advantage. Everybody, however, would agree that this effort on the part of France ought at least to serve to put an end to the annoyances and unjust treatment of which French works in the Orient, scholastic and hospitable establishments, and commercial and industrial enterprises, had been the object. M. Delcassé added:

"Unless Parliament arrests our action, the Government wishes to show that France, after exemplary patience, has other things to oppose to the long and persistent refusals to do justice than simple observations. The Government intervened in the quays question in order to get Turkey to fulfill her engagements. If the Government had not done so there would have been an end of the numerous enterprises which France has created in Turkey in the shape of railroads, roads, lighthouses, and banks. The Porte has also persisted in its refusal to reimburse MM. Tubini and Lorando, in spite of the decrees of the tribunals in their favor.

"The Government will only present to the Porte demands which are in conformity with its conscience, and which can be sustained in perfect tranquility of mind before the whole world. The debt has been reduced by a large percentage, and the Porte, in August, agreed to give satisfaction. But on the morrow these arrangements were forgotten and others were proposed. Our Minister then ceased official relations with the Porte. There was no ultimatum. The Government took the Porte's word seriously, and intended that the engagements entered into should be respected, but reserved to itself the fixing of the moment for their execution.

"Our rights are certain, and nobody will dispute them. Our action is legitimate and nobody can take umbrage at it. As our patience has been long, so our action must be more resolute".

As to Armenia, M. Delcassé said that during the past three years he had not overlooked the question, and while defending France's material interest, he had displayed equal solicitude for her moral interests and for her traditions.

M. Delcassé also said that the appearance of French cruisers off the Turkish coasts had several times proved that France had not forgotten the protection she owed to Christians, and the latter understood this. It was true that the reforms promised to the Armenians had not been carried out, that the Armenians had too often been the victims of unpunished outrages, and that oppression also reigned in Macedonia and in Old Servia. The French Government had put forth every effort to restore justice and tranquility. The Chamber could rest assured that the Government would never forget its duties toward humanity, but it must first of all remember its duties toward France.

The Foreign Minister's statement was greeted with applause. M. Sembat, however, was not satisfied, and moved that the Chamber, convinced that France would fail in her duty if she did not protect the Armenians in an effective manner, resolve that the Government endeavor to secure an agreement between the powers.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, then arose and said that M. Delcassé's declarations showed that the Government's task was heavy and complex. As the members of the Government desired to secure respect for the interests of their fellow-citizens, so also they intended to defend the patrimony of moral interests devolving upon France. They needed the confidence of the Chamber in order to accomplish their task.

M. Sembat's motion was rejected by 394 to 75 votes.

M. Castenet then moved that the Chamber, confident that the Government would enforce respect for the interests and honor of France, pass to the order of the day.

The motion was adopted by 305 to 77 votes, and the House adjourned.

November 24, 1901

Convent Seized by Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23. — A band of Armenian revolutionists, commanded by an individual named Andranik, has seized an Armenian convent in the neighborhood of Mush, and is now intrenched therein. The convent is surrounded by troops.

November 27, 1901

THE DISORDERS IN ARMENIA

Bandits Withdraw from the Monastery Near Mush

LONDON, Nov 26. — Costaki Anhtopoulos (*sic!*) [Anthopoulos] Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador to Great Britain, has given out the Porte's explanation of the seizure of an Armenian monastery in the neighborhood of Mush by Armenian revolutionists and the subsequent surrounding of the convent by Turkish troops.

The Ambassador says that bandits have been ravaging the country and extorting money and goods from the Armenian population, murdering those who refused to comply with their demands. These bandits brought about sixty women and children as prisoners to the monastery, and Andranik, the leader of the bandits, tried to obtain money by threats from the Armenians of Mush. Thereupon, in order to protect the women and children, the imperial authorities surrounded the monastery with Turkish troops. Some fighting occurred, during which two brigands and a Turkish Corporal were killed. The British and Russian Consuls repaired to the scene and testified to the correct attitude of the Turkish soldiers. The brigands kept up a hot fire from the monastery, and, being well provisioned, they were able to offer a stout resistance.

This statement from the Turkish Ambassador does not explain how the affair ended, but a dispatch received subsequently from Constantinople says that the brigands fled and the Turkish troops were then withdrawn.

November 27, 1901

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA REPORTED

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27. — Reports have been received here of fighting between Turkish troops and Armenians at Sassun.

No details are obtainable.

November 30, 1901

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA

Czar's Government Said to Have Prevented France from Compelling Turkey to Execute Reforms

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 30. — A letter from Dr. Alexandre Ular, a well-known authority on Russian matters, is sent by the Paris correspondent of The Times.

Dr. Ular declares that Russia considers the Armenian question from a different point of view than the western powers. Ignoring the condition of the Armenians in Constantinople and Asia Minor, her attention is always given to Armenia itself. The possession of the Armenian districts would give Russia control of the Euphrates.

Russia intervened, asserts Dr. Ular, to prevent France from compelling Turkey to execute reforms in Armenia.

Dr. Ular also says that Russia is taking steps to make Russian subjects of all the Armenian refugees in the Transcaucasian districts, who are estimated to number 40,000. It is, says Dr. Ular, of great use to Russia to have that many more Russians in Transcaucasia, where there are forests to be reclaimed and immense tracts of land to be cultivated.

1050

December 2, 1901

MORE DISORDERS IN ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1. — Official reports, received here from Mush are to the effect that Andranik, a leader of Armenian bandits, has again occupied an Armenian monastery in the neighborhood of Mush where he and his forces are surrounded for a second time by Turkish troops.

Fresh Turkish outrages on Armenians are reported from the Mush, Sassun, and Bitlis districts.

December 11, 1901

ARMENIAN REFUGEES SUBJECTS OF RUSSIA

Dr. Alexandre Ular's Statements Confirmed by London Times Correspondent at St. Petersburg

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cablegram

LONDON, Dec. 11. — The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg says that he has found confirmation of the recent statements of Dr. Alexandre Ular regarding Russia's intentions in Armenia. Refugees from Armenia reaching Russian soil are encouraged to remain, and forced to become Russian subjects if they do remain. No period of probation is required for they are admitted as subjects, and they will be forced to perform military service after 1903.

The correspondent adds, however, that these rules apply only to Armenians who have settled in Trans-Caucasia or elsewhere on Russian soil before last February. All others, he says are liable to be ordered out of the country.

December 14, 1901

ARMENIAN MASSACRES FEARED

Report of American Board Says Repetition of Slaughter of 1894 Is Likely

BOSTON, Dec. 13. — The American Board of Foreign Missions, in its ninety-second annual report, made public to-day, says:

"There is reason to fear a repetition of the wholesale massacres of Armenians in the Sassun district in 1894, which were the prelude to the fearful scenes of 1895. It ought to be impossible for the Sultan with impunity again to dip his hands so deep in the blood of his innocent subjects".

The summary of donations shows a total of \$677,861, including legacies. Donations for current expenses amounted to \$317,072, donations for mission work for women \$211,971, and donations for the school fund to \$100,000.

December 27, 1901

AMERICAN TRADE IN ARMENIA

Encouraging Report from the Consul at Harput—Confidence in Quality of American Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — The State Department made public to-day extracts from the first annual report of United States Consul Norton at Harput, Armenia.

Mr. Norton had difficulty in securing his exequatur from Turkey, which declined at first to grant the necessary authorization on the ground that there was no commerce at Harput to warrant it. He says that the two vilayets of Mamouret-Ul-Aziz and Diarbekir compose the Consular district, and in 1900 the trade aggregated something over \$4,000,000, evenly divided between exports and imports.

There is much to favor the growth of commercial ties between Asiatic Turkey and the United States, says Mr. Norton.

The American educational effort at Harput has had widespread influence. The establishment of the Consulate last January was followed by efforts to open direct trade relations with the United States. Turkish farmers are eager to see the working of reapers which have been ordered from America, each of which is expected to perform in a day what eighty men now accomplish with existing facilities. Within fifteen months no less than 332 American sewing machines have been disposed of in Mr. Norton's district, and have quite driven from the markets the English and German machines hitherto in vogue. In even less time seventy American life insurance policies have been issued, with prospects of many more. As to bicycles, the Consul says that the one used by him personally, was the pioneer in the Harput district, and that as a result of the appearance of this wheel in and about the Cities of Mezreh and Harput, a demand has sprung up for bicycles".

Summing up, Mr. Norton says the conditions which are favorable to the gradual building up of a market for American goods in the Harput district are the increasing dissatisfaction with the cheap products of Germany, Austria, and even Great Britain; the great confidence in American integrity and in the quality of American wares; the large emigration from the Harput district to America, (the many returned emigrants bringing back a taste for American commodities,) and the fact that no European house or agency has been established there. "Live American traders" the Consul says, in conclusion, "have an exceptional opportunity now to establish themselves in this region and gain such a foothold that serious competition in the future will become a matter of extreme difficulty".

February 9, 1902

IN FOREIGN LANDS

... France and Armenia

The fact that M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been more or less ironically called "the Gladstone of France" by a Paris paper has aroused curiosity to learn the cause of the appellation. In a recent debate in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Delcassé, in replying on the debate on an interpellation

brought forward by M. Rouanet on the Armenian massacres, declared that the Armenian question was essentially an international one. France alone could not bring about a solution, but she could pride herself upon the fact that she had done all in her power to lessen the hardships of the Armenians, and was successful in preventing the massacres. Any international convention at the present moment would be likely to raise numerous delicate questions. Such a convention was, however, not impossible. For the time being the question was to secure an equitable administration and absolute tranquility for all the subjects of the Turkish Empire. The question was to defend deserving populations from the violence to which they had been subjected.

France, he concluded, who had already put forth so many efforts, was ready to renew them, and to associate herself with this work. She was ready to prove herself Turkey's sincere friend by pointing out how prejudicial the situation of Armenia might be to her best interests.

... Turkish Customs Loan

Although the Turkish Council of Ministers have forwarded a *Mazbata** to the Palace recommending the scheme for the conversion of the customs loan, the operation will probably be postponed for some time, owing to the conclusion of the Bagdad Railway convention, enabling the Government to obtain from the Deutsche Bank an advance of £750,000 (Turkish) to meet present requirements, as already explained in these columns.

Several financial projects are under consideration by the Turkish Government. At the council held on Jan. 15, Ministers discussed the expediency of a loan of £2,500,000 (Turkish) for the payment of contractors and a loan of £1,500,000 (Turkish) for the Hedjaz Railway. It is however, not considered probable in Constantinople that any credit convention will be effected immediately.

**Mazbata* official report; protocol; minutes (of a meeting). (source: *New Redhouse Turkish-English Dictionary*, 7th printing, 1984.)

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March 8, 1902

ARMENIANS TO EMIGRATE

Those in the Erzerum District Will Go to Russia En Masse—Russia May Have to Take Action Regarding the Situation

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 8. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the unbearable persecution by the Kurds and the Turkish authorities has resulted in a determination on the part of the Armenians in the Erzerum district to emigrate en masse to Russia.

Gross outrages by Moslems on Christians are reported from two villages near Monastir.

The British, French, Russian, and Italian Embassies at Constantinople have presented a collective note to the Porte protesting against the systematic hindrances which harass the Cretans in their personal and commercial intercourse with Turkey.

The Novoe Vremya, in an article, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, referring to the unrest in Albania and the Russian Ambassador's note to the Porte demanding protection for Christians at Ipek, (Albania,) says:

"It is time to put an end to the sanguinary horrors of which the Slav population in old Servia are the victims. Slav blood cries to heaven and Russia. If Turkey cannot bring reason to the wild beasts which she has let loose, Russia will be obliged to take the task on herself.

April 23, 1902

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH HONORED

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, April 23. — By bestowing the Osmanlich (*sic!*) [Osmaniyeh]. in brilliants on Mgr. Ormanian, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, the Sultan expresses his gratitude to the Patriarch for dissuading the Armenians under his jurisdiction from action hostile to the present régime.

June 7, 1902

PRINCE SABAHEDDIN ARRESTED

Charged with Organizing an Insurrection in Armenia

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, June 7. — The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg cables that a telegram to the Liberté states that Prince Sabaheddin, son of Mahmud Pasha, who presided at the recent Ottoman Congress in Paris, has just been arrested by the Russian authorities at Tiflis charged with attempting to organize an insurrection in Armenia.

He will be sent to St. Petersburg and probably exiled from Russia.

August 22, 1902

TURKISH AMERICAN QUESTIONS

United States Minister's Sharp Reminder to the Porte Is Having the Desired Effect

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21. — The sharp reminder of United States Minister Leishman to the Porte is having the desired effect of hastening the carrying out of the latter's engagements for the settlement of pending questions.

One of the minor American demands, heretofore disregarded, namely, the return of a package of insurance policies seized by the authorities, was complied with yesterday, while indications point to the Porte being desirous of preventing further

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friction by settling the other demands, including the rebuilding of the American mission house at Kharput, destroyed at the time of the Armenian massacre there, and the granting of permission to Armenian women and children to join their husbands and fathers who are naturalized Americans.

September 19, 1902

SLAYER OF ARMENIANS OUSTED

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Sept. 19. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says a new Vali of Aleppo has been appointed in place of Enis Pasha, the famous "Butcher of the Armenians" who, notwithstanding diplomatic opposition, was appointed to the Aleppo post last year. British and Austrian influence obtained Enis's removal.

September 27, 1902

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN ARMENIA THREATENED

**Kurds Said to be Only Waiting for the
Sultan's Signal—Turkish Troops Treating
Men and Women Ruthlessly**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Sept. 27. — The Information's Constantinople correspondent, in a dispatch quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says the state of siege continues in Mush and Sassun, Armenia. The town of Sassun is surrounded by Turkish regular troops.

The Kurds, it is declared, are only waiting a signal from the Yildiz Kiosk to begin plundering and massacre.

The Information's correspondent says that in all the

Armenian villages in the Mush Valley the Turkish troops are treating men and women in a ruthless fashion. The Armenians are unable to get from one village to another.

The more intelligent young men are vigilantly watched or are thrown into prison as suspects.

November 22, 1902

TO AID ARMENIAN EMIGRATION

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 22. — M. de Pressensé, the economist, has, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, received 5,000f from an Armenian for the purpose of assisting the emigration of the latter's countrymen. The donor wishes M. de Pressensé to ask the Foreign Office to direct the French Consuls to take charge of the sum. If the Foreign Office refuses the request, M. de Pressensé will appeal for the co-operation of Frenchmen of all parties.

January 30, 1903

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN DEAD

Man Who Tried to Kill Armenian Patriarch May Have Been Secretly Executed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29. — The Armenian drug clerk, Agap (*sic!*) [Agop] Hatchikian, who was arrested on Jan. 19 for attempting to assassinate the Armenian Patriarch, Ormanian, died in prison to-day. It is supposed that he was put to death in order to hush up the matter.

The Armenian Patriarch, Ormanian, while celebrating mass on Jan. 19, was shot by Hatchikian. The Patriarch's wound was not fatal. The shooting was believed to have been the work of a committee of agitators.

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March 19, 1903

**DENOUNCES APATHY AS TO
ARMENIA AND MACEDONIA**

**Speech by Anatole France—He Says 300,000
Armenians Have Fallen by the Sultan's Orders**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, March 19. — Speaking at a meeting on behalf of Armenia and Macedonia, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, Anatole France protested against European apathy in regard to Turkish atrocities.

M. France declared that 300,000 Armenians had fallen by order of the 'Red Sultan' and that in Macedonia soldiers and officials slaughtered the peasants whose wives and daughters they maltreated.

France, the speaker remarked, sent warships to demand that Turkey pay the Lorando and Tubini claims. "Do the powers", he asked, "say to the Sultan that he may kill, provided he pays? "

M. France denied the charge of lack of caution brought against him and his friends because they denounce the massacres committed and threatened. "It is not prudence to authorize crime by cowardly silence, and cowardice is never wise", he said.

In conclusion M. France demanded the full execution of the provisions of the Berlin treaty affecting Macedonia and Armenia.

April 4, 1903

Mass Meeting of Armenians

A mass meeting of the local branch of the Armenian Huntchakist Revolutionary Party will be held this evening at 117 West Twenty-third Street to protest against the killing of Armenians in Macedonia. Dr. S. Sapah-Gulian, D. M. Arshag, H. Parejanian and others will speak.

May 17, 1903

ARMENIANS CROSS TURKISH FRONTIER

Russia Said to be Tacitly Encouraging Revolutionists ...

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16. — The Turkish authorities are disquieted at the recent appearance of bands of Armenian revolutionists coming from the districts of Bayazid and Sasun, Armenia, and are adopting rigorous measures to guard the frontier. The Armenians cross in small parties, in the neighborhood of Bayazid, and thence they make their way to the Sasun Mountains, where they are safe from pursuit.

It is alleged here that the Russian authorities of Kars, Asiatic Russia, are aware of the movement of the Armenian revolutionists, but that they do not interfere. It is believed that the appearance of these bands indicates a revival of activity on the part of the old Armenian Committees; which axe understood to be anxious to be. In a position to take advantage of possible complications arising from the Macedonian situation, in which case the claims of the Armenians will be revived and the same advantages gained by the Macedonians from European intervention will be demanded for Armenia. ...

June 29, 1903

OUTBREAK FEARED IN ARMENIA

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, June 29. — The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says the Armenian situation is becoming critical.

Russia, fearing that an outbreak there would withdraw Turkey's attention from Macedonia, is endeavoring to induce the powers to exercise joint pressure on the Porte to prevent disturbances.

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August 3, 1903

DISTURBANCES IN ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2. — Reports from Armenia tell of rather serious disturbances, similar to those which preceded the trouble of 1894.

Several conflicts have occurred between Turks and armed Kurds on the one side and Armenians on the other, resulting in losses on both sides.

August 7, 1903

TROUBLE IN ARMENIA ALSO

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6. — The menacing attitude of the Kurds in Armenia is causing increasing alarm at Erzeroum, Bitlis, and Kharput.

It is asserted in some quarters that the authorities are secretly arming the Kurds, while endeavoring to convict the Armenians of revolutionary intentions.

August 16, 1903

IN FOREIGN LANDS

... Macedonians vs. "Young Turks" in England

... Pro-Macedonia in London

An agent of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee of Sofia has established an association in London which is called the Balkan Committee. This committee is well supplied with literature concerning the aim of the Macedonian revolt, as well as the current history of affairs in the Turkish vilayets.

The appearance of the committee somewhat embarrasses the position of a local agency of the Young Turkish party, and war has been declared between them. A "Young Turk" calling himself

Halil Halid thus began the attack in an open letter to the press: "The committee evidently means to protest against any action taken by the Ottoman soldiers and Mohammedan proprietors, who are incited, as was mentioned in a recent British Consular report, by Bulgarian revolutionists, and committeemen to a degree which surpasses all human endurance. The Balkan Committee aims 'at promoting a real understanding of the condition of European Turkey'. I should feel sorry for any truth-seeking Englishman who would base his opinion on the Eastern situation upon the lectures, articles, and speeches which the committee proposes to prepare, as I venture to surmise that the materials for these enlightening efforts will largely be supplied by political agitators of imaginative mind in the Balkan Peninsula."

To which "An Armenian" thus makes reply: "If Halil Halid has so much faith in recent British Consular reports, he should study those from Asia Minor and Armenia between the years 1895 and 1898, and arrive at correct views on the Armenian question and the great massacres. In this Macedonian crisis this Turkish gentleman's fear is lest the lectures, articles, and speeches of the Balkan Committee should be based upon the material supplied by political agitators of imaginative mind in the Balkan Peninsula. Our fear is lest Englishmen, whose greatest attribute is common sense and fair play, should be misled by the plausible statements of the champions of Islam like him, and to shut their eyes to the damning records contained in the Blue Books issued by their own Government".

August 25, 1903

Privilege to Armenian Wives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — The State Department has been using its good offices, through Minister Leishman at Constantinople, to secure permission from the Turkish Government for the wives and families of several naturalized Armenians who have succeeded in business in the United States to join their husbands and fathers. Minister Leishman cables the department that one woman left yesterday for Armenia to join her husband, and that permission has been granted for the families of a number of other Armenians to come to this country.

September 7, 1903

WAR FEELING IN TURKEY

LONDON, Sept. 7. — Dispatches from Constantinople published here this morning all concur regarding the gravity of the situation, and state that the warlike feeling has been increased by the fact that the Sultan last Friday reviewed and presented colors to two new hussar regiments recruited from the tribes which produced the Ottoman dynasty, this being the first time that the Sultan has presided at such a ceremony.

The Turkish papers are making patriotic appeals to the loyalty and devotion of the nation.

It is stated that an infernal machine was found in the baggage of a Bulgarian passenger on the Greek steamer Margarita, bound from Burgas to the Piraeus.

The machine was thrown overboard and the passenger arrested. In consequence of the bomb outrage on the steamer Vaskapu, the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company refuses to take passengers' baggage between Bulgaria and Constantinople.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Constantinople says the military party is clamoring for war, but the Sultan still hesitates. Nevertheless troops are being massed along the frontier in readiness to take the field.

Advices from Salonika state that the authorities have received from Constantinople orders to prepare lists of the Armenians and Servians living in Salonika, who will be subjected to the strictest police surveillance.

On the Sultan's fête day, it transpires, the "mangas", clubs composed of the lowest elements of the Turkish population, had made organized preparation to massacre the Christians, all the members being provided with a uniform pattern of cudgels, as was done at the time of the Armenian massacres in Constantinople.

It is supposed that the "mangas" were overawed by the military precautions, as nothing happened.

It is announced from Cetinje, Montenegro, that the Montenegrin Foreign Minister, M. Vukovitch, has started for Constantinople.

September 13, 1903

THE MACEDONIAN MASSACRES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every decent American must be appalled by the tales of unspeakable horror that come to us daily from Macedonia, and astounded in beholding the nations of Europe stand idly by while the Turk proceeds with the extermination of a Christian people. On the part of the Germans such indifference is, perhaps, hardly surprising, as men who will tamely submit to being flogged and kicked and spit upon by petty army officers have evidently had most of the spirit of manhood driven out of them, but what are we to think of Anglo-Saxon England, the home of our forefathers?

Some of us still remember the Crimean war, in which the British and French succeeded in protecting the Turkish Empire in Europe from the Russians, and the memory of the Armenian massacres is still fresh with all.

William Watson, the well-known poet, seems to have been deeply stirred by the horrors in Armenia, and thundered at the weakness and apathy of his fellow-countrymen with a vigor that is said to have cost him the Laureateship. A collection of the poems written by him at that time has been published under the name of "The Year of Shame", and I venture to quote the following as peculiarly apposite to the present situation:

THE TURK IN ARMENIA

What profits it, O England, to prevail
 In arts and arms, and mighty realms subdued,
 And ocean with thine argosies bestrew,
 And wrest thy tribute from each golden gale,
 If idly thou must hearken to the wail
 Of women martyred by the turbaned crew,
 Whose tenderest mercy was the sword that slew.
 And hazard not the dinting of thy mail?
 We deemed of old thou held'st a charge from Him
 Who sits companioned by His seraphim,
 To smite the wronger with thy destined rod.

Wait'st thou His sign? Enough, the unanswered cry
 Of virgin souls for vengeance, and on high
 The gathering blackness of the frown of God!
 Ignoble Ease!
 Never henceforth, O England, nevermore
 Prate thou of generous effort, righteous aim,
 Whose shame is that thou knowest not thy shame!
 Summer hath passed, and Autumn's threshing floor
 Been winnowed; Winter at Armenia's door
 Snarls like a wolf; and still the sword and flame
 Sleep not; thou only sleepest; and the same
 Cry unto heaven ascends as heretofore;
 And the red stream thou might'st have stanch'd yet runs:
 And roused by no divinely beckoning wraith,
 Stirred by no clarion blowing loud and wide,
 Lost in ignoble ease, behold thy sons,
 Sitting among the shards of broken faith,
 And by the ruins of forgotten pride.
 New York, Sept. 11, 1903. W. H. W.

September 13, 1903

SOLDIERS FIRE ON MOB

Seven Armenians Killed and Twenty-seven Hurt in Russian Trans-Caucasia

TIFLIS, Russian Trans-Caucasia, Sept. 12. — Seven persons were killed and twenty-seven wounded in an encounter between several thousand Armenians and the police and troops, which occurred yesterday at an Armenian church near Elizebethpol.

The Armenians met to protest against the transfer of the Armenian church property to the civil administration, under an imperial decree issued June 25. They proposed to resist the execution of the law and refused to heed the remonstrances of the police.

Stones and other missiles were thrown, and troops were called out, the arrival of which incensed the mob. The throwing of missiles became more general and revolvers were drawn and fired, one policeman and a soldier being wounded. The soldiers

thereupon fired and dispersed the mob with the above-mentioned casualties.

October 8, 1903

FRENCH ATTACK ON KAISER

Socialist Leader Jaurès Says He Is More Responsible for the Massacres in Turkey Than is the Czar

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8. — The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes an article by M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, in the *Petite République* disapproving the projected Socialist demonstration against the Czar on his visit to Rome because no hostile demonstration was made when Emperor William went to the Italian capital, "though he had just delivered speeches at Essen and Breslau which still excite the indignation of the German Social Democracy and had ordered soldiers to shoot their fathers and brothers at the command of their officers".

Czardom, says M. Jaurès, is largely responsible for the massacres of Armenians and Bulgarians, but the Kaiser's responsibility is greater. It is he who for years past has been the official protector in Europe of the Sultan, the assassin, so that to denounce Czardom alone would be to play into Emperor William's hands, M. Jaurès adds:

"When that sovereign caracoled about the streets of Rome he was stained with more Armenian and Macedonian blood than the Czar".

It is Emperor William, says M. Jaurès, who counsels the Sultan thoroughly to repress the Macedonian insurrection, and who chiefly obstructs European intervention. To emphasize the Czar's responsibilities by a hostile reception after sparing the Kaiser would be to make the latter think he is the sole and inviolable force in Europe.

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October 13, 1903

ARMENIAN REVOLT LIKELY

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Oct. 13. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the revolutionary committees have lately resumed their activity in Armenia, where it appears that a rising is being prepared for the early Spring. Some attempts at revolt have already been made.

The movement receives help and encouragement from the Armenian population of the Russian trans-Caspian provinces.

October 28, 1903

CLUE LEADS TO LOWELL

Trouble Between Armenian Factions Came to a Head In Boston— Hat Possibly Sold in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Oct. 27. — Hovagin Maroukin (*sic!*) [Hovagim Maroukian?] assistant editor of Young Armenia, upon being advised to-day of the murder of Sagatel Sagouni in London, said that the crime was the outcome of a split which occurred in the revolutionary party in 1902. The party was formed to secure the freedom of Armenia, and in 1902 it split over the question of Socialism.

With the separation, Mr. Maroukin (*sic!*) [Maroukian?] said, came the disclosure by the "old party" representatives that \$20,000 collected for use in freeing Armenia had disappeared. Immediately, as the organ of the old party, Young Armenia began calling for an explanation or the disappearance of the money, failing to receive which, it considered the claim established that the funds had been diverted from the purpose for which they were collected.

This assertion, Mr. Maroukin (*sic!*) [Maroukian?] says, angered the "new" faction. Recently a member of the old party was

assassinated at Cairo, Egypt. The second act of hostility was the attempted assassination of Kuregian in Boston last Summer; the third an attempt to murder a member of the "old party" named Nazarbeck in Lausanne about two weeks ago.

The managers of the Bell Clothing Company, occupying a large store at 31 to 37 Merrimack Street, Lowell, think it likely that they sold to an Armenian a derby hat like the one found in London after the assassination. The company has another store at 1,192 Columbus Avenue, this city.

In Lowell the concern has a large number of Armenian customers among the mill operatives. All hats sold by it have been stamped with the name and place of business. Another thing thought to be significant is the use of the "k" on the end of the word "Terryknack", taken to mean Merrimack, as this is a distinguishing feature of the City of Lowell. Most of the other places on the bank Of the Merrimac River omit the "k" in spelling its name, but in Lowell it is retained.

LOCAL ARMENIANS CAUTIOUS

They Fear Assassination by Agents of the Alfarists

The Armenian colony In this city, which centres at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, was yesterday eager for information in regard to the assassination of Sagatel Sagouni in a suburb of London. All appeared to know him and to have a profound respect for him. Some were of the opinion that he had visited the United States last year, while the majority of the colonists insisted that he had never been in America and that he was confounded with the Turkish spy branch of Hentchakist party, known as the Alfarist section, which budded out after the split in the old Hentchakist revolutionary body in 1896. This schism was widened last year, when the Alfarists, who collected about \$20,000 in New York and other American cities, failed to cover the money into the treasury of the propaganda.

Nearly all of the Armenians were cautious when they talked of Sagouni's fate, and those who gave information insisted on remaining unknown, intimating that recent events in Boston, London, Paris, and Switzerland inspired them to caution. It was evident, they said, that the Alfarists were actively pursuing a policy of assassination, and it behooved every man identified with

the old, or Nozarbak (*sic!*) [Nazarbek]. Hentchakists to look out for himself, especially as it was more than suspected that there are Turkish spies in the local Armenian colony.

An intelligent Armenian gave this sketch of Sagouni's life history, after conferring with compatriots:

"Sagouni's parents were pure-blooded Armenians. He was born about thirty-seven years ago at Shamakhi, near Baku, and was graduated as a mining engineer at the University of Tiflis. He forthwith went to the Baku oil fields, and had an important position as engineer there. He was a scholar and a publicist, and devoted what leisure he had to the cause of Armenia, writing several political works and being active in the propaganda.

"He was one of the Central Revolutionary Committee and the Central Committee in London. He went to London of his own free will, and received a small annual salary from the old branch of this Hentchakist party. The split in this party came in 1896, after much agitation due to conviction that the party was infested with spies in the interest of Turkey. This faction, the Alfarists, went their way, and the old Hentchakists, with whom Sagouni remained, continued their policy. The breach was widened last year, when Alfarists came to America and collected a large sum, under pretense of laboring for the good of the old party founded by Avates Nazarbak (*sic!*) [Avetis Nazarbek] which they have been charged with appropriating.

"A few weeks ago the Alfarists tried in Boston to kill Sapah-Goulian, editor of the Armenian newspaper Young Armenia, and more recently an attempt was made in Lausanne, Switzerland, on the life of Avates Nazarbak (*sic!*) [Avetis Nazarbek] the founder of the Hentchakist party.

October 28, 1903

ARMENIAN LEADER SLAIN

**London Excited by Development of
Revolutionaries' Feud**

**Clue indicates that the Assassin
Came from This Country
An incident in a Bitter Quarrel**

LONDON, Oct. 27.— Sagatel Sagouni, President of the Armenian Revolutionary Society, was murdered at the doorstep of his lodgings, in Nunhead, an unpretentious little suburb of London, last evening.

The murder presumably was committed by a fellow Armenian recently from the United States. It had a political motive and was characterized by a boldness to which London has seldom been treated. It created an unusual sensation in this law-abiding British capital, since it appears to have been only an incident in a long and bitter vendetta between factions of Armenian revolutionists.

The attempted murder in Boston, the recent killing in Switzerland, and the assassination of the most prominent Armenian in London are so far achievements credited to the Armenian radicals here. It is said that two members of the Opposition party have already been killed in Russia, though the London Armenian Revolutionary Committee denies both knowledge of and responsibility for the crimes. It is generally believed that Sagouni's death is only an incident in the propaganda of assassination.

Members of the Armenian Committee here express themselves as certain that the murder is the work of an Alfarist member of the radical minority. The police are following up all clues suggested by Sagouni's associates. What may be a possible coincidence is suggested by the fact that the Alfarist headquarters in London were recently closed, the members scattering to Egypt, Smyrna, and the United States. The Macedonian Committee attempted to co-operate with the Armenian Committee in an anti-Turkish revolution in 1895, but subsequently withdrew because of the internecine strife of the Armenians.

Sagouni only returned to London yesterday after going to attend to the affairs of the associate in Switzerland, who was recently stabbed. He was entering his residence in the suburb of Nunhead late yesterday evening when a man rushed across the street and fired four shots at him in quick succession, the last bullet entering the region of the heart. The murderer, who appeared to be a foreigner, fled.

The police of the Peckham Rye district, who have charge of the investigation, say that two men were with the assassin at the time of the shooting, and that they appeared almost to force him to fire. The murderer was noticed waiting for hours for Sagouni, and was apparently supplied with information by his two accomplices. Before his death Sagouni told a friend that he did

not know his assailant, but he said enemies had been following him for a long time.

The police are of the opinion that the assailant of Nazarbeck at Lausanne and the murderer of Sagouni are identical.

Sagouni had frequently spoken of the determination of the advanced Armenian revolutionists to exterminate the leaders of the passive party, and for that reason he always carried a revolver and a dagger. The shots at him were so rapid that he was only able to draw his revolver after the murderer had fired three times, and as he turned to face his assailant he was shot near the heart.

When at Dieppe, France, yesterday, on his way to England, Sagouni thought he was being shadowed by a man whose description tallies with the appearance of the murderer, who is described as being 5 feet 3 inches in height, about thirty years of age, having very long, black hair, and a black mustache with long drooping ends.

The only clues to the man in possession of the authorities are a felt hat and a silver-plated revolver both made in America, which he dropped in his flight. The hat is a black derby, with the name of the vendors stamped inside, showing it to have been sold by "The Bell Clothing Company, 132 Columbus Avenue, and 31 to 38 Terrynack Street". The name of the town is partially erased. Its first two letters seem to be "Mo" and the last two are "il". The murderer's pistol was an automatic, magazine, ten-shot weapon.

Sagouni is said to have moved to England from New York early in 1902. He was a mining engineer, became wealthy in the Caucasus, and devoted his money to the Armenian cause. His society was entirely passive, and opposed to violence.

A convention of the Armenian Passivists has been in session here, and it is suggested that the opportunity was chosen by the violent faction as a favorable one for disposing of the principal leaders.

It is said that other persons connected with the Armenian Society have requested police protection.

October 29, 1903

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR STABBED

Armenians Try to Assassinate Prince Galitzin, Who Is Said to Have Recommended the Czar's decree of June 25

TIFLIS, Russian Transcaucasia, Oct 28. — Prince Galitzin, Governor General of the Caucasus, had a narrow escape from assassination yesterday on the outskirts of this town. Three natives stabbed the Governor General thrice. They fled, but were subsequently shot down by Cossacks.

Prince Galitzin was driving with his wife when the would-be assassins rushed upon the carriage, daggers in hand. Two seized the Governor General and attempted to drag him from the vehicle, while the third man inflicted two ugly wounds on the Prince's head and a third cut on the hand.

A Cossack who was in attendance upon his Excellency threw himself upon the assailants. While a hand-to-hand fight was in progress, the carriage was driven rapidly off. Ultimately the assailants fled, followed by a mounted guard of Cossacks who had hurried to the scene.

The Cossacks chased the fugitives through the brush, firing constantly with their rifles. They killed one man instantly. The other two were shot down and died soon afterward.

After his injuries had been dressed, Prince Galitzin attended a reception given by the citizens of Tiflis.

The outrage has produced great indignation, the Governor General having become popular on account of his interest in the welfare of the inhabitants. Owing to the excitement, performances at the theatres were suspended.

There is little doubt that the thickness of the cap worn by the Prince saved his life.

Prince Galitzin became Governor General of the Caucasus in April, 1902. He is accused of having recommended to the Russian Government the transfer of the Armenian church property, and his life has been threatened several times. A number of Armenians are said to be determined to assassinate him.

October 31, 1903

THE ARMENIAN VENDETTA

Krikorian, Under Arrest at Boston, Denies Any Knowledge of Sagouni's Murder In London

BOSTON, Oct. 30. — Before a United States Commissioner to-day Vahtan (*sic!*) [Vartan] Krikorian, the Armenian poet, journalist, and orator who was arrested yesterday upon his arrival from London, where Sagatel Sagouni was murdered on Monday, demanded to know on what charge he was being held.

Upon being told that the authorities of the country from whence he came charged him with being a fugitive from justice and with having committed a political murder, Krikorian demanded proof. This the Commissioner was unable to give at this time, and asked Krikorian to plead, which he did, saying he was not guilty. Pending the arrival of direct charges Krikorian was sent back to jail.

During the proceedings several Armenians were present, including Editor Kureghian of Young Armenia and Peter Kazeroas. The latter declared that they were in readiness to give testimony, but were informed that they would not be needed until later.

To the local police Kureghian stated that Krikorian was the head or the London Central Committee and that it was he who ordered his (Kureghian's) murder and attempted personally to assassinate him several months ago when he was editing a paper in London.

Krikorian, while somewhat nervous, shows no great excitement over his detention. Several times to-day he denied that he knew anything of the murder, and stated positively that he was never President or any officer of the Armenian Committee, nor of any other secret or revolutionary society. He said he had once been a member of the committee, but had severed his connection with it some time ago.

November 2, 1903

ARMENIAN PLOTTERS MET HERE

**Arranged to Kill Four Members
of the Huntchakist Society**

LONDON, Nov. 1. — The Press Association to-day learns that a plot for the removal of four Armenian members of the Huntchakist revolutionary society was arranged at a meeting held in New York seven months ago of the Alfarist, or physical force, faction of the society, and was revealed to the Huntchakist section through an error in sending a report of the meeting to a branch at Milford which had seceded (*sic!*) to the Huntchakists.

The Boston and Lausanne attempts at murder were outcomes of this plot; Sagatel Sagouni was the third man to be killed, while the fourth Intended victim is at present in London and is taking precautions to protect himself.

November 5, 1903

MORE ARMENIANS KILLED

**Two Members of the Hentchakist Society
Slain Near London**

**Assassin Afterward Commits Suicide
It Is Believed He Was the Murderer
of Sagatel Sagouni**

LONDON, Nov. 4. — An individual who is believed to have been the murderer of Sagatel Sagouni, President of the Armenian Revolutionary Society, who was assassinated on Oct. 26, shot and killed two Armenians close to the headquarters of the Hentchakist Society at Peckham Rye, a suburb of this city, this afternoon, and then shot himself dead.

The murdered Armenians were Aram Grigorian and Sigran (*sic!*) [Dikran] Szmician, both members of the Armenian Central Committee, which has been in session here. They were walking

with a companion named Rouben Giabertian (*sic!*) from their headquarters when the assassin, who was armed with two revolvers, came up behind and shot them. They fell to the ground and died immediately. Giabertian was grazed by one of the murderer's bullets.

The murderer was seen strolling aimlessly about Peckham Rye throughout the afternoon, evidently waiting for his victims to leave the Armenian headquarters. In the afternoon eight of the Hentschakists went out for a walk in three parties about 100 yards apart. The assassin followed them, and after firing his revolver, tried to escape, but he collided with a laborer who was running to see what had happened, and fell to the ground. The laborer disarmed him as he lay, but the murderer drew a second revolver from his pocket and committed suicide while in a sitting posture.

The murderer wore a hat, but in his pocket the police found a cap which corresponds with the cap which the murderer of Sagouni is known to have purchased the night of that tragedy.

The murderer resembles the description given of the murderer of Sagouni, except that he is clean shaved. The police believe he shaved off his mustache after Sagouni's murder, and they are confident that he is the assassin of Sagouni.

When the man committed suicide he used his left hand. It is considered a significant fact that the assassin of Sagouni was also left-handed.

A representative of The Associated Press viewed the body of the suicide at the Mortuary. It is that of a man from twenty-eight to thirty-three years of age, very dark and sallow. He has a pronounced ragged circular mark, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, on the right cheek, and on the front of the left temple are two brown oval marks, close together, one-half inch in diameter.

The costume of the assassin was a curious mixture. A new light overcoat and a new black derby hat gave him a respectable exterior, but his serge suit was extremely ragged, and his shoes were much worn. His shirt was shabby, while his underclothes were new and of fine quality. The cloth cap in his pocket was much too large, and its size had been reduced by several rough stitches. The clothing is all unmarked. The suspenders seem to be of American make.

It is evident that the plan of the assassin for making his escape was to discard his overcoat and the derby hat and to wear the cap, which would have given him the appearance of a

disreputable street loafer, but his escape being cut off, he determined to commit suicide rather than submit to capture.

It is believed that the identity of the assassin may remain unsolved unless he has been previously in the hands of the police, when the scars on his face may render identification easy.

A member of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee said to-night to The Associated Press correspondent: "The murderer is undoubtedly an Armenian, but he is not one of our people. He looks like a man from the interior districts". None of the Armenians here will admit that they ever saw the man before.

The police took charge of the Armenian headquarters at Peckham to-night. No one was allowed to enter or leave the place. The authorities are closely examining those who were found inside.

This series of crimes in a hitherto quiet suburb has brought terror to the Armenians, who fear to leave their headquarters except under police protection. The police, while believing that the murderer of Sagouni and the assassin of the Armenians to-day are identical, fear a continuance of the murderous vendetta, and point to the ease with which the assassin escaped after the killing of Sagouni. It indicates they say, that the murderer was harbored by and received another set of clothing from accomplices. A prominent police officer said to-night:

"We are utterly in the dark regarding this case. Heretofore we have looked upon the Armenians as an inoffensive class, and have not coupled them with Nihilists or Anarchists, with whom we are well acquainted. There is not a man in Scotland Yard who is at all familiar with the Armenians in London. We do not know where to begin in the work of unraveling these well-arranged and successfully carried out killings".

Both of to-day's victims were Russians, who had been attending the convention, and who were to return to Russia in a few days.

November 7, 1903

ARMENIAN ASSASSIN'S IDENTITY

**It Is Said the Murderer's Name Was Karan,
and That He Once Lived in Providence**

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The real name of Gorgie Yangie, who murdered two delegates to the Armenian revolutionary convention here and committed suicide immediately afterward, is now said to be Karan, and he is described as a prominent Alfarist, who formerly resided at Providence, R. I. His age is said to be about forty.

In consequence of the receipt of a letter threatening with death the Armenians who have been summoned to testify at the inquest on Nov. 9, the Coroner's Court will be closed to every one but the witnesses and officials, so as to prevent the possibility of outrages.

November 10, 1903

ARMENIAN SLAYER'S IDENTITY

**It Is Believed the London Murderer
and Suicide Was Dickran Derakian,
Formerly of Middleborough, Mass.**

LONDON, Nov. 9. — A formal verdict of murder and suicide was returned to-day as a result of the inquest on the bodies of the latest victims of the Armenian feud.

The names of the two members of the Hentchakist Society murdered here recently were both given as Krikorian, while the name of the murderer and suicide is now said to be Dickran, alias Gorgie Yangie. The police testified that the assassin's Christian name was Dickran, that he came from Turkey, and that he had resided for some time at "Middleburgh, United States", (Middleboro, Mass.) His revolvers, which were made in America, were quite new.

November 10, 1903

RUSSIAN ARMENIANS' ANGER

**Confiscation of Church Property Has
Converted the Whole Population Into Rebels**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 10. — Systematic agitation, say The Times's Russian correspondents, has been organized in the Russian provinces of Armenia, where the confiscation of the Church property has converted the whole of the native population into rebels. Enormous crowds assemble in the churches and violent speeches are made, followed by the singing of revolutionary hymns.

At Achalkalsky, in Tiflis Government, a midnight mass was celebrated, at which a young woman delivered a fiery harangue. The proceedings concluded with solemn maledictions on the Russian Government.

At a village near Erivan the peasants were summoned to give up the Church property, and a Commissioner of Police, in order to terrorize the crowd, struck the Mayor in the face. The Mayor replied by knocking down the Commissioner and trampling on him. It was all the police could do to rescue their chief.

November 10, 1903

REVOLT IN TURKISH ARMENIA

Two Bands of Hentchakists Invade Turkish Territory—One Exterminated and the Other Driven Back

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9. — Martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Hassan Kala, Province of Erzerum, Asia Minor, and troops have been quartered in all the Villages of that district, in consequence of revolutionary movements on the part of the Armenian Hentchakists.

Two bands of Hentchakists recently crossed the Russo-Turkish frontier with the intention of inciting the inhabitants to rise against the Turkish Government, but they were quickly overtaken by troops. One band was exterminated, and the second was driven back into Russian territory.

The Turkish Governor of the district has redistributed among the Kurds the weapons which they were recently compelled to give up.

November 15, 1903

REVENGE CAUSED SAGATEL'S MURDER

Local Armenians Say He Had Incited Chitjian's Assassins

The Latter Was a Missionary with Many Followers, Some of Whom, Agreed to Avenge His Death

It is asserted by leading men of Armenian revolutionary circles in this city that the recent killing of Sagouni Sagatel and two of his close associates in London was due to revenge alone, and not to jealousy between Armenian factions, or to Turkish gold. At the instigation of Sagouni and his associates, it is stated, an Armenian missionary, well known and highly respected in New York, was assassinated on June last in the streets of Odessa, Russia. A copy of a circular now in the possession of The Times, bearing the signature of Sagatel and two of his friends, denounces this missionary, Quarekin (*sic!*) [Karekin] B. Chitjian, as a "treacherous Judas who deserves the severest punishment".

The circular was found in Odessa after Chitjian's murder, and was sent to his countrymen in New York. In addition to issuing the circular, Sagatel is said to have been following Chitjian from place to place, and after the missionary's death he is known to have boasted of killing him and to have asked: "Who's going to do anything about it? "

'Chitjian, his countrymen here say, had a multitude of friends in Turkish Armenia and in America. They were angered beyond endurance at the cold-blooded murder, and one of them, a hot-headed and violent person, killed Sagatel and his associates in the full conviction that the three had instigated the crime.

That Sagatel and his party were bitterly opposed to Chitjian appears throughout the circular. It accuses the missionary of being the cause of the division in the Hunchagist Party in 1896.

"That wolf in the appearance of a lamb", the document says in referring to Chitjian, "who is again trying to produce division and, to retard the course of the Armenian revolution by tens of years, will call forth the righteous indignation of every revolutionist, and will deserve the severest punishment. That vagabond adventurer has, we hear, given the address of his

private residence, where he directs his correspondence, &c. If he repeats the same to you spit upon his face, unmercifully persecute him, and expel him from your midst".

Speaking of Chitjian and those of his stamp, the circular continues:

"We saw in the picturesque field also injurious tares, the eradication and the absolute extermination of which would be not only an act of kindness for the growth and peaceful and undisturbed progress of the revolution and the party, but also would be an act unavoidably indispensable, the delay of which can have but a detrimental effect and sad consequence for the Holy Work".

Though Chitjian is denounced most bitterly in the circular, his countrymen here say that he was self-sacrificing in the Armenian cause, even to fanaticism. Twelve years ago he came to Worcester, Mass., where he was instrumental in founding the Church of the Martyrs. His education was received at Euphrates College, Constantinople. But Chitjian did not confine himself to church and evangelical work, though very active in those directions. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Hunchagist Party, and went to all the large cities in the East speaking in the interest of the Armenian work.

In January, 1894, Chitjian resigned the pastorate of his church in Worcester, as he said the City Missionary Society objected to his connection with the revolutionary party. He declared then that this action on the Missionary Society was caused by the pressure of the Turkish Government.

After his resignation he continued evangelical work independently, but threw more and more of his energies into the Armenian cause. He differed from the Sagouni party in that he believed in feeding Armenians, whose possessions had been destroyed by the Turks, and helping them to emigrate to better-governed countries, while his opponents scorned this charitable work and urged an immediate revolution. It was Chitjian's belief that the Armenians in Turkey only tempted wholesale massacres on themselves by rising in small rebellions here and there. He favored a gradual work of preparation among the Armenians till some time when the powers should become divided over Continental affairs and in the confusion should give the Armenians an opportunity to free themselves. This policy was distasteful to extremists like Sagatel, and what added to his enmity was the fact that Chitjian backed by a large Armenian following in America, went to London a year ago, and asked him for an

accounting of the moneys that had been collected in this country for the Armenian cause.

According to Chitjian's adherents here, Sagatel had played fast and loose with the funds, enjoying banquets and feasts with a few cronies. Taking in the situation, Chitjian gathered together the Armenians in London and explained what he termed Sagouni's treachery. They supported Chitjian, and a sum of \$20,000 was turned over to him to spend on the poor and suffering Armenians. He then went to the Continent, where he traveled through Bulgaria, Roumania, and Russia, carrying on the propaganda of his party and winning followers from Sagatel.

The latter followed the missionary and was much incensed at his success, wherefore he issued the circular denouncing Chitjian and scattered it broadcast wherever the missionary held forth.

The murder of Chitjian occurred soon afterward in Odessa. Three Armenians set upon the missionary in the street and stabbed him repeatedly. The actions of Sagouni Sagatel, who went around in public places and boasted of the deed, together with the finding of the circular, convinced the friends of Chitjian here that Sagouni incited the assassination. United States Consul Thomas E. Heenan in Odessa took a personal interest in the case of Chitjian, as he was an American citizen, and saw that the body was suitably buried in the English cemetery and an iron cross erected above the grave, with this inscription:

REVEREND. Q. B. CHITJIAN,
Aged 39 years
Died June 12, 1903

The Consul also had under investigation the plot to kill Chitjian, but Sagatel and his associates left Odessa before they could be apprehended. Chitjian's adherents here say that Sagouni was not alone in trying to excite enmity against the missionary. They have copies of an Armenian publication of Boston, printed the day after Chitjian's murder, but apparently before news of it had arrived in this country, which violently assailed him as follows:

"No one could be unconcerned while witnessing the crimes of the reverend gentleman (Quarekin B. Chitjian.) No one would let him have his finger in that pie and spoil the Hunchagist organization. Not only this swindling reverend gentleman ought to be thrown out of this organization, but he also ought to be thrown

out of the Armenian community. It was a duty to thrash this reverend swindler with fistic force and throw him out, and they were about doing it".

What added to the guilt of Sagouni and his personal advisers, according to the Chitjian people, was the report that they also had brought about the death of Mekho Seferian, the great Armenian patriot, last April in Porti (*sic!*) (Poti?), Russia. It is said that the Sagouni men, on a pretext of friendship and admiration, lured Seferian into a house and induced in him such a feeling of security that he sat down to write a letter.

Then the score of enemies leaped on the defenseless hero and stabbed him many times.

Seferian was looked upon as a national hero by the Armenians, as he had been engaged in revolutionary movements for the past fifteen years, and had been captured several times by the Turks, but managed as often to escape from their dungeons. His death, followed within a month by that of Chitjian, was a fearful blow to Armenians all over the world. Both men had avoided soiling their hands by fratricidal strife, and only believed in fighting the Turk when he ravaged their homes and threatened the lives of their families. But while the followers of Chitjian and Seferian were plunged into deep sorrow, they did not as a party seek to retaliate. This is affirmed by Armenians, who are not connected with either faction. These unprejudiced observers assert the belief that the slayer of Sagouni and his fellows did not do the deed from a factional, but from a purely personal motive, being inspired to avenge the murders of Chitjian and Seferian.

The friends of Chitjian declare that they dread assassination, and accordingly dare not come forward in their own names to tell this story of how the Sagouni leaders by their murderous plotting brought on themselves the very same kind of violent deaths that they had brought before on others. In the eyes of these friends, Chitjian is looked upon as a martyr to the spirit of true Armenian patriotism. A prophetic letter from the missionary is exhibited by them in this connection. It was written just before his death and reads as follows:

"Shall I return because they threaten to murder me, because my wife is going to be a widow and my children orphans? No, I must carry out my work despite threats and intimidations".

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November 25, 1903

ARMENIANS DEFY POLICE

Several Lives Lost in Resistance of Efforts to Enforce Church Property Decree

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 25. — According to The Times's Russian correspondents the officials charged with the execution of the recent decree with reference to Armenian church property are meeting with strong opposition. Peasants offer armed resistance to them when they endeavor to carry out their instructions.

At Baku Armenians came into conflict with the police and eleven were killed. Four were killed during an encounter at Kars.

At Erivan crowds paraded with banners on which were inscribed "Down With the Autocracy!"

November 30, 1903

DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA

Government's Policy Results Many Outbreaks in Armenia

Alarming Disaffection Among the Working Classes in Kieff Police Force There Largely Increased

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 30. — The Times's Russian correspondents say disturbances are reported in all the Russian provinces of Armenia. Conflicts are occurring everywhere between the people and the troops or police.

The chief cause of the outbreak is the decree by which the property of the Armenian Church was handed over to the

Government. The general policy of Russification is also a factor in the situation. Pacific and civilizing neutral institutions, like schools, libraries, and charities, are persecuted because they are Armenian.

The Moscow correspondent of The Times reports alarming disaffection among the working classes in Kieff. The police force has been largely increased.

The Governor General threatens summary punishment for persons circulating rumors likely to accentuate apprehension among the inhabitants.

December 15, 1903

ARMENIAN REVOLT LIKELY

Armed Opposition to the Russian Government Threatened

Confiscation of the Armenian Church Property Has Led to the Most Intense Indignation

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Dec. 15. — The Moscow correspondent of The Times says the existence of a well-organized Armenian revolutionary plot in the Caucasus has been officially recognized by the Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehve.

There is reason to believe that the Armenian Revolutionary Party is about to turn from propaganda to armed opposition to the Russian administration.

The correspondent says M. de Plehve's confiscation of the Armenian Church property will possibly prove not the least unfortunate of his repressive measures.

Reports from Baku, say The Times's Russian correspondents, are to the effect that the Armenians and Jews are in mourning and refuse to visit the theatres or other places of amusement. This form of demonstration is made as a protest against the high-handed methods of the Government.

The announcement that an imperial decree had been issued confiscating the entire property of the ancient Armenian Church in Russia fell like a bombshell, and conservative

correspondents of European papers have declared that by this act the Russian Government has converted the whole native Armenian population into rebels and the churches into centres of revolutionary agitation.

The officials charged with the duty of executing the imperial decree are meeting with most determined opposition. The peasants are offering armed resistance, and in several cases have been successful in preventing the Commissioners from carrying out their orders.

The Armenian Catholicos is holding firmly to his position as defender of the rights of the people, and refuses to sign any authorization of the transfer. Popular demonstrations are held under the pretext of celebrating mass for the repose of the souls of the Armenians who were killed by the Cossacks at Elizabetpol. This was done in the first instance at Tiflis, and the example was promptly followed in other towns and many villages. Enormous crowds assemble in the churches and violent speeches are made, followed by the singing of revolutionary hymns.

The police as yet have been passive witnesses of this ebullition of popular feeling. At Djalalogly the police did try to arrest a young speaker, but the people sprang to his rescue with such promptitude that the police had to let him go.

At Achalkalsky, in the Government of Tiflis, groups of twenty to thirty delegates came from so many different villages that they constituted a formidable crowd. They were the bearers of petitions from the inhabitants of their respective villages, and it is stated that there were in all about 10,000 signatures to these protests against the confiscation of the church property. A midnight mass was celebrated. Thousands of Armenians crowded the church and the surrounding space.

A young woman delivered a fiery harangue. The Armenian people, she urged, should die rather than allow their rights to be trampled under foot. Mass was then celebrated by the priest, and the ceremony ended with the solemn utterance of maledictions against the Russian Government.

January 10, 1904

ARMENIANS FEAR TROUBLE

Inhabitants of Sassun Flee and Tewfik Pasha Is Not Far Off

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—Advices from Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia, say the people of Sassun are almost in a state of panic, fearing a repetition of the events of 1894. The local Governor and other officials have fled.

Tewfik Pasha, with several battalions of troops and six guns, has arrived at Mush, seventeen miles from Sassun, where the feeling of anxiety is intense.

Detachments of Kurdish cavalry have been stationed at all the villages along the Russian frontier, to prevent the passage of Armenian bands. A thousand armed Armenians are in the district of Sassun.

January 14, 1904

MUTINY IN TURKISH ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—A serious mutiny broke out recently among the garrison of Van, Turkish Armenia, owing to their pay being in arrears. About 500 armed soldiers plundered shops and attacked Armenians.

The mutineers finally made an attack on the palace, from which the commander of the garrison fled over adjoining roofs.

March 20, 1904

POWERS MAY SAVE ARMENIA

Turkey Threatens Many of Them with Extermination

PARIS, March 19. — It is the expectation in official quarters that France and the other signatories of the Berlin treaty will unite in emphatic representations to Turkey against carrying

out the Sultan's plans for the suppression and probable extermination of a considerable portion of the Armenians.

The Government is in possession of much information showing the nature of the troubles and Turkey's intentions in dealing with them. This information shows that some reports of the atrocities have gone too far, but even the conservative view indicates the necessity of staying Turkey's hand within a month, as the main programme for the suppression is to commence about a month hence. The reports received give both sides of the case and show the following general situation:

The Sultan's activity is not directed against the Armenians as a whole, but against those of the Sassun district, who are a turbulent, mountainous people. Turkey asserts that the Armenian mountaineers go across the border into Russia, where they arm and equip themselves and return to commit depredations against the Turkish soldiery. Therefore it is the view of the Sultan that stern measures are necessary to repress these agitators.

The authorities here are satisfied from their own reports that Turkey's fears of the Armenian agitators are magnified and largely unwarranted. They do not share the belief in many of the recent statements of Turkish atrocities, but the authorities here have good reason to believe that such atrocities may begin in earnest in the course of another month, when the Sultan will begin the real work of repression.

It is therefore expected that the powers will act through their embassies at Constantinople, either jointly or on common lines, with the view of preventing the execution of any widespread bloodshed or the extermination of the Armenians.

Foreign Minister Delcassé will send a Yellow Book to Parliament next week. This will deal chiefly with the Macedonian situation, but incidentally with other Turkish issues.

April 11, 1904

TURKS ARREST A BISHOP

Members of an Armenian Legislative Council Also Taken to Jail

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10. — A Consular telegram reports the arrest of the Armenian Bishop of Mush and the mem-

bers of the Legislative Council for disseminating malevolent reports.

Mush is in the Valiyyet (*sic!*) [Vilayet] of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, eighty miles south of Erzerum, and was the scene of the massacre of Armenians by Kurds in 1894.

May 2, 1904

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA

Kurds Reported to Have Attacked Villages Near Sassun

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30. — According to official advices there has been serious fighting in the Sassun district of Asia Minor between troops and Armenian insurgents, the latter numbering 2,000. The troops lost 20 killed and 23 wounded.

Twelve villages in the Talori district have been destroyed, but whether by insurgents or Kurds is not known.

There are 10,000 troops in the disturbed area.

Private advices say that the Kurds attacked two villages north of Sassun, losing 26 killed.

The Sassun district became notorious in 1894 and 1895 because of a series of massacres of Armenians by Kurds. In the same years there were massacres of Armenians in the neighboring districts of Bitlis and Mush.

Signs of anti-Armenian feeling were apparent in Asiatic Turkey in the Spring of 1894. In August a massacre of Armenians took place at Sassun, and a wave of murder spread throughout the country. The Kurds, who constitute the national police, grew wilder and wilder in their excesses, the outrages continuing until well on in the Summer of 1895.

In 1895 England, France, and Russia, by means of a naval demonstration, wrested from Turkey a pledge of reparation and reform. Despite this promise, the massacres continued for months.

Since 1896 the Armenians have enjoyed comparative immunity from attack, although massacres on a small scale have been reported from time to time.

May 2, 1904

AN ARMENIAN BRUTUS

The shooting of a high Russian official at Etchmiazin in the Caucasus, reported by cable, is not surprising; the wonder is that something of the sort has not occurred before. Given the intense feeling of the Armenians for their ancient Church and the harsh conduct of the St. Petersburg authorities in the name of the Czar toward the heads of the Armenian organization, their suppression of schools, sequestration of religious property, and determination to abolish the Armenian language, and one has all the elements for the making of fanatics. It is as if Russia desired to push these Christians of a separate sect to overt acts of retaliation in order to justify yet severer measures.

It was in June, 1903, that the Armenians were suddenly apprized of the intention to dissolve their religious organization by orders to turn over all Church property to the Ministry of the Interior. Their schools had been closed before; but this ruling meant the extinction of their existence as members of a national Church, and so tacitly presented the alternative of becoming members of the Orthodox Greek community or emigration. In another form it was the alternative presented the Finlanders. By an imperial ukase their solemn treaty with Russia, dating from the conquest of the Valley of the Aeaxes (*sic!*) [Araxes?] from Persia was violated without a chance being given them to enter protest. To requests to know if they had been charged with any crime against Russia or the Czar no answer was given. All the Armenians have been able to learn from St. Petersburg is this: The step is irrevocable and protests are useless.

Doubtless we shall hear of the surprise and horror of the Russians at this cowardly attack on an official. Unfortunately for the Russians, the provocation has been too notorious. Slaughter of unarmed Christians driven wild by seeing their churches broken open by Cossacks is something that even Russian censorship cannot hide. Nor will the world regret as much as Christians ought to regret that here and there a man arises among these cruelly oppressed sectarians who takes his own life in his hands and strikes at the nearest representative of a pitiless, senseless despotism.

The Armenians are scattered through Turkey, Russia, and Persia; they live in Hungary, Syria, England, and the United States; everywhere their reputation as self-respecting, highly

intelligent men of business is assured. Armenians have reached high office under the Russian Government; it is not known that they have ever been accused of lack of patriotism to their Russian sovereign. Indeed, the fact that the centre of their religious fabric lies in Russian territory gives the Russians a certain power over Armenians elsewhere, so that Turkey and Persia are disposed to regard the Armenians in their borders dangerous, because liable to favor the encroachments of Russia.

The alienation of this ancient Christian community out of pure bureaucratic whim will be regarded by the Armenians as an attack instigated by their old religious foes, the Orthodox Christians of Russia. As they have suffered persecution since the fourth century, they are likely to breed fanatics even as before, and answer oppression with the sinister weapons of the oppressed. Though their spiritual leaders are men of education and refinement, it is too much to suppose that the violent temperaments among them can be controlled. When they see their high priests and teachers starving, their Church desecrated, their language barred from schools and law courts, they will forget the precepts of Christ and smite the barbarous oppressor as they find the chance.

May 4, 1904

ARMENIA FEARS FOR THE FUTURE

Scents Danger of New Massacres Present Attitude of Turkey

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While every Armenian felt a relief and cannot but thank your paper for the lines in favor of the persecuted Christian nation in your to-day's issue, we would at the same time warn our friends in America and Europe against horrors similar to those perpetrated in 1895.

Indeed there are a few Armenians who have the courage of demanding their rights against the Turk, but they are so badly outnumbered, and since last Summer the Sultan's Government has so systematically tried to cow down the courageous Armenian districts to pave the way for a wholesale massacre, that with all the experience of past years the Armenians can regard an official report like that of the fighting of 2,000 Armenians in Sasoun in the presence of 100,000 regular Turkish troops, with a score or

1090

more soldiers killed, as nothing but an excuse to repeat the horrors of 1895.

We would therefore at this critical time ask all our good friends through all Christendom to use all their influence, as they have so kindly done many times during the last few years, through their friends in high places to divert such a catastrophe, which may mean a terrible blow to the remnant of a nation, which can boast of some of the best fruits of a civilization several thousand years old, and has many times been, in centuries past, a bulwark against the attacks of Eastern heathendom on Western Christendom.

AN ARMENIAN.

New York, May 2, 1904.

May 5, 1904

Russia's Debt to Armenia

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It gives me great pleasure to thank you heartily for your "An Armenian Brutus" editorial. The sympathy of a highly respected newspaper like The Times is of great value for us in our adversities, political and religious.

It is curious that the Russian Government, so anxious for the acknowledgment by the United States of its some casual service to them, should forget the services of a nation that has given it persons like Loris Melikoff, Der Ghukasoff, Lazarieff, Israel Ori, Makharoff, Sakharoff, Gregorovitch, and many other brilliant officers of its army and navy, not to mention Count Delanyeff and Viceroy Alexieff.

Russia must learn how to be grateful to others before she can expect any gratitude from them.

D. M. ARSHAG.

New Haven, Conn., May 2, 1904

May 14, 1904

No Title

PARIS, May 13. — An official dispatch to the Foreign Office from Constantinople confirms the reports that Turkish troops

have burned villages throughout the Sassoun district of Armenia, killing the inhabitants.

The French Ambassador, M. Constans has joined with the Russian and British Ambassadors in sending Consuls to Erzeroum in the hope of limiting the destruction and bloodshed.

However, the official advices, although brief, indicate that the work of exterminating the Armenians occupying the mountainous district of Sassoun is practically accomplished.

The Turkish methods appear to have been much the same as those adopted during the Armenian massacres. The official reports do not give exact details as to the number of towns burned and people killed, but they show that the action of the Turks has been sweeping.

The French authorities were advised some time ago that Turkey was taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East and intended to adopt a decisive course toward the rebellious Armenians. The information then showed that the Turks would begin the work of suppression about April 15. In order to prevent this, the powers made an energetic protest. This delayed Turkey's action, which, however, has now been executed with the same severity as at first contemplated.

May 14, 1904

**TURKS SLAY ARMENIANS,
RUSSIA MASSES TROOPS**

**Work of Extermination in Sassoun District
About Complete**

CONSULS HURRY TO ERZEROUM

**Energetic Protests by Powers Merely Delayed
Execution of the Porte's Plan of Suppression**

LONDON, May 14. — The Daily Mail this morning publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, according to which Russia is concentrating troops just beyond the Caucasus.

The most reliable information, the dispatch says, fixes the present total number of troops at 125,000.

May 15, 1904

ARMENIAN REVOLT AT SASSUN

If the dispatch from Bitlis be true that the Turks have lost 700 men while killing 900 Armenians, it shows that by some means the latter must have secured rifles. They have been goaded to revolt once more. The policy at Constantinople has been disarmament for the Armenians, and rifles, swords, and uniforms for the Kurds and Circassians, who are formed into a mounted militia called the Hamidieh after the name of the Sultan, with free quarters when in service on the Armenian peasants. These troops are largely on paper. They are supposed to meet for drill at least once a year; and when an official comes over from Constantinople to inspect, there is great perturbation among Governors and Turkish army officers, who are supposed to have been drilling, arming, uniforming, and paying the militia.

The Hamidieh regiments are a weak imitation of the Cossack regiments in Russia, which are used to police and intimidate the Asian provinces. Apparently the Armenians in their desperation are doing up the brutal and ferocious guerrillas whom the Turks have been employing for a similar purpose. It is unfortunate that Cossacks and Kurds should not be pitted against each other with the results that were so satisfactory in the case of the Kilkenny cats.

The Russians have always taken advantage of the troubles of Turkey to lay hold of new provinces in Asia, and now that they are embarrassed by their loss of men and prestige in the Far East it is only natural that the Turks should look for an opportunity. With incredible blindness Russia has lost her position as the protector of Christian Armenia by persecuting the Armenians within her borders, striking them in their tenderest spot, their religious organization. The Turks feel that from sporadic abuse and degradation of the Armenians in Turkey they can safely proceed to extremities. Evidently the Christianity of the Armenians does not safeguard them from Christian Russia; why should Mohammedans hold their hands? The protests of European Ministers and Consuls are of no avail because they will not be backed up by arms. The Sassun district where the wretched people are being slaughtered is too far away. By the time particulars are available for diplomatic action the affair will have "blown over". It is the region where the ark rested after the

flood on Ararat, where an extinct volcano bears the name of Nimrod, and where the confusion of tongues has existed from time immemorial. The only gleams of hope and happiness among these unfortunate relics of ancient races, nations, and tribes, singularly enough, proceed from the United States. The American missionaries have been wise enough to avoid making converts, confining their work to schools and helpful advice, and to the great example or their own hard-working, simple lives. Neither old Armenians nor Catholic Armenians nor Mohammedans of the Sunni and Shyite varieties—who hate each other with a virulence handed down for twelve centuries—can complain that our missions place religious dogmas before humanity. If that lesson could only be learned by Russians, Turks, and Persians, the desolate wastes of Armenia might become the home of millions of contented people.

May 15, 1904

900 ARMENIANS SLAIN

Sultan's Forces Said to Have Lost 700 Men in Battle

GENEVA, Switzerland. May 14. — The Gazette de Lausanne has received a telegram from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, confirming the reports of fighting between Turks and Armenians. According to these advices about 700 Turks and 900 Armenians were killed. The locality of the fight is not given, but it probably was in the Sassoun district of Armenia.

May 19, 1904

TURKS LOSE 136 IN BATTLE

Fight with Armenians in Mush District Sassoun Laid Waste

LONDON, May 19. — The Central News correspondent at Baku, Caucasia, reports a serious fight between Armenians and Turkish troops at Chelcuzan, in the district of Mush.

The Turks lost 136 killed and wounded, while the Armenians had their leader and many others killed.

1094

May 23, 1904

TO DESTROY ARMENIAN TOWNS

Turkey Wants to Prevent Concentration of Insurgents in Mountains

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22. — It is said that the authorities contemplate destroying all Armenian villages in the Sassun District of Asia Minor.

This is in order to prevent the concentration of insurgents in the mountains and to bring about the installation of the villagers on the plain, where they may be better supervised.

May 29, 1904

FIERCE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA

French Deputy Hears of Battle and Burning of Forty-three Villages

PARIS, May 28. — Deputy de Presensé, (Socialist,) who has confidential relations with the Foreign Office, has received a telegram from Baku saying the Turkish forces operating against the Armenians consisted of 12,000 regulars and 16,000 Kurds, with fifteen guns.

The dispatch further asserts that forty-three villages were burned and that their inhabitants were killed. The male Armenians are said to have made a desperate resistance on the summit of Mount Antok.

M. de Presensé has forwarded the dispatch to Foreign Minister Delcassé, with a letter announcing that he will question the Minister in the Chamber of Deputies concerning "what steps French diplomacy intends to take to put a stop to this lamentable crime".

The officials believe that M. de Presensé's dispatch correctly states the devastation the Turks have wrought.

June 10, 1904

FRANCE WARNS TURKEY

Atrocities in Armenia Must Stop Delcassé Tells of investigation

PARIS, June 9. — Foreign Minister Delcassé made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day giving a summary of the official investigation into the atrocities in Armenia. The question came up upon the request of M. de Pressensé (Socialist) that France make a naval demonstration against Turkey in order to stop the Armenian persecutions.

M. Delcassé said he received on Monday a report from the French Ambassador at Constantinople giving the result of the investigations of the French Consul sent into the Sassun district. It showed there had been a number of bloody combats and villages had been captured by the troops and destroyed. It was impossible to estimate even approximately the number of villages destroyed or the number of people killed. Some accounts said that twenty-five and others that fifteen villages were destroyed. There was no doubt that the uprising resulted in the killing of many rebels and also many peaceful peasants.

The facts in the case, said the Minister, had been exaggerated, but they were none the less deplorable. The Porte maintained in Armenia an administration of such a character that insurrection was the only recourse for the population. M. Delcassé added:

"I have informed the Porte that the time for repression is over, and that it must beware what responsibility it incurs. The French Government will not cease to do its whole duty".

June 11, 1904

POWERS PROTEST TO TURKEY

Britain, France, and Russia Trying to End Armenian Atrocities

PARIS, June 10. — Foreign Minister Delcassé has been informed from Constantinople that the British, French, and Rus-

sian Ambassadors there yesterday reached a joint agreement to present an energetic representation to the Grand Vizier with a view to putting a stop to the Armenian atrocities.

It is expected that a joint representation in the subject will be submitted to-day.

This action follows the official investigation confirming the reports that a number of bloody combats have occurred, that villages have been destroyed, and that people have been killed in Armenia.

June 16, 1904

3,000 ARMENIANS KILLED

Many Villages in the Sassun District Destroyed

LONDON, June 16. — A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Constantinople says that the Consular reports confirm the destruction of many Armenian villages in the Sassun district.

The number of killed is estimated to exceed 3,000 persons.

June 26, 1904

SULTAN YIELDS TO POWERS

Reluctantly Consents to Grant Redress to the Armenians

PARIS, June 25. — A dispatch to the Foreign Office from Constantinople says the Sultan signed an iradé yesterday approving the Porte's decision to make complete restitution and redress to the persecuted Armenians.

The Sultan's reluctant yielding is believed to be due to his desire to forestall the international convention on behalf of Armenia, which is announced to assemble in London June 29.

July 3, 1904

ARMENIAN APPEAL TO AMERICA

**Bishops Telegraph That Thousands of Persons
Are Being Slain**

WASHINGTON. July 2. — Secretary Hay to-day received the following cablegram from Persia:

Ispahan, July 2.

Turkish barbarians massacring thousands. Armenians humbly solicit United States Government in the name of Christianity and humanity to save innocent lives.

ARMENIAN BISHOPS IN PERSIA

July 4, 1904

**GENERAL ARMENIAN MASSACRE
Is Reported to Have Begun in Van Province
Travelers Slain**

LONDON, July 4, (Monday.) — In connection with the cablegram which the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, received from Ispahan, Persia, July 2, signed by "Armenian Bishops in Persia", saying that "Turkish barbarians are massacring thousands of Armenians", and humbly soliciting the "United States Government, in the name of Christianity and humanity, to save innocent lives", The Daily Chronicle this morning prints the following telegram, dated Tauris (*sic!*) [Tabriz], Persia, June 30:

"It is announced from a perfectly reliable source that in the vicinity of Van, (a fortified city of Turkish Armenia), on June 24, Kurds and Turkish regulars attacked Armenian travelers, killing them as revolutionists.

"This is the beginning of a general massacre in the Province of Van. The people are in terror".

1098

July 18, 1904

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR SLAIN

Killed in Village in Government of Elizabethpol Probably by Armenians

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17. — The Vice Governor of Elizabethpol, Transcaucasia, was assassinated at 7 o'clock this evening.

The assassination occurred at Adgshakent, a small place in the southwest corner of the Government of Elizabethpol, close to the Persian frontier.

The present unrest in the Caucasus is largely due to the Czar's decree last year confiscating the entire property of the ancient Armenian Church. This decree fell like a bombshell, and was described as having the effect of converting the whole native Armenian population into rebels and the churches into centres of revolutionary agitation.

In Elizabethpol feeling has perhaps been more intense than in any other part of the Caucasus. Rioters there were shot down by Cossacks, and afterward, under the pretext of celebrating mass for the repose of the victims' souls, frequent popular demonstrations were held. Enormous crowds thronged the churches and violent speeches were made, followed by the singing of revolutionary songs.

July 24, 1904

TURKEY STOPS OUR CONSUL

Refuses to Allow Mr. Norton to Investigate Conditions in Armenia

WASHINGTON, July 23. — The State Department has been receiving complaints from missionary sources of alleged outrages by local officials in Asiatic Turkey, involving some naturalized Americans.

Not caring to address a remonstrance to another nation upon affairs proceeding in its own borders without making absolutely and officially certain facts justifying intervention, the State Department instructed Consul Norton, at Erzurum, the nearest American official to the scene of disturbance, to proceed to Van and Bitlis and any other near-by point in order personally to observe the actual conditions. He was instructed to report to the State Department.

Both the Turkish local officials and the Porte, to which an appeal was taken, refused to allow Mr. Norton to proceed with his inquiries. They based their refusal upon the allegation that Bitlis, Van, and Sassun are outside the jurisdiction of the Consular district of Erzerum.

The State Department is not satisfied with this reason and has directed Mr. Norton again to demand the right of passage to the places named. The Turkish Government has been informed that in the present instance Mr. Norton is acting not as a Consul but as a special agent of his Government. No reply to this has been received so far.

July 31, 1904

OUR DEMANDS ON TURKEY

Mr. Leishman Insists on Concession as to Armenian Schools

PARIS, July 30. — The Temps prints a dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the American Minister, Mr. Leishman, during his audience with the Sultan yesterday, insisted on the settlement of the question of treatment equal to that accorded to foreign schools for the Armenian schools under American protection in Asia Minor.

Mr. Leishman also mentioned a proposal to raise the respective legations to the rank of embassies.

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August 9, 1904

APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Armenian Church Dignitaries Ask Protection from Turkey

LONDON, Aug. 8. — Foreign Secretary Lansdowne will receive to-morrow H. (*sic*) (Hovsep) Sarajian, Archbishop of the Armenian Church in America; Sahak Ayvadian, Archbishop of Persia and India, and Dr. Jean Loris Melikow, representing the Armenians of the Caucasus, who form a commission appointed by the Supreme Patriarch of the Armenian Church to visit the chief representatives of the great powers and appeal to them to compel the Sultan of Turkey to establish and preserve order and tranquility in Armenia.

It is expected, that Lord Lansdowne will arrange for a reception of the commission by King Edward.

The Armenians are going to Rome, Vienna, and Berlin, and thence to Washington, where they will present a personal letter from the Supreme Patriarch to President Roosevelt, who will be asked, as the head of a great Christian power, to apply pressure on the Sultan to ameliorate the condition of the Armenian people. The letter describes the situation as very bad, and says massacres have occurred at Mush and in the vicinity of Bitlis, Van, and Bayazid, in which thousands of persons have been slaughtered.

August 10, 1904

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN ARMENIA

Turks Destroy Villages and Rebels Attack Garrisons in Revenge

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10. — A correspondent of The Daily News at Tabriz, Persia, in a dispatch dated Aug. 6 says:

"On July 13 a band of Armenian revolutionists appeared near Outchkilissa. Turkish soldiers and Kurds, finding an excuse, attacked and destroyed the villages of Outchkilissa,

Koomlouboujak, Gougan, Karabazar, and Sayto, butchering men and assaulting women.

"Two large Armenian bands, marching to Sassun to help the insurgent leader Antranik, attacked the garrison at Mossunzory and Goutchagh for revenge on July 25. At dawn bombs were thrown into these places, killing many, and severe fighting ensued.

"A majority of the soldiers were killed, and the garrisons resembled graveyards. One band forced its way through the Kurdish tribes toward Arjess (*sic!*) [Arjesh].

"The number of soldiers killed amounted to several hundred".

August 12, 1904

KURDS RAID IN ARMENIA

Band of Armenians Fired On by Turks and Cossacks

LONDON, Aug. 11. — James Bryce, member of the House of Commons, has received a telegram stating that the Kurds are invading the Province of Bayazid, and a massacre of the Armenians is feared.

Five hundred Armenians fled to the Russian frontier, and were pursued by Turkish soldiers and Kurds. An insurgent band came to the assistance of the Armenians, and heavy fighting ensued, many on both sides being killed.

Cossacks also fired on the Armenians, and afterward plundered them.

August 15, 1904

TURKS DESTROY VILLAGES

Kurds Said to Have Joined Troops in Attack on Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14. — A band of Armenians has been attacked by Turkish troops in the village of Schamirun, five hours' travel north of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey. Kurds are alleged to have taken part in the attack.

Two villages are reported to have been destroyed.

1102

September 4, 1904

ARMENIANS RAID A TOWN

Twenty Killed in Fight with Turkish Troops at Van

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2, (Delayed.) — A hot fight between Armenian insurgents and Turkish troops occurred at Van on Aug. 31, in which more than a score were killed.

Armenians to the number of 150 raided the town, captured four houses, and barricaded themselves. Troops attacked the houses, and in the fight which followed two soldiers and twenty other persons were killed.

The authorities set fire to a number of adjoining houses so that the troops might be better enabled to besiege the insurgents. The town was panic-stricken, and those inhabitants who had not fled to the mountains took refuge in the churches and convent.

It is stated by the authorities that other Armenian bands are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

September 6, 1904

ARMENIAN REBELS ADVANCE

Turkish Troops Unable to Make Headway Against Them

PARIS, Sept. 5. — A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople, by way of Sofia, says that an official report which has reached one of the foreign Consuls there states that the Armenian insurgents at Van, Asiatic Turkey, are successfully resisting the Turkish troops, which until yesterday had been unable to reduce or disperse them. The Armenians advanced to within about 400 yards of the French Consulate. The population of Van is seeking refuge in the schools and convents. It is expected that Turkey will mobilize the Fourth Army Corps and draw troops from Asia Minor in order to suppress the uprising.

It was announced from Constantinople Sept. 2 that a fierce fight between Armenian insurgents and Turkish troops had

occurred at Van Aug. 31, and that more than a score were killed. About 150 Armenians raided the town, captured four houses, and barricaded themselves.

Troops attacked the houses and in the fight which followed two soldiers and twenty other persons were killed. The authorities set fire to a number of adjoining houses so that the troops might be better enabled to besiege the insurgents.

It was said by the authorities that other Armenian bands were preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

September 8, 1904

15,000 ARMENIANS STARVING

Number Slain and Dead from Exposure in Sassun Estimated at 3,500

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — The American Consul at Harput has reported to the State Department that he has visited Bitlis and is now in Mush.

The Consul states that the district of Sassun is now tranquil. The survivors of the massacre are in a destitute condition, but are attempting to rebuild their burned villages with a little Government aid.

The Consular Corps at Bitlis estimates the number massacred and dead from exposure and hunger, &c, as 3,500.

About 15,000 persons have lost everything and are starving, many being ill and wounded. Small contributions toward their relief have been received through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Bitlis, but much more is urgently needed, the conditions being similar to those in Macedonia last year.

September 27, 1904

A PLEA FOR THE ARMENIANS

Bishops Saradjian of Armenia and Melikoff of Persia and India are now in this country to present to President Roosevelt a letter from the Catholicos of the Armenian Church requesting him to use what influence he has as the Executive of one of the world

Powers to end the Turkish massacres of Armenians and establish conditions which will insure them peace and security. These envoys have already had encouraging interviews with King Edward and President Loubet, and after leaving here they will visit Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Their errand is one which should attract for them the sympathy of right-thinking men and women in all countries. It is as well known to them as to others that the President of the United States is without power to intervene effectively in the internal affairs of the Turkish Empire, but the voice of the civilized world should be raised in protest against the intolerable conditions which have so long been permitted in Armenia. The little remnant of the scattered nation has had no political autonomy since 1604, when Shah Abbas, in his conflict with Ahmed I., laid waste their country and deported to Persia, after the manner of conquerors in that and earlier times, all who could be rounded up of this brave and originally warlike but now peaceable and patient people. There are not more than 400,000 Armenians in all European Turkey. They are industrious, thrifty, and frugal, and the Sultan owes them adequate protection against the nomadic Kurds who continually harry them, plundering and burning their villages and putting them to the sword.

September 29, 1904

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY

Sees Armenian Bishops and French Workingmen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — ... Three dignitaries of the Armenian Church called on President Roosevelt to-day to pay their respects, and to present to him a memorial setting forth some phases of the Armenian question which have arisen in Turkey. The callers were Sahak Ayvadian and H. Sarjian (*sic!*) [Sarajian], Archbishops of the Armenian Church in Turkey, and Dr. Jean Loris Melikoff, a delegate to the Peace Conference which is to be held next month in Boston. They were presented to the President by James B. Reynolds of New York, who was Mayor Low's private secretary. ...

September 30, 1904

ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE

Private News Received in Constantinople Details Lacking

PARIS, Sept. 29. — The Temps this afternoon published a dispatch from Constantinople saying private information has been received there to the effect that the village of Ramsa, Armenia, was yesterday the scene of a massacre of Armenians by Kurds.

Details are lacking.

November 14, 1904

ARMENIAN PRELATE SLAIN ?

Death of the Vicar Catholicus and His Secretary Reported

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13. — The death is announced of the Vicar Catholicus (*sic!*) [Catholicos] Ahtemar (*sic!*) [Aghtamar], together with his secretary, near Van.

It is presumed, that they were assassinated.

November 26, 1904

FAMINE IN ARMENIA

Survivors of Recent Massacre Utterly Destitute An Appeal for Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — Mr. Norton, the American Consul at Harput, in a report upon the condition of the Armenian population in the Sassun district, says that of the 10,000 survivors of the recent massacre few have saved anything but their lives. Nearly every house in the region was ransacked and burned.

Extracts from the report were made public at the State Department in the hope that the story may bring relief to the unfortunate Sassuns (*sic!*).

"Worst of all", Mr. Norton says, "their flocks and herds, practically the only source of food, raiment, and income, were swept away. These unfortunates are now without food and without a prospect of food for the coming Winter.

February 24, 1905

300 CORPSES FOUND AFTER RIOTS AT BAKU

**Tatars Were Let Loose on the
Armenian Population**

POTI REPORTED BOMBARDED

**Tumult In Many Cities of South Russia
Manufacture of Armaments Stopped**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cable, Copyright, 1905

PARIS, Feb. 23. — Information reaches me that after the riots at Baku 300 corpses were counted in the streets.

The Tatars were let loose on the Armenians, and the authorities refrained from interference on the old plea that they were without instructions.

It looks uncommonly as if the ill-fated Christians of the East were no better off under Russian than under Turkish misrule.

March 21, 1905

Article 9 – No Title

VIENNA, March 5. — Full reports of the Baku atrocities are published here. The massacres of Kishineff and Gomel were

child's play in comparison. Over 1,600 Christians, men, women, and children, were slaughtered within three days by Mohammedans, amid scenes defying description.

The victims were shot, stabbed, or burned to death, their eyes gouged out and otherwise mutilated. All this happened in the presence of the police force, a regiment of infantry, and several squadrons of Cossacks, and the Governor, Prince Nakashidse, who were unmoved onlookers for three days. The officers and troops amused themselves while the slaughtering was going on.

The whole was arranged by the Government to prevent the political manifestations threatened by the Christian Armenian population. The Mohammedans, who are called in those parts Tatars, were supplied by the Government with revolvers and ammunition and given a free hand.

At the house of Balabek Lalayeff upward of forty persons were burned to death, those trying to escape the flames being instantly killed, soldiers and officers coolly looking on. Lalayeff, with his old wife and nephew, escaped to the cellar, but were found and cruelly tortured, their eyes being pierced.

The military interfered only when resistance was offered by the Christians, and then the Cossacks helped the Mohammedans to beat the Christians. The wells are still full of corpses.

Reuter quotes the Peterburgskiya Vedomosti for the following account of the massacres at Baku: From 6 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 20 and from noon on Feb. 22 a massacre without precedent and quite unexpected took place in the streets and public squares at Baku. The Tatar inhabitants, armed to the teeth, attacked the Armenians, who were unarmed and defenseless, and pitilessly massacred them, without distinction of rank, position, age, or sex. The panic was general. All the shops and places of business were at once closed, but the owners of them were shot down.

A sort of torpor, which it is impossible to describe, seemed at first to have taken possession of everybody. There appeared to be nobody to take the defense of the unfortunate people. The soldiers did not attempt to disarm the fanatical murderers, who hunted men like wild beasts, killing them by hundreds. It was in vain that the defenseless inhabitants implored the Governor by telephone to send help. The reply was always the same. "No Cossacks; no guard". It was equivalent to the verdict: "Die, since thou art taken". The bodies of men, women, and children and horses were lying in the streets and squares by dozens, by hundreds. There was no one to take them away!

The authorities remained inactive. Blood flowed in streams, and everywhere the criminal apathy of the authorities was the subject of universal indignation. The massacre lasted almost three days.

Toward noon on Feb. 19 a Tatar entered an Armenian church and began to fire on an Armenian soldier. The police officer who was present arrested him but afterward set him at liberty without disarming him, and shouted to the crowd: "Kill him or he will kill you all". In saving himself the criminal fired on the crowd, one of whom ran after him and killed him. This seems to have been the signal. In all no fewer than 10,000 cartridges were expended.

The Armenians were not armed, and any of the young people from Balakhany and the Black Town (engaged in the exploitation of naphtha and in factories) who had revolvers were disarmed by the guards posted on the road from Balakhany and the Black Town or were not permitted to enter the town, in a word, the unfortunate Armenians were left to their fate. Peace was only restored on the third day toward noon.

For the most part Armenians were killed, but the stray bullets struck Russians, Georgians, and Jews indiscriminately.

A telegram from Erivan (Transcaucasia) says an affray took place between Mohammedans and Armenians there. Some persons were killed.

March 28, 1905

FAMINE AND RUIN IN ARMENIA

Kurds' Raids Unrestricted Tax Collectors Are Relentless

LONDON, March 27. — Letters and consular reports received in London from Van and other parts of Armenia state that the situation there is steadily growing worse.

Business is at a standstill, few crops have been sown, and Kurds' raids on Armenian villages are unrestricted. One of the latest letters says:

"The Government is demanding taxes with relentless severity and is seizing cattle, farming implements, and even

bedding and household necessities. There is no sign of improvement. The general ruin of the country is foreboded".

A cable message from Van received today by the Turkish Mission Aid Society reads:

"Suffering from poverty. General food supply in many villages nearly exhausted. Deaths from hunger beginning".

March 28, 1905

RACE WAR IN CAUCASUS

Armenians and Mussulmans Kill Each Other Village Destroyed

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27. — Twenty-two Armenians and two Mussulmans were killed on Thursday at Nakhichevan, in the district of Erivan. Transcaucasia, as a result of the renewal of hostilities between Armenians and Moslems. The number of Injured has not been ascertained.

Four bodies were found Incinerated. All the Armenian shops were pillaged.

The village of Pasakend and its vicinity were completely destroyed. The inhabitants fled. Many Armenians were killed at Jabril.

Cattle robberies have occurred everywhere in the district, and the great distress of the Armenians is increased by a plague of locusts.

April 10, 1905

TRUTH ABOUT THE BAKU MASSACRES

Full Details of the Slaughter from Local Sources

NEARLY 2,000 LIVES LOST

Armenian and Mussulman Notables Unite to Stop Bloodshed — Convincing Arraignment of the Russian Authorities

LONDON, April 1. — Heretofore but meagre details and generalizations have appeared in the press of Western Europe

and of the United States concerning the massacres which took place in Baku, the Caucasus, on Feb. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 last. The following letter from H. F. B. Lynch of the Athenaeum Club, published in The London Times of April 1, gives a mass of material concerning the massacres obtained from local sources:

So many persons in this country are interested in the oil industry of Baku that the recent massacre in that city, by which, according to an official statement in the House of Commons, nearly 2,000 persons lost their lives, can scarcely be regarded as one of those horrors at a distance which from time to time send a transient thrill among the readers of newspapers. But, while we have been placed in possession of the outward facts of the case, I am not aware that any light has yet been thrown upon the origins of the tragedy. Having more than once been in Baku and traveled extensively in the adjacent countries, my first feelings were those of surprise, approaching astonishment that an internecine feud should have developed between the Mussulman and the Armenian inhabitants. This is what we were given to understand by the Russian official accounts. I threw them aside, saying to myself: "No, that does not sound likely". And I waited for further information. I had satisfied myself during my travels in the Caucasus and in both Russian and Turkish Armenia that most of the talk which we so often hear of Christians and Mohammedans flying at each others' throats was either inspired by interested parties or had its origin in long past times when such spontaneous fanaticism did no doubt exist. At the present day it has seldom any origin in fact, the tendency being both in Russia and Turkey for the Christians and the Mussulmans to be drawn together in opposition to the existing Governments. Thus a priori one looked suspicion on the Russian official statement.

The accounts which I have now received appear to merit the widest publicity. They seem to show that we are face to face with a second Kishineff, the Armenians in this case taking the place of the Jews. The Jews have many and powerful friends in Europe—men of their own race occupying positions of great influence. This advantage is not shared by the Armenians; but the sense of justice which animates our own press will, I feel sure, mete out to them equal measure when they are the victims in the same or similar circumstances. Moreover, it is becoming apparent that the tragedy at Baku is destined to take its place as an event of world-wide and historical interest throwing a flood of light not only upon the proceedings of the existing regime in Russia, but also upon

the relations of Christians and Mussulmans throughout the East. Let the accounts now speak for themselves.

EVEN THE CENSOR NODDED

The Baku newspaper, *Bakinskia Ivestia*, which, like all other Russian newspapers of the Caucasus, is published under the supervision of the censor, writes as follows in a leading article under date Feb. 25.

"The horrors that have taken place in the middle of Baku during the last four days are indescribable. Even the famous Turkish massacres in Armenia, fade beside the savage Bacchanalia in our midst, wherein the passions of homicide, outrage, arson, and plunder were let loose. The most elementary human rights were ruthlessly suppressed, and there appeared to be no power in the land willing to stand up in their defense. What was it that evoked this slaughter and civil war between two races which were living together in perfect peace? There was no social or economic jealousy between them, no racial aversion, and no religious hatred. One could adduce a whole series of facts to prove this proposition, some of them, gleaned during the very course of the four Bartholomew's days when the slaughter was in full progress. We are thrown back upon political considerations; and it is in this region alone that we shall be able to find the key to the true cause of an occurrence in which the actors improved upon the part played at Kishineff. A careful and impartial public inquiry can alone unveil the actual contrivers of the tragedy. It was not altogether unforeseen. We can ourselves state that rumors of an intrigue in this direction reached us nearly a month ago, soon after the tragic events in St. Petersburg.

"We ourselves have not the slightest doubt that the massacre was organized by the same blood-guilty persons who planned the butchery at Kishineff.

"From many indications which have appeared in the newspapers of Baku it appears certain that immediately after the first outbreak in St. Petersburg rumors were circulated by mysterious agents among the Mussulmans throughout the Caucasus, and especially in Baku, to the effect that the Armenians were arming themselves with the object of massacring the Mussulmans; and similar sinister fears were equally spread among the Armenians about the Mussulmans. As a result nervous suspicion was engendered between the two races. On Feb. 19 a mussulman named Babaeff, who was related to several

wealthy and influential Mohammedan families exercising a considerable hold upon the most ignorant sections of the Mussulmans of Baku, was shot dead in close proximity to the Armenian church. It has been impossible to discover who fired the shot.

"The Russian authorities, without any evidence or proof, gave out that the crime had been committed by order of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. But such an act was obviously opposed to the fundamental policy of that committee, which is mainly directed toward the amelioration of the condition of the Armenians in Turkey. It is true that, as a result of the suppression by the Russian Government of the Armenian national schools and the confiscation of the property of the Armenian Church, all the intelligent Armenians of the Caucasus are in sympathy with the committee and have organized in every town and village societies for the preservation of the national existence in Russia. But both the Georgians and the Mussulmans have all been deprived of their rights by the Russian Government in a greater or lesser degree, and for this reason the new Armenian organization had as its principal object the propagation among the Tartars and the Georgians of a sentiment of common brotherhood. The Georgians have already been robbed of their schools, and the service in their churches is performed in the Russian language. The Tartars a few years ago were deprived of the properties of their mosques. The common, grievances of these various peoples have naturally drawn them together, and, while they eschew separation from Russia, they make common cause with Russian Liberals".

The newspaper then proceeds to give an account of the massacre in the following terms:

"From the windows of our office we overtook the feverish movements of the crowd to the accompaniment of deafening discharges of firearms. Wreaths of light smoke issue from the windows of the Tartar Hotel, and shot after shot whizzes into the crowd. On the opposite pavement an Armenian is running for his life. He falls, gets up, and runs on again. More shots from the hotel. We hold our breath and keep our eyes fixed on the scene. A picket of Cossacks are standing fifty paces away, A posse of soldiers approaches. We expect to see them surround the hotel from which the shots proceed. But no! They march away, while the Cossacks remain where they were.

"What is that movement in the distance? Men running. On they come, all Tartars, brandishing berdans, revolvers, and

swords. They pass close to the picket of Cossacks, who never stir. They fire on every unarmed Armenian they can see, shouting hurrah—so they pass out of sight. Close on these comes a crowd of their fellow-countrymen, armed to the teeth. They approach the Cossacks, enter into friendly conversation with them, and then follow in the footsteps of the first band. More reports, and more victims rolling: over in sight of the Cossacks. We wonder where we are. Is this our Russia?"

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNED

This graphic account would equally apply to the events of Baku during four whole days. Hundreds of Armenians were killed, and, equally, a large number of Tartars fell at the hands of the Armenians. One Armenian—a well-known petroleum magnate—is said to have killed no less than sixty Tartars while fighting for his life and the lives of his family. His house was set on fire, and he, with his wife and children, perished in the flames. Many women, and children were burned alive or cut to pieces,

Meanwhile, on the very first day of massacre, the Armenian and Mussulman notables had been in communication with the Governor through the telephone. They had petitioned him for permission to make a joint procession through the town in the endeavor to stop further bloodshed. Telegrams were arriving from all the towns in the Caucasus, in which Tartar and Armenian notables and priests jointly urged the representatives of both nations in Baku to put a stop to this fratricidal slaughter. The Government put difficulties in the way of such a procession, until the Sheikh-ul-Islam—the religious head of the Mohammedans in Russia—came over from Tiflis and personally prevailed upon the local authorities to provide him with an escort of Cossacks while he was proceeding to gather the priests and notables together. When he had assembled them the question arose whether a request should be made for troops to accompany the procession. But the discussion was cut short by the Mohammedan Cadi, who said;

"Gentlemen, it seems to me to be a crime even to consider this question when our time is so short. Every minute is dear, and we must go at once and without an escort even if it should cost us our lives".

This counsel was adopted, and the procession made its way without incident to the spot where most blood had been shed. Then the Sheikh-ul-Islam addressed the multitude in words

which have appeared in all the Baku newspapers: "Fellow Mohammedans! The blood freezes in my veins when I think of the punishment that is awaiting you at the judgment seat of God. You have shed too innocent blood of your own brothers, the Armenians. Perfidious and abominable accusations have instigated you to lift your hands against your brother Armenians, who are in no way guilty. You have forgotten the brotherly relations which you have had with them for a long period, and, like wild beasts, you have rushed upon your peaceful brothers, and hundreds of families have been left orphans, Awake from your stupor! Cut off your left hand with your right and let your right hand perish. Recognize that it is our enemies who have triumphed— that they have at last succeeded in destroying those brotherly relations which have so long existed between the two peoples. But no. We must not allow them the full measure of their triumph. Stretch forth brotherly hands to the Armenians. Repent your crimes, and, together with the Armenians, console and assist the orphans whose fathers and brothers have fallen. I am firmly convinced that the horrors which have taken place here in Baku between you and the Armenians will be the last for centuries to come. Live together with them in brotherhood, and God will bless you".

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT

The last words of the Sheikh-ul-Islam were drowned by the sobs of the crowd. The Tartars threw down their firearms and went over to the Armenians in tears.

Then followed a significant incident. A memorial service for the victims was held in the courtyard of the Armenian cathedral in Tiflis. There, perhaps for the first time in history, were seen the Mufti and the Sheikh-ul-Islam with their mollahs and thousands of Mohammedans participating in a Christian service. The total number of those present, according to the Tiflis newspapers, was about 45,000. On the balcony was standing the Catholikos of the Armenians, that noble face and venerable figure which I have endeavored in my book to make familiar to English readers. At his one elbow stood the Mufti, and at the other the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Mufti made the following speech:

"We are all brothers, descended from the same Adam. If we now confess different religions, that is no reason why we should be enemies. Our fathers and forefathers lived side by side in perfect friendliness. We must follow their examples. I have lived

long among the Armenians and have discovered nothing bad in them, nor have they received any bad treatment from us. Why should it be otherwise now? We have one common enemy, and against him Tartars and Armenians must be united in order to prevail. It is that enemy who brought on this madness, and, therefore, let him be accursed. But let us be united mutually assist one another".

This speech has also appeared in the newspapers, of the Caucasus.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam in his oration spoke of "that wily spirit that inspired the Mohammedans to perpetrate these shameful murders", and he uttered his curse upon him: He appealed to the people to swear "that they would not listen to the Devil", whereupon Armenians, Mohammedans, and Georgians—about 45,000 people—exclaimed with one voice. "We swear not to listen to the Devil". The Mufti and the Sheikh then invited the Armenian Bishops to make speeches in their mosques. The Bishops accepted the invitation, but refrained from alluding to the "Spirit of Darkness" or "the Devil", which is a well-understood pseudonym of the Russian Government.

I now propose to adduce some further evidence, which shows, at all events, that, in the opinion of many competent local observers, the Russian Government not only took no steps to prevent the massacre, but has come under the suspicion of having connived at it.

ACCOUNT OF AN OFFICIAL

A Justice of the Peace writes to the *Novoe Obosrenie* as follows:

"In company with my colleagues M. and Dr. Ch, I could see from the windows of my house, at a little distance from us, a crowd of Tartars in the act of setting fire to the houses of friends of ours. We telephoned to the police station, of the Third District, and received the answer, 'Really! Where are these houses situated?' Now, the police station is only a short distance away from the houses in question".

The Baku branch of the Russian Imperial Technical Society held a meeting in the Town Hall, which was attended by over 2,000 persons of different nationalities and social positions. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) "No racial or religious animosity exists between the Mahomedan and Armenian populations. This is proved by the

peaceful and neighborly relations which have subsisted between them for many years; by the fact that they often conduct business in common, and also by the many incidents which occurred during the massacre of protection given by Mahommedans to Armenians.

(2) "The fact that the massacre commenced simultaneously in different parts of the town, coupled with the further fact that so many of the Tartar participants were armed with berdans, rifles, and revolvers, forces upon us the conviction that (a) the ignorant Mohammedan mob commenced and continued the massacre in the confidence of impunity, (b) the massacre was preceded by preparatory work, and (c) that it was guided by a hand experienced in police work. This supposition is confirmed by the almost instantaneous stoppage of the massacre as if by word of command.

(3) "The police and military at the disposal of the authorities were quite adequate to stop the disturbances when they commenced.

(4) "The facts made public at this meeting, and which could be certified by the evidence of many witnesses of undoubted credibility, show conclusively that the police not only failed to take any measures to stamp out the disturbances, not only refrained from placing any obstacles in the way of the ruffians and murderers, but either remained inactive or instigated and encouraged them. It can even be proved that the police took part in the pillage and murder.

(5) "It has been established by this meeting that the local administration incited the local Mohammedan population against the Armenians, declaring that the Armenians were enemies of the Czar, and ascribed to them a desire to massacre the Mohammedans. This propaganda had been taking place long before the massacre, but was conducted with special vigor during the period immediately preceding it. This fact is probably explained by the fear of the authorities that the events in St. Petersburg would find an echo in Baku. |

(6) "This meeting, therefore, places on record its belief that the Baku massacre is a repetition of the massacre of Kishineff, excelling the latter only by the number of its victims.

(7) "The public conscience demands an unprejudiced trial which would disclose the real authors of the tragedy. It will not be satisfied by an inquiry conducted by Government officials. The inactivity of the authorities has convinced the people that these same authorities intentionally encouraged the massacre. On the

other hand, the authorities plead that they had not an adequate number of soldiers. It is, however, certain that they did not take any steps whatever to make use of the soldiers whom they had at their disposal, and this inactivity on their part encouraged the crowds.

"We consider, therefore, that only a public trial conducted by impartial persons will satisfy the public. In our capacity as persons to whom property of great value and thousands of workmen with their families are intrusted, we, members of this society, call for such a public trial, in which, the Government must be not the judge, but the defendant".

AUTHORITIES HELD TO ACCOUNT

The following is the resolution passed by the managers and engineers of the oil springs:

"We, the undersigned managers and engineers of the Bibl Ribat oil springs and factories, who are in close and daily relations with the working classes, hereby testify that the massacre which took place in Baku from the 19th to the 23d of February among the Armenians and Tartars cannot be ascribed to racial animosity. It was, without doubt, due to an internal influence. The responsibility must largely be charged upon the authorities, who took absolutely no measures to put an end to the slaughter.

During these four days defenseless people were killed and houses were burned and pillaged under the very eyes of the troops and police. Not only did the soldiers not use their arms, which they are so prompt to use against unarmed workmen on strike, but they did not even attempt to disarm or arrest the murderers. We are convinced that the authorities had at their disposal during the period of the massacre sufficient troops to cope with the disturbance, and, as Russian citizens, we hereby demand a public inquiry, to be followed by a trial and severe punishment of the persons implicated. It should be noted that the tragedy was brought to an end, not by civil or military authority, but by a solemn procession of citizens, headed by the Russian, Armenian, and Mahommedan clergy. We are further convinced that it would have been very easy to arrange for the passage of this procession on Feb. 20, if the police authorities would only have given permission for the national representatives to meet together. In order to hold a meeting it was only necessary to

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provide an escort of about ten Cossacks for a few hours. This assistance was requested, but was not given".

A similar resolution was passed by the Association of the Producers of Petroleum at Baku, at a meeting held on Feb. 26. It states that: "The authorities suffered hundreds of defenseless people to be murdered in the streets and houses under the eyes of armed police and troops, the murders being followed by pillage and arson.

May 30, 1905

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

Mussulmans Slaying and Pillaging in Transcaucasia

NAKHICHEVAN, Government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, May 29. — This Government has been almost in a state of anarchy for days.

A massacre of Armenians by the Tartar population is proceeding here and in the surrounding villages. The streets are filled with dead and wounded.

The Mussulmans not only attack but pillage and burn the houses of Christians. The number of victims is not established, but exceeds 100 dead, including a priest.

The butchery is reported to be still more dreadful in the villages.

It is feared that the Persian Kurds will join the Tartars.

The authorities are powerless to cope with the situation.

June 23, 1905

170 CHRISTIANS MASSACRED

New Outbreak in Armenia Eighteen Villages Pillaged

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BERLIN, June 22. — Reports of massacres in Turkish Armenia have been received in this city. In one town, it is said, 170 Christians were killed by Mohammedans.

Crops have been destroyed, eighteen Christian villages have been pillaged, churches have been plundered, and sanctuaries desecrated.

Numerous Christians, including priests, have been compelled to profess Mohammedanism in order to escape death.

June 27, 1905

PERSIANS MENACE ARMENIANS

Mahommedans Plan to Aid Co-Religionists Barbarities by Armenians

ERIVAN, Transcaucasia, June 26. — This city is outwardly tranquil, but the situation is exceedingly tense, owing to encounters between Mohammedan and Armenian bands in the country districts.

The Mohammedans of Persia are planning to cross the border and come to the aid of their coreligionists. They have been hindered only by the fact that the Aratu River is flooded. The authorities have seized all the boats.

Both sides are showing equal barbarity. Armenians during the last week sacked and burned several Mohammedan villages in the Emchiadzin (*sic!*) [Etchmiadzin] and Erivan Governments, profaning a mosque, attacking women, and slaying promiscuously. One band of Armenians attacked Cossacks sent to preserve order, the Tartars retaliating.

Prince Louis Napoleon, commander of an army corps in the Caucasus, has arrived in Erivan and is making a tour of the most turbulent region. He is notifying the leaders of both sides that the disorders will be crushed by military force, if necessary, cost what it may.

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July 1, 1905

TURKISH EDITOR STRANGLED

Newzad Bey Killed in Prison by the Sultan's Command

Special Cable to the New York Times

PARIS, June 30. — In a dispatch from Constantinople to the *Courier Européen* it is announced that Newzad Bey, the chief editor of the Turkish journal *Hidmet*, published at Smyrna, has been strangled by his warders at the Sultan's command in the prison of Adana, to which he was recently sentenced.

The warders subsequently handed the body at the door of the prison, and Bahri Pasha, the Governor of Adana, the Kurd who is said to have organized the Armenian massacres, gave out a statement that the journalist had committed suicide.

August 18, 1905

RESTITUTION TO ARMENIANS

Russian Imperial Ukase Gives Back Church and School Property

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17. — A Russian Imperial ukase was issued, to-day restoring to the Armenians their school and church property in the Caucasus.

September 1, 1905

NEW OUTBREAK IN CAUCASUS

Town Is Besieged and Armenians Are Massacred by Tatars

TIFLIS, Aug. 31. — The town of Shusha is besieged by Tatars, who are well armed and are massacring the Armenians.

Telegraphic communication with Shusha was cut this afternoon.

September 4, 1905

FIERCE FIGHTING IN SHUSHA

85 Tartars Slain in Attack on Cossacks and Armenians

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cable, Copyright, 1905

TIFLIS, Sept. 1. — A serious disturbance has taken place at Shusha, a town of 25,000 Armenians and Tartars in the mountains south of Elizabetpol and seventy miles from a railway station. Yesterday eleven Cossacks, eighty-five Tartars, and ten Armenians were killed and many houses were fired. The troops and Armenians were acting together against the Tartars.

The Governor General of the Caucasus has ordered three sotnias of cavalry and one battalion of infantry from Tiflis and two battalions from Baku to proceed to Shusha.

September 8, 1905

**WAR IN CAUCASUS ;
OVER 1,000 KILLED**

Czar's Troops Are Surrounded by Tartars

OIL TOWNS WIPED OUT

Government Will Lose an Enormous Sum

A MUSSULMAN REBELLION

**Turkey Accused of Fomenting It — Inhabitants of Many Vil-
lages Massacred—Exodus from Baku.**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cable. Copyright. 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—According to the latest reports from Baku over 1,000 persons have been killed and

several thousand have been wounded, almost exclusively Tartars, Armenians, and Persians.

There are nearly 100,000 workless fugitives. Almost the whole oil industry is ruined, involving serious consequence to the trade and commerce of the whole country and a loss of about £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) annually in State revenue from excise.

The Russ presents the case as a scathing indictment of the existing system of government, which is incapable of finding capable administrators and has to resort to a whole arsenal of repressive measures placed in the unskilled hands of Generals.

The Bourse Gazette says the authorities at Erivan have discovered unmistakable evidences of a Mohammedan plot for the conquest of the country. A depot of arms has been found on Crown lands bordering on Aras. The agent of this property, a Mussulman, furnished arms to his coreligionists on both sides of the Persian frontier for the massacres at Erivan and Nakhichevan. The Persian Khans of Makin have always been on close terms with the Tartar Khans of Nakhichevan and co-operated with them for the spread of the Pan-Islamic propaganda, of which Baku is a stronghold.

Proclamations headed, "Long Live (*sic!*) [Live] Islam! Down with the Giaours!" have been found in the possession of men who attacked the Armenians. Moreover, the leaders of the Mussulmans wore red fezes, as if boldly proclaiming themselves *farrions* (*sic!*) [warriors] of the Khalif of Stamboul.

There is no doubt that the policy of Prince Galitzine, the ex-Governor General, which consisted in punishing the detested Armenians with the aid of the Tartars, has stirred up a war of religion as well as of race, the results of which involve danger to others besides the Armenians.

September 9, 1905

Moslem Hatred of Armenians

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 9. — The first and principal cause of the disorders at Baku is the Moslem hatred of the Armenians. This feeling is of long standing and is never absent.

The Armenians have been detested as parasites and

exploiters of the Mohammedan and other populations in the Caucasus and for several years past the Russian authorities have had much difficulty in restraining the Tartars from cruel and bloody reprisals.

The Armenians understood the situation, and, aware of their danger, armed themselves. The Baku massacres in February showed how well they could defend themselves. This was shown again in the past seven days by the large number of Tartars killed in the rioting.

The Tartars, however, seem to be bent on exterminating the Armenians by killing them and destroying their villages, homes, and churches. The Armenians have the upper hand in commerce and industry in the Caucasus. This superiority galls the Tartars and increases their hatred.

The threatening conditions in the Caucasus have long been known. The present outbreak was predicted almost to a day three months ago, but the Government even forbade the refinery owners to organize private militia for the protection of their property.

The losses are so great that they will be felt all over Russia. The need of crude and refined oil will be felt in industry, transportation, and in every household. One of the largest oil dealers said to-day that there was enough illuminating oil in Russia for a year. The supply of fuel oil, however, was very short.

Regarding the possible importation of American oil, it was explained to-day that the oil used in Russia as fuel is residue oil, of which the Russian crude oil, after refining, gives 70 per cent., while the American crude oil, after refining, gives only 20 per cent. Therefore American crude oil would not meet the Russian demands.

The St. Petersburg Municipal Illuminating Board has adopted a resolution to the effect that, despite the happenings at the Baku oil fields, it will continue to use oil for lighting the city. If Baku does not furnish enough it has been resolved to use American oil, despite the fact that it costs a cent more per pound than the Baku oil. There are 600 oil-burning street lamps in St. Petersburg.

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September 11, 1905

ARMENIAN REFORMER HERE

Portoukalian Has Been In Trouble Many Times for His Utterances

Mekerdich Portoukalian, the Armenian poet, reform writer, and editor, arrived Saturday on the Cunard liner Etruria. He comes to lecture to his fellow-countrymen in the United States on Armenian affairs. This patriot, whose name is a household word among Armenians the world over, kept his contemplated visit a secret except from his most intimate friends in order to avoid anything like a demonstration on his arrival.

Mr. Portoukalian was born in Constantinople. He began his public career in 1869 by publishing *Asia*, a semi-weekly, in which he advocated many reforms. In 1872 the authorities forced him to stop publication, and he retired to Tokat, a town in Asiatic Turkey. He taught in an institution there until the radical tendencies of his teaching caused the authorities to imprison him. While in prison he wrote many poems.

Later the reformer returned to Constantinople, and received an appointment in an academy at Van. He continued to contribute articles to the newspapers that enraged the Government, and was obliged at one time to flee for his life. He returned and taught in several institutions until 1883, when he fled to Marseilles and established the newspaper *Armenia*, which he continues to edit.

Mr. Portoukalian is the guest of a fellow-countryman, Mr. Sarafian, at 65 Waring Place, Yonkers.

September 12, 1905

SHIPPING ARMENIANS HERE

Turkey Imprisons 700 Returned Emigrants to Deport Them

BOSTON, Sept. 11. — Advices have been received at the local Immigration office that 500 Armenians have been gathered

at Harput and 200 at Malatia, Turkey and thrown into prison to be deported to this country.

The prisoners, it is said, are all returned emigrants, some having gone from the United States as far back as 1898. When the prisoners reach the United States it is believed that the majority will have to be deported, as few have any substantial claims to residence in this country.

September 13, 1905

TARTARS IN CAUCASUS PROCLAIM HOLY WAR

**Thousands Flock from Persia
to Slaughter Armenians**

TIFLIS RIOTERS SHOT DOWN

**Revolutionaries Prevent Funeral of Gen. Prince Amilakhovri
— Troops to Fetch His Body**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cables, Copyright, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12. — News from the Caucasus is becoming if anything worse.

Massacres are reported at Irvan (*sic!*) [Erivan/Yerevan] and Tiflis and the Tartars have raised the green standard.

The total cessation of the supply of liquid fuel has led to a considerable rise in the price of foreign coal. The Ministry of Railways proposes to abandon the costly scheme of furnishing the Northern lines with Russian coal and to substitute the imported product. This alone calls for over 200,000 tons of British coal.

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September 17, 1905

FERMENT AT BATUM; MASSACRES FEARED

Tartars and Armenians at Baku Not Reconciled

PERSIANS ARE WROUGHT UP

Police Commissary Watched Slaughter at Mirkend and Took No Steps to Stop It

ODESSA, Sept. 10. — Information received here from Batum describes the situation there as alarming.

The authorities fear massacres similar to those which occurred at Baku and have sent a brigade of infantry and artillery to Batum.

The police here discovered a great quantity of revolutionary documents on board the French steamer *Guadiana*, which has arrived from Marseilles. Two Frenchwomen who were on board the steamer have been arrested on the charge of smuggling proclamations.

The state of seige (*sic!*) [siege] at Odessa, proclaimed here at the time of the rioting in this city, was ended yesterday.

Two of the mutineers of the battleship *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* were executed at Sevastopol to-day. The sentence of death on a third man was reduced to penal servitude for life.

September 18, 1905

ARMENIAN-AMERICANS MEET

Pass Resolutions Denouncing the the Russian Government

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 17. — The Armenian-American citizens of Boston and the vicinity held a mass meeting in the hall of the Knights of Honor here this evening to protest against the attitude of the Russian Government, which is accused of conniving at the massacres of Armenians in the Caucasus. The following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, The deplorable disturbances in the Caucasus, Russia, for the last six months have recently culminated in appalling internecine massacres, so as to cause death and suffering to thousands of innocent people and to shock the moral sense of humanity;

"Whereas, This state of affairs in any country with a well-organized Government is a disgrace to civilization and puts the constituted authorities of that country under heavy responsibility;

"Whereas, The Russian authorities in the Caucasus not only have shown themselves reluctant to take efficient measures in the proper time to prevent racial hatred from taking so grave and menacing an aspect, but have actually excited disorders among the neighboring races by encouraging the Moslem fanaticism;

"Whereas, By seizing the weapons of the Armenians the Russian authorities deprived our compatriots of their means of self-defense and furthermore did not use their military power to protect them against the attacks of Tartars, but, on the contrary, allowed the leaders of these outrages to go unpunished;

"Whereas, The Russian Government, in entire disregard of international law, permitted the entrance into its territory of armed Kurds to join the Tartars in their murder and plunder,

"We, therefore, the Armenian-American citizens of Boston and vicinity, assembled in mass meeting, do solemnly protest against this barbarous state of affairs in the Caucasus, and appeal to the humane sentiments of the American people and Government to bring pressure to bear upon the Government at St. Petersburg and to put an end to the bloodshed and destruction now reigning in the Caucasus.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the press requesting its co-operation in our efforts of enlightening the American public on the sad plight of our compatriots in the Caucasus, whose very existence as a people is threatened by the criminal attitude of the Russian Government".

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September 18, 1905

15,000 TROOPS SENT TO RUSSIAN OILFIELD

Tartars and Armenians Ready to Fly at Each Other

**MANY ARMENIANS POISONED
Naphtha Operators Decide That
No Work Is Possible Under the Present Conditions**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cables, Copyright, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17. — The situation at Baku has again assumed a highly critical phase. The feeling between the Tartars and Armenians is so tense that the slightest incident may provoke a repetition of the massacres.

The Tartars refuse to open their shops, in order to starve the Armenians, many of whom are reported to have died from eating poisoned fruit.

The situation will remain critical until the arrival of strong reinforcements. Fifteen thousand troops are expected on Tuesday. Till then no work will be done in the oil fields. The Viceroy himself is going to Baku.

The Tartars and Armenians persist in laying the blame for the recent outrages upon one another, but, curiously, all the Mussulman property on the oilfields was found intact, whereas the Armenian property was all destroyed. The Russians suffered less heavily and the foreigners still less.

September 19, 1905

TARTARS MASSACRE REFUGEES

**Attack Five Wagon Loads of Armenians
Elizapethpol in Peril**

TIFLIS, Sept. 18. — Gen. Shirinkin, commander of the troops, to-day received a telegram from the officials of the copper works at Elizapethpol requesting him to send Cossacks to the

district. The telegram says that the district is surrounded by bands of Tartars, and that property and the lives of the employes are in imminent danger.

Five wagons filled with Armenian refugees from Shusha were attacked by Tartars. Most of the refugees were killed and women were carried off.

Similar outrages are occurring in various districts.

September 25, 1905

TARTAR-ARMENIAN PEACE

Preliminary Agreement Signed at Baku Congress to be Held

BAKU, Sept. 24. — A preliminary peace agreement between the Tartars and the Armenians was signed to-day.

A conference of representatives of the Armenians and Tartars, under the Presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon, Governor General of the Caucasus was concluded to-day. At it the principal conditions of an entente were agreed upon.

The conference decided to summon a general congress representing the inhabitants of the Caucasus, to meet in October, for the purpose of considering the causes of the enmity existing between the Tartars and the Armenians.

September 28, 1905

APPEAL BY SULTAN'S NEPHEW

He Tells Armenians to Stop Violence --Hits His Uncle's Government

PARIS, Sept. 27. — Prince Sabaheddine, a nephew of the Sultan of Turkey, to-day, in the form of an open letter, issues a stirring appeal to the Ottoman Armenians. He strongly condemns the throwing of bombs and invites them to join the Young Turks in order to obtain civilization in Turkey by enlightened means.

The Prince points out that violence merely aggravates the situation and causes reprisals. Even should Europe interfere, it

would never effect an improvement in conditions in Turkey owing to the necessarily transitory character of its intervention.

The proper means for effecting the modernization of Turkey, the Prince continues, are argument and individual effort, in which, irrespective of religion or race, the Armenians should work together with the Young Turks, who continue to strive hopefully toward the building up of a modern and liberal Turkey despite the efforts of the effete Hamidian Government to crush them out by imprisoning 20,000 of their number and exiling many more.

October 2, 1905

RACE RIOT AT ERIVAN
Firing Between Tartars and Armenians
Order Soon Restored

LONDON TIMES — NEW YORK TIMES
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ERIVAN, Oct. 1. — Firing between Tartars and Armenians began here at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the boulevard in front of the Governor General's quarters. The troops were at once active and the Governor General went on foot through the town. Thanks to the vigorous measures taken, order was immediately restored, and all was quiet again in one hour. The number of killed was small. The origin of the outbreak is unknown. The general tension is great.

October 4, 1905

TEN KILLED AT ERIVAN
Eight Mussulmans and Two Armenians
Quiet Now Restored

TIFLIS, Oct. 3. — Quiet has been restored at Erivan, the troops having suppressed the rioters after eight Mussulmans and two Armenians had been killed and eleven persons had been wounded.

The trouble arose from an attempt on the part of a number of Armenians to rescue some of their fellow-countrymen who had been arrested for murdering a Tartar.

October 15, 1905

NEW TARTAR-ARMENIAN WAR

**Eleven Villages Already Destroyed
in Elizabethpol District**

ELIZABETHPOL, Russia, Oct. 14. — Hostilities have broken out between Tartars and Armenians in the surrounding districts and bands of them are firing on each other in villages.

Two Armenian and nine Tartar villages have already been destroyed.

October 15, 1905

ARMENIANS SEND US A FLAG

**Gift to the United States
from Orphans at Harpoot**

There passed through the Appraiser's office yesterday an interesting and beautiful gift to the Government of the United States in the shape of an American ensign, measuring 7 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 11 inches, woven of silk, weighing twenty-five pounds, and bearing the inscription:

Presented to the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
In gratitude, by the Armenian Orphans of Harpoot, Syria (*sic!*)
[Armenia/Turkey?].

The flag is intended to be used only as a hanging, and will be forwarded to the State Department.

1132

October 22, 1905

ARMENIAN ORPHANS' GIFT

Rug Representing American Flag Hung In State Department

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — A beautiful rug, made in imitation of the United States flag, has been hung in the anteroom of the diplomatic room in the State Department. It is entirely of silk, and is 7 feet 8 inches long, 4 feet wide, and an inch thick.

It is the product of the looms in the industrial establishment of the orphanage maintained at Harput by American contributions and has been presented to the United States Government by Armenian orphans out of gratitude for American benevolence.

November 15, 1905

MASSACRE 400 TARTARS

Armenians Destroy a Village Mujiks Continue Pillaging

TIFLIS, Nov. 14. — It is reported from Erivan that 700 Armenians from a number of villages attacked the Tartar village of Gors, killed 400 of the villagers, and plundered and burned all the property.

November 23, 1905

WIPING OUT THE TARTARS

Armenians at Batum Said to be Killing 500 a Day

LONDON, Dec. 22. — A dispatch to The Evening Standard from Constantinople says the Turkish Consul at Batum reports that the Armenians are massacring Tartars at the rate of 500 daily.

November 27, 1905

RUSSIA SULTAN'S EVIL GENIUS

Oscar S. Straus's View
He Says Turkey Needs a Constitution
Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 26. — Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, who is at the Lakewood Hotel, in an interview to-day emphasized the importance of prompt action by the powers against the Sultan. He said:

"What emboldens the Sultan to hold out against the powers is not the strength of Turkey, but the weakness of Russia. Russia has been the dominating power in Turkey since the Crimean war, when English influence declined. The defeat of Russia by Japan, together with the dreadful misrule in the Czar's domain, culminating in the massacre of the Jews, could not fail to have a double influence upon the Sultan. He sees that Russia is not the strong power that has always terrorized the Turk, and that Russia has been disrupted by more misrule than Turkey has ever seen. However dreadful the massacres of the Armenians, and they certainly have been dreadful, they have been outdone by the massacres of the Jews in Russia.

"That Russia at this time should be the dominating power to enforce reforms on Turkey cannot but strike the Sultan as an absurdity. Russia, therefore, instead of being an element of strength to the powers in forcing the Sultan to yield, is the chief element of weakness.

"As to the veiled threat conveyed in the note of the Porte that there may be an uprising against the Christians, there can be no uprising unless it is engineered from the palace. Let the powers at once give notice that if there is any uprising the Sultan himself will be brought before the bar of civilization by the energetic action of the united powers, and there will be no massacre. There is a well-organized army in Turkey, and there can be no uprising unless the Sultan inspires it. The Armenian massacres were planned and executed under official instruction and with official aid.

"Had a similar note been placed by the powers in the hands of the Czar there would have been no massacres in Russia. The same method that was employed in Russia, namely, the organization of the "uligani", which is a Russian corruption for

"hooligans", was used by Turkey to bring about the Armenian massacres in 1896. It is the modern method of throttling freedom by causing a wholesale massacre of the weakest element of the population, a method which was taught to Turkey by Russia, which was the accessory before the fact with Turkey in the Armenian massacres. I make this statement advisedly, and it will be confirmed by the Armenians themselves.

"The trouble in Turkey lies chiefly in the need for a constitutional monarchy. Turkey has strong latent powers, the same as Japan had, and these latent forces could be utilized for the upbuilding of the empire. The Turks are much better fitted for a constitutional monarchy than are the Russians. The transformation could have been brought about long ago in Turkey if the Sultan had not been misguided and misled by Russia.

"If the powers will only eliminate Russia from their concert and insist upon a constitutional monarchy, the Turkish question, not only in Macedonia but throughout the empire, can be settled and the way will be paved for an enlightened administration throughout the Near East.

"A similar remedy is needed for Persia, which is also in the grip of Russia and has been systematically held down, as Russia always holds contiguous countries it hopes to starve into miserable submission".

January 10, 1906

SLAUGHTER IN CAUCASUS

Armenians Have Field Guns Rebel Government Runs Courland

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9. — According to reports received here the situation in the Caucasus is worse than ever.

It is reported that severe fighting is in progress in the streets of Tiflis, where many Cossacks have been killed and bombs have been thrown by the rebels.

The troops have been compelled to use artillery and have destroyed a great number of houses, but it is uncertain whether they have succeeded in restoring order.

At Elizabethpol the Armenians, who managed to get possession of a number of field guns, are said to have massacred a great number of Mussulmans.

Constantinople is now crowded with refugees from various parts of the Russian Empire, including Bessarabia, where the Jacquerie seems to have made great progress. According to refugees from that district bands of peasants wander through the country destroying the farms and houses of the landed proprietors. Many police and other local officials have been killed or expelled. The authority of the Government has ceased to exist.

January 19, 1906

FOREIGN PLEA TO PRESIDENT

Distinguished Men Beg Him to Intervene for the Armenians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — Prominent European statesmen, educators, publicists, and citizens have joined in a petition to President Roosevelt to endeavor, in the interests of humanity and civilization, by such means as may seem proper to him, to bring about "the concert of the Powers of Europe, with the view of securing for the subjects of the Ottoman Empire that condition of public peace and order of which the absence has already drawn upon that Empire so many disasters, menacing it with the catastrophe of its total annihilation".

The appeal was presented to President Roosevelt to-day by James B. Reynolds of New York. The petition was prepared by M. Berthelot, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and is signed by scores of distinguished public men of every country in Europe.

The President has made no response to the appeal, but promised Mr. Reynolds to give it the most careful consideration, expressing his appreciation of the honor done to him as President and to America in having the petition presented to him.

The petition says that the Armenian people are now "reduced to despair and threatened with destruction through the cruelty and violence inflicted upon them with impunity by the

barbarous Mussulman tribes surrounding them, who for more than ten years have sought their extermination".

January 21, 1906

ARMENIANS GIVE NO QUARTER

Said to be Committing Frightful Atrocities in Transcaucasia

ELIZABETHPOL, Transcaucasia, Jan. 20. — A courier arrived here to-day from Agdam with dispatches describing the repeated attempts made by the authorities to get a convoy of provisions to the starving and beleaguered Mohammedans of Shusha, Transcaucasia.

The convoy set out three times with a strong escort of troops. Mohammedan volunteers, and auxiliaries, but was intercepted by the Armenians holding the mountain passes.

The whole district around Agdam is harried by Armenians and others, who are perpetrating horrible atrocities, not giving any quarter to the wounded or to women or children. The Mohammedans are greatly enraged at the attack made on the celebrated shrine of Karapirim. After a savage conflict the Armenian attackers broke and fled leaving fifty dead or wounded.

July 26, 1906

BANDITS ROB UNCHECKED

Caucasus Government Helpless Tartar-Armenian Fighting

TIFLIS, July 25. — In consequence of revolutionary terrorism the administration of the Viceroyalty of the Caucasus has been completely paralyzed, and officials are resigning in large numbers.

Bandits roam about at will, even in the daytime, in Tiflis and its suburbs exacting tribute. One band has made a systematic collection of \$2.50 from each peasant. In the Government of

Tiflis the country paths are in complete ruin owing to the suspension of industry and agriculture.

News was received here to-day of troubles between Armenians and Tartars in Erivan and Shusha. In Erivan order was restored after a large number of Tartars and Armenians had been killed or wounded.

In Shusha the infantry were unable to subdue the Tartars, who killed Armenians in the vicinity of the Governor's residence and fired on the Governor's quarters. The artillery is now in action. Two soldiers have been killed.

July 31, 1906

FIERCE WAR IN CAUCASUS

Tartars Trying to Overwhelm Armenians and Russian Troops

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31. — The triangular truce between the Armenians, Tartars, and Russian troops before Shusha was very brief. The display of white flags and the naming of representatives of the warring factions to arrange a "lasting peace" was but a prelude to the resumption of hostilities yesterday upon a larger and bloodier scale.

The fighting is not only in full progress at Shusha itself, (a town of 30,000 inhabitants 180 miles to the southeast of Tiflis, the Tartar Quarter of which is apparently in flames,) but it has spread to the surrounding country. There the Tartars have risen and are striving to overwhelm the Armenians and the Russian troops.

Gen. Zoloschakov, in command of the Russian forces, has appealed urgently for reinforcements. A battalion of riflemen at Elisabethpol, the nearest point where there are soldiers, has already been dispatched to the scene.

Yesterday large forces of Tartars attacked Askeran Pass, which was occupied by Armenians, but were unable to break the Armenian cordon. The Tartars are now concentrating against the pass.

On July 27 Kurds attacked two villages and endeavored to force an entrance into Shusha. They were repulsed by Russian troops.

News from Elisabethpol is that communication between Agdam and Shusha has been interrupted for five days.

It is worthy of note that the Russians, who in the disorders of last year were accused of protecting the Tartars from Armenian attack, are now themselves hard pressed by the Mohammedan hordes.

August 10, 1906

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN CAUCASUS

700 Casualties In Renewed Tartar-Armenian Fighting

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9. — The papers report that 700 persons have been killed or wounded in renewed fighting between tartars and Armenians in the Shusha district.

September 30, 1906

TASHJIAN A PATRIOT?

Theory That an Armenian Plot May Have Led to Turk's Murder

The police were confronted by a new theory yesterday in the case of Aram Tashjian, the self-confessed murderer of his brother Markar. A suspicion has developed that the prisoner is concealing the fact that his brother's murder was really committed by Armenian revolutionists.

A. Asdikion (*sic!*) [Asdikian], an Armenian newspaper man, was the person who originated this theory, and it has been somewhat strengthened by the belief of the police that anger because of his brother's meanness is hardly a sufficient motive for such a crime. The prisoner's stoic attitude and his desire, frequently expressed, for copies of Armenian revolutionary publications are facts also brought forward in support of Asdikion's (*sic!*) [Asdikian's] theory.

It is probable that the young brother, Sevone, will be cross-examined once more as to the identity of the person whom

he saw with the head of his brother Markar. It is thought possible that questioning in the boy's native language may bring out the fact that the man who carried it might not have been the prisoner after all.

The police are also inclined to the theory that Aram "confessed" through motives of patriotism, because it has been ascertained that his financial condition was such that he would hardly have quarreled with his brother over money matters.

Aram Tashjian, who was rearraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Breen yesterday, talked freely with the reporters. He told them the story of the crime over again. After the detectives in the case had signed affidavits as to the confession, the prisoner was remanded without bail. He later accompanied the police to Thirty-sixth Street and the North River to assist them in finding the head, which he said he threw into the river there.

May 2, 1907

FAMINE IN TURKISH ARMENIA

Earthshocks and Storms Are Adding to the Distress

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1. — Earthquakes and famine are causing deplorable distress in the Bitlis district of Turkish Armenia.

A dispatch from Bitlis yesterday said that earthquake shocks were still being felt there, accompanied by terrific thunderstorms and lightning, which had wrought much havoc. The food supplies, it was added, were quite inadequate.

The Government authorities are furnishing little relief, except in rebuilding fallen structures.

1140

May 12, 1907

Rumors of Massacre at Kaiseriye

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

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CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11. — Persistent rumors were current yesterday and to-day of a massacre at Kaiseriye in which seventy Armenians were said to have been killed. No confirmation of the report has been received, and it is believed to be a mere echo of what took place at Kaiseriye two months ago. It is possible that the present rumors are merely belated exaggerated reports of the Kaiseriye incident.

May 20, 1907

PLEADS FOR AID IN WAR ON TURKEY

**Gen. Spiridovitch Stirring Up
the Armenian Colony of New York**

ORGANIZING FOR A REVOLT

**Bryce and Clemenceau Head the Committee
in London and in Paris**

Gen. Count Tcherep-Spiridovitch, President of the Slavonic Society, with headquarters at Moscow, Russia, addressed several hundred Armenians last night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, upon conditions in Armenia, Macedonia, Albania, and Arabia, and upon the advisability of forming a committee in America to arouse public opinion against further Turkish dominion over these States, particularly the Balkan States named.

He said that similar committees have already been formed in London, whose head was James Bryce; in Paris, whose head was Clemenceau, now the French Premier, and in Rome and several other capitals. The battle cry of all these committees, as of

the fifty-year-old Slavonic Society, he said, was: "Down with white slavery".

Gen. Spiridovitch thinks that in time such an international protest can be engendered against Turkey's further dominion of the white Christian States that the Porte will be compelled to relinquish its hold upon them, and thus "the wives and daughters and sisters of the white Christians will be saved from continued abduction for the harems of the Mohammedans".

"I came to the United States early this year", went on the General, "and went to President Roosevelt. I gave him a cup of honor from the Slavonic Society. I suggested certain reforms in Turkish rule over those four States. He said the reforms would not do what we wanted done, but that those countries must be free, he said that would come about in time.

"I went to the Peace Conference here in New York. I asked that I be allowed to speak, and advocate some recommendation by the American Peace Conference to The Hague with reference to Turkish rule over the white Christian States. I was told that I was a soldier, and could not speak. I was assured calmly that if I would wait twenty years Mr. Carnegie's libraries and other peace works would bring about such a regenerated international public opinion that Turkey would herself give to the Christians all the freedom they would want. I told them that I couldn't wait twenty days. The Peace Conference was a lot of hypocritical babblers. At once the Committee of Deliverance cabled to Macedonia and Arabia that nothing could be expected from the American Peace Conference. Within a few days Macedonia was in revolution, and then followed Arabia, Armenia will soon be in arms. Albania is ready at any moment".

At this announcement the Armenians present cheered and yelled some battle cry. Gen. Spiridovitch lectured the Armenians for being always divided by petty fights among themselves. He called upon them to get together and fight with Greece and Albania and Arabia against the common enemy. He said that the four States named have over 20,000,000 people, while Turkey proper has only 4,000,000, and these, he went on, are now divided into two hostile factions which may be expected to engage in civil strife at any time.

He thought that if the American people generally could be taught about the crimes practiced by the Turks upon the "white slaves" under her heel they would join in the move for the deliverance of their Christian brothers. He told the Armenians they

could help along with that by serving as teachers every hour of the day.

"While the present Czar of Russia", continued the General, "might not declare war for the salvation of the Balkan States, still, he would not permit Germany to save Turkey from dissolution if that were brought near by successful revolutions of dependencies". He could promise that authoritatively, he said.

After he had made his speech Gen. Spiridovitch told the reporters that his efforts in New York to enlist the sympathies of prominent men in the formation of a Pro-Macedonia-Armenia Committee had been very successful, and that he expected within two weeks at the latest to announce the details of its organization.

It was stated at the meeting that a fund of about a million dollars would be raised in America for the campaign against Turkey's continuance of "white slavery".

The Armenians at last night's meeting, after listening to several speakers, passed the following:

Whereas the yoke of Turkish tyranny and persecution, the anarchy of murder, rape, and arson, have become absolutely intolerable in Armenia and Macedonia; and

Whereas the Armenians and Macedonians have risen in revolt to save their homes, their church, their daughters and sisters from their Mohammedan oppressors; and

Whereas in union there is strength, and it is only by uniting our forces that we can successfully vanquish the common foe;

Be it resolved, That we Armenians, in meeting assembled at the Lyric Hall on May 19. 1907, request the New York Branch of the Henschakist Revolutionary Party to request the Central Committee to immediately take the necessary steps for the establishment of a cooperative understanding between the various revolutionary parties, without distinction of nationality, religion, or politics.

It was voted that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Central Committee of the Henschakiss (*sic!*) [Henschakist] in Paris.

May 27, 1907

PRIEST MURDERED; BODY IN A TRUNK

**Police Search for Two Armenians
Who Are Supposed to Have Killed Him**

MAY BE A POLITICAL PLOT

**Papers in the Room Where Body Was Found
Dealt with a Pretender to the Servian Throne**

The body of an Armenian priest, identified late last night as Father Caspar, who for several months has been a familiar figure in the Armenian colony in this city, was found yesterday jammed into a trunk on the third floor of the house at 333 West Thirty-seventh Street.

A leather strap bound the priest's head down between his knees, and several bones were broken, apparently by his murderers in their efforts to cram the body into the trunk. A money bag the priest had worn about his neck had been rifled, and a small black leather satchel he usually carried was gone.

Two Armenians, supposed to be John Moradian and Paul Sakiscan (*sic!*) [Sarkisian?], or Sarkis, who had rented the room on the third floor of the Thirty-seventh Street house three weeks ago, have disappeared, and the police are looking for them.

The victim was not identified till after midnight. John Karanfilian, a Trustee of the Armenian Church, at 540 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, made the identification at the Morgue. He said the murdered man was Father Caspar, who had been attached to the Armenian Apostolic Church, in West Hoboken, N. J., and lived at the home of Bishop Horsap Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian?], 608 Monastery Avenue, West Hoboken. He said Father Caspar had come to his (Karanfillan's) house on Sunday afternoon, two weeks ago yesterday, at 4 o'clock, and that he had not seen the dead priest since.

Father Caspar, according to Karanfilian, had been in this country five years, but had no parish, going from city to city. Father Caspar has a wife and family in Moosh, in Asia.

Karanfilian said that certain tattooed marks on the priest's wrists and hands were imprinted there to mark his visits to Jerusalem. On each visit a new mark is tattooed.

Karanfilian said the Bishop of the Armenian Church was well acquainted with Father Cacper (*sic!*), whom he described as a man of lovable character.

"I never dreamed", Karanfilian said, "that Father Caspar had an enemy in the world".

The murder is one of the most dramatic the New York police have been called upon to unravel in many years. There is a strong suspicion that the crime may be the result of a political plot in which a pretender to the Servian throne has figured. That the deed was carefully planned is evident from the facts which came out in the police investigation. Only the demand of the woman who kept the house for rent that was due spoiled the carrying out of what was apparently the intention to cart away the trunk with the body in it and sink it in the river or bury it in some obscure spot outside the city.

A dozen Armenians, who live in the neighborhood where the crime was committed were taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, and from them some of the events prior to and after the murder were learned. Already it is known that the plot to murder the priest was laid several hours, perhaps several days, before the crime was committed. It has come to light that for three days the body lay there in the trunk after the tenants had fled. And all that time the woman who kept the house thought that it contained clothing of value sufficient to cover the board bill.

Arrival of the Trunk

Last Wednesday, the day the murder was committed, the trunk was taken into the house. It is supposed to have been filled with papers, all written in Armenian, and which were yesterday found lying in a pile beside the trunk in which the body was. These are now being translated by an Armenian interpreter, with the idea that they might shed some light upon the supposed connection of the murder with a plot to overthrow the King of Servia and put a pretender on the throne.

Little is known of the two Armenians, Moradian and Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian?], whom the police are now seeking. Three weeks ago they went to the Thirty-seventh Street house and asked for a room. Mrs. Henry Sherrer, who owns the house, a five-story structure, rented them the front room on the third floor for \$3 a week, payable in advance. Mrs. Sherrer knew the elder of the two men only as John, but she supposed that he was a brother of Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian]. "John" told her that he had

an interest in an Armenian restaurant at 457 West Fortieth Street. Sarkisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian] said he was a painter. They were in their room but little throughout the day. Moradian usually left the house each morning at 5 o'clock. Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian] usually left at 7. They both took their meals at the restaurant at 457 West Fortieth Street.

In the three weeks that the Armenian occupied the room they had only one caller—the Armenian priest. Three times he spent the night in the house. He was allowed to sleep on a couch in a little room near that of his friends.

He was looked upon as a man of eccentricity, but for all that was well liked by the mothers in the Armenian colony. He was a welcome guest at the restaurant, and was never allowed to pay there for what he ate. Always when he ate there he kept the little black leather satchel between his knees. He guarded it as though it contained something of value. Many times the other patrons of the restaurant commented on the way the priest guarded the leather bag. The police learned this yesterday in questioning the men who were taken to the police station. It was on these visits to the restaurant that the priest became friendly with Moradian.

On Monday last he slept in the Thirty-seventh Street house at the invitation of Moradian and Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian]. On Wednesday morning he was last seen there alive. According to the story told by Mrs. Sherrer and her husband, the trunk in which the body was found arrived at the house about 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday last. Moradian left early that morning, but returned at 8 o'clock, accompanied by the priest. When Mrs. Sherrer went to make up the bed the priest and Moradian were in Moradian's room. They went out together, and that was the last time Mrs. Sherrer saw the priest alive.

"When the trunk arrived", said Mrs. Sherrer yesterday, "it was brought into the house by a drayman and by a man who told me his name was Sarkis. I never knew John's last name. The two men seemed to have difficulty in bringing the trunk upstairs. It seemed to be very heavy. They put it in the front room and left. I could readily identify both of the men who brought it here. I think there was a faint resemblance between the man who said his name was Sarkis and the man Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian]. I am not sure whether Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian] and the priest came in after that or not. Perhaps they did and I failed to see them. Late that afternoon, I think it was about 7 o'clock, Moradian and Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian] came into the dining room in the rear of

the third floor, and Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian] said that he wanted to write a letter to his mother. While he was writing I told him that a trunk had come for him in the afternoon. He and Moradian went to their room, and in a short time Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian] returned and said:

"That is not the right trunk. I will send it away and have the right one brought here".

"Their rent was due on that day, and I thought it might be a game of theirs to carry out their things, so I told him I would not let the trunk go until I had my \$3. He didn't make any reply, but the two men went to their room. They must have left some time that night, for when I went to make the bed on Thursday morning they were gone.

"They have never returned. I thought it was all right though, as I had their trunk to insure the board bill. It still seemed heavy".

Mrs. Sherrer and her husband did not go to the front room again until yesterday morning. Sherrer rummaged around, pulled out some blankets which were under the bed, and looked in the closets. Then he started to move the trunk, and the odor attracted his attention.

Police Called In

Sherrer went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and told his story. Policeman Rado returned with him to the house. He forced open the lid of the trunk, which was locked, and the body was found. Two more policemen, McMahon and Keenan joined him, and the room was searched for evidences of a fight. There were none. Only the pile of papers, letters, and documents on the floor was there to indicate that Armenians had occupied the room. Every vestige of clothing belonging to the former tenants was gone. They had evidently smuggled it out on Wednesday night when every one else in the house was asleep.

Coroner Acritelli was notified, and he and Assistant District Attorney Manley, of the Homicide Bureau soon arrived. A crowd gathered outside the house when it was learned that a trunk containing a body was to be carried from the house. A Wagon from the Morgue drew up in front of the house, and the trunk and its contents were taken away. In the Morgue it was found that the priest was dressed only in his underclothes. A celluloid cuff was upon one of his wrists. In the cuff was a plain, pearl button.

In the trunk, packed close in a corner were the clerical garments of the murdered man. A white shirt, black felt hat, two coats, both of clerical cut; two clerical collars, one cuff, and two pairs of black, laced shoes were there. The undergarments which the priest wore were torn, as though the murderers had handled him roughly in searching for the black silk money bag which the priest wore suspended from a string about his neck. This bag was under the body, as though it had been thrown there before the body was put in the trunk.

The strap, which had been pulled tightly over the neck of the priest and drawn beneath his knees, was a cheap strip of leather such as is used on trunks.

At that time there was no clue to the identity of the murdered man. He was apparently about 60 years old, weighed about 160 pounds, had black hair, somewhat thin on top, and wore a beard about six inches long, black and streaked with gray. There were no marks on the body to indicate how he met his death. Coroner's Physician Lehane was ordered to make an autopsy at once. He found that the priest died from suffocation. There were evidences that a narcotic or other poison had been used, so Dr. Lehane will to-day make a chemical analysis of the stomach. He found, also, that the bones in the right arm and left leg of the priest had been broken. The trunk was too small for the body, so the murderers apparently had difficulty in getting the lid down to lock it. It is possible that the bones may have been broken when the lid of the trunk was pressed down under the weight of the murderers.

The trunk is a cheap affair, which cost probably less than \$1. It bears the marks of rough usage. The inner lining is of paper. Written in carbon pencil on the inside of the lid were the words "Giuseppi Sarkis". After all the clothing had been taken from the trunk the Coroner found a small square of cardboard which appeared to be a meal ticket. On this was stamped "S. Ermoyian Brothers, 1,222 Halstead Street, West Pullman, Chicago". As soon as this was found the Chicago police were notified by Inspector Burns, who with Capt. O'Brien of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station is investigating the murder.

Marks on the Body

There were several marks on the body. Tattooed on the left arm was a wreath and a cross. Inside the wreath was "1894" In

purple ink. On the back of the right hand were tattooed two small circles about the size of a dime.

The restaurant at 437 West Fortieth Street is a small place of unprepossessing appearance on the ground floor. There is no name on the front. Inside it is dimly lit. When the police arrived a dozen or more Armenians were seated about the little tables eating and talking. Two men who were pointed out as the proprietors were taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where Inspector Burns, Capt. O'Brien, and Assistant District Attorney Manley were. Half a dozen detectives from the Central Office and a dozen plain clothes men from the police Station were assigned to the case.

The two restaurant men told the Inspector that John Sarkis had been employed as a dishwasher at their place, and had never owned an interest in the business. He had left their employ early last week, they said, and they had not seen him since.

When a more careful search of the room on the third floor of the house where they lived was made late in the afternoon a pamphlet of a steamship company was found giving the sailing dates of steamers for Europe. It is thought by the police that the murderers had arranged either to ship the trunk on an outbound steamship, or intended sailing themselves for Armenia as soon as possible after the murder.

From the restaurant men and from Mrs. Sherrer the police have obtained the descriptions of the two men who rented the room at 333 West Thirty-seventh Street, and of the man who accompanied the drayman to the house with the trunk last Wednesday. The police also learned late last night that the man who is supposed to have accompanied the drayman is Sarkis Ermoyion, who is thought to have owned the trunk in which the body was put. Ermoyion is supposed to have been living in Tenth Avenue, not far from West Thirty-seventh Street.

Acting upon this information, the police sent out orders to arrest these three men—Paul Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian], John Moradian, and Sarkis Ermoyion. The description of these men is now in the hands of every policeman in this city and nearby towns and cities.

The descriptions are as follows:

Paul Sakisean (*sic!*) [Sarkisian], 22 or 24 years old, a non-union carpenter, 5 feet 3 inches tall, light hair, smooth, round face, bow legs, and wears a dark sack suit.

John Moradian, about 35 years old, stout, 5 feet 4 inches tall, face pock-marked, black hair; wears black suit and turndown collar.

Sarkis Ermoyion, about 24 years old, average height, smooth face, pock-marked, dark hair, and wears a blue serge sack suit.

Trunk Came from Tenth Avenue

The police have learned that the trunk, which arrived at the Thirty-seventh Street house last Wednesday afternoon, came from a house in Tenth Avenue, just where they will not say. It was learned, too, that a trunk was sent from the Armenian restaurant at 457 West Fortieth Street early last week. It was supposed at first that this was the trunk in which the body was found, but the police traced it to 428 West Forty-ninth Street, where it now is. This trunk came from Providence, R. I., a few weeks ago, was left at the Armenian restaurant, and was later sent away. It has been opened, but, contained nothing but some old clothing, according to the police.

The investigation of the police revealed that the murder of the "priest" might have been due to the exposure a few months ago of an attempt to usurp the throne of Servia by a pretender who is now supposed to be in Jersey City. A story was given out, supposedly by the Armenian priest, that Prince Stephan du Sanovich of Servia was in Jersey City organizing a movement to put him on the throne. The story which was published at the time was that the Prince had sworn before a Greek priest in this city that he was the rightful King of Servia. This, it was stated at the time, was a formality which was required by the Servian law before a claim could be entertained by the Servian Assembly for the possession of the throne. Immediately upon publication of the story there was intense excitement among the Servians and Armenians of this city. It was rumored that the loyal adherents to the pretender had vowed vengeance upon the man who had given out the story, as the publication would hinder the plans which Prince Stephan and his supporters had on foot.

Although there is no direct evidence now in the hands of the police to prove that Father Casper was the priest who gave out this story, they say that suspicion pointed to him. The fact that he guarded the small leather satchel so closely, they say, would seem to indicate that he carried therein papers of importance. While sleeping at the house on Thirty-seventh Street

the priest always puts this satchel beneath his pillow. Had the murder been for robbery alone the police say that it is improbable that the men who did the deed would have imperilled their own lives by murdering the priest. They say that revenge must have been one at least of the motives for the crime.

Late last night Inspector Burns learned that William J. Dulaney, a clerk in the Monfort Hotel, saw a disturbance at the Armenian restaurant at 457 West Fortieth Street early Wednesday morning. Dulaney says that the Armenians seemed to be much excited about something that had happened inside. The Inspector, however, does not think that the murder took place in the restaurant.

Among those who were questioned by Coroner Acritelli were John Wageck, his wife, three children, and a woman boarder who occupy the other rooms on the third floor of the Thirty-seventh Street house. John and Walter Wageck slept in a room adjoining that in which the body was found. They say they heard no sounds of a struggle in the room.

Three weeks ago there was a murder in 331 West Thirty-seventh Street, the house adjoining the one in which the body of the priest was found. No. 331 is the headquarters of the Criterion Club. A negro woman was murdered, and her murderer has not been caught.

The last Armenian murder with which the police had to deal was that of Marker (*sic!*) [Markar?] Tasjian (*sic!*) [Tashjian?], who was killed by his brother, Aaron, a few months ago, and whose body was cut into eight pieces and hidden in various parts of the city. This murder took place in the "House of All Nations", in Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street. The brothers had quarreled over money matters.

May 30, 1907

NO FRESH CLUES HERE

Police Hire Armenians to Help In Tracing Murderers' Movements

News from London that Scotland Yard was expecting one or all of the three Armenians wanted for the murder of Caspar Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian?], the Armenian priest, whose body was found in a trunk in the flat of Mrs. Henry Scherrer, 333 West

Thirty-seventh Street, on Sunday, revived discussion last night as to the motive behind the crime. It was recalled that some Armenians had hinted that the priest had been a member of the Alfarist faction of the Honchekis (*sic!*) [Hunchakist], or democratic revolutionary party. The London news, however, seemed to point to the story of a Servian-Armenian plot, which was early during the course of the investigation assigned as a motive. It was recalled that the story of the local presence of a pretender to the Servian throne had been divulged by a priest, and that Father Caspar might have been that priest.

The police here are hoping to hear today from La Provence, which is due at Havre to-day. After she had sailed on the 23d it was learned that five Armenians had been aboard her. Capt. McCafferty said yesterday that he had been much hampered in his work by the replies he had received to his cablegrams sent abroad. In many cases he had been informed that the matter would have to be taken up through diplomatic channels.

"If it has to be done that way", said he yesterday", what will become of the three men by the time I am able to get it through diplomatic channels?"

Police Here at Sea

As far as a local end was concerned yesterday, the police were very much at sea. Though they followed many clues and listened to many stories and read others, they were compelled to admit that Moravian, Sarkisian, and Ermoyian, the three suspects, were either so safely hidden or were at such a great distance that there was no immediate prospect of their arrest. However, they did get trace of a sister of Ermoyian, who had lived in Providence, R. I. The police of that city were communicated with, but were unable to tell anything of the woman, who, they said, had left the city. Capt. McCafferty sent seven of his men out of the city yesterday to work upon some information that had come to him. Late yesterday, however, none of these men had communicated anything of importance to him.

A postal card picked up by the police to the Scherrer flat and translated for them yesterday showed that Ermoyian had a brother in Fresno, Cal. The card was as follows:

It is foolish of you to think of going to the old country at this time. Find means to come to me, and I will get you a living. I am ready to retire and return to Armenia.

SEROP ERMOYIAN.

Serop Ermoyian said in Fresno, Cal., yesterday that he had received no reply to the postal card he sent to his brother. He thought that the suspect might be on his way to Fresno. The police of that town were watching the trains yesterday.

Armenians Hired to Help

The difficulty of getting information from the Armenians in the city led Capt. McCafferty yesterday to ask Commissioner Bingham for authority to hire Armenians to work with his men on the case. He got the authority. With several Armenians with whom the Central Office men on the case had come in touch, the police went to the Armenian quarter centring around lower Lexington Avenue. While they got no information as to the present whereabouts of the three suspects they did find an Armenian restaurant keeper, T. Papazian, 154 East Twenty-seventh Street, who said that he had seen Ermoyian in the Lexington Avenue quarter on the day of the murder.

Assistant District Attorney Manley examined Simon Peckirian of 506 Tenth Avenue, the man with whom Ermoyian boarded, and Debby Holopigion (*sic!*) [Holopigian?], the wife of the restaurant keeper who had been a partner of Ermoyian, yesterday. A coat, a hat, and a small trinket box had been found in the same room with the trunk, and Mr. Manley's examination was for the purpose of learning to whom these articles belonged. Peckirian and Mrs. Holopigion (*sic!*) [Holopigian?] said that the articles belonged to Ermoyian. This fact Mr. Manley pointed out tended to strengthen the theory that there was no "third room" and that the priest was murdered in the Scherrer flat in which the trunk was found.

The Armenians in West Hoboken, headed by Bishop Hovsap Sarjian (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian], have arranged to remove the body of the priest from the Morgue and hold funeral services over it in Hoboken. They expect to be able to obtain it to-day. The services will be held in the Armenian Church in West Hoboken Sunday afternoon. Procession of the Armenian residents will follow the body to the cemetery.

June 29, 1907

RUSSIA TO BAR ARMENIANS

Frontier Force Strengthened in Order to Prevent Immigration

TIFLIS, June 28. — On account of the condition of anarchy at Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, where much fighting between Mussulmans and Armenians has occurred, the Russian troops on the Turkish frontier have been heavily strengthened in order to prevent the immigration of Armenian refugees and a spread of the agitation to Russian territory, and also for the moral effect of the movement on the Turkish Government.

A repetition of the Armenian massacres of 1896, when thousands of Armenian refugees crossed the frontier and settled in Southern Caucasus, is feared. The Russian Government first encouraged the movement as a valuable industrial and civilizing factor, but later it felt obliged to prohibit immigration, asserting that the rapid occupation of Tartar lands by colonists was responsible for the Armenian-Tartar racial warfare, which has since periodically drenched the Southern Caucasus with blood.

June 30, 1907

RUSSIA THREATENS TURKEY

Urgent Demands to be Made for Justice in Armenia

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29. — The situation at Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, is engaging the particular attention of the Foreign Office, which is preparing to increase its representations at Constantinople through Ambassador Zinovieff. If they are ineffective, Russia will adopt further measures to enforce a restoration of order and the prevention of Armenian massacres. The diplomats here are talking of the possibility of international action.

An inspired article in the *Rossia to-day* says:

"The Armenian provinces of Asia Minor seem to be in the same critical situation as ten years ago. The recent events in the Vilayet of Bitlis evidently are connected with the Mohammedan revolutionary movement in the Vilayet of Erzerum, as manifested

in the disorders of October 1906, which, though partly anti-dynastical, were directed chiefly against the Armenians".

The situation of the Armenians, which the Rossia describes as "unbearable", is said to be steadily growing worse. All the Armenian Vilayets are alleged to have reached a point where they must attract general attention.

In conclusion the Rossia says that the recall of Ferid Bey, the Governor of Bitlis, "whose rule wherever he has been stationed has been synonymous with oppression and bloodshed", is urgently necessary.

July 1, 1907

POLICE TO BRING FARKAIN HERE
Will Apply for Extradition from France of Man
Suspected of Killing Armenian Priest

HOPE TO CATCH OTHERS
Three Suspects Traced to St. John's
Their Descriptions Sent to All Parts of the World

Commissioner Bingham will ask the State Department to-day to apply for the extradition of Boghos Farkain, an Armenian, from Marseilles to this city on the supposition that the prisoner is one of three men involved in the murder of Father Kaspar Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian], the Armenian priest, whose body was found in a trunk on May 25, on the third floor of a house at 333 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Capt. McCafferty of the Detective Bureau said yesterday that he has every reason to believe that Boghos Farkain is the man who was known in this city as Paul Sarkisian and who, with another Armenian, known as John Mooradian, rented a room at the Thirty-seventh Street house. They are supposed to have lured the priest there to murder him for the money that he was thought always to carry in a little black silk bag about his neck. It was in the room of these two men that the trunk with the body inside was found.

The other Armenian whom the police are seeking is Sarkis Ermoyian, formerly of West Pullman, Chicago. It was Ermoyian, the police say, who owned the trunk and who assisted a drayman upstairs with the trunk a few hours before the murder is believed to have been committed.

Capt. McCafferty says that with the arrest of Sarkisian in France the first important step has been made toward bringing the priest's murderers to justice. He says that when the prisoner is brought back to the scene of the crime an attempt will be made to get a confession from him.

It is known that the three fugitive Armenians were together when they left this country. McCafferty's men traced them to St. John, N. B., where they took steamer for London. In St. John they were together, the detectives learned, but whether they all took the same steamer to London is not known. It is likely that such was not the case. McCafferty believes that all the men were making for their native land, Armenia, and that in course of time they will be captured there. Scotland Yard detectives have been working in conjunction with Capt. McCafferty's men.

"But as for that", said McCafferty yesterday, "the police of the whole world are working to bring the murderers of the Armenian priest to justice. Never was there such a thorough canvass of the civilized globe made to catch a murderer. Circulars with the printed description of the men, together with a statement of the nature of the crime, have been sent to almost every city of prominence in the world, with a request that the police arrest the men named in the circular and communicate at once with the New York Detective Bureau.

"Although we have been laboring under great disadvantage, owing to the fact that the men had a five days' start of us, we are reasonably certain of running the murderers down at last. The net is around them wherever they may go. We were fortunate in getting such a good description of the men. The description which was cabled me by the Marseilles police exactly tallies with that of Paul Sarkisian, and we are confident that he is the man. One of the distinguishing marks is his bow legs.

"As soon as the State Department arranges for the requisition, we will send a man to Marseilles to bring the prisoner over here. So far as the name under which the man was arrested in Marseilles is concerned, that amounts to nothing, because it is only natural that an escaping murderer would not travel under his right name or the name under which he was living when the crime was committed".

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July 23, 1907

FANATIC MURDERS WEALTHY ARMENIAN

**H. S. Tavshanjian Shot Down in Union Square
as Crowd Looks On**

CALLS HIMSELF A PATRIOT

**Assassin Says Victim Wouldn't Subscribe
to Revolutionary Fund
Denies Acting for Secret Society**

H. S. Tavshanjian, a wealthy Armenian importer of Oriental rugs, was shot and almost instantly killed as he was about to enter the Century Building, 33 Union Square North, yesterday afternoon, to go to his place of business on the third floor. His murderer is Bedros Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian], an Armenian of 24, who in the new precinct station house in West Twentieth Street a little later said that he had "saved his country" by his act.

Tavshanjian lived only a few moments after having received two bullets in the back. He died in the arms of a toe dancer, Trixie Jennery of 254 West Thirty-eighth Street, who was crossing Seventeenth Street when the crime was committed.

Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian], who was captured within a few minutes of the murder, said that the rug importer had refused to contribute to the Armenian Party, which is seeking to overthrow Turkish rule in Armenia, and had betrayed to the Turkish authorities in Constantinople one of the men who murdered Apig Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian], who had also been false to the cause.

When asked if he belonged to the Honchekis (*sic!*) [Hunchakist], or Armenian Democratic Revolutionary Party, he said through an interpreter:

"No, I belong to my own party".

Investigations started at once by the police brought out the fact that many of the wealthy Armenians in the city have received letters demanding that they contribute \$10,000 apiece to the revolutionary cause. These letters have been received under the Constantinople postmark at intervals during the past two years. Prior to the death of Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian] a year and a half ago in Constantinople, the recipients of former letters, whose

number included the importer, were warned that something was about to occur in Constantinople. After Apig Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian] was assassinated other letters followed speedily, which said in effect:

"You see what has happened. You must pay".

Murder Carefully Planned

Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian], who shortly after his arrest had given an interpreter the impression that he was a secret agent of a revolutionary party in America, altered his tale slightly when Assistant District Attorney Manley began to question him. He then said he belonged to no party but his own; he had read these things of Tavshanjian in an Armenian newspaper, and had come on from Chicago the previous day to kill the importer.

When his clothing was examined it was found that he had been careful to eliminate all save one possible clue to his identity. The makers' names had been cut from his coat, his necktie, and the buttons of his suit. Even the name of the manufacturer had been torn from the straps of his shoes, and also cut out inside. When he fled after the shooting he had thrown away the slouch hat he was wearing and put on a black skull cap, but the hat when recovered showed no name.

However, he wore a shirt which had been bought in the shop of Prager, 140 Nassau Street, as a tag inside the neck band showed. This led the police to doubt his story of having come from Chicago.

In all Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian] fired five shots, two into the back of the importer, one that missed him, and two into the crowd that pursued. The last two lodged in the leg of Robert Brown of Bayonne, an employe of The Judge Company, who was in the crowd. He was taken to New York Hospital, not dangerously wounded. The third bullet, passing between the dancer and Charles P. Leonard, a collector for the Siegel-Cooper Company, went through the white trousers of a street cleaner, who had paused in his task of sweeping Union Square when the first two shots were fired.

Assassin Shoots From Behind

It was a little after 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Tavshanjian left the Everett House, where he had luncheon, to go

to the Century Building, a few doors West. As he reached a show window just east of the doorway, through which he would pass to take the elevator to the third floor, Trixie Jennery, the dancer, was about opposite the doorway passing eastward.

At that moment she saw a little, black-moustached man, whom she took at first to be an Italian, rush toward the importer from behind. He passed within two feet of her and glared, she said. She thought that he was about to tap the importer on the shoulder when she saw something flash in his hand. The little man placed a revolver at the importer's back and fired twice. At the second shot the importer reeled about so that he faced his murderer for a moment. Then gasping, he fell to the pavement. For a moment the assassin remained motionless, then he moved rapidly backward for a few feet, eyeing the crowd that stood stock still in whatever positions their ordinary hurrying vocations had found them. Again he raised the revolver. Miss Jennery was too frightened and astounded to move. Charles P. Leonard, the collector, was the only one in the crowd that moved. He made a dive for a doorway.

"Beat it, little one, beat it", he called to Miss Jennery.

At that moment the assassin fired his third shot at the man lying on the pavement. He was to the east of him now and close to the building. The bullet struck the pavement, passed between Leonard, who had rushed out from the doorway, and the dancer, and went through the duck overalls of a street sweeper.

Girl Coolest in the Crowd

Still holding his revolver, the assassin backed away to the eastward toward Fourth Avenue. Miss Jennery was the first one to move. She made a rush forward and sat down on the pavement and raised the head of the dying importer.

"He looked at me as though for help", she said afterward, "when he swung around after the second shot".

The crowd watched her stupidly without making a move to capture the man, who was now running toward Fourth Avenue, the revolver still in his hand.

"Chase him; that's the man that did it", the dancer cried to the crowd, pointing toward Fourth Avenue.

That broke the spell. Everybody began to run toward Fourth Avenue at once. By the time the assassin had turned the corner of Seventeenth Street and was running diagonally across Fourth Avenue the pursuit was well under way, so well, in fact,

that Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian] wheeled and fired two shots at the crowd. They struck the pavement, and, glancing upward, went into the left leg of Robert Brown.

As Brown fell to the pavement the crowd paused, not knowing that the five chambers of the assassin's revolver had been exhausted.

Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian], taking advantage of this halt of the crowd, threw aside his slouch hat, and, drawing out of a pocket the black skull cap, placed it on his head, at the same time running toward the entrance of the Eighteenth Street Subway station.

Murderer Quickly Caught

Two o'clock is the hour at which the policemen on post are relieved. So it happened that at this moment Detective Louis F. Weil and Patrolman Julius Schaffer of the new station house, in West Twentieth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, came up out of the Subway. Weil took in the situation quickly and ran to meet the advancing Armenian. The detective thrust his arms about the assassin, who stumbled so that the empty revolver fell from his hand. For a moment it seemed that he was about to attempt to fight with Weil. A blow on the jaw sent all fight out of him.

With Schaffer's assistance, the prisoner was led toward Union Square. Before the crowd, which began to gather about the policemen and their prisoner, realized what was being done, Weil had signaled a cab from the centre of Union Square, the two policemen had climbed into it with their prisoner, and were being driven toward the station house.

Other uniformed policemen, who ran to the point of disorder, sent in a call for ambulances to New York Hospital and pending their arrival carried Brown into a drug store on the east side of the square at Seventeenth Street, where he was placed on a pile of mail bags.

An ambulance surgeon relieved Miss Jennery of her burden before the Century Building.

"He is quite dead", he said.

Murderer Unaffected

Meanwhile, in the station house, they had taken the prisoner into the back room where, with irons on his hands, he sat in a chair. George B. Minassian, of a rug importing firm at

Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, who had known the murdered importer well, appeared at the station house and volunteered to act as interpreter.

Before he had begun to question the prisoner the body of Tavshanjian was carried into the back room and laid on the floor close to the prisoner's chair. He did not appear to be at all concerned. At times there was a slight smile on his face.

At first he would not answer the questions of the interpreter. When they went to look for marks of identification on his clothing and found that they had been cut off he smiled.

"If you'll put him down in the cellar with me alone I'll make him talk", said the interpreter.

After they had found the Nassau Street name in the shirt and a laundry number 401, somebody said that the prisoner belonged in New York. The interpreter asked him about this. Then he became more communicative.

"Saved My Country", He Says

"There is nothing to tell", he said, through the interpreter. "I have saved my country. That man"—pointing to the body on the floor—"would not contribute to aid those who would free my country of Turkish rule. I have never been in New York before. I came here to kill him".

By this time Assistant District Attorney Robert E. Manley, who is in charge of the District Attorney's homicide bureau, arrived at the station, and the prisoner was examined by him in an upper room. At first Mr. Manley got the impression that the prisoner belonged to a secret society. When, at Mr. Manley's direction, the interpreter asked specifically, about it, he got the answer that he "belonged to his own society". He had no confederates and nobody was responsible.

His name was Bedros Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian], he said, and he had come on from Chicago, where he had lived at 41 Archer Avenue. He gave various answers as to the time that he had been in the country. At first it was a few months, then two years, then four. He had lived in Boston, Worcester, and Southbridge, Mass. He had a cousin in Chelsea, he said. The interpreter was told to ask about this cousin, but before he could put the question in Armenian the prisoner had answered in English:

"Washington —Washington Avenue, Chelsea".

Defends His Crime as a Patriot

Then he continued his story through the interpreter. He had seen Tavshanjian in Boston, where he was pointed out to him as a wealthy Armenian. He had read in an Armenian newspaper that Tavshanjian had refused to contribute to the revolutionary party in Armenia and also that he had pointed out the murderer of Apig Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian] in Constantinople. Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian] had been a traitor to the party also. So he had come on from Chicago on the previous day to kill this rich Armenian who had renounced his own country and who would give no money to patriots, who lived a life of ease while others died for their country.

He had stopped at 42 West Twenty-third Street for the night, (the address of a department store). In the morning he had gone to the square in which he knew the wealthy man did business. He was unable to locate the exact place at first, but soon he saw the star and the crescent, and knew that the place was Armenian. Then he had seen Tavshanjian returning to the place. He had killed.

"Why not?" he continued through the Interpreter. "George Washington and the colonists in this country did the same thing to the British. What would you do in my place? In my country the Turks commit crimes against your mother and your sister. I was nearly crazy over there. I have a wife and family in Mazrah (*sic!*) [Mezre?], Province of Harpoot, Asia Minor. They will now share the fate of the others. Is it not right to kill those who will not contribute to the aid of those who would free us from Turkish rule?"

Connection with Other Crimes?

This ended the prisoner's examination for the day. He was kept in the station house last night, and will be examined again to-day by Mr. Manley and Coroner Harburger.

Mr. Manley will endeavor to trace any possible connection between this murder and the killing of the Armenian priest, Caspar Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian], whose body was discovered jammed into a trunk last May in the flat house at 333 West Thirty-seventh Street. The prisoner will be asked if he knew the three men wanted for that crime and if they belonged to the same society.

It is understood that the police went to the dead importer at the time of the Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian] murder for information concerning Armenians in this country. It is the intention to seek for a possible motive here.

Had Received Threats by Letter

However, those who investigated yesterday's crime did not believe that the motive would be found in this direction. It was learned yesterday that the dead man, in common with many other wealthy Armenians, had received threatening letters which demanded that they contribute to the cause of Armenian liberty \$10,000 apiece.

After the murder of Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian] in Constantinople the recipients of the letters had been warned that they must pay.

The dead importer, it was learned yesterday, had with the others held a meeting, at which it was determined to pay no money. It was thought that the scheme was simply one of blackmail on the same general lines as the Italian Black Hand.

Mr. Tavshanjian, it was stated at his place of business, had been in this country since 1882 and had become an American citizen. He had contributed liberally to the proposed erection of an Armenian church in New York and had given to charity, but he had no interest in stirring up revolution in Armenia. He had persistently ignored the letters.

They had also been sent among others to the heads of these rug firms: Karajusian (*sic!*) [Karageuzian], Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; Gulbenkian, Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and Costijian (*sic!*) [Costykian], Nineteenth Street and Broadway.

It was admitted among prominent Armenians yesterday' that there was a society which had ordered various Armenians to contribute money to the society, whose aim was the overthrow of Turkish rule in Armenia. A priest who is wanted by the police just now is said to have been the collector for the society.

Stephen Redding, the American manager of the dead importer's business, thought yesterday that he had seen the assassin in the place on several occasions and that once Hanparzoumian (*sic!*) [Hampartzoumian] had been ordered out, but others in the offices were equally positive that the assassin was unknown there.

The dead man had been a Commissioner for the Shah of Persia at the St. Louis World's Fair. He had been living with his wife, a woman of 30—he was 48—and his two little girls, aged 3 and 5, at their country place, Deal Beach. He also owned a town house, 158 West Seventy-second Street.

He had been a member of the Armenian Orthodox Church in West Hoboken. This church, presided over by Bishop Horsop Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian], was the one from which Father Caspar Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian], the murdered priest, was buried. Father Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian] had also preached there on many Sundays.

Ever since the murder of Father Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian] the wealthy Armenians have been alarmed. Many have hired private watchmen—not of their own nationality—to guard their residences.

July 24, 1907

TAVSHANJIAN KILLED TO FRIGHTEN OTHERS

Prominent Armenians Here Say His Slayer Was the Dupe of Blackmailers

ONE SUSPECT AT LARGE

Friend of the Murdered Man Says He Doesn't Dare to Divulge Name, but the Police Know It

Out of the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian, the wealthy Armenian rug importer who was shot down before his place of business in the Century Building, at the head of Union Square, Monday afternoon, there has come the determination on the part of the District Attorney's office and the police to get to the bottom of Armenian secret societies. With this end in view a number of Armenians of the better class were questioned in the District Attorney's office yesterday by Assistant District-Attorney Manley, in charge of the homicide bureau, and Assistant District Attorney Smythe.

These Armenians gave the information that those who professed to be acting for the Hunchakist, or revolutionary society, had in reality no patriotic motives in making the demands

that they had made upon at least ten rich Armenians in the city. On the contrary, they were a gang of blackmailers.

After the letters had been sent to the merchants from Constantinople an Armenian in his (*sic!*), whom Petrosino's men shadowed unsuccessfully some time ago for a period of months without being able to fix the crime of blackmailing upon him, would call and say:

"I understand that you received a letter. What are you going to do about it?"

One Armenian, who had been identified closely with the business interests of the murdered importer, had a talk with Assistant District Attorney Manley yesterday, and said:

Letters from Turkey Written Here

"There is no doubt in my mind that the letters which were received here from Constantinople were first written here and then sent there to be mailed back. I was in Constantinople a year and a half ago on business, when Apig Ounjin (*sic!*) [Ounjian] was murdered. Ounjin (*sic!*) [Ounjian] was a wealthy Armenian merchant and manufacturer who sold lumber and grain to the Turkish Government. Agents of the professed revolutionary society went to him demanding that he contribute to the cause on the alternative of meeting violence. He paid.

"That he had contributed to the cause of the revolution reached the ears of the Government. Ounjin was put in prison at once by the Government to which he had sold supplies. He spent a fortune getting out. After he had succeeded in freeing himself once more the agents came to him demanding money. I think that he refused to pay, and even went so far as to Inform the authorities of the demand made upon him. Then he was murdered.

"Immediately after that letters were mailed from Constantinople to about ten Armenians here, among them the murdered Tavshanjian, saying to each that his time might come next. The reason that we know the letters were first written here is that immediately after their receipt an Armenian in New York, whose name I do not dare mention, called upon each of the recipients. He was too clever to demand any money but he showed in a subtle way that he knew all about the affair. Ho also gave the impression that he was empowered to collect contributions.

Murdered to Warn Others

"Mr. Tavshanjian was killed that he might be a warning to others.

"Such a thing as happened in New York shows that there is no government here. The District Attorney knows, and the police know, who this Armenian is who called on the murdered man, yet they do not arrest him. In Turkey they would have had everybody in jail long before this".

It was learned yesterday that six detectives attached to the Italian staff of Detective Petrosino back in 1905 had been sent out to follow the man who called upon the Armenians after a demand for money had been made. A complaint of blackmail had been made against him. For several months he led the detectives a chase from one restaurant to another without their being able to fasten anything upon him".

Bedros Hampartzoomian of 41 Orchard Avenue, Chicago, the slayer of the importer, after a trip to Police Headquarters and Jefferson Market, was taken before Coroner Harburger yesterday, who held him without bail to await the inquest set down for July 30. The official interpreter of the Tombs Court, Marc Moustaki, a Greek, began to ask the prisoner questions in Turkish.

Before he had begun to answer, Jacob H. Jordan of the law office of Charles Le Barbier, interposed, saying that the prisoner was his client, and that he wished to have him instructed that he need not answer questions. Mr. Manley wanted to know at once who had retained him. The lawyer said "friends of the prisoner".

Barred as Prisoner's Counsel

"Who are these friends? That's just what we are trying to find out", said Mr. Manley.

The lawyer did not answer the question, and the prisoner said through the interpreter that he had engaged no counsel, so the lawyer was told that he could not represent the prisoner.

"The prisoner wants to make a statement", said the interpreter. "He says: 'I am ready and willing to do and receive what is due to me. I want to say that whatever I have done has been done for the good of my country. I am ready to die for my country. That is all I shall ever say' ".

The commitment papers had been made out and the prisoner had arisen with his guards for the journey across to the

Tombs when the young Armenian said something to the interpreter.

"He wants to say something more", said the interpreter. "He says: 'I have had nothing to eat. I have not eaten since yesterday morning. It is not necessary to starve me' ".

"Get the man something to eat", said Coroner Harburger.

Hampartzoomian made at least one important addition to the story that he had told immediately after his arrest. He said that he had been in the city four days, that on Friday he met Tavshanjian in front of the Century building and demanded a contribution in aid of the revolution, and that it had been refused. He could have killed the importer then but waited.

He also said that instead of having come here direct from Chicago he had come from Worcester, Mass., where he had saved \$70. He had 28 cents in his pockets when he was arrested.

Was Once a Revolutionist

He admitted that he had belonged to the Hunchakist and other Armenian revolutionary societies, but that was a number of years ago. He had left them because they had not been patriotic enough. He himself had contributed to the cause. He had not written threatening letters, but he knew that others had. When they asked him if he knew any of the three men wanted for the murder of the priest Vartarian (*sic!*) [Vartanian] he said that he had seen the advertisement of the Ermoytian Brothers' restaurant in a Chicago Armenian newspaper, but that he knew none of the men.

Those who examined the prisoner yesterday came to the conclusion that undoubtedly he was a misguided agent of some secret society, and that he himself really believed that he was acting for the good of his country. The District Attorney's office will go before the Grand Jury to-day upon the testimony of the witnesses of the murder to have Hampartzoomian indicted.

Tavshanjian's Funeral To-Morrow

Yesterday's investigation also developed the fact of a meeting at a Broadway hotel, at which Tavshanjian and the threatened Armenians were present, with Bishop Survgin (*sic!*) [Sarajian] of the Hoboken Church, and at which the late importer had strongly protested against the payment of any money.

Armenians told the District Attorney's office that the Hunchakist had originally been organized for patriotic purposes, but that eventually it had been split because of the methods of some of its leaders. Twenty-three of the lodges had seceded, while twelve had remained loyal to the organization. It had been founded by three men, two of whom met violent deaths because of differences in policy.

The funeral of Mr. Tavshanjian will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at his town house, 158 West Seventy-second Street. The autopsy showed yesterday that the third bullet, which was thought to have gone wild, entered his leg. Thus all three shots had taken effect, the others in the heart and lung.

July 25, 1907

MORE ARMENIANS GET DEATH THREATS

**Letters Mailed After killing of Tavshanjian,
and Near Scene of Crime.**

POLICE ARE DOING LITTLE.

**Bingham Points to This Case as Showing
Need of Secret Service Fund
Slayer of Tavshanjian Indicted**

It came out yesterday that wealthy Armenians who had agreed with H. S. Tavshanjian, the rug importer who was murdered in Union Square on Monday, to pay no money to the professed agents of the Hunchakist, an Armenian society, had received letters mailed near the scene of the murder an hour after the shooting, warning them that they must pay or follow Tavshanjian. These Armenians went, shaking in their shoes, to the District Attorney's office.

"We'll talk only under condition that our names be not made known", they said. "We have been warned that we have only two weeks to live".

A copy of one of the letters sent after the shooting to an Armenian rug merchant was shown. It had been mailed from Station D, which is at 103 East Twelfth Street, at 2:30 P. M. on Monday, or just an hour, lacking five minutes, later than the time recorded on the police blotter as the hour of the murder. How-

ever, it should be remembered that the timing of the postmarks is changed every half hour, and that 2:30 would appear on a letter up to 3 o'clock. Said the letter:

"Just now we have killed Tavshanjian, who would not agree to our demands and who advised you not to do so. You see what has happened to him, so take warning and be prepared to give us the money we asked for. If you do not pay you have two weeks to live".

The letters to other Armenians were in a similar tone.

"I am in favor of giving up", said one of the recipients. "Tavshanjian could have settled for \$5,000. This Government does nothing. We all know the man who is at the head of this blackmailing faction of the organization. We have told who he is. What is a little money compared to life and one's wife and children? "

Other Armenians hinted that if the authorities here did nothing for their protection they would not be surprised to hear that the man believed to be at the head of the Hunchakist had met a violent death. Armenians would ultimately defend themselves in their own way, they said.

Among those who were much alarmed yesterday at the turn of events was Armen P. Aleon (*sic!*), a rug importer of 907 Broadway. He received a letter demanding \$10,000 in March last, which had contained a reference to his father, who was held up and tortured for money while on a journey through the East. The injuries he received then are said to have caused his death.

Police Doing Little

It came out yesterday that practically the only work being done toward an investigation of the Armenian secret society evil was being undertaken by the District Attorney's office, and thus far it had been seriously hampered in its work because of the necessity of attending to the details connected with the actual commission of the crime in Union Square.

Inspector McCafferty, in charge of the Detective Bureau, was asked yesterday if in view of the motive of the crime any attempt had been made by the police to trace the murderer's movements from Friday to the day of the killing. Armenians had stated to the District Attorney's office that the prisoner had been seen in conversation with the man believed to be the leader of the society.

"No one has traced his movements", said the inspector. "What would be the use? The murderer has been captured. Anyway, there are other murders and the police have much to do".

Need Secret Service Men, Says Bingham

Commissioner Bingham admitted yesterday a knowledge of the Armenian secret society evil.

"It has been understood for a long time", said the Commissioner, "that there is a secret organization at work endeavoring to collect money from well-to-do Armenians. Two or three months ago an intimate friend of mine, an Armenian and a Yale graduate, complained of the methods being employed by those who claimed to be soliciting contributions for the revolution".

The police investigated, said the Commissioner, but were unable to learn anything definite because they were hampered by the fact that no one in the department could speak Oriental languages. The Commissioner then advocated the establishment of a secret service department, which should report to its own head without becoming known about headquarters. If a special appropriation could be had, clever Orientals could be hired who would take employment in the Syrian and Armenian quarters, and, while apparently working at ordinary vocations, give valuable information to the department. After the Commissioner's friend had reported the condition of affairs to him three months ago, the detectives who were sent to investigate learned practically nothing of value. This proved the necessity of a secret service.

Priest Denies Making Threats

Father Levont (*sic!*) [Ghevont] Martoogessian, the pastor of the Apostolic Armenian Church, which holds its meetings in an Episcopal chapel at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, was seen by reporters yesterday in a restaurant in Twenty-seventh Street, east of Lexington Avenue.

"It is not true", said he, "that I had anything to do with the sending of threatening letters to wealthy Armenians. That is all a mistake. I am no longer connected with the Hunchakist. I was its Treasurer in 1905 and 1906. We sent letters to Armenians asking for money, but we did not make threats".

"How much did you collect during those years? " was asked.

"About \$20,000", was the reply.

"Why is it that many Armenians are afraid of you?"

"I do not know. They must have a wrong idea of me. They have no reason to be afraid of me. I did not go to Tavshanjian after the killing of Ounjian. I was very seldom able to see any of those rich men. I was a poor priest collecting money for charity. I collected \$5 to-day from a member of my congregation for charity. Those rich men never gave much to our cause. The largest amount I ever got from them was \$500, which was a loan. You see we have to look out for the poor in our own country. In the letters that we sent we told our countrymen that there were likely to be some massacres in our own country, and that we should need money. But we never threatened".

"Who sent those threatening letters, some one who wanted money for himself?"

"It is impossible for any one to collect money for himself".

Father Martoogessian said that it was possible that he had seen the murderer of the importer since he had the same birthplace.

Murder Sometimes is "Justified"

The priest admitted that an interview with him in which he was quoted as saying that local leaders in the Hunchakist had the right to commit murder, provided that they could justify it to the general assembly which met abroad every few years, was substantially correct.

This interview was regarded in official circles yesterday as tending to increase the terror among well-to-do Armenians whose business as rug importers makes it necessary for them to be friendly with the Turkish Government, and consequently hostile toward the Armenian revolutionists. Through it they are informed the Hunchakist leaders who may find it necessary to murder them will not be held accountable.

It was pointed out that the organization is already strong throughout the country, and that one of the leaders lives in Worcester, Mass., the town which the assassin of Tavshanjian says he lived in last.

"Armenians, who had been members of Father Martoogessian's church said that the church had once been split because of certain things that had been said of the pastor, but that although the pastor had once resigned he had been re-elected.

Murderer Indicted

Bedros Hampartzoomian, the murderer of the rug importer, was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday and indicted for murder in the first degree on the testimony of Policeman Weil, who made the arrest, and Trixie Jennery, the dancer, who was within two feet of the victim and assassin, when the shots were fired. He had previously been before Coroner Harburger and a jury. After the indictment the prisoner was taken before Judge O'Sullivan and called upon to plead. Through an interpreter he said that he was guilty in one sense and not in another.

"I did it for my country", he persisted.

The plea of not guilty was entered for him and counsel was assigned to defend him in the person of ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing.

Victim's Funeral To-day

The funeral of the dead importer will take place from his town residence, 158 West Seventy-second Street, this afternoon. A police guard will prevent the formation of crowds.

It was said yesterday that on the day of his death Mr. Tavshanjian had received word that a nephew named Tiriakian, who had been imprisoned by the Turkish authorities because upon his arrival in Constantinople the authorities had found that his father had been a revolutionist, had been released.

Tavshanjian is also quoted as having said upon one occasion that he would prefer to be killed retaining possession of his money than to give it to a cause which would thrive upon it and in the end murder more of his countrymen.

July 26, 1907

WILL QUIZ PRIEST ON DEATH THREATS

**Armenian Pastor, Once the Hunchakist Treasurer,
Under Subpoena**

POLICE GUARD AT FUNERAL

**Feared Attack on Another Member of the
Tavshanjian Household—Police at Work on New Clue**

In the midst of his examination of former members of the Hunchakist and of well-to-do Armenians who had received threatening letters, presumably from that organization, Assistant District Attorney Manley hurried to the office of Acting District Attorney Smythe yesterday afternoon. After a consultation it was decided to issue a subpoena for Father Levont (*sic!*) [Ghevont] Martoogessian, pastor of the Apostolic Armenian Church, who, since the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian on Monday, has admitted that he was Treasurer of the Hunchakist in 1895 and 1896.

The subpoena called for his immediate appearance at the District Attorney's office. County Detective Brennan was sent up into the Armenian quarter, centering about Lexington Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, to find the priest either at his boarding place or in some of the numerous restaurants in the quarter. The detective was unable to find the priest until an hour too late for Mr. Smythe to question him yesterday. When the priest finally entered the Armenian restaurant on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street he readily accepted service.

"Alright" said he, "I will be there in the morning. I have nothing to fear".

Earlier in the day Assistant District Attorney Manley had summoned practically all of the leading Armenians in town. A number of them visited him. He got from these men six threatening letters they had received, making seven in all now held by him. The language in each of these letters was different, each being written to suit the personality of the recipient. As the letters were surrendered to Mr. Manley under the pledge that the recipients' names be withheld, it was decided not to give them out

for publication, since the fact that each was different would enable the still active members of the Huntchakist to hit upon the man who had given information.

George B. Minassian, a friend of the murdered importer, who on the day of the murder acted as interpreter between the Authorities and the prisoner, went to see Mr. Manley.

"It's my turn next" he said. "I received a letter to-day and one yesterday, written and signed in Armenian, which told me that the patriots were very anxious to see me in a house in Twenty-ninth Street between First and Second Avenues. At first I thought that it was a joke, and I tore up the letter. I didn't take down the address".

As he was walking through a corridor in the Criminal Court Building, Mr. Minassian trod on a match head, which exploded with a sharp crack. The volunteer interpreter jumped as though a bomb had been exploded. Then he laughed.

Mr. Manley examined Mrs. Mouradian, a young Armenian widow, of 155 East Twenty-second Street, who went to the Criminal Court Building accompanied by her two little children. It had been reported by Armenians that she had seen the prisoner, Hampartzoomian, and the man believed to be at the head of the Huntchakists locally together. She denied that she knew anything about either of them.

Police Guard at Victim's Funeral

The funeral of H. S. Tavshanjian, the murdered importer, was held yesterday afternoon, under a strong police guard, at his town house, 158 West Seventy-second Street. According to Lieut. Kesselmark, who guarded the door, a member of the family had reported to the police that threats had come to the survivors of the Tavshanjian family that the Hunchakists had planned to murder another during the funeral. This fact, and all the circumstances of the crime, led the Detective Bureau to send six men to the house. A number of policemen from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were also on hand to keep a crowd from gathering. These had occasion to move back several times a number of Armenians of the poorer class, who did not attempt to enter the house. Up near the corner of Amsterdam Avenue was another group of Armenians, who watched all that went on before the house intently, but which did not move nearer to the house.

At the house door stood Lieut. Kesselmark with an Armenian guard. Before an Armenian was admitted to the house

he had to satisfy the detective, then the Armenian, and finally H. A. Cambere, who had been the dead man's confidential employe. These who were known to Mr. Cambere were passed, but a number were turned away.

Nearly all of the wealthy Armenian rug dealers who were present with Mr. Tavshanjian at the meeting when the latter had urged his countrymen to refuse the blackmailing demands, were at the funeral. Their places of business showed drawn blinds and locked doors. Among these men were G. Gulbenkian, H. Gulbenkian, Bedros Kazangian, and K. Costikyan, while members of the Chicago firm of Jenishian (*sic!*) [Jinishian?] Brothers and of the St. Louis firm of Michaelian Brothers were present. The two Karagheusians, father and son, were also at the funeral. The father has received one of the threatening letters.

Archbishop Horsop Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian] of West Hoboken was in charge of the services. He was assisted by Father Sarvis (*sic!*) [Sarkis] Tashjian of Boston and Father Bogos Kaftanian of Worcester, Mass.

Bishop's Tribute to Mr. Tavshanjian

Bishop Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian], when he came to speak of the dead man, was much affected. At one point in his brief address he burst into tears.

"Mr. Tavshanjian", he said, "believed in doing good where good could be done. But he did not believe in giving money to individuals who would spend it in debauchery. It is to his everlasting credit that he failed to grant the demands made upon him for money in cases where the bestowal of it would have resulted in evil to his fellow-countrymen. He believed in bestowing charity where charity was due. He would always contribute to any cause that led to the elevation of his countrymen, but like the practical business man he was, he refused to be blackmailed. His record in this regard is worthy of emulation. The community at large will miss him. He was a leader among his business associates. The struggling small dealers looked upon him as their guardian angel".

After the services within the house those present were escorted to the waiting carriages. It was noticeable that not more than two persons left the house for the short passage to a carriage at a time, and that those within were kept back until their carriages were in perfect readiness.

The funeral party, still under the guard of Central Office men, drove to the Grand Central Station, where six uniformed police, under Sergt. Donovan of the East Fifty-first Street Station, further looked after their safety. On the special train of three cars which bore the relatives and friends of the importer to Mount Kisco Cemetery there were three detectives.

Mrs. Tavshanjian, the widow, was present at the ceremony in the house, and traveled on the train, though her two little daughters had been left at the Deal Beach residence.

The will of Mr. Tavshanjian, which was made seven years ago, will be read today at Deal Beach. It is said that it leaves a considerable sum to Armenian charities.

Police Again Active

It was learned yesterday that the police have again become active in the case.

Inspector McCafferty said that new and important information had been given to his men, upon which they were now at work. It is believed that they have interested themselves, as they did at a former period, in the movements of a certain Armenian, believed to be the local head of the Hunchakist. It has also been reported that another of the three chiefs—the man who divides his time usually between Providence and Worcester, but who has also been suspected of collecting blackmail in Boston—is in New York at present, and that he has been seen with the local leader.

L. Harpoolian of 54 Union Square was visited by a county detective, who had heard that the merchant had received a letter in which the Hunchakist threatened to strike at him through his wife and children. He denied this positively. It was also denied yesterday by the men who had received the letters mailed shortly after the murder in Union Square on Monday afternoon that they had been again warned on the telephone that their lease of life was short.

Armenian Mass Meeting

A number of young Armenians held a meeting last night in a private parlor at the Everett House. Plans were then made for a mass meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum for Saturday night, to which Americans as well as Armenians are to be made welcome.

The object of the meeting, the committee states, is to be an expression of indignation at the murder of Mr. Tavshanjian. The younger men have been called to act in the interests of the Armenian colony since they are less open to the fear that oppresses their parents, who have been more in the Orient than in America.

The Times has received an anonymous letter from one who signs himself "A Suffering Armenian", which states that immediately after the murder of Apig Ounjon (*sic!*) [Ounjian] in Constantinople a year and a half ago letters demanding money were sent not only to Armenians in New York but to Cairo. These letters demanded several millions in the aggregate. Among those, who were requested to subscribe \$100,000 apiece was Boghos Pasha Nubar, son of the late Nubar Pasha, once Prime Minister of Egypt. The Minister of Education and over a dozen Armenian financiers were asked for sums ranging from \$10,000 to \$80,000. The recipients of these letters went to Mansfield, the English head of the police, who, according to the letter, at once threatened the blackmailers, that if they took more steps they would be deported to Constantinople and there sent to prison. No crime was committed in Cairo of the nature intended. The writer concluded by hoping that the local police would find a way to obtain a similar result.

July 27, 1907

ARMENIAN PRIEST LAYS PLOT TO TURKS

**Ex-Hunchakist Treasurer, Examined by
Jerome's Men, Talks Warily of Murders**

**QUESTIONED FOR 3 HOURS
He Denies He Said Murder of Certain
Armenians Was Justifiable
Gives Names of Armenian Committee**

At the end of yesterday's work in the District Attorney's office, which is investigating the Hunchakist Society and its relation to the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian in Union Square on Monday, it was said by Assistant District Attorney Manley that more valuable information had been gained than had come out during the whole investigation since the murder.

"From now on it will be plain sailing", said Mr. Manley.

However, very little of this information came from Father Martoogessian, the pastor of the Apostolic Armenian Church, who obeyed the subpoena which the District Attorney's office had had served upon him the night before. Promptly at 10 o'clock the priest appeared, accompanied by Harold Spielberg, his counsel, who had also appeared for Tashian during the latter's trial for murder. Father Martoogessian had to wait a little time before being examined. He did not appear to be concerned, and repeated his statement that he had nothing to fear.

When Mr. Smythe, the Acting District Attorney, and Mr. Manley, in charge of the homicide bureau, got at him he confessed himself very ready to help them in any way. Then they asked him to write them letters and make his signature a number of times, presumably with the intention of comparing it with the handwriting of some of the threatening letters in their possession. The priest did as directed.

When he was questioned about the Hunchakist the priest professed a great ignorance. He had been its Treasurer during 1905 and 1906, he admitted, when he had collected some \$20,000. But since then he had withdrawn from the organization. When he was asked if he were not the agent of the society here, which kept it in touch with the central organization in Cyprus, he said that he was not.

Priest Denies Murder Interview

Martoogessian was asked if he had stated in an interview that leaders of branch organizations of the Hunchakist had the right to commit murder, provided that they could justify it to the general assembly, which meets abroad once in a term of years. He promptly said that he had not, although he had admitted to the reporters of several newspapers that the interview was substantially correct.

The priest denied that he had ever called upon Tavshanjian after the threatening letters had been received from Constantinople following the murder of Ounjian (*sic!*) [Ounjian], who was killed because he had turned over to the Turkish Government threatening letters demanding money received by him. Martoogessian added that he had called upon none of the ten men in New York who had received the Constantinople letters to ask what they were going to do about it.

When other questions were asked he said:

"You have a great Government here. You should be able to find out about these things better than I".

The priest was asked if there had been trouble with his accounts while he was Treasurer. He admitted that some charges had been made against him, but said that they had been disproved at a convention held in 1905 in Fitchburg, Mass. He had resigned as Treasurer, he said, because some of the members of his church had told him that it was not seemly for a man of his cloth to be connected with the Hunchakist.

All the money that he had collected as Treasurer, he asserted, had been used in this country to help the poor and relieve victims of Turkish massacre. Only once had he sent any money out of the country. That was to a man in Egypt. He could not remember who had ordered it sent or for what purpose it had been used. He knew nothing about the sending of letters demanding money on threat of murder. The organization did not do things in this way when he was Treasurer. He was asked about two seals, specimens of which the District Attorney's office has. Both are impressed with a rubber stamp. One is an egg-shaped affair—the seal of the regular Hunchakist Society—and the other is the seal whose principal emblems are a hand and a dagger. This latter, which is used, according to Armenians who talked with the District Attorney's office, by the "terrorists' organization", the priest said, was unknown to him.

However, the priest was able to give the District Attorney's office the names of the Executive Committee which had ruled the local body of the Hunchakist Society while he was Treasurer. These names were carefully noted down for further use.

When the priest reappeared after a three hours' examination he said that he was too tired to talk. After luncheon he felt better and announced that he was an American citizen.

"I have been such for two years", he said. "I am an Armenian, a gentleman, and a priest. I have tried to do right and in my church administer to the spiritual welfare of Armenians. The fact of the whole matter is that these charges against me are the result of a plot on the part of the Turkish Government to discredit me and to turn away that sympathy which Americans have always felt for Armenians. At least fifteen Armenians who are employed as spies by the Turkish Government follow me about everywhere".

Cryptic Letter From Boston

The priest produced a letter written in Armenian which he said he had received on the day after the murder of Mr.

Tavshanjian. The letter was unsigned, but its Boston postmark showed that it had been mailed on the day of the murder. The existence of this letter, however, the priest had failed to mention to the District Attorney. This is the letter:

Friend: To-day in the papers I saw the name of Mr. Gulesian and also read that you killed Mr. Tavshanjian. And you are not satisfied yet. You wish to drink some other prominent Armenian's blood. Father, I worship the patriotism. Yet, if it is necessary to die for our nation—

But, brothers, is this the way? Now, you cannot remember me, but I know you and long ago I ate watermelon with you in Boston and talked with you how we could free our nation.

With your vigorous conversation we passed several hours, but now I have a command to you, and that is, look out. If you dare to touch one of the millionaires in Boston or any other Armenian, at the same time you and your blackmailing company will be killed.

Listen. I am a man. Open your eyes. Now, don't ask me who I am or where you can find me. I am a soul (spirit) here with millionaires.

I am a soul everywhere to kill them who try to kill Armenians, and I am with you and your friends if it is necessary to kill them. Now, do you understand? I do not wish to talk any more. Now, I repeat what I said, and probably when you get this letter I will be at your side. If you go into your private room I shall be there. I am ready any moment to drop you to the ground.

Martoogessian said his life was threatened and he was going to Police Headquarters to get a permit to carry a pistol.

After the priest had left, Mr. Jerome's assistants continued to examine Armenians. A number of them said that it was quite true that they belonged to the Hunchakist, but they were "good Armenians", and belonged to the original Hunchakist. All of the "bad Armenians" belonged to what they called the reformed Hunchakist". The good Armenians were very good indeed. They paid a dollar a month, and the money went to the cause and to the orphans, and they never assassinated any one. The "bad Armenians", who were so bad that the good Armenians had expelled them from the order, did all of the assassinating.

It was told to the District Attorney's men that the row over Martoogessian's accounts in the Fitchburg convention of the Hunchakist had been caused because of the accusation of one of the Central Committee that the priest had been paying money to Alexander Arzooian, (*sic!*) [Arzooyan] the leader who is supposed

to divide his time between Boston, Providence, and Worcester. Arzooian (*sic!*) [Arzooyan] was ill with consumption; He did no work, and upon the money given him spent his Summers in Switzerland and his Winters in California. It was also stated to the District Attorney's assistant that Martoogessian was the chief agent who kept the organization in the United States in touch with the headquarters in Cyprus. Others said that Martoogessian, prior to the murder of Apig Ounjian in Constantinople, had been seen with Vartanian, who was sent from Chicago to kill Ounjian in Constantinople. From another source the Assistant District Attorney was told that recently Martoogessian had been known to have met a number of Armenians who were not recognized by local Armenians in a café in the Lexington Avenue Armenian quarter.

"Good" and "Bad" Armenians

A "good" Armenian told the District Attorney that the real Hunchakist was organized in Geneva in 1887. It was purely a patriotic society. In 1906 the "good" Armenians found that they had been harboring in the organization a number of "bad" Armenians, who were in reality spies for the Turkish Government. Martoogessian, it was understood, was among those expelled.

However, the "bad" Armenians promised to be "good" Armenians again, so they were taken back into the organization in 1902. They remained "good" only for a year, when they began to send people letters demanding money on threat of assassination. They were again expelled and formed the "reformed Hunchakist". As a measure of reprisal for their earlier expulsion in 1893, they had sent agents to London, who assassinated Sagatel Sagooni, the President of the society, and two others at the same time they attempted to assassinate Sapagulian, (*sic!*) [Sapah-Gulian] the Boston editor of Young Armenia.

Upon the final expulsion of the bad Armenians the official organ of the Hunchakists published a notice of their expulsion and also a notice calling upon all Armenians to cease making payments to the blackmailing section of the "reformed" Hunchakists, since the money never reached Armenia and was not used for any good purpose.

Arthur Woods, the new Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, visited Mr. Manley yesterday afternoon and a conference was held over ways and means of continuing the investigation. The Detective Bureau has been set to work in the

two principal Armenian quarters of the town.

To-night at the Murray Hill Lyceum the Armenian meeting of protest at the murder of Mr. Tavshanjian will be held. There will be speeches both in Armenian and English.

Two views of the letter given out by Martoogessian were taken by Armenians. There are those who declare that the priest had it mailed to himself, while others are inclined to think that the letter is a good indication of the intention of some of the wealthy Armenians to defend themselves in their own way with the means so readily at hand.

PLOTTERS DEMAND \$10,000

Orange Police Guard Armenian Merchant Whose Life Has Been Threatened

Chief of Police James Bell of East Orange, N. J., has placed a strong guard around Armen P. Aleon, (*sic!*) a rug importer of New York, who lives at 86 Arlington Avenue. Aleon (*sic!*) is an Armenian, and is one of those who have been threatened by the Hunchakist plotters, who have asked of him \$10,000 as the price of his life.

Chief Bell is giving the job his personal supervision, and has a detail of men who accompany Mr. Aleon (*sic!*) to and from the Lackawanna Station and who guard his house at night. There is also a businesslike looking bulldog there who discourages the advances of either Hunchakists or reporters.

Mr. Aleon (*sic!*) has lived in East Orange for about ten years, and is well known there. His father was kidnapped by the society in Russia about three years ago, and after several months returned to his home broken in body and mind. He told of tortures which had been inflicted on him to secure the ransom. His mind gradually failed and he died. Mr. Aleon (*sic!*) seems to think his life will be attenuated within two weeks.

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July 27, 1907

ARMENIAN TERRORIST HIDING

Wealthy Worcester Armenians Said to Fear an Attack at Any Time

Special to The New York Times

WORCESTER, Mass., July 26. — According to evidence placed in the hands of the Worcester and Boston police to-day by A. K. Serdjanian, a wealthy Armenian of this city, an Armenian, Alexan Arzooian, alleged to be one of the leaders of the terrorists, is in hiding near Worcester.

Arzooian, according to the story, is on a farm near the Worcester poor farm. Serdjanian says that none of the wealthy Armenians of this city had received death threats, though all were in abject fear because of the close proximity of the terrorist and that it was their opinion that Arzooian was in this neighborhood to superintend the carrying out of threats made against wealthy Boston Armenians.

Chief Matthews of the Worcester police told Serdjanian that he could not move in the matter, but would immediately acquaint the New York police with all the facts in his possession. He said to-night that he had done this.

July 28, 1907

ARMENIANS SPURN RULE OF ASSASSINS

Mass Meeting Condemns Union Square Murder and Demands That Crimes Cease

MANY POLICE ON HAND

Not a Sign of Disorder, However Slayer May Have Been Sent from Turkey Priest Again Talks

Instead of an occasion for violent denunciation of the "Reformed" Hunchakist, with veiled threats of Hunchakist treat-

ment for those responsible for the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian in Union Square on Monday last, the mass meeting of Armenians in Murray Hill Lyceum, in Thirty-fourth Street, last night was a most temperate affair. There was no mistaking the spirit of condemnation of the crime, however.

The keynote of the whole meeting was sounded by Archbishop Horsop Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian] in his speech, when he told his compatriots that they must be on their best behavior or the American people would get a wrong idea of them as a race. There was one large American flag displayed.

Dr. A. Agvazian, (*sic!*) [Ayvazian] who presided, said that the speakers would mention the name of no society, although all admitted that there was in existence an organization of blackmailers led by three men. He asked the audience if any one in it knew the slayer of Tavshanjian. When none replied, he demanded why it was that Hampartzoomian should claim that he spoke for patriotic Armenians when he condemned Mr. Tavshanjian to death.

W. R. Spooner, a lawyer, and an American, spoke in English. He saw in this, the first mass meeting of Armenians in New York, a significance which led him to declare that Armenians were not blackmailers and assassins, but had an interest in the American flag and would aid the authorities. Father H. Jinishian also spoke. All the speeches in reference to the flag and the duty of Armenians to their adopted country were liberally applauded.

The police had made elaborate preparations for trouble. Within the hall itself were eighteen uniformed patrolmen under Capt. Carson of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, while a number of Central Office men under Detective Petrosino were in and about the building. Shortly after the meeting had begun Inspector Walsh appeared and remained until its close.

Strong Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions were adopted condemning the Union Square murder as loathsome and cold blooded, and declaring that it had shocked the entire Armenian community and filled Armenians with horror and consternation. The resolutions add:

Whereas, This hideous crime of a cowardly assassination has brought discredit to the good name of our nation in the eyes of the American people and a deep stain to the honor of Armenian patriotism; be it therefore

Resolved, That, in the name of all patriotic and law-abiding Armenians, we express our deep indignation and detestation, and most vehemently protest against the perpetration of such heinous crimes and the prostitution of the sacred name of patriotism; and be it also

Resolved, That we call upon all true Armenians to render every possible aid to the authorities in order that an end be put to such outrageous and inhuman crimes.

Expressions of sympathy for the widow were also adopted.

Among certain of the Armenians who are following the investigations of the District Attorney's office closely there is a growing opinion that when the truth is known—if it is ever known—it will develop that Hampartzoomian was sent from Constantinople to murder Mr. Tavshanjian.

"It is like this", said an Armenian. "When Ounjian was murdered, the organization over there sent to the head of the Hunchakists here a request for 'one murderer'. They thought that the American organization could well spare one, since they had been forced to expend them liberally at the time of the assassination of the President of the good organization in London In 1893. The organization over here complied with their request and Vartanian was sent from Chicago to kill the contractor. When it was decided to kill Tavshanjian the American Hunchakist sent word to Cyprus: 'You owe us one murderer. Now is the time to pay your debt'. And the debt was paid. You know how".

"There's a lot of talk about dignified action", said his companion, "but I can say that every influential Armenian with whom I have talked has said to me that he wouldn't be surprised if the heads of the organization here met with violent deaths".

Latchkey May Prove a Clue

Among the scanty effects found on the prisoner Bedros Hampartzoomian on the day of his arrest with the 28 cents in his purse was a latchkey. The assassin said he had stopped at 41 Archer Avenue, Chicago, prior to coming to Manhattan to kill Tavshanjian. By the time the police had asked Chicago to visit this address and the information had come that there was no such number on Archer Avenue, the prisoner had said that the address was 41 Orchard Street. Before anything was learned from Chicago about this address the prisoner had again altered his story. This time he said that he had been last in Worcester, Mass., where he worked long enough to accumulate \$70.

Yesterday the news was printed of the presence near Worcester of Alexan Arzooian, one of the three leaders of the terrorist or "reformed" Hunchakist. The Worcester police have notified the local police that Arzooian is in hiding on a farm near the Worcester poor farm. This information, they say they have received from terrorized Armenians in Worcester.

The District Attorneys office acted at once yesterday on this information. A county detective left yesterday for Worcester to locate Arzooian and see if his arrest could not be brought about through some information that the Armenians of that section might feel brave enough to confide to the Massachusetts authorities, but also to try to locate the place in Worcester at which Hampartzoomian lived. While the prisoner has told the District Attorney's office here that he cannot remember his Worcester address, it is believed that the latchkey may prove a clue as to which of several known Armenian lodging houses in Worcester the assassin of Tavshanjian patronized.

Martoogessian, the priest, who was questioned at length on Friday, by Acting District Attorney Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Manley as to the workings of the society of which many Armenians have said he was the secret agent, was questioned by reporters yesterday in a café in the Lexington Avenue Armenian quarter.

It had been reported to the District Attorney's office that Martoogessian had been seen with Vartanian, the murderer of Apig Ounjian, who was killed in Constantinople in August, 1905. The priest was asked about this.

"Of course, I know Vartanian", he said readily enough, "I was Treasurer of the Hunchakist at the time. Vartanian came to me with a signed order for money. I paid the money to him without question and he went away".

"For what purpose was the money given to Vartanian? " was asked.

"I had no right to ask", the priest answered. "The order was properly signed, and I had not the right to question it or to question the man. I simply paid the money".

Martoogessian added that he had forgotten the amount.

Aleon (*sic!*) (Aloian?) Ready to Die Fighting

Armen P. Aleon (*sic!*), one of the wealthy Armenian rug merchants, who since the murder of Tavshanjian, have received letters telling them that they were next to die, left the guarded

seclusion of his home, in East Orange, long enough yesterday to journey to lower Broadway, where he purchased a repeating rifle and a shotgun. Then he returned to East Orange, where the local police have set a guard over his house.

They may get me", said Aleon (*sic!*) "but they'll have to wade through blood and lead first".

Emmet J. Murphy of counsel for the prisoner visited Hampartzoomian in the Tombs yesterday. He did not take an interpreter with him, and as he does not speak Armenian he had to resort to signs. The lawyer's first sign was to divide the fingers of his right hand between his upper and lower lips, at the same time pressing the lips tightly together. The prisoner stared. Then he smiled and nodded his head. He made a request for some cigarettes.

It was learned yesterday that the will of the murdered merchant had been read, but it was stated that its contents will not be made public until it is offered for probate. It was rumored among Armenians yesterday, however, that one clause of the will provided that in case Tavshanjian met his death at the hands of assassins, \$100,000 was to be set aside for running them down.

Assistant District Attorney Manley spent some time in private uptown yesterday examining a number of Armenians who were too timid to venture down to the Criminal Courts Building. He said that since he had seen these witnesses privately he did not feel that he could tell anything that they had told him.

"All that I can say", he admitted, "is this: It is only a question of time now before we have the people we are after".

Aziz Bey, the Turkish Consul, was asked if he were giving any aid to the authorities. He replied that he did not know that it was an affair that concerned his office.

Under the lead of Postal Inspector Jacobs the Secret Service men are endeavoring to learn something about the threatening letters, especially those that were mailed from the vicinity of Union Square fifty-five minutes after the murder. It is hoped that some postman may have noticed the characteristic Armenian handwriting on the envelopes, and in this way the inspectors may be able to locate a little more definitely the place of the letters' mailing.

July 29, 1907

BISHOP ACCUSES ARMENIAN PRIEST

**Declares His Belief That Martoogessian
Is a Terrorist Leader**

AND IS ALSO STILL ACTIVE

**Armenian Visitor to the Murderer
Obtains Some Information
Which He Gives to the District Attorney**

Roupen Manoogian, an Armenian who had read in the newspapers of the disappointment of Bedros Hampartzoomian when his counsel was unable to offer him a cigarette the other day, went to the Tombs yesterday and sent a note up to the cell of the slayer of H. S. Tavshanjian.

The note was written in Armenian, and its concluding line was, "I have plenty of cigarettes". The prisoner sent back word to Mr. Manoogian that he would be glad to see him.

The visitor spent an hour talking with the assassin, after which he hurried to the home of Assistant District Attorney Manley, who, as the head of the District Attorney's Homicide Bureau, had been conducting the investigation into the relation of the Hunchakist Society to the murder of Mr. Tavshanjian. Later, Mr. Manoogian talked with reporters, saying frankly that he was withholding the information which he had given to the Assistant District Attorney.

When I got up there", said he, "Hampartzoomian asked the first thing:

"Where are the cigarettes? "

"I gave him a box. He smoked one at once, and then took my hand gratefully, which he held for several minutes. We then began to talk in a general way. I had gone to the Tombs thinking that I might be able to recognize the prisoner. I did not. He talked about the Hunchakists and as I didn't wish to appear inquisitive, I didn't ask many questions. After he had said something about the Hunchakists, in the same connection he added that so and so had been expelled from our society". I got the impression from what he said that there isn't much doubt that he is a member of the Hunchakist. One thing that struck me was that the prisoner

showed a great familiarity with things in connection with his case—such a familiarity as he could only gain were he able to read the American newspapers. He also showed that he had recognized some of the men who have been connected with the case. He referred, for distance, to H. A. Cambere, Tavshanjian's confidential man in such a way that it was evident that he had seen him and knew him by sight before the murder.

The Murderer's Life in America

"He also altered the story that he had told to the District Attorney. He admitted to me that he has been in the country for four years. He first tried to get here via Ellis Island, but was held up by the authorities because of some eye disease. Then he succeeded in getting into the country through Canada. He lived first in Boston, then in Chicago. While he was in Boston he says Tavshanjian was pointed out to him as a rich Armenian who would not help his country. Before I left him he seemed to get back upon his guard. He insisted that he alone was responsible for the crime, and that he had done it for his country. He went on to say that he had a wife and mother in Mezereh, Province of Harpoot.

"I asked him if he knew Martoogessian. He said that he had seen him in Boston". Mr. Manoogian refused to be questioned further along the line of how the prisoner had seen Martoogessian which was evidently the information he had conveyed to Mr. Manley.

A prominent Armenian who, like many Armenians who have talked for publication since the murder, would not allow his name to be printed, told of the trouble Martoogessian had had with his church prior to his forced resignation, and then his recapture of the situation. This man said that the Bishop had asked him to make the facts known. These facts are verified by former officers of the church, which for a time had as its accredited pastor Father Martoogessian, the man who has denied to the District Attorney's office that he is one of the secret agents of the Hunchakists.

"In last February", said this man, whose statement is similar to that made by former trustees of the church, "a meeting was held in a hall at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, which was attended by members of the Armenian Apostolic Church, of which Martoogessian was pastor. There were some three hundred members in the hall, which would not hold more, and about an

equal number in the street. The purpose of the meeting was to pass resolutions denouncing Martoogessian as not a proper person to be pastor of the church. He lolled around in the worst Armenian coffee houses in the quarter, he cursed and swore and he played billiards with these low-class Armenians.

"In the resolutions which were drawn up ten points were made against Martoogessian. They recited the facts that he had cursed the true religion, that he had incited brother against brother, had broken up meetings held for denouncing him, had used the funds of the church dishonestly and had made no account of them for four years, and that he had criminal inclinations.

"Martoogessian had heard of the meeting. Before the people in charge of the meeting had time to get the resolutions through—a good many people were speaking at length to them—Martoogessian had been to the police and had told them that an anarchist meeting was being held in the hall. Then the police and the landlord of the place appeared, and the people in the hall and in the streets were dispersed.

"But they got ahead of Martoogessian that time. That same night some four hundred of the members of the church, who had been sent out from the hall, signed the resolutions. These resolutions were at once forwarded to the Vicar of the Armenian Church in America, Father Boghos Kaftanian of Worcester. Father Kaftanian came to New York, investigated, and asked Martoogessian for his resignation. Martoogessian resigned at once.

Tavshanjian Opposed Priest

"New Trustees were elected. Mr. Tavshanjian got the highest vote and became Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the church. A temporary priest was placed at the head of the church who should carry it on until the election day. After two months the election night came when the members were to elect a pastor.

"Martoogessian arrived on the scene early with fifty Armenians whom he had induced to come in and vote for him. They voted for him. In spite of the fact that Martoogessian had armed men in the church other people voted. Martoogessian got 54 votes—he voted for himself probably, and then three of his

faction must have repeated. Somebody else got 25 votes and another 16. Martoogessian went to the pulpit, where he proclaimed that he was the pastor. He didn't wait for the certification of the Archbishop before taking possession.

"I am going to preach from this text", said he; 'I'm not alone'. Then he went ahead and told the congregation that they couldn't put him out.

"The Trustees, led by the murdered Mr. Tavshanjian, resigned in a body. Three weeks ago the convention of the Armenian Church was held in Worcester, Mass. It was unanimously resolved by the convention that Martoogessian be notified that he hadn't been elected priest of the New York parish, and that he had no right to preach or say masses.

"Martoogessian retorted from the pulpit that he didn't recognize the authority of the Archbishop or of the convention.

"I am my own convention", said he.

"However, there began to be some murmurs about that, so Martoogessian played a clever stroke. He closed up the church crying:

"I have been overworked and I must have a vacation".

"So here the matter rests at the present time. The Archbishop, however, has written a full account of the affair to the Catholicos, (*sic!*) [Catholicos] Mgrdich I. at Constantinople (*sic!*) [Etchmiadzin?] asking him to interpose".

Archbishop Horsop Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian] preached in the West Hoboken church yesterday morning. He announced that next Sunday a special service would be hold in memory of Tavshanjian, and that he would speak plainly in his sermon of some of the national questions of Armenians with especial reference to their relations to the murder.

Archbishop is for Action

"We have been too long silent," said the Archbishop. "We have done too little, thought too little. Let us become more active for the best interests of our country. We have lost in Mr. Tavshanjian one who contributed liberally to this and other churches. Upon his very body on the day of the murder was found a letter from Constantinople thanking him for his generous contribution to a church there".

After the service the Archbishop talked to a reporter in plain language:

"Many prominent Armenians", said he, "believe that Martoogessian and Arzoulian (*sic!*) [Arzooian] are the leaders of

the terrorists. I myself think that there is no doubt about it. A number of men—among them Karagheusian, Gulbenkian, Tavshanjian, Kazanjian, and Costikyan—have said to me that two years ago, after the murder of Ounjian in Constantinople, Martoogessian went to them and said that his party had sent them letters, that he was the treasurer, and that they might pay him the money. If they did not, he hinted that murder might follow.

"I asked Martoogessian about this. He denied that he had demanded money through threats. He admitted, however, that he had advised them to meet the party's call, and so keep out of trouble. I told him that it did not look well for a man of his cloth to be treasurer of the Hunchakist. He did not reply to this".

"He says he has resigned from the Hunchakist," said a reporter.

"I do not believe it", answered the Archbishop. "Martoogessian denied that he had sent any threatening letters, if he has it will come to light".

A New Revolutionary Society

A reporter unearthed a new Armenian society yesterday which has its headquarters at 217 East Thirty-fourth Street. The society here maintains a reading room and calls itself in plain English "The Armenian Revolutionary Society".

Here yesterday members of this new order said that Martoogessian had interfered with the distribution of literature by their members.

He has set some of his ruffians", said a member, "to beat our men when they went about distributing literature. He evidently thinks that his society alone should do all the work when it comes to collecting revolutionary funds".

One of the men who were present on the stage of Murray Hill Lyceum on Saturday night at the Armenian mass meeting said yesterday that he could not understand the failure of the authorities to take into custody a certain Hunchakist leader.

"I have two men who will swear that a certain leader ordered them to murder two prominent Armenians two years ago. These two men refused and left the society".

Father Martoogessian had very little to say yesterday. He said that his life was in danger.

"Spies have lied about me to my people", he said. "Spies are bad. I do not want to talk about them and what they are doing and what they have done.

He was asked if he meant that spies had brought about the death of Tavshanjian.

"I do not want to talk on that which has happened", he answered.

July 30, 1907

ARMENIAN PRIEST IS UNDER ARREST

Others Held on Suspicion of Being Implicated in Tavshanjian Murder

ONE CHARGE IS BLACKMAIL

Police Believed to Have Evidence of Conspiracy to Kill Wealthy Armenian Who Wouldn't Pay

Father Martoogessian the Armenian priest whose name has been mentioned in connection with secret societies since the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian, was arrested last night and locked up at Police Headquarters.

With him a number of Armenians were also arrested. Some of them were detained, but several who had been caught in the dragnet spread by the police through the Armenian quarter were released after they had been examined.

Although the names of the priest and his associates are only entered on the blotter at Police Headquarters with the comment "suspicious persons", it is believed that the police acted only after getting evidence of a conspiracy explaining not only the murder of Tavshanjian, but a number of others, some of them committed as far away as Odessa, Russia.

The information under which the police and the District Attorney have acted is believed to have come from many sources, and in the case of one of the prisoners of last night, Cappissian, proprietor of the Arrat (*sic!*) [Ararat] restaurant at 154 East Twenty-seventh Street, it is believed that the arrest was made to save him from the vengeance of Armenian conspirators. It is understood that he has aided the District Attorney's office in its investigation of the matter.

This morning a direct charge of black-mail will be entered against Father Martoogessian, and similar charges will be made against three of his companions. Assistant District Attorney Manley has the names of three merchants who declare that Martoogessian had attempted to extort money from them under threat of death. The sums so demanded range from one to twenty thousand dollars.

According to the complaining witnesses, it has been the scheme to have the intended victim receive letters from Constantinople immediately after the commission of any murder there. Either the letter would declare that the person receiving it would have to give up a certain sum and name the priest as an agent of the Hunchakist, the Armenian society, or the priest would approach the man selected as a victim and say:

"You have received a letter from Constantinople. What are you going to do about it?"

Then he would add that he was the agent of the Hunchakists. He would then leave his victim trembling with fear.

In the course of their trip through the Armenian colony on Lexington Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Streets, last night, the dozen or more Central Office detectives spread terror and incidentally obtained some documentary evidence. One of these they displayed after Martoogessian was locked up. It was a calendar for the year hung to a card containing the pictures of three of the victims of the Hunchakist. Beneath their pictures were three pictures of hearts with daggers stuck through them.

These calendars, the police say, were ordered from the printer by Martoogessian, and whenever he visited an intended victim his visit was followed by one of these calendars, sent through the mail.

The three pictured heads were Mikho, killed in 1903, after Martoogessian had been expelled from the Hunchakist with a number of others; Koiekin (*sic!*) [Karekin?], also killed in 1903, and Murad Shirdnian, who was killed in Odessa, Russia, in 1894.

These men were held in Police Headquarters with Martoogessian, Nicholas Malick, a restaurant keeper, 214 East Twenty-fourth Street; Souran Souranian (*sic!*) [Souren Sourenian?], an editor, 224 East Twenty-fifth Street; Tatgos Tappavian (*sic!*) [Tateos Papazian], a restaurant keeper of 155 East Twenty-ninth Street; Actiak Ashjian, 231 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Sarkis Afsepien (*sic!*) [Hovsepien], a baker of 38 Front Street.

The last two men are supposed to have been collectors for the priest. All will be charged with being his accessories when arraigned in the Tombs Court.

Martoogessian was arrested in a restaurant at 154 East Twenty-seventh Street. County Detective Brennan visited the restaurant and, walking up to the priest, told him that the District Attorney wanted to see him. He went willingly enough, and after he had left twelve plain-clothes men swooped down on the district and made wholesale arrests, causing the greatest consternation.

That they were supplied with inside information was evident, for they picked out the persons and apartments, and after arresting the men went through their possessions. Many of the prisoners were allowed to depart after being examined, but their papers were kept in Headquarters for examination.

After Martoogessian had been put under a fire of examination for over four hours, he was led to a cell. On his way downstairs, he shouted:

"They've got nothing on me. It is the same thing I went through in the District Attorney's office".

Nevertheless, it is believed that Assistant District Attorney Manley has made great progress in the case, either through the confession of Bedros Hampartzoomian, the murderer, or from outside sources.

The prisoner was identified the other day by a man mimed Cutijian, the nephew of a man killed in Odessa.

Cutijian told Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Manley that after his uncle had been killed, he came to this country. He now works for Costykian, a rug dealer, of 33 East Nineteenth Street. He was taken to the Tombs and identified Hampartzoomian as a man he had frequently seen with Father Martoogessian.

A few days ago, under instruction from Mr. Manley, Mirtad Trykian a nephew of Tavshanjian, visited Hampartzoomian in the Tombs. He asked him why he killed Tavshanjian, and the murderer replied that he had done it for his country's sake.

"You shot down a fine man who has the interest of our country at heart", Trykian said to him.

"They picked him out and told me that he hated his country, and, although rich, would not help her cause", replied the murderer. "They picked him out of a crowd and told me to kill him".

In the course of Father Martoogessian's examination last night, which was held before District Attorneys Manley and Smyth, Deputy Police Commissioner Wood and Inspector McCafferty, it was shown that about four weeks ago the priest had mailed to District Attorney Jerome 1,000 Turkish cigarettes. He was asked if he had sought to curry favor with the District Attorney.

"No", he replied. "I heard that he liked fine Turkish cigarettes, and I sent them to him".

July 31, 1907

ARMENIAN PRIEST HELD IN HEAVY BAIL

Hunchakist Agent Indicted for Attempted Burglary May Face Murder Charge

ACCUSERS GAIN COURAGE

Merchants Flock to Jerome to Tell of Death Threats One of the Prisoners to Aid Mr. Jerome

After he had been held in \$10,000 bail in the Tombs Court for further examination by Magistrate Cornell yesterday, Father Levont Martoogessian, who denied to the District Attorney that he was the secret agent of the Hunchakist Society, was indicted for attempted robbery in the second degree by the Grand Jury. District Attorney Jerome, who returned from Lakeville to take personal charge of the investigation now being made into the relation of the Hunchakist to the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian in Union Square on July 22, made a significant statement to Judge O'Sullivan in Part I., General Sessions, when the matter of fixing bail for the priest came up.

"This man has been indicted for attempted robbery in the second degree", said the District Attorney, "and in view of all of the circumstances bail should be fixed at a high figure. It is possible as a result of the investigation now being made that the prisoner may be indicted for an offense that is notailable".

May Be Held for Murder

This was taken to mean that the priest may be indicted for murder. Bail was fixed by Judge O'Sullivan at \$25,000. As the prisoner's counsel, Harold Spielenberg, was not present, the case went over until to-day. Mr. Spielenberg said later that his client would be satisfied to stay in the Tombs for the present, as outside of the prison his life might not be safe.

Before he left Police Headquarters for the Tombs the priest, together with the other five Armenians who had been arrested in the late raid on the Lexington Avenue Armenian quarter, were lined up for inspection by the Central Office men. The priest was photographed and measured. The new Fourth Deputy Commissioner, Arthur Woods, said that he understood the priest had collected some \$55,000 from Armenian merchants in the city, which Martoogessian had used for his own purposes. Mr. Woods added that a number of letters and papers which shed some light upon the Hunchakists and terrorists had been taken in the raid and would be translated.

In the case of Martoogessian, Inspector McCafferty laid a short affidavit before Magistrate Cornell which had been drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Manley, and which recited that from June to August, 1905, Martoogessian had tried to collect from 500 to \$10,000 from these wealthy merchants whose names have appeared in the case from its first day: Bedros Kazanian, 23 Union Square; Mirim Martpoolian, 54 Union Square; H. Gulbenkian, 225 Fifth Avenue, and M. Karagheusian, 222 Fifth Avenue. Bail was fixed at \$10,000. The action of the Grand Jury, however, in indicting Martoogessian supersedes the action of the Police Magistrate. The five other prisoners were Nicholas Malick, restaurant keeper, of 214 East Twenty-fourth Street, the proprietor of one of the Armenian coffee houses in which the priest made his headquarters; Souran Souranian (*sic!*) [Souren Sourenian], editor of an Armenian paper, of 224 East Twenty-fifth Street; Tatgos Pappasian (*sic!*) [Tateos Papazian], another coffee-house proprietor; Actiak Ashjian, a machinist, of 231 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Sarkis Afsepien (*sic!*) [Hovsepien], a baker, of 38 Front Street-One

Prisoner to Aid Jerome

District Attorney Jerome said that in the case of Malick a mistake had been made. The man had been perfectly willing to

tell what he knew and there was nothing to connect him with the case of Martoogessian. He was discharged, and later went to the room of Assistant District Attorney Manley in charge of the Homicide Bureau, where he was questioned by Mr. Manley and Mr. Jerome. It then came out that in Malick's place had been found by the detectives some \$300 or \$400 worth of lenses which were identified by the firm of Goerz, opticians of 52 Union Square, as having been among some \$2,500 worth of optical goods which had been stolen from their store in February. Also a number of rugs had been found. Malick was arrested by inspector McCafferty's men later on a charge of having in his possession stolen goods.

Besides the lenses, which were identified by Oscar Goerz, the detectives found in Malick's place a lot of automobile lamps, dentist's tools, Persian rugs, and Armenian robes. These have not yet been identified.

District Attorney Jerome went to Police Headquarters last night and put Malick through an hour's questioning. After he had finished with the Armenian Mr. Jerome was asked what he had gained. He replied that he had got little out of him. He couldn't say whether Malick knew anything about the Armenian crimes. If he did, Mr. Jerome said, he was a master at concealment.

The police and the District Attorneys office have found that the division of the Armenians into factions, according to the country they come from, hinders them in gathering information from them. There are Turkish Armenians, Russian Armenians, and Persian Armenians. They all hate and fear one another. For instance, the Past Presidents of the Hunchakist organization say that they do not recognize the round seal that is on some documents that have been revealed and which are said to have come from Constantinople.

Some time ago an official of the District Attorney's office stated that one of the men who kept coffee houses in which Martoogessian was at home, had come down to the office and told things that had been confided to him by the priest. It was also reported about the building yesterday that the District Attorney had obtained a confession from one of the Hunchakists. It is believed that Malick is the man.

The other four prisoners were examined in turn. Most of them said that they could not speak English. After an interpreter had been called in they agreed that they had once belonged, to the Hunchakists, but that they had withdrawn from it a long time ago.

Anyway, it had not been the bad Hunchakist that they joined a very, very long time ago, but the good Hunchakist. All of them professed to be entirely ignorant of the seal of the terrorist Hunchakist—the seal with the daggered hand piercing a heart. They had never seen it before, they said, when it was shown to them. They readily enough admitted familiarity with the ordinary, regular, public seal of the Hunchakist. The investigators got very little from them.

H. A. Cambere, who was the murdered Tavshanjian's confidential man, went to Police Headquarters, where he said that since the murder he had received threatening letters. He has been active in assisting the authorities. He made application for a permit to carry a revolver. It was granted.

When Father Martoogessian was questioned in the District Attorney's office, some days before his arrest, it will be remembered that the authorities had him write a number of letters and also his signature a number of times. The handwriting experts who were subsequently employed by the office to compare the priest's handwriting with that in the letters sent to the wealthy merchants about an hour after the murder in Union Square have reported that in their opinion the addresses upon the envelopes are similar to the handwriting of Martoogessian. The hand in which the body of the letters is written is not that of the priest.

Accusers of Priest Gain Courage

Father Martoogessian, the swarthy, bearded priest of the little coffee houses surrounded by a gang of cutthroats is one thing, Father Martoogessian before the Magistrate's bench is quite another picture. The priest has still the same serpentine, oily smile, but he is a lesser figure, his very stature seems to have shrunk.

In any event he no longer looms in the minds of the timid Armenians as a dreadful possibility. A merchant went to the District Attorney yesterday and told of having received two years ago three threatening letters.

"Father Martoogessian came after the letters had arrived", said this Armenian", and asked me what I thought of doing. I was trembling with fright.

" 'Is this my death warrant?' I asked. 'Do these letters mean that I am to die? ' "

" 'No,' Martoogessian said to me; 'you are not to die yet. When you are to die you will receive your death warrant written in red ink' ".

In this same connection it developed that Mr. Tavshanjian had received a letter written in red ink threatening his life two days before he was murdered. Precautions have been taken in the Tombs that Martoogessian, who is at present confined there, shall not meet Bedros Hampartzoomian, the murderer of Tavshanjian. Those in charge of the investigation have not yet made up their minds as to what if any relation exists between them.

A fact which has been brought out by the investigation, however, may work against the positive identification by Bedros of the men who instigated the crime for which he must suffer. When a man is to be murdered by the Hunchakist his name is told by an official to a member. This member tells another member, this member another member, and so on in the manner of "The Story Without End", until the last man or the one selected to do the crime has been informed whom he is to kill. The informant of this last man then disappears, so that if the murderer is captured and confesses he can reveal only the name of the man who told him and that man by that time is well out of the country.

Early last night two Armenians, said to have been members of the Executive Committee of the New York branch of the Hunchakist two years ago, when Father Martoogessian was National Treasurer of the society, were taken to the Criminal Court Building. They gave their names at Police Headquarters as Appet Salvinavyla and Arkel (*sic!*) [Arakel] Teneyian, both of 417 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Manley was closeted with them for a time, and served them with subpoenas to appear this morning before they were permitted to leave.

At least two Hunchakist organizations issued statements yesterday. One is from the Armenian Revolutionary Hunchakist Party, Executive Committee of America, 134 East Twenty-fifth Street. It says that the "reorganized Hunchakists" are responsible for the crime. The second statement is that of the "Reformed Hunchakists Association", and says that some mean merchants whose unpatriotic sentiments were known have been at the bottom of the sending of the threatening letters or else that they were forgeries. The second statement issued from Boston is in the form of an open letter to the District Attorney, though Mr. Jerome said yesterday that he had not seen it until a newspaper man handed it to him.

1200

An Armenian who saw the District Attorney yesterday said that the Boston letter was from the Society one of whose secret agents is Martoogessian.

August 1, 1907

ARMENIAN REVEALS HUNCHAKIST PLOTS

Martoogessian's Right-Hand Man Tells District Attorney That Murders Were Planned

PRIEST IS INDICTED AGAIN

Grand Jury Acts on Three More Complaints Malick Was Once Marked for Death

In continuing his investigations into the relations of the Hunchakists to the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian, Assistant District Attorney Manley got one Armenian, whom he had examined before without result, to admit that he had been for a period the right-hand man of Martoogessian, the Armenian priest who is under indictment for attempted robbery. This man, Mugerich Calustrian (*sic!*) [Mugerdich Caloustian], said that he had been ordered on two occasions to commit murder, but had refused, and withdrew from the faction of the Hunchakist led by Martoogessian.

It is understood that the witness related much more than the District Attorney would admit. Calustrian (*sic!*) [Caloustian], who is a blacksmith, is understood to have said that he had attended many meetings at which Martoogessian had presided. In five cases men have been sent to Egypt and Constantinople to do murder.

The rest of his story is understood to have been this:

Martoogessian had sent him with others to Paterson, N. J. to break up a meeting of Armenians who were opposed to the Martoogessian policy. With two others he succeeded in breaking up the meeting without killing any one. Later he was told by Martoogessian to kill Nicholas Malick, as the latter was a Turkish spy. He went out to find Malick, but he had disappeared. The witness denied that he would have killed Malick if he had found him.

Malick is the coffee house keeper who was arrested in a recent raid on the Lexington Avenue Armenian quarter and later released at the order of the District Attorney. He was rearrested on Tuesday on the charge of having stolen goods in his possession.

How Malick Escaped Death

Malick, according to the story of the Armenian blacksmith, was able to prove to the priest that he was not a spy and his death did not take place as scheduled.

Before Vartanian sailed for Constantinople to murder Apig Ounjian, Martoogessian had a number of talks with him. Ten men at other times were sent abroad to commit murder at the orders of the priest. The blacksmith said that he had had several talks with Martoogessian before Ounjian was murdered. The priest told him that letters had been sent from Constantinople to wealthy Armenians in this country and in Europe, calling upon them to pay to the Hunchakist large sums of money or they would be murdered. Other letters were to be sent and much money was to be raised in this way.

Calustrian (*sic!*) [Caloustian] will be examined further to-day by Mr. Jerome personally.

An Armenian who had also been a member of the Executive Committee said that the priest had added the "oo" to his name.

"He was once called Martegessian", said this man, "which means half a man. By adding the 'oo' or 'and' he made his name Martoogessian, or 'man and a half'".

"Martoogessian, while he was Treasurer, gave money freely to Arzooian, who was ill, and he also spent it upon his own pleasures. We of the Executive Committee did not dare to question either his use of the money or his accounts—only the convention could do that in this country as he was the secret agent of the Central Committee in Cyprus.

Accounting for Victims

"If an agent of the Central Committee killed any one he was obliged to account to the Central Committee, which in turn was responsible to the General Assembly. If it could be shown that the killing was for the good of Armenia, then the Central Committee exonerated the killer.

"In local affairs, the Executive Committee was responsible to the convention".

"If a member of the Executive Committee killed any one, to whom would he answer? " was asked.

"He would have to answer to the convention".

Three additional indictments against Martoogessian were found by the Grand Jury yesterday. Two charged attempted robbery and the third extortion. With the indictment charging extortion there is filed one of the letters received by wealthy Armenians the day after the murder of Tavshanjian, which were mailed near the scene of the crime a little over an hour after its commission. The indictment charges that Martoogessian sent or caused to be sent to G. Gulbenkian. "Brunswick Building, New York City", this letter, which is headed "death warrant":

The Threatening Letter

The executive of the Constantinople Armenian Revolutionary Terrorists Organization condemns to death Harautian (*sic!*) [Haroutioun] Gulbenkian, Gulabi Gulbenkian, and Padrick Gulbenkian—these three brothers who have entirely deaf ears to all appeals for the national freedom of Armenia. Our executive board having given its decision to Harautian (*sic!*) [Haroutioun] and Gulabi Gulbenkian in America, gives them twenty-four hours to decide between their duty and death.

The seal of the organization—a hand plunging a dagger into a heart—signs the letter. Then there is a section written below which reads:

Although neither poison nor hanging can prevent us from fulfilling our duty to the end, it is necessary that you should know that if you betray this letter or cause harm to come to a hair of the head of one of us—against that— consider your whole family wiped out.

Constantinople, June 27, 1907", appears at the bottom of the letter, but the postmark on the envelope shows that it is one of those mailed near Union Square on the afternoon of the murder. The letter was written in Armenian and in red ink.

Before getting this letter the Gulbenkian brothers had received another demanding \$25,000.

Another of the indictments charges that in 1905 Martoogessian represented or caused to be represented to M. Karagheusian that he would meet death unless he paid \$100,000 to the Armenian Revolutionary Fund. The letter received by

Karagheusian closed with the observation: "The list is not finally closed yet. There may be several others, and you may be the next".

The third indictment found yesterday mentions Bedros Kazanjian as the complaining witness. He was ordered to pay \$15,000.

Martoogessian was taken before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions, where he entered a preliminary plea of not guilty, though his counsel has until Monday to file a formal plea to all of the indictments.

The four men who were with Martoogessian in court on Tuesday were held for another twenty-four hours as Malick, mentioned in the blacksmith's statement, was paroled for an examination in the suspicious persons by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Nicholas afternoon at the same time. Stolen goods had been found in his place. As he was leaving the court a county detective arrested him. He was then locked up and later released on \$500 bail. It was said that Mr. Jerome had failed to get the information hoped for from him.

August 2, 1907

ARMENIAN THREATS SENT OUT OF TOWN
Letters Demanding Payments to Hunchakists
Received in New Rochelle and Asbury Park

MERCHANT LEAVES HOME
Rich Armenian Manufacturer Seeks Safety with Friends
Kazanjian Asks Police to Guard His Home

The news from New Rochelle that Bedros Kazanjian, one of the Manhattan Armenian merchants who is responsible with others for the indictment of Father Martoogessian, the ex-treasurer of the Hunchakist Executive Committee, asked the New Rochelle police to guard his residence, as he believed that an attempt was made to enter it Wednesday night, seems to foreshadow a new development in the case. It may mean that the threats in the letters received by the merchants will be carried out. The merchants who were ordered to contribute to the revo-

lutionary fund of the Hunchakist were told that if they revealed the contents of the letters their families would be wiped out.

Kazanjian is the complaining witness mentioned in one of the indictments found by the Grand Jury against Martoogessian, that in which the priest is charged with attempted robbery because of an alleged attempt to force from Kazanjian, by means of intimidating letters a "contribution" of \$15,000" back in 1905. Kazanjian is also one of the nine men who received letters with the murdered Tavshanjian, and who were present at a meeting with Tavshanjian when the latter strongly opposed the making of any payments to the "cause".

While, since the arrest of Martoogessian, no more letters have been received in New York, at least one case is reported outside of the city where a letter demanding \$20,000 has been received. The recipient, a Freehold, N. J., Armenian rug manufacturer, left his home in that place after Armenians had been seen prowling about it. He has gone to another town.

Archbishop Horsop Survgin (*sic!*) [Hovsep Sarajian] of West Hoboken visited Bedros Hampartzoomian, or Khachadorian (*sic!*) [Khachadourian], the assassin of H. S. Tavshanjian, in the Tombs yesterday, and had a talk with the prisoner. He endeavored to show to the prisoner that his act, instead of aiding his country, had brought disgrace upon it.

It is said, too, that he urged upon the prisoner the belief that has been generally expressed among Armenians of the better class that the prisoner had been used as a tool by a gang of blackmailers.

It is understood, however, that, in spite of the Bishop's representations, the prisoner would give no positive information. The Bishop was accompanied to the Tombs by Hampartzoomian's counsel, Emmet J. Murphy.

It is understood that were the prisoner to give information that would lead to other indictments for murder in connection with the death of M. Tavshanjian the District Attorney's office would consent to a plea in the case of the prisoner of something less than murder in the first degree.

Hampartzoomian's trunk, which was found at the home of his relatives in Lowell, Mass., was taken to Mr. Jerome's office yesterday. It contained no clues. Its contents were old clothing.

Assistant District Attorney Manley had before him again yesterday Mugerich Calustrian (*sic!*) [Megerdich Caloustian], who admitted that at one time he was right-hand man to Martoogessian. Calustrian (*sic!*) [Caloustian] added to his

statement of yesterday in the matter of minor details. He has been promised by the District Attorney's office that steps will be taken to see that his countrymen do not do him harm.

The four Armenians who were made prisoners when Martoogessian was arrested and who had been held as suspicious persons, were discharged yesterday in the Tombs Court. Nicholas Malick, the coffee house proprietor of 214 East Twenty-fourth Street, who was arrested at the same time, waived examination on the charge of having had stolen goods in his possession, and was held by Magistrate Cornell in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury, which was furnished.

Members of District Attorney Jerome's force of county detectives have been sent to various out-of-town points near to New York where there are Armenian colonies to run down slight clues.

August 3, 1907

WATCH ON IMMIGRANTS

Police Search Them for Weapons and Find a Cheese Knife

Determined to check the present wave of crime which he believes to be of foreign beginning, Police Commissioner Bingham stationed two of his detectives at the immigration station yesterday to watch the inflow of aliens to identify criminals and search the newly arrived for concealed weapons. Gen. Bingham and Immigration Commissioner Robert Watchorn got together a few days ago, and the latter agreed to let the local police "look over" incoming immigrants. Most attention will be given to Italians. Detectives Bonanno and Trabuci went to Ellis Island early yesterday morning and remained on duty all day. They searched a host of Italians, but only one formidable knife rewarded their efforts. This was taken from a harmless looking man. The blade, finely sharpened, was about seven inches long.

"Looks bad", said Bonanno.

Trabuci, noting that it had recently been used, held it under his nose.

"Phew! " said Trabuci; "limburger".

The owner was lectured and the knife confiscated. The other knives brought to light were not long enough to come under the head of "dangerous weapons".

AFTER MORE ARMENIANS

Calustrian (*sic!*) [Caloustian] Gives Names of Men Who Know About Tavshanjian Case

Assistant District Attorney Manley yesterday went over all the evidence gathered from Armenian witnesses bearing upon the recent murder of H. S. Tavshanjian, the rug merchant. The statement of Mulgerich Calustrian (*sic!*) [Megerdich Caloustian], at one time the right-hand man of Martoogessian, the Armenian priest, now under indictments charging attempted robbery and extortion, was reviewed, and subpoenas were issued for persons implicated in the statement.

The slayer of Tavshanjian still refuses to tell who were associated with him in the murder. Unless he decides to confess, implicating others. It is now said there is little hope of convicting the priest and other suspects.

August 4, 1907

EVOLUTION OF THE ARMENIAN HUNCHAKIST

Secret Society, Starting in Caucasus Mountains, Said to Bear Close Resemblance to Mafia or Black Hand.

Crimes Recently Committed in This Country by an Organization Originally Founded by Patriots.

The mild-mannered, quiet-spoken Armenian has suddenly been thrust into an unwelcomed publicity. He forms such a small unit in the racial patchwork that makes up the population of this big city that his existence is easily overlooked. There is no "Armenian vote", so the politician does not know him; there is no picturesque "Armenian quarter", so the "rubberneck" tourist is equally ignorant of him. It has only been through a series of brutal murders that he has been brought before the public eye.

But until the assassination of Tavshanjian, the wealthy rug merchant, on July 22, these murders were all committed in the byways of the city, with obscure unfortunates for their victims. There was nothing to make them stand out prominently in a big city's calendar of crime, and they were soon forgotten.

The Tavshanjian tragedy, however, attracted a far bigger audience, and has held it during the two weeks that have since elapsed. A prominent merchant was shot to death, in the heart of the city's business district, during the busy noon hour. The deed was done with ostentatious bravado. The next day six other prominent merchants received letters warning them that they would have to pay many thousands of dollars to escape the same fate.

New York opened its eyes wide. It saw that its staid, prosaic streets had been made the scene of the latest act in a melodrama whose plot was one of Oriental intrigue and assassination, and whose previous scenes had been laid in Constantinople, Cairo, Cyprus, and London.

Are the Terrorists going to make their threats good? Are they going to add more murders to the city's history of crime?

That the threatened Armenians believe it to be within the range of the possible, is easily to be seen from their nervous, furtive manner and the precautionary measures that they have taken. But an Armenian who is thoroughly familiar with the situation and who is actively assisting the authorities in their efforts to track the band of assassins says that in the murder of Tavshanjian the Terrorists have played their last card, and that when Father Levont Martoogessian, now locked in the Tombs under indictment for blackmail, faces a jury in the Criminal Courts Building the chronicler can write "finis" to the history of Armenian terrorism in this city.

The story begins in the Caucasus Mountains, when the Hunchakist, a patriotic secret society, was formed about 1890 (*sic!*) [1887] by expatriated Armenians. Its Utopian object was to free Armenia from the rule of the Turks: its more immediate and practical purpose, to help those who had suffered under the despotic rule.

As the authority already quoted, says:

"Wherever you find an unwelcomed, despotic rule, there you will also find the secret society. The rule of the Austrians was responsible for the Italian Mafia; that of the Czar, for the Russian Terrorists, and that of the Turks, for the Armenian Hunchakist. A secret society must necessarily work in the dark, and this easily

lets power slip into the hands of dishonest schemers. Thus the patriotic Mafia became the criminal Black Hand, and the Hunchakist its unholy sister".

When the Armenians began to immigrate into Europe, the Hunchakist followed them. Ten years ago its headquarters was in London, then it shifted to Cyprus, and thence to Cairo, where it has since remained.

Secret Society in America

With the coming of the Armenians to this country branches of the Hunchakist were established here. There is the branch that has recently sprung into prominence in this city, one in Boston, in Chicago, and in Worcester.

The business methods of all the branches, European and American, are alike. Money is asked for the assistance of the sufferers in the fatherland, and in the early days of the Hunchakist it went to them. But money that comes secretly and goes secretly can easily stick to the hand of the collector. It was discovered that secret patriotism could be made a profitable business; and it was not long thereafter that the Hunchakist leaders were living in luxurious idleness.

The intelligent Armenians discovered this and refused to contribute to "the graft". Then came threats and an occasional assassination as an object lesson. The poor, however, not being acquainted with high finance as practiced in secret societies, continued to give liberally from their scant earnings. It is told of one man who works in a factory in this city, that out of his yearly earnings of \$500 he contributed \$200 to the local Hunchakist. And he is said to be no exception.

Just what the relationship is between the various branches and the headquarters in Cairo is a secret kept well by the leaders. What funds, if any, are forwarded to the central still is a part of this secret. But the record of Hunchakist crimes shows that there is a murder agreement between all the branches: a man marked for death by one branch is a marked man for every other branch. If it is thought advisable to have a murder committed by a man from another city for the purpose of throwing the police off the scent, one branch will lend an assassin to another.

This comity between the various Hunchakists was shown in the murder of Apijan (*sic!*) [Apik] Ounjian, the rich Constantinople merchant who was killed in that city on Aug. 4, 1905. A New York

member of the Hunchakists by the name of Vartanian committed the murder.

Father Martoogessian, the priest now under arrest, admits that he talked with Vartanian before the latter went to Turkey.

"Vartanian came to me with an order for money", said the priest, "and I gave it to him. I was the National Treasurer of the organization at that time. I don't remember who had signed the order. I did not ask him what he wanted the money for. I had no right to ask such a question. All I had to do was to give him the money that the order called for and let him use it in any way he saw fit".

No one familiar with the case doubts that the money was used by Vartanian to pay his way to Turkey to kill Ounjian.

It is believed that Hampartzoomian, the little assassin who killed Tavshanjian and whose antecedents are still a mystery, was sent by the Constantinople Hunchakist as payment for the services of Vartanian.

This is the way one Armenian put it:

"You see Vartanian was loaned for the murder of Ounjian, by the gang here. He was caught. Now, that made one murderer that the gang in Turkey owed the gang here. Very likely when the gang here got ready to kill Tavshanjian they sent word to Turkey that the gang owed them a murderer, and to send him over, as he was needed".

The Demand for Money

But if the New York gang had done a favor in lending Vartanian, they did not miss the opportunity to make capital out of it. On the very day that the newspapers printed an account of the killing of Ounjian in Constantinople, because he refused to pay tribute, the leader of the Hunchakist called on the richest Armenian merchants in this city and presented a letter asking for money for the patriots in Turkey. He was very urbane in his manner, but after presenting the letter he took from his pocket a newspaper clipping about the murder. He then added that it was a good thing to keep out of trouble.

Some months after this Tashjian, an Armenian wood carver, murdered his brother and dismembered his body in their rooms on Eleventh Avenue.

The Armenians recognized this as the workings of the Hunchakist "system". They were simply ridding themselves of a man who held dangerous secrets.

This was followed by the killing of Father Casper (*sic!*) [Caspar] Vartanian in a room on West Thirty-seventh Street and the subsequent finding of his body in a trunk. The priest was a poor, uneducated evangelist who labored among the working class of Armenians. He always advised them not to contribute to the Hunchakist. And once more the Hunchakist attended to business.

Meanwhile the society was industriously looking after its correspondence. This is a sample:

"Armen P. Aleon (*sic!*), 907 Broadway.

"Dear Sir—The Hunchakist Society begs you to donate to the above named society the sum of \$10,000, so as to enable them to aid their needy patriots, who are dependent upon us. We sincerely trust that you will comply with the request without notifying the police. Remember the old times past and act accordingly. Your father is dead.

"Hunchakist Society of New York.

"P. S.—You can pay this sum either in New York or Boston".

Another merchant received a letter demanding \$25,000. At the bottom was the symbol of the society—three hands striking daggers into a red heart. There was also this postscript:

"The list is not closed yet. There may be several others, and you may be the next".

The telephone bells in the offices of the merchants would often ring, and a voice suggest that the merchants had overlooked a certain matter that they had better attend to if they valued their health.

The merchants soon had a bad case of "nerves". Secret meetings were held to discuss the question. But there was one man who from the first refused to yield to the blackmailers, and under whose leadership the others took the same attitude. This man was Tavshanjian.

The rug merchant lived in a beautiful house on West Seventy-second Street, and had only recently purchased a site for a home on Fifth Avenue. His wife had learned of the threatening letters and begged her husband, for the sake of their children, two little girls, aged 3 and 5 years, to pay the money rather than risk his life.

On July 22, Mr. Tavshanjian, after lunching at the Everett House, was about to enter the Century Building on the north side of Union Square, where his rug store is located, when a small, dark man hurried across the park, and, getting within a few feet

of the merchant, fired five quick shots from a revolver. Three of them lodged in his victim's body, and he died instantly.

The murderer was caught before he had run more than a few hundred feet. At the station house it was found that he had been carefully prepared for his crime. All possible identification marks had been removed. The tailor mark of his coat had been ripped out. The suspender buttons of his trousers were all different and freshly sewed on. And the maker's name tag had also been recently ripped from his tie.

Those who saw him did not hesitate to express the opinion that he was a young, hare-brained, political enthusiast, who had been used as a tool by others. Even a twisting of the handcuffs could not wring anything from him except the cry:

"I did it to save my country! You can kill me, but I will not tell anything".

Almost within the same hour of the murder the time stamp of the New York Post Office shows that six letters were mailed to as many merchants, announcing the death of Tavshanjian, and threatening the same fate to them unless the money already demanded was paid.

This is a translation of the letter received by A. Karagheusian of 225 Fourth Avenue:

"We have just killed Tavshanjian, who would not agree to our demands and who advised you not to. You see what has happened to him. So take warning and be prepared to give us the money we ask. If you do not pay you will live only two weeks".

The rich Armenians were in a panic. The Hunchakist was making good its threats. Tavshanjian had been murdered. Whose turn would come next?

Strange as it may sound in this twentieth century American city, it was suggested by a number of the frightened merchants that they band together and subsidize a Hunchakist of their own to rid them of their terror—to fight murder with murder.

Paying Toll to Hunchakist

Armenians who rejected this plan of reprisal urged a surrender to the blackmailing Hunchakist. "Let us pay" they said. "It seems to be the only way in which we can be sure of our lives".

But, fortunately, before either of these plans were acted upon the District Attorney's office took a hand in the game.

Father Martoogessian, pastor of the Armenian Apostolic Church, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested

and four indictments filed against him. In the blackmail indictment he is charged with having sent the following letter, written in red ink:

"Gullabi Gulbenkian & Co., Brunswick Building, New York:

"Death Warrant.

"The executives of the Constantinople Armenian Revolutionary Terrorists' Organization condemn to death Haroutian (*sic!*) [Haroutioun] Gulbenkian, Gullabi Gulbenkian, and Patrick Gulbenkian, the three brothers who entirely have deaf ears to all appeals for national freedom. Our executive board, having given its decision to Haroutian and Gullabi Gulbenkian in America, gives them twenty-four hours' time to decide between their duty and death.

"Constantinople Armenian Revolutionary Terrorists' Organization".

At the bottom of the letter was this postscript:

"Although neither prison nor hanging can prevent us from fulfilling our duty to the end, it is necessary that you should know if you betray this letter or cause harm to one hair on the heads of one of us, against that consider your whole, family wiped out".

The letter was dated, "Constantinople, June 27, 1907; but was written in this city and mailed after the murder of Tavshanjian.

With Martoogessian safely locked in the Tombs, the Armenian merchants are breathing more freely. The belief is confidently expressed that the trial of the priest will wind up the career of the Hunchakist in this city, perhaps in America.

But the Armenians are not happy. As one of them said yesterday to a Times reporter: "Of course, we're glad to be rid of the danger that has been hanging over us. But you can't appreciate how we Armenians regret the notoriety and the odium that this affair has brought upon us as a people. Most folks judge the whole by the little they see. The Armenians in this country have only come into public notice through murder and blackmail. And so the American public, with the exception of that small part that has come in personal contact with us, concludes that we're all tarred with the same black stick. I heard a man in a Subway car say the other day as he looked up from his newspaper, where, I suppose, he had been reading of Hunchakist murders and threats:

" These Armenians must be a tough lot of citizens'.

" I'm afraid he voiced the opinion of most Americans".

Two expert witnesses have already put their opinions on record as to the Armenians.

In a recent speech James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington and author of "The American Commonwealth", said:

"They are a people of great intellectual force and strength of character, who have clung to their faith through centuries of persecution".

Dr. Andrew D. White of Cornell University, who has had much diplomatic experience abroad said:

"It is one of the finest races in the world, physically, morally, and intellectually. If I were asked to name the most desirable races to be added by immigration to the American population, I would name among the very first the Armenians".

In Europe, even in the land of the Turk, the Armenian has made his way. Of Constantinople's 1,000,000 inhabitants, 200,000 are Armenians, and they constitute almost the entire banking and commercial class. For the last twenty-five years the Turkish Minister of Finance has been an Armenian, and so also is the present private counselor to the Sultan.

Thirty years ago there were only ten Armenians in this city. They continued to come in small numbers until the massacres of 1894-96. Then they came in comparatively large numbers. But at the present day there are not over 30,000 in the entire United States. About 2,500 of them live in New York, and 1,000 more in adjacent towns like West Hoboken and Paterson.

It has been the boast of Armenians that no person of their race has ever been in an American poorhouse or jail. Since the Hunchakist troubles "jail" has been omitted from this boast.

It is also said that there are no Armenian peddlers. Syrian match and shoestring vendors often represent themselves to be from the land of Turkish massacres in the expectation of arousing a profitable sympathy.

The majority of Armenians in this country are machinists and artisans. They work in the silk mills of Paterson, in the shoe shops of Lynn, and the wire factories of Worcester. In this city a large number of them are employed as engravers, photo-engravers, and lithographers. One of the largest photo-engraving houses of New York is owned by an Armenian firm. Then there is a large number employed as salesmen in the dry goods houses and the rug stores. Through their frugal habits, many of these branch out as retail dealers on their own account.

The next class on the Armenian business ladder are the doctors, lawyers, and dentists. And out at the top, in undisputed

possession, are the rug dealers. The Armenians seem to have an inborn talent for the rug business and they practically have exclusive control of it.

Four of these merchants, including the murdered Tavshanjian, are millionaires. Karagheusian is a member of an Armenian family that has been wealthy for several generations. When he came to this country he started in the banking business in Wall Street, having already learned the English language. But through a natural aptitude that was helped along by a number of bad debts, he soon drifted into the rug business.

Like most of the other Armenians, Tavshanjian came to this country practically penniless. In the twenty years that he has been here he has accumulated \$2,000,000. A large part of it he made during the World's Fair at Chicago.

Unlike other peoples that have settled in America, the Armenians have no society of their own. As soon as a man has been here any length of time he makes such friends as he wants among the Americans. And when he wants a wife he also looks for her there.

An Armenian who came here twenty-five years ago married a girl whose ancestors came over in 1728. A number of them took part in the wars that the Colonials waged against the Indians.

When the Hunchakist troubles began he offered his services to the District Attorney. His wife objected strenuously.

"Your ancestors fought the Indians", said he. "Every age brings its own duties. This Hunchakist affair is one of mine".

His wife made no further objections.

The Armenians have no clubs, and while they have one church in this city—the one that Father Martoogessian presided over before he was sent to the Tombs—it is but scantily attended.

In the sense in which the expression is generally used, the Armenians have no "colony" or "quarter" in the city. There is a scattered settlement of Armenians in the side streets adjacent to Lexington Avenue, running from Twenty-third Street north to Thirtieth. But there is nothing picturesque about it, nothing that labels it "a foreign quarter". The entire supply of local color is given by four or five restaurants that bear Armenian names on their signboards.

"Within the restaurants there is more of a foreign flavor. The food is prepared and flavored after the Armenian fashion, excellent Turkish coffee is served in small cups, arak is the customary drink, and, even a hookah and narghile are

occasionally seen. As a smoke-producer, however, the cigarette predominates.

Very few Armenian women have come to this country. In New York there are not over 800 families, and in a large number of these American women have supplied the necessary "other half".

The Armenian has not brought his women folks here because he looks upon America as only a temporary abiding place. He expects to return to his native land as soon as he has made a snug little pile and Armenia has been freed from the Turk.

"They talk a lot about going back", said an Armenian who has no such intentions, "but if they ever do I'm afraid they'll have the same experience as the Englishman who, after making his fortune here returned to his island to spend the rest of his days.

" 'Hum!' said he the day after his arrival. 'I'm more of an American than I thought I was'.

"The next steamer brought him back".

August 4, 1907

ARMENIANS TAKE EXTRA PRECAUTIONS

The Two Weeks of Life Allotted Them After Tavshanjian Murder Ends To-morrow

MARTOOGESSIAN DEGRADED

Hampartzoomian's Cousin, Brought Here from Boston, Knows Little About His Relative

Assistant District Attorney Manley questioned yesterday a cousin of Bedros Hampartzoomian, the assassin of the wealthy Armenian merchant, H. S. Tavshanjian, without, however, being able to connect the prisoner with Martoogessian. The man is Garabed Boghoosian (*sic!*) [Boghosian]. He was brought from Boston by County Detective Reardon and was taken immediately to the Tombs, where he identified Hampartzoomian as his cousin.

Boghoosian was able to tell very little of Hampartzoomian's life in this country. He had seen him but three or four times since he came to the country, four years ago. The

last time was a year ago, when two factions of the Hunchakist had had some litigation in Boston. He had also seen Martoogessian in Boston at the time, but so far as he knew, his cousin had not known the former priest.

Archbishop Sarajian has received this reply in response to his cablegram to the Catholigos (*sic!*) [Catholicos] of the Armenian Orthodox Church:

Etchmiadzin, Caucasus, Aug. 1, 1907.

In compliance with your request, we have degraded Martoogessian.

MUGERDITCH, Catholigos (*sic!*) [Catholicos] of All Armenia.

This means the unfrocking of Martoogessian. When he entered the priesthood his Christian name was changed from Garabed to Ghevont. In accord with the order of the supreme head of the Armenian Church, Martoogessian now becomes plain Garabed Martoogessian, and as such, Armenians in the city believe, will lose some of the fear-inspiring quality which has made lower-class Armenians so reluctant to talk to the District Attorney's office about him.

C. M. Karaghenian, who was a friend of Tavshanjian went to the Cunard pier yesterday to meet his wife and children, who had been in England. He was accompanied by two private detectives.

"I, am not particularly afraid", said Mr. Karaghenian, "but I do not propose to take any chances since Mr. Tavshanjian has been killed. I have received at least half a dozen threatening letters similar to those received by my countrymen. It is a significant fact, however, that I have not received one since the recent police activity in the case. At the present time I am employing four private detectives, two being constantly with me day and night".

As the two weeks which they were given to live after the murder of Tavshanjian draws to a close, some of the merchants have grown apprehensive. The two weeks' period expires on Monday. Armon (*sic!*) [Armen] P. Aleon (*sic!*), one of the threatened merchants, is well guarded in his East Orange home by private detectives and the local police.

The New Rochelle home of Bedros Kazanjian is also guarded. Mr. Kazanjian is not only one of the merchants who was threatened, but he is the complaining witness mentioned in one of the indictments found against Martoogessian by the Grand Jury.

August 8, 1907

HUNT FOR ARZOOIAN, HUNCHAKIST, FAILS

**Terror-Stricken Armenians of Worcester
Had Demanded His Arrest**

HIS WORD MEANT DEATH

**Police Now Think the Much-Sought for Leader
May Be in Hiding in Providence, R. I**

Special to The New York Times

WORCESTER. Mass., Aug. 7. — Both the wife of Alexis (*sic!*) [Alexan] Arzooian, who is declared here by former members of the Hunchakist to be one of the members of its central committee, and local Armenians who have been asked by the threatened merchants of New York to keep an eye on Arzooian, have been unable to find the man.

A few days before the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian in Union Square in New York a French woman, who had been known here upon former occasions as Arzooian's wife, went to a number of Armenians in the local colony who knew her husband by sight and said he was missing and that she had been unable to find him. After a search of some days she left town.

Immediately after the killing of Tavshanjian and the early mention of Arzooian's name as one equally prominent in Hunchakist circles with Martoogessian, Chief of Police Matthews asked the New York police if he should make some effort to find and hold Arzooian. He received no reply.

At the time of the murder, however, many prominent Worcester Armenians went to him in terror, demanding that Arzooian be arrested.

"He is a member of the Central Committee, which has the power of life and death", they said. If he took a fancy to order our deaths, we could do nothing".

Chief of Police Matthew's now declares that if Arzooian is in Worcester he will arrest him as a suspicious person and hold him until he learns definitely whether he is wanted in New York.

Manvog (*sic!*) [Manoog] Damboorajian, who as a former member of the Hunchakist paid several hundred dollars of his

earnings as a machinist into the treasury to help the cause, is especially bitter toward Arzooian and has endeavored to find him.

Men acting for District Attorney Jerome have also failed to discover Arzooian's whereabouts. Damboorajian says Arzooian was seen on Lake Quinsigamond, three miles from Worcester, a week ago last Sunday.

Arzooian was very quiet in his movements, and never demanded the payment of dues or "contributions" in person. He always sent another man.

It is believed by the police that Arzooian left here to go to Providence, where, it is said, Dr. Arshag Dermargossian, another member of the Central Committee, lives. Arzooian is described here as having been in bad health. He is said to be a graduate of Roberts College, Constantinople.

SLAYER TALKS WITH JEROME

Ready to Tell all About Hunchakist, but Prosecution is Cautious

Bedros Khachadorian (*sic!*) [Khachadoorian], or Hampartzoomian, as he is best known, who shot down H. S. Tavshanjian, the New York merchant, was taken before District Attorney Jerome yesterday and had a long talk after he had sent a message to Mr. Jerome. What the nature of the message was no person connected with the District Attorney's office would divulge. It was assumed, however, that the murderer desired to disclose to Mr. Jerome what he knows of the Hunchakist terrorist band.

Khachadorian's (*sic!*) [Khachadoorian] relatives and friends have visited him daily, and all of them have made efforts to have him make full confession to Mr. Jerome. He has avowed to these and to others who visited his cell that he would make a clean breast of the whole matter if he found out that he had been deceived.

The District Attorney, however is proceeding with the utmost caution. He will not accept any confession that will not receive the fullest credence in a court, and he is determined to obtain, in addition to his statement, the evidence of others who are believed to be connected with the Hunchakist.

There is no doubt that Khachadorian (*sic!*) [Khachadoorian] was trained for the crime he committed. Mr. Jerome wants to get at the men who instructed him, and so reach

the head of the band. He would not say yesterday afternoon, however, whether or not he had been able to get any information as to the whereabouts of these men.

Souren Bartevian, an Armenian, and editor, of a magazine published in Boston, is the latest to receive a threatening letter from the Hunchakists. The letter was mailed in Philadelphia and warned the editor to desist from further attacks on the Hunchakists in his paper, on pain of meeting a similar fate to that of the murdered rug merchant Tavshanjian.

The letter was anonymous and was signed with the word "blood". Mr. Bartevian has declared that he is not afraid. He has not appealed for police protection.

August 13, 1907

ARMENIANS CONFESS ALL TO MR. JEROME

**Two Arrested in Boston Admit That
They Were Sent There to Do Murder**

HAD POISONED DAGGERS

**And a Further Supply of These with Pistols
Are Seized
Jalerian Pointed Out the Slain Merchant**

From Alydos Manookian, an Armenian arrested in Boston yesterday with a fellow countryman named Leon Boyajian and brought back here last night, District Attorney Jerome and Deputy Police Commissioner Woods learned in a long examination at Police Headquarters more about the Hunchakist assassination society than they have yet known. They also learned of a deposit of revolvers and poisoned daggers at a house in this city and seized and confiscated these.

Manookian began to confess in Boston as soon as he was arrested. He said that he was a member of the Hunchakist and that he and the following companions were sent to Boston last April to kill four men: Andos Jalerian, Jim Chankalian, one of the bosses of the order; Levon Boyajian, and Y. Coojian (*sic!*). Two of the men they were sent to kill were named Vartavian and Krekorian.

According to Manookian's statement, as given out by the police, he and his companions had with them poisoned daggers and pistols with which to do the work. They went trailing around the city, but hadn't found what they thought a good opportunity when they heard about the murder of the Armenian merchant, Tavshanjian, in New York on July 26.

They began to suspect, the statement goes on, that they were not doing noble work for a patriotic organization, but that they were being used as ignorant tools for a band of blackmailers, and so they called off the jobs.

Abidos Manookian and Boyajian were brought back New York last night from Boston. Jalerian and Coozian (*sic!*) had already been arrested here on Sunday night. They are all being held as suspicious persons.

Jalerian, who was held in \$5,000 bail yesterday for examination on Aug. 15, confessed that he was the man who pointed out Tavshanjian to the assassin. And he himself had had the victim pointed out to him by Dahem Arzooian of Providence and Boston, one of the leaders in the Central Committee of the Hunchakist. He had told Jalerian to pass on the word, the confession says, and he had pointed out the doomed merchant to Manookian and a lot of other members of the Hunchakist. Nothing that any of the four prisoners said, it was stated last night, implicated Martoogessian in the Tavshanjian crime.

District Attorney Jerome and Commissioner Woods were closeted with the prisoners last night until after midnight. They gained little more than had come out of their previous confessions and statements to the police. The gist of what they said was that they had intended to kill, but it was for what they considered a patriotic purpose. Finding out that they were being made the tools of blackmailers, they dropped their appointed killings.

Acting on information gleaned from the four prisoners already named, the police last night went to the grocery store at 317 East Forty-fifth Street to find one of its owners, Boshosh (*sic!*) [Boghos] Allietunkian. He could not be located, though his brother was there. The police searched the premises and found, according to Inspector McCafferty, these articles: Three poisoned daggers with 8-inch blades, two bottles of prussic acid, two vacuum tubes that are used to set off dynamite, two pistols, a bottle of poisoned bullets, a bottle of black sulphate of antimony, which, according to the Inspector, is used by counterfeiters; some molds and three fuses of the kind used to explode dynamite. They were all confiscated and taken to Police Headquarters.

All four new prisoners will be taken to the Grand Jury rooms to-day, and District Attorney Jerome expects the visit to result in additional indictments being found against Armenian members of the Hunchakist.

Hampartzoomian, the assassin of Tavshanjian, was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and told that he probably would receive a lighter sentence if he would tell things that would implicate other guilty parties. He would say nothing more than he has already told the District Attorney.

August 14, 1907

HUNCHAKIST PLOTS TOLD TO GRAND JURY

Confessions of Armenians Used as Tools Expected to Result in the Arrest of Leaders

VARTARIAN MAY BE A MARTYR

Murdered Priest is Said to Have Warned Those in Humble Life Not to Pay Blackmail

With Kissek (*sic!*) [Kissak?] Jelalian, the Armenian who has confessed to the District Attorney's office and to the police that he pointed out to Bedros Hampartzoomian the Union Square rug merchant, H. S. Tavshanjian, as the man he was to murder at the command of the Hunchakist, District Attorney Jerome went before the Grand Jury yesterday. He also was provided with a long statement that had been prepared at Police Headquarters under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Woods.

It is understood that this statement embodied the inside workings of the Hunchakist in relation to the murder of men selected for death because they would not contribute to the funds of the society. It is said that Mr. Jerome asked for indictments of persons other than those already indicted in matters growing out of the recent activity of the Hunchakist in this section.

Although the District Attorney refused to discuss this phase of the subject, it is understood that the Grand Jury has been asked to undertake an investigation into the whole matter of

the Hunchakist as it is now found to be related to the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian on July 22.

A little later in the day, when Mr. Jerome took two of the Armenians questioned at Headquarters on Monday night before Judge Foster in General Sessions, he made a significant statement. He explained to the Judge that the two men, Kissek (*sic!*) [Kissak?] Jelalian and Yaeghinian, Coozjian were members of the Hunchakist, which had branches in Boston, Providence, and Worcester, and that they had furnished the District Attorney's Office with information of such value, that it was only a question of time before the authorities would be able to run down the men in high office in the Hunchakist who were responsible for the issuance of murder orders. Mr. Jerome added that he was satisfied that the two men had been tools of the higher officers, who had been responsible for murder and robbery. The two were held in \$5,000 bail.

Before Jelalian and Coozjian were taken to court, they, together, with Levon Boyajian and V. Manookian, the two Armenians questioned at Headquarters on Monday night, were examined both by a member of Mr. Jerome's staff and by Deputy Commissioner Woods. Each of the four made a detailed confession in regard to their relations with the Hunchakist. Boyajian, who is a very young man, told of the trip to Boston last April, when he and his companions had been ordered to kill several wealthy Armenians in Boston.

"I didn't want to kill anybody said Boyajian. "I never have killed any one, and I didn't want to begin. The rest of those who went with me to Boston felt the same way. So we loafed a good part of the time we were in Boston. We could have killed the men we were sent to kill a dozen times over. We had every opportunity, but we didn't intend to do it. We were in Boston for that purpose from April to July, until the murder of Tavshanjian gave us the opportunity of openly refusing the job.

"Before we left New York we were outfitted from, the Hunchakists' store of poisoned daggers in the cellar of 317 East Forty-fifth Street".

All agreed that Jim Chankalian, who had gone to Boston with them, had been set over them to convey to them orders from Alexan Arzooian, the member of the Central Committee who, while in this country, divides his time between New York, Boston, Worcester, and Providence.

Inspector McCafferty had had some of his men searching for Arzooian, and his picture has been sent out broadcast. He is

the man for whose sake Martoogessian stood trial as Treasurer when it was found out that the priest had been in the habit of paying to Arzoonian sums of money in the thousands "for unknown acts". Arzoonian is much at home in boats and automobiles. Before he became an object of search to the police he was accustomed to spend his Winters in California and a portion of his Summers in Switzerland.

Bedros Hampartzoomian, the assassin of Tavshanjian, now in the Tombs, refused yesterday to make any confession implicating any one.

"I have got to die, any way", he said. "Even if I should tell something and get off—if ever I got out of prison—my life would be worthless. The Hunchakist would kill me in a minute".

Since his detectives have become active in the affairs of the Hunchakist, Inspector McCafferty has found a new motive, for the murder of the Armenian priest, Caspar Vartarian, whose body was found jammed into a trunk last May in this city. His men have informed him that Father Caspar had been identified with Tavshanjian in denunciation of the Hunchakist.

While Tavshanjian was organizing the wealthier Armenians to resist the money demands of the secret order, the priest was going about among the humbler Armenians who had been ordered to pay lesser sums under pain of death, and telling them to refuse. The three Armenians who are wanted for that murder are now known to have been on intimate terms with the frequenters of the Arrat (*sic!*) [Ararat] restaurant in East Twenty-Sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, where many of the Armenians arrested in connection with the Tavshanjian murder have their headquarters, and where Martoogessian himself was arrested.

Inspector McCafferty believes that the failure of the District Attorney's office to obtain the extradition of Paul Sarkisian from Marseilles made the Armenians bolder. The District Attorney office, however, took the view that his extradition could not be asked for unless the prosecuting officer could swear that he had sufficient evidence to convict were the man returning to America. This they were unwilling to do. Sarkisian was released in Marseilles on July 11.

On the same day that Sarkisian was released, Inspector McCafferty learned that Sarkis Ermoyan, the man who had brought the trunk with the body in it to the house, was in Marseilles. He could not have him brought to this country for a similar reason.

Sarkisian told the authorities in Marseilles that he returned to his lodgings in New York one night to find the body of the priest in a trunk. Inspector McCafferty pointed out that when the trunk was found it was bound with rope, and that therefore Sarkisian must have seen the trunk before it was closed.

August 15, 1907

HUNCHAKIST BLAMED FOR OTHER MURDERS

**Armenian Inquiry Throws Light on the
Tashjian Crime, Charged to the Society.**

PRIEST FURTHER IMPLICATED

**New Evidence Said Strongly to Connect
Martogessian with the Death of Tavshanjian**

Several important witnesses were examined yesterday by the District Attorney's Office in its investigation of the relations of the Hunchakists to the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian in Union Square on July 22. While the testimony of these Armenians was taken under the pledge that no part of it would be given out for publication, it was said positively that these men furnished links—missing up to the present—which definitely connect Martogessian, the former priest, now in the Tombs under indictment for attempted robbery and extortion, with the killing of Tavshanjian. Additional evidence was obtained along the lines previously published with regard to Arzooian, the member of the Central Committee of the Hunchakist, for whose arrest Inspector McCafferty had telegraphed requests to the police of the principal cities.

The District Attorney's Office found the inquiry narrowing itself yesterday to investigation along three lines. One was concerned with the delegation sent to Boston to murder a number of merchants there. Another relates to the action of in the group of the Hunchakists led by Martogessian, and another to the activity of Arzooian and his present whereabouts.

In questioning Armenians who knew about the Boston trip, the District Attorney's Office learned the reason why Vartavian (*sic!*) [Vartanian], the Boston merchant, was to be

killed. He is the man who at the Fitchburg, Mass., convention of the Hunchakist protested against the action of Martoogessian, who, while Treasurer of the American Executive Committee, paid large sums of money to Arzooian. The row raised by Vartavian (*sic!*) [Vartanian] over the way Martoogessian's accounts were kept was of such violence that the organization was split in two, Martoogessian and Arzooian heading one branch, while the other removed its headquarters to Boston. It was stated to the District Attorney's Office yesterday that the Martoogessian branch had decreed the death of Vartavian (*sic!*) [Vartanian] because he had raised the question over the accounts of Martoogessian.

Acting District Attorney Nott and Deputy Police Commissioner Woods also got some information about other Armenian murders which interested them. In the case of Aran (*sic!*) [Aram?] Tashjian, who murdered his brother a year ago, giving as a reason that his brother was too stingy to contribute to the funeral expenses of their mother, they learned that the real reason of the murder was that the brother would not contribute to the Hunchakist.

The dead man had \$780 in a savings bank while the other brother had \$326. Aran (*sic!*) [Aram?] belonged to Martoogessian's church and also to the Hunchakist. He demanded that his brother contribute all that he had in the bank over \$326 to the "cause" and that he also join the Hunchakist. This the brother refused to do. His murder followed.

The District Attorney's Office was told also yesterday that Martoogessian had been active before the trial, offering to help the police for the purpose of finding out what they knew. At the trial he appeared as a friendly counselor to Aran (*sic!*) [Aram?] Tashjian. It is believed in the District Attorney's Office that Aran (*sic!*) [Aram?] reported the refusal of his brother to join or contribute to the Martoogessian order and that his death was decreed.

Another point established yesterday was that Bedros Hampartzoomian, the assassin of Tavshanjian, had been seen in front of the merchant's house in Seventy-second Street, near Broadway, on the evening the preceding the murder in Union Square. Mr. Manley of the District Attorney's homicide bureau took an Armenian to the Tombs yesterday who positively identified the prisoner as the man he had seen hovering before the house for a number of hours on the evening of July 21. The merchant slept in his uptown house on that night, though his wife and children were at their place in Deal Beach.

The District Attorney's Office is thoroughly satisfied at the progress being made.

"The thing is narrowing down to a few men, said one of those in charge of the investigation yesterday. "The number of those directly responsible for murder orders in American Hunchakist circles is exceedingly small".

It was reported among Armenians that Arzooian, the central committeeman of the Hunchakist, for whom the police are looking, was in the city at a hotel on lower Broadway until Saturday.

August 19, 1907

ARZOOIAN SULTAN'S AGENT

So Says Armenian of Hunchakist Head Whom Police Seek

Special to The New York Times

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18. — A long interview with Murad Ali Mohammed of the American Steel and Wire Company, published here to-day in which he said that Alexan Arzooian, head of the Armenian terrorists, was in reality a secret agent of the Turkish Government, and was now on the seas homeward bound, created a sensation in local Armenian quarters, where, it is said, Mohammed is a former secret agent of the Turkish Government himself. Mohammed said in part:

"Arzooian has been trained for years in the intricacies of the diplomatic service for the purpose of locating in America, where thousands of Armenians have been conspiring against the life and peace of the Sultan. Arzooian came to America for the express purpose of breaking up the Hunchakists.

"Of superior intelligence, he succeeded in working himself into the society until he became its recognized head. His one desire was to bring the whole society within the pale of the American law. To this end the inner circle of blackmailers was formed.

"I know that Arzooian is now safe, and the police of Boston and New York can give over all thoughts of ever apprehending him. England or France will next be the scene of his endeavors".

October 26, 1907

DEFENSE TO BE INSANITY

This Plea Suggested at Opening of Armenian Murder Trial

The trial of Bedros Hampartzoomian, the Armenian charged with the murder of Havohames (*sic!*) [Hovhannes] Tavshanjian, the Union Square rug merchant, who was shot on July 22, at Broadway and Seventeenth Street, began yesterday before Justice Dowling in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. All of the day was taken up in obtaining a jury out of a special panel of seventy-five talesmen.

After forty of the talesmen had been examined Justice Dowling remarked on the peculiarity of their answers. One of the talesmen asked to be excused, saying that he would not take the interpretation of the law from the Court, but would use his own judgment. Another, when asked if he would let sympathy weigh against the defendant, answered that he would.

A feature of the trial was the appearance in court of Mrs. Harriet Johnson Wood, wife of William H. Wood, who, in company with her husband and Emmett J. Murphy, acted as counsel for the defense.

From the questions put to the talesmen it is believed that the defense will be emotional insanity. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Manley will prosecute the case when it opens on Monday.

December 27, 1907

KURDS RAID ARMENIA

Town of Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia] Completely Isolated Many Caravans Pillaged

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec, 26.— A dispatch from Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia], in Persian Armenia, which was brought out by a detachment of Russian troops, states that for the last eight days that town has been entirely surrounded and isolated by bands of

Kurdish raiders, who have attacked caravans and driven hundreds of loaded camels to the mountains.

A caravan escorted by the guards of the Russian Consulate at Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia], which was the first to get through, was attacked by fifty bandits. The robbers were repulsed, many of them being killed or wounded. Complete anarchy prevails at Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia].

Russia is planning to strengthen the Consulate guard there, but it is declared in St. Petersburg that the time for actual intervention has not yet come.

December 29, 1907

FAMINE DRIVES THEM HERE

Starvation Stalks in Turkey and Armenia, and Thousands Leave

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Additional advices from Eastern Turkey and Armenia, received to-day by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, indicate that the famine already reported is more severe than was first anticipated, and the time of emigration to this country was never so strong as at present.

Secretary Harry Wade Hicks writes from Harpoot that upon returning to that city recently he met hundreds of Arabs and Armenians going in the direction of Samsoun and eventually to America. All these persons were young or middle-aged, able-bodied men, representing the strongest element of the population in that country, and sufficiently well off to make the necessary "gift" to leave Turkey and pay their passage to America.

It is estimated that 1,200 families have left the vicinity of Harpoot since last April, and the tide of emigration is continually rising.

January 12, 1908

UNITE TO FREE TURKEY

All Factions Get Together at a Conference in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 11. — Representatives of the different peoples who are being oppressed by Turkey, including the young Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Albanians, Kurds, Jews, and Arabs, held a secret congress in this city to-day.

It was unanimously decided to organize in common action to overthrow the present Turkish Government and for the substitution of a liberal, constitutional, and parliamentary régime. The details of this revolutionary programme were not published.

Armenians, Turks, and Bulgarians in America were represented at the congress by delegates.

January 19, 1908

TORTURED TWO YEARS IN A TURKISH CAGE

Belgian, Falsely Convicted of Attempt to Kill the Sultan, at Last Set Free

KISSES HIS NATIVE SOIL

Plan to Bury Him Alive Just Averted by Action of His Government—Fed on Bread and Water

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph
to The New York Times

ANTWERP, Jan. 18, (by telegraph to Clifden, Ireland; thence by wireless.)— After spending two years in a cage in a Turkish prison, guarded day and night, and fed on bread and water, Edward Joris is back in his native Belgium.

He was sentenced to death by a Turkish court which had adjudged him guilty of attempting to take the life of the Sultan. His restoration to his home is due to the persistent efforts in his behalf made by the Belgian Government.

When Joris, a very sick man, was brought ashore at this port the other day, he asked his attendants to set him down upon the ground so that he might kiss the soil of Belgium. They did so, and he imprinted a fervent kiss upon the ground.

I saw him a day or two afterward at his house, and he told me something of his horrible experiences.

"I was sentenced to death", said he, "on the false evidence of a spy, who charged me with attempting to kill Abdul Hamid just as he was leaving the mosque. The bomb, you remember, killed two bystanders and wounded the chief of the Turkish detective service.

"While the trial was in progress I was tortured for twenty-four consecutive hours in order that a confession might be obtained from me. So as to break my spirit I was told that my wife had been killed in the explosion, detectives showing me a rag from one of my wife's dresses and saying that she had been blown to pieces by the bomb. The story was a lie, and I knew it to be a lie.

"When they had failed to wring a confession from me, gendarmes were ordered to take me to a place from which I never should return. Accordingly I was put into a prison, where I lay for several days upon a damp floor without anything to eat. I was then placed in a specially constructed cage in which I had barely room to turn over, and I remained in this cage for two whole years.

"One of the Turks who was accused of being concerned in the affair of the bomb was for a time in the same room with me, in another cage. One day he was buried alive after methylated spirits had been poured over him and set ablaze.

"I was told I would meet the same fate the next day, but in the morning the announcement came that the Belgian Government had interested itself in my behalf and my prison authorities had abandoned their intention to kill me. In course of time Belgium secured my release, and here I am and here I shall stay".

February 22, 1908

TURKS RAID ARMENIANS

Sentence Alleged Revolutionaries to Death Armenians May Rise

TIFLIS, Feb. 21. — News was received here to-day that the Turks recently raided the frontier village of Carina, in the Province of Van, Adriatic, Turkey, and captured fifty-one Armenians, whom they accused of being members, of a revolutionary society. A court-martial was formed on the spot, and, after a speedy trial, eight of the men were sentenced to death and forty-three to life imprisonment.

The dispatch says that great excitement prevails in the villages in the vicinity of Carina, and that it is feared the populations will rise and interfere with the carrying out of the sentences. The Turks have taken advantage of the situation to push their reinforcements nearer the frontier.

February 28, 1908

... EX-PRIEST GETS PRISON TERM

Martoogesian , an Armenian, Convicted of Extortion.

Leyont (*sic!*) [Ghevont] Martoogesian, the unfrocked pastor of the Gregorian Armenian Church, was convicted of attempted extortion yesterday in Part III. of General Sessions and sentenced to not more than two years and six months nor less than two years and two months in Sing Sing. The jury was out only eighteen minutes. Martin T. Manton, the defendant's counsel, said he would appeal.

The prisoner was again on the stand for several hours yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Nott attempted to show some complicity on the part of the priest with the death of Tavshanjian, who was shot and killed in Union Square on July 22, 1907. Manton vigorously opposed this line of testimony, but Judge Maione admitted it as tending to show conspiracy.

The ex-priest was firm in his denials of the authorship of the Hunchakist "death sentences" that five Armenian merchants

in this city received the day after Tavshanjian's death. The only damaging admission that Mr. Nott extracted was that the priest was the only man in America with the power of affixing the seal of the society to any document. The letters in question bore the seal, but were postmarked from Constantinople.

In summing up, Mr. Nott laid particular stress on the handwriting of the letters he had put in evidence and asked that the jury compare them carefully to make sure that the priest was beyond doubt their author.

February 29, 1908

TURKS STILL IN PERSIA

British Intervention, However, Prevents Breaking of Negotiations

TIFLIS, Feb. 28. — The statements coming from Constantinople that the Turkish troops have evacuated the disputed Persian territory in the vicinity of Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia] can be authoritatively denied. These troops continue holding their positions. The negotiations between the Turkish and Persian representatives on the Boundary Commission have been completely broken off, but, owing to the intervention of the British Consul at Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia], the Commissioners' await fresh instructions from Constantinople and Teheran.

In spite of the official assurances issued by both the Russian and Turkish Governments regarding the friendly nature of their mutual relations, within the last eight days parts of the Ninth Division of the Russian Army have been moved into Erivan Province. The Turkish activity in Armenia is noticeable and causes remark.

April 8, 1908

TURKEY NOT PLANNING WAR

Assures Russia That Troops Are Gathered to Guard Against Revolt

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7. — Alarmed at a revival of the rumors that war is impending between Russia and Turkey, the Turkish Ambassador to Russia to-day called upon Foreign Minister Iswolsky and reiterated the previous denials of his Government that the Turkish military preparations in Northeastern Turkey were directed against Russia.

The mobilization of troops and particularly the dispatch of several battalions to Van had been carried forward in order to cope with the Armenian revolutionary movement in that district.

April 29, 1908

KURDS MASSACRE 2,000

Pillage 36 Villages Near Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia], in Persian Armenia

TEHERAN, April 28. — Dispatches were read in Parliament to-day stating that the Kurds around Urumiah (*sic!*) [Urmia], a town of Persian Armenia, had pillaged thirty-six villages.

They had massacred 2,000 people.

1234

June 28, 1908

HUNCHAKISTS UPHOLD ARMENIAN MURDERS

**Proclaim Father Martoogessian, Now in Sing Sing,
a Martyr to Freedom**

WARN OTHERS TO GIVE UP

**Society in an Open Meeting Here Denounces
the Authorities and
Says Slain Men Deserved Their Fate**

The Reformed Hunchakist Society, the former head of which, Father Levont Martoogessian, was sentenced to a term in Sing Sing for attempted extortion last Winter, held a meeting in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. The speakers, two of whom admitted that they represented the Reformed Hunchakist, pictured Martoogessian as a martyr, and, while they deplored the murder of Tavshanjian, the wealthy Armenian rug merchant, last Summer, they declared that neither he nor his kind had ever contributed to the cause of Armenian freedom.

Tavshanjian was shot to death in Union Square by Hampartzoomian, an Armenian, who declared that he was avenging the wrongs of his country. The District Attorney started an investigation that showed that prominent Armenian rug merchants had been threatened with death if they did not contribute, and that a few hours after the murder of Tavshanjian other letters were mailed warning the recipients that they would meet the fate of Tavshanjian if they did not contribute to the cause of Armenian freedom. It was disclosed that Martoogessian had called upon the merchants and, according to testimony at the trial of the priest, had demanded money under pain of death.

Last night, when the Hunchakists were reminded that the District Attorney's investigation had shown that the central committee, the general assembly, and the head of each circle of nine had the right to impose the death penalty, they merely shrugged their shoulders.

The meeting, which was finally carried through in the Charities Building, had been held up by the police last Winter soon after the conviction of Martoogessian. Dr. S. A. Abkarian, who presided and who said that he did not belong to the

Hunchakist, said that Mr. Woods had said that there would be bloodshed if the meeting was held. Mr. Abkarian also said that Martoogessian had been sacrificed by the wealthy Armenian merchants, who, because of Turkish trade relations and the pressure of the Turkish Government, had been forced to go on the stand at the trial of Martoogessian and perjure themselves. A strong influence had also been at work upon the District Attorney, he declared.

"Our Armenians", said Dr. Abkarian in the first speech of the meeting which, like most of the others, was in Armenian, "have ever before them the ghosts of their parents who have been massacred. This perhaps leads to a lack of mental equilibrium. Perhaps to that lack of mental equilibrium is due the murder of the wealthy Armenian merchant last year. I sympathize with that man who lost his head and killed his countryman, but I condemn him also. He should be punished".

Dr. Abkarian said that he was present at the trial of Martoogessian and heard the wealthy merchants asked if Martoogessian had not been their pastor when he had asked for money. And the merchants had told an untruth, saying that he had not been. The Bishop Saradjian had said that he had not known that Martoogessian was a Hunchakist when he had ordained him. The speaker declared that the Bishop had presided at Hunchakist meetings.

"Why did our most honored men," he demanded, "stoop to perjury? Was there not a power behind them driving them to that? Was there not a power that forced them, that pushed them, that made them? Was it the power of the Sultan working through their mercantile relations? Was it not the power of the infamous Turk forcing them to commit moral murder in the City of New York? If not that, did the office of the District Attorney do its duty? I do not accuse Jerome or his assistants, but I ask did he do it?"

Moushegh Shahinian, the present head of the Hunchakist in this country, who lives in Boston, was the next speaker. Referring to the Armenian murders, he said:

"While you should have condemned, the murder, you should also have had the courage to go to the rich and say to them: 'Are you doing your duty? Have you contributed?' It you do not do this you have contributed to the glorification of the rich. Can you point to any one of the rich Armenian merchants who has ever given a sou to the cause of his country? They have shown a Turkish spirit. You have no right to kill the rich

Armenian, but he has no right to kill his country. We ought to condemn a killing, but indifference upon your part to the cause is worse than the mere killing of any individual".

The last speaker was Mehran Sevasly, who has come from abroad to lecture in the Hunchakist cause. He admits that he belongs to the Hunchakist and that he has spent many years in Cyprus. In Cyprus is the headquarters of the mysterious Central Committee, which has dispatched avengers to kill traitors in various parts of the world.

The meeting then adopted resolutions. The first of these declared the belief of the assembly, that the Hunchakist was not a blackmailing organization. They continue:

"The District Attorney's charge to the Jury that the Hunchakist Society and its members are an association of blackmailers is entirely unfounded and subversive of the truth.

"That the meeting condemns the inquisitorial and other methods of the Police Commissioner toward Hunchakists, collectively and individually, and considers the same as derogatory to the principles of justice which govern this State.

"This meeting further expresses its sympathy with Father Martoogessian, whom it considers a martyr to the cause for which he has labored and suffered and a victim to foul play on the part of unpatriotic Armenians".

July 5, 1908

TAVSHANJIAN WILL UPSET

Murdered Armenian Failed to Remember 2 Children Other Clauses Invalid

The will of H. S. Tavshanjian, the rug importer of Union Square, who was shot to death by Bedros Hampartzoomian, a compatriot for political reasons in Union Square on July 22, 1907, has been declared null and void by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court. Justice Blanchard holds the will invalid because Tavshanjian failed to make provision for two children born after he had made the will. One of these was born after he had written the second and last codicil to the will.

The estate left by Tavshanjian has been estimated by the executors as being, worth between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. The effect of Justice Blanchard's decision is to give to the two daughters, aged 6 and 4, two-thirds of their father's personal property and all of his real estate. The real estate was valued at \$150,000. Among the real estate items are the house at 158 West Seventy-second street and the seaside place at Deal Beach. The widow, Mrs. Arax H. Tavshanjian, will receive \$50,000 in lieu of her dower rights if she should be willing to accept this sum, which was left to her in the will. It is said the Mrs. Tavshanjian is willing to accept the amount. Should she do so the other legatees will receive one-third of their legacies. The legacies ranged from the sum of \$100 to \$10,000 and exceeded \$100,000 in the total.

Another interesting feature of the decision is that it declares null and void a clause which provided a trust fund of \$5,000, which was to be lent to needy Armenians for business purposes in sums of \$500 upon good security. The court held that there was no provision for the carrying on of such a business in the statutes.

The will of Mr. Tavshanjian was made on April 6, 1895, immediately following his marriage. He directed in a codicil that his wife receive all of the property in their home and that \$300,000 be paid her in cash or securities before any of the other legacies were paid. Upon this occasion Mr. Tavshanjian did not consult his lawyer, but wrote the codicil himself. He also neglected to have his signature witnessed. Because of this latter omission probate was refused to the codicil.

The Will and first codicil were admitted to probate by Surrogate Thomas in October.

July 29, 1908

WOULD OUST OFFICIALS

Turks Now Clamoring Against Corrupt Palace Clique—Sultan Weeps

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28. — Now that the first rejoicings over the Constitution granted to Turkey by the Sultan last week are at an end, the people are beginning to discuss the future; already they are clamoring against the high officials who

were responsible for the abuses and injustices of the old regime. Public opinion is demanding a clean sweep, especially of the palace officials who are identified with the days of "personal rule". The task of weeding out the corrupt and the incompetent would be stupendous.

The Sultan, it is now known, burst into tears at the conference of Thursday at which it was decided to grant a Constitution.

Disturbances are still feared at Adrianople. The Young Turks in Constantinople yesterday made a number of high officials swear to support the new Constitution under threats.

Only once has the Sultan been induced to show himself to the large gatherings of demonstrators in front of the palace. On this one occasion, after cheering that had lasted for hours and in response to incessant shout of "Long live our Padishaah" (*sic!*) [Padishah], his Majesty appeared at an open window and briefly thanked the people. In conclusion he said: "Insomuch as I have labored, since my accession to the throne, for the salvation and the prosperity of the fatherland, God is now my witness that my greatest object is the salvation and prosperity of my subjects, who are to me as my own children".

July 30, 1908

SULTAN OUSTS FAVORITES

Officers Reported Flying from Constantinople More Dismissals Demanded

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Although street demonstrations here have now practically ceased, public indignation is growing at the delay in removing obnoxious Ministers and other Government officials.

Many reports are current of the dismissals and flight of various officers, but it is impossible to ascertain the details. It is confirmed, however, that the Minister of Marine, Rami Pasha, has been forced out of office and replaced by Halil Pasha.

An irade issued to-day appoints Izzet Pasha, sub-secretary to the Sultan and chamberlain, president of the commission for the inauguration of the Hejaz Railway. He will leave

Constantinople for that region at once. This appointment is equivalent to exile.

It is stated that Zekki (*sic!*) [Zeki] Pasha, Inspector of Military Schools, has been dismissed, while Selim Pasha, Minister of Mines and Forests, has fled with his family to Brindisi. The reformers further demand the dismissal of Tahsin Pasha, one of the chief advisers in the palace, and Abdul Houda, the Sultan's astrologer.

Three hundred officers of the Third Army Corps in Macedonia have been ordered to replace an equal number of officers of the Imperial Guard. Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian patriarch of Constantinople, has resigned.

The report originating in Vienna that the Young Turks have called upon the foreign agents to quit Macedonia is unfounded. Dispatches from Monastir state that all the mutinous troops have returned to duty.

An imperial irade made public to-day convokes the first Turkish Parliament under the new Constitution for Nov. 1. The document announcing this decision appeals to the people to cease their demonstrations, pointing out that as the Sultan has proved his good sentiments and his intentions strictly to observe the Constitution and labor for the prosperity of all his subjects, there is no longer reason to continue the manifestations, which only impede the progress of events.

Nevertheless, the crisis in Turkish affairs is by no means over. The demonstrations that have been in favor of the Sultan may at any moment turn against him if he does not yield to the demands of the Constitutional Party for the dismissal of the palace camarilla. It is believed that the Sultan will make these concessions, although to do so involves many difficulties.

It is apparent that the Sultan is becoming uneasy. Troops yesterday evening prevented further demonstrations in front of the palace.

1240

July 31, 1908

AMNESTY TO TURKISH EXILES

Political Refugees in America May Return Home Freely

The Sultan of Turkey, through Mundji Bey, the Consul General of Turkey in this city, has announced a general amnesty to all political fugitives in this country. This proclamation follows the granting of the new Constitution, and is in effect that all political offenders will be welcomed home and no questions asked. Mundji Bey received the announcement late on Wednesday night, and yesterday, when he reached his office, he read it to a group of his countrymen waiting at the Consulate, 59 Pearl Street. The Consul General also informed the Syrian and Armenian newspapers, and within ten minutes the news was spread all over the lower end of Washington Street, where many former subjects of the Sublime Porte reside. There was much rejoicing.

The proclamation, which was transmitted by the Turkish Legation in Washington, is in French, and translated reads: The Turkish Imperial Government, through Mundji Bey, the Consul General in New York, informs all Turkish subjects residing in the United States and Canada that after the promulgation of the new Constitution there is granted a general amnesty for all political criminals who reside in the different cities of America. According to this proclamation of amnesty the Imperial Government directs the Consul General to inform all such refugees that they can return freely to their country after having their passports verified by the Consul General". Mundji Bey, one of Turkey's younger generation of diplomats, was enthusiastic over the granting of amnesty. He predicted that his Government will raise its diplomatic representative at Washington to the rank of an Ambassador.

"There are 400,000 subjects of my Government in this country and Canada", he said. "There are 50,000 in this city, and of that number perhaps 10,000 will depart before the end of the year. There is now no longer any work for the various Armenian, Albanian, Syrian, and other committees. The Constitution granted in my country is not like that granted in Russia. It is like that of England and France. Russia sent her political offenders to prison and exile. Turkey grants amnesty to her political refugees.

What has been promised will be truly and faithfully carried out. The Sultan has sworn to it upon the sacred Koran. It means great things. Let those who work for the good of their country return. The Government needs them".

Turkish subjects residing here were greatly interested in the granting of amnesty to political offenders. Mihran Bohgelian of 73 Lexington Avenue, said that he was certain the Sultan was acting in good faith.

"The Sultan", he said, "is most anxious to bring all his people together. The Armenians, at least, will take advantage of their opportunity and go home without fear of persecution".

Behia Ararat, a rug merchant, in business on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street, who was obliged to flee Turkey when a young man, after several members of his family had been killed, believes that Armenians will accept the proclamation in good faith.

August 4, 1908

THE TURKISH SITUATION

Armenian Calls for the Deposition of Sultan Hamid

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Turkey bears a striking resemblance to the infernal regions, which, said George Herbert, are paved with broken promises; all her promises of reform have been swept away. The history of Turkish reform for the last sixty years proves this to the core. In 1850 Sultan Abdul Medjid granted the first bill of rights under pressure from Europe. It was ordered in pompous phrases. Equality of all the subjects of the Empire, protection of life and property, and reform of the administration and the courts were profusely granted. The imperial promises were confirmed by a subsequent sovereign in the '60s. But none of these imperial charters prevented the massacre of the Christian Maronites in the Lebanon in 1860, the excesses of the tithe farmers, the inadmissibility of Christian evidence before the courts, the racial inequalities, and the regime of rape, plunder, and murder being rampant in the Sultan's dominions.

The risings in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1873 and thereafter are the direct outcome of this inhuman regime. The Constitution of 1876, which was granted by the Sultan is almost

coeval with the Bulgarian atrocities which roused the indignation of Europe against Turkey to a high pitch and elicited the famous "bag and baggage" policy of Mr. Gladstone. It was launched with a view to hoodwinking public opinion in Europe, which was clamoring for administrative reform in Bulgaria. The charter of 1876 was a still-born institution. It hardly lasted eighteen months, and then the formidable reaction under the present Sultan set in, which culminated in the unprecedented Armenian massacres of 1895 to 1897.

No promises of reform can be efficacious in Turkey so long as Hamid is on the Ottoman throne. He is the greatest stumbling block that must be removed before anything is attempted in the way of internal administrative ameliorations. His whole policy has been one of shifts and make believes, of intrigue and deceit, and he has successfully played the game of shams for the last thirty years. No one believes in his promises. He not only strangled the charter of 1876 but trampled under foot all the rights and privileges granted to the various Christian communities of Turkey by preceding Sultans.

The Armenian organic statute of 1860 is, among others, a dead letter. After the massacres of 5,000 Armenians in Sassoun, in 1894, and in consequence of a demonstration held in 1895 by the Armenians in Constantinople under the auspices of the Hunchakist Patriotic Association, the present Sultan, under pressure from Europe, granted administrative reforms, which had for their object to protect the life and property and honor of his Armenian subjects. A month after this so-called reform the civilized world witnessed the horrible butchery of the historic Armenian race, carefully and methodically organized and carried into effect by this same Sultan.

His dealings with the Young Turks have been equally treacherous. If the Young Turkish party is in earnest it can accept no Constitution, however broad and liberal, from the hands of the great assassin. It should be true to its declarations and depose and punish Hamid for his unspeakable crimes toward the Armenians, and then initiate fundamental reforms which may save Turkey from disruption and foreign aggression. Unless this be achieved, and unless it can be shown by striking examples that the present reform movement has really permeated not the Young Turkey leaders, but the masses, that the present agitation marks a new line of conduct, not only in the ideas of our Turkish masters but of those of the Turks, then, and only then, can we safely predict that the Constitution is a permanent institution of

the realm, and that under its reforms all the populations of the Empire will be equally protected and benefited. Otherwise the reaction of 1876 will surely and safely set in, and we shall again be separated by an ocean of blood.

M. SEVASLY.

Providence, R. I., July 30. 1908.

August 6, 1907

HUNCHAKIST RULES SANCTION MURDERS

**District Attorney Has a Copy
of the Constitution Translated**

PRIEST PLEADS NOT GUILTY

**Mr. Jerome Probably Will Ask That
Martoogessian Be Held
Under Fifty Thousand Dollars Bail.**

The first scrap of paper that the District Attorney's office has been able to obtain tending to show that the Armenian society, the Hunchakist, sanctions death penalties, has just been translated for Assistant District Attorney Manley, who, for the Homicide Bureau, is conducting an investigation into the relations of the Hunchakist to the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian in Union Square on July, 22.

This document apparently is the fundamental constitution of the Hunchakist, adopted in 1903, and amended in 1906 at the general convention of the society held in Cairo. It was found in the room of Stephen Kadarian, an Armenian, at 148 Tenth Avenue. Kadarian, Mr. Manley was informed, was a member of the Executive Committee at the same time that Martoogessian, the accused priest who was degraded by the head of his church, was the committee's treasurer.

County Detectives went to Kadarian's room and seized a number of papers, at the same time serving upon Kadarian a subpoena for his appearance in the District Attorney's office. Kadarian denied that he had been a member of the Executive Committee. He knew nothing about the society, he declared. When asked about the constitution, he shrugged his shoulders.

"I know nothing at all" he persisted.

Provides Death Penalties

The most significant provision of the constitution is that which allows the Central Committee, the governing body of the Hunchakist, but not the supreme body, to condemn to death any member. The vote in the Central Committee of five, however, must be unanimous, and a right of appeal to the General Convention is allowed the victim. The General Convention, likewise by a unanimous vote, may condemn any member to death. There is in this latter case no right of appeal.

So much of the translation as was made public yesterday shows that the organization is an oath-bound one. Each member must take an oath to abide by the by-laws of the circle of ten to which he may belong. It is provided that in each set of by-laws of a circle of ten there must be a clause providing for the punishment of members. Members of the Central Committee are bound by oath to be faithful to each other.

This constitution is in the same line of thought as that expressed to a Times reporter by many Armenians who had been summoned to the District Attorney's office. One of them, a member of the Martoogessian Executive Committee, talked with absolute freedom of the right of the Central Committee and the American Executive Committee to kill any one they chose, whether a member or not, providing that this action could be justified to the general convention or assembly in Cairo.

Guile of an Armenian

"If one is told by the Central Committee to kill, one must kill", he said.

He was asked if he had made this statement to the District Attorney. He said that he had not, and added that he had denied all knowledge of it.

"Why?"

"Because I will be held accountable for what I tell the District Attorney, and I am not responsible for what I tell you", was the reply, given most seriously.

The translated constitution is regarded as most illuminating by the District Attorney's office. It is not believed there that either the murdered Tavshanjian or any of the threatened Armenian rug men have ever belonged to the Hunchakist. Still, the document proves what everybody knew

before, that killing is an important part of the Armenian psychology.

"Armenians are of two classes—those who kill and those who expect to be killed", is this view.

The constitution begins with the declaration that it is the fundamental constitution of the Hunchakist Revolutionary Society adopted in 1903, and amended in 1906 at Cairo. Then the document continues:

Hunchakist Constitution

The Central Committee is the managing body of the party. This committee shall be composed of five men, who shall serve a term of three years each. Each member of the Central Committee is to be elected by the General Convention. To be eligible for membership upon this commutes a man must have been a member of the Hunchakist for two years.

All bills for National affairs and all checks must be signed by the Chairman of the Central Committee, and by the General Treasurer. The General Treasurer must keep accounts to prove all receipts and disbursements. He must keep all money in a trustworthy bank, and in all branches it must be arranged that no funds shall be drawn except upon an order signed by three officers.

If one or two members of the Central Committee resign or die the other three members may fill the vacancies. If, however, three vacancies occur in the Central Committee an entirely new committee must be elected.

Each member of the Hunchakist Revolutionary Society must take an individual oath to be faithful to the principles of the party. Each member of the Central Committee must take an oath that he will be faithful to the other members of the committee.

At least three members of the Central Committee must be under salary and give their entire time to the work of the society.

In Armenia the members of the society shall be divided into circles of ten members. All of the work of the circles is to be done under the direction of a member of the Central Committee.

A section at this point of the constitution provided that in countries other than Armenia members should be divided into groups according to geographical lines. This section was amended, however, in 1904, so that it now provides for a division into groups or circles of ten in all countries as in Armenia. The constitution then refers to punishments thus:

Each circle shall adopt by-laws which must contain a clause for the punishment of a member. If any member be condemned to punishment he shall have the right of appeal to the Central Committee.

The Circles of Ten

The District Attorney's office is not sure that this punishment inflicted by a circle upon one of the ten men composing it necessarily means death. The powers of the higher bodies are clearly defined in the matter of penalty as follows:

The Central Committee, by unanimous vote, may condemn any member to death, being responsible only to the General Convention.

The General Convention, also by unanimous vote, may condemn any member to death without appeal.

Each member of each circle of this society must take an oath to obey the by-laws and constitution of said circle and society.

Martoogessian, the former pastor of the local Armenian Church, was taken before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday, where he pleaded not guilty to the three additional indictments for attempted robbery and extortion, which have been found against him by the Grand Jury since the original indictment for attempted robbery. His counsel, Harold Spielberg, made a motion that bail be fixed. Judge Foster did not announce his decision on this point. Bail had been fixed at \$25,000 at the time of pleading to the first indictment.

It is thought that the District Attorney will be satisfied with nothing less than \$50,000 on the four counts. When the first bail was fixed it was stated that Martoogessian did not wish to leave the Tombs, and would remain there, as his life might be in danger.

August 9, 1908

TIRED OF BAGDAD RAILROAD

New Regime in Turkey May Bring About International Control

Special Cable to The New York Times

BERLIN, Aug. 8. — I learn on good authority that influential circles are beginning to grow tired of the Bagdad Railroad affair, which weighs more heavily than ever on German hands and engages Germany financially and politically to an embarrassing extent. Even Government circles now listen to the advice to put the Bagdad Railroad scheme under international control and secure an understanding with England and France. It is rumored that Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs Stemrich who for ten years was Consul at Constantinople, and is one of the best authorities on the Bagdad scheme, favors these tendencies.

The Turkish developments are sure to cause a heavy re-emigration of formerly exiled and dissatisfied Armenians and other Ottoman subjects from America. The Young Turk committee in Paris is afraid that these elements may prove disturbing on account of their unmeasured demands and the desire for vengeance.

The American Roberts College on the Bosphorus, where many Armenians, Greeks, and Bulgarians are educated, will watch the returning "Americans" in order to prevent them from creating disorder.

One exile returning from America wanted to lecture in Berlin on the old and new phases of Turkish life, but the authorities prohibited him. Some of the German newspapers renew the reproach that the American missionary schools in Turkey are fomenting discontent among Abdul Hamid's subjects.

August 12, 1908

TURKISH MINISTER ADMITS RECALL

Mundji Bey Ordered from New York to Washington as Chargé d'Affaires

MEHMED DEFENDS FATHER

Sultan Announces That He Will Bear Whole Expense of Building a House of Parliament

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — Mehmed Ali Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, to-day admitted that he had received advices from the Government recalling him from his post here. His recall, in view of the changed conditions in Turkey, was not unexpected by the Minister. Mehmed Ali Bey is sorry to leave the United States, because, he says, he likes this country.

Mundji Bey, Consul General of Turkey at New York, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires here pending the arrival of a new Minister from Turkey, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

It is significant that the recall of Mehmed Ali Bey and the appointment of Mundji Bey as Chargé d'Affaires, follow closely upon the heels of an attack made upon Izzet Pasha, father of the retiring Minister, by the latter. Mehmed Bey today authorized a general denial of Mundji Bey's charges, laying particular stress upon the accusation that Izzet Pasha was involved in the Armenian massacres.

"Izzet Pasha was not the instigator of the Armenian massacres", he said through his interpreter, "and could not have been, for at the time of those massacres he occupied no political position, being President of the Commercial Tribunal, an organization which included to its membership both Europeans and Turks. When Izzet Pasha resigned that position after six years, in order to enter the Council of the Sultan, his retirement was hailed with regret by the members of the tribunal. If he had been a 'grafter', as has been charged, he would not have been held in such high esteem".

Mundji Bey, the Turkish Consul General in New York, left for Washington last night to take over the affairs of the Turkish

Legation to-day from Mehmed Ali Bey, the retiring Turkish Minister. In an interview yesterday, he said:

"I have received a telegram from the Foreign Office directing me to proceed at once to Washington and take charge of the Legation. I am pleased to see that the new Government remains in power and am sure that a new era is dawning for my country. I shall spend to-morrow in Washington in calling on the Secretary of State, making official visits, and in receiving the papers of the Turkish Legation from Mehmed Ali Bey. I shall return to New York on Friday. Until I receive further instructions from Constantinople my time will be divided between Washington and New York".

He added that a mass meeting of Turks, Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks, and all persons interested in the Ottoman Empire, was to be held at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, Aug. 23, at which he would preside and assist in the discussion of the best means of getting a permanent good government for Turkey, so that the people would be free to go ahead and develop the resources of the country.

August 14, 1908

MAY TAKE SULTAN'S PALACE FROM HIM

**Said Young Turks Would Turn Him Out of the
Yildiz Kiosk to Kill Old Traditions**

Salaries Cut in Half

**Armenians Parade and Turkish Band Plays
Forbidden Armenian National Air**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13. — The report that the Young Turks had demanded that the Sultan surrender one-half of his private fortune to aid in the rehabilitation of the empire is declared here to be quite untrue. Many similar irresponsible statements are to be found in the local press. For instance, it was announced recently that the Sultan had offered \$500,000 toward the purchase of two cruisers, but this rumor is still without any confirmation whatever. Abdul Hamid has made donations for a variety of objects, and it is believed that reports like the foregoing are launched to serve as a hint.

The discontent caused by the dismissal of large numbers of officials has induced the present Government to make an effort to effect retrenchment by reducing salaries instead of by dismissal. Consequently it has been decided that all salaries above \$50 a month shall be reduced by one-half.

The strike of the street car men continues, but the Young Turk committee has succeeded in bringing about a partial resumption of the work of loading and unloading shipping in the harbor.

An unpleasant impression was created here to-day owing to an alleged proclamation of the Young Turk committee declaring that should the powers intervene in Turkey's internal affairs a rising would occur which would imperil the existence of foreigners. The Young Turk committee elicited a denial of its authenticity.

Another interesting report in circulation, which has not yet been confirmed, is that the Young Turk committee is determined to insist that the Sultan quit the Yildiz Kiosk in order completely to put an end to the old traditions and prevent the possibility of a coup d'état by the palace guard. Under this scheme, the Sultan henceforth would reside in the Dolma Bagtche Palace, on the shores of the Bosphorus.

An imposing ceremony, significant of the new state of affairs, occurred to-day in the Red Armenian Church in Pera, and to which the Armenian committees invited the Young Turk committee to a memorial service for Turkish martyrs in the cause of liberty. A procession marched through the town, headed by the Archbishop and priests, and a Turkish military band playing the Armenian national anthem, which had been suppressed for generations.

TO UNITE ALL SYRIANS

Moutran Pasha to Head a Society to Wrest Reforms from Turkey

The Syrian editors of New York entertained Moutran Pasha, a prominent Syrian financier, with a dinner at Kalil's restaurant, 14 Park Place, last night. Although a good deal was said about the granting of a Constitution by the Sultan, the dinner was to celebrate the formation of a Syrian society, under the Presidency of Moutran Pasha, to bring together all Syrians, to gain as much

for their own country as possible, now that the Sultan is surrounded by liberal advisers.

Moutran Pasha explained that it was proposed not only to unite all Syrians, but all Arabic-speaking peoples.

Moutran Pasha was told of the reports from Washington that the retiring Turkish Minister, the son of Izzet Pasha, whom the Armenians blame for the Armenian massacres, had been threatened with death. He said that no matter what the father had done, the son was not held responsible. The Young Turks would not stoop to the sending of death threats, he said.

September 4, 1908

**SULTAN'S SPY SPENT
WEEK OF TERROR HERE**

**Zia Bey Told of Murders in the Yildiz Kiosk
Before Sailing for London**

MASSACRES FOR PLUNDER

**Confessed His Share in Turkish Horrors
Under Old Regime and While Here
Trembled at Own Shadow**

After spending a week in this city in hourly dread of being arrested and sent back to Constantinople to answer for his crimes against the Turkish people, Zia Bey, formerly a chief spy of Sultan Abdul Hamid's, and said to be a former head of the secret police, who fled from his country when the Young Turks gained control of the Government, sailed for London last Wednesday on the Cunard liner Mauretania. He arrived in New York on Wednesday, Aug. 26 on the Teutonic, and registered at the Hotel Lafayette simply as J. K. Ignatiev, without address.

The clerk described the guest as a tall thin man, clean shaven, with swarthy complexion, dark eyes, and a manner so nervous that he appeared to be unable to sit down for five minutes at a time. He saw no one but a Russian who seemed to be a friend and who was said to be staying at the Waldorf. During his stay at the Lafayette, Zia Bey ordered an expensive alligator leather bag, had it altered to suit his wishes, but refused to

accept it when it was delivered at the hotel. Last Friday he ordered a second-class ticket to Southampton on the American liner Philadelphia in the name of Ignatiev, but did not pay for it.

On Saturday the ex-Turkish spy and Sultan's favorite paid his bill and left the Hotel Lafayette in a cab, but instead of sailing drove with his Russian friend uptown to West Forty-fifth Street and took a room on the downtown side, near Seventh Avenue, but after remaining there a short time went across the street to 237. There he remained under the alias of "Z. B. Koullianine" until he sailed for Liverpool in the second cabin of the Mauretania on Wednesday. A woman who boards in the West Forty-fifth Street house told a Times reporter last night that she knew his name as Zia Bey, because it was printed on one of his trunks. She said he went out at various times with a Panama hat pulled down over his eyes. We trembled every time the doorbell rang.

Terrified at Sight of Peddler

A Syrian lace peddler called at the house on Monday, they said, and the sight of him frightened Zia Bey so that he could not eat his dinner. His friend from the Waldorf called at the house every day and told them that the dark stranger had been an officer of the Russian Imperial Guards, but got nervous prostration during the recent manoeuvres and had come to New York for a rest.

Zia Bey told his fellow-boarders while sitting on the stoop on Tuesday night that he had intended to go West and engage in the business of Horse breeding, but that he had found it too costly to live in America. He also found fault with the skyscrapers, and said he preferred London to New York.

Mundji Bey, the Turkish Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation at Washington, when seen at the Waldorf yesterday said there was no doubt about the identity of the Turk.

"A week ago to-day", said the Consul General, "I was informed that Zia Bey had arrived on the Teutonic and was stopping at the Hotel Lafayette under the name of Ignatiev. I sent a man to the hotel who knew him by sight, and he reported that the man was Zia Bey from Constantinople. Doubtless he was afraid I would have him arrested and sent back to Constantinople.

"I have read the interview he gave to a reporter for The New York Evening Post before sailing, and see that he charges himself

with being the chief spy of the Sultan, and with having played an important part in the various murders ordered by the Sultan. He may have done all this, but personally I have never heard his name mentioned as being connected in any way with the murders in Turkey, and I think that he was talking to gain notoriety.

Calls Himself Spy und Rascal

Zia Bey, in his interview with a reporter for The New York Evening Post before sailing, admitted his identity. He talked in French, saying in part:

"I am Zia Bey, the chief spy of the Sultan, the wretch, the rascal, the mischief doer. I have been cruel, heartless, and done many things which a man of conscience would not do. Do you blame me? I was brought up in that life. From my childhood I saw one plotting against the other. I saw graft and cruelty and followed in the steps of others for my own promotion. From an obscure Tartar origin I advanced to become the Chief of Police of Constantinople, and was then promoted to the Yildiz Kiosk to deal with the secret enemies of the Government.

"It was the system, the policy of Abdul Hamid to surround himself with dishonest men. They suited him best. The Sultan is an intelligent man, but he is suspicious, selfish, cruel, and corrupt. His face is imposing, but cowardice and fear are constantly in his eyes.

"Whatever happened in Yildiz Palace and the empire was done by his order. Of course, the Ministers around him— Ferik Pasha, the Grand Vizier; Saraskar, Commander in Chief of the army; Riza Pasha, Izzet Pasha, and Faim Pasha, all of them men of low origin and not real Turks—joined hand in hand for wholesale murders and atrocities.

Murders in Yildiz Palace

"I was the head spy, next to Faim Pasha, who was executed after I escaped and his body thrown to the dogs in the street. My duty was to receive reports from the spy Lieutenants and turn them over to the Sultan. Abdul Hamid passed his time from morning to night reading these reports. Then he would call me in and order me to do away with any man who was reported as being mixed up in a revolutionary plot. When such a man was brought to Yildiz few questions were put to him before he was

shot or thrown into the Sea of Marmora with an iron ball tied to his feet. His property was confiscated and divided among the palace officials. Most of such booty went to Faim Pasha or myself.

"Faim Pasha was in arch terror of the land. One day he walked into an Armenian diamond dealer's shop, and selected gems worth \$100,000, and told the dealer that they were to be taken to the palace for the Sultan. The gems were neither paid for nor returned to the merchant; instead the merchant was beaten and threatened with imprisonment.

"To arrest innocent persons to extort money from their wealthy relatives was a common trick. The Armenian massacres were all premeditated, plotted, and carried out by the officers at Yildiz with the consent of Nazim Pacha and Izzet Pacha to make their fortunes. In 1895, when Nazim Pasha was the head of the police, and I was the Prefect in Constantinople, the Armenian revolutionary demonstration was planned at Police Headquarters. Sislian and Stephan Melik, two prominent members of the Armenian Hunchakist Committee, with Nazim Pasha, arranged it, and when the demonstration took place at Babili (*sic!*) [Bab-i-Ali], thousands of Armenians were massacred.

Massacres Arranged for Loot

"The same methods were followed in 1898, when the Armenian Droskakists entered the Ottoman Bank with bombs. Weeks before that Nazim Pasha and Belius, the editor of the *Moniteur Oriental*, a spy for the Russian Government in Constantinople, had known what was to happen. The demonstrators were protected and sent over Europe while 26,000 Armenians were massacred in the streets of Constantinople. Nazim made a fortune cut of these murders, and terrorized the Sultan with stories of fictitious conspiracies that existed only in his own imagination and pocked (*sic!*) [pocketed] the immense sums the Sultan gave him from the private treasury to suppress them. Abdul Hamid ordered the massacres, but he never knew that his own officials had organized the revolutionary demonstrations.

"I have no confidence in the Young Turks", added Zia Bey, "and the Sultan, who has respect for nothing but himself, will soon get back the old regime. In the crisis that confronts Turkey today she has not a single statesman who will be able to master the situation. The Young Turks intend to nationalize the country,

and shut down all institutions of other races, a policy that Russia tried and failed in.

"The banishment of the old régime does not mean that it is ended. Corruption exists now: It is in the heart of a Turk, no matter whether he be old Turk or young. They cannot get away from their old customs. If a Turk cut off his mustache and beard in Turkey it would be his last day. I am a Tartar, and have no respect for a Turk. They have done nothing for the world or humanity since their existence as a people. The only way to save Turkey is to put it under European control".

In conclusion Zia Bey declared that he had always mingled with the aristocrats and had no use for the democracy.

Some Turks in this city declared yesterday that Zia Bey was acting in collusion with Izzet Pacha, Najib Pacha, and other exiles from the Ottoman Empire who were conspiring to overthrow the Young Turks and get back into power.

September 7, 1908

ROOSEVELT HAILS FREEDOM IN TURKEY

**Sends a Letter of Felicitation to Love
Feast Meeting of Turks and Armenians**

TURKEY'S RULER HISSED

**Munji Bey Says Turks Suffered Under a
Despot for 32 Years
Herbert Parsons One of the Speakers**

Turks, Armenians, Syrians, Albanians, and even some former Greek subjects of the Sultan crowded into Carnegie Hall last night to help celebrate the granting of a constitution to the Turkish Empire.

Mundji Bey, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, who upon first going to Washington to take over the affairs of the Legation from the deposed Mehmed Ali Bey found that official ill, presided. Republican County Chairman Parsons spoke in English, and there were speeches in Armenian, Turkish, Arabian (*sic!*), Greek, and French.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Young Turks, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and the Hunchakist Society. The occasion was especially indorsed from Washington via Oyster Bay, when James B. Reynolds read a letter from President Roosevelt.

The stage was decorated with Turkish flags and small banners bearing in Armenian and Turkish such words as "Hurrah for the Young Turks!" "Hurrah for the Armenian Revolutionary Federation!" and one in French "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity". Munji Bey introduced James B. Reynolds to read the President's letter. He did so amid great applause. The letter follows:

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4

My Dear Mr. Reynolds: Through you may I present my regards to Munji Bey, the present Chargé of Turkey in this country, and express my great pleasure on the occasion which gives rise to the meeting next Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall?

All men all over the world who believe in liberty and order, who believe in a liberal Government, under which justice shall be done to every man without regard to his creed or race, must feel the keenest interest in and sympathy with the movement so full of hope for genuine progress which is now taking place in the Turkish Empire.

With heartiest good wishes for the success of the meeting, believe me sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

After Dr. H. Tiryakyan Khan, once physician to the Shah of Persia, had remarked in Armenian that the hitherto impossible fraternizing between Turks and Armenians was taking place, Munji Bey spoke.

"For thirty-two years", said he, "we have suffered under a despot whom I do not need to name. You all know his name. If you wish to know how we have suffered you can ask Turks, Armenians, Albanians, and Syrians, who are in the audience, for we have all of them with us. They have all been subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

"But we must be friends and brothers now. We must respect justice. If we use this force which God has given us we shall be strong and we will fight for liberty with our blood.

Munji Bey introduced Herbert Parsons.

"We of young America", said Mr. Parsons, "congratulate you of old Turkey upon your Constitution. We, the older torch bearers of liberty, welcome you the newer torch bearers of

liberty". He also paid a tribute to the young Turks, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and the Hunchakist Society.

Archbishop Abahouni, in the brown robe of his order, made a speech in Armenian. He was cheered at first, but before he had spoken long a storm of hisses broke, raged for a moment, and then were quieted. Armenians who translated his sayings said that at first he had spoken favorably of the Constitution, but eventually had said something which was taken to be favorable to a monarchy and the Sultan.

Some of the other speakers were James B. Reynolds, Michel Abou-Suleyman, a Syrian, who spoke in Arabian; Zadig Matigan (*sic!*) [Matigian], an Armenian, who spoke in French; George Caranikolas, a Greek who spoke in Greek; Enver Bey, a Young Turk, who spoke in his native tongue, and Dr. M. S. Gabrielian, an Armenian, who spoke in English. Sidky Bey, Secretary of the Ottoman Legation in Washington, was on the programme for a speech, and Mrs. Sidky Bey for a song. Miss M. Tatosian was also to sing.

Resolutions of felicitations were adopted which were cabled to the Young Turks Committee in Constantinople, and a telegram of thanks was sent to President Roosevelt.

October 18, 1908

MASSACRE IN ARMENIA

Turkish Troops Reported to Have Committed Many Atrocities

BERLIN, Oct. 17. — The Berliner Tageblatt to-day publishes a dispatch, from Constantinople, which says:

"Armenians in Viran-Shehr have been massacred by Turkish troops. The women and children have been subjected to fearful treatment.

"The troops were sent to Viran-Shehr to overawe the mutinous townspeople, two-thirds of whom are Armenians, and they at once began to murder and plunder. They are said to have completely overrun the city".

The village of Viran-Shehr is in the heart of Turkish Armenia, between Konia and Kaisarieh. It is described as built upon the ruins of an old town, possibly Chaboras. Its population is not stated.

1258

December 16, 1908

TURKS CHECK PERSIANS

Armenians Appeal to Constantinople When Outraged by the Shah's Agent

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15. — A dispatch from Urumiyah, Persia, says that a Turkish detachment arrived at Dilman to-day to protect the inhabitants against the excesses of the Persian irregulars commanded by Satar (*sic!*) [Sattar] Khan. The latter, who was authorized by the Shah to restore order, has raised a force of Kurds and pillaged and burned a number of Armenian villages, killing and mutilating men, women, and children. The Armenians appealed first to the local Turkish authorities and then to Constantinople, whence authority for the intervention was received.

The Shah's special envoy, Ali ul Mulk, arrived at St. Petersburg to-day, ostensibly to present condolences upon the death of the Grand Duke Alexis, but it is reported that his real object is to seek support for the Shah against the revolutionists. Ali ul Mulk was formerly Minister at St. Petersburg.

January 3, 1909

THE PLEDGE OF THE SULTAN

It was indeed novel language that the Sultan of Turkey used to the parliamentary deputies whom he had invited to dine with him on New Year's Eve. As quoted in a special dispatch to *The Sun*, he said:

I declare and repeat that I have devoted my person, with the help of the Almighty, to safeguarding the provisions of our Constitution and to guaranteeing those sacred rights, and in my capacity as Caliph and as your sovereign I shall be the greatest enemy of any one who may act in a contrary sense. May God aid us in our efforts to secure the prosperity and safety of our Government and sacred fatherland.

In another passage he declared:

You must know that the guardian of the rights and greatness of the Government and country is, in the first place, the Almighty, and, in the second, the nation and its representatives.

There is something pathetic in this high-sounding talk of the "greatness" of an empire that has for more than a half century been steadily waning in power and influence, until it has almost completely lost its once extended dominion in Europe, and at a moment when even the shadowy claim of suzerainty had been repudiated in Bulgaria and in Bosnia. But the true significance of the occasion lies in the fact that for the present at least the Sultan dreads something more than the dissolving of his European provinces; he dreads his own people. It was not the soldiers of Austria or of Bulgaria or the warships of Britain or Germany that shook his proud confidence in the permanence of his cruel and perfidious sway. It was the message he received from his own ragged and half-starved Albanians, the corps that had always furnished his body guard. The revolution of the Young Turks was not only an armed, it was an army, movement, and before it the Sultan stood stripped of his real power. He believes it sufficiently formidable to bow to it, and must have thought submission the only alternative to abdication or overthrow. It is reported that his speech removed "all doubts as to his sincerity". So long as he thinks that his safety depends on sustaining the Constitution he will very "sincerely" do so. Fortunately the tendency of events in the empire is calculated to strengthen that opinion.

January 10, 1909

**WHEN TURKEY'S SULTAN
FACED HIS MASTERS**

**One of the Most Remarkable Scenes
Ever Enacted in Constantinople
Took Place Last Month
When Abdul Hamid Granted Parliamentary Rule
to His Subjects.**

**A Strange Military Review and Its Dramatic Meaning
as It Passed Before Abdul Hamid**

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18. — The scene presented by the great square of St. Sophia at noon on December 17 was unforgettable. To give an idea of the density of the crowd I need only say that the dogs—the famous dogs of Constantinople—had disappeared, there being in that tightly wedged mass of solid humanity no room for a pin, much less for a dog. The spaces in front of the ancient church—the Augusteon, the Hippodrome, and all the surrounding Meidan, whose ancient names carry one so far back into the centuries—were sea of bright-red fezzes, with here and there a sprinkling of the white or green turbans of ecclesiastics, and through this sea ran, like breakwaters, long lines of fixed bayonets, while a brilliant sun glistened on the gorgeous uniforms of the household troops.

Here and there were phalanxes of young, beardless faces, the faces of Turkish, Greek, Armenian, Jewish, and Persian schoolboys, of military students, clerical students, law students, all sorts of students marshaled in military order under their respective teachers. On the left of the Parliament House were the Albanian soldiers of the Guard in their white uniforms, on the right were the Syrian Zouaves in their green turbans. In close proximity were the men from Salonika, the famous kahki-clad soldiers of the Third Corps, whose action in July last gave freedom to Turkey.

The Macedonians Ready for Emergencies

These pillars of the Constitution were evidently ready for any emergency, as I noticed that each man carried not only a beltful of cartridges around his body, but scores of additional cartridges stored away in three little pockets arranged one above the other in each of his coat sleeves. The Sultan might be murdered or deposed (his deposition was certain in case he refused to personally open the Parliament,) there might be a reactionary coup d'état or a mutiny among the palace guards; but, come what might the Macedonians were ready for it. It was in accordance with the instructions of their young Turkish chiefs that at the last moment Prince Reshad Effendi, the heir apparent, decided to absent himself from this function, as in view of the fact that, the Sultan might be assassinated on his way through the streets, it was indispensable that his heir should run no risks and that the throne should not be a moment vacant.

Despite the fact that the festival of the day was supposed to mark the triumph of the democracy over despotism, I must say that the soldier sometimes treated their masters, the people, with scant ceremony, for whenever the order was given to drive back the crowd, the military ran like mad bulls at the nearest civilians and belabored them mercilessly with their hands and with the butts of their muskets. Then there was a feeble swaying movement in the first few ranks; but nothing short of machine guns could dislodge the main body. The populace was not quite a herd of dumb, driven cattle, however. It knew something of politics, it seemed, else why that loud cheering for the men from Salonika and for Sir Gerald Lowther, the British Ambassador, why that ominous silence when the Marquis Pallavicini, the Austrian Ambassador drove past?

From the heart of the crowd came smothered shouts of "Ilavé! Ilavé!" (official communication) They came from cute newsboys who were selling very unofficial sheets on which were printed appeals to the Deputies to begin their work by punishing the criminals of the old regime "who drank the people's blood for thirty years". Even under the nose of the Sultan the people afterward sang and the military bands played "The Song of Liberty", in which "the old tyranny" and "the thirty years of shame", and (in Biblical phrase) "the days of the oppression", were freely alluded to. Many of the crowd gave vent to their feelings in a less praiseworthy way by discharging their revolvers

in the air, for since the abolition of the restrictions on the sale of arms an enormous trade has been done here in revolvers.

The most remarkable sight in St. Sophia Square was St. Sophia itself. If that venerable temple had a voice it might well have groaned beneath the weight of Mohammedanism which it carried on this occasion, for every one of its roofs, buttresses, pillars, minarets, and flat projections were crowded with veiled, fezzed, or turbaned sightseers, several thousand of whom must have thus found a lofty and dangerous perch.

On the extreme summit of the great dome, alongside the iron crescent which took the place of Justinian's great marble cross 400 years ago, and sharply outlined against the sapphire sky, stood the severe and solitary figure of a Mohammedan mollah or priest. The green turban which encircled his brows showed that he had been at Mecca, the gentle swaying, of his long robe in the wind was the only indication that he was alive and not a statue. Living symbol of Islam's victory he was—an emblem more impressive than the green flag of the Prophet or than those silken banners, black as night, which waved among the troops below and on which were embroidered in silver letters martial texts from the Koran. It was Mohammedanism with its foot planted on Christianity's greatest shrine, and his presence on this occasion, was significant, for while, under the old regime, it was only a question of some years for the Greek or Latin cross to be planted again on St. Sophia, the change that took place yesterday makes it probable that the Church of the Holy Wisdom will never again become a Christian temple.

St. Sophia and Five Centuries of History

One finds it difficult while awaiting the arrival of the Sultan to prevent his mind from wandering back to the past history of this palimpsest of cities, and he finds it easier to do so because of the monuments and the facts which make that past seem only of yesterday. St. Sophia's has altered little since that awful May 29, 1453, when tens of thousands of high-born dames and children, merchant-princes and high ecclesiastics were dragged out of the church by the victorious Moslems and sold out into shameful and sometimes irrevocable slavery, even the papal envoy being promptly knocked down to the highest bidder, who offered, by the way, only a few pence for that venerable Prince of the Roman Catholic Church.

Even the interior of St. Sophia's contains much to remind us of that unparalleled triumph of Islam. I do not speak of the imprint of a bloody hand twenty feet up on one of the piers over the nave in the southeast bay, which, as your trembling Greek guide will tell you in an awe-stuck whisper, indicates the height to which the Turkish conqueror was able to reach as he rode over the Christian corpses in the church; I speak of the Christian mosaic pictures, the outline of which one can still see through the whitewash with which the Moslems have covered them, the gigantic six-winged seraphim in the four pendentives and the outline of the mosaic representing the Virgin and Child enthroned, which once adorned the vault of the apse, as well as the crosses and the texts of Scripture which have been left intact and unconcealed in various parts of the building. To remind the Osmanli still more forcibly of their great triumph, the preacher in St. Sophia still mounts the pulpit sword in hand and with flags on either side of him, symbols of victory and conquest, while on a marble slab set in lapis lazuli at the entrance of the neighboring mosque of Mohammed II is written in letters of gold that astonishing prophecy of Mohammed, "They will capture Constantinople; and happy the Prince, happy the army which accomplishes this".

The Past a Vivid Reality in Constantinople

In London the spirit of progress is so strong, the life of the moment so keen, that even in the Houses of Parliament there is nothing to remind one in an obtrusive way of King John and Magna Charta, but in Constantinople the past strikes you in the face at every step. You can still ascend the tower which the Emperor Constantine Dragoses and his companion, the historian Phrantzes ascended on the eve of May 29 to reconnoitre the Turkish camp, whence they heard the ominous sounds of preparation for the fatal assault which was made a few hours later. You can still stand in the huge breach in the walls through which the fierce Moslem hordes poured on that occasion, and in which the last of the Greek Emperors fell.

The Augusteon, the Hippodrome—what visions of marble pavements and priceless statues the names evoke! Yonder stood the Church of St. Stephen, from whose upper windows the Court ladies of Byzantine times witnessed the games in the Hippodrome; on the other side of the Parliament House above a buttress in the third gate of the Sea Walls, whose base is washed

by the Marmara, is another opening, also used by, or rather for, the Court ladies of a later date. It is the opening through which Sultanas who bored the Padishah were thrown into the sea, after having first been sewed up in sacks.

Yes, despite the glorious panorama of the Bosphorus, Kadi Keui, the Isle of Princes, the Asiatic shore, and the distant range of the Bithynian Olympus which one enjoys from this Parliament House, the bloodstained history of the place makes one see everything through a red haze. In the Hippodrome below Justinian the Great put to death 30,000 citizens; and, close by, Mahmud II had piled before him the heads of almost as many Janissaries. In fixing on leading events in the lives of prominent citizens in this part of the world, you do not ask "When was he married?" but "When were his eyes put out?" You do not inquire when he died, you ask "When was the bowstring sent to him?"

Eleven o'clock! The processions of Deputies, of notables, of ecclesiastics, of foreign Ambassadors, begin to converge on Parliament House. Their progress is slow, for the streets are crammed and packed with a variegated crowd of Albanians, Turks, mariners from the isles of Greece, shepherds from Asia Minor, Arabs from Mecca, Montenegrins, and representatives of the dozen other races which make up this composite empire. The pressure is so great that the smaller and weaker members of the crowd are squeezed in underneath the wheels of the carriages and the legs of the horses. Consequently the stops are frequent and exasperating. Sometimes these stops are due to amusingly unexpected causes.

In one case a flock of sheep crossing the main street blocked for ten minutes the way of a squadron of cavalry just after the bugler had given the signal to advance, and it was not until the shepherd boy had put in his appearance with the last of the sheep that the lancers and the score of Ambassadors whom they escorted were able to continue their course. I can only attribute the singular self-restraint of the lancers on this occasion to the fact that, if not themselves shepherds, they are, like all the Osmanli, the descendants of a pastoral, nomadic race, and can therefore understand better than we that if the boy's flock were once cut in two by that torrent of armed men, the halves would never in all probability be reunited again.

Part taken by the Harem in the Procession

One of the processions was of a kind to which we are not accustomed in the West. The Sultan, it must be remembered, avails himself of his rare public appearances in order to parade before the eyes of the people his magnificent carriages, his Arab horses, his fine sons and—his harem. On this occasion the ladies of the harem were conveyed to St. Sophia in half a dozen sumptuous closed carriages surrounded by a troop of white and black eunuchs on horseback, but as their equipages, like those of many less exalted persons, including the present writer, were sometimes stationary for twenty minutes at a time, being tossed and buffeted by the mighty crowd like ships in a stormy sea, and as the royal ladies did not all remain as closely veiled as usual, the public of Stamboul gazed for the first time on those fair, forbidden faces, only a few of which could be said, however, to be worthy of their reputation for unparalleled beauty.

The ladies of the harem were not the only ones, however, whose feminine curiosity led them to forget their veils on this occasion. All along the route, and even from the roof of St. Sophia, women and girls looked fearlessly upon the vast crowds.

Hark, to the distant roar of Padishahim tchok yacha! (Long live the Padishah!) It rapidly comes nearer, for the Sultan's equipage is the only one that goes through to-day without once drawing rein. The risk of assassination is too great if the imperial carriage goes slow. At noon the Padishah left Yildiz, at 12:15 the hoofs of his lancers thundered over the old wooden bridge that spans the Golden Horn, at 12:45 the six Arab horses are pulled up in front of the Parliament House, and the Captain of the Escort wipes the perspiration from his brow, for the strain he has undergone was terrible. He has brought Abdul (*sic!*) [missing word: Hamid] through alive.

A Dramatic Incident Near the Old Seraglio

Only one untoward incident occurred. An old woman, standing close to the tombs of Abdul Hamid and his murdered son, Mustafa IV., not far from the entrance to the Old Seraglio, cried; "Give me back my two sons! Give me back my two sons!" at the same time stretching her withered hands toward the Khalif, but the Khalif did not move his head, and in a moment he was gone.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Leishman, the United States Ambassador, I was one of the few foreigners who were allowed to be present in the chamber itself at the opening of Parliament. The Deputies themselves looked less picturesque than I had expected, being mostly youngish, business-like men clad in black and only distinguished from the legislators of other lands by their red fezes. There was much more of the conventional European about them than about the members of the first Russian Duma. Even the Deputies from Bagdad and Jerusalem looked like very ordinary English members of Parliament, but, happily, in front of the press box stood a Syrian in splendid Arab costume, while thirty or forty priestly robes and turbans, imparted a decidedly Eastern look to the scene.

There were also some officers in uniform—an officer of the General Staff, two infantry-officers, and two army doctors. All the Deputies sat in their places grave and silent, and not looking in the least strange or ill at ease in their new surroundings. At 12.30 a ripple of excitement ran through the house when a gray-haired man with dark mustache and beard entered quietly. This was the famous Ahmed Riza Khan, the Man of Destiny, the President of the dreaded Committee of Union and Progress, the great conspirator who has smashed the old regime to powder. How deceptive are appearances!

The Sultan, whose triumphant approach is even now heralded by the cheers of the mob, the rub-a-dub-dub of the drums, the bugle calls, and the music of the Hamidiah (*sic!*) [Hamidieh] March, is only a puppet in the hands of this modest and ascetic-looking student. In another country in the world the appearance of this incomparable leader of men would have unloosed storms of applause, but the Turks are true to their reputation for gravity and self-possession. There is only one exception. It is a prematurely aged man who literally throws himself on Ahmed Riza and kisses him on the forehead. This is Said Pasha. Four months ago, when his fetters were taken off and his prison doors opened, he asked like thousands of others in a similar case, "What man has done this thing?" and the answer was, "Ahmed Riza Khan".

The Scene at the Opening of Parliament

To the left of the tribune sit the Senators, a blaze of gold lace and decorations, and near them is a group of Kadis, Ulemas, Pashas, Muftis, and aged chiefs of the Mohammedan creed. The

Sheikh-ul-Islam is all in white with golden shoes; the Ulemas wear emerald-green robes, and on their heads red fezes bound with snow-white turbans, over which are fastened broad bands of cloth of gold. The box above the Sultan's is filled with military chiefs, and in the diplomatic lodge all the uniforms of Europe are represented. Prince Mirza Riza Khan, the Persian Ambassador, carries on his person scores of precious stones, even the buttons of his coat consisting of large diamonds.

Dr. Sardi, the Apostolic Delegate in Constantinople, is clad in violet and wears many high decorations, but by far the most imposing figure in the diplomatic box is the Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the ablest and most famous of all living German Ambassadors.

With his large, rugged face, his shrewd gray eye, and his huge bulk, this veteran diplomatist dominates every assembly, and on this occasion his natural advantages are increased by the fact that he wears around his neck and on his breast a collection of the highest orders which the Sultan and the Kaiser can bestow.

The diplomatic lodge is the most modern part of the hall, but, on the other hand, there are portions which are full a thousand years old. One would never suspect that the Ottoman parliament would look like a Council of the early fathers of the Church, yet that is exactly what the vicinity of the Presidential chair looks like, filled as it is with old, gigantic, long-bearded patriarchs, exarchs, and other ecclesiastical chiefs who seem to have risen for the occasion from their leaden coffins in the secret vaults of St. Sophia. Among these pontiffs and patriarchs is the Oecumenical Patriarch, the Armenian Patriarch, the Patriarch of the Armenian Catholics, the Bulgarian Exarch, the Grand Rabbi of the Jews, the Patriarch of the Ancient Syrians, the Patriarch of the Melchite Catholic Greeks, the Chaldean Patriarch, and the Syrian Catholic Patriarch.

I have seldom seen anything more impressive than the solemn march of these wise old men toward their places, and I was not a little surprised at the deference shown them by the highest Mohammedan officials.

At 1:15 the Sultan's five sons, the Princes Burhaneddine, Abdurrahman, Selim, Abdul Halim Effendi, and Ahmed Effendi, entered the box next to that intended for their father. All were in military dress, and two of them, who are only boys, looked particularly bright and healthy, being in this respect a most welcome contrast to Abdul Hamid. Abdurrahman Effendi, who is regarded as the most democratic of the royal family, and whose assiduity

at the artillery exercise is praised by every one, smiled down on the Assembly with the frank, boyish smile of a young undergraduate from Cambridge or from Yale. But suddenly a shadow passed across the boy's handsome face, and he rose swiftly to his feet, every one in the hall following his example in a flash.

A Figure That Reminds One of Shylock

A figure seemed to cross the sunlight, the silence of death fell on the crowded room. Abdul Hamid had entered. With his bent form, his hooked nose, his ashy face, his faded overcoat, and his tottering steps, the old Padishah resembled a perfect Shylock on the stage. Despite his dyed beard he looks his full 68 years, even when seated in his carriage, but when walking, or, rather, shuffling about, he looks twenty years older. On the present occasion he entered by mistake the empty box intended for the heir apparent, and as Ghalib Pasha, the Master of Ceremonies, tried to explain matters to him he exhibited for a moment the pathetic hesitancy of an old man whose hearing is not good and whose mental apparatus is rusty, but finally he shuffled feebly into the central box and stood there looking down on the crowded hall and leaning, as usual, on his sword.

It was a supreme historical moment, but the chief actor cannot be said to have cut an imposing figure. He is imposing only by his crimes. This cunning, narrow-minded old man who has so much innocent blood upon his head was now for the first time facing his masters. He seemed rather to be facing his judges. He looked like a prisoner in the dock rather than a ruler blessing his people. The young Czar is not a particularly imposing personal, but at the opening of the first Duma he bore himself like a Prince.

Abdul Hamid looked like a man who expects corpses to rise from the grave and denounce him. Dazed, horror-stricken almost, the aged Sultan looked downward as if he saw something supernatural, unseen by all else. His eyes wandered slowly around the hall while every one waited, standing, in painful suspense. At last his glance rested on some familiar face—there were certainly very few of them in that hall—and he brought his white-gloved hand to his lips and then to his forehead in sign of salutation. Again an awkward pause, while the Padishah was trying to discover another familiar face, and finally he half turned toward Ghalib Pasha, who stood with two Generals at the

entrance to the imperial box, and irritably motioned him to approach.

What was going to happen? I craned my neck in expectation, but it seemed that the Sultan had accidentally dropped one of his white gloves and that he merely wished the Master of Ceremonies to pick it up for him.

Then the Padishah turned his old, worn eyes in my direction, and involuntarily I shivered, for these were the eyes that had gloated over the severed and pickled head of Midhat Pasha, this was the man who had employed 50,000 spies in Constantinople alone, who had been the cause of so many strange disappearances among people that had come to call on him, of so many bodies found floating in the Bosphorus. We shudder when we think of Nero, and thank God that there are no such crowned monsters now, but we overlook the claims of Abdul, one of whose many official titles—and I think the most suitable of them all—is "Hunkiar," (the Manslayer.)

The Speech from the Throne

Suddenly, a nasal, quavering voice made itself heard at the tribune before the President's chair. It was Ali Djevad Bey reading the speech from the throne. Beginning very nervously, his voice strengthened as he went on, and rose a defiant shout when he came to the words, "in despite of those who are of a contrary opinion, we have proclaimed anew the Constitution and ordered new elections". At this point, too, the Deputies broke silence with a solemn and unanimous "Amin! Amin!" but Abdul Hamid looked more and more like a murderer whose Judge is putting on the black cap.

One felt horrified at the hideous hypocrisy of it all. This was "Abdul the Damned", yet every one listened respectfully, unprotestingly, when he said, or was made to say: "I have directed my efforts to promoting progress in all parts of my country. * * * Thanks to God, this end has been attained, and, owing to the propagation of public instruction, the degree of culture in all classes of our population is increased".

When the reading of the speech was over an old green-robed Ulema, the Nakib-ul-Eschraf from Mecca, prayed in a loud voice, while the hoary sinner on the throne extended his hands palms upward, like a little child as if to receive the blessings falling abundantly from Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate; all the Deputies, Senators, Ulemas, and military chiefs imitating him

in this beautiful and expressive gesture prescribed by Mohammedan law. At the same instant the cannon began to thunder in St. Sophia Square. The batteries of the Bosphorus, the warships in the Marmora, took up the note and passed it down the Dardanelles, till it was sent back with redoubled violence from the great naval port of Gallipoli.

Saluting the Constitution

They saluted the new-born Constitution with 101 guns—the exact number prescribed for the birth of a sovereign—but not even the dreadful voice of the artillery or the thunderous triple acclamation of the troops, or the strains of the military bands, or even the roar of the great multitudes outside was half so impressive as the hoarse, measured shout of the Deputies when they swore fealty to the Constitution—"Vallahi! Billahi!" (So help me God!)

In one way this impressive uproar was unfortunate, for, when the prayers were ended, the Sultan began to speak, and, owing to the noise outside, his words were inaudible even to the Master of Ceremonies behind him. We could only see his lips move, but not a single word did we hear from them. Judging by his gestures, however, he was probably calling down on the new Legislature the benedictions of Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate. Then the Imam-ul-Muslemin, the Commander of the Faithful, having saluted the assembly with white-gloved hand in his usual senile, irresolute way turned slowly and shuffled out of view. Has he shuffled out of history also? In that case let us hope that he carries with him the forgiveness of his people. He is forgiven by some of them, for as he disappeared I heard the Arab Deputy below me murmur, "Selam Aleykum!" (Peace be with you).

The Pageant at Night

That night the Seven Hills of Stamboul were a blaze of light. The Golden Horn reflected the illuminated outline of mosque and gunboat, church and ancient battlement, while from Leander's tower to the Black Sea the Bosphorus was red with illuminations, Yildiz Kiosk, the Khedive's palace at Kanlidja, the palaces of the Egyptian Princes on the Upper Bosphorus, the palaces of the imperial Princesses, of the great officers of State, of the all-powerful Sheikh-ul-Islam, all the valis and all the hills being incandescent masses which dazzled the eye.

But they have their own way, these Orientals, and it is different from ours for by 11 o'clock at night the illuminations guttered themselves out without any one to watch them, the dogs howled again in the empty streets of Stamboul, and the great triple city slept, I hope, in the peace of Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate. Allaha Ismarladik!

ABDUL AND HIS CONQUERORS

The Men from Salonica and Their Part in Last Month's Pageant

As in every infantry attack on entrenchments, there is always a knot of men who lead the way from cover to cover till they finally jump into the empty trenches, so, in every revolution, there is always some city or district that specially distinguishes itself. During the great French Revolution, Marseilles played an extremely important role among the provincial towns. The Japanese Revolution was carried through by the men of Satsuma. In America it was Boston that led the skirmishing line. In Russia it was Moscow. In Ireland, one hundred and ten years ago, it was the "boys of Wexford" who headed that gallant, hopeless dash toward entrenchments which were never reached. Here, in Turkey, it is Salonica, and Salonica alone, that has made the revolution.

I did not personally see the men from Salonica capture the entrenchments of Abdul Hamid, but I do at this moment see them holding these entrenchments, and though their method of doing so is characterized by that extraordinary modesty and self-effacement which has distinguished the Turkish Revolution from all others that ever took place, I consider the sight to be nevertheless one of the most striking which this remarkable city has to offer.

I got my first sight of the men from Salonica at the Selemlik (*sic!*) [Selamlik] to-day, Friday, Dec. 18, the day after the opening of Parliament. Despite the lateness of the season it was a glorious Autumn day, and the sunlight, which sparkled on the distant Bosphorus and on the jeweled decorations that covered the breast of Abdul Hamid as he stood at an open window in Yildiz Kiosk after his return from the Mosque Hamidia, (*sic!*) [Hamidieh] seemed to penetrate to the heart of that weary and lonely old man, for, in a burst of unusual good spirits he signaled to his officers that he wanted to see his troops march past.

With blare of trumpets and beat of drums the fortress artillery approached and as each line passed under that open window a wave of vital force seemed to suddenly penetrate it. The men straightened up, their eyes glistening like the eyes of men who have taken some powerful narcotic, were fixed on that decrepit figure leaning on his sword, the pupils being turned so much to one side (for of course discipline prevented the soldiers from moving their heads) that looking at the men, as I did, from the front, one could only see a row of white, dilated, sightless eyeballs. They stepped out with the emphatic, mechanical accuracy of persons in a hypnotic trance. Overdecorated young ex-aids-de-camp (*sic!*) [ex-aides-de-camp] looked volumes at that window from which they were exiled. Big, bearded soldiers swelled out their chests, gripped their naked swords as if they wished to behead the revolution there and then, and looked unutterable things at their Padishah, to whom it is now death for them to speak. Let him but raise his hand and he is master again, absolute as ever. "We'll make short work of these clubs and committees and gangs of seditious students. Say but the word O Padishah! Commander of the Faithful! "

I watched the Sultan narrowly, for, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Brown, First Secretary of the American Embassy here, but principally of course to that of Mr. Leishmann, the Ambassador, I had the privilege of standing among the foreign diplomats on a terrace right under the window, but that pale, worn face was absolutely impassive. The white-gloved hands which were crossed on the sword hilt twitched nervously. The fingers of the right hand seemed to be beating time to that barbarous martial music.

With clash of cymbals, the Syrians marched past, all of them lithe young men in low-necked blue jackets, and with an extraordinarily effective green rim or turban wound in thick rope-like folds round the red fez, so as to form a sort of projecting shade, necessary perhaps on long marches beneath the merciless Syrian sun. There was something sailor-like in their dress, but the detachment which followed was composed of real seamen in real sailor dress.

Remarkable Military Display

Then there thundered past on Arab horses the lancers in their gorgeous uniforms. You may say what you like, but there has been no such complete decay in this army as there has been in the army of the Chinese Emperor, or in that of the Shah. These

men are not unworthy descendants of the Asiatic warriors whose conquests extended so far into three continents, who ruled Hungary, besieged Vienna, and made Europe white with terror. And on every face the same ecstatic look toward the successor of Mohammed the Conqueror. The gloved hand at the window moved uneasily.

Noiselessly, like panthers, in their soft native shoes, without music, without sound, came the mountaineers of Albania, the countrymen of Scanderbeg, their sinewy forms well set off by their picturesque native dress of blue and snowy white. This is the old bodyguard of the Padishah, reactionary to a man. The Sultan swiftly withdrew his right hand from his sword and clenched it by his side. He raised his head, a look of resolution came into his face, and for the first time that day he was a monarch. With all these trusty men about him, it was evident that "ere the King's crown shall fall there are crowns to be broke". After seeing such a review one can easily understand why it is that Abdul Hamid persists in intriguing, though his agents are shot down one by one with a combination of silence, swiftness, and accuracy that is frightful, and though, on account of this persistent disloyalty to his people, he himself may be holding today his last Selemlik (*sic!*) [Selamlik].

Following the Sultan's glance, I watched the retreating figures of the Albanians, figures as graceful as those of young Arab horses, so that I am unaware for the moment that the roadway beneath me has become filled with another detachment of troops: men clad in khaki, modest, business-like soldiers, not decorated, not accompanied by brass bands. They look at the window not as slaves look on their master, but as loyal freemen look on their constitutional Caliph. They do not seem to be affected by any hypnotic influence, for they are made of stuff which hypnotizes but is not hypnotized. In their swinging step, in their whole deportment, above all in their name, there is something which makes the blood tingle. For these are the men of destiny. So long as they form part of the garrison at Yildiz, the picturesque and reactionary Albanians of the guard may rage, the Syrians with the extremely effective green turbans may fume, and the gorgeous lancers and hussars may curse beneath their breath, but Sultan Abdul Hamid will not be absolute. These Macedonians will see to that, and, to reinforce their arguments, lo! yonder on the silvery Bosphorus, a Turkish cruiser whose guns are trained at this moment on the palace barracks:

But how does the Sultan take this? I look hastily toward him. He has raised his gloved hand to his temple and given the military salute to his masters, the men from Salonica.

January 10, 1909

PATRIOTIC TURKS HOLD PARLIAMENT

**No Danger, as in First Russian Duma,
of Steps Toward Decentralization.**

STEPS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

**Most Difficult Task Will Be to Rouse
Needed Spirit in Greeks and Bulgars
Help for the Army**

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28. — The possibility of the new Parliament becoming divided on racial lines is one of the problems that has arisen since it was assembled. The membership is certainly a motley one in appearance as well as in fact. Arabs in their National dress, Albanians, Serbs, Greeks, Bulgars, Jews, Armenians, and Ottomans in fez or turban form a collection which looks like an illustration from the "Arabian Nights".

As for the policy of this variegated Parliament, a bitterly anti-Turkish Vienna paper declares that there is among the Arab Deputies a tendency toward home rule and a divergence of views with the Young Turks on questions of foreign politics, but there is no foundation whatever for this charge, which is probably due to Austrian malevolence and prejudice. At least the Arab Deputies here deny it in the most emphatic and categorical manner and they should know more about their own views than journalists in Vienna.

It is true, of course, that the first Russian Duma manifested a remarkable predilection for decentralization, and would undoubtedly have given local autonomy to Poland, the Caucasus, the Baltic provinces, and a dozen other districts if it had not been dissolved, but the very opposite is the case here. The Russian revolution was to some extent a Socialist,

centrifugal, and anti-militarist movement, but the Turkish revolution is intensely patriotic and consolidatory, resembling in this particular the first French revolution.

National Enthusiasm Shown

The enthusiasm shown by the people for their flag, for their army, and for themselves as a nation closely resembles that which was shown by the French people at the end of the eighteenth century, and, though this enthusiasm is at present pacific, it will at once become bellicose if the country is thought to be in danger.

The tendency of this revolution is seen by the changed treatment of the army. The food and clothing of the whole army have improved since the Young Turks came into power, and the Ministry of War is every day receiving from private individuals tons of goods—clothes, foodstuffs, and presents of all descriptions—for the soldiery. Twice the Sultan himself has sent from the Hereke factory to the Ministry of War 2,000 suits of flannel underclothing for the soldiers serving on the frontier.

It may safely be said, therefore, that while one of the first things the first Duma would have done if it had had its way would have been to spike the guns of the army, one of the first things to which the Turkish Parliament will turn its attention will be the reorganization and strengthening of the military and naval forces of the Ottoman Empire.

To Work for Unity

Side by side with the military revival, which is absolutely necessary from a defensive point of view if the Turks mean to remain in Europe and which is anything but Chauvinist, there will be a movement toward unification which is also absolutely necessary, but which, nevertheless, will soon fill Europe with the angry protests of Ottoman Greeks, Ottoman Bulgars, and other subject races who have hitherto been allowed an amount of liberty which no other European Government would permit for a moment to a foreign race settled in its dominions. It is difficult to imagine, for example, the British Government allowing the Sinn Fein to dispense justice in the native language all over the South of Ireland, and the parish priest to exercise full political as well as religious control over all his parishioners, yet that is to some extent the way in which the old regime acted in Turkey, (save, of

course, that now and then the Turks fell on the presumptuous rayah and massacred hundreds of them,) with the result that the Greek Ottomans are still as Greek as when Constantinople fell, and the Bulgars still as Bulgar as when they first came under the Turkish yoke.

Real Turks in Minority

The danger of this state of things is manifest when we remember that, while the total population of Turkey-in-Europe is about equal to that of London, the true Turks number no more than the inhabitants of Liverpool. Accordingly, the general policy of the new Turkish Parliament will be to bring about unity—not to make all the people Turks and Mohammedans, but to make them loyal subjects of the Ottoman Empire, just as Catholics and Protestants, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are all, or practically all, good British subjects.

In the first place every Government official must be able to talk Turkish; in the second place military service will be universal, that is for Christian as well as for Mussulman. In future sessions of Parliament the same policy will be pursued. Turkish will be made an obligatory subject in schools, and the extensive powers vested in Greek and Bulgarian ecclesiastics will be gradually transferred to civil officials.

This will be by far the most difficult stage of the revolution. If the Young Turks succeed at this point, they will have formed at last a real Ottoman nation, but the Kingdoms of Bulgaria and Greece will undoubtedly move heaven and earth to make them fail, and to prevent their subjects in the Ottoman Empire from being Ottomanized. Even now we hear the first rumblings of the storm, for when the Minister of Education lately said something to the effect that the Department of Education should direct its efforts toward making all the children of the empire good Ottoman subjects, he was met by a howl of indignation from the Greek press.

January 21, 1909

PLOT TO OVERTHROW NEW RULE IN TURKEY

**Conspiracy Involving 20,000 Persons,
with Headquarters in Constantinople, Discovered**

ARABS TO SEIZE TREBIZOND

**Sultan to be Dethroned If Not Complaisant
and One of His Sons Proclaimed
Arrests Are Made**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Jan. 20. — Details have been received by The Daily Mail from a well-informed correspondent at Constantinople of the discovery of a great, widespread conspiracy to overthrow the new Turkish Constitution and restore the despotic regime. No fewer than 20,000 persons in all parts of the empire are implicated in the plot, which was discovered by the merest accident. The headquarters in Constantinople were on the premises of the "society of those willing to die for their country" which posed as a constitutional club.

The conspirators, it is said, intended, when their plans were complete, to seize and imprison the Grand Vizier and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to force the Sultan to declare Parliament dissolved and the Constitution annulled, and, in the event of his refusal, to dethrone him and proclaim one of his sons as Sultan.

Simultaneously with this action revolts were to break out in Yemen, Hedjaz, and Lebanon, and in Samos, Macedonia, and Armenia. A new Caliph was to be proclaimed in Mecca and Medina, a famous reactionary, now in exile, was to appear in Damascus and proclaim himself Prince of Syria, and Bedouin Arabs were to march upon and seize the great port of Trebizond.

There is talk of two European powers having agreed to give aid to the conspirators, and it is rumored that the plotters obtained donations from members of the imperial family under false pretenses.

Several stores of arms have been discovered in various places and sixty-eight arrests have been made.

January 24, 1909

THE CHANGING ORDER OF THINGS IN TURKEY

At His New Year's Dinner Abdul Hamid's Table Talk Gives a Curious Sample of the Present European Tendency

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 1. — Last night there took place one of those unusual events which seem (so to speak) to be the order of the day just now in Turkey. For first time since the fall of Constantinople the Padishah ate at the same as his subjects, a thing formerly as impossible for him to do as it is for the Captain of a British battleship to dine in the warrant officers' mess, and as the matter involves not merely a change of etiquette in the imperial Court, but is of political importance as well, it seems to me worthy of a somewhat detailed description.

The Sultan's dinner to all the deputies was given in that part of Yildiz Kiosk known as the Merassim Kiosk, which was fitted up especially for the German Emperor on the occasion of his visit to Turkey, so that the dining hall was in European style, symbolizing, perhaps, the Europeanization of the Government.

Contrary to Turkish practice, which does not approve of portraits, the walls were covered with copies of the best European paintings, including portraits, and the tables and chairs were such as one would find in the palace of a Christian ruler.

The table service was entirely of gold and silver, and the very expensive table decorations were also in the European taste. One of the adjoining rooms was fitted up as a museum and contained a great variety of stuffed birds, many of them from China, while another room constituted the library. The menu was quite European, save for the Turkish coffee at the end, but in one important respect the dinner differed considerably from similar state banquets elsewhere, inasmuch as the only drink supplied was spring water.

The waiters and maîtres d'hôtel wore their gorgeous Turkish robes, the Sultan himself wore his uniform of Marshal, with all his decorations; the members of the Cabinet were also, of course, in full uniform, and all the Deputies, save such as were mollahs, dervishes, and officers, wore frock coats. Nobody, of course, removed his headdress, the laymen wearing the national fez or

kalpak, (a black Astrakhan fez), while the mollahs and dervishes wore turbans of green and white.

Dinner to the Deputies

The Sultan had sent 120 carriages to convey the guests to the palace, and on their arrival they were received with military honors. The Sultan, who looked very cheerful throughout the whole evening, received the Deputies, standing at the entrance to the first saloon. In the dining room there were three tables running parallel to one another, and against one end of these there was a third table. His Majesty seated himself in the centre of this third table, having the Grand Vizier on his right and Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the House of Representatives, on his left. On this point of whether the Grand Vizier or Ahmed Riza should occupy the place of honor there had been quite a dispute in the Chamber on the previous day, some members insisting that the latter should have the first place, as in England, others suggesting that the example of the German Reichstag should be followed, a suggestion which led Lutfi Bey, the member for Dersim, to shout, "We must not imitate Germany, for in Germany there is no Constitution!"

Finally the German example was followed, but the Sultan more than made up for any dissatisfaction thus given (and of course this arrangement, the only possible one under the circumstances, had the approval of the President himself, otherwise it would not have been adopted) by devoting special attention to the illustrious ex-rebel at his left throughout the whole of the repast. His Majesty even poured out water on one occasion for Ahmed Riza, and this led to an animated conversation between the two on the subject of the different kinds of spring water in Constantinople, a subject which seemed to afford them as much interest as a discussion on different brands of wine affords to the average Christian at a banquet.

In Praise of Water

The habit of water drinking makes Mohammedans take a particular interest in water and gives them such a peculiarly delicate taste in that beverage that they can often, by tasting any given sample, tell you from what local spring it is taken. Hence you find great Sultans building over springs which have pleased them beautiful marble fountains ornamented with suitable texts

from the Koran and pious people providing wayfarers in desert places with the means of quenching their thirst. There are at least three springs in Constantinople whose waters are so highly valued that they are sold in bottles. Ahmed Riza asked the Sultan which of these springs he preferred, and Abdul Hamid said he preferred the Kara Kulak water, which is to be found near "the sweet waters of Europe", at the tip of the Golden Horn. His Majesty commented on the excellency of the water in Constantinople, and said that he supposed there were few places in Europe where it was so good. Ahmed Riza said this was true, and that the second greatest deprivation from which he had suffered during his exile was the lack of the fine Constantinople water. His first great deprivation was, of course, (he added,) absence from his native country. Ahmed Riza said this in a light, witty way, which was intended to provoke a smile, and which did so. The leader of the Young Turks made another allusion to his years of exile in Europe when the Sultan began speaking on the subject of cookery. On this subject the Padishah is an expert, but Ahmed Riza is still more of an expert, for, as he laughingly confessed to Abdul Hamid, he was often reduced to such extremities during his residence abroad that he had sometimes to cook his own food. This remark, which does not look quite well in an English translation, was so neatly turned and so much in harmony with Turkish ideas of humor that the Sultan laughed heartily at it.

Though his Majesty showed himself a good judge of cooking, he ate very little. To be precise, he had exactly two spoonfuls of bouillon and aux oeufs, a little filet de boeuf garni, and the merest morsel from several other plates. His Majesty is at present dieting himself very carefully in accordance with the advice of his doctors, and he would probably have eaten nothing on this occasion had it not been for his desire to do honor to his guests.

Another subject which his Majesty discussed with Ahmed Riza was the fez.

H. M.—I see that some of the members are wearing kalpaks.

Ahmed Riza—Yes, Sire, on account of this Austrian boycott the fez is going out of fashion in some places. In Smyrna and Salonica there are hardly any fezes, to be seen, now.

H. M.—Well, the kalpak is quite as good as the fez so far as our religious services are concerned.

Ahmed Riza—Quite so, your Majesty, and for our soldiers it is infinitely better, as the red fez is visible at an enormous distance; and would be sure to draw the fire of the enemy.

H. M.—Oh! In that case we must change it so far as the army is concerned. At any rate, we must change the color.

It is a very small place, the Parliament House. I never had any idea that it was so small. We must build a very large and very fine edifice especially for the purpose. I built the Merassim Mosque in three months, and the construction of a Parliament House would not take much longer.

Ahmed Riza—Yes, your Majesty, but it would cost very much. A building like the Parliament House in Budapest would cost 2,000,000 Turkish pounds.

H. M.—Is that possible? What then, do you propose?

Ahmed Riza—I should respectfully propose, your Majesty, that as you have many palaces which you do not use, you might be graciously pleased to give us one of them in order that we may use it as a Parliament House.

H. M.—Certainly, certainly, I should be delighted. Which of my palaces would you prefer?

Ahmed Riza—If your Majesty has no objection, we should prefer the Beshiktash Palace.

H. M.—Would It be convenient for the Deputies, do you think?

Ahmed Riza—Yes, your Majesty, I think It would be quite convenient.

H. M.—Well, then, we'll see if it suits you, and If so, you shall certainly have it.

Talk After Dinner

During further conversation on various subjects, Ahmed Riza threw out a somewhat strange suggestion. It was that the Sultan should, in his capacity of Khalif, write to Constantinople all the great Mohammedan imams in China, Africa, &c "Their coming here would add greatly to your Majesty's prestige", said Ahmed Riza. To this suggestion the Padishah made no answer. He asked the names of the Deputies nearest him, and in speaking after dinner with one of them, who is also a newspaper editor, he said, "I often read your leading articles. They are very good". To another, a Bulgarian, who assured him of the loyalty of all Bulgarian Ottomans, Abdul Hamid said: "I am the protector of all my people, without difference of race or religion". He made no comment on the absence of several Armenian Deputies, who deliberately refused to attend a dinner given by a man who is directly responsible for the murder of at least 32,000 Armenians.

At the end of the dinner his Majesty signed to Djorid (*sic!*) [Djavid?] Bey, his secretary, whereupon the latter stood up and unrolled a long parchment. Seeing this the Deputies all rose and listened in an attitude of respectful attention to the Sultan's speech.

Several times during the reading of this document the Deputies signified their approval of its contents by a cry which is very common in Turkey, but which is restricted with us to church services, namely, the exclamation, "Amen! Amen!" and there was loud applause after the passage in which his Majesty declared that "the event which takes place to-night for the first time in the history of the empire will be, I am sure, of good augury", also when the Sultan said: "Messieurs, the Deputies, you know that the protectors of the throne and of the country are, next to God, the elected representatives of the people. * * * I take this opportunity of renewing my assurance that I myself, as your Khalif and your Padishah, will consecrate myself entirely, with the grace of God, to the maintenance and defense of our Constitution, and that I will be the foe of whomsoever tries to violate it".

Sultan's "Happiest Moments."

The Sultan himself was so deeply touched by the demonstration of loyalty and personal affection which marked the conclusion of his speech that he shed tears. Turning at the close of his speech to Ahmed Riza Bey, he said: "I don't remember having ever been so happy in my life as I am at this moment".

When Ahmed Riza Bey rose to reply the Sultan also rose, and so did all the Deputies. Though a large man of distinguished presence, Ahmed Riza has a weak voice, so that he was inaudible at first to all save those in his immediate vicinity. Fortunately, his voice rose, however, when he came to the happiest part of his speech, that is, where he says that "this is the first time since the happy days of the Prophet that the Padisha (*sic!*) [Padishah] has eaten from the same dish as his subjects". This phrase was particularly happy owing to the use of the word "karawan" (*sic!*) [karavana] for dish, as that Turkish word signifies the common dish from which soldiers eat in barracks, and therefore contained a suggestion of martial unity, of standing shoulder to shoulder in troublous times, which was calculated to please extremely a military people like the Turks, and which consequently evoked rapturous applause.

On the conclusion of the dinner his Majesty retired to another room and the Deputies strolled into the adjoining halls while the servants quickly cleared the tables. All met again in the dining room when coffee was served there, and on this occasion Ahmed Riza presented several Deputies to his Majesty, who had a kind and appropriate word for each. On being presented in his turn, Saadiddine Halil Effendi, the Deputy for Hauran, said that he had been charged with a mission by his electors, and he wished to acquit himself of it. His mission was to kiss the hand of the glorious Caliph, on hearing which the Padishah, apparently much pleased, extended his hand, which the Deputy touched respectfully with his lips.

Abdul Ever an Actor

Nasi (*sic!*) the oldest Deputy present and one of the few that had served in the first Turkish Parliament thirty years ago, also kissed the Sultan's hand "in the name of all the peoples of the empire, and particularly of the Arabs". After Nasi (*sic!*) Bey came Ismail Nahir Bey, who offered up a prayer before kissing the Padishah's hand, which he did "in the name of all the Mussulmans and all the Ottomans". Kassim Effendi also said a prayer, at the conclusion of which every one said "Amen!" and finally all the Deputies kissed the Sultan's hand amid scenes of great enthusiasm and cries of "Long live our liberal Padishah!"

The Sultan himself seemed to be deeply and genuinely affected, but he is such a consummate actor that it is difficult to say if he was really touched or not. In fact, on this occasion they are actors all, for none of the Deputies is so naïve as to mistake the Padishah's real character, yet now they all say "It was camarilla that misgoverned. The Sultan did not know of the real state of affairs. His Majesty is innocent". This is of course a thesis which cannot be maintained for a moment because when the old regime fell, that event led to the exile of only five or six bad characters, tools whom the Sultan had collected around him. Had there been a bureaucracy or a camarilla standing between the throne and the people the exodus would have been enormous. When during the Armenian massacres of 1896 the foreign powers told the Porte that they would force the Dardanelles and seize some towns in the Sea of Marmora if the butcheries did not stop at once, they instantly did stop.

When one presses these facts on the attention of an intelligent Turk he says: "Well, even if it is so, what is the good of raking up the past? Let us forget it completely".

And this is certainly the wisest policy.

March 9, 1909

TURKS SAY CONSUL IS GRAFTING HERE

Petition Their Ambassador to Take Steps for the Removal of Munji Bey

WORK OF ENEMIES, HE SAYS

Declares He courts an Investigation Charge That He Overcharges for Signing Passports

WASHINGTON. March 8. — Three hundred thousand former Ottoman subjects now living in the United States have petitioned Kaizim Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, to urge that Munji Bey, Turkish Consul at New York, be deposed for conduct which is termed by them "grafting", in that they allege that Munji Bey has taken advantage of ignorance of the Syrians, Greeks, and Armenians seeking passports to their native land by overcharging them for his official signature and the Turkish stamps essential to those documents.

Ambassador Kiazim Bey, on receiving the petition, declared that he would take decisive action, and said if the charges prove true he shall deem it his duty to relieve the situation.

The members of the delegation bent on encompassing the removal of Munji Bey indicated that the embarrassments to which Ottoman subjects have been put may be brought to the attention of the State Department if redress is not had by the action of the Ambassador. In the large rolls of parchment the accusations against Munji Bey range from "insolent language" to "grafting". It is specifically alleged that the Consul has in numerous cases doubled or trebled fees.

The petition bears the signatures of the most prominent Turkish subjects. Because of the importance of the Port of New York and the fact that almost every Turkish subject coming into or leaving this country must deal with the Consul, those who are now at enmity with him are said to be in the majority.

The charges made against Munji Bey will probably hasten plans of the Turkish Government for a complete reorganization of its Consular Service. The "Young Turks", upon assuming control of the Government, proposed to make a special effort to increase trade with the United States by means of more active work by Consuls in this country.

The charges against Munji Bey are regarded at the Turkish Embassy as relating to the administration of the service. The "graft" which he is charged with receiving is incident to the rate of exchange on Turkish money fixed by him in the collection of fees, and does not, it is said, involve any large amount of irregularity.



Munji Bey, Turkish Consul General at this port, was not at all surprised when told yesterday that charges of "grafting" had been made against him. He said that investigation would prove his innocence. He said the charges were inspired by personal enmity.

"There is no graft in this office", he said, "for outside of passport charges we have no dealings of a financial nature with the people. As to the passport fee, we have our tariff list and we charge accordingly. Everything here is open to an inspection".

March 21, 1909

**MULLAHS NOT MAD IN TURKEY OF TODAY
Proving Themselves the Sanest and Most
Liberal Politicians in the Empire**

**WORKING AS PEACEMAKERS
Finding a Way to Ignore the Mohammedan
Commandment to Kill the Infidel
Their Work in Parliament**

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK Times

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25. — I don't know how it is, but somehow I have always regarded the word "mullah" as one which must necessarily be preceded by the adjective "mad", and when I discovered that the present Turkish Parliament contained a very large percentage of these militant Moslems I said to myself: "All is up with constitutionalism in Turkey. Those turbaned priests will never allow that the Christian dog is their equal".

Since that time I have learned that there are no priests in Islam, and, furthermore, that the hodjas, mullahs, and dervishes, who are generally grouped for convenience sake under that familiar designation, are the sanest and most liberal politicians in the Ottoman Empire. The same mistake was made by the foreign public in connection with the first and second Russian Dumas, where the clerical Deputies, first put down as inevitably reactionary, turned out in the end to be mostly liberals.

Indeed, history teaches us that the Turkish mullah has never been quite the sanguinary fanatic of popular imagination. When Selim II, wanted to massacre all the Christians in his empire the Sheikh-ul-Islâm not only refused to issue the necessary religious order to that effect, but threatened Selim with deposition if he issued such an order on his own account.

Most foreigners in Turkey find that the dervishes, especially the dancing dervishes, are remarkably liberal—so liberal, in fact, that some of them can scarcely be called Mohammedan at all, and in this connection we must not forget that the Reformation in Germany had its origin in a monastic cell.

Some years ago, Sir Henry Elliot, then attached to the British Embassy here, went to Koniah in order to make inquiries regarding anti-Christian riots that had occurred there, and he discovered that many Christians would have been killed had it not been for the softas, or ecclesiastical students, who gave them shelter and protection.

The abbot of the dancing dervishes, in whose monastery Sir Henry stayed while in Koniah, proved to be an enlightened man, having as little in common with the mad mullah of Somaliland as Herbert Spencer had with Torquemada, and engrossed by the idea—apparently flippant but in reality profound—that dancing might be profitably introduced into the English Church services.

Mullahs Who Are Liberal

Ever since the revolution the mullahs have been very liberal, while, as in Russia, the anti-liberals were invariably lay-

men. During the parliamentary elections there presented himself for election a Turkish Journalist, Hussein Djahid Bey, who took no pains to conceal his hatred for the Greeks and his conviction that the Turk must remain top dog in the Ottoman Empire. Had this man the support of the mullahs? On the contrary, he was strongly opposed by them.

"The entry or such a fanatic into Parliament", said one Mohammedan ecclesiastic, "would be a calamity for the country".

Djahid Bey was elected, it is true, though by a very narrow majority, but he has now become a much more moderate man, and he never attacks the Greeks or any other Christian community. He learned his first lesson in toleration and true liberalism from a Mohammedan mullah and a Mohammedan electorate.

This is not a solitary instance of priestly moderation. In a great meeting which took place in the mosque of Sultan Ahmed, Stamboul, just before the Parliament opened, the two most advanced orators were mullahs.

"You have been told, my children", said one old white-bearded ulema, whose green turban proclaimed him a descendant of the Prophet; "you have been told that we ecclesiastics are the enemies of liberty. Whoever says so, lies".

And each sitting of Parliament has confirmed this solemn declaration. At one of the first sittings it was an ulema who raised his voice in favor of a Greek Deputy, Carolidi effendi, whom the laymen wanted to exclude because he had been a professor in the University of Athens, and was therefore, presumably, a Hellenic subject.

"I regard myself as highly honored", said the ulema, "in having for my colleague a man who has been judged worthy of occupying a chair in a foreign university".

Unfortunately it cannot be said that the Christians showed equal tolerance on this occasion, for the Armenians loudly demanded the instant expulsion of several Turkish Deputies who had, they declared, been concerned in the Armenian massacres.

When the news came to the Turkish Parliament that Tabriz was invested by the troops of the Shah, and that Sattar Khan was hard pressed, it was a mullah who rose to offer up a prayer for the Persian revolutionists. In the same way when a telegram announcing the Messina catastrophe was received a hodja arose, not to thank Allah for this crowning mercy, but to pray for the Christians who had perished, and, later on, the mullahs were

most persistent in urging the Government to send material relief to the Sicilians.

A few days ago Chemseddin Bey, the Minister for the Evkaf, (Pious Foundations) was called upon by Parliament to give an account of the state of things in his department, and, knowing the state of things to be very bad indeed, he adroitly tried to get out of the difficulty by saying that as the Evkaf was a Mohammedan religious institution, no assembly which contained Christians had a right to discuss it. One would think that if anything appealed to the mullah it would have been this, but Chemseddin Bey was promptly contradicted by an ulema and a hodja, both of whom declared that "the property of the Mohammedan Church belongs to all Ottomans without distinction of religion", and that "our Christian brethren have as much right to examine into the administration of that property as we have".

Finally we come to the part which the mullah has played during the present Turko-Austrian and Turko-Bulgarian crises. It has been invariably and prominently the part of the peacemaker. As the ulema Shefik Bey said the other day: "It is peace between the nations that alone can give civilization the happiness it seeks. International peace is conformable to the spirit of our religion, since the Prophet himself used to send envoys to neighboring tribes with a view to the preservation of the peace. The ulemas have often denounced war, and as there are laws to prevent conflicts between men, so laws can be made to prevent conflict between States".

March 28, 1909

THE TORTURE CHAMBER OF THE SULTAN

Secrets of "The Garden of Suffering" At Yildiz Are Coming To Light in the Trial of Nedjib Pasha

Special Correspondence The New York Times

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10. — Guarded by forty soldiers and thirty policemen, Nedjib Pasha is conveyed daily in a bulletproof carriage to the place where he is on trial for his life. In the court itself the precautions taken to protect him from the

attentions of the mob could not be more elaborate if he were the Czar of Russia. Already a determined effort has been made to lynch him.

For Nedjib Pasha was the palace official appointed by the Sultan as head of the commission to investigate a bomb-throwing about four years ago in which probably seventy persons were killed, the Sultan himself being the person aimed at by the assassins, and the crime for which Nedjib is on trial is the torturing, even to death, of the suspected persons who came under his hands, many of whom were innocent.

In the course of the trial the Sultan's Chamber of Horrors has come into the light of publicity, and the blood-chilling story of the frightful tortures inflicted upon the wretched victims in this one case has been told.

What has added to the horror with which the story has been followed, added to it more than all else, is the fact that these terrible deeds were committed in the palace, in the private park of the Sultan, and that, invisible to all, concealed behind a curtain, his Majesty himself sometimes assisted at the dreadful scenes of cruelty that took place there.

* * *

Day after day Nedjib's victims—those of them who have managed to survive his tortures—have appeared to testify against him, scarred, crippled, and prematurely aged. Many of them died under his hands and can never testify. The pitiful procession of wrecked and ruined men who have hobbled into court to tell what they suffered has shocked and horrified the city.

"The Garden of Suffering" is what the Turks call this torture chamber in the Sultan's park. The revelations already given are frightful.

A favorite punishment of his Majesty's, and one which was first discovered and recommended to the executioners by Kiathané-Imamy (*sic!*), Sultan's clown, consists in the gradual squeezing of the body by means of weights. This entails horrible suffering and rarely leads to death, but there have been instances of men subjected to this torture dying in the hands of the executioner.

Another kind of torture, almost as simple and as atrocious as the preceding, consists in the application of hot eggs, taken from boiling water, under the armpits. Experts here—and Turkey contains many experts on this subject say that the suffering thus

caused gives such a shock to the nervous system that the victims who undergo it soon go mad.

This form of torture was applied to the Eunuch Muzaffer Aga, who was exiled to Mecca about two years ago for having divulged the secrets of Yildiz to the English Ambassador.

Deprivation of sleep is another punishment, and also one that quickly leads to loss of reason.

Executions are rare inside the palace. Women and eunuchs are sometimes, it is true, put to death even in the imperial kiosk, but, as a rule, a person on whom the Sultan has decided to inflict capital punishment is first exiled to a distant province, and there quietly done away with. In order to make sure that his victim has really gone to a better world, the Sultan sometimes has the head sent to him in a box. In this way his Majesty received the pickled head of Midhat Pasha, the founder of the first Turkish Parliament, who was quietly put to death in his distant place of exile, and whose head was, according to Midhat's son in his authoritative life of his father, sent to Yildiz in a box labeled "Old Japanese Ivory; With Care".

* * *

The officer who accompanies a prisoner into banishment knows what to do with him by looking at the seal with which the letter of banishment is marked. The Sultan uses three seals, and if one of them, known to the Turks as "the fatal seal", is used, the recipient knows what to do with his prisoner when they reach their destination.

Among the dozens of people who were tortured by Nedjib Pasha was an Armenian called Eghia Kavedjian, an employe in the American Bible House of Stamboul. Mr. Kavedjian told the Judge yesterday that one night fifteen members of the secret police arrested him and brought him to Yildiz, where he was immediately led to the torture chamber, where he first met Nedjib Pasha.

The latter's first words were; "Do you see that blood on the floor? Well, it's the blood of your friend Manouk, and I'll add some of yours to it", whereupon he rushed at the prisoner and began to beat him on the head with a stick.

The prisoner screamed with pain, whereupon Nedjib shouted: "Keep silent or it will be all the worse for you!" They then made him remove his upper garments and whipped him till he lost consciousness.

When he came to himself they tried to make him confess, but as he had nothing to confess, they beat and whipped him again until he fainted. When he came to his senses the second time his fingers were broken, his hands swollen, his body covered with blood and bruises. He made a sign to intimate that he had lost the power of speech, but Nedjib said, "I'll make him talk. Bring his wife here and we'll beat her, too".

* * *

For a dozen days after this he was allowed to rest. Then he was again brought before the Pasha, who said to him: "Have you no pity on your wife and child? Listen to me! I swear to you on the head of the Sultan Abdul Hamid that if you confess I'll give you instantly two hundred pounds and an important post".

The prisoner said that he knew nothing, and could not, therefore, confess, whereupon the Pasha burst into a violent rage and struck Kavedjian in the face, saying to him at the same time:

"Don't you know that the Emperor Nero had men devoured by lions? Now, I'll treat you in the same way if you don't confess".

After having undergone other tortures, Kavedjian was finally confined in a fortress, where he remained until the proclamation of the Constitution.

A certain Tinghir Simon Effendi appeared to give the evidence of a woman called Nichan who was herself ashamed to tell in person how she had been treated.

Kirkor Effendi, a witness, said that he was in prison when Manouk, whom Nedjib had tortured, died in the prison hospital. He had seen that Manouk's body was covered with bruises, and these wounds had not healed at the time of his death. He had asked Manouk how he came to have been so badly beaten, and Manouk replied that Nedjib Pasha had beaten him and had put hot eggs under his armpits.

* * *

Karabet Vartanian, a witness, said that he had been brought into the torture chamber at Yildiz on the accusation of having assassinated a certain Apik. He saw Chaouchian, one of those who had been arrested in connection with the bomb explosion, lying on the floor on his face, insensible. Nedjib was walking up and down the room with a whip in his hand.

Chaouchian himself next appeared in the witness box and described how he had been held down. One policeman had sat on his head and another on his feet while Nedjib Pasha beat him. When the Pasha at length grew tired, he said: "I am going to send you to Vassef Pasha of Beshiktashe. He'll put boiling eggs in your armpits and bury red-hot Irons in your body".

* * *

Chaouchian was sent to Beshiktashe, but the terrible Vassef Pasha only scourged him in the ordinary way and then threw him into a coal cellar. Some Turkish gendarmes took pity, however, on this unfortunate Armenian and secretly brought him bread and water.

About the fate of Nichan, one of the victims of Nedjib, there seemed to be some doubt. Nedjib himself declared that the man had committed suicide, but his accusers asserted that he had died under torture. A witness called Simon told a ghastly story of how on the night of Sept. 17 Nichan's body was carried to the Armenian cemetery at Pera, Constantinople, by agents of the palace. The sexton and his sister said that it was against the regulations to allow any burial to take place at night, whereupon one of those who accompanied the body threw back his hood and the sexton recognized with astonishment the features of Bedros Agha, a high Government official.

The sexton then permitted the burial to take place, and he noticed, when the corpse was lowered into the grave, by the dim light of a lantern, that it was closely wrapped in black linen and tied with cords. Next day the sexton opened the grave and found the corpse to be that of one Nichan, whom he personally knew, and to be covered with wounds from head to foot.

Major Farak Bey, formerly aide de camp to the Sultan, told a blunt, soldierlike story which carried conviction with it. When the bomb burst he was standing in front of the mosque at Yildiz, and as a result of the explosion his sword was torn from his side and he received many wounds. But, strange to say, suspicion fell upon him, and when he had recovered he found that a spy had denounced him as being concerned in the outrage.

* * *

He was therefore arrested and brought before the commission, where he was shown the sword which he had lost

and asked if it were his. The Major explained how he had come to lose his weapon, whereupon he was set free. But a few days after his house was suddenly surrounded by the palace police and he was again conducted to Yildiz, where he remained for three months a prisoner in the house occupied by the Sultan's aides de camp.

One night he heard frightful cries and blows in the building opposite, and "horrified", as he says himself, "by these screams of anguish, I left my room and went to a distant part of the park so as not to hear them. I afterward questioned the servants, and they told me that these screams proceeded from the room where the commission was conducting its inquiries. That is all I know".

The crime for the perpetration of which Nedjib Pasha instituted the inquisition which has brought him to the prisoner's dock was hushed up in part, and so successfully that a full report of it has never been published. It never attracted anything like the attention abroad that the Russian bomb outrages have caused, and yet the writer is in a position to state that it was far more frightful than most of them.

* * *

It was about four years ago that it happened. The Sultan was on his way to the Yildiz Kiosk, where he prays every Friday.

He was just emerging from the mosque when a terrific explosion took place a few hundred yards off at a point which he would have had to pass on his way back to the palace, and which was occupied by the carriages of the foreign diplomatists and the Turkish Pashas and other functionaries who had come to attend the ceremony. The matter was so far hushed up that during a previous visit to Constantinople the present writer found it very difficult to get anything like an exhaustive account of it, but now, naturally, nothing is kept back, and if the evidence given before the court is true, this solitary bomb outrage of the Turkish revolutionists surpasses any exploit of the kind which the Russian dynamiters have ever accomplished.

* * *

For instance, one of the greatest bomb explosions of modern times in Russia was that which took place two years ago in M. Stolypin's villa on Apothecary Island, St Petersburg, but only thirty people lost their lives on that occasion, while, according to the declaration of Nedjib Pasha before the court in

Stamboul yesterday, seventy officers and soldiers were killed by the Yildiz bomb, though that part was kept back at the time by Nedjib himself, as the Second Division of the Guard was in such a state of excitement that it was with the greatest difficulty that their officers were able to prevent them from looting Constantinople, and murdering every Christian they met. "On that occasion", said Nedjib Pasha, "I saved the lives of at least 90,000 people, for not only did I conceal from the infuriated soldiery the true proportions of the outrage but I went into the coffee houses to reassure and restrain the Moslems, and I ordered the mollahs to preach tranquillizing sermons in the mosques".

I must say, however, that the Pasha's story of the appalling loss of life on this occasion is probably, and for obvious reasons, exaggerated. Two well-informed local residents whom I consulted put the number of deaths at forty, including the wounded who died at a more or less considerable interval after the event, while an American Pasha, Admiral Bucknam, who was present on the occasion, tells me that not more than eighty people perished.

* * *

The Admiral is convinced that the infernal machine must have been buried under ground, as after the explosion there was a hole in the earth between five and six feet deep. "The Sultan told me to go to the spot where the thing had burst, and to get there I had to climb over piles of corpses. Immediately after the explosion I was hit on the shoulder with the hindquarters of a horse and covered with blood, the horse's blood, not mine, happily. At the same time a man standing behind me had his head knocked off, a soldier on my right lost his arm, and a horse's leg fell on the roadway in front of the diplomatic terrace, several hundred yards distant".

Mr. Allan Ramsay, another local resident, tells me that the day on which the bomb was thrown was wild and stormy, and that he was at Bektashe (*sic!*) [Beshiktash?], about four miles from Yildiz, when he suddenly saw a column of smoke arise from the palace, which had, he concluded, been struck by lightning. According to Mr. Ramsay, the Sultan kept very cool on this occasion, and prevented the soldiers from massacring all the Europeans present by raising his hand and saying: "Let there be no bloodshed!"

The revolutionists, probably Armenians, who committed this dreadful crime, despite the Sultan's ubiquitous spies, were never discovered.

* * *

Nedjib is a typical product of the old regime. Although only connected with the Office of Public Works, he was intrusted by the Padishah with all sorts of commissions—judicial, diplomatic, and military, but principally in connection with spying, executing, torturing, and assassinating. When, some years back, Turkey encroached on Egyptian territory in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal, and all England became alarmed, the Sultan sent Nedjib to talk the matter over with Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador, but that hot-tempered Irishman—who had been, by the by, transferred from St. Petersburg because he had called Count Lamsdorf a liar when that polished diplomatist did, as a matter of fact, lie to him about the Russian occupation of Port Arthur—that hot-tempered Irishman, I say, refused to discuss diplomatic matters with a person of Nedjib's character, and even refused to receive him. Later on, when Nedjib wanted to become Ambassador to London, the British Government intimated that it would not accept him.

* * *

When, eight months ago, the old regime collapsed, Nedjib was one of the first arrested, for there were many people watching him. These people have now managed to place him in the dock of the Stamboul Criminal Court, and it is more than probable that, if not lynched, he will leave that dock for the gallows.

His trial is still going on, and is still fertile in sensations. All the other sensations may be thrown into the shade, however, if there is evidence to show that the Sultan, personally, assisted at the torture of any of these unfortunate men, and in any case there is no doubt that Nedjib acted in accordance with the Padishah's instructions. He has distinctly said so, and, legally, it may be a good defense, for until July last the Sultan was an autocrat whose orders every one of his subjects were bound to obey unquestioningly.

* * *

I inclose a couple of documents issued under the old régime, which are of interest as throwing light upon the censorship system then existing. These documents are requests sent to the British Embassy by the Sublime Porte to seize all the copies of issues of London journals on certain days when the newspapers contained something that ruffled the Sultan's feelings.

These requests had to be sent to the Embassies owing to the fact that, the foreign Post Offices were then and still are under the jurisdiction of their respective Governments. The first document, (No. 60,736,) read (*sic!*) [reads] as follow:

Sublime Porte
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Circular Note Verbale.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to beg the Embassy of his Britannic Majesty to please instruct the English Post Offices to strictly observe the intradiction affectling the entry into and the circulation in other parts of the Empire of The Shurai-Ummet, published at Cairo.

To the Embassy of his Britannic Majesty I may add that The Shurai-Ummet is now published in Constantinople, is the leading organ of the Committee of Unity and Progress, and, therefore, represents now a power greater than that of the Sultan himself.

* * *

The second letter, (No. 60,927,) begins and ends in the same way as the last. The body of the note runs as follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to beg the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to please ask the English Post Office to seize the copies of the 28th an& 29th of April of all the London newspapers.

These documents will be of interest to Americans as well as to British readers owing to the fact that, as there is no American Post Office here, all American newspapers come through , the English Post Office.

Of course the censorate system is now done away with and any book or newspaper can enter. In the windows of the book stores of Stamboul I have even seen books attacking the Sultan in the most venomous manner. On thee cover of one of them—a

French work—Abdul Hamid is represented sneaking through his own park, revolver in hand, and his footprints stained by blood. In another case he is represented as bathing his feet in blood.

April 15, 1909

REVOLT AT AMERICAN COLLEGE

Revolutionary Students at Aintab Suppressed by Turkish Authorities

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14. — The State Department made public to-night a dispatch reporting that early last month the students of an American institution, the Central Turkey College at Aintab, revolted and defied the authorities. The college is still closed, but has received protection from the Turkish Government.

The students were all Armenians and members of a revolutionary party. Their supposed purpose was to involve Turkey in trouble with the United States through the destruction of American property. However, before they could carry their plans into execution, they were overawed by the unexpected appearance of a considerable military force.

April 16, 1909

NAVAL COMMANDER LYNCHED

Young Turk Leader Had Trained Guns on the Sultan's Palace

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15. — Arif Bey, commander of the battleship Assar-i-Tewfik was lynched at the palace to-day.

He was a member of the Committee of Union and Progress, and when the rising was at its height on Tuesday he ordered the guns of the ship trained on the Yildiz Kiosk, with the intention of supporting the committee.

To-day marines who objected to the new Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Hadji Emin Pasha, gathered in force and seized Arif Bey, whom they took to the Yildiz Kiosk, where he was put to death, notwithstanding the efforts of the palace guard to save him.

The report that Mahmoud Mukhtar Pasha has fled to Salonica has been confirmed. It is stated that Ahmed Riza, the former President of the Chamber, has taken refuge in the French Embassy, and that Hussein Jahid, editor in chief of *The Tanin*, has fled abroad. There is no trace of the other members of the committee.

Early reports to-day that a massacre of Armenians was in progress at Mersina have proved to be exaggerated. The disturbance really occurred at Adana, which is about thirty-six miles from Mersina. Only ten Armenians were killed. Martial law has been proclaimed there, and reinforcements of troops are being dispatched from Beirut.

Young Turk Majority Absent

A strange and significant session of the Chamber was held to-day. A majority of the members belong to the Young Turk Party, but only 188 members responded to the summons, and this number was not sufficient to form a quorum. Dejection sat upon the face of almost every Deputy. The members anxiously consulted the foreign correspondents to ascertain the opinions held abroad.

The new President, Ismail Kemal Bey, proposed that the Chamber hold a short secret session. This was stormy, but it was finally voted unanimously that a proclamation be published broadcast through the empire to the effect that the house takes into consideration the claims of the Ottoman soldiers, accepts the resignation of the Cabinet and grants amnesty, and that it has resolved to continue putting aside all spirit of political division and devoting its life to the welfare of the country. In addition, the Chamber agreed to issue assurances to the various constituencies that order would be restored and the constitution maintained.

Later the Chamber resumed its public sitting for the formal election of a new President, Ismail Kemal Bey's appointment having been merely a temporary one, made necessary by the deposition of Ahmed Riza. Naki Pasha, the oldest member, occupied the chair, and Ahmed Riza's resignation was accepted

without a vote. After tedious balloting no nominee had a sufficient majority to secure his election, while the soldiers' nominee, Ismail Kemal Bey, stood only third on the list. The proceedings, therefore, were postponed until Saturday, when there is little doubt Ismail Kemal will be elected.

The whole attitude of the Chamber today indicated its sense of defeat and lost influence. Few of the members dared to speak. Those more courageous were interrupted by the timid ones, who apparently were fearful that the next attack might be directed against them. The hodjas (priests) dominated the situation and spoke imperatively. When the sitting became public several of the Ministers arrived and took part in the proceedings.

The Minister of Instruction, referring to statements that a mortal blow had been struck at the Constitution, declared that the new Ministers had sworn to uphold the Constitution, and would rather die than violate their oaths. He assured the Chamber that nothing threatened the Constitution, and that there was no need for alarm.

This last phrase called forth a storm of cries from all parts, members demanding to know who was causing the alarm, together with cries for the instant withdrawal of the offending words. The Minister was greatly perturbed and said he was speaking unofficially in order to calm the house, but would withdraw the words if the members so wished.

Public opinion to-night is divided over the outcome of the present obscure situation. Some fear the return of the old régime, while others, more hopeful, express relief at the disruption of the Committee of Union and Progress, whose methods were a source of general uneasiness. On the other hand, the intervention of the military is a disquieting feature, establishing a bad precedent. It becomes increasingly apparent that the appeal made to the religious feelings of the people was simply with a view to reconciling them to the downfall of the government instituted by the committee.

Young Turks' Quarters Wrecked

An examination of the committee's headquarters testifies to the thoroughness of its destruction. The rooms are scattered with debris of furniture, and papers and books have been torn to shreds. It is reported that important documents have been seized at the headquarters, revealing a list of the members of the committee and evidence of its complicity in political murders.

Significant of the present aspect of affairs is the flattering tone adopted toward the troops in the proclamation voted to-day by the Chamber. This frankly declares that the soldiers' attitude represented popular discontent with the inactivity of the late Cabinet, and that the Ministry therefore should be remodeled to meet the army's wishes.

Although public confidence is by no means restored by the formation of the new Cabinet, an excellent impression has been produced by the appointment of Nazim Pasha as Commander of the First Army Corps, and this has been strengthened by the nomination of Memduh Pasha, another able Adrianople officer, to command the First Division at Constantinople. Edhem Pasha, the new Minister of War and Nazim Pasha to-day made the rounds of the barracks in the city and exhorted the soldiers to obey their officers. They were well received and heartily cheered.

The number of casualties during the disturbances of the last few days has not been established, but is believed to be comparatively small. It is alleged that many officers disguised as privates participated in the movement, tending to confirm the assertion that the mutiny was directed exclusively against those officers of the army who were members of the Committee of Union and Progress.

ARMY RESENTED NEW PLANS

Young Turks Had Announced Prospective Redistribution of Troops

On the eve of the outbreak among the troops in Constantinople it had been given out by the War Office that the Albanians in the army were shortly to be transferred to Kossovo, the Arabian troops to be incorporated into the Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters at Damascus and the Kurds and Lazes to be returned to their respective countries. Thus the famous Pretorian Guards of the Yildiz Kiosk were to be disbanded and only a small bodyguard was to be retained at the Palace.

This was to be the beginning of an entire redistribution of troops according to the ideas of the Young Turks' Government. It is probable that this announcement precipitated matters in Constantinople, for the soldiers saw their effectiveness being dissipated by the Government which they themselves had placed in power last Summer.

Salonica is the headquarters of the Third Army Corps, and it was there that the new Constitution was first proclaimed on July 24 last. It was among the troops of the Third Army Corps that the revolution first took a strong hold on the Sultan's military. The officers as well as the men quartered at Salonica have long held advanced ideas. Like Salonica, Monastir is a vilijet of Macedonia, but it offers an even more acute situation on account of the different nationalities there. One division of the Third Army Corps is quartered there. Salonica is about 250 miles from Constantinople, and is situated at the junction of three railways, one of which goes directly eastward to the Turkish capital.

The Albanians, who have always been prominent in all internal troubles in Turkey, have never been regularly incorporated in the Turkish Army. Indeed, their country, which centuries ago was a sort of Botany Bay for Ancient Rome, has never been conquered by the Turks. Many modern Albanians are the direct descendants of the companions of Spartacus, the gladiator. In 1478 they were reduced to a state of nominal subjection, but have since viewed with disdain the Ottoman yoke, only contributing soldiers to the Turkish ranks from motives of pay and plunder, and they have usually been sent in the empire where they could get a lion's share of both.

As a fighter the Albanian has been considered the most valuable soldier in the Turkish Army, but his allegiance to his nominal lord has been so slight that he did not hesitate to fight under the Russian flag during the Crimean war and under the same flag in the Russo-Turkish war of 1876. His opinion of the Turk may be gathered from an interview had with one of his chiefs last Fall, when it was reported that Albania, following the lead of Bulgaria, had declared its independence. He said:

"If we rise, not a Turk will be left alive in Scutari at the end of a week. After we have driven out the Turks we hope to obtain our independence under either France or some other far-off country. The Turk foolishly thinks that we are children, and that we do not discern his ulterior motives. All this is very amusing. We accept the Turk's schools and his money, and we put our fingers in our cheeks, for we do not intend to have anything to do with him when the time comes. We will help Servia or Bulgaria, or even Montenegro to drive the Turk from Albania. We want nothing to do with either Italy or Austria".

Medina, in Arabia, where it is said a mutiny has broken out, is the second Holy City of the Mohammedan world. It was

here that Mohammed took refuge after his flight in 632 and here he died and lies buried in a tomb under the Great Mosque. Diarbekir is a vilayet in Upper Mesopotamia and for centuries has been a great trading centre.

The insurrection of the Kurds in these districts probably has no direct connection with the mutiny of the army in Constantinople. The Kurds have a periodical habit of plundering and pillaging the property owners in the towns and villages, particularly the Armenians. The Armenians here are very thrifty, and, saving much money, are not loath to loan it on mortgage to Mussulman farmers and merchants. If for any reason, as on account of bad crops or slack business, the interest on the mortgages cannot be paid, the Mussulmans send messages to their co-religionists, the Kurds, and the Kurds come and wipe out the mortgagees.

April 16, 1909

TURKEY FACES MANY REVOLTS

**Uprisings Against the New Regime
Take Place Throughout the Empire**

CAPITAL IS THREATENED

**Third Army Corps to March from Salonica
If Old Order Is Not Restored**

ENLISTED MEN RULE CITY

**Reassure Ambassadors and Shopkeepers
Commander of Warship Lynched
Young Turk Leaders All In Hiding**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15. — Disorder continues here and the gravity of the situation is increased by the news from the provinces. Mutiny has broken out at Medina and an insurrection at Drusid. Kurds are on the warpath at Diarbekir, in Turkish Armenia. Rebellion is rife in Arabia, and trouble is brewing in Macedonia, which has been profoundly stirred by events here.

Government troops have been defeated in Albania, and a force of Albanians has already reached Uskub, an important city in the Vilayet of Monastir and on the main line of the railroad from Europe. This is but a short distance from Salonica, in the district in which the Third Army Corps is located.

Threats have been made directly to the Porte that the Third Army Corps, in which the influence of the Committee of Union and Progress is strong, will march on Constantinople unless the work of the last few days is undone and the former status is restored. The officers of this corps are in communication with the Second Army Corps with a view to co-operation. The latter corps, however, recently opposed the committee.

Authorities Are Alarmed

The authorities here are extremely disquieted by the receipt of this news, which has been conveyed to them in telegrams from the Young Turk leaders in Salonica and Monastir. They are taking refuge in the theory that the Third Army Corps is ignorant of the real objects of Tuesday's rising and may desist from its warlike intentions when it realizes that the Parliament and the Constitution have been maintained.

In the Chamber to-day a telegram was read from the authorities of Janina, Albania, protesting against the coup d'état, demanding the restoration of the former régime, and threatening that otherwise the entire population of the vilayet would march on Constantinople. This telegram caused consternation among the Deputies.

Despite the miraculously small number of accidents yesterday, despite the amazing restraint of the troops—restraints due to sobriety—despite the comparative calm to-day, the fact remains that Turkey is ruled by private soldiers of the Constantinople garrison, who arrogate to themselves the functions of the Government and the police. Privates with rifles in hand have visited the Ambassadors to reassure them. They have also reassured foreign storekeepers. Officers salute soldiers, not soldiers officers. Officers are frequently dragged from trains and from their horses.

Private Soldier is King

The Sultan thanks the soldiers for their patriotism. The new Minister of War spouts compliments to them from a chair in

Saint Sophia Square. In short the private soldier is King here and how to dethrone him is an insoluble problem. For instance, to-day the troops from Adrianople, who had been wired for to crush the revolt, were warmly welcomed by the mutineers, who killed a sheep for their dinner near Saint Sophia.

The insurrection was religious and reactionary. It was due to the anger of the priests, against whom the soldiers were warned in a recent general order to the troops; to extremely violent journalistic onslaughts on the Government and the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, whom the soldiers regard as tyrants and deceivers; and, finally, to the soldiers being overworked by their officers.

April 17, 1909

AMERICAN VICTIMS OF TURKISH RIOTS

Unconfirmed Report Says Two Missionaries Perished in Massacres at Adana

MISSIONARY MEETING THERE

Young Turks' Soldiers Entraining for Constantinople Sultan Pledges Himself to Constitution

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16. — Information received here to-day from Adana, in Asiatic Turkey, declares that two American missionaries have been killed in the anti Armenian outbreak at that place. From Mersina near by it was reported that the massacre of Armenians going on since last Wednesday at Adana continued, and that the troops were powerless to control the situation, some of the soldiers even joining in the pillage of the city. This information had been received at Mersina by telegraph from Adana during the afternoon.

Dispatches by way of Athens from Mersina also reported sanguinary riots at Adana as a result of a demonstration against the police, who had killed two persons they were trying to arrest. The dispatches added that the foreign Consuls had demanded that warships be dispatched to Mersina.

At midnight neither the American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman, nor the British Embassy had received any further

news concerning the massacre at Adana or confirmation of the reported murder of American missionaries there. Mr. Leishman has instructed the American Vice Consul at Mersina, John Debbas, to proceed immediately for Adana and report on the situation.

Consular telegrams received here report that half of the town of Adana has been burned and that the attacks upon the Armenians are extending into the surrounding vilayet. They say that the British Vice Consul at Mersina, Major Doughty-Wylie, who was ordered to Adana when the first advices of the massacre were received, has been wounded. Communication with the disturbed district is interrupted, however, and all reports received from there must be taken with caution. The Porte declares the disturbances are subsiding, and that it is doing its best to protect foreigners. Two additional battalions of troops have been dispatched to Adana.

The Bible House here has no direct information with regard to the missionaries' safety. The missionaries of the district are at present at Adana for the regular district meeting. They are Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers, the Misses Webb, Miss Wallis, and Miss Borel. Mr. Christy is at Tarsus.

The Moslem fanaticism against the Christians of Adana appears to have broken out afresh. The Moslem attacks, it is said, recommenced yesterday afternoon and continued throughout the night. Large numbers of Christians were reported to have been killed. One report declared that sixty Armenians had lost their lives, and that many houses had been looted and burned.

Adana is about thirty-six miles inland from Mersina, which is on the Mediterranean. The early reports were declared to have been exaggerated, and messages received here yesterday evening said that only ten Armenians had been killed, and that martial law had been proclaimed at Adana. To-day's intelligence refers to disorders that took place after the situation was supposed to have quieted down.

Constantinople is Quieter

The manifesto issued yesterday by a committee of the Ulemas, in which the movement of the last few days is declared to be in no wise directed against the Constitutional Government, has created an excellent impression on the public mind.

The new Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Adjiemin (*sic!*) [Hadjiemin?] Pasha, has resigned, owing to the hostility shown

his appointment by the navy; the President of the Council of State also has surrendered his office on account of ill-health, and Raif Pasha, Director of Customs, has been appointed in Zihni Pasha's place.

The Minister of Police and other officers identified with the Committee of Union and Progress have either resigned or disappeared.

The Selamlık to-day was attended by a great crowd. The Sultan was loudly cheered. The Ulema offered a prayer invoking the benediction of heaven upon the Sultan, the Sheri laws, and the empire. His Majesty afterward gave an audience to the Ministers and reiterated to them the solemn assurance that he would uphold the constitution.

The city is returning to more normal conditions. Business is being resumed except in Stamboul and parts of the Galatea quarter, where many Christian shops are still closed, notwithstanding the declarations of the police that the people have nothing to fear. The impression prevails, however, that the trouble is not yet ended, and the populace is very nervous over what is likely to happen at Salonica and Monastir.

Tewfik Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, today in an interview expressed himself as hopeful. He said he did not attach any importance to news from Macedonia, and pointed out that telegrams from there, even those dispatched by the authorities, were inspired. He felt convinced, he said, that when the provincial populations understood the real object of the revolution they would remain tranquil and abandon their protests.

It is currently reported that some 1,500 Salonica troops, who are marching to Constantinople, will be received on the outskirts of the city by a deputation of Ulemas and superior officers, who, it is thought, will easily convince them of the true meaning of Tuesday's events.

A better state of discipline in the army is noticeable. The streets are being patrolled regularly, and stragglers are arrested and taken to their respective barracks. The special lookout which is kept for deserters from the navy led to an exciting scene in the Pera quarter to-day. Two soldiers were pursuing a sailor when the latter turned and fired upon them, the shot accidentally killing a Greek passerby.

The pursuit was continued, however, and finally the sailor was shot down. The soldiers continue to display a revengeful feeling toward the Committee of Union and Progress, and any officers belonging to the committee are shot by them when

caught. It is credibly reported that many officers whose names were found upon the list seized at the committee's headquarters, already have been done to death.

April 19, 1909

TWO AMERICANS SLAIN BY TURKS

**Missionaries Rogers and Maurer Among
1,000 Victims of Mob at Adana**

SCENE OF RIOT IN CAPITAL

**Times Correspondent Describes Panic of Civilians
and Disorder of Mutinous Troops**

SALONICA TROOPS PRESS ON

**Want Status Quo Restored
Vanguard Fifteen Miles from Constantinople.
Talk of Abdication**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Dispatch to The London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18. — Two American missionaries, Rogers and Maurer, were among the thousands killed at Adana, according to telegrams just received confirming previous reports. It is added that the mission is in great danger, but that the other missionaries so far are unharmed.

The situation in Cilicia is obviously grave, and the dispatches from Adana describe the situation there as desperate. A large part of the town has been burned, including the quarter inhabited by the Armenians, who made a desperate resistance and inflicted heavy losses on their assailants before they were overpowered.

The town of Tarsus is on fire. The Christians are peaceable there, but the Moslems are murdering and looting. At Mersina the situation is threatening, owing to the paucity of troops and the activity of Moslem agitators. Disturbances have spread also to Ayas and the neighborhood of Alexandretta.

As it is evident that the local authorities are quite unable to cope with the situation, the commanders of the British war vessels which were ordered to Mersina have received instructions to act on their own initiative. It is hoped that the approaching concentration of eight European warships at Mersina may save the town from the horrors which have overtaken Adana.

April 21, 1909

MOSLEM MASSACRES TAKE 5,000 LIVES

**Fresh Outbreaks Reported at Marash and Hadjin,
and in Vicinity of Alexandretta.**

TURKS BLAME ARMENIANS

**Foreign Office Says They Killed Roger and Maurer
While the American Missionaries
Were Fighting a Fire**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20. — No less than 5,000 persons lost their lives in the massacres that have been going on in the vilayet of Adana during the last eight days as a result of the outbreak of Moslem fanaticism. Of this total 2,000 were killed in the City of Adana, and of this number more than 200 were Moslems. This information was received in Constantinople this morning through Consular channels.

Adana at present is quiet, but there have been renewed attacks on Christians at Marash, in the vilayet of Aleppo, about eighty miles northeast of Alexandretta. The Consular advices describe the situation as extremely precarious. The excitement at the port of Alexandretta is intense, although the presence of the British cruiser Diana at that port is expected to have a tranquilizing effect.

Disturbances are reported from Hadjin, in the northern extremity of the Adana vilayet, where a large Armenian community is counted upon to defend itself vigorously.

A special dispatch from Mersina says that massacre and pillage continue in the interior, and that the authorities are either indifferent or are conniving in the slaughter.

There appears to have been a preconcerted plan for the extermination of the Armenians throughout Anatolia, directed by

some occult influence in the capital. People of position here, says the dispatch, were duly forewarned weeks ago, and great indignation is expressed at the callousness and incredulity of Europe.

The Foreign Office, replying to an inquiry made by Ambassador Irishman regarding the killing at Adana of the American missionaries Rogers and Maurer, says it appears that the two men came to their death at the hands of Armenians who were firing from their dwellings near where the missionaries were helping to put out a fire in the house of a Turkish widow. The Foreign Office puts the entire blame for the killing of the missionaries on the Armenians.

April 23, 1909

AMERICAN WOMEN IN PERIL AT HADJIN

**Five Missionaries, Entirely Defenseless,
Send Out Appeal for Immediate Aid**

ANOTHER TOWN WIPE OUT

**Entire Population of Kirikan Massacred
Fire and Pillage Throughout District
Outbreak Due to Fall of Young Turks**

BEIRUT, April 22. — Five American women missionaries are in danger at Hadjin, in the vilayet of Adana, Asiatic Turkey. One of them, Miss Lambert, has sent a message down to the coast asking for immediate help. The message is dated April 22, and says;

Hadjin has been surrounded for a week by the villagers of this district, who are awaiting the opportunity to storm the place. All roads are closed, and shots are being fired into the town irregularly. The dwellings on the outskirts have been burned. The authorities at Adana have been appealed to for aid, which has not been sent. A rumor from the outside says that an assault will be made on this place to-night.

The women are entirely alone and defenseless. The villages surrounding Hadjin are in flames, and Hadjin itself is invested by nomad tribesmen. Messages from the interior are being suppressed by the authorities.

The situation in the country north, east, and west of Alexandretta, arising from the anti-Christian outbreaks, is most serious.

The entire population of Kirikan, between Aleppo and Alexandretta, has been massacred, not even young babies being spared.

The French mission at Ekbaz is sieged by fanatical Moslems.

The Armenian village of Deurtyul is surrounded, and according to a messenger who crawled through the Arab lines at night and made his way to Aleppo for help, the situation there is hopeless. The buildings on the edge of the town were in flames when he escaped.

There have been massacre and pillage at Antioch, and rioting at Birejik. Aleppo is in a state of panic. There are only 400 Turkish soldiers in the city. Business is at a standstill, and there is every reason to fear a serious outbreak. The city is full of Bedouin Arabs, Kurds, and Circassians.

Released Murderers Join Mob

At Ayas, on the west coast of the Gulf of Alexandretta, 418 murderers have been released from prison. They at once joined the mob and began committing depredations.

At Tarsus 100 person have been killed, 800 houses have been burned, and there are to-day 5.000 persons without homes.

Several native pastors from Aintab were killed while on their way to attend the district missionary meeting at Adana.

The massacres are being carried out with ferocity. Neither women nor children are spared. The motto of the Moslems is. "No twig of the accursed race shall be suffered to live".

The Armenians, recognizing that the massacres have been organized and carried out by adherents of the Old Turkish régime, are looking to the Young Turks for future protection.

The Turkish Government officials at Mersina have done everything possible to check the trouble. The result of their efforts has been very limited, but in spite of this they deserve praise for their work.

Scene of the Massacres

Hadjin is eighty miles north of Adana, in the northern corner of the Adana vilayet. Antioch, Birejik, and Aleppo are all

inland from Alexandretta, and are without rail communication with the coast. Antioch is forty miles south of Alexandretta, and has a population of about 23,000, of whom 16,000 are Moslems and 7,000 Christians. The Christians include 4,000 Armenians. Birejik, with a population of 10,000, is 115 miles northwest of Alexandretta. Aleppo is seventy miles southeast of Alexandretta. It has a population of 125,000, and has long been one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. Tarsus, with a population of 25,000, is on the rail-road line between Mersina and Adana. A few Protestants are included in the Christian population of Antioch, but the records do not show any American missionary station there. But it is a station of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Ireland and Scotland, with three missionaries and seven native workers.

At Aleppo there is a considerable European colony, and a strong Roman Catholic element in the population. The Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in England has a station at Aleppo.

At Tarsus there is St. Paul's Institute, founded with the financial support of the late Elliott F. Shepard of New York. The institute is now under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and it serves as a preparatory school for the Central Turkey College at Aintab.

April 24, 1909

MOSLEMS IN ANTIOCH WIPE OUT ARMENIANS

**15,000 Destitute
Nearly All Armenian Dwellings
in Alexandretta District Burned**

**DANGER AT HADJIN LESS
Turkish Governor Refuses to Allow Party
to Land from British Warship
to Relieve Armenian Village**

BEIRUT, April 23. — The Armenian population of Antioch and vicinity has been practically wiped out in the massacres of the last few days by fanatical Moslems. There are thousands of destitute Armenian widows and orphans still in the district,

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unable to get away, and there is no security anywhere in the town or its environs.

Beirut is quiet as yet, but there is tension between the Christian and Moslem inhabitants. Troops are arriving here, however, and the authorities are taking energetic measures for the preservation of order. Many people are leaving Beirut for the Lebanon.

The British cruiser Diana came into port to-day.

April 24, 1909 **NO TITLE**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23. — Latest reports from Adana show appalling distress in that district. Some 15,000 persons are homeless and starving, and thousands of orphans are to be provided for. In a comparatively small Protestant community, nineteen Protestant pastors have been killed. The loss of wheat and the damage to flour mills cause high prices. Relief will be distributed irrespective of race or creed by a commission of Moslems and Christians presided over by the missionary Mr. Chambers, who had much experience with relief work at former Armenian massacres, and under the supervision of the British Consul. The Central Government is endeavoring to take measures to provide shelter and food for the refugees, but owing to the paralysis at headquarters, foreign help is urgently needed to prevent further loss of life by starvation.

John G. A. Leishman, the American Ambassador, in addition to making representations to the Foreign Office concerning the conditions in Asia Minor, has appealed directly to the Sheik Ul Islam, head of the Mohammedan Church, to use his influence for the protection of Americans. The Sheik Ul Islam, it is understood, has acted promptly in the direction of stopping attacks on Christians.

April 24, 1909

ASK FUNDS FOR ARMENIANS

Mission Board Makes Appeal Turkey Has 132 American Schools

BOSTON, April 23. — Responses to the first appeal made on Tuesday last by the American Board of Commissioners for

Foreign Missions for a fund of at least \$50,000 for the relief of the Armenian sufferers from the massacres in the region of Adana and Tarsus have begun to come in, and the board already has forwarded \$1,000 to the scene of the disturbances. In view of the later dispatches, showing a distress even more widespread and urgent than was at first thought, the board to-night repeated its appeal, and particularly urged that contributions be made promptly. The board in its appeal says:

This appeal is made on the broad ground of humanity and with the understanding that it is not for the help of any mission or for the service of any one race or religion, but for the aid of the starving and the homeless, so far as may be. In the wide region being devastated by massacre and fire.

Having its representatives at the present centres of the greatest distress, the American Board ventures to speak in the name of charitable America and to offer its services for the free forwarding and impartial distribution of all gifts received. Contributions may be sent to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, or to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, and 60 State Street, Boston. It is earnestly hoped that a multitude of gifts may be secured immediately, acknowledgment of which will be made through the public press.

April 25, 1909

30,000 KILLED IN MASSACRES

**Conservative Estimate of Victims of
Turkish Fanaticism in Adana Vilayet**

**DEADLY WORK CONTINUES
Tribesmen Besiege Towns and March on Others
Messengers to American Women Slain**

**CLASH FEARED AT BEIRUT
Druses Gather to Avenge Murder of Deputy
and Mohammedans Prepare to Oppose Them**

BEIRUT, Asiatic Turkey, April 24. — A conservative estimate now places the number killed in the Armenian

massacres in Adana vilayet at from 20,000 to 30,000. Help is needed everywhere along the coast.

At the town of Adana more than 100 girls are missing. It is known that twenty-one native pastors have been killed. Fears are entertained that other American missionaries than those whose deaths have been reported, have been murdered. There are 15,000 refugees in Adana and Tarsus and 5,000 in Mersina.

Conditions at Hadjin, where five American women were reported two days ago to be in danger from the tribesmen, are becoming critical. A messenger dispatched for relief by Miss Lambert, the American missionary, who two days ago sent an appeal to Constantinople, has been killed in the streets. A second messenger, a soldier, was shot at. The Vali, however, has given assurances of the safety of the Americans, and there are reports that the insurgents show signs of withdrawing. The town lacks food.

The Captains of the British, French, and German warships and the American and French Consular officials at Mersina today conferred with the Governor concerning the disturbances. They gave particular attention to the question of prompt relief for Hadjin. The Governor promised to do everything possible to calm the Mohammedans. The British Vice Consul has telegraphed to the Hadjin mission to try to persuade the Armenians in the town not to fire on the besiegers, as the Mohammedans probably will withdraw at the Governor's commands.

Dortyole is holding out.

An appeal for help has been issued from Latakia, as the mob is nearing that city, and American property is threatened.

Antioch is quiet, there being no Armenians left in that town. The Armenian village of Kessab has been burned and many persons killed there. The women and children of Kessab are fugitives in the surrounding mountains, exposed to hunger and mob violence.

The situation at Beilan, a short distance south of Alexandretta, is most critical.

Native hordes are moving on Suediah, eighteen miles southwest of Antioch.

Fear Vengeance by Druses

While the situation in Beirut remains unchanged, and there have been no disorders, a serious outbreak is expected tomorrow, when the body of Emir Mohammed Arslan, the Deputy

who was murdered recently at Constantinople, is due to arrive here by steamer. Mohammedans are coming into Beirut to-day to resist the expected vengeance of the Druses tribesmen, the chief of which is Arslan's father. These tribesmen from the Lebanon have concentrated their forces, and are coming into town in large numbers.

ARMENIAN WEALTH CAUSED MASSACRES

**Turks Found Prosperous People Were Paying
Taxes Only to Outlaw Kurdish Tribes.**

THEN OPPRESSION BEGAN

**Kurds Retaliated When Their Income Was Cut Off
Christian People Have Now Become Impoverished**

If all the reports of massacre and torture that have emanated from Turkey during the last fifteen years were true, it would mean that nearly a tenth of the population of 17,000,000 had been put to the sword and that the survivors possessed such remarkable staying powers as to make the victims of the Holy Inquisition appear like children. Admitting the exaggeration, however, the position of the Armenian and other native Christians has been growing steadily worse since the early nineties. They are periodically persecuted for two reasons, which sometimes work in concert and sometimes separately—religion and pecuniary gain—and by two forces, sometimes independent and sometimes combined—the Turkish Government acting through the official Valis and the Kurds acting on their own responsibility and for their own personal gain.

Although Armenia with its 2,500,000 population and its vilayets of Erzerum, Kharpout, Bitlis, and Van is usually pointed out as the centre of the periodical slaughters and pillagings which result, Asia Minor, with its 9,000,000 people and the vilayets of Brusa, Smyrna, and Castamuni, and Syria with its 3,000,000 in the vilayets of Aleppo, Zor, Syria, and Beirut, to say nothing of the northern part of Arabia, are similarly afflicted.

The Armenians, who have come in for such a large share of unsought attention, believe themselves to be descended from Haik, the grandson of Japhet, and, in their own language, their country is called Haiasdan. It was so called when Alexander of

Macedon captured it in 328 B. C. For three centuries succeeding the Christian era the country came easily under the influence of Christian evangelists and this influence, the disciples of the sword, for obvious reasons, did not think it worth while to undermine, particularly while the wealth of Arabia and Persia lay to the south and east. So the descendants of Haik grew up and prospered through the centuries.

At length large families and prosperity made them discontented, for their sons, educated abroad, brought home stories of the political freedom and individual initiative of Western Europe. And soon they were lending ready ears to revolutionary propagandas conceived in Constantinople and published in Paris, and were induced to foot the bills thereof. This naturally, in the course of years, attracted the attention of the Yildiz Kiosk, and officials were sent into Armenia, Asia Minor, and Syria to investigate.

The investigation showed that much wealth had been accumulated, of which the Turkish Government did not receive its proper share, and that the Valis sent there were in the pay of the wealthy population, and that further immunity was obtained by paying tribute to the Kurds. The Constantinople authorities determined to change all that, especially as complaints began to come in from the local faithful that the Armenians were oppressing them and put them in prison when they could not or would not pay their bills. Local outbreaks had already caused the burning of the Armenian College at Marsovan, and in 1893 the authorities determined to make an example of Sasun in the mountainous district of Mush, which for centuries had permitted no armed Mohammedan to enter its villages.

The local Ottoman officials called upon the inhabitants of Sasun to pay their taxes. They were informed that the Kurds had taken all their money. The villagers were ready to pay taxes to the Porte if protected against the Kurds, but they had not enough for both. This was reasonable enough, but the idea of a Christian community in Turkish territory was abhorrent to Mohammedan sentiment and logic. Turkish soldiers were sent to collect the taxes, but the Kurds got there first, and 8,000 Armenians are said to have perished; although the final report of the Commission of Inquiry reduced the figure to 900.

It will be recalled that this commission was appointed in consequence of the tremendous sensation created in Europe by the news of the massacre. It consisted of Russian, French, and English Consular officials, and Turkish functionaries. At the

suggestion of the powers the Porte agreed to reorganize the government of its Asiatic vilayets and to appoint assistant Christian Valis in some of the districts. This exasperated the Moslem inhabitants, and the Kurds, seeing that the central Government had discovered the goose which had patiently laid their golden eggs, determined to gather the eggs more rapidly than formerly, even if they had to kill the goose. The usual procedure was as follows:

Wealthy Armenians held mortgages on the property of the Moslems. When the mortgagors found that they could not pay, instead, as in the old days, of allowing themselves to be haled before an unsympathetic Judge, who always had a rake-off from the mortgages, the mortgagors called on their co-religionists, the Kurds, and the Kurds, inspired by religious fervor not unmixed with a desire for gain, descended from the mountains and attacked the Armenian villages, robbing and slaying the inhabitants, being aided in their work by the local Moslems, who thus found an easy way out of their financial difficulties. The Turkish officials deprived of their taxes, found it easier to complete the work of destruction and death than to return to Constantinople empty handed.

This is the explanation of the massacres which succeeded one another during the early nineties, until the country was, between the Kurds and the Turkish soldiery, to say nothing of the local Moslems, reduced to a condition of frightful want, and the outbreak of the Greco-Turkish war drew the attention of the Mohammedan world in another direction.

Meantime Armenia and its neighboring districts have been slowly recovering until now the local Moslems and the Kurds, taking advantage of the political upheaval in Constantinople, have thought it a convenient season to resume their activities. Danger of interference seemed remote, and their Mullahs have taught them contempt for the Young Turks.

April 26, 1909

NO TITLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25. — Dispatches reaching here from points in Asiatic Turkey bring tidings of Armenian and Turkish conflicts all over the country. Dr. J. M. Balph, who is in charge of the missions at Latakia, Syria, telegraphs that refugees

are arriving there from outlying parts of the district who report massacres and the burning of towns. He also reports that there are the gravest apprehensions concerning conditions at Kessab, where Miss Effie Chambers is one of the missionaries.

The Senate and Deputies have adopted a resolution at San Stefano embodying a request to the Government to order imperatively the local authorities to stop the disorders and punish the leaders. The need of the Armenians in the Adana district is the greatest. Ambassador Leishman has transmitted through the State Department the following message to the Rev. James L. Barton, Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Boston, from W. J. Peet, Treasurer of the mission board here:

"Outbreaks at Adana; native Christians suffered much loss of life and property. Their district is in flames, and 15,000 now destitute. Thousands of dollars required daily. They have bread alone; lack medical supplies. The four emergency hospitals are already overcrowded. Two large orphanages are required at once. The Government cannot meet the present needs. The relief commission has begun work, but funds are needed".

April 26, 1909

GOVERNMENT BY MASSACRE

THE TIMES'S dispatches this morning from Constantinople indicate that Abdul Hamid will remain Sultan; that the army which on Saturday stormed Yildiz Kiosk will not suffer him to be deposed. The victorious Young Turks decide, moreover, not to reinstate their own radical Cabinet, overthrown by the Sultan's forces on April 13. It was a weak Cabinet, it is felt, and Constitutional Government in Turkey has thus far been administered by enthusiasts who knew little about governing. But a far more serious criticism should be made, namely, that the Turkish nation is not ready to be governed by laws absolutely needed for developing its resources and for trade with civilized nations. The Constitutionalist army may yet insist upon the re-establishment of the traditional Sheri laws, which would permit it, if pay be lacking—and pay is further in arrears than ever—to subsist by plundering the districts in which it may be stationed.

Mohammed's religion is militant. The Ottoman Empire is reared upon Mohammed's code, a code that enjoins strict

interpretation, and postulates the existence of subjugated nations of unbelievers who pay tribute. Mohammed's laws and religion created a nation of soldiers, and this nation is no longer superior in civilization to the surrounding tribes. The Turks scorn commerce and the arts of peace. Force and arms have thus far kept them masters of peoples who have learned, meanwhile, the needs of commercial Europe. Advantage has been taken of the disturbance at Constantinople to slaughter thousands of wealthy Armenians. For this the devout and mortgaged Moslem looks in his Koran for justification. He reads:

And when ye meet those who misbelieve, then strike off their heads until ye have mastered them, and bind fast the bonds.

But the nations of Europe have acquired the habit of intervening at such junctures. They will surely take cognizance of these massacres. The Christians with a genius for trade will be protected in their trade, the warlike Moslems will be forced to abandon their government by massacre. They must soon work for their living, and to do this they must learn from the nations they now despise. Their army must be sacrificed. Their laws must be amended in the Interest of political and economic security.

April 26, 1909

AMERICAN WOMEN IN BURNING VILLAGE

**Turks Refuse to Allow Men of Mission
to Go to Hadjin to Their Relief**

WARSHIPS LAND MARINES

**Kurds Have Cut Off Village of Deurtyul,
Where 10,000 People Are Starving
Relief Party Sent**

BEIRUT, April 23. — The situation in Asiatic Turkey is one of extreme gravity. How many thousands have been massacred cannot even be estimated, because the disturbances have been so widespread that it is impossible to secure details of the happenings during the past ten days. The latest estimates of the number killed in the vilayet of Adana reaches approximately

25,000, and thousands have been done to death in the towns of other districts. The state of siege which several of the places are undergoing has brought the inhabitants to the verge of starvation, and each day brings its tales of further atrocities and the depths of misery and despair to which the savagery of the fanatics has brought the people.

Several warships are now in these waters, but the disorders are so far-reaching that the efforts of the Powers to restore normal conditions have as yet hardly been felt. The French cruiser Jules Ferry arrived, here to-day, and left almost immediately for Latakia, where swarms of refugees are pouring in. British, French, and German warships are at other ports, and marines have been landed to quell disorders as far as possible at the more important points.

One of the missionaries at Alexandretta, Mr. Kennedy, with 450 Turkish troops, has gone to the relief of Deurtyul, an Armenian village on the coast, where 10,000 people within the walls are besieged by immense bands of Kurds and Circassians. Only two days ago a British warship returned from that place, the Governor of the district having refused the commander permission to land a relief party. The water supply has been cut off from the town, and the besieged are suffering greatly on that account. The children are drinking out of animal tracks after a shower. There was incessant firing on Greek subjects sent out under an escort yesterday.

Confirmation has been received of the burning of the Armenian village of Kessab. All the men and many women and children have been slain. The American property at Kessab was destroyed. Miss Chambers, an American missionary, is safe.

A British warship has been ordered from Alexandretta to Suediah, where conditions have become worse. All the property of the Christians at Djebel Bereket has been destroyed. The total loss is unknown, but it will be enormous. Reports state that Hadjin, in the vilayet of Adana, is on fire. There are five American women quartered here, including Miss Lambert, who has been sending out appeals for help; Miss Virginia A. Billings, and Miss Bowman. The authorities have refused permission to Messrs. Lawson and Chambers, also American missionaries, to go to their relief. Frantic appeals for protection and for food are coming in from all sections. Beirut is quiet.

April 27, 1909

THE ARMENIANS

Will the Powers avenge the slaughter of tens of thousands of Armenians across the Bosphorus? Their treaty with the Sublime Porte justifies their intervening. The Convention of Cyprus between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878, preceding the Treaty of Berlin, engages that England shall defend Turkey against Russia's further seizures of the territories in Asia Minor, with this proviso:

In return his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the Government and for the protection of the Christians and other subjects of the Porte in these territories. And in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England.

The Sultan had just promised the Czar, in the Treaty of San Stefano, to effect without delay "the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Kurds and Circassians".

What the Porte had promised successively to England and Russia, he reaffirmed in Article LXI of the Treaty of Berlin, and he engaged periodically to "make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application". The promised reforms were not even instituted until 1894, when Turkish officials were intrusted with them. A Governor General was to be created for the six Armenian vilayets; Christians were to be made office holders, and the local and municipal Governments were to insure a representation both of Christians and Moslems. The result was the series of massacres of the Christians by the Moslems in 1895 and 1896. These evoked expressions of indignation and sympathy from the United States and Great Britain. But neither the Government of Russia nor of England interfered, nor any of the signatories to the Berlin Treaty.

If the Armenians are to be protected it will be by reforms established not through the Turks, but directly under foreign supervision. England and Russia may now, if they will, wipe out the stain upon their policy toward the Armenians in 1896.

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April 27, 1909

Consul Ravndal's Good Work

BEIRUT, April 26. — The town of Hadjin, about one hundred miles to the north of Alexandretta, where the residents have withstood the assaults of the fanatics for the past week, was in flames yesterday. According to reports received here, several of the quarters escaped, and up to midnight Sunday all the Americans were safe. At this place there are five American women missionaries.

Latakia, in Syria, has been relieved, thanks to the unceasing efforts of the American Consul General at Beirut, Gabriel B. Ravndal, who secured the cooperation of the French cruiser Jules Ferry, which arrived at Latakia this morning. Thousands of refugees have been pouring into Latakia, and the presence of the French warship there will have much influence in controlling the situation. The refugees are mostly women and children, many of the male members of the families having been killed. The Consul General has also succeeded in inducing the local authorities to take measures for the relief of the people, and they are responding sympathetically and energetically.

April 27, 1909

CANNOT SEND HELP TO BESIEGED TOWN

**Turks Refuse Foreign Warships Permission
to Land Force to Save Starving Thousands**

AMERICAN RELIEVES LATAKIA

**Gets Help from French Cruiser
American Women in Burning Hadjin
Still Safe Sunday Night**

ALEXANDRETTA, Asiatic Turkey, April 26. — Refugees who have made their escape from Deurtyul, which is a small town not far from Alexandretta, bring most alarming accounts of the situation there. They affirm that 10,000 Armenians are

beleaguered by 50,000 Moslems. The besieged are half starved and the conditions within the walls of the city are pitiable. It is difficult for foreigners resident here to credit these numbers. The foreign Consuls estimate about 8,000 townspeople and refugees at Deurtyul, with perhaps as many more Turks threatening them from the outside. It is certain that there are no Americans at that place.

The commanders of the British and other warships at this port have had under consideration the landing of a force to relieve the besieged town, which is within one day's march of Alexandretta, but they finally decided that this was wholly impracticable, as they had no right to interfere in a purely internal affair, and the Governor declined to give his permission to the landing of an armed force.

If relieving forces were sent out in opposition to the Governor's wishes it was recognized that such an expedition would be equivalent to a declaration of war, and, in addition, the largest commands that the warships could muster would stand in great danger of being overwhelmed if they attempted to force their way against the immense odds which they must meet once beyond the protection of their ships.

April 28, 1909

"THE PURPLE EAST"

**Reproaches American Inaction
During the Armenian Massacres**

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I recall to the attention of The TIMES and its readers a group of sonnets by William Watson having this title, "The Purple East"? The sonnets were the passionate appeal of a great poet's heart for the victims of the Turk of 1895—the Turk that is again murdering Christians in 1909. If manhood had been roused then what is now happening would have been prevented. Englishmen have said that Watson would have been Laureate if his splendid sympathy and courage had not impelled him to rebuke as well as laud his Government. His lash was then, and is now, deserved by every so-called Christian power. This is especially true of the United States.

"Towering Daughter, Titan of the West.
Behind a thousand leagues of foam secure".

We have boundless resources, avowed ideals, we are pledged to avenge our humblest citizen and to protect the weak of every race, and we are not trammled by the Turkish complications that have long been Europe's poor excuse for inaction. Are the Christian powers still to unite in maintaining the integrity of the Sublime Porte and in tolerating the crimes of Turks and Kurds?

" 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Yet full near
It sounded, and the syllables ran clear
As the immortal rhetoric of Cain:
'Wherefore should we. Sirs, more than they
—or they—
Unto these helpless reach a hand to save? ' "

New York, April 24, 1890. M. B. B.

April 28, 1909

Days Of horror described

American Missionary an Eyewitness of Murder and Rapine

ADANA, Asiatic Turkey, via Constantinople, April 27. — The Rev. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Hartford, Conn., a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions stationed here and at Tarsus was an eyewitness of the scenes of terror and destruction at the centre of the Moslem uprising. He gives the following story of massacre, rapine, and incendiarism:

"The entire vilayet of Adana has been visited during the last five days with a terrible massacre of Armenians, the worst ever known is the history of the district. The terror has been universal, and the Government is powerless to check the disorders. Adana, the capital of the province, has been the storm centre.

"Conditions have been unsettled for some time past, and there has been animosity between Turks and Armenians, owing to the political activity of the latter and their open purchasing of arms.

"Early last Wednesday morning, while I was in the market, I noticed that the Armenians were closing their shops and hurrying to their homes. An Armenian and a Turk had been killed during the night and the corpses were paraded through their respective quarters. The sight of the dead inflamed the inhabitants, and crowds at once began to gather in the streets armed with sticks, axes, and knives. A few young Armenians assembled in the centre of the covered market and began firing revolver shots into the air. By 11 o'clock in the morning the crowd had begun the looting of shops.

Military Commander in Seclusion

"The military commander of Adana was by my side in the market when the firing commenced. He had not the courage to endeavor to disperse the mob; he returned to his residence and did not venture out for two days.

"William Chambers, Field Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and myself proceeded to the Konak and found a howling mob demanding arms with which to kill the Giaours. We then went to the telegraph office to summon the British Consul. On the steps of the building we saw three Armenians who had been killed. Their bodies had been mutilated. While we were in the telegraph office a mob burst into the room where we were and killed two before our eyes. The unfortunates supplicating the protection of the Vali when they were struck down.

"We managed to make our way into the next room, where we made representations to the Vali. This official said he could do nothing. He was afraid for his own life, and he made no attempt to protect us. Somehow we managed to get to the interior of the Konak, where we remained at the side of the Government officials for the next forty-eight hours.

"That afternoon the situation grew distinctly worse. The Armenians withdrew to their quarter of Adana, which is situated on a hill, and converted the houses that held advantageous positions into fortresses. Here the fighting went on for two days, during which the Armenians succeeded in beating off their Turkish assailants.

British Woman Cares for Wounded

"Wednesday evening Major Doughty Wylie, the British Vice Consul at Mersina, arrived at Adana and established headquarters in the house of the dragoman of a wealthy Greek resident, where many refugees had been received. The wife of the British Vice Consul, who was brought into Adana under fire on Thursday, tended personally to many wounded women and children.

"Adana was a hell. The bazaars were looted and set on fire. There was continuous and unceasing shooting and killing in every part of the town, and fires raged in many quarters.

"Moslems from the neighborhood began pouring into the city, and notwithstanding our protests the Vali distributed arms to these men, alleging that they were Turkish reserves.

"Major Doughty-Wylie, at the head of troops which he compelled the Vali to supply, went to the railroad station of the town and was successful in preventing the villagers from coming into Adana. Later, while the Major was attempting to pacify the town he was shot and disabled.

"Missionaries of the Central Turkey Mission had assembled for a district conference in the centre of Adana on the day of the outbreak. They received and protected hundreds of refugees in the American Seminary for Girls, and courageously endeavored to pacify the warring elements.

Missionaries Treacherously Killed

"On Thursday Daniel Miner Rogers and Henry Maurer, American missionaries, were killed under treacherous circumstances.

"On Friday the Armenians yielded, since when there has been little murdering.

"Adana is in a pitiable condition. The town has been pillaged and destroyed, and there are thousands of homeless people here without means of livelihood. It is impossible to estimate the number of killed. The corpses are scattered through the streets. Friday, when I went out, I had to pick my way between the dead to avoid stepping on them. Saturday morning I counted a dozen cartloads of Armenian bodies in one-half hour being carried to the river and thrown into the water. In the Turkish cemeteries graves are being dug wholesale.

"The condition of the refugees is most pitiable and heartrending. Not only are there orphans and widows beyond number, but a great many, even the babies, are suffering from severe wounds.

"The situation in Adana itself is unspeakable. On Friday afternoon 250 so-called Turkish reserves, without officers, seized a train at Adana and compelled the engineer to convey them to Tarsus, where they took part in the complete destruction of the Armenian quarter of that town, which is the best part of Tarsus. Their work of looting was thorough and rapid. It is said that they spread with kerosene and fired the great historic Armenian Church at Tarsus, the most important building in the city. They demolished marble statues and shattered important historic tablets. Everything portable was carried away, but the church itself resisted their attempts to burn it. Fortunately few persons were killed here. This was owing to the proximity of the American College, where 4,000 destitute and homeless persons had sought and found shelter".

Missionaries in the District

The Rev. Herbert Adams Gibbons, who gives the first story of an eye-witness of the pillage and slaughter in Central Turkey, is one of the American missionaries there. His post at Tarsus and Adana places him at the centre of the most disturbed district. Tarsus is about twenty miles north of Mersina, and twenty miles north of Tarsus is Adana. These three points are closely linked in the mission work. It is under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has sent a large force of missionaries, many of them accompanied by their wives, into this district.

The Rev. William N. Chambers, with his wife and three other American women, conduct the work at Adana, while the Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D. D.; Mrs. Christie, and Dr. Gibbons and his wife have their headquarters at Tarsus.

There are other stations near by, and fifty-two out stations. The extent of the work is shown by the fact that the average attendance at the station meetings is 14,630, and the number of Sunday school pupils 15,099. The missionaries conduct thirty-five churches, having a regular membership of 7,133.

Dr. Gibbons and his wife are from Hartford, Conn., the latter having formerly been Miss Helen D. Brown of that city. They

were married last June and started almost immediately for Tarsus.

Gibbons a Princeton Man

Mr. Gibbons is 28 years old. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Hughes O. Gibbons, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of Princeton Divinity School. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister and went to Tarsus under the direction of the American board. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons expected to remain for a year at Tarsus, to spend another year in study in Europe, and later to return to this country to make their home. Mrs. Gibbons was a classmate at Bryn Mawr of Mrs. D. M. Rogers, whose husband was one of the missionaries killed during the massacres.

The Rev. William N. Chambers, who was with Dr. Gibbons at the time of the massacre described, is the principal missionary of the American Board at Adana. Dr. Chambers was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1879, and was first stationed in the foreign field at Erzerum, in Eastern Turkey. Shortly afterward he went to Adana, and has been there since that date.

Daniel Miner Rogers, who was killed by Moslem fanatics, was born in New Britain, Conn. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1903 and from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1906. From September, 1906, until the Summer of 1909 he was pastor of a Congregational church at East Dorset, Vt. Mr. Rogers was under 30 years old, and was married to Miss Mary P. Christie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Christie, about a year ago. They went to Turkey last Summer, and have been stationed at Hadjin, in the Central Turkey mission field.

Henry Maurer, the other missionary killed, was not a representative of the American Board, but was connected with an orphanage in Hadjin that is supported by the Mennonite Church in this country. His home was in Indiana.

The Rev. Daniel Thomas D. Christie, father of Mrs. Daniel Miner Rogers, is the President of St. Paul's Institute, a religious school for native boys at Tarsus, founded by the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard. He left this city for the foreign field in 1877, and has conducted the work of the school ever since. His home is at Clymore, Wis., and has married Miss Sarah Brewer of Lee Center, Ill.

April 28, 1909

RENEWAL OF MASSACRES

BEIRUT, April 27. — Delayed dispatches just received here say that the carnage at Adana was renewed Sunday night, and many were killed. Advices indicate that the Moslem hordes have again attacked the city.

Latest advices received here show little improvement in conditions throughout the disturbed regions of Asiatic Turkey. Every day adds to the sufferings of the refugees and to the death list. A dispatch from Adana says that the fires have been extinguished, but there is great fear of incendiarism.

The American mission buildings, the Catholic sisters' school, and one Gregorian church have been saved. The Jesuit and Armenian Catholic and Protestant churches and schools have been burned.

Twenty thousand persons are destitute, and there are few supplies of any kind. Doctors have been sent to the town from Beirut and Tarsus.

Hadjin is still besieged. It has withstood several attacks made upon it from the mountain tops. All of the American missionaries in that town were safe up to last night. No direct word has been received from them to-day.

Thousands of refugees have arrived at Latakia, and the Governor, with the few soldiers at his command, is doing his utmost to prevent disorders. But the Moslem community is strong, and he is meeting with much opposition. The British warship Diana will arrive at Latakia tomorrow, as the presence of a ship at that place is absolutely necessary.

Beirut is quiet, and announcement of the succession of Mehemmed Rechad Effendi as Sultan was well received tonight. Aintab is apprehensive and unsettled.

Unless the disturbances are immediately checked they will extend into the interior to Mesopotamia, which section is bitterly reactionary.

April 28, 1909

REFUGEES POUR INTO LATAKIA

LATAKIA, April 27. — Five thousand refugees are quartered here, having come in from Kersal (*sic!*) [Kessab?] and other points in the district north of Latakia, where several thousand Turks from surrounding villages have burned towns and killed many Armenians. The refugees are being sheltered in the barracks and the Latin and American missions.

They began arriving here on the morning of April 24 by land and by water, a French steamer bringing in 2,000 on that day. Yesterday another French vessel brought 1,500, and to $\frac{3}{4}$ day there were many other additions. Their condition is deplorable and there is great fear of an epidemic of disease. Several smallpox cases have already been discovered among the refugees, but these were isolated today.

The massacres first broke out in the district north of Latakia on April 23, when thousands of Turks swept down upon the Armenian sections of the town of Kersal (*sic!*) [Kessab?] and other places, burning all the buildings, killing many of the men and driving others, together with women and children, to the mountains. Many of these eventually reached Latakia, either by land or by sea. All were in wretched condition, without food, and worn out from their flight.

Although the Governor of Latakia and the missions are doing everything in their power to relieve the distress, there are not sufficient funds to accomplish this and help is needed at once. There are 6,000 homeless refugees in Latakia at present, and many others are in hiding in the mountains suffering great privation. There are no soldiers at Latakia.

Miss Effie Chambers, one of the missionaries at Kessaba (*sic!*), [Kessab] is safe, news to this effect having reached Dr. J. M. Balph, who is in charge of the mission at Latakia to-day.

PARIS, April 27. — La Liberté publishes a dispatch, from Constantinople saying that although Chefket Pasha, commander of the Young Turks forces, has announced his ability to restore order in Asia Minor, the latest reports from beyond the Bosphorus are alarming. The whole of Anatolia has been given over to the passions of the mob.

The French battleship Verité is at Alexandretta, and the cruisers Jules Ferry and Michelet are patrolling the coast.

April 28, 1909

LONDON FEARS MORE TROUBLE

LONDON, April 27. — Abdul Hamid's disastrous reign, which opened with Bulgarian atrocities, closes in a most dramatic fashion with massacres of Armenians in Anatolia. His disappearance as Sultan causes but few regrets abroad, but the course of Turkish affairs will still be watched with great anxiety. The Young Turks acted boldly and swiftly, but not without the sanction of the Sheik ul Islam. Hence it may be inferred that they have not inflamed the country's religious susceptibilities. The orthodoxy of the Young Turks, however, is regarded with considerable suspicion by large sections of the strict Mohammedans; therefore it is too early to prophesy a quiet reign for Mehmed V.

According to The Morning Post's Constantinople correspondent, 95 per cent. of the population of the city were in favor of the recent reactionary mutiny. It is regarded as certain that the Young Turks must for some time rule by a military dictatorship, and the London newspapers editorially express apprehension that before a Parliamentary régime can be safely established serious racial and religious outbreaks may occur.

Special dispatches from Constantinople give sensational accounts of the method employed in the deposition of Abdul Hamid, who is represented as being in a state of abject terror. Some reports even say that he is dead. None of these accounts has been confirmed, and it appears to be a fact that Abdul Hamid met his fate with courage and resignation.

Abdul Hamid's fall is not regretted in official circles in England. For years past English diplomats have been fighting against the intrigues emanating from the Yildiz Palace, and they never really knew whether the Sultan was their enemy or their friend.

A dispatch to The Times says that it was stated in the Chamber that Abdul Hamid would probably be sent to Salonica.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the committee has seized all the former Sultan's effects, including his jewels, as well as his vast personal fortune.

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April 29, 1909

TURKISH TROOPS FOR ADANA

Regiments on the Way to Suppress the Massacres

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK Times.

MERSINA, Asia Minor, April 26, via Cyprus, April 28. — Two Turkish regiments which landed here on Saturday have proceeded to Adana, where the massacres of Christians began on April 14, and were resumed late last night with the wholesale murder of Armenians and the burning of their property.

Thousands of Armenians were burned alive, those attempting to escape being shot down by the troops. The destruction of Adana was completed, and the loss of life in the whole Province of Adana is estimated at 30,000. The material losses of Europeans are enormous. The British and other foreign warships here are inactive.

In the town of Hadjin 15,000 people, thousands of them Armenians and three of them American women, are besieged by Moslem troops and irregulars.

The four Germans previously reported killed at Bakdjeh have arrived at Mersina safely. The Armenian population of that town perished.

April 29, 1909

RED CROSS SENDS FUNDS

Will Receive Contributions for Turkish Massacre Sufferers

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28. — The National Red Cross has taken up the work of relief among the sufferers in Turkey. The sum of \$1,000 has been cabled to Ambassador Leishman, who will use it in relieving the distress growing out of the massacres in Asia Minor. The Ambassador will receive full authority to act for the Red Cross in the distribution of funds, and this information

was conveyed to-day to a relief committee of Americans in Beirut, Syria, which asked for aid. The committee's appeal addressed to the American Red Cross follows:

Request funds by cable and authority act here as your agents in Asia Minor and Syrian relief.

The dispatch was signed by Gabriel Bie Ravndal, American Consul at Beirut; George Post, and Edward Freyer, head of the American Mission School there. They were informed that all applications for relief should be made through the Ambassador.

A telegram was received from Minister Irishman as follows:

As distress among the population is very great. I am convinced that American Red Cross could not better fulfill the noble purpose for which it was founded than by such a contribution. If desired, money could be sent to the Embassy for transmission to Mr. Peet, Treasurer of the American missions in Turkey, and it would be a most humane act if our charitable organizations could be induced to follow this suggestion, as thousands of poor people are without food or shelter. If American Red Cross will wire amount of draft they are donating, I will hand over immediately such sum, as funds are urgently needed.

The Ambassador's message was the result of an Inquiry made by the Red Cross through the State Department late last evening as to whether relief funds were needed.

While the Red Cross has issued no formal appeal for subscriptions it will welcome contributions.

The Government may decide to maintain a naval squadron in the Mediterranean. This was forecast to-day when it was announced at the Navy Department that the cruiser New York would be placed in commission on May 15 at the Boston Navy Yard and immediately be ordered to Mediterranean waters to join the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina. The New York, which was the flagship of Admiral Sampson in the war with Spain, will be the flagship of the new squadron thus formed.

Every effort is being made to convey the impression that sending the New York to the Near East is merely a routine move to give the squadron practice and increase the efficiency of the vessels engaged. It is not denied, however, that if the situation in that section of the world continues to cause uneasiness the squadron will remain.

The State Department was advised today by the Treasury Department that the revenue cutter Tahoma had reached the

Azores. She will proceed under full speed to Gibraltar, where further orders will await her.

It was announced, also, that the revenue cutter and the cruisers Montana and North Carolina will be ordered to place themselves in direct communication with the American Embassy in Constantinople as soon as they reach Gibraltar. In this way Ambassador Leishman will be able to direct their movements and order them to the places where they will be most effective. In furtherance of this plan the American Embassy will be equipped with a wireless mast and an experienced operator to keep it in touch with the American fighting craft.

April 30, 1909

THE ARMENIANS

Turkish Government Has Part in Massacres in Adana

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you in behalf of an oppressed people for your comment upon "The Armenians" in this morning's TIMES. You have brought out two points which should be made clear to the American public. The first of these is the fact that Turkey is duty bound by international treaties to guarantee the safety of life and property in Armenia; that as soon as Turkey fails to meet this treaty obligation the Armenian question ceases to be an internal affair of Turkey and becomes an international question. The second point is that Turkey has more than failed to meet its obligations. It has done its utmost to exterminate the people whom it promised to defend, and devastated the homes of the race whose property it guaranteed to guard.

It is not necessary to state what happened in 1895 and 1896, nor is it necessary to give details of the massacres which are raging now. But there is a point which is true for both of these wholesale murders. It is the fact that both of them were planned and carried out to the minutest details by the Turkish Government. The American public seems to have accepted as truth the statements issued by the Sultan and his Government. Up to the present Constantinople has been the nerve centre of Asiatic Turkey, and will remain so. Nothing of importance could happen in the past in the interior without the permission of the

Central Government. The Turkish Government says it is unable to control Mohammedan fanaticism. But without the Government the Kurds in 1895 would have been as harmless as their daggers, cudgels, and other infernal instruments would have been without them.

Accounts of the present atrocities prove conclusively that the Turkish Government planned them, and saw to it that they were successfully carried out. The Governor of Adana not only refused the request of the American missionaries to try to stop the trouble while it was in the incipient stage, but opened the Government magazines and distributed Mauser rifles and ammunition to the hordes of Mohammedan tribes. Four hundred and fifty life convicts were released from the dungeons of the Castle of Payas to expedite the work of destruction. The Government not only refused to send soldiers to the relief of besieged villages, which bravely defended themselves against enormous odds, but prevented the action of other relief parties.

"If the Armenians are to be protected it will be by reforms established, not through the Turks, but directly under foreign supervision", The Times says. That is only too true. Even a complete control of the country by the Young Turkish party is not a guarantee of safety of life and property in Armenia. The Young Turks are Pan-Islamists. Their tactics during the elections of representatives, their attitude toward introducing reforms favorable to Christians, and the fact that they did not take a decisive action toward putting an end to the massacres as soon as they regained control at Constantinople, forces the Christians to suspect their motives. Abdul Hamid is deposed. Turkey has a new Sultan. Young Turks are at the helm again. The question is: Will these changes guarantee the safety of Armenian life and property?" History answers in the negative.

"Will Europe, which is morally responsible for the Armenian massacres, take any action to prevent atrocities in the future? Not unless stirred thereto by external prompting. A step in this direction was taken by President Taft by inquiring what was being done with regard to the clause in the Berlin Treaty relating to the Armenians. Will Mr. Taft bring to a head the good work he has begun?"

H. M. DADOURIAN.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., April 27, 1909.

1336

April 30, 1909

No Title

ALEPPO, Wednesday, April 28. — Order has been restored at Deurtyul, where thousands of refugees are crowded together in most miserable plight.

Trowbridge from Brooklyn

The Rev. Stephen R. Trowbridge, the American missionary who sent the dispatch from Adana, the centre of the massacre district, is from Brooklyn. Until two years ago he was the assistant of Dr. Cadman of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. Shortly before his departure for Turkey he married Miss Blanche Hortan of Brooklyn, who accompanied him on his mission work, and is now at Aintab, a short distance north of Adana. With him also are his mother, Mrs. Margaret K. Trowbridge of Brooklyn, who began her mission labors in Turkey in 1861, and his sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge.

The family has always been prominent in mission work, the children having been born in Turkey and having returned to Brooklyn for their education. Although stationed at Aintab, their work is closely allied with that at Adana, and Mr. Trowbridge was at the latter point, when the five days of bloody fighting and massacre began. On the first day of the struggle he attempted to save an Armenian by interposing his body between him and a horde of bloodthirsty assailants, but the Moslems shot the Armenian dead in Mr. Trowbridge's arms.

Besides the churches which the Trowbridges and their associates conduct at Aintab there is an orphanage and three Bible schools, the attendance at the various institutions being 2,000 adults and 800 children.

PROTEST AGAINST MASSACRES

New York Citizens Preparing a Memorial to be Sent to Secretary Knox

What is expected to become a big protest of the citizens of this city against the Armenian massacres through the Department of State took definite shape yesterday at a meeting of

prominent churchmen and citizens at 156 Fifth Avenue, in the rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

At the meeting, over which the Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, President of the Evangelical Alliance, presided, a provisional memorial, to be submitted to Secretary of State Knox, was read, and a committee of five was nominated to revise it. The committee consists of Dr. George W. Kurchwey, Paul U. Kellogg, Henry O. Dwight, Mornay Williams, and the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

When they have drawn up a satisfactory memorial, urging the Government to do its utmost to end the massacres, they intend to get hundreds of New York's prominent citizens to sign it. Among those known to be in sympathy with the movement are Bishop Greer, ex-Mayor Seth Low, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia.

The provisional memorial, which, in the main, met with the approval of every one present, was prepared by Dr. Chamberlain. It set forth that those who signed it were filled with "indignant sorrow" by the news of the massacres of Armenians; that they had heard that Americans had been killed, and that many others were in "greatest jeopardy"; that thousands of Armenians had been slaughtered by the mussulmans, many towns destroyed, and still others besieged, and they begged that the Secretary of State "omit no practicable effort to check the disasters". Any step of his to that end, they declared, would meet with the approval of the entire civilized world.

The memorial went on to say that the signers "did not allege that forceful intervention was within the powers of the United States", but argued that "earnest remonstrance and the highest possible exertion of moral influence were certainly within the Government's prerogatives". It urged Secretary of State Knox to forward memorials to England and the other signers of the Berlin Treaty, asking them to use their power to end these massacres.

In the discussion of the memorial objection was advanced to a phrase stating that the United States having nothing to do with the Berlin Treaty, could not interfere. One man arose and said that that was the very reason that this country, unhampered by any agreement, could interfere.

Another objection was made to the word "power" in connection with the prevention of further massacres. This, said Dr. Arthur J. Brown, intimated a resort to arms.

"That", responded Dr. Chamberlain, "is exactly what I intend it to mean".

Two Armenians—Dr. Papazian, head of the Armenian Church of this city, and one Karekin, a young construction engineer, whose efforts on behalf of his compatriots had brought about the movement—were present. He is a member of an old Armenian family, and his father is a prominent Armenian merchant. He escaped to this country in 1896, the time of the last Armenian massacre, and he started this project of intervention by stirring up many prominent men, among them Mornay Williams, who called the meeting of yesterday.

April 30, 1909

AMERICAN WOMEN AT HADJIN SAVED

**Troops Reach Besieged Town and Miss Lambert
Reports All Safe and Well**

FANATICS TO BE RUN DOWN

**Government to Make Rigid Investigation
and to Punish Those Who Incited
Massacres in Asia Minor**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29. — A welcome message was received to-day from the town of Hadjin, in the Province of Adana, where five American women missionaries have been alone with thousands of refugees who sought safety there from bands of savage Moslems seeking to put them to the sword.

Hadjin has withstood a siege for eight days, and the missionaries have been sending out frantic appeals for help. To-day a message reached here from Miss Lambert, the daughter of Bishop Lambert, timed 10:22 A. M. which said:

"With the arrival of the troops the disorders in and about the city have ceased, and we are all safe and well. LAMBERT.

The Turkish Cabinet has taken up the consideration of the situation in Adana and neighboring districts. The new Governor General, Mustafa Zihni, is due to arrive at the town of Adana to-night or to-morrow. He has been instructed to take the most energetic measures to reestablish order and to relieve the sufferers.

Adil Bey, Permanent Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, said to-day that the Government would

make a searching investigation into the cause of the disorders and punish the instigators. Reports received at the Ministry of the Interior indicated that quiet now prevailed everywhere. Asked particularly about Hadjin, Adil Bey said that as orders had been issued for troops to proceed wherever needed, he assumed that a force already was on its way from Mersina to Hadjin, or had arrived there. This was before the receipt of Miss Lambert's message.

Continuing, the Secretary said that the Government recognized the necessity of providing food, medicines, and shelter for the sufferers, and had taken steps to provide these, and inaugurate other measures of relief. In reply to a question as to what connection existed between the massacres and the political events in Constantinople, Adil Bey replied that that, too, was being investigated.

A telegram received to-day from Adana says that the fighting which began there again last Sunday continued for two days; that a terrible fire was destroying the Christian quarter of the city, and that further efforts were being made to stamp out the Armenian population.

This communication is from Stephen R. Trowbridge, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It was probably sent on April 27. It was transmitted by the Captain of the British battleship Swiftsure through the British Embassy to the Rev. W. W. Peet, the representative here of the American Board. The dispatch is as follows:

The fighting which began again in Adana Sunday night has continued for two days. A terrible fire is destroying the Christian quarter at Adana, and an effort is being made to stamp out the Armenians. The local authorities refuse to furnish us with a sufficient guard. No attempt has been made to put out the fire. The Vali and the other Turkish officials are showing the most criminal indifference. Although martial law has been proclaimed, it has produced no effect in restoring confidence. The last resort for us and the English will be to retire to Mersina, as we are still in daily danger. Please inform Washington and Boston.

TROWBRIDGE.

The Captain of the Swiftsure adds that while this message was being transmitted another telegram came to him direct from Adana saying that the fire had been extinguished.

1340

May 1, 1909

CAPITAL PLANNED MASSACRES

Armenians Say Killings in Asia Were Not of Local Origin — Now Quiet

ADANA, April 30. — The conviction is held by the Armenians that the Moslem attacks against them had their origin in Constantinople. The massacres began simultaneously in the district covering 100 miles around the Gulf of Alexandretta, and therefore, they maintain that they could not have started from a local row in Adana, in which two Turks were shot by an Armenian as he was leaving a church with his bride, whom the Turks were trying to capture.

May 1, 1909

(NO TITLE)

The Rev. W. W. Feet, the representative here of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who is managing the work of relieving the sufferers from the massacres in Asiatic Turkey from Cilicia, has shipped twelve tons of flour and 150,000 pounds of rice to Adana. Mr. Peet has received \$1,000 from the American Red Cross. \$1,100 from the American Board of Missions, and 2,750 from the Society of Friends of Armenia, and says he needs from \$15,000 to \$20,000 more for his immediate requirements.

A letter from Tarsus, written by Dr. Thomas D. Christie, of Hartford, Conn., dated April 20, says:

"I estimated that there were 1,000 dead in Adana and Tarsus and 300 in neighboring towns, but I begin to think this estimate is too low for the country districts.

Our banker, Shaker Boutres, for example, has farms southeast of Tarsus, and had eighty-one men at work upon them—one Greek and eighty Armenians. The Greek came in with the story that every one of the eighty Armenians had been killed. From Kezoolook came a similar tale.

"We breakfast, dine and sup on horrors. I never would have believed men capable of cruelties like those the signs —of which I saw Saturday morning. As the —train on which I was

riding moved through the vineyards and gardens this side of Adana they reminded me of the battlefields of Shiloh, of Corinth, of Vicksburg, of Atlanta. Here were bodies lying where they had fallen. There was a heap of ten or twenty piled up like cordwood—I suppose in preparation for burial. In Adana cartloads were being dumped into the river. In the long street leading up from the station I counted in the quarter of a mile I traversed over thirty bodies that had not yet been removed. There were two whole days of bitter street fighting, of massacre of the defenseless, and of burnings. Our great strong City of Adana now is a thing of the past".

Frederick Moore, the American newspaper correspondent, who was wounded in the neck during the attack upon the city by the Constitutionalists, is rapidly recovering.

May 2, 1909

PLOTTED TO MURDER ALL AMBASSADORS

**Rumor That Abdul's Party Planned
General Massacre of Foreigners Confirmed**

ARREST ADANA'S GOVERNOR

**Turkish Parliament Orders Court-Martial
to Try Asia Minor Rioters
Their Rising Part of Same Plot**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1. — The Ministry of the Interior is convinced that the attacks on Armenians in the Cilicia district were arranged from Constantinople. They synchronize with the mutiny of the troops here for the restoration of absolutism.

Field Marshal Ghazi Mukhtar to-day confirmed the truth of rumors which have been in circulation for two days to the effect that the massacre of all foreigners, including the Ambassadors at Constantinople, was planned for Saturday, April 24. It was the original plan of Chefket Pasha, commander of the Constitutional Army, to enter Constantinople on Sunday, the 25th, but when he received a message from the city to the effect that the lower priests, the officerless soldiery, and the fanatical mob leaders were planning to kill the foreign residents, possibly with the object of causing the intervention of the powers, he gave orders

that his army enter the city Saturday morning.

Bombs in considerable quantities had been prepared for use against the banks, the Embassies, and other strongly protected buildings.

Following a stirring debate in which the late Vali of Adana and the Assistant Minister of the Interior were attacked as creatures of the Hamidian regime, the Chamber of Deputies today adopted a resolution that a Parliamentary commission be dispatched to Adana to investigate the massacres and to organize a military tribunal to court-martial the guilty persons. One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated to relieve the distress in that district. The Deputies also have under consideration a proposal to care for the families of those killed or wounded in the recent fighting in Constantinople.

An imperial hatt was read in the presence of the Cabinet and other officials, confirming the appointment of Tewfik Pasha, as Grand Vizier and Zia Eddin Effendi as Sheik-ul-Islam. The hatt briefly referred to the revolution and the recent massacres, and enjoined universal observation of the Constitution and the Sheri laws.

Ali Ghalib Bey, the Public Prosecutor of Salonica, has been appointed Minister of Justice to succeed Hassan Fehmi Pasha.

May 3, 1909

WOMAN DESCRIBES RIOT AT ADANA

**Tells of Peril of Women and Girls
in American School
Surrounded by Moslems**

TURKISH GUARDS DESERTED

**Threatened by Fire and Bullets
Powerless to Save Armenians
British Consul's Brave Efforts for Order.**

ADANA, Asiatic Turkey, May 1, Via Constantinople, May 2.
— Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, a missionary of the American Board, from Bunker Hill, Ill., has written a narrative of her experiences

for the Mission Board during the first days of the massacres in Adana, when the girls' school, to which she was attached, was in the greatest danger and the lives of the students were threatened from all sides. She says:

Our friends came to school as usual on Wednesday, (April 21.) Although we heard that there was a good deal of unrest in the city, we went on with our preparations for a school entertainment, which was to be held the next day. Soon firing began in the city, and before noon things were in such a disturbed condition that we were afraid to send the day scholars home. The girls were too excited to study, as there was a constant sound of firing. We ourselves tried to go on with our annual meeting, but the reading of the reports was interrupted by the screaming in the streets and the shooting, which was evidently close at hand.

"Mr. Chambers attempted to go to the Government buildings for a guard, but he found it impossible to get through the mob, and was forced to return. Two of our Turkish children were present, and we thought it would be possible to send word of our danger by a Turk who had come to take them home. Accordingly, notes to their father and to the Governor were written, but there was no response.

"As night came on fires began to flare up in all directions, and we were fearful that the rioters would break into the school buildings. Finally about 9 o'clock there came a knock at the gate, and in walked the English Consul. You can imagine our relief at the sight of him. He had heard of the disturbances, and had come from Mersina to investigate. The Consul is Major Doughty-Wylie. He could stay only a moment, but he left three of his own guard of Turkish soldiers to take care of us.

Fusillade All Night Long

"All through the night we actually seemed to be in a state of siege. The three soldiers kept firing their Martinis, and the fire was returned from the minaret houses near by. In the morning our guard discovered—whether it was a new discovery or not I do not know—that the men in the minarets whose fire they had been returning, were Turkish soldiers, and that others who had been firing upon us were friends whom we knew by name. After a good deal of parleying the firing on our building stopped for the time being. Finally in spite of the fact that the Consul had said they must remain until he returned, the guard insisted that they

should leave. We urged them to stay, but they climbed the wall and ran away.

"In the meantime the fires about the city had increased and the sound of shooting could be heard from every point. At last the British Consul passed again. He was able to spare only one man, but thought that this one would be more useful than the other three. Soon after the Consul left us fires broke out in the adjacent streets, and it was seen that unless something was done speedily our school buildings must be destroyed. We had hung Turkish flags on all sides of the building, but this did not stop the thousands engaged in the riots from firing their weapons, although apparently they were not directed against us.

"If our building burned, the Chambers's house must burn also. Then where could we go for safety? Our only safety seemed to be to check the flames. We women and girls carried water, while the men cut down the shed and an old house in the corner of our yard. A shed on the opposite side of the street was also torn down, and we thought in this way that the progress of the fire could be stayed. About this time we were horrified to learn that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer had been shot. It seemed that they had been fighting the fire and were not with the other men cutting down the sheds. They were brought into our dining room. Mr. Maurer was already dead and Mr. Rogers only lived a few minutes. The Rev. Stephen B. Trowbridge, who was near them at the time, escaped, although a bullet took off his hat.

Guard Again Deserts

"A new misfortune overtook us. Our new guard of one man disappeared: things looked pretty dark, I came to my room, where the girls were seated, quietly waiting. For me to tell them what had happened would only cause a panic, so I said, 'We have done all we can; now let us pray.'

"Before I had finished praying the bugle of the Consul's guard and the Turkish officials with whom he was patrolling sounded in the street. Unfortunately he could not spare a guard for us, but promised to send one immediately. It was a terrible situation, women and girls practically alone in the building, a murderous, bloodthirsty mob outside, with knife and bullet for the Armenians and the torch for their homes. To add to the misery, there were the dead on the floor below, and the widow of one of them, Mrs. Rogers, with her infant ten weeks old to comfort.

"The flames we had been fighting finally died out, but fires could be seen in all parts of the city, and the sound of shooting was constant. The British Consul had promised us a guard, but the afternoon and evening passed, and none came. We could not understand it. The following day, we learned that Major Doughty-Wylie had been shot in the arm.

"That night young men from the Gregorian and Protestant communities patrolled the streets around our building. The situation was grave. A great crowd composed of soldiers, Zabties, Bashibazouks, and rabble, bent on plundering, had gathered at the rear of our house for an attack. Our only dependence was a self-appointed guard of young Armenians. A steady fire was kept up on both sides; that on the part of our young men was intended only to frighten the crowds and, if possible, to drive them away. Our Armenians called to those below. 'We are brothers; don't fire', and asked them to send one man to confer with a representative of our side.

Schoolgirls Marched Out

"This was agreed to, but in place of one man hundreds started to come. They demanded that we give up our arms, but with that angry mob this meant certain death. Finally Mr. Trowbridge talked with them from a window. This, too, failed. The greatest danger, of course, was for the girls, and we decided to take them to Mr. Chambers's house. Seemingly without fear they marched out in order, two and two across the street to the house of Miss Wallace, the English nurse, then through a hole in the wall which had been opened for the emergency, and through the yard out into the street again, where they reached the Chambers gate.

"I cannot describe the crowd, the noise, and confusion in this house and yard. Refugees cowered everywhere. Both house and court apparently had been overflowing with refugees before our arrival, but we added to the number more than 100 from our house, and about 80 girls and teachers. Our girls and teachers were calmest of all.

"Mr. Trowbridge returned from the school to say that the only hope for safety to any Americans seemed to be to return to the school, staying there alone, separated from the Armenians. He declared that we were powerless to save the Armenians. It seems that after we left the school. Miss Wallace, Mr. Chambers and a young Armenian preacher attempted to cross the street from Miss

Wallace's to the school. Just at this time a mob rushed around the corner. The infuriated Turks recognized the preacher as an Armenian, and although Mr. Chambers threw his arms about him and did all in his power to save the man's life, they shot him dead. Not a single Armenian would they leave alive, the assassins shouted, as Mr. Chambers dragged the body of the murdered preacher into the building. You can see how powerless we were".

Turkish Troops Come at Last

Miss Webb relates how Mr. Trowbridge persuaded four Zabtias to go with him to the Government house to demand protection. Two of them deserted him on the way, declaring that they were afraid of being killed by Armenians. Everything was confusion at the Government house, and after a long delay a detachment of 150 troops was dispatched to their relief. In concluding her narrative, Miss Webb says:

"I forgot to say that the British Consul sent a message to the Governor on Friday that if this thing was not stopped he would demand of the Government and the commander of the troops a satisfactory explanation. Whether or not they were powerless to stop the dreadful work before this I do not know, but anyway then it was stopped. We hear, and it seems quite possible, that because of the disturbance in Constantinople the officials in Adana did not know which side to join, so they simply let things take their course and permitted the Turks and Armenians to fight it out between them".

Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, who gives the vivid narrative of the fighting at Adana, was sent to Turkey in 1886 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. She was born at Bunker Hill, Ill., and later moved to Missouri. She is a graduate of Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

May 3, 1909

THE ZOO IS SCREENED

Armenian and Turk

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To represent completely Armenian conditions, I would add to Prof. Dadourian's able letter to The Times that, as a matter of fact the ruinous efforts to force Armenian and Turk to live together are unnatural.

What have they in common—language, religion, marriage tie, family life, social customs and relations, morals, customs? None of them. They are obliged to see and talk to each other only in the market place and the courts. How can such communities live together? It is an experiment which every time has absolutely failed in all its phases during the last 500 years. They have never looked to each other as brothers. There is only one solution of the Armenian question, and that is international supervision. We confidently hope the next action of the powers will be decisive, final, and permanent in this vital question.

MESROB A. GESHILIAN

May 4, 1909

NO TITLE

Documentary evidence has been discovered among the records of the telegraph office here of the knowledge of the Constantinople authorities that, massacres had been planned for the Adana district, and that they were to coincide with the reactionary, activities here.

Other papers have been found indicating that the conspirators at the palace acted in the Sultan's name in preparing the military mutiny of April 13. Lists of houses, with notes on the kind of loot to be found therein, were discovered on some of the prisoners now in custody. The arrangements included a general massacre of foreigners in Constantinople, including the diplomatic representatives, on April 24.

May 5, 1909

DETAILS OF SLAUGHTER RECEIVED

TARSUS, April 24, via Constantinople, May 4. — Authentic details of the atrocities committed by the fanatical Mohammedans in the villages and farms in this district are now coming in to Tarsus with sickening abundance. The worst particulars of these narratives can not be mentioned, but they set forth without doubt that at least 10,000 persons lost their lives in this province, and some estimates place the total casualty list at 25,000.

Villages like Osmanieh, Bazsche, Hamidieh, Kara, Kristian, Keyc, and Kozolook were actually wiped out. Each of these places had a population of from 500 to 600. Other towns, with a very much larger population, in some cases 4,000 or 5,000 people, suffered severely. In one town of 4,000 people there are less than 100 left, nearly all women and children. Conditions are the same on the hundreds of farms that dot this wide and fertile plain.

The slaughter was unsparing; Greeks and Syrians were struck down with the Armenians. Entire families were burned to death in their homes. Hundreds of girls and women were maltreated and carried off to the harems, where the women were separated from the men.

The correspondent was informed that at one place a party of 100 Armenians surrendered to the soldiers. The prisoners were taken to an open field, where the women were ordered to stand apart from the men. Every one of the men was then shot. In many cases they were done to death with their women clinging to them, trying to save their lives. A large number of women were wounded because of their persistence.

Girls Traded for Horses

Sixty men who were brought down into this district from Hadjin are now held as slaves. Turks around Tarsus are trading Armenian girls with each other for horses and modern repeating rifles.

The entire ten days seem to have an insensate orgy of lust and violence in the name of race and religion. In the massacres of fourteen years ago there was no such desire to kill women and children as has been evidenced in the last ten days. There have been numerous instances of the murdering of women and children with deliberation, and there are other instances where

women were brought out one by one and shot down, the bystanders clapping their hands at each fresh execution.

The local authorities, who promised to give an equivalent of 6 cents a day to each destitute person, gave only 4 cents for a few days, and have now reduced their donations to an equivalent of 2 cents. The Government allotment is being supplemented by funds of the American Mission. The local officials say they are soon going to discontinue their contributions, and if this is done there will be a famine.

The yard of the American Mission House looks like a prison pen. The men wander around all night trying to keep warm. The women and children sleep at night on the floors of the school rooms. Very few of them have beds. In the daytime, the men take their turn, usually curling up in the sunshine outside. There have been four births at the mission since the refugees came in.

Horses Feed on Crops

In the meantime the Moslems, in the wasted country round about, are pasturing their horses and cattle on the green crops of their Armenian victims.

The Armenian population of the village of Kozolook was put to death under the following circumstances.

Word that the Mohammedans were killing Armenians reached Kozolook before the actual attack on the place, and when the first considerable party of Mohammedans arrived they found the Armenians well armed and in good positions, standing on their defense. The Mohammedans did not feel strong enough to attack, so they gathered reinforcements until there were more than 1,000 of them, well armed, surrounding the village.

The Governor of the district promised, at this stage of the proceeding, to protect the Armenians if they would give up their arms. This the Armenians decided to do after a long parley. Then, under pretense of being taken to a place of safety, they were led out from the village under escort to an open field. Here the men were ruthlessly killed and the women subjected to maltreatment. A number of Armenian girls were forced to marry Turks.

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May 5, 1909

THE YOUNG TURKS

Their Behavior Toward Armenians Will Be Regarded As Significant

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While universal satisfaction is felt at the vanishing of the Hamidian figure so unspeakably horrible, the question is raised whether the Hamidian spirit has also vanished.

THE NEW YORK TIMES's editorial article yesterday on "A Turkish Wicked Partner" is inspired by the suspicion that it has not disappeared.

Abd-ul-Hamid was the most emphatic expression of the Turkish spirit, namely, the spirit of jealous and blind hatred of Christian civilization and power, and hatred, consequently, of the Christian races of Turkey, who, by their family organization and moral ideals, are much more akin to the nations of Europe and America than to their Moslem neighbors.

When the Young Turk Party achieved the revolution of July last and proclaimed the principles of justice and equality for all the Ottomans, regardless of creed and race, the Christians were glad to believe that a new Turkish spirit of regeneration was hovering over the Ottoman Empire. The sincere friends of human welfare have since watched with sympathy every movement of the Constitutional Party. According to our conception, the task assumed by the Committee of Union and Progress consisted in the reconquering of the Christian races of the empire, not by the sword, but by equal rights granted and prompt execution of elementary reforms, insuring security of life, honor, and property. Union by sympathy and strength by cohesion would thus be promoted.

The Young Turks have not proved themselves equal to this great task. They cherish a misconception of a "union" and seem to fear "progress". They have produced the impression that they consider the Constitution as an expedient designed to prevent European intervention, rather than an instrument at the service of Justice and right government. During the period of nine months since they solemnly fraternized with the Armenians, not one of the infamous oppressors of the Armenian provinces was brought to justice, while the worst of the Governors continued in their offices.

So little these Governors had been given to understand that "government by massacre" had become a thing forever unthinkable, that in the Adana vilayet both the Governor and the military commander displayed last week the most shameless sympathy with the Moslem mobs and distributed to them arms to enable them better to slaughter the Armenians by the thousand.

Now the civilized world is anxious to know who are those who inspired these officials with their deplorable hardihood, and whether those responsible for the carnage will be dealt with in stern justice. The conduct of the Young Turk authorities in this very serious matter will go far to strengthen or to weaken the growing opinion that the Turks, old and Young, are too ignorant to govern and too heartless to love their Christian brethren.

M. SIMBAD GABRIEL, M. D.

Formerly President of the Armenian Colonial Council of America.

New York, April 30, 1909.

May 5, 1909

**MASSACRES CONTINUE
ADANA TERRORIZED**

**Thousands of Soldiers Loot, Shoot, and Burn
French Schools Destroyed**

THROW KEROSENE ON FIRES

**Apprehension for Hadjin and Tarsus
Dead Number 30,000
Armenian Women Traded for Horses**

ADANA, May 3, via Larnaca, Cyprus, May 4.—Adana is still lawless. More people were killed in the city yesterday.

Adana is terrorized by 4,000 soldiers, who are looting, shooting, and burning. No respect is paid to foreign properties. Both the French schools have been destroyed, and it is feared that the American school, commercial, and missionary interests in Adana are totally ruined.

The new Governor has not as yet inspired confidence. There is reason to believe that the authorities still intend to permit the extermination of all Christians.

The troops here are making a pretense of throwing "water" on the flames; instead of water they use kerosene and are thus purposely adding to the conflagration.

Apprehension is felt here regarding the American missionary stations at Hadjin and Tarsus.

All letters and telegrams sent out through Turkish channels are censored.

There are 30,000 dead in Adana Province as a result of the massacres, and 35,000 homeless and penniless refugees are wandering in the vilayet. The deaths in Adana City alone are estimated at 6,500.

May 6, 1909

THE YOUNG TURKS

The recapture of Constantinople by the Young Turks under Chefket Pasha is a military achievement, it is not an evidence of their ability to regenerate the nation. Dr. George Washburn says in to-day's issue of *The Independent* that the new Liberal Party has organized a Parliament apparently capable of accomplishing its purposes, but he notes that it is overwhelmingly a Moslem Parliament, under the influence of the Mohammedan Ulema. He speaks sadly of the recent violent outbreaks of race hatred, but is "still hopeful" for the future of Turkey. From Adana comes the news of 30,000 slain in the massacres, and of the Young Turkish soldiers looting, shooting, and burning. Sir Charles Eliot, one of the ablest text-writers upon Ottoman affairs, says that while the Young Turks have talked freely of liberty and equality, there has been "never one who did not approve of the Armenian massacres of 1895-96, and attempt to justify them".

Those massacres are still unpunished by the Powers. England abandoned the cause of the Armenians. Her apologists explain that both in the Treaty of Berlin and in the Cyprus Convention it was the Sublime Porte, not Great Britain or the other signatories, that promised to introduce reforms in Asia Minor, and no Power engaged to compel the Porte to fulfill its promise.

The Young Turks have not reformed, they have worse confounded the finances of their Government. They have renewed their fealty to its ancient and unequal laws. Their resources lie undeveloped. Their wasted Treasury cannot be replenished by the

usual taxes and tributes. The Armenians had wealth. The loot from their ravaged homes is piled in the Provincial Government houses. Will any Power save this ill-fated people from extermination?

May 8, 1909

ABDUL HAMID'S CASH IN AMERICAN BANKS

**Names of Banks Withheld — Deposed Sultan
Has Also \$10,000,000 in Germany**

DESERTERS TURN BRIGANDS

**Putnam Bradlee Strong Takes Part
in Drag Hunt Organized by
Young Turk Officers and Diplomats**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7. — The Parliamentary Commission, which is taking an inventory of the contents of the imperial palace at Yildiz, the residence of the deposed Sultan, has learned that Abdul Hamid deposited, during recent months, considerable sums of money in New York banks through a confidential agent. "The amounts thus sent to America and the names of the institutions holding them are however, strictly withheld".

It appears also that Abdul Hamid has in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 in German banks. An examination of the accounts of the deposed Sultan indicates that his confidence in French banks diminished several years ago, then passed successively to Great Britain and Germany, and was recently beginning to be reposed in American houses. It is uncertain what steps, if any, the present Government will take to possess itself of the foreign deposits of Abdul Hamid.

Mehmed V. drove to-day to the Mosque of the Dolma-Bagtche Palace for the customary ceremony of saying his prayers. After his devotions he drove to Maslak, his Summer residence, a mile outside the city.

There is considerable disorder in the country surrounding Constantinople, and brigandage is being carried on in the very suburbs of the capital. This state of affairs is a result of the rapid changes in Government, and can undoubtedly be laid at the

doors of deserters from the former Constantinople garrison and political fugitives who have undertaken to live on the country.

Count Deym de Stritez, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy, who is at present engaged in organizing the first fox hunt at Constantinople, rode out to Sweet Waters, in the western suburbs, yesterday to examine the country. From a clump of bushes by the highway a man stepped out, pointed a revolver at the Count, and demanded money. When the Count turned quickly and galloped away the man fired two shots, but neither found its target. A party of American tourists driving at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon outside of Pera were warned by a native that it was unsafe to go any further, as beyond them was a group of brigands.

Following the Selamlik there was a drag hunt. Among those who took part were Enver Bey, Mahmoud Mukhtar, Col. Aziz Bey, former Military Attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Washington; Reschad Bey, Fuad Pasha, Count Deymde Stritez, First Secretary, of the Austrian Embassy; Putnam Bradley Strong of New York, Baron E. Vendevre, and fifteen others. The hunting party met in front of the Cheragan Palace, where the present Sultan was a prisoner for some thirty years. The hunt, which was over eight miles of rough country and required the clearing of numerous walls and ditches, lasted thirty-five minutes. The Young Turks have organized a permanent club for following the hounds.

It is expected that another series of executions will take place to-morrow, and that probably twelve persons will be put to death.

May 9, 1909

**UNEARTH \$22,500,000 OF ABDUL'S FORTUNE
Turkish Cabinet Takes View That
Foreign Deposits Also Are Property of State**

ADANA COMMISSION STARTS

**Court-Martial Appointed by Chefket Pasha
Will Have Support of 6,000 Young Turk Troops**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8. — Up to the present time the sum of \$7,500,000 has been found in the treasury boxes of the

imperial palace at Yildiz, occupied before his deposition by Abdul Hamid. Two and a half-million dollars of this is in cash, while \$5,000,000 is in marketable securities equivalent to cash. Furthermore, papers were found indicating that Abdul Hamid has on deposit in Germany, England, France, and the United States upward of \$15,000,000.

It is understood that the Cabinet takes the position that all these foreign deposits, as well as the treasure at Yildiz, are the property of the State. Two courses are open to the Government in regard to the foreign deposits; one is to obtain them by legal process, and the other through authorization from Abdul Hamid himself. It is not believed that Abdul Hamid will refuse to direct his agents to pay over these sums, for the reason that as a prisoner it is quite impossible for him to make use of the money, while by giving it up he may secure advantages during his captivity and possibly receive a share of the foreign deposits and investments for his family.

The military commission which the Government is sending to Adana in Asiatic Turkey to investigate the recent Armenian massacres in that district left here to-day by steamer via Mersina and expects to reach Adana May 13. It is composed of Kenan Pasha as President and seven other army officers. The men were selected by Chefket Pasha, commander of the Third Army Corps, with extreme care, and they have been instructed to try under martial law the civilians and soldiers responsible for inciting the Turks to riot. They will determine also whether the provincial Governor and the commander of the troops were negligent.

The phrase so often used by Chefket Pasha, "order is the foundation of liberty", may be regarded as the principle guiding the commission. The Commissioners have been cautioned against allowing themselves to be influenced by local sentiment, and assured that their authority will be supported by ten battalions from the constitutional forces at Constantinople.

Two of these battalions already are at Adana, and the other eight are on their way there. Kenan Pasha will thus have about 6,000 troops whom he can depend on completely to replace the garrisons in the Adana district.

Further executions in Constantinople of men found guilty of having taken part in the revolutionary outbreak of April 13 and subsequent events have been deferred.

LATAKIA, Asiatic Turkey, Friday, May 7, via Constantinople, May 8. — It now appears that the destruction of Kessab, a town

located about half-way between here and Alexandretta, was not so general as has been described. A considerable portion of the place was not destroyed by fire, and the Kessab refugees who came here are now returning. Only a few women were carried off by the Mohammendans. Those who took refuge in caves in the mountain fastnesses escaped.

It has not yet been determined whether the American mission property at Kessab was burned down. Two persons here affirm that they saw the buildings in flames; while others aver they are still standing.

CASAREA, Asiatic Turkey, Tuesday, May 4, via Constantinople, May 8.—While the massacre of Armenians in Adana Province were going on efforts were made by agitators to arouse the Moslems of Casarea against the Christian population. Horsemen galloped through the streets and public squares shouting that Armenians from Zeitun were marching on the city with the object of slaughtering the Mohammedans, and urging the people to prepare for defence by killing all local Christians. The civil and military authorities of Casarea, however, took prompt action; they arrested the agitators and denied their assertions.

The Armenian hillsmen of the Zeitun region were successful in fighting off the Turkish troops during the massacres of 1895. Although their district is more than 100 miles from here, their reputation as fierce fighters is well known, and in this case was made use of to incite a local uprising.

May 9, 1909

WORK FOR THE YOUNG TURKS

It is pleasant to learn from the latest press dispatches that some of the Young Turks have taken an active and probably creditable part in a cross-country chase in the environs of Constantinople. We are not informed whether the chase was on the trail of alive fox or on that of an aniseed bag. In any case the Young Turks have good riding blood in their veins and may be trusted to have been well in the front.

Two things, however, are suggested by this little episode. One is that the men in any way responsible for the Government of the Turkish Empire at the present moment can hardly have much leisure for even the most manly of sports; another is that, if the

chase seems to them the best mode of expending their energies, there is quarry that should engage their utmost zeal: brigands, murderers, outragers of women, incendiaries, by the thousand. Indeed, it ought to be plain to them that, unless the Government they have set up can rid the land of these horrible pests, civilized life will be impossible; the respect of other nations will be denied them; intervention will be inevitable, and their chance to build up an orderly, prosperous, progressive, and strong Turkish nationality will be lost.

We have no disposition to be unduly exacting with the party of "Union and Progress" in Turkey. Their task is tremendous and their difficulties are many. They have accomplished much in their prompt suppression of the reactionary conspiracy of Abdul Hamid, in the installation of a lawful successor recognized by the Authority of Moslem Church and they are apparently moving with energy toward the extinction of the leaders in the conspiracy that came so near re-establishing the old régime in its worst form. They are entitled to the recognition of the fact that their limited force must in the first instance be devoted to reinforcing the throne of Mehmed V. and to maintaining the sway of his Ministers throughout the empire. But also it must be remembered that nothing would serve these purposes more directly and permanently than the early punishment, in exemplary form and degree, of the leaders in the outrages in Adana Province and elsewhere. For it is well known that these outrages were inspired, if they were not immediately ordered, from the palace of the former Sultan. They were a part of the plot for general slaughter that missed but by twenty-four hours, perhaps by less, accomplishing the complete destruction of the new regime and all that it hoped to bring about. Nothing would tend to impress all Turks, as well as the outside world, with the strength of the new Government as vigorous and instant dealing with the most guilty in this plot in the provinces as well as in the capital.

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May 10, 1909

ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Work of Mohammedan Mongolians

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of Armenians, a people of our race, are being tortured and killed by Mohammedan Mongolians, who are assisted rather than hindered by the Turkish Government. According to the Berlin Treaty, their protection thus becomes an international privilege.

Since the "Christian" powers of Europe fear to take action, is it not the plain duty of the United States, as the only world power that can do so without danger of embroilment with another, to take immediate and powerful action for the prevention of further wholesale atrocities upon unarmed men, women, and little children?

WILLIAM J. WHITING

New Haven, Conn., May 6. 1909

May 10, 1909

ARMENIAN MASSACRES

The Kaiser Held to be in Part Responsible for Them

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Public opinion in all countries has held Abdul Hamid responsible for the Armenian massacres. The scheme of the atrocities of 1894-06 emanated from the Yildiz Palace, and the recent massacre in Cilicia, though not traceable to any definite action of the Central Government, is the necessary outcome of a situation he has created himself. All this is true, yet it is not generally known that Hamid could not have gone to the extreme of butchering his people but for the personal and political friendship of the German Emperor.

The Kaiser's foreign policy is free from the suspicion of humanitarian sentiments. He represents sheer force. He has

declared that the whole Eastern question is not worth the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier. In other words, he would sooner see a portion of the map wiped off than imperil the health of one German soldier. Again and again he has given public demonstration of his sympathy with the Sultan in the crusade against the subject races. At a time when the moral sentiment of England and America got red hot over the wholesale slaughters in Turkey, he was the willing guest in the palace of Hamid. Even his visit to the Holy Land bore a political significance. He told the Mohammedans of Damascus that their sovereign and the world of Islam might rest assured in the friendship of the German Emperor. All the subjects of the Sultan, the Believer, and the "Gaiour", the old as well as the young Turk, have been fearfully aware of this fact, which they consider the real cause of the massacres.

A coalition of this sort covenanted between an Oriental tyrant and an Occidental monarch, besides being a singular phenomenon, is one of the characteristic features of Hamidian statesmanship. The last thirty years have witnessed a gradual and systematic strengthening of German influence in Constantinople. The Kaiser successfully lodged himself in the Sultanic heart. Indeed, it was a self-seeking sort of agreement. The Kaiser had his eye upon the industrial resources of Turkey, whereas the Sultan's ambition was to render himself supreme in the world of Islam. Yet, somehow, both parties were satisfied, and what did they care that the innocent people of Armenia and Cilicia had to pay the price in coins of blood and tears? The Kaiser was accorded the first choice in industrial and commercial enterprises throughout Turkey, and the Sultan was allowed the privilege of handling the Christian subjects in the Hamidian fashion. Backed by the mightiest military King in Europe, Hamid could do anything he chose with them, and he chose to kill them. In defiance of all treaty obligations and all humanitarian considerations, he made a system of slaughtering the very people whose welfare had been the subject of solemn agreements between Europe and himself. The Great Assassin did his work thoroughly, while the august friend planted the power of Germany against any foreign intervention of punitive purpose.

What I have stated above applies particularly to the fate of the Armenians, but it is no less true regarding the question of Crete, the late war with Greece, the troubles in Macedonia, and the struggles of the Young Turk Party. We cannot wonder that last July, when the Young Turks got their first grip upon the

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Sultan, they burst into violent enthusiasm over the fall of German politics in Constantinople. When we think of the Armenian massacres let us learn to divide the responsibility justly. The German people are as good as any people on earth, but their Emperor is not a little responsible for the notorious Hamidian policy which has ruined a land and which finally ruined Hamid himself.

M. G. PAPAZIAN

New York, May 8, 1909

May 10, 1909

WILL GIRD SWORD ON SULTAN TO-DAY

**Ceremony Corresponds to Occidental Coronation
Only Believers May Look Upon It**

GREAT PROCESSION FOLLOWS

**Turkish Government Sends Relief to Adana
Armenians Ask for Punishment of Rioters**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9. — Reviewing stands are being put up in the principal streets of Stamboul to-day in preparation for the procession to-morrow following the girding of the sword upon Mehmed V. This ceremony, which corresponds to that of coronation, will take place in the Mosque Ayoub. This is the single mosque in Constantinople which Christians are not allowed to enter. They are not even permitted to congregate about the entrance or courtyard. The ceremony will last but a few minutes, and no foreign eyes will witness the ancient rite of the spiritual power consigning the temporal power to the Sultan.

A stand has been erected for the diplomatic corps and distinguished foreigners some eight or ten blocks from the mosque. The Sultan will proceed from the Dolma-bagtsche palace to the mosque, which stands at the water's edge, in a launch, and from there, attended by the Grand Vizier, the Sheik ul-Islam, the members of the Cabinet, the chiefs of the army, the two higher grades of Ulemas, and many other functionaries, will go to the

Top Kapou palace, about six miles distant, to kiss the robe of the Prophet. The Sultan's train is expected to make a rich display of fabrics, jeweled arms, and fine horses.

The Government is taking hold of the relief work in Adana Province with considerable vigor. It was announced to-day that \$150,000 had been sent there. The Grand Vizier and Ferid Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, received a deputation of the Armenian clergy and laity yesterday. The delegation was headed by Arscharani (*sic!*) [Arsharouni], the provisional representative of the patriarchate, who was assured that the Government would inquire thoroughly into the Adana massacres and severely punish those guilty of instigating them. The Ministers said the investigation would be conducted by a military court.

Ferid Pasha told the delegation that eight physicians had been sent from Smyrna to Adana and that several also had gone there from Constantinople. The physicians, he added, carried with them large quantities of medical supplies.

A number of notable Armenians met here to-day and submitted to the Government the following requests:

First, that the murderers of Christians be punished; second, that stolen property be returned and indemnities be paid for property destroyed; third, that the women and girls who were stolen be returned, and also that men and women who were compelled forcibly to adopt Mohammedanism be allowed to resume their original faith; fourth, that the investigation conducted under the Chairmanship of the Governor General be suspended and that a new investigation of the disorders from their commencement be made by a military commission; fifth, that Christians be permitted to participate in the local police establishment, and, sixth, that Armenians be allowed to participate in defraying the cost of erecting a monument to those who have fallen in the army of liberty. The Agricultural Bank has arranged to loan \$75,000 without interest to the farmers of Adana Province to aid them in planting new crops.

The anti-Christian rioting in Asia Minor, which began between April 12 and 14, and resulted in the loss of two American lives, caused the destruction of American property by fire and otherwise, valued in all at about \$9,000. The only loss of life was at Adana, where the Rev. Henry Maurer and the Rev. Daniel Miner Rogers were shot down while attempting to put out a fire that threatened the missionary buildings there.

The financial losses have been allotted as follows: In the Province of Adana, \$4,500; at Kessab, should the reported

burnings of the missionary buildings there be confirmed, \$3,000, and in the City of Adana, \$1,500. This last-mentioned loss was incurred through the pulling down or burning of buildings attached to the girls' school. Much of the woodwork in the porches of the school had to be torn away.

May 11, 1909

REPORT ON ADANA MASSACRES

Says 1,924 Moslems Were Killed in Riots and Only 1,455 Armenians

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10. — A telegram received here from the Vali of Adana, with regard to the recent disturbances there, states that 1,924 Moslems were killed and 533 wounded, while only 1,455 Armenians were slain and 382 wounded. These figures, it is claimed, comprise the casualties throughout the entire vilayet. This statement by the Vali is considered here an obvious and monstrous misrepresentation, with the object of throwing the responsibility on the Armenians to justify the numerous arrests of Christians, which, it is reported, still continue.

W. W. Peet of the American Mission Board is supplying the funds contributed by the United States and Great Britain to six centres—Adana, Tarsus, Alexandretta, Latakia, Baghche, and Kassab. The contributions amount to about \$20,000.

May 12, 1909

VILLAGES WIPED OUT BY TURKISH BANDS

District Near Marash Laid Waste Only Boys and Women Were Spared

YOUNG GIRLS CARRIED OFF

Thousands Are Without Food, Shelter, or Clothing Appeals for Aid from the Missionaries

BEIRUT, May 11. — The recent rioting in the vicinity of Marash has laid waste that entire district. Marash itself was

spared, for only a few persons there were killed, but within sixty miles to the south-west sixteen villages, with a population of 8,000, have been practically wiped out. The only survivors are boys under 10 and old women. The girls were carried away and the men killed.

Those without food and clothing number 14,000. Immediate relief is required. The interior districts are still far from settled, and from all directions the most heartrending accounts and appeals are being received here.

May 12, 1909

THE TEST OF YOUNG TURKEY

In the interesting and graphic letters of our correspondent in Constantinople, Mr. Francis McCullagh, published in *The Times* of last Sunday, a very flattering view was given of the efficiency and discipline of the army of regulars and volunteers that was brought to the rescue of the capital and the Government. The energetic use made of that army, after the date of Mr. McCullagh's letters, the prompt suppression of the plot formed by the Sultan, the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the succession of Mehmed V., accepted by the religious authorities, are known to our readers.

But the supreme test of the capacity and statesmanship of the Young Turks, now in full possession, for the time being at least, of both authority and armed force, will be found in their dealings with the outrages in Adana and in other parts of Asia Minor. On Sunday it was reported that the Government at Constantinople had dispatched a military commission with a detachment of some 6,000 troops to Adana to inquire into the outrages there and to punish the leaders, and especially the officials who connived at or failed to prevent the lawlessness. Since then the Governor of Adana has sent in a lying report as to the provocation and the nature of the disturbances. The Government should not be deceived by this time-worn trick. The execution of a goodly number of the guilty is the only assurance that is worth anything as to the real purpose and the strength of the new régime.

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May 13, 1909

EX-SULTAN GIVES UP MILLIONS IN BANKS

**London Hears Also That Guards Seize Keys
to Strongrooms in Old Palace**

MORE PLOTTERS EXECUTED

**Twenty-four Publicly Hanged at Constantinople
Former Governor of Adana
Ordered Back There for Trial**

LONDON, May 12. — A special dispatch from Salonica says that Talaat Bey, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was sent there to arrange with Abdul Hamid for the transference of his fortune to the Government, succeeded in obtaining the signature of the former Sultan for the withdrawal of funds from foreign banks, but Abdul Hamid resolutely refused to deliver up the keys to two iron rooms in the Yildiz Kiosk, which had resisted all efforts at forcible entry.

After Talaat Bey's departure, the dispatch says, officers of the guard, furious at the ex-Sultan's refusal to comply with the demand, rushed into the room and forced him to surrender the keys without further parley.

The total amount of money which Abdul Hamid has on deposit in foreign countries, so far as shown by papers found some days ago in Constantinople, is upward of \$15,000,000, and it is believed that a large part of it is in New York. Deposits were made in banks in Germany, England, France, and the United States. The ex-Sultan's entire fortune was estimated at \$22,000,000, for besides these foreign deposits \$7,500,000 was found in the treasury boxes of the imperial palace at Yildiz, \$3,000,000 in marketable securities, the rest in cash.

It appears that \$10,000,000 of the foreign deposits is in German banks. The accounts of the Sultan indicate that while considerable amounts were deposited in French banks a few years ago he lost confidence in some measure in them and changed to the banks of Great Britain and Germany, and still more recently to the United States.

May 14, 1909

ERZERUM IS REACTIONARY

Young Turks Said to Have Reported That Massacre Is Threatened

COLOGNE, May 13. — The Köelnische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Salonica, saying that the Young Turk officers at Erzerum, Asiatic Turkey, have sent a telegram to the local officers of the Committee of Union and Progress declaring that their soldiers are refusing obedience and demanding the restoration of the Sheri laws, and at the same time threatening a general massacre.

The message begs Chefket Pasha, as commander of the Third Army Corps, to send representatives to quiet the troops and the people, and concludes with the statement that the Young Turk officers do not dare to show themselves abroad.

May 14, 1909

NO TITLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13. — The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 121 to 34, at a secret sitting to-day, approved the Turko-Bulgrarian protocol settling all claims arising through the proclamation of Bulgaria's independence.

The Chamber also elected two Deputies, a Moslem and a Christian, to take part in the Government inquiry into the Adana massacres. The Sultan has accepted the honorary Presidency of the Armenian Relief Committee of Adana.

May 15, 1909

ABDUL'S CASH TO PAY YOUNG TURK TROOPS

Chefket Says Martial Law Will Continue in Capital and Extend to Province

ERZERUM TROOPS MUTINOUS

Civil Commission Goes to Adana Missionary Criticises American Government's Delay

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14. — The Minister of Finance has decided that the cash found in the imperial palace of Yildiz, the residence of Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan, shall be used in meeting the expenditures incurred by the mobilization of the First and Second Army Corps and the march on Constantinople to restore constitutional government. The funds in question amount to nearly, \$8,000,000.

Chefket Pasha, commander of the First Army Corps, announced to a number of local newspaper men to-day that martial law in Constantinople might be maintained for several months to come. He said also that it would be necessary to have further trials by court-martial of men implicated in the uprising of April 13, and that martial law would be extended to the disturbed districts in the provinces.

A mixed commission will leave Constantinople to-morrow for Adana to direct the work of relief in the interests of the sufferers from the anti-Christian uprisings and to supervise the civil inquiry into the whole affair. The commission, which represents the Government, is composed of Beha Bey, a member of the Council of State; M. Artin, Inspector of Courts at Monastir; Deputy Shefik, and Deputy Agep (*sic!*) [Agop] Babikian. The last mentioned is an Armenian.

May 16, 1909

ASKS AID FOR ARMENIANS

Petition Seeks Financial Help for Victims of Turkish Disorders

Many prominent persons have signed a petition urging secular and religious organizations, churches, and individuals throughout the country to give immediate financial help to the thousands of Armenian sufferers in the recent Turkish massacres. Among the signers are the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith, the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, and Bishop David H. Greer.

The American National Red Cross Society, has consented to receive contributions for this object at 500 Fifth Avenue, or at its headquarters in Washington. In this petition it is pointed out that the articles in the Berlin treaty of 1878, between Turkey and the powers, whereby Turkey agreed to introduce reforms in the Government for the protection of Christians, has not been adhered to. All the Governments of Christendom are urged to take united action for the protection of Armenians or any other Christians living in Turkey. The Roumanian Jews are the subject of an additional petition signed by over 400 persons, asking for immediate financial aid. Bishop William F. McDowell of Chicago was the first to sign this petition.

May 16, 1909

INTERVENTION IN ARMENIA

European Powers Have Right to Prevent Future Attacks

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent atrocities against the Armenians by the Turks have again aroused the world, and the nations seem to be aghast at the unspeakable crimes and brutalities committed by Kurdish hordes and fanatic Moslems. Yet these wholesale massacres, like the previous ones in 1895 and 1896, will be forgotten after a little

while. The pleadings of the remnant of the Armenians to the nations of the world for justice will again be unheard, and the whole affair will proceed just as bad as ever.

The question rises. What ought to be done with Turkey to have her respect the rights of her Christian subjects? A great responsibility rests on the Berlin signatory powers of Europe, who without any delay and political technicalities should agree among themselves to the policing of the Armenian districts by an international soldiery until such time when the different Kurdish tribes are somewhat civilized and guarantee the safety of their peace-loving and industrious neighbors.

The powers from the past experiences should know that the demand made on the Turkish Government to perform the proposed reforms in the Armenian provinces has had no value and significance, yet these same powers still advocate their useless and incompetent policy and look on indifferently at the happenings. Why not by mutual agreement resort to arms and bring Turkey to some terms?

In the recent outbreak the powers, if they wished to, could have sent a detachment of marines ashore and restored order and checked the wholesale massacres. It would have been an act of humanity to their credit and put an end to possible future uprisings of Moslems against the Armenians. The powers who signed articles for the protection of the Armenians in Turkey have not moved an inch to suppress the outrages. The Armenian Nation has survived through centuries of persecution, and to-day they live as one of the representative Indo-European Christian nations in the world, surpassing in intelligence their neighbors, and so the world might be spectators for years to come in future oppressions, but the Armenian Nation will not lose her religion, language, and ideals under all the difficulties.

M. H. KEBABIAN.

New York, May 3, 1909.

May 16, 1909

No Title

ADANA, Asiatic Turkey, May 15. — A total of 22,000 refugees were fed in this city yesterday. Three hundred wounded persons are being cared for at the American and other hospitals

established in Adana. It is estimated that 4,000 out of the total number of refugees are ill, and 400 of these are suffering from measles, dysentery, and typhoid fever. On account of underfeeding and exposure there is much mortality among the children.

The estimates of from 20,000 to 25,000 Christians killed by Mohammedans, in the Province of Adana, made a fortnight ago, must be revised. It is now ascertained that the number can hardly reach more than 10,000, possibly less. Thousands who were supposed to have been killed in the country districts have since come in to some one of the large towns for relief. Nearly 50,000 persons have received assistance from the American, French, German, Armenian, and Turkish relief committees or officials at Adana, 22,000 at Marash, 14,000 at Hadjin, 3,000 at Mersina, 2,000 at Latakia, 4,000 at Tarsus, and a comparatively large number at Aintab and Alexandretta.

Fugitives from the villages or settlements, who first reached the large towns, after the massacres began, exaggerated through their fears the extent of the slaughter, but although the later figures are lower than the first estimates, there still remains the dreadful fact that frightful brutality was practiced, especially toward the women. The Mohammedan figures, of about 2,000 Mohammedans killed in this province, must also be reduced, but the difficulties in the way of accurate statistics are such that any figured can only be considered approximations.

May 20, 1909

ARMENIAN VIRTUES

Those Who Know Them Best Esteem Them Most Highly

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent massacres some of the Armenians resisted slaughter and died fighting. Commenting on this fact, a writer in your columns says, in substance, that this is to the credit of a race which has hitherto shown no qualities more strenuous than those which go to produce craft.

Any one holding such an opinion must have a very imperfect knowledge of Armenian history, either ancient or

modern, and a very limited acquaintance about the Armenians of the present day.

Away back in the year 451 A. D., we find the Armenians resisting the invasion of a vastly superior number of Persians, bent upon converting them by force to fire worship. According to a historian of the fifth century, they resisted with such tenacity as to call out from a Persian leader the words:

These people have put on Christianity not like a garment, but like their flesh and blood. Men who do not dread fetters, nor fear torments, nor care for their property, and, worst of all, who choose death rather than life—who can stand against them?

Since then the Armenians have gone through a long series of wars, persecutions, and tragedies, in which they have shown the same stubborn attachment to their principles. It is only about fifteen years since the great massacres, in which 300,000 perished, and most of these could have saved their lives by embracing Mohammedanism. Wendell Phillips said, after Harper's Ferry:

Actually, in this Sodom of ours, twenty-two men have been found ready to die for an idea. God be thanked for John Brown that he has discovered or created them!

The Armenian massacres—those of a few days ago, as well as those of earlier years—show that in Asia there are still thousands of men and women ready to face death rather deny their faith. I wonder how many of Americans that cast contempt upon the Armenian character would do as much?

Here are a few opinions from persons who have known the Armenians well:

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, who taught among them for thirty-five years, wrote: "The Armenians are a noble race".

James Bryce, who traveled in Armenia and studied the people, says:

Among all those who dwell in Western Asia they stand first, with a capacity for intellectual and moral progress, as well as with a natural tenacity of will and purpose, beyond that of all their neighbors—not merely of Turks, Tartars, Kurds, and Persians, but also of Russians.

Justice Brewer has spoken of "the heroism of the Armenians." Dr. Grace N. Kimball, who lived for years in the heart of Armenia, calls them "a race full of enterprise and of the advancement, much like ourselves in characteristics, and full of possibilities of every kind". The Rev. Frederick D. Greene, who

was born and brought up among them, expresses himself to the same effect.

Lamartine calls the Armenians "the Swiss of the East". Dulaurier compares them to the Dutch. American missionaries describe them as "the Anglo-Saxons of the Orient." Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, after confessing that she had had to overcome a preconceived prejudice against the Armenians, writes:

It is not possible to deny that they are the most capable, energetic, enterprising, and pushing race in Western Asia, physically superior and intellectually acute.

Miss Florence E. Fensham, Dean for years of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, has had large numbers of Armenian girls among her students. She says they are not only able intellectually, but very faithful and trustworthy.

Miss. Julia Ward Howe, in a letter published in *The Boston Herald* of June 19, 1895, wrote, in answer to some aspersions cast upon these oppressed people:

There are unprincipled persons among the Armenians, as among all other races, and some Americans have been prejudiced against Armenians in general by contact with the demoralized Armenians at Constantinople. But in Constantinople corruption extends to all nationalities. Ubicini draws a very just distinction between Armenians of Constantinople and the Levantine ports and the Armenians of Taurus or Erzeroum, the cradle of the race, where the independent and chivalrous character of the people has remained comparatively little changed by the lapse of ages. The contrast is as great as between the enervated Greeks of Phanar and the hardy Greek mountaineers of Epirus and Macedonia. The bulk of the Armenians are primitive and hard-working agriculturists, living in the interior, and what Lord Byron said of them years ago holds good to-day: "It would perhaps be difficult to find in the annals of a nation less crime than in those of this people, whose virtues are those of peace, and whose vices are the result of the oppression it has undergone".

During the last sixteen years it has been my fortune to be personally acquainted with a very large number of Armenians, the educated and the ignorant, the rich, and the poor. Among them, as among people of every nationality, there are all sorts, good, bad, and indifferent. Some of the noblest characters that I have ever known have been Armenians; and even among the poor and uneducated I have often found an amount of courage, energy, and perseverance, combined with a kindness and charity, that would do honor to any nation. It has fallen to my lot to send out a large

number of Armenian refugees—generally young men—as household servants, to receive reports of them from their employers, and in many cases to keep track of them year after year. The proportion of dishonesty among them has been surprisingly small.

The Rev. Edwin M. Bliss says, after long experience among the Armenians in Turkey: "Those who know the race most widely and most intimately esteem it the most highly".

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., May 17. 1909

May 21, 1909

NO TITLE

ADANA, May 20. — The situation generally is improving, and the Government is completing its preparations to send the Armenians back to their homes. Influential Mohammedans in the country districts, however, who abducted Armenian women and girls during the raids, steadfastly refuse to give them up, and the Government has not yet taken any steps to compel their return. The Military Commission sent to investigate the massacres continues to collect information.

The doctors and other officers from the American cruiser North Carolina and the British cruiser Minerva have done excellent service in the hospital and other relief work.

May 21, 1909

SULTAN DETERMINED TO STOP MASSACRES Mehmed V., in Speech from the Throne, Deplores Those That Have Occurred

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED Government and Foreign Element Represented in Body to Minister to Needy in Adana and Syrian Districts

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20. — Sultan Mehmed V. in his first speech from the throne, which was read by the Grand Vizier

in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, expressed regret for the recent massacres in Asia Minor, and a determination to prevent their recurrence.

The speech set forth that the Sultan had been painfully moved by the events in Adana, but that the disturbances had been suppressed, and measures had been taken to punish those responsible and to assist the sufferers. With God's help, such events, which were opposed to religion as well as to humanity, would not occur in the future in any part of the empire. Effective steps had been taken that would strengthen the good understanding between all the elements of the various populations.

The address made reference to the good relations existing between Turkey and all foreign powers and the desire of Turkey to strengthen these ties.

At the conclusion of the speech the Sultan repeated his oath to uphold the Constitution, and the Grand Vizier administered the oath to the various Ministers and Deputies individually to uphold the Constitution of Turkey and to protect the Sheriat and the rights of the nation.

A great crowd had gathered and gave an ovation to Mehmed V. when he appeared at the Parliament building. Accompanied by the Grand Vizier he entered and ascended the Presidential tribune. He handed his speech to the Grand Vizier, who read it to the Deputies.

An international committee has been formed under the patronage of the Sultan to collect and distribute relief in Adana and the districts of Syria where there is suffering. The President of the Committee is Said Pasha, the former Grand Vizier.

The Government is represented by a Councilor of State and various members of Parliament, and the American representative is W. W. Peet, Treasurer in Constantinople of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Peet has been chosen Chairman of the Committee on Distribution. He is regarded as an impartial man who will be sure to treat all races and religions fairly.

Frederick Moore, the American newspaper correspondent who was wounded near the Taxim Barracks, on April 24, the day the Constitutionalist troops entered the city, is making good progress toward recovery. He will probably be released soon from the hospital.

1374

June 5, 1909

FEAR OF MORE MASSACRES

Turkish Soldiers Fire on Deurtyul Exodus of Armenians — \$150,000 for Arms

ALEXANDRETTA, Asiatic Turkey, June 4. — There was some firing by Turkish soldiers last night on the village of Deurtyul. No information regarding the casualties has been received. It appears that the commander of the troops two days ago demanded that the villagers deliver all their arms to him.

The Turkish officers, who are greatly distrusted, have been acting in a most arbitrary manner with the villagers, and there has been dread of a repetition of the Adana tragedy.

June 9, 1909

NEW MASSACRE REPORTED

One Hundred Killed Following Executions, According to Berlin Paper

BERLIN, June 8,—The Tageblatt's Aleppo correspondent states that the Turkish authorities last week executed twelve of the ringleaders, including six Armenians, concerned in the Adana massacres. The energetic course of the Government, the correspondent adds, caused the populace in the region between Alexandretta and the mountains to start a new massacre, in which about 100 persons were slain.

The Young Turk Committee did everything possible to prevent the disorders. They are in need of reinforcements, however, which as yet have not arrived. The situation occasions great anxiety, the agitators denouncing the Sultan as an infidel who has sold himself.

June 20, 1909

HERO OF ADANA IN PARIS

The Rev. Mr. Gibbons Says Civil War Is In Store for Turkey

Special cable to The New York Times

PARIS, June 19. — The Rev. Herbert Adams Gibbons, the hero of the Adana massacre, has reached Paris with his wife and baby. They are resting and endeavoring to forget their frightful experience during a week of blood in Asiatic Turkey.

Mr. Gibbons is not the typical missionary. He is a young giant, 6 feet 2 inches, weighing 240 pounds, and active as a cat. He was a newspaper man before he entered the ministry, and was at one time on the staff of The Philadelphia Ledger.

He speaks modestly of his own exploits and declares that the full story of the massacre has not been and cannot be told—the details are too horrible to put into words. He was in the house of the Vali of the district two nights and saw convincing evidence of the complicity of the authorities. Then with the British Vice Consul, Major Doughty Wylie, he busied himself with rescue and hospital work. Wylie was shot, but Gibbons escaped many perils unhurt.

"The civilized world", he said, "can have no idea of the horrors of that week of blood and destruction, and none of the dire conditions in which it has left a rich vilayet in Turkey in Asia. The blow to Christianity is almost irreparable. Not so much that the dead number 35,000 and that churches, schools, and hospitals are wrecked—practically all the native pastors were killed—that is the worst feature.

"We have spent years and no little money in educating many Armenian boys perhaps to find one who has the character to justify the hope of making him a reliable minister and to undertake to educate him for the ministry. Out of a dozen such perhaps one turns out satisfactory. He is a prize. His life means more for civilization and religion than many church buildings, many hundred convents.

"We were just celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of work in this vilayet, and native ministers were on the way to the conference when the entire corps was struck down, I have pointed out to leading Turks that the massacre has set back

the cause of prosperity fifty years, if not banished forever all foreign capital, and driven away the most enterprising citizens.

"Of the Young Turks I have only the highest opinion; but they are too few yet to exert a dominating influence the empire. They are supported in Constantinople by the army. European Young Turks could not remain in power a week without it, and, while they rule in the capital, they have little or no power in the Asiatic dominions. In my opinion a bloodless revolution was very far from being accomplished. Dreadful years of civil war are ahead for Turkey".

July 11, 1909

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT ADANA

Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons Tells of His Personal Experiences in the Asiatic City Two Months Ago During The Slaughter by the Turks Of 30,000 of His Co-Religionists

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, July 1. — Living in a quiet apartment in the Latin Quartier, under the shadow of the University, is a young American student whose one interest in life you might suppose to be the ecclesiastical history of France in the seventeenth century. He has for some years been fascinated by the movement known to theologians as Gallicanism and has come to take the doctor's degree and complete at the Sorbonne investigations into the episode in which the French Church three centuries ago came near establishing its independence of the Church of Rome. The Rev. Herbert Adams Gibbons will talk to you, if you like, of Jansen and Bossuet and Pascal and Port Royal, and if the bells of St. Sulpice are pealing and the sun is reddening the gray walls of the Luxembourg Palace and the evening is falling on the quiet walks of its gardens you may imagine that all romance is in the past and that it is sweet to be able to live the contemplative life, dreaming over the musty pages of history.

Two months ago the Rev. Herbert Adams Gibbons was face to face with death in an Asiatic city, in and around which maddened Turks were slaying 30,000 Christians, He saw the man at his side, struck down by a treacherous sabre stroke that split

his skull and witnessed the two days of slaughter and burning that followed the deed. Two months ago the student theologian, in order to escape from that city and carry succor to his wife and the besieged community in which he hoped she still survived, held his watch on the Turkish Civil Governor and the Military Governor of the vilayet, and promised those two pashas to hang them if in fifteen minutes they had not given him safe conduct and a guard of picked troops to be under his own command until he should dismiss them. Two months ago he was calling the battleships of the powers to come, he was seizing a train, he was disarming Kurds with his own hands, he was attending wounded and burying the dead, and was waiting for the birth of his first child in a house encircled by fire and by hordes of Moslems mad with the blood of massacre.

If Mr. Gibbons loves the pleasures of study and reflection it isn't because he has always led a life of cloistered peace.

Mr. Gibbons is a Philadelphian, being a son of the Rev. Dr. Gibbons, the well-known minister. He is a Princeton graduate. After leaving college he spent a few years in newspaper work, part of the time on The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Then he went back to Princeton, to the Theological Seminary. He took a fellowship, married a Bryn Mawr girl, and went to Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, to teach while still pursuing his studies.

He has told me his experiences during the frightful days of the Adana massacre, and the tale was so moving that I am writing it down as well as I can remember it. Very likely this version is far from exact accuracy as to all details, but if there are errors they are the fault of the recorder's memory. Mr. Gibbons's narrative ran, then:

"I left Tarsus for Adana on Tuesday, April 13 (?), in company with the Rev. Mr. Christie and the Rev. Mr. Rogers. It was the eve of a conference or convention assembled in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the work in Armenia of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Adana is thirty miles from Tarsus and the capital of the richest vilayet of Asiatic Turkey. Tuesday there was a Y. M. C. A. meeting. Col. Femand of Geneva, World's Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was there, and there was an audience of 150. I made an address. I urged them to live in the spirit of Christ and tried to tell them what that spirit was. I should have spoken earnestly, for, although I did not know it few men have had such opportunity to speak to men at such a moment. Within forty-eight hours most of

those men were in the presence of their Maker. After the meeting Chambers and I walked home. The city was perfectly quiet, and, to all appearance normal.

"In the morning I was awakened early, at 6 o'clock, by a boy whom I had asked to look out for a skin I wanted to buy—an otter fur I wanted for Mrs. Gibbons. He had seen one at the khan and had come over, not realizing that it was so early. However, I went along with him at once downtown. This is rather interesting, as I saw the city early in the morning of the day on which the trouble began. Rumors of sinister intentions toward the Christians had reached the Armenian quarters the night before, and many of their shops were closed. As we approached the covered market house I saw at a shop in the middle of it a crowd of mullahs (the religious of the Turks) buying arms—guns and ammunition. My companion tried to stop me, crying, "Don't go on; don't you see what they're doing? There is going to be a massacre'. However, we did go. I took no stock in the alarm, though I could see that there was much hostility and suspicion abroad.

"Our meeting opened and proceeded for half an hour, amid some uneasiness, when a messenger entered and whispered to the President. He arose and said that there were well-defined reports of trouble brewing, of which he thought it his duty to inform us, and that it might perhaps be well for us to take account of the situation. There was a little discussion and Mr. Chambers observed that it would be a good plan to send out and see what was going on, and as he spoke Turkish well as Armenian, French, and English, he would go. His mother, who had been through one massacre, objected, and I volunteered. As it turned out we went together.

"We had gone only a little way when we saw that things were very bad indeed. Streams of Armenians, men, women, and children, were ascending the hill coming up from the centre of the city, with every sign of terror and grief. For the first time I heard the cry whose mournful cadence was in my ears day and night for the next week, and, which sometimes now awakens me in any dreams; 'Aman! Aman! 'Woe! Wow!'

"The Turks were looting the Armenian shops, stoning and beating the Armenians. We went on, heading for the Government buildings, where we expected to find the authorities, and where the telegraph office was situated. The streets were crowded with Turks, now armed with clubs, all of one kind, clearly distributed

from some central source. Before leaving home I had exchanged my fez for a white pith helmet, which only Europeans wear, and we made our way unmolested.

"The public buildings at Adana are in a sort of square or compound. We found there first the Ferig Pasha, or Military Governor. He is an old man of abject incompetence, his sole recommendation, so far as I know, being the fact that the massacres at Marash, thirteen years ago, took place under his Governorship there.

The Ferig Pasha was beside himself with fear and distress. He declared he could do nothing—there was no trouble anyway—the soldiers were away—anything that came into his head. We argued with him that a small body of troops marching through the streets could quiet the city without the least trouble. It had not got beyond the stage where there would be no resistance to authority. All the time, however, the turmoil was increasing. Presently a wounded Turk was brought in. We went then to the apartment of the Vali Pasha, Civil Governor of the vilayet. He would do nothing. There was no danger. He was mightily surprised and upset to see us there, it was clear. We were foreigners, and 'foreign' governments had a way of looking after the safety of their people and exacting severe penalties for any harm that comes to them. I had managed to get off a telegram to the British Vice Consul at Mersina. Mersina is the nearest seaport, I must explain. There is no American Consul there, both of the two latest appointees having failed to materialize at the port.

"The Vali was angry and sullen. He told us to go away, and then, thinking better of it, told us we musn't go away. We would be safe there.

"We continued to urge and demand that the Vali take action to save the Christians of the city.

"The turmoil grew greater. About noon, as we stood in the court, a mob came down the street and poured into the Government compound. They were wild with excitement, crying: 'Death to the Giaours!' Death to the Giaours! Their leader was an old fellow with a green turban crowning a head with the most vicious and maddened face I had till that moment ever seen. I shall never forget the advance of that wave of angry men. They were out killing Christians, and they ?? *[illegible]* down on us. Fortunately in the mob were servants of a Greek baker who knew

us, and they recognized us in time, running up and crying: 'They are foreigners. Don't touch them!' and we had time to get inside.

"Then we urged the two Pashas to go face the mob and disperse it. A firm word or two would have done this. I believe Chambers indeed harangued them from a window, telling them to go home, but without effect. Part of them crowded into the building. The two Pashas began to urge each other to speak to them. I could, not help laughing, then, at the Gaston and Alphonse performance.

"Suddenly the Vali Pasha cried: 'Hats off! Take your hats off.' I did not know why, and don't now, but I took mine off. I forgot to say that by now the Gregorian Bishop and the Mufti (the highest Moslem prelate) were in the room with us, as well as the Cadi (the Supreme Judge). Thus there were gathered there the supreme authorities of every description in the province. There was a noise at the door, near which I stood, and I turned, giving place to a man, an Armenian, who had crowded in with us.

"The mob burst in. In a flash I saw a gigantic sword in the air and heard a frightful sound, and the man who had moved into my place fell with his head split into two halves. My first thought was Chambers. I turned to look for him. That instant he threw his arms and his robe around me, and he and the Cadi shoved me through another door out of the room of slaughter into an adjoining one. Thither the whole official group followed, with Chambers in the midst.

"The Vali, trembling hid behind me. He took hold of me with his hands and got into a corner behind me. We could see through the door the mob still pounding the first victim and another whom they had killed. They did not pursue us, but went out again and killed three Armenians, who were coming for refuge, on the steps of the municipal building. The bodies were allowed to lie there all day. The mob had gone on to worse work elsewhere, but all our expostulations could do nothing to move the Governors to act. Troops by the hundreds lay, doing nothing, in the courtyard under the trees and in the shadow of the walls. Firing was now heard continually on all sides. We could do nothing. It would have been madness to have ventured out and tried to reach the Armenian district, even if we had been allowed to do so.

"Late at night the Vice Consul Major Doughty-Wylie, came to the Government buildings. He had got my telegram, had reached the city, and had been hunting for three hours for the

two Europeans. He came to tell the Vali that if we were not found, consequences would be serious for him. Then the Vali remembered that we were in his palace. Major Doughty-Wylie came in, black with his work of searching for us and doing what he could for the wounded, and hungry as a bear. I had put part of a loaf of bread into my pocket that morning, not knowing what might happen, and I now offered it to the Major. It was not nice, or even clean, any longer, but he gulped it, fastidious Briton though he is, like a starving man.

"That night we spent sitting on chairs and lying on the floor, listening to firing and the roar of flames. During the night we saw astonishing evidences of the Vali's guilty complicity in the massacre plot. I have testified as to these at the court before which he was tried. Never mind about them now. The telegraph was at work, and messages were flying everywhere. The Vali handed me one, which he had evidently thought was intended for me. I looked at it puzzled, and Mr. Chambers read it over my shoulder. It was a report from a village of the province saying that there were no more Armenians left there. This is evidently for you, Excellency', I said: 'It seems to be official', and handed it to him. He took it, read, and, flushing, crumpled it into his pocket.

"In the morning the palace court was filled with countrymen who had come in on the prospect of loot and revelry. They were given arms. I remonstrated with all my might. The Vali's answer was that these were reserves and were being armed to quell the disorder. 'But, I said, as I led him to the window, 'there are no lists. All who come are given muskets. Your Excellency can see for yourself that these are not soldiers. Most of them never touched a gun before. See how they handle them. He shrugged his shoulders and started away. But I continued, they have been killing right here under your windows. ?? [*illegible*] at pool of blood there'. He would do nothing, and the distribution of arms went on.

"That day the most of the killing and mutilating was done, and it was done by the insanely bigoted peasants who were armed at the Government building. You can judge for yourself the state of Asiatic Turkey. I heard the proclamation of the Constitution myself, and I know it would be a nullity in Asia, but I never dreamed things could ever again be as bad as this.

"That day I spent in the Vali's palace. Since the Vice Consul's visit he had been particularly careful of me, even serving me with food at his own table, but he refused me permission to go. Chambers, a resident of the city and a British subject, had

gone with the Major, and the two devoted themselves heroically to helping the wounded.

"I set to work telegraphing then—telegraphed in every direction—to the American Consul General at Beirut, Randall; to Osman, our Consul General at Constantinople; to the British Ambassador at Constantinople. I cabled to the American Board, 'Help Adana', and sent the news to the Associated Press and Reuter. I asked for warships from the American, the British, the French, and German Governments. I saw these dispatches off. Then I roused the Vali and told him I was going into the street to take the Major's palace. He demurred, but I was firm and had my way. Early in the morning I started out with a guard of thirty men under a Young Turk Captain. I want to praise that Captain. He was a soldier and a gentleman, faithful and competent. He ruled his men with a rod of iron, as was necessary. They were inclined to want to have their part in the bloody work, too, and when he was not looking they took it. This happened only a few-times, however, for he shot two offenders dead with his revolver, and then all went well.

"The sights I saw that day are too horrible to relate. The streets were literally full of dead. One picked one's way and then couldn't avoid sometimes treading on bodies. The dogs were feasting on the corpses. The ditches which served for gutters were stopped up with corpses. The mutilations were horrid beyond description, especially on the bodies of girls and young children. In one case five or six were impaled on one stake. I saw one baby with each arm shot through and half a dozen other gunshots in its tiny body. But the rest is too horrible. I don't like to think or talk of it. The slaughter was wholesale. In one building, the Gregorian School, more than 2000 had been killed. The city was a heap of ruins; fire had gutted the most of its area.

"We did what we could. The Major had opened a hospital in the house of Mr. Trypanini, dragoman of the British Consulate. He himself had been shot in the arm, but he was still active as before. To this refuge and to several others hastily opened the wounded were brought by the hundred. The rioting was still going on, and the bashibazouks were still pouring into town, eager for loot and women. They were cowards in the presence of a European, although devils incarnate toward the Armenians. I could frighten them off with a shout and a gesture. I would cry to a band of them 'You had better go home and save yourselves.

Your people have been masters here, but our warships are on the way now, and there will be a fearful judgment to-morrow. Every Moslem village will be burned which had a man here in this business'. I slapped their faces. I took clubs away from some and a pistol from one".

Mr. Gibbons is little short of a giant, with the bearing of an athlete.

"Friday I began to get very nervous about the situation at Tarsus. We got the first news from there that day. The Christians were taking refuge in the School, but so far no serious violence had taken place. I had sent reassuring telegrams several times to my wife, but on hearing of the apprehension there, it seemed to be my duty to go to her if I could. Armed with an order from the Vice Consul, we persuaded the Vali to get a train ready to start for Tarsus. As it stood ready to take us on board, a band of 250 armed Turks, at a signal, raised a yell and jumped aboard the cars, and the locomotive drew them instantly off. We were not near enough to jump aboard. The minute these men reached Tarsus the bloody work began there. We got word of it at midnight at the telegraph office, and you may suppose that I was in a pretty desperate frame of mind when I thought of my wife in danger in such scenes as those I had witnessed in Adana.

"I sought the Vali Pasha and demanded a train to Tarsus. I had again an order from the Vice Consul. The Vali was on a high horse that morning and the plans for a day's work more bloody, as it proved, than either Friday or Thursday, were well perfected. He crumpled the Vice Consul's order and threw it on the floor".

The interviewer had some difficulty getting the exact particulars of what followed from Mr. Gibbons, but eventually succeeded in extracting an account. The dialogue ran something like this:

The Vali Pasha—You don't want to go to Tarsus. Tarsus is perfectly quiet.

The Rev. Mr. Gibbons—When did your Excellency hear from Tarsus might I ask?

Vali—Within an hour. It is perfectly quiet.

Gibbons (calmly)—Excellency, you are a liar.

Vali—What do you mean?

Gibbons—Precisely what I say. I browsed through the dispatches piled on the telegrapher's table, and I saw at midnight news from Tarsus that trouble had begun.

Vali—Well. I can't help it. I can't give you a train.

Gibbons—Oh, yes, you can and you will. And you'll give me a guard.

Vali—I will not. I have been very good to you. I will protect you here. But I can't spare a man, and you can't have a guard or a train.

Gibbons (taking out his watch and carefully noting the time)—Excellency, you will be so good as to issue orders for a train to carry me to Tarsus. You will also kindly muster a guard of twenty men to accompany the train. If within fifteen minutes precisely the orders are not issued and the guard is not at the door, I will, so help me God, see you hanged by the neck. (Turning to the Ferig Pasha). And you.

The Pashas—What! Are you mad? What do you mean? Hang us! The madman! The lunatic!

Gibbons—Yes, hang you, and I'm not mad. I have seen enough in this palace to hang you both, and if my demands are not instantly met, I will devote the rest of my life, if necessary, to bring you to the death to which you have allowed so many thousand Christians to go. Two minutes have gone.

There was a hurried consultation, much excitement, many ejaculations. Then messages began to leave the room.

Gibbons—The guard will be Arabs, not Turks, They will be commanded by Assim Bey.

Ten minutes passed.

Gibbons—Ten minutes have passed.

Vali Pasha—The train will be ready.

Ferig Pasha—The guard is below.

Gibbons—Parade it before the window. That is excellent. Now you will send for Assim Bey and give him his orders.

Ferig Pasha—He has his orders.

Gibbons—They will be repeated to him here in my hearing. His orders are that he puts himself under my sole command and remains under my command until I give him a written dismissal.

The Pashas—Impossible!

Gibbons—No, quite possible. I don't know what I may find at Tarsus and I require this attendance as long as I think it useful.

The Pashas—It cannot be.

Gibbons—Then it's off. I am through. And you hang. (Puts watch in pocket).

The Pashas—In that case—
(Assim Bey enters.)

Ferig Pasha—You will regard yourself as under this gentleman's orders until he gives you a written dismissal. You will go wherever he wishes and remain as long as wishes.

Vali Pasha—That is correct.

The train was ready, but there was some confusion at the station, the station master requiring a written order, Mr. Gibbons's first use of his guard was to seize the train and move off with it. The railroad has sent him, in Paris, a bill for it. Mr. Christie was aboard. All along the line they saw dead bodies.

The arrival at Tarsus was dramatic. They found every Christian house in town burned and looted and several thousand of their inhabitants murdered. But the School with 3,000 refugees on its campus was safe, though threatened. Friday night had been a night of terror. Only what the missionaries regarded as a providential change of mind saved the buildings from fire. Gibbons and Christie, with their Arab guard, passed through lines of sullen Turks to the school. Mrs. Gibbons told me of the scene. They were hopeless when she heard the noise accompanying the return, and the cry "Gibbons, Gibbons". She and Mrs. Rogers looked out of the barred and barricaded windows, straining their eyes toward the origin of the tumult. Presently they saw Gibbons's tall form moving in the midst of the crowd. Soon they made out Christie's figure. They moved in vain for a third European. Then Mary Rogers knew she was a widow.

The Tarsus refugees hailed the returning missionaries and welcomed the guard with hurrahs, crowding around and kissing the hands and the feet of the Europeans. They for their part came as slowly as they could. They were the bearers of sad news. When they entered the room in which the wives awaited them Gibbons, by way of greeting to his wife, said merely, "Helen, will you please make tea for us?" and beckoned, Mrs. Rogers away. She took the news like the heroine she is.

Three days Assim Bey and his men stood guard over the school and its 2,000 inmates. They were few, but they were backed by an intrepid Young Turk commander and the vision of coming battleships. The Christians were saved.

Mrs. Gibbons has given me particulars of what she saw and went through at Tarsus. She is a handsome young woman of the fine type of the college girl, font of out of door sports. Only a few years out of Bryn Mawr, she was awaiting the birth of her baby. She tells of how, on the first rumors or trouble, the Tarsus Armenians came by dozens, then by scores, then by hundreds, to

the gate of the school compound, and how a big native attached to the mission stood there to welcome them and hearten them, crying, "Come in. Plenty of room for you all. Baba (Father) Christie will protect you. No danger here in Baba Christie's house. Come in. Plenty of room, plenty of safety here.

And they came and filled the place. Some of them were wounded, and more, very many, indeed were widows and orphans. Some died of their wounds; a dozen babies died because of the hard conditions. The measles broke out. There was enough to eat: indeed they bought daily of peddlers who came to the gate. There was fear of attack only at night; but the most dreaded danger was fire, which came closer and closer'.

"I could look out and see Bashibozouks setting fires and battering down doors. Once I saw a hose played on a building and had hopes that mercy had awakened. But the fire only flamed the higher. They were throwing kerosene, not water. After the massacre it was, impossible to find a drop of kerosene in the city. Every barrel had been used in this way. I saw the peasants from the country trot by go to the barracks, and come out with arms, then go downtown, crying, 'Death to the Giaours'.

"Twenty young men of the mission formed themselves into a special guard for me, watching by day and night around my room, on the roof and on the window balconies. They nailed stout timbers across the windows, leaving only a little slit for air and light. You see the three men were away, and there was no man of authority in the place. We women did the best we could. We filled everything that would hold water and kept constant watch. It was dreadful work finding clothes and bedding for the fugitives. I cut up the carpets in my bedroom for them. We cut up most of our clothes for bandages and dresses for the women and children—in some cases to bury them in. All the time we heard firing and screaming and smelled kerosene-laden smoke.

"Friday night we thought the fire would reach us. We put out sparks with our hands, even—we got used to doing that. About midnight I gave up all hope of the building being saved, and prepared for the worst. I put on Mr. Gibbons's overcoat and filled the great pockets with—what do you suppose? Well, I thought over just what I should take, and so I put into one pocket a loaf of bread and a little American flag, and into another all the baby clothes it would hold, and into the others Mr. Gibbons's cards".

As she mentioned this Mrs. Gibbons looked shyly at the listener to see if he laughed. He didn't laugh. I daresay he did the other thing, or was on the point of it. The "fellowship cards"—Mr. Gibbons holds a Princeton fellowship—were records of the scholastic work he was engaged in, with her invaluable co-operation; references to authorities, notes, indices, and cross-indices in half a dozen languages, embodying many months' research. I confess, as an American, I am proud to tell the story of the heroic Bryn Mawr girl who that midnight, preparing to be driven out by fire with her unborn child into the streets through which a Turkish massacre was raging, was careful to carry with her bread, her country's flag, a parcel of baby clothes, and the record of her husband's work—himself, she was sure, a martyr. The records of heroism and of scholarly enthusiasm have no finer incident. I daresay the world would have wagged on somehow if the Rev. Mr. Gibbons's notes on Jansenism and the Porte Royalists had perished, but it was a high instinct that led his wife and fellow-student to select them as the one thing to try to save—to remember that she was a scholar and a scholar's wife at the same moment she remembered that she was to be a mother.

At midnight the wind turned and the school was left untouched. In the morning Christie and Gibbons came with Assim Bey and his men. A peace was patched up. The warships came. When, a few days later, there was a new cry heard in the Gibbons's home, security reigned again, though the city, burned and depopulated, lay under a pall of grief.

July 14, 1909

ADANA OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED

Charged with Complicity in Armenian Massacres Last April

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13. — An imperial irade issued to-day orders the trial by court-martial of Djevad Bey, ex-Vali of Adana; Moustapha Pasha, the military commander at Adana, and Yousseff Bey, Governor of Jebelibreket (*sic!*) [Jebeli Bereket], in the vilayet of Adana.

They are charged with being implicated in the Armenian massacres of last April.

1388

July 25, 1909

**MEANING OF THE MASSACRES
OF CHRISTIANS BY MOSLEMS**

THE CAUSES AND RESPONSIBILITY

HEREWITH The Times publishes the first of a series of articles by James Creelman, who is now traveling in Turkey and Asia Minor for the purpose of analyzing the recent massacres of Christians by Moslems. Mr. Creelman will endeavor to learn who, or what, is really responsible for such atrocities as that of Adana. In his opening article, Mr. Creelman sets down his impressions of men and things as he finds them in Constantinople.

Mr. Creelman's narrative, as it proceeds, will be of distinct value and of uncommon interest.

THE TRAGEDY OF ADANA

**What the New Sultan's Rule May Mean
to Armenian Christians**

By JAMES CREELMAN

It was that unspeakable scene of slaughter in Asia Minor and the cries of terrified Christian multitudes cowering, white faced, in the blood-splashed cities and villages of Adana—while Moslem soldiers and Moslem mobs swept the surrounding country, butchering men, women, and children and violating Christian wives and daughters before Christian churches within a few hundred miles of the place of Christ's birth, ministry, and death—that drew me from my editorial desk in New York to do what I might to arouse the people of America to a sense of the shame of the situation.

And all the way over the Atlantic, and across frontier after frontier, there echoed in my ears the words of one of the foremost of living American statesmen, who said to me as I left on my mission: " Wouldn't you think that these American missionaries who are rasing (*sic!*) [raising?] such a row over the Armenians ought to stay at home and let the people of the Turkish Empire go to hell in their own particular way?"

Not to appeal for the rescue of the sepulcher of Christ from a Government stained with the blood of helpless Christian hosts;

not to ask for the trampling of the Moslem power under the feet of Christian soldiers. But to try to stir the American Government through the American people to use its whole power to preserve some of the most sacred scenes of Christian history from wholesale murder and rapine and to protect Christian altars from open and repeated insult.

It seemed a sane and righteous thing to attempt, for there is a Christianity having little to do with mere creeds or forms, a fundamental concept of civil and social justice, that stands as the foundation of modern civilization, and engages the sympathy and support of nearly all civilized peoples, and a deliberate massacre of Christians is an affront to civilization itself, not to be forgotten or forgiven.

One Christian people after another has risen in arms and won independence from Turkey. Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina—all are free from the Moslem crown. In European Turkey the Christians are strong enough now to protect themselves.

But in Asia Minor things are different. There the Arabs and Kurds are ascendant, the people are densely ignorant and the Christian populations are hemmed in by hordes easily excited to fanaticism. And as I write here in Constantinople the details which reach me show that the massacre in Adana was one of the ghastliest of tragedies in all human history.

In trying to get at the real secret of this frightful tragedy I have talked with the most responsible men in the Ottoman Empire, with Ambassadors and Consuls, with soldiers and sailors, with priests and missionaries of the various Christian churches, and with the ecclesiastical doctors of the Mohammedan faith.

Nay, I have sat cross-legged for hours at a time with the turbaned teachers of Islam on the floor of the great mosque of St. Sophia, and, in the very place where the Turkish conqueror of the Byzantine Empire ordered the Christian crosses to be thrown down and the walls washed, that he might thank Allah for the downfall of Christianity, while the body of the slain Constantine lay unburied beside the shattered walls of the city, and priests and nuns, torn from the ancient altars of Christ, were dragged away to be sold as slaves—in this place I have spoken freely with the consecrated imams.

I have talked with the Generalissimo of the Turkish Army, with the Grand Vizier, with the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the ecclesiastical

head of the empire and the final interpreter of the Koran to the entire orthodox Mohammedan world.

After all this, the conclusion is irresistible that with the downfall of the bloody monster, Sultan Abdul Hamid, the Christians of Turkey are safe; that the massacres which reddened the history of his reign, including that in Adana, were the direct result of his secret orders; and that devout Moslems look upon the murder of Christians with grief and shame.

The storming of Constantinople a few days ago by the Macedonian troops, the imprisonment of the crowned assassin, and the gorgeous rites attending the girding of the sword of Ottoman on the thigh of his successor—these are but incidents, beyond which opens a vista of enfranchised Christianity in Christ's native land.

Under the new order of things the possession of arms is not confined to Moslems, and the sight of a Christian with a big revolver bulging out his hip pocket gives a thrill that has not been felt since Godfrey de Bouillon led his glittering crusaders to Jerusalem.

Yesterday I saw the new Sultan in the Turkish Parliament. A great, fat, bowed-legged man, with large, watery eyes, a double chin, and a light-blue uniform. His white gloves were too large for his hands. His clothes did not fit him. He moved clumsily, halted and hesitated. His loose paunch, thick neck, full, heavy lips and generally swollen and lazy appearance spoke of sloth and gluttony. His face was white and dead. There were dark circles under his dull eyes. He seemed like a huge, tired pastry cook reluctantly playing a part. There was nothing distinguished about him. Nor was there a suggestion in his heavy, white face of the nervous intensity and virility of his people.

The successor of the conquerors of the Caesars gazed upon the rows of Deputies and Senators with a stupid air, his mouth open and his right hand on his sword hilt. A roar of applause went up. Even the Arab Deputies from the desert, with wonderful colored silk drapings covering their heads and flowing down their backs, stood up and shouted. The turbaned Mohammedans clapped their hands. The Christian Deputies and the Jewish Deputies—shades of the Prophet, that infidel dogs should make laws for true believers!—shrieked their greeting.

In the Ambassadors' box sat Von Bieberstein, the famous German diplomat, a man of monstrous size, with a cynical look on his face. The Germans gained so much from the blood-stained hands of the fallen Sultan—railway concessions, vast orders for

arms and what not of profitable favors—that the sight of the new Sultan and an actually potent Parliament must have stirred strange feelings in Von Bieberstein.

Beside the giant German Ambassador stood Niazi Bey, who began the revolution against despotism last year, and who has spent much of his time since the taking of Constantinople in posing before the cameras of admiring photographers—a jaunty little man in a Major's uniform, with skin-tight trousers, chest thrust out, head flung back, long mustache twirled upward until the ends almost touched his ear tips, and a fez cocked on one side. The strutting fierceness of the small dandy—who, after all, is a real hero—was in strange contrast to the ponderous calm of Von Bieberstein.

When the Grand Vizier began to read the address of the Sultan to Parliament the fat monarch suddenly snatched the paper from his hands, looked at it, and handed it back. It was Mehmed V's way of showing that he had actually authorized the address. Presently he put his arm about the waist of the Grand Vizier, who stood in the rear, and drew him forward to his side with an almost affectionate motion.

In his address the Sultan denounced the massacres in Adana as "contrary to the precepts of religion, the sentiments of humanity, and the brotherhood of compatriots", declared that the guilty, would be punished and promised that such horrors should never again occur.

The applause that came from Moslems, Christians, and Jews alike seemed to stir him, and there came into his dull face a smile, succeeded by a look of fatherly kindness. His huge, awkward form bent forward, his fat hand was raised in a clumsy salute, and he searched the faces of the audience as though he yearned to know what was in their hearts.

No man who saw the successor of the Prophet at that moment could doubt that his Christian subjects were at last safe.

One of the Sultan's most trusted advisers told me that his Majesty shed tears when he heard the real story of the butcheries in Adana. In his thirty-three years of imprisonment the brother of Abdul Hamid at least learned to be merciful.

At 3 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a message informing me that if I could get over at once to the Parliament Building I would see officers hanged for resisting the Constitution and assisting murder. Without a special pass it was unlawful to

be in the streets at that hour—for siege law was strictly enforced—yet I started for Stamboul on foot. On the way I fell in with a snub-nosed English youth who had a pass. He dropped his h's, smelled of bad whisky, and informed me that he was a Turk's valet. It was not distinguished company, but good enough to go to a hanging with.

And there, in the half darkness, before the Parliament house, and beside the towering dome and minarets of St. Sophia, we saw two small wagons carrying five white-clad prisoners who chanted a Moslem hymn as they moved forward among armed troops. One was a Major, another a Lieutenant, still another a Commissioner of Police. They were bound and sat on stools under wooden tripods from which noosed ropes dangled. They were allowed to pray. The Lieutenant and the Commissioner of Police addressed the troops and declared their innocence.

"We are brothers," said the Commissioner. "God be with you and protect you".

The nooses were set about their necks and the stools were kicked from under their feet. They died easily. Then placards were placed on their breasts declaring their names, crimes, and the sentence of the court-martial.

It was all very dignified and well done. Nor was there a sign of emotion among the soldiers. When, the sun rose the bodies were removed and crowds came and played with the noosed ropes. Everybody seemed satisfied.

It is the courage and industry of American missionaries alone, backed by American money, that keep alive the hopes of the Armenians of Asia Minor.

Several years ago the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in a Boston pulpit, told a pathetic tale of the Christians of Asia Minor, surrounded on all sides by their Moslem oppressors, robbed, beaten, and murdered. In a voice that moved his hearers almost to tears he appealed for help in their name.

Yet what has Christian England done for the helpless Christians of Asia Minor? Practically nothing. She has possession of Egypt. She has a formal protectorate over Asia Minor, But she has abandoned the Christians to their fate. Why? Because it is politically inconvenient to protect them.

England has not interfered with the Moslems of Turkey lest she might stir up the Moslems of India. She has not disturbed the integrity of Turkish rule in Asia Minor for fear the Russians, who press upon her Indian frontier by land, should get a naval base in

the Mediterranean, and so, in case of war, cut off the troops she might send to India by sea.

It must be understood that the American missionaries do not work among the Moslems. They address themselves entirely to Christians. Their work is educational. They make no attempt to proselytize. They have simply kept the unfortunate Armenians—who have no mother country of their own, like the Greeks, Bulgarians, and Servians—from sinking as low as the Moslem horde that surrounds them.

"When the Sultan and the Sheikh-ul-Islam declare that henceforth Christians and Moslems are to be equal, it means that one of the darkest tragedies in history is drawing to an end.

They used to publicly trample on the cross and murder Christians in Japan. That is all over, and Japan has a Constitution. The Chinese once slew Christians without mercy. That, too, has come to an end, and China is to have a Constitution. Christians are no longer persecuted in India or Persia. With the downfall of Abdul Hamid Christians will now be able to live in peace throughout Turkey.

Nothing could be more direct and convincing than what Mahmoud Chefket Pasha, who captured Constantinople and dethroned Abdul Hamid, said to me. This remarkable Macedonian General, in whose hands the real control of the empire rests, but who declined to become Grand Vizier in order not to give the appearance of a military dictatorship, is in a position to speak with almost final authority, for the Turks are a military people, and what the army wants it is bound to have.

He is a thin man, with an iron-gray beard, sunken cheeks; narrow, slanting forehead, stooping shoulders and flat breast. His nose is long and straight, the nostrils fine and pinched. His eyes are dark and piercing. It is almost an Arab face.

It is hard to imagine anything human more calm than this masterful soldier who overturned the Ottoman throne in a day. He sat at his desk in the War Department huddled up like an invalid in a military overcoat. During the entire conversation he scarcely moved.

His wonderful eyes alone seemed to be alive.

"There will be no more massacres of Christians in Turkey", he said. "That sort of work has come to an end. Abdul Hamid was the sole cause of the murders. They were ordered by him. He wished to keep his people divided and weak so that he might rule as a despot, without any law other than his own will."

"You say that the old Sultan, ordered the massacres in Asia Minor—is that merely your opinion, or is there evidence to support such a charge?"

"I say that Abdul Hamid caused the massacres, that he alone caused them. I say that after careful investigation of the evidence. You may assure the whole Christian world that the motive which inspired the attacks on the Armenians was not a religious one, though religion was used as a pretense to serve the Sultan's purpose.

"There is nothing in the Moslem faith to promote the murder of Christians. Hereafter the army and the Government will protect Christians, Moslems, and Jews alike. With the end of Abdul Hamid's reign we have the last of massacres in this country, I believe.

"From this time on we shall have Christians in the army. They shall bear arms like Moslems. In the taking of Constantinople and the establishment of constitutional government Christians, Jews, and Moslems marched side by side under the Ottoman flag. They were brothers in arms for the sake of liberty, and they shall remain brothers in arms. The whole army understands this, and our Moslem soldiers will welcome Christians into their ranks. About one-fourth of the Turkish Army will be Christian. I need not tell you that there will never again be a general massacre of Christians. In the future murderers will not have Abdul Hamid as an excuse for their crimes.

"I have never met Abdul Hamid. He regarded those of us who worked for freedom and progress as absolute beasts. But I know the new Sultan and have talked much with him. He is a good and kind man, and you may be sure that he will never allow any of his subjects to be persecuted for religious or other reasons.

"Is the army to be depended upon? Yes; to a man. It will be loyal to the new regime. There is not the remotest chance of a return to the old order of things. Abdul Hamid will never regain power."

Mr. Creelman's next article will contain further interviews with the new masters of Turkey, and will fix the responsibility for the Asia Minor massacres.

July 25, 1909

ESCAPED TARSUS MASSACRE

Wife of Prof. Gibbons Says She Saw Sultan's Soldiers Kill and Burn

Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons, wife of Prof. Gibbons, teacher in the St. Paul Institute in Tarsus, returned recently from the scene of the recent massacre in Asia Minor. She brought with her Christine, her baby daughter, who was born during the troublous time when men and women were being killed in the streets.

On April 14 Mrs. Gibbons's husband went to Adana, and was there during the first days of the massacre. For a time the wife was uncertain as to the fate of her husband, and he believed that she had perished in Tarsus. "Conditions both in Tarsus and Adana were indescribable", she said. "I saw troops that had come apparently to protect kill and apply the torch. There were some 4,000 refugees that came into the mission inclosure. My husband had much trouble in getting out of the town to which he had gone. He went before the Provincial Governor and obtained an escort of two officers and twenty soldiers. There was apparently no intention of this escort moving, and he had to go to the Governor again. This time he laid down, the law, and the result was that he got a different escort, and this time they set out. He got into Tarsus without trouble".

With Mrs. Gibbons came Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Knapp, Miss M. W. Knapp, and Miss K. B. Knapp of Auburndale, Mass; Mrs. Gibbons was met by relatives. She went to her home, in Hartford, Conn.

1396

July 26, 1909

YOUNG TURKS OPPOSE A ZIONIST STATE

**Herman Bernstein Believes Movement
Has Less Chance Now Than Under Old Sultan**

JEWS MUST BE ASSIMILATED

**Ministers Dread, the Creation of a Jewish,
Like an Armenian Question
Chief Rabbi Has Little Hope**

Herman Bernstein, the novelist, who has recently returned from Turkey, discussed in last Saturday's *Wahrheit* the prospects of Zionists obtaining autonomy in Palestine under the new constitutional régime. He states that uniformly the opinions expressed to him showed that there is even less hope of establishing a Jewish State in Palestine or Mesopotamia under the Young Turks than under Abdul Hamid.

The leaders of the Young Turks, he found, are unalterably opposed to the autonomy of any of the individual races in the Ottoman Empire. The Zionist movement, accordingly, with which thousands of Jews are affiliated and to which vast sums of money have been donated, seems almost futile in its aspirations as long as the Young Turks are in power.

Among those the writer questioned were Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Parliament; Djavid Bey, the new Minister of Finance; the Secretary of the new Sultan; the Sheik ul Islam, head of the Mohammedan Church, the Grand Rabbi of Turkey, and various members of the Turkish Parliament. Djavid Bey is considered the foremost statesman among the Young Turks, and is himself a Salonica Jew, but he held out little hope to the movement.

"Ever since the expulsion of the Jews from Spain", he said, "they have found a home in Turkey. The only condition they must observe is that immediately upon their arrival they must resolve to become Turkish subjects. As for Zionism, I cannot believe that there are any political aspirations behind the movement, because the very idea of securing Palestine for a Jewish settlement upon an autonomous basis is too absurd to be entertained by sensible people".

Other statesmen agreed with these views,

"Kiamil Pasha", the article says, "the former Grand Vizier, himself of Jewish parentage, made the statement that Turkey has its hands full of the Armenian question and that this should serve as a warning against permitting the development of a Jewish question.

"If there is anything, aside from the policy of assimilation, which has been adopted by the Young Turks, that is likely for some time to hinder the Zionist aspirations in Turkey, it is that Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan, in an interview with Dr. Herzl, expressed himself favorably inclined toward Zionism. Anything that appealed to Abdul Hamid must, according to the new rulers, be regarded with suspicion.

"But there is one thing the new régime does not seem anxious to change, although it was established under the Sultan. That is a restrictive law, which was directed exclusively against Jewish immigrants into Palestine from Russia, and was passed immediately after the organization of the Zionist movement.

"Every Jew, on landing in Palestine, receives what is known as a 'red pass', which does not allow him to remain in the country more than three months. This term, of course, can be extended by 'baksheesh'. But that law has not been repealed by the new régime, nor is it likely to be, judging from the views expressed to me".

This contradicts the impression that orders have been already given by the Young Turkish Ministers to abolish the "red pass" and restrictions against Jewish immigrants.

The Chief Rabbi of Turkey, Dr. Haim Nahoum, believed that the Turkish Government would never consent, says Mr. Bernstein, to a Jewish settlement in Mesopotamia upon an autonomous basis, as has been proposed by Israel Zangwill.

"I firmly believe", the Chief Rabbi said to Mr. Bernstein, "that Zionism today has fewer chances of realizing the political part of its programme than ever before. As before, Jews landing at Jaffa are only allowed to remain three months, it is of course different with those who declare their intentions to becoming Turkish subjects. They may settle wherever they please, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, or in any other part of Turkey.

"The Jewish colonization of Mesopotamia, of which so much is spoken at present, must be treated with the greatest caution. It would be necessary to send with the immigrants regiments of Turkish soldiers to protect them from the inhabitants".

The Government has its hands full with the unrest in Macedonia and Anatolia, and the Chief Rabbi believes that it would be most untimely at present to take up the colonization of Mesopotamia.

"I have observed", he said, "quite a lively agitation for Zionist ideas among the younger Jews of Salonica, Constantinople and Smyrna, but nevertheless I can tell you that as far as I have noticed most Turkish Jews are absolutely indifferent to the movement".

July 29, 1909

SINCERITY OF THE YOUNG TURKS

It is just a year since the Young Turk officers forced Abdul Hamid to accept a constitution and just four months since he made a vain attempt to bring about a reactionary revolution. Simultaneous with this attempt were the massacres of Christians in Asia Minor. As the Third Army Corps, composed of both Moslems and Christians of various creeds, marched from Salonika to give the "stroke of mercy" to the old regime, its leaders constantly declared that particular efforts would be made to protect the property and lives of Christians, foreign and native, and that those guilty of instigating or taking part in the massacre in Asia Minor would be punished. Once in power the Young Turks set to work to punish the reactionary conspirators. Abdul Hamid has been put where he can make no more trouble, about 2,000 of his too loyal followers have been executed, and the end is not yet. However, their dealing with the situation in Asia Minor has not been so summary. Still, their intentions seem right.

The first court convened to try the ringleaders of the Adana massacres was in great haste to condemn Armenians brought up for trial, but overlooked the real instigators of the trouble. The President of this court, who singularly enough was an Armenian, has now been removed and Ismail Pasha, military commander of Smyrna, appointed in his stead. According to an imperial irade he has been ordered to arrest about 100 prominent Turks of the old regime, among whom are Mustapha Pasha, the military commander of Adana; Assaf Bey, Governor of Jebel-i-Bereket, and Jevad Bey, late Governor of Adana, and try them for murder. Moreover, the head of Islam in Turkey has ordered that the priests are to impress upon all true believers the fact that the

modern and approved interpretation of their religion invites and requires that they respect the freedom of conscience in others not of their belief. This order of the religious head of Islam will be enforced by the Young Turk Government.

To these encouraging actions may be added the fact that the Turkish Parliament has just voted about \$100,000 for the sufferers in Adana. The manner of its distribution will be published in reports from time to time. Surely the Young Turks have made a good beginning. Whatever may be their traditional antipathy toward "pagans" they know the full value of possessing the confidence of the Christian world, and realize full well that they can only gain that confidence by bringing the guilty in Asia Minor to justice. There is no middle course.

August 1, 1909

THE VIZIER AT CLOSE RANGE

Hilmi Pasha Sees Politics, Not Religion, in the Massacres

By JAMES CREELMAN

At the request of the American Ambassador, the Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha, received me at the Sublime Porte, that vast building in which three Ministries are housed.

Passing through a gaudy hall with a tall porcelain stove and forty feet of pink stovepipe, I found the Grand Vizier, not a turkapod dreamer, squatted on a divan and smoking tobacco through a tube, but a tall, thin, hooked-nose man in a frock coat, seated at a modern desk, with an elaborate telephone on a table by his side, dictating to a fat Turkish stenographer. There was nothing Oriental about the scene but the red fezes which the Grand Vizier and the stenographer wore, and the coffee and cigarettes which were promptly served.

"There could be no greater mistake than the idea that the massacres in Adana were prompted by religious hatred of Christians", said his Highness. "You must remember that the Christians in the empire have numbered little more than 5,000,000 in a population of 30,000,000. If Moslem faith or policy required or encouraged attacks upon Christians because of their religion, there would not be one Christian alive in Turkey to-day.

For 500 or 600 years Moslems and Christians have got on well together under Ottoman rule. The truth is that there is no people in the world so tolerant of other religions as the Moslems of this empire".

"Then how do you explain the wholesale killing of Christians in Turkey?"

The Grand Vizier sipped his coffee and studied the pattern of the carpet. The tired stenographer closed his eyes.

"It is a political, not a religious question", said his Highness. "Before the Armenian political committees began to organize in Asia Minor there was peace. I leave you to judge the cause of the bloodshed".

He set his head on one side and eyed me keenly.

"Well", I said, "I have been told that the Sultan Abdul Hamid actually ordered the extermination of the Armenians".

The Grand Vizier started at the words and set his coffee cup down, he had been one of Abdul Hamid's most trusted officers and was inspector General of Macedonia when Europe intervened after the massacre of Christians in that country.

"Is it not so?" I insisted.

"I cannot say that the Sultan was not guilty", he answered gravely. "But the whole truth will be known when the present official investigations, which are being made by a commission of Moslems and Christians, are completed. No guilty man will be spared".

"What is the future to be?"

"I hope there will be no more massacres".

"But you are a statesman, at the head of the Turkish Empire. Can you only express hope?"

"No. I can say sincerely that it seems certain that in the future Moslems and non-Moslems will live together as brothers and that there will never be another massacre".

"What do you say as Grand Vizier regarding the maintenance of Christian worship and Christian teaching in the empire? Do they conflict with Moslem law or Moslem policy?"

"Certainly not. We are bound to protect Christians and Jews as well as Moslems. Loyalty to the State is all that is required. I cannot say too strongly that Christians, Jews, and Moslems are absolutely equal before the law, and the Government will see that this equality is maintained from this time on. The constitutional régime is firmly established, and there will be no going backward".

From the Sublime Porte I went to the Turkish Parliament, where Ahmed Rizat Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies, a tall, bearded Turk of noble bearing—it was he who, during years of exile in Paris, led the movement which destroyed Abdul Hamid's power—told me that the world might rest content as to the future of Christians in Turkey.

"We Moslems have no desire to harm non-Moslems," he said. "The constitutional Government is strongly founded, and there will be no return to the murderous methods of Abdul Hamid. The Chamber of Deputies has sent word to all parts of the empire that Christians, Jews, and Moslems are equal under our flag, and that, at any cost, this equality will be enforced. There are forty-three Christians and four Jews in our Parliament. That fact ought to be enough to show the real situation. We are all pledged to the policy of equal rights and religious liberty, and are ready, if need be, to die in defense of the new order".

How the bands play in crooked old Constantinople and how gay the crowds are in the brilliant sunshine! The people swarm to see the bullet holes made by the army that took Abdul Hamid from his palace and sent him a prisoner to Macedonia. The shop windows in the winding streets of Stamboul are brilliant with caricatures of the deposed tyrant. Christian priests walk through the city with a new air. Above the snarling of the homeless dogs—there are 1,200,000 in Constantinople, and a German company has offered to pay 6 cents apiece for them and turn their hides into gloves—rises the cry of men and boys selling newspapers that dare to denounce tyranny and preach liberty for the first time in Turkish history. The fat new Sultan's portrait is everywhere.

The announcement that the old Sultan's chief eunuch is to be hanged excites laughter and applause. Yet that black guardian of the palace harem was once so powerful that he actually addressed Von Bülow, Chancellor of the German Empire, as "My dear colleague".

From all parts of the empire come messages of congratulation, even from sacred Mecca, from the mountains of Armenia, and the ancient villages and towns of Mesopotamia.

"Thank God! oh, thank God! "It is the spontaneous utterance of Christian, Jew, and Moslem alike, "Thank God that

the reign of terror is over and that we can walk with upright heads; Thank God that Abdul Hamid is powerless!"

News that Colonels and Captains are to be hanged and that even a Councilor of State and a Lieutenant General are to die excites no sympathy. The whole country seems to have been swept out of itself, lifted up and inspired by the gale of patriotism that came from Macedonia with the bayonets that won Constantinople from the imperial murderer.

The more one sees of this outburst of national feeling the more it becomes plain that the persecution of Christians in Turkey was a part of Abdul Hamid's fiendish political policy and not an inspiration of the true Moslem soul; for there is a sense of brotherhood in the air to-day unknown to Turkey during his never-to-be-forgotten reign, a spirit of neighborliness between Moslem, Christian, and Jew that makes his criminal career all the more dreadful by contrast!

It was Midhat Pasha, afterward strangled in his bed by the Sultan's orders, who imposed constitutional Government on Abdul Hamid.

The idea of a constitution was in the mind of Selim III at the opening of the nineteenth century, but that progressive monarch was slain in his palace by the Janissaries, who turned their arms against all reforms.

After that, although Selim's successor exterminated the Janissaries in a single day, no Turkish statesman spoke of a constitution till Midhat's day.

Midhat attempted to raise his country out of a financial and political abyss by deposing the Sultan Abdul Aziz, an incompetent spendthrift. The succeeding Sultan became insane and was also deposed. That was in 1876.

Then Midhat went to Prince Abdul Hamid, the legitimate heir to the throne, and offered to raise him to the Sultanate on condition that he would accept a constitution already prepared for him, and act officially only on the advice of his Ministers, who were to be responsible to the Parliament.

Abdul Hamid, who had a brain sly and masterful as sinister, accepted the Constitution. He even complained that its terms were not broad enough, and that he was more progressive and generous than his Ministers.

But when he ascended the throne and buckled on the sword of Ottoman, he threw aside all pretense, made his will the sole law of the empire, and ignored the parliamentary plan.

The Constitution had been proclaimed with blasts of trumpets and thunders of artillery. But that was because a council of representatives of the great powers of Europe was then sitting in Constantinople to consider what should be done to prevent a repetition of the massacres of Christians in Bulgaria—the very question that provoked the Turko-Russian war.

"When the great powers retired from the scene the Sultan showed his hand by upsetting Midhat's plans for popular education and an honest administration of the national finances.

Midhat was a brave man and a patriot. He at once addressed this protest to the Sultan.

"Sire: The object of promulgating the Constitution was to abolish absolutism, to indicate your Majesty's rights and duties, and to define and establish those of the Ministers. Allow me, Sire, to offer a few observations on this subject. In the first place, your Majesty, who is responsible to the nation for your acts, is bound to be acquainted with your duties as well as your rights and prerogatives. It is, moreover, indispensable that Ministers, should have the certain conviction of being able to accomplish their tasks, and that we should be able to free ourselves from that habit of servile flattery which has debased our people and ruined the country during the last four centuries.

"I am animated by a profound respect for your Majesty, but, basing my conduct on the ordinances of the Sheri, [sacred law,] I am bound to withhold obedience to the commands of your Majesty whenever they are not in conformity with the interests of the nation. If, in consequence of the above opinions, your Majesty should consider it your duty to relieve me or my functions of Grand Vizier, I pray that they be confided to such strong hands as shall be able to reconcile the principles and ideas of your Majesty with the necessities of the country and the gravity of the situation".

Abdul Hamid's answer to this heroic message—the most remarkable as well as the wisest message ever addressed to a successor of the Prophet—was to cunningly draw Midhat to the palace by sending word that all was agreed to, force him into the Sultan's private yacht, and send him to Naples as an exile. Later on, in a mock trial, Midhat was convicted of assassinating Abdul Aziz. The trial was a mere trick to get rid of him. The British Ambassadors influence changed the sentence of death to

imprisonment for life. But, after a few months of terrible treatment, the Sultan had him strangled in bed.

This great crime changed the history of Europe, for if Midhat had been able to carry out his plan of constitutional government there would have been no Turko-Russian war, no massacres of Christians, no armed struggles for independence, no loss of province after province, and no Eastern question to swell the armed camps of Europe.

I have talked with men who knew Abdul Hamid in those days—a small, thin man with an eye as soft, intelligent, and wicked as a snake's, a gentle voice and a sweet, blandishing manner that charmed and deceived all who came near him. His countenance was all kindness, and he could coax and cozen and flatter like the subtlest woman.

Yet he was a congenital murderer, a constitutional coward, and a pitiless despot, who degenerated into a vulgar thief base enough to secretly pilfer money and jewels from the public treasury.

After a session and a half of the new Parliament some of the Deputies began to speak freely of the Government, whereupon the Sultan sent an order to each Deputy to return to his home. That ended the Parliament.

Then followed a reign of corruption and tyranny almost unparalleled in history. The Sultan filled the palace and the Ministries with his creatures. His spies and assassins were everywhere. Men were afraid to speak plainly even in their own houses. Once and a while some patriot would make a protest—never to be seen alive again. The prisons were crowded with the bravest and the best of the empire. Men disappeared mysteriously and their families sank into poverty. No one dared to ask a question. Poison, torture, confiscation, exile were the rewards of those who sought to serve the true interests of the nation, while the Sultan showered riches and honors on the murderers, perjurers, crimps, and grovelers who surrounded and encouraged his Satanic instincts.

To quote from a secret official report.

"All, or most all, were bribetakers. No thought of the country's welfare or the progress of the people. Their only thought was of the share of the plunder they would receive, and the perpetuation of the rule of the man who licensed them to rob.

"Thus the great natural resources of the country became depleted. Valuable concessions were granted without return to the State. Railroads with revenues, ceded and guaranteed in

advance, by kilometric guarantees wound like snakes in sinuous coils over flat districts, quadrupling the necessary mileage in order to quadruple their enormous guarantees. Debt piled on debt mountain high, every known resource was taxed to the limit, and the merchant and poor peasant paid the bill. No budget, no accounting, no statement, either to those who paid the bills or to those to whom the enormous bonded debts were due.

"So greedy were the crowd intrenched about the palace that no successful native business man was safe from blackmail, and every person who saved money sought to conceal it or was soon compelled to divide it with those in power."

CHRISTIANS SAFE IN TURKEY

Reasons for Seeing End of Abdul Hamid's Regime

The friends of liberty in Turkey were exiled to foreign cities, and, from a safe distance secretly organized the sleepless political organization known as the Young Turk Party. They printed newspapers and pamphlets and scattered them in the provinces when they could. They sent agents to win over leaders. They appealed to the best hopes and aspirations of their countrymen. Night and day they prepared for the struggle.

The Sultan's stealthy agents swarmed throughout the empire. It is said that he spent \$10,000,000 a year on spies. But, although thousands of victims were caught, the work of the Young Turks went on in defiance of torture, death and confiscation.

Being a coward, the Sultan made a fortress of the Yildiz Palace and kept a large army about him. Not even when Russia invaded his territory would he part with his personal guard of 10,000 men.

Abdul Hamid was keen enough to see that it was only a question of time when his Christian subjects, numbering many millions, would join with the Young Turks. Again and again he gave the signal for the slaughter of Christians. One by one he lost his territories—Thessaly, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Bessarabia, Tunis, Crete, and Egypt.

He hated the Christian nations that helped his victims to free themselves, and he hated the Christians still in his power. Out of sheer malice he slaughtered the Christians of Macedonia and the Armenians of Asia Minor. His passion for slaying

Armenians was peculiarly intense. When he first became Sultan, it was whispered about that he was not his father's son at all, but the illegitimate child of an Armenian lackey in the palace. There are many who believe that it was this story which inspired his almost maniacal fury against the Armenians.

Having no thought of constructive statesmanship and thinking only of his own safety and power, Abdul Hamid's sole policy was to "divide and rule". Through thousands of agents he secretly spread the idea among the most ignorant Moslems that the Christians were plotting to overthrow their religion and take the veils from their women—the two most sensitive points in a Moslem's susceptibilities.

It will be seen that, with the Ottoman Empire reduced to the will of one man, and that man a malignant enemy of progress and a hater of the education promoted among Christians, it is preposterous to seek for the cause of the great massacres among the enlightened and authoritative teachers of the Moslem religion. Now that the horrors of the Hamidian reign are over and men can move about and speak without fear, it can be demonstrated by unimpeachable evidence that as the Sheikh-ul-Islam told me, "The Ulemas were the first to weep over the shedding of blood".

The turbaned devotees of Islam are everywhere to be seen counting their strings of beads, representing the ninety-nine "beautiful names of God". I have not heard one of them speak of the terrorized Christians of Asia Minor save with sympathy. Not one has failed indignantly to deny that there is anything in the Moslem faith or policy that, directly or indirectly, suggests or condones the murder, robbery, or persecution of either Christians or Jews.

The matchless secret campaign carried on by the Committee of Union and Progress, which was the name of the Young Turk Organization, began to undermine the power of the Sultan. In Macedonia particularly the officers of the army were won over to the cause of liberty. They were convinced that the only salvation for their cowering, impoverished, enslaved country was to be found in the enforcement of the Constitution of Midhat which Abdul Hamid had suppressed.

Abdul Hamid recognized signs of danger in Macedonia, and last Summer he sent his spies there. They were promptly shot.

Then Niazi Bey, a young Captain of the Monastir garrison, withdrew to the mountains with a few soldiers, declared that he would not lay down arms till the Constitution was recognized and the election of a new Parliament ordered, and appealed to the

army to join him in a blow for liberty. His courage drew thousands to his side. The army of Salonica, won over by its officers, cheered the young hero's name.

The Sultan hurried more spies and palace favorites to the scene. They were shot as fast as they were caught. The Sultan's loyal Generals in Macedonia were thrown into prison. One was killed.

From his mountain camp young Niazi telegraphed to Abdul Hamid in his palace:

"You proclaim the Constitution and order the elections immediately or I will march on Stamboul with three hundred, thousand men.—NIAZI".

The Sultan raged like a wild beast.

Then Niazi sent this telegram to him.

"Release all the political prisoners at once or the army will proclaim the Constitution at Salonica".

The Grand Vizier advised the trembling tyrant of Yildiz to avert an armed revolution by proclaiming the Constitution. Abdul Hamid ground his teeth and refused to yield.

The next day the army at Salonica proclaimed the Constitution as the supreme law of the empire, and for the first time in Moslem history the Sultan's name was omitted from the Friday prayers in the Salonica mosques.

Niazi telegraphed to his sovereign again:

"The army has proclaimed the Constitution. Your name omitted from all our prayers. Should you fail to grant what we ask I will see to it that your name next Friday will not be spoken in any mosque in all Stamboul.—NIAZI".

At first, the Sultan appealed to the Sheik-ul-Islam and the ulemas, or doctors of the sacred law, to say whether he had the right to send his troops against the Macedonian mutineers. Their answer was that, under the circumstances, it was not lawful. Then he sent his favorites to ask the soldiers of his vast garrison in Constantinople whether they would serve him against the rebels. "We will never march or raise an arm against our comrade", was the almost unanimous reply.

Thereupon the Sultan proclaimed the Constitution. The people rubbed their eyes, but suspected a trick. No one would believe that the Sultan was sincere. Through all the horror of darkness of the Hamidian reign the people had seen the tyrant accomplish his ends over broken oaths and through seas of blood. His fairest promises frightened them.

Once more Niazi telegraphed from his mountain camp to the Sultan: "Release the political prisoners immediately.-NIAZI".

"The gates of the great prisons in Constantinople swung open and every political prisoner walked out. Then, and then only, did the people realize that Abdul Hamid had surrendered and a great cry of thankfulness burst from the lips of the long-oppressed nation.

Army officers wept and embraced each other. The crowds in the streets shook hands, shouted, and sang. The pent-up feelings of thirty-two years were loosed in tears and laughter, and the multitudes gave themselves up to their emotions.

The Sultan swore on the Koran before the Sheik-ul-Islam to maintain the constitution, and appointed the Ministers named by the Committee of Union and Progress. Whereat the exiled Turkish patriots returned from all over Europe to their fatherland and a Parliament assembled under the Presidency of Ahmed Riza Bey.

As soon as the right of a Christian to have arms was established the Armenians of Asia Minor began to secure weapons. This stirred the blackest depths of Abdul Hamid's nature.

He was determined to overthrow the constitutional government and awaited a favorable opportunity to regain his lost power. But the Armenians, educated by American missionaries, formed a force that would be certain to side with the Macedonians when the time came for him to act. With arms in their hands, they would be formidable allies of the constitutionalists.

The loot-loving Kurds of Asia Minor, too, uneasily watched their old Armenian prey arming for self-defense. I have seen letters from American missionaries admitting that the too free display of arms by the Christian natives at Adana and other parts of Asia Minor had deeply excited the jealousy and suspicion of the most ignorant Moslems.

It is very important to remember the things that really prepared the way for the indescribable spectacle of carnage and robbery in Asia Minor which appalled the world this year. For if the Moslem Church (If it may be called a church) were responsible, if the question were actually a religious one, nothing could prevent a repetition of the massacres of Christians but the armed intervention of civilized nations.

When the Sultan had made all his arrangements, through bribery and promises of promotion, to have the garrison of Constantinople murder its officers, seize the city, and slaughter the Parliament, he also planned the massacres in Asia Minor. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt. His agents, often disguised as religious teachers, went about among the most debased Moslem elements of the provinces of Adana and Aleppo calling their attention to the fact that the Armenians were arming themselves for a revolution.

In Constantinople his agents told the soldiers that their officers were infidels and that the constitution was contrary to the sacred law. In Asia Minor his creatures persuaded the people that the Armenians intended to extinguish their religion.

It was not a religious movement at all, but a political plot hatched out in Yildiz Palace. There were hundreds of men in the lower orders of Islam—who wore the turban badge of a religious vocation—engaged in the conspiracy, but there is abundant evidence to show that the real leaders of the Mohammedan faith had nothing to do with it and were honestly opposed to attacks upon either Christians or Jews.

Remember that the Sheik-ul-Islam and the ulemas actually deposed Abdul Hamid from the Caliphate.

The future safety and liberty of Christians in Turkey are guaranteed as much by these devout, educated, and conscientious men, working upon the Moslem masses through means so long suppressed by the old Sultan, as by the army which is now devoted to the defense of the constitution and the principle of universal equality without distinction of race or religion.

After a careful investigation I feel no hesitation in saying that the Moslem religion and its real teachers are not to be blamed for the massacres in Asia Minor, and that it is reasonably certain that Christians are safe in Turkey at last. The Sultan has said it, the Sheik-ul-Islam and the Ulemas have said it, the Parliament has said it, and the army has said it. Nobody but a blind bigot can be in Turkey to-day without realizing that a new day has dawned here for Christian and Jew alike.

"When the Sultan gave the signal for the assassination of his own officers and the members of Parliament in Constantinople, he also gave the signal for a general massacre of Christians in Asia Minor. One was no more a religious movement than the other. The monster who planned both believed that by a wholesale massacre of the Armenians he would provoke European intervention at the very moment when the Parliament was

slain and the constitution was abolished, and that, by his old methods of buying the support of Christian nations through commercial concessions or political intrigue, he could sit firmly on his throne, with all his despotic power regained.

Since writing the above I have seen a Councilor of State, two Colonels, a Lieutenant General, and Abdul Hamid's once all-powerful chief eunuch swinging at the end of ropes, with staring eyes and out-thrust tongues, while a great crowd smiled and murmured approval.

A new column of troops is passing my hotel, on its way to protect Christians in Asia Minor.

I shall follow that shining line of bayonets to the scene of the massacres and tell what I see in my next article.

A good thing to remember is that not only did forty-three Christians and four Jews vote on the resolution that dethroned Abdul Hamid, but that a Christian and a Jew served on the committee that went to the palace to inform him of his fate. That, and the introduction of Christian soldiers into the Turkish army, indicates the end of the most terrible page of modern Christian history.

Mr. Creelman's next article will appear in an early number of THE SUNDAY TIMES. It will record information and opinions gathered at Adana and elsewhere.

August 3, 1909

YOUNG TURK VALI OF ADANA

Armenians Are Pleased with Appointment of Djemal Bey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2. — Djemal Bey, the well-known Young Turk, and former Governor of Scutari, has been appointed Vali of Adana.

Armenians generally express gratification over his appointment.

August 6, 1909

CHRISTIANS ARE ALARMED

Armenian and Greek Business Houses in Stamboul Splashed with Paint

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5. — The Christian communities were seriously alarmed early this morning when it was discovered that during the night many Armenian and Greek business houses in the Stamboul quarter had been marked with splashes of paint. The police are investigating.

August 18, 1909

AMERICAN CAPITAL MAY INVADE TURKEY

Corporations Trying to Win Great Concessions from the New Government

SEEK UTILITIES FRANCHISES

Capitalists Would Build a Railroad and Provide Adequate Lighting and Transit Facilities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. — An American industrial invasion of Turkey seems to be a near probability.

The Department of State is in receipt of information to the effect that efforts are being made by various American enterprises to obtain concessions in Turkey, which, if successful, will involve the outlay of a very considerable amount of our capital for investment in the Ottoman Empire. The lack of adequate facilities of communication and transit, of lighting and telephone plants, of harbor and irrigation works, gave reason to believe that the Parliamentary Government would be ready to remedy these deficiencies. The new régime, however, has not been so prompt in according the desired concessions.

The Minister of Public Works, in a programme recently published, was anxious for a road to be built through the central portion of Asia Minor, from Angora, where the (German) Anatolian Railway now stops, to Van via Sivas and Harpoot, with transverse

branches to the Mediterranean, where a port is contemplated, as well as to Diarbekir and Mosoul.

The original project of the Bagdad Railway was partly through this region. An American company is now endeavoring to obtain this concession. At present the Government appears to be favorably disposed to this project, which, if successfully carried out would require the expenditure of more than \$100,000,000.

Another American company is trying to get the concession for building a railroad from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and thence to the headwaters of the Euphrates. Still another American company is endeavoring to obtain the telephone concession at Constantinople, either to work it with provision for its subsequent purchase by the Government or else to install the plant for the Government.

An electric company is also working to secure the telephone concession of the entire Ottoman Empire, as well as of Constantinople.

August 19, 1909

AMERICAN LINE IN TURKEY

Report Says Syndicate Was to Build Railway from Sivas to Lake Van

COLOGNE, Aug. 18. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Cologne Gazette telegraphs that the American syndicate which desires to construct a railroad from Sivas, in the vilayet of the same name, in Asiatic Turkey, to Lake Van, near the Persian frontier, a distance of 1,250 miles, has already requested the Grand Vizier to grant it a concession.

The proposed line would pass eastward through Armenia.

August 21, 1909

AMERICAN LINE FOR TURKEY

Deputies Conditionally Approve a Concession for a 1,250 Mile Railroad

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20. — The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the question of granting a concession to an American syndicate which seeks to construct a railroad from Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, to Lake Van, near the Persian frontier, a distance of 1,250 miles.

The Ministers of Public Works and Finance warmly supported the scheme, and the Chamber substantially approved it on the condition that no more advantageous proposal is made within the sixteen months the company asks to study the route. It is proposed that the line subsequently shall be extended across Persia to India.

August 22, 1909

THE SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN ASIA MINOR

By James Creelman

**On the Cilician Plain Today There Are Left
Sufficient Evidences
Of the Moslem Massacre to Warrant Estimate
of 30,000 Christians Killed**

By James Creelman

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The most appealing figure I saw in all the scene of death and destruction that stretched over the Cilician Plain for a hundred miles was a bent, white-haired Armenian of seventy years who stood among blackened ruins of his Christian village, with a skull in his wrinkled hands a pile of bones at his feet.

"He was my son-in-law," said the old man, "The Moslems surrounded Giaour Kur, [the village,] calling on their prophet's name and screaming to us that they had orders not to leave a

Christian alive in the whole country. We defended ourselves in our houses for three days, but our ammunition became exhausted. Some swam the river at night and escaped. Some got into the fields and hid in the wheat, but the Turks hunted them out with dogs and killed them all. The rest started for the City of Adana, but were hacked to pieces on the road. Our pretty girls were carried away as prisoners. Then every house in the village was plundered and burned. It is the same everywhere on this plain—there is not a single Christian house left standing."

His face was blackened by the fierce sun, seamed and puckered by age and hard work; his quaint blue and red jacket was rent, and his sturdy legs were wrapped in loose white cotton; a faded black cap covered his head, and his feet were in cowhide moccasins. He spoke in a dreary monotone, now and then glancing nervously at the Turkish soldiers who accompanied me.

"They had no pity in their hearts," he said. "They killed every Christian they found, everywhere, everywhere"—extending his arms and shaking his white head.

The venerable survivor of the ghastliest massacre in history strode a few steps and stopped beside some charred bones.

"Here they burned a Christian alive," he said. "A poor fellow who had done them no harm".

Again he walked through the flower-carpeted field, starting up the singing larks as he went, and halted beside another blackened spot.

"Here they burned another Christian alive," he said. "They used wood and kerosene".

Trudging on slowly, he brought me to the foot of a tree where skulls and bones were scattered about, and beside them blood-stained clubs.

"These ran to climb the tree, but were caught; the dogs have eaten their flesh—Christian flesh," he explained.

It seemed unreal. The wide, sunlit landscape; the glow and perfume of flowers; the never-ceasing warbling of larks and skimming of swallows; the green stretches of young cotton and sesame; the yellow surge of ripe wheat and silent Moslems, in red fezes or dirty white turbans, cheerfully gathering in the crops of the Christians they had murdered, while a group of slattern Turkish soldiers smoked cigarettes among the ruins of the silent and empty Christian village, which only a few weeks before had sheltered three hundred contented Armenians.

The old man studied my face eagerly.

"When will the American ships and soldiers come to protect us?" he asked.

I shook my head.

"What! "He pleaded, his lips trembling and his breast heaving. "The Christian nations will not abandon us? The Americans will come to save us? We are helpless. The Turks will kill us all. They have no mercy".

I left him standing beside the bones of his slain neighbors with bowed head and clasped hands, still hoping and dreaming that help would come from far-away America.

It is this amazing belief in the power and swift humanity of the American people that stirs the soul of an American who goes out over the bloodstained soil of the Cilician Plain, or moves among the thin, white-faced refugees crowded in the cities.

For more than half a century American missionaries have been working among the descendants of the Armenian kingdom, which was established in the high lands about Mount Ararat 500 years before Christ, the first kingdom in the world to accept Christianity. The Armenian people were slaughtered and robbed by Persians, Macedonians, Romans, and Byzantines. Then the Arabs, Kurds, and Seljuk Turks alternately attacked them. In the eleventh century the Byzantines again swept into their country and extinguished their kingdom, when the unhappy people fled to the Cilician Plain, where they founded another Kingdom and maintained it for 300 years, but were finally conquered by the Egyptians.

Never since the Apostle Thaddeus went from Christ to the Armenians have they abandoned Christianity, and through war after war, massacre after massacre, they have proclaimed their religion openly.

Hundreds of American lives and millions of American money have been sacrificed in the attempt to raise the Armenians out of the dead ritualism of their ancient church into the active spiritual and moral life of modern Christianity, and today more than a half million dollars a year are spent through the American missions.

It makes one's blood leap to see the glorious work that has been done by brave American men and women in the heart of Asia Minor, a work of education, of compassion, of active rescue from poverty and despair.

The scene of this last great massacre—more terrifying and unspeakable even than the bloody sweep of Tamerlane and his Asiatic horde—is filled with monuments of American courage and devotion—missions at Mersina, Tarsus, Adana, Hadjin, Talas, Kassab, Antioch, Marash, Aintab, and Lattakia, and more than a hundred native Christian churches scattered about the towns and villages of the great plain over which the armies of Xerxes, Cyrus, Mithridates, Alexander, Caesar, Pompey, Harun-al-Rashid, Saladin, and Ibrahim Pasha moved through centuries of conquest.

It was here the Moslem Arabs barred the way of Christian pilgrims to the sepulcher of Christ at Jerusalem and drew from Europe the mail-clad Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon, who camped on the very soil where whole Christian populations have been ruthlessly destroyed this year.

Nowhere in the world is there such a confusion of races and religions to be found as in this ancient battlefield where Europe and Asia have contended for thousands of years.

I have seen American missionaries feeding and comforting the refugees of five different religious sects in Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, beside the little hill where Marc Antony received Cleopatra when the Egyptian queen, disguised as Venus, sailed up the Cydnus, whose waters were, only a few weeks ago, filled with mutilated Christian corpses.

And out of this dreadful country, where I have traveled for fifty miles without seeing a single Christian house standing, and where I have seen dogs eating the bodies of murdered Christians, there rises a cry of appeal to America from widows and orphans and from men who starve and hide while the murderous Turks gather their crops and make worse than slaves of their wives and daughters.

It is easy for American statesmanship to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" But that was the answer of Cain to God.

Come with me to old Tarsus, whose buried magnificence lies beneath the grounds of an American mission founded by a New Yorker, and, in the sight of whole streets of burned Christian homes, stand beside me and listen to the gentle voice of a young Armenian widow of 24 years, Paka Sarajian, of the near-by mountain village Kozolook.

She is slim and as graceful as a deer as she leans against a crumbling wall, clad in a red jacket and loose blue native trousers, her small oval face tanned by the sun, her great brown eyes shining with devotion and her pretty little childish mouth

trembling as she talks. A white cloth is wound around her shapely head to conceal the fact that her hair was burned off. Her left arm is in a sling. She holds her ragged little son by the hand.

As she talks, a squad of dirty Turkish soldiers leer at her and groups of hungry and ragged Christians, who only a few days before were living in good houses, pass and repass between the American mission and the Turkish court-martial.

"There were eighty Christian families in the village of Kozolook," she says, "and I lived there with my husband, who was a carpenter, and my four children, one a baby."

Her face twitches, and a big tear rolls down her face.

"On Friday, in the week of the massacres, the Turks from the surrounding villages came and persuaded all the men of our village to give up their arms, promising that they would protect them.

"Then they took us in different parties to their villages, telling us all the time that Christians would be safer with them. There were thirty-six persons in my party, and they took us to the village of Chavooshlu, about a mile away. I trembled all the time, because I learned that they had murdered my husband. They shot him nine times before he died."

The forlorn little peasant beauty shivers and touches her son on the head with inexpressible tenderness.

"When we reached Chavooshlu we were shut up in a Turk's house until Sunday. Then a crowd of Turkish villagers, people who had always been our neighbors, came and said that they had orders from the government to kill us all. They had guns and swords and clubs. We begged for our lives. We kissed their feet. But they said we must die. It was the order of the government—all Christians must die. We had done nothing, nothing at all. It was because we were Christians.

"They took us to a field to kill us, and when I saw that there was no escape I threw my little baby in a mountain river and saw it drown."

Tears gush from the brown eyes, and a sob shakes the light, graceful figure.

"In the field they told us to lie down in a line from east to west, and made their swords ready. We got on our knees and put our faces in the dirt. We crawled before them and kissed their feet. We begged them for the sake of God to let us die some other death. We asked them to shoot us in the head so that we might die at once. They answered that cartridges cost money and they did not propose to waste money on Christians. The government

had ordered them to kill us, and it was cheaper to use swords than guns—they would cut our throats; it was a good way for Christians to die".

She writhes, bites her lips, and cuddles her son. Her voice sinks to a whisper. Her eyes roll upward.

"Then we all stretched ourselves on the ground, I and my three little children, too—oh, my God, all I had left!—and the Turks raised their swords and hacked at the necks—oh! oh!"—she covered her eyes and bent her head—" and I heard my little ones cry out to me. They chopped the arms of one of my boys. They chopped the neck of another. How I escaped death I cannot tell. But I kept one boy by my side. Then they made a pile of wood and hay and put all the bodies on it, some of them still living, and set fire to the pile; and I heard my two dying children calling to me in the flames. But I held my other boy and kept still, pretending to be dead. Even when my little ones were burning to death I did not dare to move. They threw hay over me and set fire to it, and my hair was burned off, yet I did not move or speak. Then a Turk helped me and my boy to get away and—" she hung her head.

Poor little Christian woman! She was in her rescuer's hands for three days before she reached Dr. Christie and his wife at the American mission of St. Paul's Institute in Tarsus.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" Is that to be the reply of Christian America to the widows and orphans of the thirty thousand Christians murdered in Asia Minor? All, all look across the contending European nations to America for some sign. That is the tremendous fact of the situation. Priests, bishops, merchants, peasants, old men, women, the starving, the wounded, the homeless, and the hunted have all asked me what America is going to do now for Christ's people.

There is no doubt that Abdul Hamid secretly ordered the massacre of Armenians in Asia Minor from his palace in Constantinople. That fully explains the indifference or complicity of the public authorities of Adana. The fact that massacres began in Adana, Hamidieh, and Osmanieh simultaneously on the very day that the garrison of Constantinople murdered its officers and seized the Parliament building, shows an exact concert between the despot and his agents in Asia Minor.

But the command of the guilty Sultan does not account for the indescribable barbarity of the mobs on the Cilician Plain, where men were burned alive in the presence of their wives and daughters, where not one Christian house was spared, and where Christian fugitives in the fields were for days hunted with dogs by men who had been their neighbors and had worked for years side by side with them. One Turkish farmer near Adana killed in cold blood Armenian laborers who had been in his service for twenty-five years.

No words can describe the horror of what occurred. The details are unprintable. I have heard stories from the few survivors on the spot that actually sickened me. There is nothing in the history of the most savage Indian tribes of America comparable to this outburst of cruelty and lust in which the Christian population of a widespread, fertile country was almost totally annihilated.

The Turkish Government may protest that the figures have been exaggerated, but I have seen enough with my own eyes to know that the Consular estimates of 30,000 deaths are moderate. In the country districts the massacre was not confined to Armenians, but Greeks, Chaldeans, Syrians, Mesopotamians; and other Christians were slain without distinction and their houses looted and burned.

In my journey among the destroyed villages I asked many Turks to explain how it came that in a single day the people of a prosperous farming country could change into wild beasts. The answer invariably was that the Armenians intended to rise in arms and establish an independent kingdom, and that it was only fair that loyal Turks should defend themselves. Here and there a Moslem spoke of photographs representing Armenians dressed as Kings, Princes, or armed warriors.

Six weeks before the first massacre—if the first fight may be called a massacre—there was a powerful reactionary agitation among the Moslem masses all over the country. The Constitution was bitterly criticized. The Christians were getting too pretentious. The Armenians were organizing a revolution. Islam was in danger. So the story ran from city to city, village to village, and farm to farm. Turk, Arab, and Circassian looked with deadly, greedy eyes upon his Christian neighbors. The subtle mind and matchless methods of the Armenian-hating monster in the Yildiz palace was at work everywhere. The Mohammedan League spread exaggerated accounts of what the Christians were doing and intended to do! The air was full of suspicion and hatred.

Early in April there was a brawl in the city of Adana between an Armenian and some Turks over a disreputable woman. The Armenian wounded three Turks, and one of them died. His funeral was made the excuse for a great demonstration against the Armenians, and threatening speeches were made by excited Turks. There was a great Turkish mass meeting on the night of Tuesday, April 13, near the Konak, or government building, under the direction of the Mohammedan League. An Armenian who ventured near the scene was caught by the crowd and clubbed to death. His friends carried the news about the Armenian quarter of the city, and the 200 oath-bound Armenian riflemen, the Fedayee, got themselves in readiness.

The whole city was in a thrill of excitement on Wednesday morning. All Moslems appeared in white turbans— a dreadful signal that Christians have learned to understand—a Turkish mob gathered in the streets near the Armenian shops, armed with knives and clubs, which they tried to hide under their coats. The Armenians began to close their shops. The Turks put marks on their own shutters to distinguish them from the property of Christians —another fearful sign.

Soon the narrow streets of Adana were filled with screaming, armed mobs, all moving toward the Armenian bazaars, the finest shops in the city. All wore white turbans, and all were armed. The rush of their feet and the angry roar of their voices could be heard for a great distance. They brandished daggers, pistols, and clubs. The crush of their bodies almost filled the streets from wall to wall. One mob was led by a mullah, or Moslem priest, in a huge green turban. Another followed a mullah who shook a green banner and cursed all Christians. Butchers waved sharp cleavers, carpenters held aloft their axes and knives. Some chanted verses from the Koran, some shrieked for vengeance, others called for the looting of the shops. Soon the street of the Armenian bazaars was packed with a raving, furious multitude of Turks, Arabs, Circassians, Afghans, the most ignorant, fanatical, and bloodthirsty mob that the world could furnish, faces contorted with rage, eyes blazing, and voices swelling shriller every moment.

Ordinary Armenians withdrew from that spectacle. The oath-bound secret soldiers of the Fedayee gathered in the middle of the market place. Their young, boyish captain, with his long blond hair streaming from under a red-topped cap, stood among them, white-faced but resolute. He called upon them to show themselves to be true Armenians and true Christians.

The Moslem mob pressed closer and closer. It howled and leaped in the air.

Suddenly a few Armenian shops were attacked, the crashing of shutters was heard, and the mob began the work of looting.

Instantly the Fedayee began firing their revolvers in the air. At this the mob surged forward and began a general pillage of the Armenian shops.

Under the direction of their leader, the members of the Fedayee and their friends now fought a regular battle in defense of the Armenian quarter. They posted marksmen in the windows commanding strategic points. They threw up barricades in the streets. They poured volleys from the roofs. Scores of Moslems fell under this steady and careful fire. The mob wrecked many of the shops, but it could not penetrate into the Armenian residential quarter. As the young Armenians picked off their enemies the streets were red with Moslem blood.

There was no government left; the city was given up to anarchy, save where the consecrated Fedayee kept the Armenian quarter from invasion and slew Moslems without ceasing. Men claiming to be reservist soldiers received military rifles from the arsenal and at once joined the mob. The attack on the Armenians now became more terrible as the Government rifles were brought into play, but they stood their ground; and in the midst of the battle squads of the Fedayee were sent even into the Turkish quarter to conduct Christian women and children to places of safety in the churches and schools.

The battle went on, night and day, for two days and a half. Thousands of Armenians, mostly women and children, took refuge in the American mission school, in the house of Dr. Chambers, in the house and factory of the British dragoman, in a German factory, and in the schools of the French Jesuits and nuns.

In time the Moslems mounted rooftops and climbed into the minarets of the mosques. They also took possession of a clock tower. From these high points they were able to kill the Armenians with ease. The tide of battle seemed to be changing.

Then the long-haired captain of the Fedayee and a band of his most trusted comrades disguised themselves as Moslems by winding white turbans about their heads. They made their way to the nearest mosque, killed its keepers, and, mounting the minaret, opened fire on the men in the other minarets and in the clock tower. For hours the battle in the air went on, and roars of

anger went up from the mob as it saw Moslem after Moslem fall in the minarets. When his ammunition was exhausted, the Armenian captain withdrew his men from the minaret, rejoined his comrades, took the turban from his head, and, with his fair hair tangled about his face, resumed the battle in the streets.

It is said that this one Armenian fighter killed thirty-seven Turks with his own hands in a single place on the second day of the struggle, and that at times his white, pinched face and blue eyes would light up as though he were inspired. Yet he was but a boy of 20 years, who had closed his shoemaker's shop to teach Christian children in the Gregorian school, and then had abandoned his books and scholars to strike for liberty.

The whole world has heard the story of how Major Doughty-Wylie, the gallant soldier, who was serving as British Vice Consul at Mersina, went to Adana on the first day of the fighting, forced the trembling Turkish Governor to give him a small body of soldiers, posted guards at the American mission and school, furnished protection to imperiled foreigners, and rode about the crazed city, entreating, threatening, and persuading the Moslem mob, until a bullet broke his arm on the second day. The world also knows how the two American missionaries, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer, were murdered in cold blood while trying to save a widow's burning house that threatened the American school with destruction—murdered by Moslems who were plundering a Christian house and who had promised not to harm them.

Before night Dr. Chambers and a Jesuit priest signed a petition to the Governor asking for protection.

The mob, which had burned several buildings, was threatening the American school and attempting to set fire to it. An Armenian preacher had been murdered in Dr. Chamber's arms. The Moslems were insisting that the Armenian refugees in the American Mission should be surrendered to them for slaughter.

The gray missionary, haggard with anxiety and grief, had gone out into the mob and argued with it.

"You have spilled enough blood," he cried. "Be satisfied".

Until one old Moslem, moved by the courage of the Christian, had put his back against the wall of the American school and shouted, "My life for this building!"

The petition was taken to the Governor by a friendly Turk, a body of troops appeared, the mob was dispersed, and order was restored.

It was found that about 600 or 700 Moslems had been killed by the Armenians, whose own losses amounted to something like 1,000.

Then the members of the Fedayee and their blond-haired captain promptly fled from Asia Minor. It was the absence of this trained body that made the Armenians so helpless in the great massacre which followed. The general leader, Bezdikian, and one of his associates, were sheltered by the wounded British Vice Consul in the house his dragoman, but, search, as they might, the Turks could find no trace of the little army that had defended the Armenian quarter so bravely.

"While the fight in Adana was drawing to a close on Friday, about 200 Moslem ruffians seized a railway train and went to Tarsus. They killed two unarmed Armenians at the railway station and, rushing into the town with shrieks and curses, were joined by native Turks and Afghans, when a general massacre and pillage of the Armenian quarter began. The mob first went to the government armory, where it was supplied with hundreds of rifles and plenty of ammunition.

Here the Armenians made no attempt to resist, but, such as were caught in the streets or houses, died like sheep. Three thousand fled for refuge to the American school, which had a guard of four soldiers.

More than 300 Christians were murdered in Tarsus and its surrounding fields and farms. But for the shelter of the American school the massacre would have been many times greater. At the time of the attack there were seven ladies there, including Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Gibbons, and Mrs. Rogers, whose missionary husbands were absent in Adana, and two sisters of Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Cut off from communication with Adana or Mersina, with 3,000 wailing men, women, and children huddling about them; with the flame and smoke of the doomed Armenian quarter rolling toward them; sparks constantly starting small blazes in their buildings; men and women shot, stabbed, or clubbed by the mob, being carried to them for help; these ladies saw the Moslems plunder the splendid stone houses of their victims, systematically pour kerosene on the floors, and then burn them.

All day long in Tarsus the stabbing and shooting went on, the violation of women, the wrecking and burning of homes. The

government did nothing to stay the mob. Men who knelt and begged for mercy were literally cut into pieces. Children were dashed to death against stones. Fourteen victims were tied and thrown into the river alive.

The massacre spread to the fields and farms and to the village of Kozolook in the mountains. Five victims were bound and burned alive. Nineteen young Christians were circumcised by force and had turbans put on their heads, while their torturers feasted and mocked them as converts to Islam after which they were murdered in cold blood, lest they should repent. Even one of the students of the American school was compelled to submit to circumcision and wear a turban, but when he escaped to the school he tore the white wrapping from his head and declared himself a Christian. One old woman of Kozolook described to me how her husband and two sons were deliberately beaten to death before her eyes, and, when 138 of the villagers had been killed, she was told that, as all the Christian men were dead, she had better give her two daughters-in-law to Moslem husbands.

I have walked among the ruins of Armenian houses in Tarsus, splendid, solid stone buildings, street after street; filled with wreckage, and it seemed almost impossible that human hands could have wrought such destruction in one day. The jumble of shattered masonry and tumult of overturned walls suggested an earthquake. In the Armenian church, about which Christian women and children of good families were living in tents or crouching in corners, the savagery of the Moslems was shown in the broken marble altar railing, the slashed pictures of Christ and the Madonna, the charred wood of the altar, and the torn Bibles.

At the American school, where Dr. Christie, one of the snowy-headed veterans of Shiloh, and his wife had been working day and night among the refugees, comforting widows and orphans, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, nursing the sick and dying, the survivors of the massacre told me stories of atrocities almost unbelievable. Here, too, the appeal was always for protection from America, the country that had done so much for oppressed Christians.

August 29, 1909

THE RED TERROR ON THE CILICIAN PLAIN

By JAMES CREELMAN

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HEREWITH The Times prints another of James Creelman's reports on the results of his investigation into the Armenian massacres.

NEWS of the battle in Adana, the resistance of the Armenians and the killing of hundreds of Moslems, ran everywhere on the Cilician plain, where the story of a proposed Armenian kingdom had been talked over for weeks. The whole country, seemed to go mad.

On the very day that peace was restored in Adana the Moslems sacked and burned every Christian house on the plain, murdering the men and carrying off the women and children. It was a wholesale orgy of blood and fire. I have traveled over a part of the district, and nowhere did I find a Christian house unburned or a Moslem house disturbed. Nothing in the annals even of that land of war and rapine is more appalling. The villagers tore their Christian victims like wild beasts, shouting the name of the Prophet and cursing all infidels.

More than 200 villages were attacked. At Missis only 167 women and four men were saved out of a large Christian population. At Hamedieh twelve were saved out of a male population of 600. At Osmanieh, out of 150 families not more than twelve heads of families survived. At Baghche the whole male population was exterminated: not a Christian man escaped. At Kharmi, too, all Christian males perished. At Ayas sixty-five Christians were slain and two were saved, one by becoming Moslem and the other by hiding behind a rock. At Saigetche seventy-eight Christians were killed.

It was at Saigetche that a party of Armenian Protestant pastors, on their way to the American missionary conference at Adana, were stopped on the road and butchered. A beautiful and cultivated Armenian woman, whose son was a student at the American School in Tarsus, was dishonored by eighteen Moslems and then murdered.

While this dreadful tragedy was enacted the wife of the mudvi, or head man, of the village sat on a balcony laughing and clapping her hands.

A Moslem mob besieged Hadjin, where Lambert had charge of an American orphan asylum containing 300 children. Here the Christians opened fire on their assailants and beat them off for days. Miss Lambert telegraphed for help. One of her messengers was killed. Another was shot at. But, at last, through the efforts of the American Vice Consul at Mersina, troops were sent from Missis under a reliable officer and Hadjin was saved, although the Christians of Missis were slaughtered as soon as the garrison of the village left.

So it was throughout the great plain. For a hundred miles the flame and smoke of burning villages and farm-houses could be seen in all directions. Rough troops of horsemen swept from place to place, followed by hordes of running field hands, with rifles, pistols, swords, scythes, daggers and clubs.

They shot the Christians in their houses, hacked them with their swords and scythes, beat their brains out, burned them alive. They trailed them through the wheat and barley fields with dogs, and for days the hunting of men became a regular sport.

When all the Christian houses were looted and destroyed, mighty herds of Christian cattle, sheep and goats were driven eastward to the mountains, and camel trains of plunder passed over the plains with a multitude of captured Christian women.

This in the twentieth century! And not a word of serious protest from the great Christian nations!

There was peace in the City of Adana for ten days, a horrible peace, with thousands of Armenians hiding in schools, churches, and foreign factories.

But the more the Moslems counted their dead, the deeper was their desire for full vengeance on the Armenians who had so stoutly defended their homes. The heroic work of the young Fedayee, under their long-haired Captain, was an unbearable challenge to Moslem pride. Elsewhere the damned infidels had been trodden under foot and their homes destroyed. In Adana alone had the Christians defeated the plan of extermination.

What right had the Christian missionaries to shelter Armenians while the Fedayee shot down true believers? What right had the British Vice Consul to interfere in the affairs of the people and to shelter rebels? What right had a foreigner and infidel to station guards at the Gregorian school to keep the people from their Christian prey?

Christian and Moslem leaders showed themselves in the crooked, winding streets as a sign of peace; turbaned muezzins chanted the "La ilaha il Allah!" in the gray minarets of the mosques from which death had been showered upon Christian and Moslem; the teachers of Islam stalked about with their rosaries, counting the "Beautiful names of God"; the "Peace be with thee", and "On thee be peace", were murmured as usual in the market places; the sound of workmen's hammers rang out again; the cries of the lemonade peddlers rose from the lazy, many-colored throngs; and stately, dirty camel processions, brilliant with rugs draped over the wheat bags, moved in from Caesarea, Konia, and other ancient cities beyond the Cilician Gates.

But, although the wrecked Armenian shops and the burned Armenian houses gave a certain sense of satisfaction to the city multitude, and it was reported that Christian corpses had been found in the sea thirty miles away, nay, even as far as Cyprus—while every slain Moslem had been laid in a good grave—the stories of carnage and annihilation that came in from the plain; the thrilling word pictures of whole villages drenched with Christian blood and then obliterated by fire; of farming populations completely wiped out; of Christian women and girls dishonored and caged in Moslem harems; of a vast country dotted with smoking ruins and cluttered with Christian corpses, and of triumphant Moslems, weary with the shedding of Christian blood, the destruction of Christian homes and churches, and the gathering of Christian loot, in tranquil possession of the rich Christian crops and herds—these tales of plunder and sated lust and hate roused a spirit of hell in Adana.

Away with this smirking peace! The warships of Christian nations smoked on the sea coast. Foreign officers and Consuls were staring and shaking their heads at the Armenian ruins, and foreign missionaries were feeding the Armenian refugees or helping them to escape to other countries. Curses on them! It was foreign education and foreign sympathy that inspired the Armenians to plan a Christian kingdom and nerved their oath-bound riflemen to kill hundreds of Moslems. Let the word go forth secretly to all true believers. This time no Armenian would boast that he had not surrendered. This time the interfering Christians would see what kind of stuff the city was made of.

But no time was to be lost. Troops were on their way from the Macedonian army that had re-established the Constitution, proclaimed equality between all races and religions and made a

prisoner of Abdul Hamid. Whatever was to be done for the sake of vengeance and the vindication of Moslem superiority must be done at once.

No act was committed by the Armenians or their friends to provoke the second outbursts in Adana. It was a massacre pure and simple, inspired by hatred, revenge, and the desire for plunder. The Fedayee had vanished, the pictures of the Armenian Kings were hidden away, the Hunchag and Droschag societies had abandoned their meetings.

When the blatherskite young Armenian Bishop, whose speeches advising his people to arm themselves had helped to bring on the first fight, left Egypt at this time and returned to Mersina, he was prevented from landing. He stormed and threatened, but a British Captain compelled him to return to his ship. It was an order from a British man-of-war that kept the Episcopal agitator from increasing the danger of the situation in Adana by his presence there. The steps taken to keep him out of the country were heartily approved by the Armenians generally, who were anxious to avoid further trouble.

This was the situation when, on the morning of Sunday, April 25, the new troops arrived in Adana and went into camp. That day many Greeks and other favored Christians were secretly advised by Moslems to hoist Turkish flags on their houses. Something was to happen, but it would happen only to Armenians. In the days of the first fight many Greeks and other Christians were spared on condition that they should pay large sums for the purchase of arms to be used against the Armenians. The brother of the American Consular Dragoman at Adana actually paid \$528 to save his life, although 300 Christian employes were killed on the two farms owned by his family, all the buildings burned, and more than 1,000 animals carried away. But there was no blackmail in the second attack, which seemed to be directed against Armenians only.

On Sunday afternoon a few shots were heard in the city. Turkish soldiers claimed that Armenians fired on them while they were peaceably eating their supper. The Armenians insist that the soldiers began the trouble.

Then an unparalleled scene of horror followed. The Gregorian School, in which about 2,000 Armenian men, women, and children, including many invalids, were crowded, was set on fire, and, as the refugees attempted to escape from the burning building, they were shot down like dogs by soldiers and the mob. As the flames wrapped the structure and ate their way into the

interior the cries of the terrified multitude within rose above the roar of the conflagration. The Moslem mob shouted for joy as they heard the screams and groans of the trapped Armenians and saw white-faced men and women, holding children in their arms, trying to reach liberty, only to be killed by the volleys which squads of soldiers fired steadily. To reach the street the victims had to run along an outside gallery and down a stairway. In their determination to drive their victims back into the flames, the Moslems shot at them as they dashed along the gallery.

At the foot of the stairs stood a soldier who drove his fixed bayonet into breast after breast. Those who escaped the rifle fire died on his steel. He stood in a great pool of blood, with dead and dying Christians piled about him, his hands dripping and his face spattered with blood. Dying men and women clutched his legs as they sank to the ground. Behind him the mob roared deliriously, and a hail of bullets swept the building. It is said that the murderer's arms became so tired that he had to be relieved and another man put in his place.

A brave Jesuit priest managed to get several hundred of the Armenians out of the burning school, and led them to a place of safety. But it is probable that more than a thousand of the refugees were killed by the soldiers and mob or burned alive. Up to the time the roof fell in and the heavy stone walls toppled down, the fire of the Moslem rifle was unceasing.

Hardly had the Gregorian school been attacked when the lower Armenian church, also filled with Armenian refugees, many of them sick, was set on fire and, as its frightened inmates rushed out, they were driven back by a continuous shower of bullets or slaughtered as they reached the streets.

Flames showed in the Protestant church, the Catholic Armenian Church and schools, and the Jesuit church and schools. As the darkness came on great columns of fire and smoke towered up.

Here, there, everywhere new fires appeared. The mob, assisted by soldiers and policemen, was systematically looting the Armenian quarter—the handsome, stone-built, and prosperous part of the city—and deliberately destroying it by fire. The glare of hundreds and hundreds of blazing buildings lit the narrow streets, through which Armenians were hunted and killed without mercy.

Troops of Turks, Arabs, and Circassians wrecked the Armenian houses, completely emptying them of their contents. The floors were torn up, and every nook and cranny searched, so

that no Armenian might be left alive and no treasure be overlooked. Then kerosene was poured out and the torch applied.

Several weeks afterward I walked through the wrecked district, and it seemed as if some mighty convulsion of nature had occurred. That portion of Adana was utterly destroyed, and the stench of Christian corpses still buried under the mountains of broken masonry was eloquent of the as yet uncounted dead, while every few yards I saw an iron safe, torn open and empty.

All night, all day, and all the next night the great fire continued to burn. The Jesuit school was swept away. Not a shot had been fired, not a blow struck by an Armenian, even in self-defense, throughout the massacre. The streets were filled with dead bodies. It is estimated that three thousand Christians were murdered in the city after the Gregorian school was set on fire, including those who perished in the flames. The Governor and the military commander even refused to allow the French and English naval officers to bring fire engines from their ships at Mersina to check the conflagration. Nor did they attempt to prevent their troops from joining in the work of murder and incendiarism. One officer openly admitted that he ordered his soldiers to fire on the Armenians on the ground that it was better military policy to have his men shoot under control than to have them take things into their own hands.

Whatever may be said about the provocation offered by a few harebrained Armenians before the original outbreak in Adana, it is beyond question that the piteous massacre and pillage, which began with the attack on the defenseless Armenian school, was deliberate barbarism in which the Turkish provincial Government was directly involved.

When I talked to the new Governor of Adana about the tragedy in which not less than thirty thousand Christians were slain and as many more starving and homeless survivors thrown into refugee camps and asylums, to be fed, clothed, and cared for by aliens, to say nothing of the wounded, he set his red fez on the back of his head, sprawled comfortably in his chair, seized the tube of his Nargileh (Turkish pipe) by its blue velvet stem, thrust its fat amber mouthpiece between his big, flat teeth, crossed his slippered feet, and puffed the tobacco slowly.

"It is a quarrel among ourselves", he said. "Both sides misunderstood the meaning of the Constitution. There was much foolish talk about liberty and equality. Speeches were made and feelings were hurt. The whole thing has been greatly exaggerated. It does not concern outside countries".

He rubbed his stomach, threw his head back, and laughed noiselessly.

"The American missionaries? Oh, they do much good in enlightening a part of the population. I recognize that, of course. But their teachers are altogether Christian. That is bad. No Turk will send his children to them, for they would be taught to make the sign of the cross. The teachers in the American schools should be half Moslem and half Christian. That would be a good arrangement, a very good arrangement. Then the benefits would not be confined to the Armenians".

Again he showed his teeth and laughed silently, rolling around in his chair.

"Things are not half so serious as they have been represented", he said. "See!"—spreading out a large sheet of paper covered with Turkish characters—"there were only 5,538 killed in all. That is not so very bad, is it?"

Even the polite little Turkish official interpreter, who had been eyeing the gaudy chandelier overhead and struggling to keep a straight face, moved his eyes stealthily sidewise to watch me, and gave himself up to the luxury of a catlike smile.

It was only when I drove out over the Cilician plain, escorted by two mounted Turkish soldiers and accompanied by the American Consul, Mr. Nathan, with his official guard and interpreter, that the full horror of the devastation wrought by the Moslem hordes could be felt.

In the American missions at Mersina, Tarsus, and Adana, in the desecrated churches, the fire-swept ruins, the emergency hospitals, and the tented refugee camps, I had seen thousands of homeless women and children, many of them without a man of their blood left to protect them.

But in the country there was an unspeakable sense of desolation and death. All day long we drove past blackened, deserted farmhouses and burned villages. Hour after hour, mile after mile new-made graves, unburied Christian bodies stripped of their flesh by the dogs, but not one Christian home spared.

It is a land of great beauty and extraordinary fertility. The rich black loam plain extends from the towering, snow-covered Taurus Mountains to the sea, and reaches for more than a hundred miles with only one break of hills.

As far as the eye could see, fields of wheat, cotton, barley, sesame, and oats covered the landscape, with here and there smiling green vineyards, groves of mulberry, almond, and apricot

trees, meadows brilliant with poppies, daisies, and wild parsley, and thousands of larks singing endlessly.

The most prosperous farmers and land owners, as well as the most successful, industrious, and intelligent peasants of the plain, were the Armenians. They made the soil blossom. Their farmhouses were massive stone structures and their villages were substantial, trim, and dignified compared to those of Moslem population. While traveling over the country there were times when the broad harvests and flat prospect suggested well-cultivated American prairie farms.

All day long we passed abandoned crops. The owners were dead. The overripe wheat was dropping to the ground. The young cotton was choked by weeds. Here and there hands of Turks were gathering in Christian grain. In some cases the Moslem reapers had agreed to give half of the crop to such as were left of the Christian proprietors. No Christian dared to show himself in the fields, where decaying human bodies were still lying.

When we got to the stone village of Giaour Kur, or Christian village, we found it a mere heap of jumbled stones, with now and then a fire-scorched wall. Of its three hundred Christian inhabitants only twenty-five were saved.

The survivors said that when all the Christian ammunition was exhausted and some of the villagers tried to escape by night, a few women crept in among the reeds by the river in the hope that the mob would pass them by. As the poor mothers crouched in the darkness at the edge of the water they could hear the Moslems howling and searching for fresh victims. Nearer and nearer they came. The women threw themselves flat. When the babies began to cry the frantic mothers, maddened by the fear of discovery, flung them one by one into the river to silence them.

On two neighboring farms I saw many bodies of Greeks still lying in the fields. Dogs had torn them. The skulls showed sword cuts. The great farmhouses had been destroyed and the herds driven away.

The thriving village of Ingerly was a waste. Its strong masonry was broken and scattered. So complete was the wreck that it might have been destroyed a century before. There were a few scowling Moslems lounging about the streets, which were so heaped with the remains of burned houses that we could hardly pass through them; but not one Christian could I find to tell the story of Moslem fury.

In the middle of the village was a large compound, and there we found several Turks smilingly camped on the roof of a

small outhouse. They were very amiable, made us sit cross-legged and drink coffee, and then, looking over the frightful waste that had once been the homes of more than 500 Christians—not to speak of several hundred laborers from outside—they admitted that some bad men from a great distance, mostly Circassians, had attacked Ingerly and had, they feared, killed thirty-one persons. The truth is that more than 600 Christians were murdered in the village by their own neighbors.

Soon afterward we reached Akarja, where a trembling group of survivors, Greeks, Syrians, and Chaldeans, told us of the massacre of all the Christians in the place. A well ninety feet deep was filled to the top with bodies. Three thousand acres of growing cotton surrounding Akarja were abandoned to the weeds. So determined were the Moslems to destroy the place that they worked every day for a week, burning the buildings and overturning the stone walls.

Wherever we looked as we moved along the road it was the same. Every Christian house was destroyed. The only inhabitable houses belonged to Moslems. Language can hardly express the sense of desolation suggested by so many miles of lonely ruins in a sunlit country filled with fields of grain, each deserted house or village the scene of a massacre.

Occasionally a camel train paddled slowly along the road.

The fezzed and turbaned groups here and there, in red and blue and dirty white costumes, which gathered in fragments of the crops in a lazy Oriental way, took on a new and horrible aspect. These were the slayers of their Christian neighbors, innocent of wine, but capable of committing deliberate murder after a diet of cold cucumbers and lettuce. It is hard to understand how sober men, under any provocation can kill women and children; and these Turks, Arabs, Kurds, and Circassians are strong, manly-looking fellows, free from dissipation and accustomed to a simple out-of-doors life.

From the evidence of the few who escaped from the villages during the massacre, all agreeing that the Moslems continually called upon the name of the Prophet and cursed Christianity while slaying their victims; from the fact that in many places Moslem teachers or priests led the mobs with green banners in their hands and that the murderers invariably put on white turbans before beginning their deadly work; and from the earnest repetition, by Turks with whom I talked, of the story of a Christian kingdom to be established by the Armenians, I am convinced that the great massacre was the result of a deliberate plan

carefully worked out by the Mohammedan League, under the sanction of Abdul Hamid. After seeing and talking with the country Moslems and looking upon the results of an insane fury that swept them into a savagery almost below the level of wild beasts, I cannot believe that either natural religious prejudice, or inherited and developed predatory instincts, or both, can account for what happened. Religion was a mere pretext for rousing the passions of the people; religion, racial dislike, and jealousy served as the means through, which the old Sultan worked put his scheme of political vengeance through the Mohammedan League.

In the village of Abdoglou, within sight of the historic Pyramus River, a solitary surviving Armenian, with a rosary in his trembling hands, guided us through an appalling wreck of burned houses among which many bodies and bones were scattered and in the corner of one house, with the torn corpse of a murdered friend at his feet, he told us in awed whispers of what had happened.

Abdoglou was one of the most prosperous villages, of the Cilician Plain, and at the time of the massacre it contained more than 500 Christian inhabitants, in addition to which were about 500 outside Christian laborers drawn to the place for work in the crop season.

On the day of the first peace in Adana, when the whole country was thrilling with the Moslem plan for a general extermination of Christians, the leading Turks of the village sent to the military commander at Missis and induced him to give them rifles with which to defend the Armenians of Abdoglou against any invading mob. Through this trick the Moslems secured a large supply of arms and ammunition. Then they persuaded the Christian villagers to give up most of their weapons, solemnly promising to protect them. This was a common Moslem device employed all over the plain.

After disarming the Christians the Moslems then began to pillage and burn their houses, and that night a swarm of armed horsemen from the surrounding district poured into the streets, shouting the Prophet's name and calling for the slaughter of all infidels. The victims shut themselves up in the four strongest houses of the village and for two days kept their enemies out. But in time the houses were fired, the doors were beaten in with axes, and all who were not burned alive were shot or stabbed to death, and their wives and daughters carried off. Seven carts were employed for a whole day in carrying the corpses to the banks of the Pyramus.

Up to that time there had not been the slightest sign of ill-feeling between the Moslems and Christians of Abdoglou.

In the journey of nearly fifty miles which I made the story was nearly always the same, and there was little variation in the experience of those who visited other parts of the destroyed country.

In Adana I asked one of the leading Moslem teachers, a mullah of great intelligence and influence, to explain the massacre. He was an old man, thin, white-haired, sharp-featured, a veteran who had given strong proof of his opposition to crime and his friendship for Christians. Pulling his turban down over his eyes and running his rosary through his wrinkled fingers, he expressed his admiration of the work done by the Christian missionaries, and declared that, if he had dared to, he would have willingly sent his own daughters to Dr. Chambers's American school. He said that the thing which lay at the bottom of the massacre was the inability of Moslems to tolerate any challenge to the principle of Moslem supremacy.

"No constitution, no proclamation of equality between races and religions, can change the situation", he said. "The Government cannot do what the Prophet himself could not do if he were here".

"Yet the Sheik-ul-Islam and many great doctors of the sacred law have told me that it was the religious duty of a Moslem to protect his Christian countryman", I said.

"Yes, yes, it is true. Nevertheless, things are as I tell you. The Moslems of this country—I speak of the ignorant millions and their leaders—will never accept the principle of Christian equality".

"But is it possible that the teachers of the Moslem religion cannot reach and influence the members of their faith?"

"The Sheik-ul-Islam himself, if he came here, could do nothing".

Then, folding his arms and swaying from side to side, he told this fable:

"Once there was a lion who went hunting with a hyena and a fox. They captured a sheep, a goat, and a hare. 'How shall we divide the spoil?' demanded the lion. The hyena spoke first. 'You will eat the sheep, I will eat the goat, and the fox will eat the hare', he said. Thereupon the lion bit the hyena's head off. Then the lion turned to the fox. 'How shall we divide the spoil?' he asked. 'Well', said the fox, 'you will eat the sheep for breakfast, then you will eat the goat for dinner, and at night the hare will do

very well for your supper'. What put that in your mind?' asked the lion. 'The hyena's head', answered the fox.

"And that illustrates the situation of Moslem and Christian in Asia Minor", added the wise old mullah.

The voice of the American people today can compel an initiative behind which the chivalry and humanity of the masses of Christian Europe would unite in a demonstration majestic enough to inspire fear, if not respect, even in the Moslem of Asia Minor.

After the slaughter of 30,000 men, women, and children, the execution of a few minor criminals, while hundreds of fully identified murderers and the men who set them on are allowed to go about gloating over their work is a challenge to Christendom. If the Turkish Government is not strong enough to prevent or punish widespread barbarism in Asia Minor, the great nations should take the work in hand, and America, free from any suspicion of political intrigue or conquest, should be the first to speak. The systematic extermination of Christians is as well worth international protest and international interference as the old questions of piracy and the slave trade, although it may be true, as the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Grand Vizier assured me in Constantinople, that there is nothing in the true policy of Islam to justify or suggest attacks upon Christians, my investigations on the field of the last massacre have convinced me that unless the great Christian nations speak now, and speak in unmistakable language, and with a solemn pledge to back their words by deeds, the immense Christian population of Asiatic Turkey must continue to live in daily fear of their merciless Moslem oppressors.

September 20, 1909

ARMENIANS CONDEMN NEW TURKISH RULE

**Young Turks Killing Off as Many as Died
Under the Bad Old Regime, They Say**

EX-SULTAN WAS MALIGNED

**Young Turks, Not the Sultan's Minions,
Were Responsible for Adana Massacres
Protest Meeting**

Protesting that the Turkish Armenians in Asia Minor were being as badly treated under the Young Turk Party's recently instituted rule as under the deposed Sultan, 700 of the Armenians of this city held a meeting last night at Lyric Hall, sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street. The speakers were members of the Reform (*sic!*) (Reformed) Hunchakist (Liberty) Society of this city, Boston, and Providence.

All charged that the Armenians in Asia Minor were not getting adequate representation in the Turkish Parliament; that they were still being imprisoned and killed under the new Government, and that the imprisoning and killing were actually being done by the very same court appointed last May ostensibly to punish the murderers of the Armenians during the Adana massacre last April.

"The civilized world is being grossly deceived by the Young Turkish regime", said Dr. Miran (*sic!*) [Mihran] Sevasly of Boston. "The Young Turkish Party is misapplying the Constitution. Under their rule, indeed, so far as the protection of the Armenians is concerned, the Constitution is merely a farce. All the Armenians who took a prominent part in defending themselves and their weaker fellow-countrymen during the Armenian massacres have since been either killed or thrown into prison.

"Two hundred Armenians have been imprisoned since July. Several have been hanged on the absurd ground that they incited the April massacre of their own countrymen. The leaders of the mountain Armenians have recently been summoned to appear before the Martial Court at Adana to answer the charge of inciting rebellion. They have refused, and there will probably soon be more fighting. The Young Turks fear that, under the new Constitution, the Armenians will obtain too much freedom. The

Armenian Bishop [of] Hagin (*sic!*) [Hadjin], whom the Young Turks have recently thrown into prison, has written to some of his friends at Adana warning them that they must prepare to defend themselves. Primate Sahag of Cilicia, sent a telegram of protest to the new Sultan only a few days ago".

According to Haig B. Housepian, the Armenians have recently discovered that the deposed Sultan had nothing to do with the April massacres at Adana, the wholesale killing of the Armenians at that time having been the work of the Young Turks themselves.

September 26, 1909

Article 18 - No Title

BY JAMES CREELMAN

LEAVING the burned villages and farms of Asia Minor, and the wrecked cities where homeless Christian widows and orphans wailed night and day for armed help from America, I went to old Damascus, on the edge of the Syrian desert, and there I heard the voice of a new Turkey crying among the hills where Abraham prayed and in the streets where St. Paul first preached Christianity.

Almost in sight of "the street which is called straight"—along which the dazed Apostle was led to the house of Ananias—were two inclosed courtyards connected by an archway and filled with an excited audience met to discuss and support the principle of equality between races and religions in the Ottoman Empire.

Coming direct from the scene of a slaughter of thirty thousand Christians, whose bodies were still being torn by dogs on the rich Cilician plain, the sight thrilled me with a new sense of the mysterious possibilities for good or bad of this wonderful confederation of ancient peoples which stretches over and around Christ's native land.

There sat Nazim Pasha, the stocky, gray-bearded Governor General of Syria, the very man who was Minister of Police at Constantinople when Abdul Hamid allowed 6,000 Armenians to be deliberately murdered in the streets of his capital, and as the orators denounced the imperial murder and proclaimed a new day of humanity and justice for the oppressed masses of Turkey—Moslems, Christians, and Jews alike—he pounded the stone floor

with his gold-headed cane and his dark eyes burned with emotion.

By his side was Osman Pasha, the white-haired commanding general of the Fifth Army Corps, with the officers of his staff. There, too, was the mufti, or principal Moslem ecclesiastical official of Damascus, and many of the leading mullahs, with great snowy turbans wrapped about their heads. Opposite to the teachers of Islam sat the tall, bearded Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and the East, a veil descending behind his lofty black headdress and a great gold cross shining on his breast. On either side of the Christian leader were bearded, black-robed bishops. There were Jewish rabbis also to be seen, pale, earnest old men, with seamed and puckered faces.

So the spokesmen of the three great religions given to mankind by one country, the representatives of 660,000,000 worshippers who for centuries have cursed and persecuted each other in the name of God, peacefully met together for the sake of liberty a few weeks ago and young committeemen wearing the white and red ribbons of the Young Turk party served lemonade, coffee, and cigarettes, while orators drew applause from the crowded courtyards, brilliant with red fezzes, glittering sword-hilts, turbans, and Arab head-coverings.

It would be hard to imagine a stranger or more impressive sight. Pale Christian bishops, gold-embroidered officers, fat merchants in slippers fresh from their shops; money-changers from "the street that is called straight"; sheiks in tent-woven mantles and tanned almost black by the desert sun; descendants of Mohammed in green turbans; Moslem youths educated in Christian colleges, and over-looking windows crowded with turbaned heads.

And in the street outside, a many-colored rabble, marching up and down with Oriental drums and a great triangular banner of red, blue, and green, bearing the Young Turks' mottoes woven in Arabic; with an indescribable confusion of camels, donkeys, and yelling porters struggling to get out of the way of a modern electric trolley car; four or five phonographs shrieking Arab songs from coffee houses; a Moslem coffin borne on shoulders behind a procession of deep-chanting dervishers (*sic!*) [dervishes] in tall felt hats, waiting for a way to be made by a file of gendarmes; the American flag waving over the near-by consulate; ragged lemonade peddlers clapping their brass saucers and crying "Refresh thy heart!" or "Oh, thirsty one!" and on the edges of the roofs rows of squatting Bedouins in square goat-hair cloaks,

silently watching the new order grappling with the old order, and taking note of Christian prelates and Jewish rabbis moving side by side the great mullahs of Islam.

All this would have been striking under any circumstances, but, after the blackened ruins of Tarsus and Adana and a ride over the murder-swept Cilician plain—whose Moslem mobs, assisted by Moslem mullahs and Moslem soldiers, inspired by the Caliph of Islam himself, had slain as many Christians as were killed on both sides in the seven greatest battles of the American civil war, as many as the whole population of Canton, Ohio—it was overwhelming in the beauty and grandeur of its significance.

As the orators, standing in the archway between the two courts, anathematized the criminal reign of Abdul Hamid, appealed to the people to lift their country up among the civilized nations of the world and prophesied an area of humanity, justice, and brotherhood, in which Moslem, Christian, Jew, Turk, Arab, Armenian, Greek, Circassian, Kurd, and Druse would dwell together without strife, the crowd, clapped its hands and wagged its head. As the appeal became more fiery and Col. Jameel Bey promised that the army would stand until death for the Constitution and the doctrine of equality between races and religions, the audience arose to its feet and shouted.

A wonderful city is old Damascus that was founded by Uz, the great-grandson of Noah, and has outlasted Nineveh, Tyre, and Babylon; a city with a history of more than 4,000 years, the key of the desert, the door to Mecca and Medina, and the first municipality in Turkey to introduce the electric light.

Looking down from the barren hill where the Moslems say Abraham was inspired with the doctrine of the unity of God—the same hill from which Mohammed first saw Damascus and then withdrew lest he might forfeit heaven by entering an earthly paradise, and where, a few years ago, the German Emperor stood after he had laid a wreath on the white marble tomb of the noble Saladin, and then, to coax commercial concessions, had boasted of his love for Abdul Hamid—looking down from this historic spot, the city seemed like a fairy vision of faded pinks and grays and yellows; domes and minarets, crumbling walls, gardens and fountained courts, among which rose the great mosque in which Moslems say the head of John the Baptist is buried, and the gray tower on which true believers expect Christ to appear on the day of judgment—and all around, green fields and groves of apricots, pomegranates, oranges, and almonds, watered by the bright, rushing mountain flood of the Barada, stretching on every side

the distant, silent desert, with Mount Hermon, snow-crowned and templed, lifting its summit 9,000 feet, a probable scene of the transfiguration of Christ.

The Medina district stretches out from the city toward the desert like an arm, and here, where the streets are crowded with Bedouins and camels, and where the savage faces and matted hair of the desert dwellers show themselves in sprawling rows of men silently sucking bubble-bubble pipes, the new railway to Medina and Mecca begins.

All was ready for a massacre of Christians when Abdul Hamid gave the signal for the butcheries in Adana, and the Arabs at Medina were waiting to begin the attack, but Osman Pasha, the commanding General, made a sudden show of troops, trained his artillery on the district, and notified the gentlemen in goat-hair cloaks that if they attempted to make any trouble he would wipe their village out of existence. Not a drop of Christian blood was shed. That was a cruel joke on Izzet Pasha, the secretary and adviser of Abdul Hamid, who was born in Damascus and has much of his fortune invested there. But it goes well with what Mehmed Ali Bey, the new military commander at Adana, said, to me, that an honest and intelligent officer with only a hundred soldiers could have prevented the beginning of the great massacre.

When I called on Nazim Pasha, the Governor General of Syria, who was in his early days a liberal writer, and who was once degraded for refusing to serve the evil purpose of Abdul Hamid, he declared that there was no possibility of danger to the Constitutional Government from his province. There were several prominent reactionaries in Damascus yet, but they were notoriously lacking in intelligence. The intelligent Damascenes were frankly committed to the policy of equal rights for all races and religions.

"But how can there be equality, how can there be even safety, for Christians in Turkey so long as the sacred Moslem law prevails?"

"Islam, as practiced in its earlier days, as conceived and as perfected in its teachings at the time of Moslem greatness, obviously calls for a liberal form of government. Constitutional rule is a logical outgrowth of the principles of the Koran. Turkey is above all things a democratic country. The history of Islam—I need only refer to the great Caliph Omar proves that the various religious elements can live together, and are required to live together, in harmony and equality. Moslem chivalry and tolerance

are proverbial. But we must go back to the pure religion of the days of Omar".

"How are you going to secure conditions that will prevent the massacre of Christians in the future?"

"By compulsory education, by universal service in the army, and by improved means of communication. So far as Moslems especially are concerned, we need, perhaps, first of all, an educated body of religious teachers. These massacres have been the result of fanaticism bred by ignorance, not the result of the true faith. No one should be allowed to preach or teach or act as a religious officer in any way who has not first been properly licensed after an examination.

"Islam has in recent years become burdened with and corrupted by innumerable traditions and opinions which have obscured our real religion, and which have been blindly accepted and misinterpreted by ignorant and, consequently, fanatic men serving the mosques. During the reign of Abdul Hamid these irresponsible imams and students, so-called, of theology have greatly multiplied, and have enjoyed special favors and privileges. Hereafter we must and will insist that no man shall serve a mosque who has not passed proper examinations and received official authorization to preach and minister to the spiritual needs of the congregation to which he has been assigned. It is ignorance that breeds fanaticism".

Several Christian missionaries on the edge of the massacre district asked me to question the Moslem authorities on the meaning of this vigorous passage from the ninth chapter of the Koran:

But when the sacred months are passed away kill the idolaters wherever you may find them; and take them and besiege them, and lie in wait for them in every place of observation; but if they repent, and are steadfast in prayer, and give alms, then let them go their way; verily God is forgiving and merciful.

The answer of every Moslem has been that the particular condition of conquest under which God thus spoke through Mohammed passed away, and that non-Moslems were permitted to pay taxes, and after submitting to the authority of the State, retain their own religion.

THERE were forty little fatherless Armenian girls from Antioch on the Khedivial steamer that took me down the coast

from Mersina to Beirut. We got them from the Christian mission at Alexandretta. Two women missionaries watched over the small survivors of the massacre as they slept on the deck, played games, or sang "Jesus, lover of my soul", in the Turkish tongue. All their fathers were murdered by the Moslems in Antioch.

In one of the cabins lay a dying Armenian boy of 7 years, a thin, white-faced child, whose large dark eyes and emaciated body stirred the hearts of all who saw him. When the mob began to exterminate the Armenians of Antioch, a large party of Christians were caught in an inn. The Moslem innkeeper, touched by the helplessness of his guests, shut his gate and told the murderers that the place was empty. For a while the Moslems were deceived by this ruse, but later on they returned, their swords and knives dripping with blood, and, calling on the name of the Prophet, they broke into the inn and killed every Christian in it. This little boy was in the arms of his father, a respectable, hard-working muleteer, who turned his back, crouched, writhed, and received slash after slash and stab after stab in his effort to save his child. When the father was slain and his body thrown out of the window, the boy, whose elbow was already broken by a bullet, was shot in the breast, stabbed twice, and then flung out of the window after his father's body. He was found alive on top of a pile of Christian corpses.

Meanwhile mobs went about Antioch—one of the most sacred spots in Christian history, and the starting point of St. Paul's missionary travels—killing Christian men and attacking Christian women without the slightest effort on the part of the Government to stop the massacre.

The responsibility of the Turkish Government for these outrages upon civilization, wanton and unprovoked, is as clear as sunlight, investigation shows that the principal public officials of the country, from Adana to Antioch, were well aware that there was to be a massacre of Christians, and that they did nothing to prevent it—nay, in some places, even encouraged and assisted the mob by the distribution of arms.

There was to have been a massacre at Alexandretta and Aleppo also. But when, at the request of a British Vice Consul, a British gunboat landed fifty armed men and a Maxim gun at Alexandretta, the display of force cowed the mob, and both Aleppo and Alexandretta were saved. The Governor General of Syria told me that fully thirty days before the great massacre began in Adana he became aware of the murderous designs of the Mohammedan League and other agencies of Abdul Hamid in

Damascus, and warned the authorities of Constantinople, it merely required a firm stand on the part of the Turkish General in Damascus to prevent the slightest disturbance in the city. The General at Adana had a sufficient garrison to control the situation but he refused to interfere with the Moslem mob. Notwithstanding his plain guilt he has not only not been arrested or punished, but still retains his rank at Adana. And the Governor who permitted the slaughter is also a free man.

In considering the duty of armed Christendom in the face of this last Moslem challenge to the civilized world, the people of America should realize that not one important Moslem has been executed. I saw a General, a Councilor of State, and several Colonels hanging at the ends of ropes in Constantinople. But these were punished for the shedding of Moslem blood and conspiracy against Moslem authority. The handful of men hanged at Adana in June for killing Christians were petty and obscure villagers. The rich and powerful scoundrels who organized the massacre and set the mob on in their work of murder, pillage, and desecration have not been molested. Many of these leaders are prominent merchants and landowners. In Adana and Tarsus their names were furnished to the Government with abundant evidence to convict them of complicity in the massacre. There is no secret about their identity. I know of cases in which Turkish officials advised murderers who killed unoffending Christians openly to go to the mountains in order that the Government might not be embarrassed by Christian demands for their arrest.

It is true that in Adana and Mersina a few foolish and sentimental Armenians sang the ancient Armenian war songs. It is true that at a theatrical performance of "Julius Caesar" an Armenian braggart stood up and shouted that Caesar might refuse the proffered crown, but the coming King of Armenia would not decline the crown that would be set on his head by loving patriots. It is true that the noisy, wine-bibbing young Armenian Bishop, who went about the Cilician Plain advising his people to eat less and sell their clothes in order to buy arms, had himself photographed with a royal crown above his head, and that he shipped rifles to Adana, making a personal profit on each weapon. It is true that there were 200 oath-bound Armenian riflemen who slew hundreds of Turks in defense of the Armenian quarter in Adana.

But the folly of a small group of Armenians was no excuse for the slaying of 30,000 Christians, the burning of their houses, the wholesale outrages on women and children, the destruction

and desecration of churches, and the open pillage of a hundred miles of villages and farms. The more I saw and the more I heard, the more certain I was that Abdul Hamid and the Mohammedan League carefully and thoroughly organized the massacre in advance. One of the Sultan's favorites, Avnoullah-el-Kiazimi, once Governor of Kerkuk, a great, black-bearded, smirking Turk, visited Mersina, Adana, Tarsus, Antioch, and many other strategic points in the plan for the extermination of the Armenians. He conferred with the local leaders, who are known to have directed the mob during the massacre. He spent money freely, and as he went about from place to place the Mohammedan League showed a sudden activity and the attitude of Moslems toward Christians began to change. There were menace and murder in the air. It must be remembered that the clubs with which the Adana crowd beat out the brains of their Christian victims were new weapons made for the occasion. For weeks before the massacre it was known that the Mohammedan League was making preparations for some great stroke.

At Antioch one of the Sultan's protégés, newly arrived from Constantinople, went to a bank and asked to have more than \$8,000 in paper currency changed into small money suitable for local use. He had no business requiring money, and the transaction was so extraordinary that the bank clerks' talked about it outside. That fact, coupled with the visitor's constant conferences with the most bigoted and intolerant Moslems, even then, weeks before the massacre, excited the fears of Christians, who began to sense peril in the air.

At Marash the local officials informed many of the Christians that the Government had ordered their death, and that it was simply a question of how they should die.

The Government not only allowed the Christian men and boys of Kharne to be murdered—a few being offered their lives if they would become Moslems, and killed on the spot when they refused to deny Christ, many of the Christian women and girls being divided among the murderers, and a priest soaked in oil and burned alive—but two weeks afterward, when every official in Turkey had notice of the situation, the few Christians who had escaped and lived on grass and roots in the mountains, and crept into their ruined village, were promptly killed. Not the slightest effort was made to save a Christian.

One of the principal officials of Alexandretta sent word to the head man of Baylan (*sic!*) [Beylan] to kill all the Christians in that picturesque mountain village. This excited the jealousy of the

son of the former mufti, who considered himself the most powerful leader in the neighborhood, and he forbade and prevented the massacre on the ground that no such order could be executed save through himself.

Not one of the officials of the cities, towns, and villages whose streets were strewn with Christian corpses has been hanged. Not one of the leaders has suffered. It is not because the Government is powerless. Wherever there has been any display of force or firmness order has been maintained with ease. When Moslem officers were killed and a Moslem Parliament attacked, the Government was swift to hang leaders; but the killing of almost a whole population of Christians, the most industrious and successful people of the Cilician Plain—a massacre carried on systematically and openly for many days, in some cases with arms furnished by the Government—has been followed by no official vengeance, save the death of a few ignorant villagers who simply carried out the instructions of men who laugh at the law. And when I was in Adana, I saw the General who permitted the massacre to begin walking about in uniform, while 20,000 men and children, whose protectors had been murdered and whose homes were destroyed, were being fed and sheltered in relief camps and Christian missions.

No, it is not powerlessness to punish, it is not inability to find and convict the real authors and directors of the massacre, that stays the hand of justice in Turkey; it is a belief that the Christian nations which wrangle over international politics and scheme endlessly for trade privileges in the empire will forget and forgive.

It may be, and probably is, true—I am myself convinced of it—that the new Constitutional Government aims to establish peace and equality between all races and religions, but, unless a conference of the Christian nations insists upon the punishment of the men who are really responsible for the massacre, and warns Turkey against a repetition of such a crime, the murderous Moslem hordes of Asia Minor will probably continue to regard the theories of the Constitutionals as idle sentimentality, and at the first upset of the Government there will be another slaughter of Christians.

If the Moslem fanatics can be made to understand that armed Christendom has resolved not to tolerate another Armenian massacre they will be more likely to take the new policies of their Government more seriously; and the recent experience of Constantinople proves that nothing can sober and

civilize the ignorant followers of the Prophet like the sight of a string of figures in white shrouds hanging by the neck. They are not afraid of death in battle, but they shrink from the gallows.

The United States is the only great power in a position to take the initiative in calling a conference of Christendom. Its interests in Turkey are purely commercial, educational, and humanitarian. It has no entangling alliances, no secret treaties, no territorial ambitions. Its schools and missions are the glory of the civilized side of "darker Turkey". Surely there are enough earnest men and women in and out of the churches of America to see to it that a serious appeal shall be made to the other Christian nations.

When I was at Damascus the Catholic Patriarch of Chaldea came over from Bagdad, traveling the desert on a camel. I saw his Blessedness and talked with him, a gray giant with a thick, wide beard, and dressed in resplendent crimson and scarlet, a magnificent cross of gold hanging on his bosom.

"What the Christians of Mesopotamia need more than equality is security", he said. "The Ottoman Government can make our lives and property safe if it wishes to, for even where I live the people, ignorant and fanatic as they are, have a natural disposition to obey their leaders, and the Kurds, too, the wildest and worst of them, will follow the Government when they see that it is in earnest. We are in the hands of God and we all hope that a new and better day is dawning for us".

IN SEEKING for an explanation of the official indifference of Germany and Great Britain to the appeal of oppressed Christianity in Turkey and of the stubborn support which both nations have given to the archcriminal, Abdul Hamid, one suddenly comes in view of an extraordinary struggle for the commercial control of the interior of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions.

About the time when the German Emperor preached a sermon in the Church of the Redemption at Jerusalem in 1898, he went to Damascus and there he laid a wreath on the tomb of the Sultan Saladin, who preserved the Sepulchre of Christ in Moslem control and forced the Crusaders to abandon the Holy Land forever. Then the Emperor made a speech intended to win the heart of Islam.

"I seize this opportunity", he cried, "to cheerfully give expression to my gratitude to his imperial Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid, in whose sincere love for me I glory. I assure you that the German Emperor will be the loving friend of the great Sultan, Abdul Hamid, as well as of the 200,000,000 Moslems living in different parts of the world who are by ties of the Caliphate forever attached to him".

Remember, this was only about two years after the Sultan had permitted the murder of 6,000 Armenians in the streets of Constantinople, and when his name was a word of horror in Europe. There was no written evidence to show that Abdul Hamid personally ordered this appalling crime—indeed, I have searched in vain for two months to find even a trace of the telegrams in which it is said he commanded the Adana massacre—but he selected for special honors the officials who refused to interfere with it, and did nothing to punish the murderers who carried on their ghastly work in daylight in the heart of the capital.

The secret of the German Emperor's visit to Turkey and of his amazing public declaration of affection for Abdul Hamid was revealed when the Sultan presented to a German syndicate a concession for a railway to connect the Bosphorus with Bagdad, a route which will continue the Anatolian line down through the Taurus Mountains into the heart of Asia Minor, reaching Syria, crossing the Euphrates, and following the course of the Tigris to Bagdad. This rich concession not only surrendered the interior commercial control of western Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and upper Arabia, but it provided for the extension of the railway to the Persian Gulf, thus opening Persia and India to almost direct German commercial control, to say nothing of vast military and political possibilities in the future. The Bagdad Railway was insured against loss by kilometric guarantees granted by the Government. It also carried with it a gift of something like 60,000 square miles of fertile or mineral lands, with full mining and other development rights.

It is estimated that Mesopotamia, Irak, Syria, and Anatolia will in time be able to produce more grain than the whole of Russia, and that the vast petroleum lands to be reached by the German line will yield an oil supply ten times as great as the wells of Baku. This, in addition to the immense cotton lands of Cilicia and Mesopotamia, the crying need of German manufacturers.

This was the mighty enterprise which William II had in mind when he preached in Jerusalem and proclaimed his love for Abdul Hamid in Damascus eleven years ago.

The Bagdad Railway will cost scores of millions of dollars, but it will have an annual guarantee of about \$3,000,000 income, it will command the richest undeveloped country in the world, it will bring Germany into easy connecting relations with the railways of Russia and India, and, in time, it will give her an opportunity to dispute the supremacy of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf, the threshold of the Indian Ocean.

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Continuation of Mr. Creelman's article will be found in The Times next Sunday.

October 3, 1909

AFTER THE GREAT MASSACRE

Why European Governments Have Viewed Moslem Barbarity Without Protest, and Why America May Speak for Christendom

In his narrative in THE TIMES last Sunday James Creelman in convincing fashion set forth the fact that there has been practically no punishment for the massacre of thirty thousand Christians at Adana. The crime of last April was of an extent and ferocity hardly paralleled in the world's history. Mr. Creelman, in his article here published, points out the interests of the nations of Europe in the situation and the great part that America is playing in the evolution that is well under way in the land of the Moslems.

By JAMES CREELMAN

THE EUROPEAN critics who denounce the American Republic as a money-mad nation, which sacrifices everything for the sake of vulgar dollars, carefully ignore the fact that the American schools and missions—the two greatest institutions of learning in the Ottoman Empire are American—have done more for the oppressed Christians of Turkey, and, indirectly, for the Turkish people generally, than the influence of all other nations.

And to-day considerations of commerce and politics explain the silence of the all-powerful European Governments in the teeth of the Adana massacre. Not dollars, but shillings, francs, marks—money, money, money!

It is the wild independence of the Arab tribes that furnishes the supreme material for intrigue in Asiatic Turkey. The greater part of Arabia is ruled by desert peoples who defy the Sultan and his army and fight each other at will.

Only eighteen years ago the Shammar Arabs, under the leadership of Emir Mohammed Ibn Raschid, fought a battle with the tribes of Aneiza, Bereida and Riad, in which more than 60,000 warriors were engaged—twice as many as the whole American army in the war with Mexico—and yet the world at large scarcely heard of the conflict. The Turkish army has lost a hundred thousand soldiers in the past few years holding a small part of Arabia on the Red Sea.

Even the Kurds spurn Turkish rule in their northern mountains, and Ibrahim Pasha, "King of the Kurds", who once commanded 60,000 of the regular Hamidieh cavalry, the Sultan's own troops, became so powerful in his own country that last year an army was sent against him and, after many battles, he was, with the help of the Shammar and other Arab tribes, pursued to Djifideh and killed.

This great Sheik openly defended highway robbery as a legitimate business. It is well known that, until his power was feared by the Imperial Government, he had an understanding with the Sultan through which he was permitted to prey upon the highway commerce of Bagdad without interference.

The Wealth of Ibrahim Pasha

When Ibrahim Pasha was slain last year he possessed \$12,000,000 in cash, 280,000,000 sheep, 30,000 camels and 170 villages. His son promptly pledged alliance to the Sultan.

So powerful are the Bedouins that, although Turkish soldiers have built a railway from Damascus to the sacred city of Medina, with even a traveling mosque, provided with a minaret, the Arabs will not allow the line to be continued to Mecca. They kill the engineers and laborers, and when I was in Syria, a few weeks ago, the Government had temporarily abandoned the work.

The tribes along the line of the Mecca Railway—one of the means through which Abdul Hamid sought to strengthen his position as Caliph of Islams are so strong that, in order to secure

the holy pilgrimage from attack, they receive from Constantinople, under actual treaties, a subsidy of \$500,000 a year and a shipload of provisions four times a year, each shipload valued at \$10,000, while the Egyptian Government pays \$100,000 a year and furnishes two shiploads of provisions. The Bedouins fight the railway because it means the destruction of their camel traffic. The local Turkish officials until now secretly connived at this resistance. There are 123,000 camels supplied annually to pilgrims from Medina to Mecca, at the rate of \$66 each for the round trip. This means an income of more than \$7,000,000. It is said that the camel owners, under Abdul Hamid's government, received only \$22 of the \$66 paid by the pilgrims. The rest went to Turkish official grafters. The Turkish Government appropriates \$440,000 yearly for the ceremonial appropriation of the sacred carpet of Mecca. The Egyptian Government spends \$120,000 a year for the same purpose. Yet hundreds of soldiers and several Maxim guns must accompany the sacred carpet through the desert.

It will be seen that it is not hard to stir up the five million independent Arabs to fight.

When the Germans began to build their great Bagdad Railway, the Turkish Government planned to get control of Kuwait, a fine port at the northern end of the Persian Gulf. This is the natural outlet for the Bagdad Railway. Abdul Hamid was eager to serve his friend, the German Emperor, and, with Kuwait in his possession, he could put the key of the Far East into the hands of his ally, and secure the continued support of the greatest army in Europe, massacres or no massacres—for had not William II declared him to be the Caliph of 200,000,000 Moslems, in spite of the indignant protest of British Moslems in India?

But the great Sheik of Kuwait, Mubarak Ibn Sabah, a veteran warrior, in close contact with British influence, drew his army about him and jealously watched the moves of the Sultan and the Germans. Whether he was wholly inspired by Arab jealousy or whether British diplomacy roused him to resistance is a matter for conjecture; but Mubarak Ibn Sabah laid his sword across his knees and swore that Kuwait should not be taken.

It was a tremendous game. The British plan for a railway from Cairo across Asiatic Turkey and Persia to connect with the British railway system in India is one of the choicest dreams of British statesmanship. The Germans must be kept out of the Persian Gulf. Kuwait must be closed to them. Their railway must not reach Bagdad. On the other hand, the Germans realized that

without Kuwait the gigantic Bagdad railway scheme would be defeated in its ultimate purpose.

The Sultan got ready an army of thirty thousand troops at Bagdad. Meantime the stout old Sheik of Kuwait was attacked by a great army of Arabs led by Emir Ibn Raschid and was defeated, with a loss of five thousand men. This was in 1901. But the Sheik held on to Kuwait and defied the world to take it from him. Then the Sultan moved his army from Bagdad toward Kuwait, explaining that the soldiers were simply on their way to Yemen, on the Red Sea. The Sheik got ready for battle. It was a critical situation, with everything in favor of the Sultan and the German plan. Then a British Admiral steamed into the coveted port and declared it to be under British protection. And so the matter rests to-day.

It is this sort of struggle for commercial and political advantage, in which Emperor, Sultan, statesman, and soldier play the cards dealt by millionaire syndicates, that makes it possible for the Moslems of Asia Minor to deliberately murder thirty thousand Christians, with every conceivable torture and shame attending the treatment of surviving women and children, without a serious word of protest from the Governments of Europe.

But there are Christian peoples behind those Governments, and it may be that if one great nation will bravely raise its voice now, the civilized and humane masses of Europe can be aroused to force an official protest in which the whole Christian world would join.

* * * * *

CAN Islam be reformed? Many of the men I met during my investigations claimed that there was a movement working within the Moslem world like the mighty psychological stirring which produced the Reformation in the Christian Church. Most of the missionaries insisted that the Moslem system could not adjust itself to modern conditions. Christ gave to the world principles applicable to all men, in all times, and under all conditions. Mohammed's revelations of the will of God were largely legislative. They did not contemplate change.

No man has shown a clearer knowledge of the situation in Turkey to-day than Sir Charles Eliot, whose late work on "Turkey in Europe" is accepted as high authority by the most experienced students. Here is his view:

The true Turkish Government is remarkably simple, [the Turkish Government and Church are the same thing], for it consists of one principle, and of one only, namely, that Turks are a ruling race, and both individually and collectively superior to all Christians. The importance of this principle lies in the fact that it does not depend upon the Sultan, or any particular class; but that it is the intense conviction of the whole Turkish nation. Eastern peoples, not only in Turkey, but in many other countries, form a solid sectional conspiracy against foreign and Christian influence. They know when their Government is forced to give way against its will; they know when orders are meant to be obeyed, and answer the rein in a moment; they also know when they are not meant to be obeyed, but are what are called "watery commands" and then they do not obey them. * * *

Sir Charles Eliot on Turkey in Europe

The Turk changes not; his neighbors, his frontiers, his statute books, change, but his ideas and his practice remain the same. He will not be interfered with; he will not improve; he will hear neither threats nor advice; he will not turn aside from his old path to please his friends or escape his enemies; he will follow it to the end, though he may see clearly where he is going.

* * * The Turkish State is simply what it has always been: its written laws and institutions are merely temporary forms, almost disguises, which clothe for a time, without really affecting, the vital realities of Turkish rule.

In spite of this I have had abundant evidence that among educated Moslems, particularly among the Young Turks, the idea of a changeless and unreformable Islam is abhorrent. Like the Governor General of Syria, there are thousands of Turks who insist that the Moslem world must retreat from modern corruptions to a purer and older faith, and I have in mind the President of the Union and Progress Committee in Beirut, Munir Bey, Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce, laying his hand on his heart and, almost with tears in his handsome eyes, saying, "I am a loyal Moslem, but I recognize my relation to God to direct, and I accept no religion that calls upon me to oppress or treat as an inferior any other Ottoman subject, whatever his creed or form of religious worship may be".

The Turkish Minister of Justice said in plain language when he visited Beirut recently, that in his opinion the Sheriat, the sacred law itself, must be reformed in order to conform to the

purser and deeper concepts of Islam and harmonize with the new policy of justice, equality, and progress.

Unfortunately, the evidence is conclusive that the great mass of the people in Turkey are as much opposed to any meddling with the sacred law as it stands as the Bedouins are to the completion of the railway to Mecca. Abdul Hamid changed the sacred writings by omitting the clause which provides that the Caliph must be a descendant of the Prophet, and that was one of the crimes for which he was deposed.

The six books of "traditions", which contain accounts of the acts and utterances of Mohammed, furnished by his companions, are the foundation of the Sheri, or sacred law. The most important group of traditions was compiled by Mohammed Ismail of Bokhara, who investigated 600,000 traditions handed down by 40,000 persons.

Most of the liberal Moslems I talked with seemed to feel that the obstacles to equality and progress in modern Turkey were to be found in loose and ignorant interpretations of the "traditions" and not in the Koran, which is the word of God. Yet in the Koran one finds passages like these:

Fight in God's way with those who fight with you. * * * Kill them wherever you find them, * * * for sedition is worse than slaughter. But fight them not by the sacred mosque until they fight you there; then kill them, for such is the recompense of those that misbelieve. * * * Fight them that there be no sedition, and that the religion may be God's. * * * And when ye meet those who misbelieve, then strike off their heads until ye have massacred them, and bind fast the bonds.

When I called the attention of educated mullahs to these invitations to kill infidels, they assured me that the words applied only to conditions of warfare in Mohammed's own times, and did not refer to Christians. Besides, I heard the new Sultan himself declare to the Turkish Parliament that subjects of all races and religions were equal, not to speak of the emphatic and official repudiation of the "Islam or the Sword" doctrine by the Sheik-ul-Islam, which I gave in a former article.

In spite of the fatalism that runs through the thought of Islam and which fanatical Moslems hug to their souls—a teaching of stagnation and despair—I found the friends of liberty in Turkey quoting Koranic promises that God would answer to those who knock at the door, and one distinguished Young Turk directed my attention to this:

Wherever ye may be, death will overtake you, though ye

were in lofty towers. And if a good thing befall them they say, "This is from God"; but if a bad thing, "This is from thee". Say "All is from God". What ails these people? They can scarce understand a tale. Say, "What befalls thee of good is from God, and what befalls thee of bad is from thyself".

It has been said of Islam that "it is the most unsacerdotal religion in the world; it recognizes no sort of priest, and calls on every man to save and justify himself before the Almighty". And, notwithstanding the horrors of Adana, I am bound to acknowledge that I have seen more constant and general almsgiving in Turkey, and more outward, formal piety and sobriety, than I have met with in similar or equivalent conditions in any other country.

There is a curious vein of poetry to be found all through the mind of the Moslems, from the prayers of the orthodox to the mysticism of the dervishes, whose sacred writings tell of a lover [a soul] who knocked at the door of his beloved [God.] A voice from within cried, "Who is there?" "It is I", answered the lover. The voice answered, "This house will not hold me and thee". After a year of prayer and fasting the lover returned and knocked at the door again. "Who is there?" asked the voice from within. "It is thou", replied the lover. "Let myself come in", said the voice, and the door swung open.

In weighing the possibilities of a Moslem reformation, it is important to remember that the Mohammedan world is not a unit. In Turkey the Sultans have kept the Christian sects divided and weak by granting denominational autonomies to them, and these Governments within Governments, with their confusion of rites and creeds and haughty, jealous ecclesiastical dignitaries, in gorgeous robes and golden chains—all exercising certain judicial and disciplinary powers within their own denominations—have made Christian union or co-operation impossible. The Sultans have aimed to consolidate the Moslem races of the empire—who have different languages, traditions, habits, and even separate ways of counting hours, days, and years—through the bond of a religion whose holiest shrine is in Mecca. But tens of millions of Moslems do not recognize the Sultan of Turkey as the true Caliph. Arabs, Persians, East Indians, the proselytizing Moslems of Africa, spurn the authority of a Caliph who is not an Arab, a descendant of the Prophet, or of the blood of the Koreish tribe. It was the Arab camel driver, Mohammed, who gave the Moslem religion to the world, and the Turks are Asiatics who seized the Caliphate by brute force. It was a part of Abdul Hamid's pan-

Islam policy to make the Moslem millions forget their points of difference by encouraging them to fight Christians.

Not so long since The Egyptian Gazette gave significant prominence to the following letter from a Moslem of Northern India:

The Ottoman Caliph is an excrescence and intrusion in Islam. When Halaku, the Turk, captured Bagdad and slew the Imam, he did it as the enemy of the duly constituted authority. And when one of his successors captured Constantinople, slew the Christian Emperor at the gate of the city, and then sprang on the Christian altar in San Sophia and recited the Moslem creed, he violated the most sacred and cherished traditions of the religion of the Prophet. For, when Omar entered Jerusalem, he was received by the Christian Patriarch at the gateway, and every protection was given to the conquered. When Khalid, the "Sword of Islam", entered Damascus he allowed the Christians and the Moslems to pray in the same church. When Saladin (Salah ud Deen) recaptured Jerusalem in the year 1187 he released all prisoners, and supplied them with food. No woman was insulted. No child was hurt. No person slain. And the standing shame of it is that, in defiance of the feelings of "orthodox" Moslems, this Turkish monstrosity is kept on the Bosphorus by French and English bayonets. Withdraw this support and Islam would re-establish itself at Bagdad, and revive the noble traditions of the reigns of Abdul Rasheed and Al-Manun. The 75,000,000 Moslems in India recite the Khutbah on Fridays, not in the name of the Turk, but in that of "The Ruler of the Age", in which every loyal Moslem remembers his Most Gracious Majesty, the Emperor of India, whom we designate a "Prophet of Peace". The Moham-medans of India are the most loyal subjects of the British crown.

Although in Turkey the Church and State have thus far been inseparable, it is hard to see how the Young Turks and the present constitutional Government can develop their ideas of reform and progress without ultimately abandoning the pan-Islam policy and frankly relying on the office of the Sultan as a political ruler rather than as the universal Caliph of the Moslem faith.

Signs of Modern Spirit in Beirut

There are already signs of change. The other day the Turkish Governor of Jerusalem drove through the streets of Beirut in a carriage accompanied by his wife, whose face was

unveiled. A prominent Turk protested against this violation of one of the most sacred Moslem traditions, whereat the Governor drew himself up and said, "When I am with my wife she needs no veil". On the same day a Moslem mullah was observed drinking wine in a public café. The witnesses of this outrage went to the young commandant of gendarmes, and asked to have the café closed, because its proprietor had assisted a mullah in violating the sacred law. "Nonsense", said the commandant, "the mullah has simply offended God, not his country. We have nothing to do with the matter".

A few days before that the commandant had arrived in Beirut to find the whole population heavily armed—one of the results of the constitution—and amusing itself by firing ten or fifteen thousand shots in the air every night. The roof tops were covered with battered bullets. I myself picked spattered lead from even the roof of the American mission. Within a week the commandant had jailed the leaders, disarmed the population, and made Beirut the quietest and safest city in the empire.

And the fat, new Sultan, who is not supposed to have much sense, actually sent his thanks to the prompt young officer, who was privately denounced by conservative Turks as an obvious and hopeless infidel.

* * * * *

NO nation has a better moral right than the United States to become the spokesman of Christendom in an international protest against the failure to punish the actual instigators and leaders of the unparalleled Adana massacre.

American money, American courage, and American love have set 500 schools, seven colleges, and a university among the oppressed and ignorant masses of Turkey. American men and women, hundreds and hundreds of them, have cut themselves off from home and country for life to serve in mission work; not merely to preach credal Christianity, but to inform the ignorant, to comfort the poor and suffering, to protect the weak, to heal the sick, to teach decent ways of living, and to encourage thrift and intelligence.

Everywhere I went—whether in roaring dirty Constantinople, among scenes of death and destruction in Asia Minor, or on the hills and plains of Syria—I found American missionaries, industrious, gentle, compassionate, uncomplaining—teaching, loving, helping.

On my way to Damascus I saw a large stone, red-roofed building set alone in a green valley among the barren slopes of Mount Lebanon at Junieh Bay. "What is it?" I asked. "It is a hospital for consumptives founded and managed by a brave American woman physician, Dr. Mary Pierson Eddy. It is a memorial of the Rev. Tuenis S. Hamlin, late pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Washington, and is supported by the ladies of that church". In Tripoli I saw a gray-haired physician ministering to a swarm of sick Arabs in a courtyard. "Who is he?" I asked. "He is Dr. Harris of the American Presbyterian mission".

Not that other countries have done nothing. The French Jesuits have a fine college in Beirut, the Christian Brothers of France have many schools, and Russia and Germany have also made some effort to help the people of Turkey, not to mention the occasional British missions and schools. But the Work of Americans surpasses all else, and it is spread over such a large field, takes so many humane forms, and is pressed with such intelligence and self-sacrifice that it would take a great book to merely catalogue it.

There are 350 Protestant Americans, men and women, engaged in this labor, including ministers, physicians, and teachers. They and their 1,300 native helpers carry on eight colleges, one university, six theological schools, fifty high schools and 450 day schools. There are 28,000 pupils in these institutions. In addition to two large printing centres, where American missions print 35,000,000 pages a year, there are twenty American hospitals and ten dispensaries. The colleges are the Robert College, at Constantinople; the American College for Girls, at Scutari; the Euphrates College, at Kharput; the Anatolia College, at Marsivan; the International College, at Smyrna; the Central Turkey College, at Aintab, and St. Paul's Collegiate Institute, at Tarsus. The university is the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. More than a million Bibles in the Arabic tongue have been printed by the American Press, in Beirut, on the very spot where the Bible was translated through sixteen weary years.

One has to see the shocking and discouraging conditions in which the work of these widespread American agencies of civilization is carried on in modern Turkey to appreciate the grandeur of it. However, the great nations of Europe may look without pity, or even interest, upon outrages that stain the honor of the age itself, and however the blood of slain thousands cries in vain for vengeance in Asia Minor while cynical statesmen and diplomats bargain with the Sultan for commercial franchises, the

American missionaries of Turkey are demonstrating, day and night, year in and year out, that Christian chivalry is not yet dead.

The greatest institution of learning in the Ottoman Empire, the most important American establishment of its kind outside of the United States, is the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, which is really a university, with famous schools of medicine, pharmacy, and commerce. It lies on a green slope overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, with Mount Lebanon towering up, behind it. It has seventeen splendid stone buildings and owns four hospitals.

Think of a university whose students speak twenty-four different languages and belong to sixteen different religious denominations! Think of classrooms filled with Christians, Moslems, Jews, Druses, and Babites, representing sixteen sects, and speaking English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Russian, Servian, Bulgarian, Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Hindustani, Kurdish, Tartar, Malay, Soudanese, Coptic, and Hebrew!

It takes a broad and far-seeing policy to guide the mental, moral and spiritual powers of such a Niagara of bloods and civilizations flowing in from the oldest countries of the world.

"We want to give you the best we have", explains Dr. Howard S. Bliss, the President, to the students, "and we want you to give us the best you have". To the Christians he says, "When you hear a muezzin calling from the minaret of a mosque, don't curse, pray". To the Moslems he says, "When you hear a church bell ring, don't curse, pray".

That is the spirit of the great American Institution whose graduates—doctors, ministers, merchants, teachers, writers, pharmacists, public officials—are to be found in positions of influence everywhere, particularly in Egypt and the Soudan. Here were educated two descendants of Khalid, the "Sword of God", and here I saw the grandson of the Persian "Bab" sitting at dinner between a Jew and a Moslem, opposite to a Syrian Christian.

It is easy to win the hearts of men, no matter how they may differ from you, if you have love and justice on your tongue—and in your eyes; and the following letter written by two Moslems from ancient Sidon to Mr. Ravndal, the able and popular American Consul General at Beirut, gives a good idea of how the Oriental heart responds to the simplest acts of justice and decency:

Sidon, Syria,

To His Excellency the Highly Honored Consul of America:
May God prolong his existence!

After presenting you our many salutations and inquiring after your good health, we beg to state that we have sent you by Khalil Dagher a basket of oranges, which we pray you to condescend to accept and receive from him, in order to eat them—as trifling as they are—in good health.

As for us, we raise our eyes to heaven, praying the Lord Almighty to grant that you will eat these oranges while you are clothed with the garments of perfect constitution, happiness, delight, and cheerfulness, as long as the stars shine under the blue dome of the sky, and we also pray the Lord to prolong your life for many years and numerous years and not to subject you to any misfortune.

MUSTAPHA and MOHAMED DADA

There is no more beautiful and inspiring figure in modern Christian history than Dr. Daniel Bliss, the American missionary preacher who founded the Syrian Protestant College forty-three years ago, and is still, in his eighty-sixth year, its inspiration and guide.

He was a poor Vermont farmer's son, who worked as a tanner to get enough money to take a course in Amherst College. When he was converted to a religious life and ordained, his soul flamed within him, and, surrendering to a yearning for spiritual conquest, he went to Turkey as a missionary, reaching Beirut in 1856, eight years after Dr. Eli Smith began the Arabic translation of the Bible, which was finished by Dr. Van Dyck, and four years before the massacre of Christians by the Druses, which drew an army from France and a fleet from England, and gave the Lebanon autonomy under a Christian governor.

The wonderful tale of the Syrian Mission, from the time when the American-press was established at Malta up to the present day, when Dr. Hoskins, the devoted Christian scholar, can be found annotating the Arabic Bible beside the graves of its translators, in the shadow of a Christian girls' school—an almost incredible story of missionary, triumphs and tragedies—is familiar to the world.

The tall, keen-eyed, energetic Vermont missionary started the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut with sixteen Syrian students in two hired rooms in 1866, nine years after the Sultan's edict that no Moslem becoming a Christian should be put to death. He has lived to see it grow into a university whose power for good is so obvious that even the Imperial Commissioners from

Constantinople insist on kissing his hands when they come to examine the medical students.

Work of a Vermont Missionary

This great Christian enterprise is, like the Robert College at Constantinople, absolutely independent and unsectarian. There was recently a rebellion of Moslem students—excited by the Constitutionist agitation against compulsory attendance at the morning chapel prayers, and the Faculty, for the sake of peace, yielded temporarily; but hereafter all students, of whatever faith, must go to chapel, not necessarily to pray or to sing hymns, or even to bow their heads, but as a matter of education, to realize what Christianity is, and to see that it is possible to men of all religions and all faces to sit together as friends and brothers, even as I saw mullahs, rabbis, and Christian Bishops sitting together in that amazing political demonstration at Damascus, where the Sultan's bravest soldiers, Moslems to the heart's core, cheered the new gospel of liberty and equality.

I was present at the fortieth annual commencement of the college in July and saw Dr. Bliss sitting in his scholastic robes like a patriarch among his fellow workers, while the students sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers". There was his tall son beside him, his successor as President. Before him sat his other son, Dr. Frederick J. Bliss, who excavated walls of Jerusalem. There was his white-haired, sweet-faced wife, the devoted companion of his life-long struggles. There, too, was his widowed daughter, Mrs. Gerard P. Dale, one of the glorious missionaries of Syria and Superintendent of hospitals. Close by was his granddaughter, Mrs. Dorman, also a missionary, and wife of a missionary professor. Beside her were his great-grandchildren, to become missionaries, too.

When last I saw the venerable champion of practical Christianity in the New East, he was standing under a great tree planted by his own hands, his tall, slender figure slightly stooped, his wife by his side, a group of little Syrian children about his knees, his lean, pale, American face turned away from the many-colored troops of students moving toward the classrooms, and his gentle eyes looking wistfully along the seashore toward crumbling Sidon, that was old when Homer was born.

October 5, 1909

THE WAYS OF TURKISH SUBJECTS

We printed Sunday a letter from Mr. S. A. MOKARZEL, protesting because "a full-blooded white Syrian, having applied for naturalization papers, was refused them on the ground that he was a Turkish subject". This case, now being tried by the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, is like another case upon which we have commented, wherein the Turkish subject was denied citizenship ostensibly because Turks are of Mongolian descent, and are, therefore, barred by our naturalization statute. Doubtless the real issue in both cases is whether a Turkish subject, be he Greek, Slav, Armenian, Arab, Syrian, or of whatsoever extraction, shall be admitted to American citizenship.

It is unfortunate that this prejudice against Turkish subjects of divers nationalities should exist. As Mr. MOKARZEL points out, they have faced oppression in Turkey and its dependencies. But it is equally unfortunate that large numbers of Turkish subjects are themselves responsible for the existence and the growth of this prejudice. They care nothing for American citizenship, in the sense in which it is bestowed upon them. They are not bona fide residents of this country. With their naturalization papers they hurry back to the Ottoman Empire, there to ply their trade withdrawn from the oppressive Ottoman jurisdiction, and shielded by the American Consul. They escape the Turkish irades—the extortion, the bribery by which these official licenses are bought; they may go and come, and conduct any sort of business without Governmental interference. If they get into trouble, these spurious citizens put the American Government to expense to deliver them.

The Government of the Turks is oppressive, even to the ruling class. Those who flee oppression are welcome on these shores. But they must accept American citizenship in good faith.

October 8, 1909

ARMENIAN AS A CITIZEN

**Says Majority Desire to Become
Bona Fide Americans**

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to protest against a certain misrepresentation that appeared in yesterday's Times under the heading "The Ways of Turkish Subjects".

Being an Armenian, and knowing all-classes of them, I can speak, knowingly of this class of non-Mongolian subjects of Turkey. The average Armenian has one great ambition, and that is to become a citizen and feel this is his country and that he is a part of it.

You say "many of them are not bona fide residents of this country". Is this true of the majority? How many Armenian-Americans ever think of going to Turkey to live? It is true a few do go to transact business. Do not the Germans and the English do the same? Is it our fault because it is hard to get fair play to the American citizen in Turkey? No one will deny that there are a good many Armenians in this country who are ignorant enough not to care for citizenship, and there are a good many who are just enough ignorant to be disgusted with the object lesson in the greatest city in America, with the government as supplied by the vote-buying and ballot-box-stuffing organizations like Tammany, that they care not to vote. But there are also many Armenians and Americans who know enough to see that Tammany-like organizations are un-American, who know the sense in which citizenship is bestowed upon them and value it more than a good many native born and educated citizens.

JAMES KARMI DALKRANIAN

New York, Oct. 6, 1909

October 10, 1909

TURKISH SUBJECTS

Mr. S. A. Mocarzel sends to The Times this reply, or refutation:

You charge that "large numbers of Turkish subjects * * * care nothing for American citizenship. * * * With their naturalization papers they hurry back to the Ottoman Empire, there to ply their trade, withdrawn from the oppressive Ottoman jurisdiction and shielded by the American Consul. * * * If they get into trouble, these spurious citizens put the American Government to expense to deliver them".

The answer to this is the fact that there is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey. The Department of State of the United States does not issue passports to naturalized Turkish subjects returning to their native land. If they go back to Turkey they do so at their own risk and unprotected by passports, which is the case with no other European country. Therefore the United States is put to no expense for the defense of naturalized Turkish subjects.

Such being the case, there should be no reason for this prejudice against the naturalization of Turkish subjects.

Moore's International Law Digest records a long line of cases in which the United States has been "put to expense for the defense of naturalized Turkish subjects"—the greater expense because there is not, and can not be, a naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey. Ottoman subjects who have been naturalized since 1869 without the imperial sanction are, notwithstanding, regarded by Turkish law as subjects. Hence arise conflict, appeals, vexatious negotiation. Mr. Blaine said in the case of Dr. Akbarian:

The Government of the United States is always disposed to maintain the just claims of its citizens abroad. This disposition it has fully illustrated in its care for its citizens residing in Turkey, both native and naturalized. * * * This department has never admitted any discrimination in their treatment and has extended to them the fullest measure of protection. This it has done to them as citizens of the United States who, in swearing allegiance to this Government, have renounced their political connection with that of their origin.

The trouble is, as in the case of Akbarian, that the naturalized Ottoman subject has too often returned to meddle in

the concerns of the Government which he has formally renounced. Such a person is not in good faith an American citizen. He is a political agitator using his newly acquired citizenship, not as an American, but for the commercial and other advantage of himself as one of his former nationality.

But the Armenians are oppressed; they need help. That is another question. The Turkish Government has an undoubted right to expel either native or naturalized Americans whom it suspects for any cause. But even when expelled, the American citizen enjoys certain immunities while being ushered from the Sultan's dominions that he must highly prize, even though the American Legation is often at much pains to protect them.

October 24, 1909

THE PROFANATION OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

Turks on Guard at the Tomb of Christ

A Regiment of Moslems Needed to Preserve The Peace at Christianity's Shrine

THE TURKS, THE CHRISTIANS and the HOLY SEPULCHRE

By JAMES CREELMAN

The horror of the great Adana massacre seems to have made as little impression on the Turkish official mind as the heroism, love and self-sacrifice of the Christian missionaries who witnessed it, for the scattered voices of Christianity in Asia Minor are too weak to be heard long in the fat Sultan's palace, and the blood of thirty thousand victims slain this year, actually within a hundred miles of European warships, still cries uselessly for vengeance. It is not in Constantinople, but in Jerusalem, that the power of Christianity gets its real valuation in the eyes of the Turkish Government.

The Ambassadors of armed Christendom are too much occupied with vast schemes of commercial or political intrigue at Constantinople to waste any time in securing the punishment of the slaughterers of Christian multitudes, unless important points

in trade or politics are to be gained, so that political diplomacy is in a sort of conspiracy with Moslem authority to treat the unavenged butchery of Christians on the Cilician Plain as a thing of the past, an embarrassing incident to be forgiven and forgotten while more serious questions of commerce, finance, and treatycraft are pressed.

In Palestine, where for more than sixteen hundred years Christian lamps have burned before the scenes of Christ's birth, ministry and death; whose parched soil and rocks are memorially sacred; whose very air is sacramental to pilgrims drawn from the ends of the earth—in the Holy-Land the Moslem looks in vain for signs of Christian concord or unity.

No wonder the fierce and ignorant hordes of Asia Minor dare to murder thirty thousand Christians and to violate women and desecrate churches within a few miles of the Mediterranean Sea in the twentieth century without fear of retribution.

Around the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem; around the grotto of the Nativity in Bethlehem; by the Garden or Gethsemane, under whose still living olive trees Christ prayed and sweated blood; in the crooked street through which He staggered under the cross; on the Mount of Olives, from which He ascended to Heaven, and from whose ancient summit the Dead Sea and the Jordan, where He was baptized, can be seen—in these holiest places of Christian history Christian monks and priests quarrel and fight over hair-splitting questions of sectarian dignity and privilege, tear each other's hair, slap each other's faces, and shed each other's blood. Greeks, Latins, and Armenians, robed, mitered, hooded, and sandaled, with Syrians, Copts, Abyssinians, and what not of minor churches huddled on either side of the great Christian denominations, insult and conspire against each other, and condescend to vulgar fist brawls, while hosts of poor pilgrims, haggard, weary, and white with want, pour their pitiful savings into monastic treasuries in which are already piled gold and jewels enough to make the splendor of the Caesars look alm.

Islam, whose bayonets keep the Christians from each other's throats in Jerusalem and Bethlehem, looks on and laughs at the confusion of Christendom among its supremely sacred shrines, and even the Jews, returned from all lands to wail and weep against the foundation stones of Solomon's Temple—and will not venture on the ground above lest they might step unawares on the lost Holy of Holies—are puzzled to know why the Christians continue to send missionaries to Palestine to convert Israel.

All through my investigations into the Adana massacre, in the wrecked cities, the burned villages, the fields reeking with Christian corpses, and among the homeless widows and orphans and dishonored maidens, I thought of Jerusalem. After I had left the scenes of death and shame and desolation I would go to the hill of David, look upon the Holy Sepulcher, walk on the Mount of Olives and in the Garden of Gethsemane, and, perhaps, overcome by the sentiment of my surroundings, fall to my knees out of a very ecstasy of peace in a city that had stood forty sieges and been completely destroyed many times.

On the way to Jaffa the Arab-crowded ship stopped for a while before venerable Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel and across the wide bay from Acre, where Richard the Lion-Hearted and his mail-clad knights wet the earth with blood in their struggle to wrest the Holy Sepulcher and the true cross from Saladin.

Within the hoary walls of Acre lives Abdul Abbas Effendi, white-haired son and successor of Baha'o'llah, the founder of the Bahai religion, a wonderful Persian movement for the religious unification of the whole world, which has millions of followers in India, Russia, Persia, and America, with churches in New York and Chicago.

In 1844 there appeared in Persia a young man named Ali Mohammed, who announced himself as The Bab (Persian for door or gate) and declared himself to be the forerunner of "He whom God will manifest," a mighty teacher who would unite all peoples in one religion. The Bab drew many followers to him, but the Persian Government does not encourage new religions, and, at the end of two years' teaching, the young leader was imprisoned for four years and then publicly executed as a heretic at Tabriz.

The movement was carried on by Baha'o'llah, a young man of noble family who had been one of The Bab's most devoted followers. The Babites multiplied by tens of thousands and presently Baha'o'llah, with many of his companions, was exiled to Irak, and then, through an arrangement between the Turkish and Persian Governments, they were sent to Constantinople, later to Adrianople, and still later to the fortified penal town of Acre.

Before leaving Irak Baha'o'llah declared himself to be the divine teacher whose appearance was foretold by The Bab. When he died at Acre, in 1892, his eldest son, Abdul Abbas Effendi, succeeded to his place as the leader and expounder of the Bahai movement, but made no claim to divine powers. Until the new

Turkish Constitution was proclaimed he was a prisoner at Acre, but now he is free to move where he will.

Jews, Christians, Mohammedans, Zoroastrians, Buddhists, and Brahmans have sat at the same table with Abbas Effendi, who, usually with a group of his American followers about him, continues to spread the Bahai faith throughout the world, until, it is said, the movement now numbers more than 15,000,000 men and women of many countries and many races, all bent on the religious unification of mankind, the abolition of warfare, and the elevation of the race, not through philosophy, but through love and service, and to convince humanity that "the time has come for men to live the life of the Kingdom—to live it in the world—to be in the world, but not of the world".

I had no time to see Abbas Effendi himself, but in Haifa, I talked with the greatest of his followers, Mirza Assad'u'llah, a venerable Persian scholar.

He was a thin, gray old man, in a long black robe, Persian fez, and slippers. It was he who brought the body of the martyred Bab from Persia to be set in a white marble sarcophagus in a stately mausoleum on the side of Mount Carmel, and from the withered garden in which Mirza Assad'u'llah received me at the door of his simple house we could see the Bab's tomb looming up against the mighty slope beyond which Elijah built his altar in the presence of the assembled prophets of Baal and called down fire from heaven.

American newspapers and magazines and current literature from all countries were laid in neat order on a table in the old man's bare sitting room, in which Persian tea and cigarettes were promptly served.

There is something marvelous in the air of the Holy Land. It seems to nourish religions. And after all that I had seen in Asia Minor of murder and torture and rapine, with the muezzins chanting the name of God from minarets across the desolation wrought by blood-stained Islam, it seemed natural enough that as I approached Palestine I should be sitting with this lean, gentle, white-bearded Persian, who talked of universal peace and the brotherhood of man.

"Behind the teaching of all the prophets, both major and minor, is to be found one clear idea, the ultimate union of the human race", he said. "We believe that there is a universal religion pure enough and simple enough for all. It is not a religion of hate nor of fear, but a religion of love. When men understand that the Lord has really come and that glory is not for him who

loveth his native land, but for him who loveth the world, this world in which the Kingdom of God is to be entered, such awful scenes of death and sorrow as you have looked upon in Adana will be no longer possible".

Then I went on to Jerusalem, the Jerusalem whose very name thrills three religious worlds, the Jerusalem where Judaism burst into blossom in Christianity, to find, not peace, simplicity, and love, but discord, hatred, strife, greed, vanity, deceit, and fraud, a spectacle more disheartening to a civilized man than even the murderous Moslem orgy in Asia Minor, which at least had the excuse of passion and ignorance.

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THE red memory of the Cilician Plain, its 30,000 fresh-slain Christians, its spoiled, insulted churches, ghastly ruins, and cowering widows and orphans was with me as I stooped low through the worn marble opening and entered the Holy Sepulchre.

This sacred place, where for more than sixteen centuries Christendom has wept and prayed over the small rock-hewn chamber in which it is said Joseph of Arimathea laid the dead body of Christ; where Emperors and Empresses, Kings and Queens, Popes, Cardinals, steel-clad crusaders, military conquerors, millions of travel-weary pilgrims, the greatest and the meanest of earth, have knelt in awed silence, is a white marble chapel, six and a half feet long by six feet wide, with a tomb of once white marble slabs at the side—the top slab being cracked in the middle—and forty-three precious little silver lamps twinkling faintly at the ends of chains overhead.

A fat Greek monk, in a loose black robe and flat-topped hood, leaned against the wall at the end of the tomb. His hair was gathered up in a "bun" at the back of his great neck, his fluffy black beard was radiant with oil, and he bit the nails of his thick fingers as he swung lazily about—showing that his mighty back was against a small picture of the Madonna, from which the paint was partly rubbed off—and sprinkled my hands with rose-water from a glittering silver bottle.

Then he settled back against the wall and watched me as I surveyed the tomb, the row of lit candles and gaudy vases on the rose-marble shelving about it; the wall above, with its representation of the resurrection carved in the stone in low relief, and the same symbolry repeated on either side in frames, one on

the left in golden repoussé, and the other on the right painted on canvas.

As I leaned forward to admire the chasing of the golden Resurrection in its jeweled frame, the monk thrust his arm forward and tapped the brilliant metal with his forefinger.

"Latin—Roman Catholic", he said. Then he touched the shining surface again, raised his spread hands, slowly threw back his head, rolled his eyes upward, and, with an Oriental drooping of the eyelids, made a low clucking sound with his tongue.

"Not gold—brass!" he exclaimed, drawing back his lips and showing his big white teeth.

Through the low, narrow entrance could be seen the kneeling figure of a young Bethlehem woman in a tall white head-dress and descending veil, her beautiful, meek face raised and her lips moving. Beside her, on the floor of the dim little chapel, where the two angels in "shining garments" said to Mary Magdalene and the other women of Galilee who sought the dead body of their Lord; "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen", lay a Russian peasant, with tousled hair and great boots, stretched out, face downward, in the form of a cross, and in the lighted rotunda beyond paced a solemn black Abyssinian monk with bowed head.

"And these", added the Greek monk, raising his beard scornfully and pointing to the jewels in the frame of the Roman Catholic altar piece, "are not genuine—they are glass". He shook his hooded head reproachfully, turned his palms outward, and clucked his tongue.

"That", pointing to the humble little Armenian picture, while his dark eyes sparkled and his paunch shook with half-suppressed laughter, "is Armenian".

The Bethlehem woman came in where we were and, kneeling, folded her hands and bent her lovely face over the tomb of Christ. The Russian peasant kissed the floor of the angel's chapel. The Abyssinian had sunk to his knees in prayer, a sound of distant chanting could be heard and a procession of nuns in wide, snowy bonnets was visible through the doorway.

The stout guardian of the tomb drew himself up with an air of heavy dignity and waved his hand toward the flat sculpture between the Catholic and Armenian objects of his contempt.

"This is Greek," he announced. "And this is ours, too", he added, touching a small square of silk brocade; "and this, and this, and this, and this", indicating candlesticks and vases. "We don't put our fine things here except on grand occasions. We keep

them in our treasury. But we have gold, real gold, and magnificent jewels".

His chest swelled out and his head rose proudly.

"Our treasury is full of splendid things, gold, silver, diamonds, emeralds, rubies--oh! nobody has anything like our things!" His voice grew louder and he wagged his head. "And we have a piece of the True Cross as big as that"—with wide extended arms— "and three smaller pieces, too. Nobody has anything like them, nobody in the world".

He turned grandly toward me to see what the effect of his words was, his face shining with pride, and, then, flicking his forefinger toward the Catholic and Armenian altar pieces, and slicking his sensuous lower lip out, he muttered with an indescribable expression of pity, "Catholic! Armenian!"

I put my hand in my pocket and groped among the small coins there. His sharp ears caught, the clink and his dark eyes watched my pocket with a sudden intensity. When I dropped a silver piece in his tray he again sprinkled me with rose-water and, plucking a bunch of sweet basil from a vase on the altar, gave it to me for my buttonhole. The poor Bethlehem woman arose from her prayers and departed, unsprinkled and unnoticed.

Presently the monk set about trimming the Greek lights in the tomb. He carefully snuffed the wicks of the Greek candles and just as carefully neglected those belonging to the Catholics and Armenians. Then he lowered thirteen of the forty-three little silver lamps, swinging from the ceiling. The Catholics and Armenians each own thirteen of these lamps also; the Copts own the remaining four.

So jealous are these churches of their rights and so ready to resist the slightest encroachment of others upon their privileges, that it would require a special firman of the Sultan to permit one church to even dust a lamp belonging to another church. The right of each denomination to sweep or dust any part of the sacred building is set forth in imperial firmans, each spot of the floor or wall being measured to an inch—and this minute and almost incredibly strict system of regulation extends even to the stones of the outer courtyard. To keep Christian monks and priests from assaulting each other in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Sultan and his Ministers prescribe the time at which the doors shall open and close, the order in which each church shall celebrate mass, or have other religious exercises, naming the day, the hour, and the minute of each event that takes place, enumerating the exact number of candles and lamps

to which each denomination is entitled in each particular place, and just when they may be trimmed; and not a picture may be moved or cleaned, not a nail or tack disturbed without an imperial document from Constantinople.

The lofty arches of the venerable church, with its wonderful aisles and chapels, are gray with the dirt of ages and even the ceiling of the great dome above the sepulchre of Christ is disfigured with bare patches and hanging tatters of blue fresco, because the contentious followers of the humble Nazarene, in whose name they spit upon each other, cannot agree who shall have the honor of repairing it.

For awhile I talked with the Moslem guardians who sit in the doorway and keep the keys of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

"If we were not here the Christians would kill each other", said one swarthy Arab, whose family have locked and unlocked the main door of the church ever since the days of the great Omar. "There are times when it is necessary to have a thousand of our soldiers inside of the building to keep the peace". Think of a whole Moslem regiment with rifles and bayonets on duty in a Christian church on Easter Sunday! "These monks and priests have no more reverence for this place than so many merchants have for their shops. They quarrel and abuse each other from one end of the year to the other and we are constantly called upon to interfere when they beat each other with fists, and brooms, yes, some-times with knives and hatchets. But there is never a Moslem who enters the church without removing his shoes.

"In all the years I have sat here I have never seen a Christian monk, Greek, Latin, Armenian, Copt, or Syrian, give alms to the miserable men, women, and children who come here for help; yet it is a common thing to see Moslems bestow money on the beggars in and out of the church. And no King has such rich treasures as these monks can show, while the pilgrims pour new fortunes into their hands every year".

He drew himself up cross-legged on his small carpeted platform and lit a cigarette, while priests, monks, and pilgrims passed and repassed the doorway.

"Do you see that stone stairway leading up from the paved courtyard out there?" he asked. "That belongs to the Catholics, and leads to their Chapel of St. Mary of Egypt, next to the spot where Christians believe Christ was crucified. The pavement of the courtyard belongs to the Greeks. Well, what do you think? Six years ago a Catholic monk swept the stairs. When he had finished

the lower step he attempted to gather up the dirt he had swept over on the stone pavement. The Greek monks drove him back with curses and threats, saying that no Catholic had the privilege of cleaning Greek stones. Instantly a crowd of monks gathered on each side, shaking their fists and weapons. The monk who had been sweeping insisted that he had a right to remove the sweepings. It was Catholic dirt, swept from Catholic stairs under imperial authority, and he dared any Greek scoundrel to even touch it. The Greek monks danced with rage and shrieked out that the pavement was Greek and that they would shed their blood rather than have it cleaned by any Catholic.

"We had to call in soldiers to prevent murder, and for a time there was a very exciting situation, the Christians calling each other hard names and threatening all sorts of violence. Finally, just as we thought the matter was being settled, the Greeks and Catholics fell on each other like wild beasts in the courtyard, beat each other's faces, pulled each other's beards, and engaged in a regular battle with all sorts of weapons. Just as the fight began a crowd of Greek monks on the rooftops threw showers of stones down on the Catholics. It was one of the most savage scenes I ever looked at. Many monks were wounded, and but for the interference of Moslem guards lives would have been lost. A brave gendarme officer who attempted to prevent one monk from splitting the skull of another had his eye chopped out with a hatchet by a Catholic monk. That, however, was an accident, as the blow was intended for a Greek.

"Oh, it is terrible here! There is so much fraud, so much hatred, so much jealousy. I have even seen Christians shouting and swearing and fighting like common street ruffians around the tomb of Christ itself. We Moslems, of course, guard this church because it is the shrine of one of our greatest prophets, Jesus, but also to keep the public peace". After wandering through the vast building, with its succession of caverns and chapels and altars, one roof sheltering many churches and shrines—here a dark pit in which St. Helena found the True Cross; there the half-lit rocky cave in which Christ was imprisoned; through the gleaming, gorgeous Greek cathedral, with its gilded metropolitan thrones and its low marble post marking what the Greeks say is "the centre of the world"; between battered pillars and under crumbling arches built by the Crusaders; through the sacristy where are shown the sword and spurs of Godfrey de Bouillon, the Norman knight and Crusader King of Jerusalem; upstairs to the great Greek shrine, blazing with gold and silver and diamonds,

which marks the site of Golgotha, with awestruck men and women kneeling about the hole in which the very cross of the crucifixion is said to have stood, kissing the smooth silver plate that encircles it and peering into a near-by cavity that shows a rent in the rough rock, and next to it the Catholic shrine of Calvary, its Madonna literally covered with costly jewels, and down again to a hole in the wall revealing the place where, it is said, the skull of Adam lay till the blood of Christ, dripping through the river rock, touched it and brought the first man to life again; with the fragrance of frankincense in the air, the hoarse singing of shaven and girdled monks mingling with the piteous whining of women beggars, and the kneeling or prostrate figures of pilgrims from many lands seen dimly in the half lights—and then I went out into God's fresh air and bright sunshine and waited till I saw a Moslem guardian summon the pilgrims from the shrines and turn his key in the door of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher leaving, as usual, forty monks of the Greek, Catholic, Armenian, Copt, and Abyssinian denominations locked up inside, one white-bearded Greek thrusting his head out of an opening in the door and giving a parting scowl to an Armenian rival.

The awful scenes of Christian martyrdom in Asia Minor came back to me—the hundred miles of burned villages, the torn bodies, the refugee camps, the hunted fugitives, living on grass and roots, the simple-hearted, patient, heroic American missionaries working from dawn to dark among the wounded, the hungry, the homeless, the fatherless, and the Armenian men and boys who, only a few months ago, smilingly gave their lives up in the Amanus mountains rather than deny Christ.

THE great Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, Damianus, received me in a hall of the ancient Greek monastery adjoining the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and listened, with cold eyes and unmoved countenance to the details of the massacre of Christians in Adana. His, Beatitude sat near his canopied throne, with a group of monks attending him, an immense, handsome man in a black robe and stately, high headdress, large featured, heavy bearded, with an enameled picture of the Madonna hanging on a silver chain and a diamond crown flashing on his deep chest.

Not even when I described the most appalling phases of the massacre, including the mutilation of infants and the violation of

white-haired women, did he show any emotion. But when he heard, how the Moslems of Antioch had poured kerosene on the hair and beard of a Christian priest and then burned him to death in his own church, an expression of uneasiness came into the Patriarch's face.

"Was the priest a Greek? he asked.

"No, an Armenian".

"Oh!"

The Patriarch seemed to be relieved. I may be mistaken, but he seemed almost pleased. "I thought that in Jerusalem at least, I would find some evidence of the moral and spiritual unity of Christianity", I said, "but I discover bitterness, jealousy, and dissension".

His Beatitude raised his eyebrows and looked politely interested.

"It seems shocking to find such a state of affairs in the birthplace of the Christian religion", I added.

"We must all defend our rights and privileges", answered the Patriarch. "The firmans of the Sultan define our standing and scope at the sacred places. Then the Catholics claim the right to come here, and the Armenians insist on the right to go there, and this and that and the other invasion of settled rights is attempted. You see how it is".

"It is the deadliest scandal of Christendom that Christians should fight each other around the tomb of Christ", I insisted.

"Well, we must defend our rights," and the Patriarch's glance wandered from a gay portrait of the Czar on the wall, over vases of artificial flowers set before the Patriarchal throne, to a splendid crystal ball hanging in the air.

After what I have seen in Adana", I said, "I should think that the only right a Christian would ask for in Jerusalem is the right to go down on his knees". His Beatitude made some delicate and graceful reference to the unfortunate obstinacy of the Catholics and Armenians", and then I withdrew.

Later on I talked with the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem, a withered, dim-eyed, white-haired giant of nearly a hundred years, who sat in a black gown and large pointed hood in a lofty hall of the great Armenian monastery, which has rooms for thousands of pilgrims, and the historic church which contains the prison in which the Apostle James was beheaded.

The trembling old man listened dryly to the story of the slaughter of his brethren on the Cilician plain, and when I complained that the great dignitaries of the ancient Christian

Churches of Jerusalem, were brawling and quarreling when they should be uniting to protest against the continued massacres of Christians in Asia Minor, he said, with a slow shake of his head, "Yes, it is too bad. But, of course, we must preserve our privileges at the sacred places here". Then an Armenian monk took me to the wonderful old Church of St James, showed me the Bishop's chair once used by the martyr, and then led me to a locked iron door in the wall, behind which, I was assured, the Armenians had enough gold and brocade, diamonds, rubles, emeralds, and pearls to make even the haughty Greeks and Catholics dizzy.

"You ought to see the magnificence of the procession here on Easter, when these jewels are shown", said the monk. "There is nothing like it in the world".

There was more spirit and humanity in Philippe Camassei, the Latin, or Roman Catholic, Patriarch and Grand Master of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. His fine, sensitive Italian face flushed with indignation and his dark eyes-snapped as he heard the story of Adana. He declared that such outrages were intolerable and that the great Christian nations should join together to prevent the oppression of Christians in the future. America should be one of the nations to take the initiative in such a movement. It was contrary to the interest and the honor of the civilized world that it should allow such a vast and unpardonable crime to pass without some international action.

The sturdy vicar of the Franciscan monks, who are the Catholic guardians of the Holy Land, also vigorously declared that Europe and America should unite to prevent any future massacres of Christians in Turkey. Two days before I had seen him with shaven head and coarse brown robe, a white rope knotted around the waist, standing in the very door of the Holy Sepulchre itself, and pouring out such an exhortation to the assembled officers and sailors of a French warship as the barefoot monks of old might have addressed to the conquering Crusaders on the same spot. But when I met him in his monastery he seemed to flame with indignation over the wrongs suffered by Christians at the hands of Moslems.

Then I went out over the Mount of Olives and down past the pompous Russian church with its gilded dome, past the half-immured pillar where Judas betrayed his Master with a kiss, into the old Garden of Gethsemane.

It is a small space inclosed with walls and overlooking the Valley of Jehoshaphat, with a marvelous, old, tumbled Jewish cemetery beside it, and on the other side of the dried-up Brook of

Kedron—which is not a brook except in Winter time—acres and acres of Moslem graves, reaching up to the very walls of Jerusalem, against which swarms of blackclad Moslem women crouched and publicly lamented over their dead, almost beside the walled-up Golden Gate through which Christ entered Jerusalem riding on an ass over branches strewn in the road by a multitude crying, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord".

There in the garden where Christ, drawn apart from His Apostles, prayed in agony that the ordeal of His approaching betrayal and death might pass from Him, stand seven olive trees whose trunks, 19 feet in circumference, are split with age, and they are said to be the same among which the Lord knelt. All about are roses, poppies, dahlias, immortelles, rosemary, a fair confusion of forms and colors, with prim paths and branches in which the bulbuls sing. It is a place of peace and beauty.

As I rested in Gethsemane beside the bearded Franciscan monk who guarded its quiet, the scene was unforgettable. We sat under a wide trellis of passion flowers with caged birds singing overhead and the air sweet with the breath of flowers. Down a dusty road strode a tall, straight Jew on his way to the cemetery, with a child's coffin perched on his shoulder, a lonely but singularly heroic figure. A group of lean Arabs led a procession of tired and dirty camels across the valley near the tomb of Absalom. From a gray minaret rising above the battlemented top of the wall of Jerusalem a muzzin's voice rang out in solemn quavers: "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is His prophet".

The monk set forth wine and water and sat under the trailing passion flowers, smiling and nodding welcome.

"Yes, yes", he said. "It is too bad that, there is any conflict about the holy places. It is a part of our burden as Christians and we must bear it patiently. We live in a valley of pain. We should speak charitably and dwell together as brothers, remembering how short this life is. I believe in Christian forbearance and loving concord. It is the only way. One can hardly live in this sacred Garden of Gethsemane without feeling that. But," and his voice rose high and shrill, while his black eyes flashed, "of all the liars and scoundrels, of all the tricksters, without honor and without conscience, of all the black-hearted, thieving rogues in the world, these Greek monks are the worst", and he brought his clinched fist down on his knee with a tremendous whack.

The voice from the ancient minaret chanted plaintively over the city wall and the grave-strewn valley:

"Let us go and pray; let us go and save our souls; God is great; there is no God but God".

BEYOND the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem, a short ride to the north on the old King's Road is the home of the American colony, a Christian communist cult of lay association founded about twenty-eight years ago by Horatio G. Spafford, a Chicago lawyer, who, when four of his children were lost at sea, wrote the noble hymn beginning:

When peace like a river attendeth my way,
 When sorrows like sea billows roll:
 Whatever my lot, Thou hast taught me to say,
 "It is well, it is well with my soul".

In that time of sorrow Mr. Spafford and his wife left Chicago and went to Jerusalem, where with a few friends they organized a Christian fellowship, living together, holding goods in common, and attempting to realize the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself".

Mr. Spafford has since died, but the American colony has grown and prospered. Many Swedes have joined with the Americans and the community has become self-supporting. It has cotton weaving, a bakery, a carpenter's shop, a dentist's office, a photograph gallery, a prosperous store in Jerusalem, a military band, an orchestra, a school for children, guides for tourists, and collectors of archaeological treasures for museums. The main home is in a great, old, gray stone building, in which a rich Arab used to live with seven wives.

There is something indescribably peaceful in the home of these colonists, who are trying, in their own way, to live the unselfish life of the primitive Christians, and even Moslem visitors bow their heads reverently as the colonists sing before each meal:

God is great and God is good,
 And we thank him for this food.
 By His hand must all be fed;
 Give us Lord, our daily bread.

A simple religious service of prayer and thanksgiving begins each day in the colony. Then the brothers and sisters work hard for their living, and it is an essential that each shall strive to dignify the labor of the other. I have seen young men and women, with their white-haired companions, engaged in the most menial

kitchen work, while singing psalms or classical music in chorus, the most smiling and contented scene imaginable. In the evening all gather in a great drawing room, and there, dressed in their best; the brother who works in the carpenter shop, drives the bakery wagon or sells in the store, and the sister who waits on the table, sweeps the floor or washes dishes, sit down with their elders in a complete family relationship and perfect social equality, passing the hours with music, conversation and the simple amusements of a well-ordered domestic life.

The beauty and tranquility of this life have made a deep impression upon Moslems, and many of the prominent officials of Jerusalem visit the American colony. So great is the influence exerted by its members that a daughter of its founder has been chosen by the city authorities as directress of a school of 300 Moslem girls, including the daughters of the mufti, or chief ecclesiastical officer of Islam in Jerusalem.

In an old garden in the courtyard of the colony I met Faidy Effendi, the intelligent and much-respected Mayor of Jerusalem. This interesting man was for years the Governor of Bethlehem and saw much of the Christian quarreling around the birthplace of Christ that has shocked the civilized world and stirred the Turkish Government to loud laughter. And going in and out of Bethlehem, I found Faidy Effendi's tales to be moderate statements of the scandal.

Just within the doorway, of the famous Church of the Nativity, in Bethlehem, which is supposed to cover the rock grotto in which Christ was born, is a dark room, always filled with Turkish soldiers. This is the guard which preserves peace among Christians in that sacred place. Down in the little grotto itself, where scores of hanging lamps of silver and gold burn before the altars set over the place of Christ's birth and the manger in which He was laid, one is astonished to see a Moslem soldier in uniform, with rifle and bayonet. There is always an armed sentinel there.

The rocky sides of the cavern are covered with costly brocades and hung with pictures, and the place is resplendent with precious ornaments, sparkling in the radiance of the lamps and the soft, mystic shining of the altars. It is hard to imagine anything more mysteriously beautiful than this underground chamber, whose walls and floors have been hallowed by the tears and prayers of millions of Christians, and from which thousands of pilgrims, overcome by their emotions, have been carried unconscious.

Under the altar of the Nativity is a small, round hole surrounded by a silver plate in the form of a star. This is said to mark the actual spot on which Mary gave birth to Jesus. It was a dispute between Greek and Catholic churches over their rights in respect to this star that caused the bloody Crimean war.

Russia, backing the Greeks, attacked Turkey, and France, backing the Catholics, and supported by England, invaded the Crimea. That long death-grapple between four nations was simply one incident in the bitter struggle that has gone on between Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians in the name of Christ for centuries.

Ever since the Crimean war a fresh Moslem sentry has taken his place each hour in the holy grotto. The guard is changed every hour, night and day year in and year out. The Governor of Bethlehem declares that the Sultan has set a soldier in front of the birthplace of Christ more than four hundred and seventy thousand times in order to prevent Christians from slaying each other there.

Above the grotto spreads the renowned Church of the Nativity, whose fortress-like walls enclose or adjoin the Greek, Catholic, and Armenian monasteries. Each of the three denominations has control of certain parts of the church. But so profound is their jealousy and so fearful is the Turkish Government of international complications—for at every clash foreign Consuls hint at impending war—that the rights of Greeks, Armenians, and Catholics are minutely set forth in imperial decrees—the places they control, the time, length, and style of their services, the number of times they may burn incense, the hanging and trimming of their lamps, the parts of the walls, ceilings, pillars, and floors they may sweep, the opening and closing of doors, and every other imaginable detail.

The silver star which marks the birthplace of Christ is inscribed, "Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est". Around it burn fifteen lamps, of which six belong to the Greeks, five to the Armenians, and four to the Catholics. The Greeks may wash the star. But if any of the fluid runs over the side they dare not touch it, but must call Catholics or Armenians.

One day a Catholic monk, having trimmed the Catholic lamps, was about to dust them, when the Greeks and Armenians loudly protested that, although the Sultan's decree authorized the trimming of the lamps, it said nothing at all about dusting them; and so the lamps had to go uncleaned. For eight months the Governor of Jerusalem, the Governor of Bethlehem, and the

Imperial Government at Constantinople carried on a grave official correspondence about this matter.

Many, many years ago the Armenians received authority from the Sultan to hang a festoon lampchain in a part of the church near the entrance to the grotto. The Greeks had a similar festoon of lamps near by. Not a word of protest was made while the Armenians proudly hung their chain, but when they attempted to attach lamps to it the Greek monks violently interfered and declared, with great indignation, that the Sultan had simply permitted the hanging of a chain, but had not authorized the Armenians to suspend lamps from it. That lampless, rusty chain still hangs in the church.

When I visited the grotto a young Greek monk was lowering the Greek lamps at the hour officially set for trimming them. The Turkish soldier on guard watched him closely. The monk's hand happened to strike a Catholic lamp and set it swinging. Whereupon the soldier, rifle in hand, sprang forward from his place against the wall and shook his head in warning.

So deadly is this dispute about rights that after the monks of the different denominations have swept the parts of the grotto assigned to them by the Sultan's decrees the Turkish sentry on duty must then sweep the space of two feet occupied by the little wooden platform on which he stands. Each hour, when the guard is relieved, the retiring soldier must, in company with his successor, count all the lamps in the grotto, all the pictures, all the candles and candlesticks, the nails that fix the silver star in place, and even the tacks that hold up the brocaded hangings on the walls.

A few years ago, when the present Mayor of Jerusalem was Governor of Bethlehem, a monk was cleaning the silver star, and accidentally broke off the head of one of the nails that fastened it down. The Turkish sentinel instantly gave the alarm, and the Governor with his guards promptly appeared. It was insisted upon that the nail should be at once replaced in order that the balance of Christendom might not be upset. The Governor sent for a new nail, but the Greeks objected on the ground that, the blacksmith who made it was a Catholic. That would disturb the status quo. The Governor then procured another nail, made by a non-Christian, but the Catholics and Armenians protested that the workman who came to drive it in place was a member of the Greek faith.

The Governor, with Moslem patience, announced that as the representative of the Sultan, who had supreme governmental control, he himself would hammer down the nail.

It was found that the nail was too thin for the hole and would not stick. The Governor sent for a small peg of wood to make the hole tighter. But the Greek and Armenian monks vigorously refused to have the peg used because the wood was furnished by a Catholic.

The Governor's eyes flashed and his face flushed. Calling in a ragged and dirty gypsy, he said, "Go out and get me a piece of wood from the filth of the street". In a few minutes the vagabond returned with a stained splinter; the hole was mended and the nail driven home by the Governor.

Whereat the belligerent monks went back to their monasteries, the Turkish soldiers withdrew from the grotto, and the Governor sighed and wiped the perspiration from his brow.

That nail-head is carefully examined twenty-four times a day by the Turkish guards to make sure that it has not been disturbed.

Late one night the Governor of Bethlehem was awakened out of a sound sleep and excitedly informed that while the guard was being changed in the grotto of the Nativity a Turkish soldier's bayonet had accidentally knocked down a small Armenian picture and broken the glass. An officer, a policeman, and the dragoman of the Armenian monastery had come to break the momentous news. The officer had authorized the Armenian to sweep up the broken glass, but all the monasteries were aroused to a high pitch of excitement over such a tremendous event, the Greeks and Catholics had protested against the outrage, and swift messengers had been sent to summon the Russian, Greek, French, and Italian Consuls from Jerusalem to deal with the grave international complication.

The Governor dressed himself and hurried to the grotto, which he found filled with Armenian, Greek, and Catholic monks, and a strong guard of Turkish soldiers.

"What!" cried the Governor, turning wrath fully upon the officer who had authorized the glass to be swept up, "How did you dare to interfere in such a serious matter as this? Don't you understand that you are not in the barracks. This is holy glass. You can't sweep holy glass without authority".

Next day the Governor notified the Greeks and Catholics that he proposed to allow the Armenians to restore the glass over their picture. The Greeks then announced that the glass on seven

or eight Greek pictures had been broken and they desired to repair them. At this the Catholics protested that the Turkish Government had broken the Armenian glass and so, to preserve the sacred status quo, the Government must mend the damage. That baffled the Greeks.

So, for three-quarters of a year the Governors of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and the imperial Ministers at Constantinople debated and deliberated as to who should put the pane of glass in the little Armenian picture hanging beside the spot where Christ was born. The soldier whose bayonet knocked the picture down was put in prison on a Greek and Catholic charge that the Armenians had bribed him to do it to establish a precedent. The time for the magnificent Christmas ceremonies was approaching, and yet it had not been determined who should supply the pane of glass. The Armenian Patriarch sent word that he would not go to Bethlehem until the mighty question was settled. The Governor of Jerusalem replied that he would try to get the Greek Patriarch's consent. Then a whole battalion of Turkish soldiers was stationed in the Church of the Nativity. In the presence of the troops the Governor asked the Greek Patriarch to permit a pane to be substituted for the one that had been broken. The Patriarch solemnly refused to have it done by the Armenians. The Catholics declined to commit themselves on the ground that they had not yet consulted the Vicar of the Holy Land, Thereupon the Governor announced that the Turkish Government would use force if necessary. The little picture was then taken down and the new glass was put in the frame by the Governor. This was just two hours before the Armenian dignitaries arrived for the solemn Christmas celebration.

One of the most amazing sights in the Church of the Nativity is a large window above the left entrance to the sacred grotto, which is covered with dirt and hung with masses of cobwebs. The Greeks, Armenians, and Catholics have never been able to agree as to who shall have the honor of removing the dirt, and so the window has remained un-cleaned for thirty-nine years. The condition of the window is so extraordinary that I had it photographed by flashlight.

Another interesting thing is to be seen in the Armenian chapel, the floor of which was almost covered by a handsome rug. As the Catholics were entitled to pass through this chapel on their way to the grotto, the Armenians were compelled to cut the rug in two from corner to corner, so that the Catholic feet should not touch Armenian property. A row of nails along the edge of the

severed rug marks the impassable boundary on the floor. I had this scene photographed also.

It is not so many months ago since the Catholics were engaged in a service in which their procession passed, through the grotto, where the Catholics claimed the right to burn incense four times. But as they began to light the frankincense a fourth time at the star of the Nativity the Greek monks forcibly interfered, declaring that the Sultan's decree authorized the Catholics to burn it only three times. The service was stopped until the Turkish officials and soldiers were brought in, the imperial records carefully examined, and after a serious delay, a decision favoring the Catholics made, upon which the irate Greek monks retired and the ceremony was resumed.

THERE was a shameful spectacle of Christian conflict in Bethlehem just before last Christmas when the Sultan's decree, authorizing the annual cleaning of the Church of the Nativity arrived by telegraph from Constantinople. This is always an alarming and exciting event. It has caused bloodshed many times. To lessen the danger of actual physical warfare between the Christians the Sultan's decree always specifies exactly what parts of the venerated structure may be cleaned by each denomination. For instance, the Greeks are allowed to dust one side of a pillar and the Catholics are allowed to dust the other side. The order of procedure is also rigidly fixed. There are certain spots in the church which are swept by each denomination in turn.

This time the work of cleaning was in charge of the Mayor of Jerusalem, representing the Governor of Jerusalem. With the Sultan's decree in his pocket the Mayor went to Bethlehem accompanied by a small army, consisting of 300 infantrymen, 30 cavalymen, 15 policemen, a Colonel of infantry, a commander of gendarmes, and a commissary of police. The representatives of the monasteries in Jerusalem and Bethlehem accompanied the armed procession to the Church of the Nativity.

The Mayor found the Armenians at mass in the church and had to wait until they were through. Then he marched his soldiers into the edifice and stationed sentinels at every door. After this he invited the different families of Bethlehem who were privileged to enter. The chief representatives of the Greeks, Latins, and Armenians were present with their interpreters. The monks of the three denominations watched each other jealously.

Presently the Mayor took fifty soldiers into the transept of the church, and, after reading the decree telegraphed from Constantinople authorizing the church to be cleaned, he paused, looked carefully at his soldiers, surveyed the assembled monks and asked in a loud voice, "Are you ready?" The monks nodded. The Mayor gave the signal for the cleaning to begin.

According to the imperial authority the Greeks were entitled to sweep the ceiling. Greek monks brought a high step-ladder into the transept. The Armenian monks massed themselves together and glared at them, but said nothing. The Greeks were hooking the lengths of the ladder together and preparing to mount to the ceiling, when, suddenly, with savage cries and clenched fists, the Armenian monks fell upon them. Then followed a terrible fight in which the Greeks and Armenians beat each other fiercely, tore out handfuls of hair and beard, strangled each other, shrieking and cursing so that the noise could be heard outside. The air seemed full of monks' hoods. Blood ran down many faces. Rosaries and crucifixes were strewn on the floor. Men who were present say that the monks fought like wild beasts, screaming out the most frightful threats.

Three hundred soldiers, rifles in hand, rushed into the transept and, after a struggle, separated the combatants, who, with torn gowns, disheveled hair, and bloody faces, continued to scream at each other. One Greek monk knocked down ten soldiers before he was subdued.

Ten soldiers surrounded each Armenian. So desperately did the Armenians fight that it was finally necessary to put three cordons of soldiers around each of them. Then the Armenians were slowly forced out of the transept into the entrance of the Catholic chapel of St. Elizabeth. At this the Catholic monks yelled in protest against the presence of the Armenians in their chapel. They did not want such people among them.

Three or four Turkish soldiers had to hold each Armenian monk by the arms and legs for an hour while the Greeks mounted their ladder and cleaned the roof. Meanwhile the captured Armenians roared with rage and threatened all sorts of international difficulties.

The Mayor summoned the dragoman of the Armenian monastery and demanded an explanation of the extraordinary occurrence. With bruised and bloody faces the Armenians declared that their rights had been outraged. The Sultan had given permission to the Greeks to clean a part of the ceiling, but he had not authorized them to put their ladder on the Armenian

floor. In previous years the Armenian Church had submitted to this damnable, despicable invasion of their rights simply because they were under a reign of tyranny, but now, with a new constitution proclaimed in Turkey, the days of tyranny were past, and the Armenians were free to defend their privileges even at the risk of their lives.

"But why didn't you protest before?" demanded the Mayor. "Can the Greeks sweep the ceiling from a balloon?"

All this time the Catholic monks continued to scream out protests against the presence of the Armenians in the entrance of their chapel. The Mayor turned upon them indignantly.

"For shame!" he shouted. "Are these men not Christians? Would you rather see bloodshed than let them stand in your doorway?"

After it was all over the triumphant Greeks invited the Mayor to a grand banquet.

THERE is something pathetic in the intensity with which the Jews of Jerusalem watch the changing aspects of the world-wide movement to restore the scattered and oppressed people of Israel to the land of their ancient dignity and power. There are four cities sacred to the Jews—Jerusalem, Safed, Hebron, and Tiberias. But of these Jerusalem stands first.

Even a Christian fresh from a vast scene of Christian martyrdom in Asia Minor, and seeking in vain for signs of Christian unity at the sepulchre and birthplace of Christ, is bound to be profoundly impressed by the eagerness with which the once masters of the city of David seek for news of the project to found a Jewish nation in Palestine.

Unlike their Christian neighbors, the Jews of Jerusalem and the Holy Land generally are poor. They have no glittering and overflowing treasuries in their synagogues. Elsewhere in the world Israel may have achieved wealth enough to sometimes ordain war or peace among the greatest of Christian nations. But in Palestine the Jewish problem is one of poverty and hard, rough work.

Thousands and thousands of Jews have returned to the soil of their ancestors. The Jewish population of Jerusalem has more than doubled. There are colonies near Jaffa, in Upper and Lower Galilee, and elsewhere. Baron Rothschild has spent more than \$40,000,000 on thirty colonies in Palestine. Of the 10,000 Jews living in colonies a vast majority are immigrants from Russia and Roumania. The mass of the new Jewish residents in Jerusalem

are also from Russia and Roumania. But many well-to-do Jews have returned from Australia and America and there are fine stretches of modern Jewish residences reaching westward outside the walls of Jerusalem.

While the various Jewish organizations in Europe and America discuss Zionism, or the plan to settle Jews in the long-abandoned lands of desolate Mesopotamia, the Jews of Jerusalem continue to assemble by the foundations of Solomon's Temple and, weeping against the gray stones, pray for the restoration of their ancient inheritance, and their committees continue to work for the support and education of their poor. Some of them complain that the prosperous Jews of America do little for their humble brethren in Palestine.

This year Jacob Schiff, the noble New Yorker who has done so much for the cause of Israel, visited the Holy Land. He gave \$100,000 to found a Jewish technical school at Haifa. To the Central Committee in Jerusalem he gave only \$10,000, and when he was urged to consider the claim of that country upon his purse, he shook his head gently and said, "My Palestine is the United States, and my Jerusalem is New York".

It was my privilege to see and talk with Samuel Salant, the venerable and saintly Grand Rabbi of Jerusalem. This remarkable man, perhaps the most exalted and revered figure in all Israel, died since this article was begun a few weeks ago. He was 95 years old and was Grand Rabbi of Jerusalem for nearly seventy years. There was another Grand Rabbi, recognized by the Turkish Government and supported by the Sephardim Jews, but the great body of the Jews in Jerusalem, particularly the Russian, Roumanian, and German Jews—the Ashkenazim—acknowledge only Samuel Salant, the gentlest, most learned, and most beloved Jew in Jerusalem since Israel was scattered and trodden under foot in the ghettos of Europe.

Pushing my way through crowds of porters, donkeys, camels, and peddlers, and descending the narrow, swarming Street of David, I found the Grand Rabbi in a small second-story sitting room beside a weather-worn synagogue and school.

He was a small, thin man with snow-white hair and scanty beard. On his head was a flat-brimmed hat of black velvet, and a long silk gown of reddish brown, with black stripes, clung in folds about his slender body. His shrunken face was weazened and puckered. His gray eyes were almost blind. His voice was thin and whispering. He sat by a table covered with a red-patterned cloth and an old-fashioned clock clicked loudly overhead.

Before this appealing figure, majestically old and pathetically weak, stood a group of bearded men in quaint orientalized European clothes, with corkscrew curls hanging before their ears. Words can hardly express the tender reverence with which they looked upon their aged rabbi.

The Grand Rabbi's hands were small and so thin that the light seemed to shine through them. Taking my hands in his, he clung to me like a child; his shriveled, white face, down with the meagre hair hung on either side, was lit with a smile of welcome and his dim eyes looked wistfully into space.

Beside him sat his grandson, who was also a grandfather. His great-great-grand-children were in the courtyard outside, from which came the sound of laughing, romping Jewish schoolchildren.

When he heard some of the story of the massacres of 30,000 Christians in Adana, the Grand Rabbi seemed to be deeply affected. His body shook and his lips trembled.

"It was dreadful", he said, "I sent a hundred francs to the Christian relief committee as soon as I heard of it. It was not much, but it was all I could spare, for I am a poor man. I hope that nothing like that will ever occur again in the world".

I asked him about the movement to establish a Jewish nation.

"The Jews should return to Palestine", he said. "That is the best thing for them. There never was a better time in history for Jews to return to their own land. Palestine is now ready for its own people. When I came to Jerusalem it took four weeks to make a journey that can be made in four days now. It is wonderful, wonderful!

"Whether the Jews are to find their future in Palestine or in Mesopotamia, God only knows. No one can foretell the will of God. We are all in His hands".

He raised one hand as though almost in benediction and lifted his face upward.

"Our forefather Abraham used to live in Mesopotamia, which the Bible calls Arham Narahim. God Almighty said to him, 'Go out of Mesopotamia and go into a land which I will show you'. That land was Palestine.

"I know what they say about colonizing Jews. But tell our people in America not to forget their poor brethren here. A King was walking in the night and no one knew him to be the King, save one who recognized his face and put a light in a window in order that he might find his way. And the King said, 'Why not

come out into the street with the lamp and go before me that I may see where I go?' So, why not give us light in Palestine, where we are?"

I can recall conversations, with many distinguished religious leaders—with Leo XIII. in the Vatican, with the Archbishop of Canterbury in Lambeth Palace, with the Sheik-Ul-Islam in Constantinople, with Pobiedonostseff, the thin-lipped Procurator of the Holy Synod, in St. Petersburg; with Cardinals, Archbishops, and patriarchs of many faiths—even with a great, rumbling, mysterious Mahatma from the Himalayas. But I cannot remember anything more impressive than the face of the Grand Rabbi of Jerusalem as he raised his white, withered hands in parting.

Before leaving Jerusalem I was permitted to see some of the treasures of the Greek monks in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

A huge, bearded monk led the way from a guarded room in which a bone of St. Luke, the hand of "the Samaritan woman", and many other fragments of saints were on exhibition. As we passed in front of the Holy Sepulchre and under the stone arches built by the crusaders, through vast, shadowy aisles, poor women squatting on the pavement, with babies at their starved breasts, held out their hands for alms. Some tried to pluck the gown of the monk. One wrinkled widow knelt to him, her palms extended in appeal and her face wet with tears. But he strode proudly on, never casting a glance at the beggars.

Unlocking a door, he took us in the dark up a crooked, winding stair, through many mysterious passages and openings, with many pauses, lightings of wax tapers, and creakings of bolts in rusty locks.

Once in the narrow, thick-walled, windowless chambers in which the Greek monks store their possessions, I saw copies of the gospels with beaten gold covers, set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, so heavy that it took two monks to lift them. There was a large cross covered with massed diamonds on one side and massed rubies on the other. Great vessels of solid gold were ranged on shelves. The walls were a continuous blaze of gold and silver and precious stones. Tables were piled with gem-studded, pearl-embroidered vestments woven of pure gold.

As the light of the little tapers danced and sparkled in a thousand delicate tints over the gorgeous scene, the monk crossed his plump hands over his great paunch and tried to look meek.

Then massive, dome-shaped mitres of solid gold and incusted with emeralds, rubies, diamonds, and pearls, were brought out of dark recesses and laid on a table. The size and beauty of the stones, thousands upon thousands of them, the wonder of the workmanship, the sheer, brute wealth represented, were almost unbelievable.

"That is enough for to-day", said the monk, his eyes burning with pride. "You have only seen a portion. We have about 500 more of these mitres".

We were standing exactly over the hewn-rock chamber in which, it is said, Christ was imprisoned and mocked.

And I thought again of the bloody Cilician plain, its wailing Christian widows and orphans and its simple, hardworking Christian missionaries, struggling to save a whole people from sin, ignorance, want, and bitter persecution.

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November 4, 1909

More Armenian Massacres

LONDON, Nov. 4. — The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent reports further Armenian massacres in Anatolia.

November 27, 1909

AIDS WIDOWS IN ARMENIA

New York Red Cross Contributes \$1,000 for Destitute Women

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. — The American Red Cross, with headquarters in this city, has sent \$1,000, contributed by the New York branch, for the relief of widows and orphans in Armenia. This action was taken upon representations made by the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Straus, who

stated that there were 6,000 widows and orphans at or near Adana, made destitute by the massacres there.

Up to this time the Red Cross has sent \$14,733 to the women and children made destitute by the Cherry mine disaster in Illinois. Since the disaster, the Red Cross has learned, the insurance companies have paid over to the victims' beneficiaries about \$70,000.

The demand for Christmas stamps issued by the Red Cross has been so great that the aggregate number of orders from the printer exceed 50,000,000. Of this number 38,000,000 already have been distributed. Eighty per cent of the proceeds of the Christmas stamp sales will be distributed among the several States and other agencies making a fight against tuberculosis, and 20 per cent will be paid into the Red Cross treasury as a fund from which the expenses incident to special work may be met.

December 25, 1909

CITIZENSHIP FOR ARMENIANS

Circuit Court Declines to Bar Them on Government's Plea

BOSTON, Dec. 24. — In admitting four Armenians to citizenship Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court today, said that Western Asiatics have become so mixed with Europeans during the past twenty-five centuries that it is impossible to tell whether they are white or should come under the statutes excluding the inhabitants of that part of the world and applied usually to the yellow race. Judge Lowell also held that Congress may amend the statutes to provide more specifically what persons may admitted to citizenship. Until that is done and the definition of a white person clearly set forth, the Circuit Court will not deny citizenship to aliens on account of color.

The case came up on the granting of final citizenship papers to Jacob Halladjian, Mekerdich Ekenskjian, Avak Nouradian, and Basar Bayentz. The Government objected to the granting of the papers on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the ground that these Armenians were Asiatics, and not free white persons. In his decision Judge Lowell stated

that the Government attempted to classify Asiatics, having already made no objection to Hebrews.

"If aboriginal peoples of Asia are excluded it is hard to find a loophole for the admission of Hebrews", he said.

January 29, 1910

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

Relief Association Says 80,000 Are Facing Starvation in Cilicia

The recently organized Armenian Relief Association of which Bishop David H. Greer is President, has issued an appeal for financial contributions to aid the 80,000 Armenian Christians who are at present facing starvation in Cilicia. The appeal recalls that the downfall of Abdul-Hamid last Spring was accompanied by the massacre of thousands of Armenian Christians. Hordes of fanatical Moslems, it says, took advantage of the change of government to rob and kill Christians, whose prosperity they resented. Thirty thousand Christians were killed and the Christian quarters of cities and entire Christian villages were burned to the ground. Two whole provinces were made desolate.

It is for the helpless Christian inhabitants of this devastated area that the association is now appealing. Nearly 60,000 widows and orphans are in dire need, according to dispatches received by Ambassador Straus.

"It is a question of life and death for the destitute people of Cilicia", says the appeal, and then cites the following:

"Why have you made those mounds by your tent?' asked the correspondent of a woman who was tending her children inside one of the bare tents of the relief camp. 'Those', answered the woman, are the little ones we had to bury; we are afraid to go far from the camp, lest we be killed".

The New York association, when it receives funds, cables them over to the International Relief Committee at Constantinople. American Consuls and American missionaries distribute the relief. All checks should be made to J. Adams Brown, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, and mailed to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, this city. The President of the International Relief Committee at Constantinople is W.W.

Peet, Treasurer of American missions in Turkey. The new Turkish Government is co-operating with the committee. The appeal is signed by E. R. D. Gould, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and by General Secretary Herant M. Kiretchjian.

June 9, 1910

... TAVSHANJIAN LEFT \$621,000

**Posthumous Twins of Slain Rug Dealer
Upset Charitable Bequest**

The estate of Hovannes S. Tavshanjian, the rug merchant who was murdered on July 22, 1907, in Union Square, amounts to \$621,183, of which \$79,765 is realty, according to a report filed yesterday in the transfer tax office. Of this amount \$183,289 is bequeathed to the widow, \$327,545 and the entire realty to the children, including posthumous twins.

The testimony taken before Appraiser Harvey T. Andrews shows that Tavshanjian was the backer of Armenian rug dealers in all parts of the United States and supplied rugs to department stores and hotel outfitters.

His total stock at the time of his death amounted to \$842,000, against which were various debts of about \$300,000.

Under the construction of his will, made necessary by the birth of his posthumous children, his bequest of \$75,000 to establish a loan fund for worthy Armenian merchants was overthrown.

September 19, 1910

SAY POLICE HERE HELPED EX-SULTAN

Leading Armenians Accuse the Department of Sharing in Abdul Hamid's Plots

PLEA FOR CONVICT PRIEST

They Assert That Martoogessian Was Sent to Sing Sing an Innocent Man

At a meeting of 1,200 Armenians at the Murray Hill Lyceum in East Thirty-fourth Street, last night, resolutions were passed calling on Congress "to make an official inquiry into allegations of collusion between the agents of Abdul Hamid, the former Sultan of Turkey, and the New York police".

The meeting was for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Levont Martoogessian, the former priest of the Armenian Church, who was released from Sing Sing Prison ten days ago, after serving a sentence of three years' imprisonment there for having blackmailed Armenian merchants of this city while acting as Treasurer of the Hunchakist Revolutionary Armenian Society. During his trial three years ago Father Martoogessian admitted having received checks from the merchants who accused him. He insisted, however, that he has asked for the money merely to help free the poor Armenians from the persecutions of the Turks during the time that the Armenian atrocities were going on.

The authorities of this city, at the time of Father Martoogessian's conviction, did not seem to have much doubt about the priest's guilt, as there was another indictment of attempted burglary, and also suspicion of various even more serious crimes against him.

But 6,000 Armenian residents of the city have always been divided on the subject of his guilt, and when he got out of Sing Sing, his friends in the Hunchakist, the Revolutionary Federation of Geneva, the Armenian Social Democracy, and the International Society of Anarchists, (School of Elese Reclus,) as well as certain independent Armenians who believed in his innocence, sent leaflets announcing a meeting of sympathy for him all through the Armenian colony. Enthusiastic young Armenians also went from floor to floor of every Armenian tenement in the city.

They worked so hard that, big as the Murray Hill Lyceum is, there was not a vacant seat in it last night.

Accuse the Police

The accusations of complicity between the police of this city and the former Turkish Sultan were made by two Boston Armenians, who assisted in organizing the meeting. They were Miran (*sic!*) [Mihran] Sevasly, a lawyer, once connected with the London branch of the Hunchakist, and J. J. Bosdan, President of the International Society of Anarchists of the School of Klese Reclus. Both men arrived here yesterday, and immediately telephoned to the newspapers that they wanted reporters to meet them at the Hotel Athens in East Forty-second Street. When the reporters got to the hotel Bosdan told them he had positive proof that officials at Police Headquarters had sold photographs which were taken of Armenian prisoners there under the Bertillon system to the agents of Abdul Hamid.

"When the police of this city were investigating the murder of H. S. Tavshanjian, the Turkish merchant by a misguided Armenian in Union Square three years ago, they made their investigations the pretext for arresting a number of innocent Armenians", said Bosdan. "Among the Armenians they arrested were M. Shahin, L. Housepyan, T. Papagian, L. Ashgian, Louren Lourenyan, and A. Krikogan. All these men were known to be in sympathy with the down-trodden Armenians who were then being ill-treated by the Sultan. The chief evidence the police had against them seemed merely to be this sympathy of theirs. When Ashgian was arraigned before a Magistrate the policeman was asked what the evidence was against him.

"He is a member of the Hunchakist", the policeman answered, and the Magistrate discharged the prisoner. The other five Armenians were also discharged, but not until photographs of all of them had been taken at Police Headquarters. Nothing more happened until Abdul Hamid was dethroned. Then one of my Young Turkish party friends wrote me that the photographs which the police of New York had taken of the six Armenian sympathizers were in the police archives at Constantinople. I had a friend bring them to this country for me to see. I saw them with my own eyes. Then my friend took them back to the Constantinople police again".

The Priests' Side of It

Bosdan and Sevasly then introduced Martoogessian, the former priest, to the reporters.

"I was warned that I was in danger of arrest and imprisonment in this country several months before the charges were made against me", he told the reporters. "G. Gulbenkian, an Armenian rug dealer in Fifth Avenue, advised me to leave the city, saying that the Turkish Consul was even at that time consulting with the Turkish Ambassador in Washington about me and that the Consul was bound to hound me because of my efforts to help the Armenians".

Martoogessian told the reporters that when released from Sing Sing two weeks ago he was rearrested and taken before Judge Malone in General Sessions to plead on three other indictments for black-mail which Three years ago were found against him. Judge Malone and the District Attorney, however, told him he could go free and that the indictments would not be pressed so long as he made no more trouble.

A Times reporter tried to reach Mr. Gulbenkian yesterday at his home, in Pelham Manor, to verify Martoogessian's statements but the rug dealer was out.

Dr. Abkarian presided at last night's meeting of sympathy for the former priest. Martoogessian was unfrocked by Pope Ismirlian of the Armenian Church after he was convicted of blackmail. Both Dr. Abkarian and Mr. Shahian, another speaker denounced Martoogessian's unfrocking as unlawful, since the charges against him were not investigated by the Armenian Church Primate.

Martoogessian, in his own speech, which was in Armenian, demanded to be confronted with his accusers. Chairman Abkarian asked for all those who believed in Martoogessian's innocence to stand up at one point of the meeting. About 600 of the Armenians got up. The other 600 kept their seats.

The last speaker was Sevasly, the Boston lawyer, and he reverted to the charges that Abdul Hamid had spent considerable bribe money in this country.

"The Sultan was the cause of all of Martoogessian's trouble", said Sevasly. "To conquer the Armenians Abdul Hamid spent \$7,000,000 in the United States, and Martoogessian offended him by going around to rich merchants asking them for money for the downtrodden Armenians of Turkey".

The meeting then passed resolutions to the effect that Father Martoogessian had been the victim of the Sultan's spies and agents in this country, and that the Pope of the Armenian Church in the trans-Caucasus should restore him to the Church. The resolutions also denounced the methods of the New York police against the Hunchakist as inquisitorial, and asked for an official inquiry into allegations of collusion between the agents of Abdul Hamid and the police of this city. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to every member of Congress and also to Mayor Gaynor.

September 26, 1910

Armenian Famine Fund

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople in a communication addressed to Prof. G. Hagopian, Honorary Secretary to this fund, expresses his thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his kindly sympathy with the suffering Armenians and makes warm acknowledgment of the generosity of the various subscribers. He adds, however, that the calls for assistance are so many that the sums hitherto received have proved quite inadequate. "Our nation in its anguish", he says, "can only look for succor to its sons and its friends and sympathizers far and near".

From other sources it is learned that the condition of the Armenian peasant shows no improvement; the price of corn, in spite of a good harvest, has fallen but little, and the people have become poorer. Subscriptions are therefore urgently needed, and may be sent to Lloyds Bank or to the Honorary Secretary at 25 Chesilton Road, Fulham, London, S. W. to the credit of the Armenian Famine Fund account.

PATRIARCHATE

London, Sept. 16, 1910

1498

December 8, 1910

TO GET EX-SULTAN'S FUND

Turkish Government's Action Against the Reichsbank Successful

LEIPZIG, Dec. 7. — The suit instituted by representatives of the Turkish Government against the Reichsbank to compel that institution to surrender \$4,500,000 which it has on deposit to the credit of the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid, came before the Imperial Supreme Court today.

When Abdul Hamid intrusted his personal fortune to the Reichsbank he exacted a solemn agreement that the funds should not be withdrawn except on presentation of an order under his hand and seal. After he was driven from the throne the new Government attempted to recover these funds and laid before the bankers what purported to be a letter from the deposed Sultan authorizing the withdrawal. The order, however, did not bear the secret seal agreed upon, and the bank, which took the further ground that its customer, being practically a prisoner, was unable to act of his own free will, refused to surrender the money.

Suit was then brought against the bank in the name of the ex-Sultan in the Provincial Court at Berlin. This court dismissed the complaint, holding that it was brought under compulsion, and otherwise sustained the contentions of the Reichsbank.

After hearing the testimony to-day the Imperial Supreme Court refused to entertain the plea that Abdul Hamid signed the order of withdrawal under duress and decided that the Reichsbank must pay the money as demanded.

January 24, 1911

PLAN TO SLAY ARMENIANS

Turks in Adana Mark Christians' Houses with the Word "Death"

ATHENS, Jan. 23. — A recrudescence of the anti-Christian agitation in Adana, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, is feared.

The Turks are believed to be preparing for fresh massacres of Armenians, many of whose houses are marked with a red cross

and the word "Death".

The Governor has asked that troops be sent to Adana to keep order, as the garrison there is not to be relied upon.

January 26, 1911

REV. HERBERT M. ALLEN

BOSTON, Jan. 25. — News of the death yesterday at Constantinople of the Rev. Herbert M. Allen, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was received at the headquarters of the board in this city to-day. Mr. Allen was a son of the Rev. Orson P. Allen, a missionary, and was born at Harpoot, Turkey, in 1865. After being graduated from Williams College in 1888 and from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1893, he returned to Turkey. His first station was at Van, where he did effective relief work following the Armenian massacre of 1895. Returning to the United States in 1898 he was engaged in Cuban relief work following the Spanish-American war. He returned to Turkey in 1908 and became editor of missionary publications at Constantinople. He leaves a widow and five children.

July 16, 1911

DECLARES THAT JEWS INCITE MASSACRES

**Article in Die Zeit Blames the Salonika Committee
for the Situation in Albania**

M. CASTER'S SHARP DENIAL

**He Says it Would Be Height of Folly
for Jews to Lead Such a Movement
—Calls Story Jew-Baiting**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph
to The New York Times

LONDON, July 15, (by telegraph to Clifden, Ireland; thence by wireless.) — The Salonika Committee, which is the

occult power behind the throne of Young Turkey, has been in hot water for some time past, some of the strongest supporters in the European press of the constitutional regime in Turkey having come to the conclusion that the influence of the committee is maleficent and calculated to bring about a state of affairs worse than before the deposition of Abdul Hamid.

One of the most remarkable arraignments of the Salonika Committee is made by the Vienna paper *Die Zeit*, which declares that Torgut Shevket's methods of exterminating the highland Catholic clans of Albania were directly inspired by the committee, whose programme the Turkish General is carrying out.

Die Zeit, after pointing out the danger of a European conflagration unless the situation in Albania is ameliorated, says that diplomacy can appeal only to the Ottoman Government, but not to the unofficial, intangible Salonika Committee, whose behests Torgut executed in his ill-treatment of the Albanians last year.

"Therefore", adds *Die Zeit*, "to be efficacious, influence must be brought to bear upon the committee from quarters which the committee will respect or, at least, fear. These quarters are the honest and humanitarian Jews of England, the United States, Italy, and other countries.

"It is a well-known fact that the Salonika Committee was formed under Masonic auspices, with the help of Jews and the Donmehs (Crypto Jews) of Turkey, whose headquarters are at Salonika, and whose organization took even under Abdul Hamid a Masonic form.

"These facts, which are known to every government in Europe, are also known throughout Turkey and the Balkans, where an increasing tendency is noticeable to saddle the Jews and Donmehs with the responsibility for the sanguinary blunders which the committee has made.

"It appears unquestionable that Jews supplied the brains for the committee movement, and it is equally certain that if the movement ends in disaster they will be made to incur the odium for events like the Adana massacres, the beatings of Bulgarian peasants last Autumn, and the present Albanian operations, which have shed so sorry a light upon the Young Turkish regime. "Enlightened and humanitarian Jews in England and other countries have assuredly no notion of the situation that is developing throughout the Near East, nor of the weapons that are being put into the hands of every palliator of pogroms.

"A frank and fearless inquiry would reveal to their eyes a

state of things of which diplomats and statesmen have been whispering for months past, and to which sporadic but necessarily obscure allusions have been made from time to time in the European press.

"Now, in view of the position of Albania, reticence would be misplaced. There is reason to believe that a direct appeal from the humanitarian Jews in the Western world to the Jewish organizations in Turkey would do more to stay the hand of Torgut Shevket and prevent the development of a catastrophe in the Near East than all the notes or injunctions which European diplomacy can indite and address to the Golden Horn".

This article has been republished, and continues to create a sensation in English Jewish circles, and, on their behalf, M. Gaster has replied by a letter, in which he says that there is not atom of truth in the charges.

M. Gaster says that the Jews in the Salonika Committee are few and are playing an inconspicuous part.

"To suggest that the unfortunate massacres of Adana, started by the Armenian butcher, as has since been verified, and the reprehensible retaliation on the Bulgars by Turks, exasperated through the excesses of the committee's entourage from Bulgaria, should have in the remotest degree been inspired by the Jews in council at Salonika is as extraordinary a suggestion as was ever penned by your correspondent, who evidently draws his information from sources to which the Jews and Free Masons are the objects of equal detestation".

M. Gaster goes on to say that the Catholic Malissori of Albania are being egged on first and are being used as a pawn in the unavowed game played by other powers behind the scenes.

"To suggest", concludes M. Gaster, "that the Jews of the committee should have had anything to do with it or with any violent actions against Albania is almost ludicrous. Jews have never yet been credited with acting like arrant fools, and it would be the height of folly—nay, a political crime—were the Jews to lead in their own undoing.

"It is only bare justice to the Jews in the Committee of Salonika to repudiate with indignation the insinuations and suggestions of your correspondent and to protest against the disingenuous way in which a scapegoat is sought in a few and inoffensive Jews for the sins of others.

"This is in complete accordance with the approved methods of mediaeval and modern Jew-baiting. The Jews may have given the brains to the committee, but they have not placed

the sword in their hand, nor would they ever do (*illegible*).

November 19, 1911

EX-SULTAN'S JEWELS DAZZLE M. RICHEPIN

**Poet, After Seeing Them, Says He Felt as
Though Under Some Great Hallucination**

ARE TO BE SOLD IN PARIS

**Coffee-Cup Holders a Feature of the Collection
It is Said Poisoned Coffee
Was Often Served in Them**

PARIS, Nov. 10. — Jean Richepin, the French poet, who wrote the "Chemineau", and who is a leading member of the French Academy, has returned to Paris from Turkey. While in Constantinople he was asked to write a preface to the catalogue of the ex-Sultan's jewels, which are to be put up at auction in Paris, shortly. The poet was shown the jewels in the underground strong room of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and his recital of the experience reads like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights".

Reaching the jewel room, M. Richepin and the officials who escorted him threaded their way through a regular maze of stone stairways and passages, lighted with electricity, until they reached a gigantic cavern, surrounded by steel bars. Once inside, the chief lapidary informed the poet that he would now see a quarter of a million pounds sterling placed on the table before him. Stolidly the employes opened the tissue papers covering the gems, and then the poet saw a treasury of precious stones surpassing all imagination. Such pearls, diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and topazes in such settings he had never before even dreamed of, and he could not help remembering the ex-Sultan's passion for passing hours alone with his gems, plunging his hands into them and caressing them. Their contact with his lips seemed to cool the fever that devoured the old despot's soul.

A feature of the collection was the zarfs, or gold coffee-cup holders, artistically chased with filigree work. Many a time has a Turkish dignitary who had lost the Sultan's favor drunk there from tile poisoned coffee which was known in Court circles as the "Imperial beverage of death".

When M. Richepin finally left the vault he felt, he says, as though he had been under some great hallucination.

November 26, 1911

EX-SULTAN'S JEWELS ON VIEW IN PARIS

**Auction Sale of Abdul Hamid's Marvelous
Collection to Begin To-morrow**

ARE TO PAY FOR WARSHIPS

**American Firms Send Buyers
Several Million Dollars Probably Will Be Realized**

Special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, Nov. 25. — Abdul Hamid's remarkable collection of jewels, which will be sold at auction, beginning Monday, is in exhibition this afternoon in the Galerie Georges Petit for the benefit of a privileged few.

The sale, which has been intrusted by the Young Turk Government to the Paris jeweler, Robert Lingeler, has attracted the attention of amateurs and dealers all over the world. The principal American, English, and German firms have sent special representatives to attend it.

The experts who viewed the collection this afternoon unanimously agree that several million dollars will be realized, but none of them is ready to give an approximate estimate, as there is a general belief that amateurs and souvenir hunters are likely to compete with professionals and send prices up beyond the intrinsic value of the jewels.

The sale coming at this moment, when Turkey is in the throes of war, it was thought that the Turkish Government intended to employ the proceeds toward keeping up its army. It is, however, officially stated that the money will be invested in new battleships and the general improvement of the navy.

The exhibition room afforded a wonderful spectacle, ablaze with lights reflected by the wealth of diamonds and precious stones of all kinds arranged in show cases of plain pane glass. Each case was guarded by armed policemen, while other

policemen in plain clothes and detectives circulated among the crowd.

Although the ensemble of the 419 lots described in the catalogue might appear extravagant to modern taste owing to a touch of Oriental gaudiness, there are some fine pieces, such as only refined artists could conceive or execute.

Most remarkable for workmanship and beauty is the collection of so-called zarfs, or coffee-cup stands, made of brilliants and rubles mounted on invisible settings.

There is, too, a Cardinal-shaped tiara finished with osprey plumes with small diamonds at the points, from which hang thirteen large pear-shaped diamonds of the first water.

The collection of emeralds is most gorgeous. Some are as large as walnuts and a few of them are of perfect color.

There is a profusion of magnificent pearls, perfect in shape and some matchless in their wonderful hues.

Among the ex-Sultan's personal valuables, such as studs, cigarette cases, canes, &c, many articles quite modern may be observed, and even some that, in America or Europe, would not be considered in bad taste. The sale may extend for days.

November 28, 1911

SULTAN'S GEMS SELL HIGH

Receipts for First Day of Abdul Hamid's Sale Total Over \$500,000

PARIS, Nov. 27. — What is announced to be the largest sale of jewels on record opened at the Georges Petit Gallery this afternoon, when the literally priceless collection of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, came under the hammer.

Although only a small fraction of the treasures displayed were disposed of at the sale to-day, the receipts reached a total of 2,700,000f. (\$540,000).

The best price paid was for a necklace composed of three rows of 154 pearls and a clasp formed of three rows of brilliants, which brought \$184,000.

A string of 99 pearls, with a pendant composed of the Imperial cipher in gold, three large rubies, and a pear-shaped drop pearl, brought \$124,700.

Among other objects, two gold coffee cups and saucers encrusted with diamonds, brought \$5,040; a gold alarm clock, set with diamonds, \$7,120, and a walking stick with a gold and diamond head, \$1,000.

The sale, which is being attended by all the notable jewelers of Europe, will continue for a fortnight.

November 30, 1911

EX-SULTAN'S DIAMONDS SOLD

**Bring \$237,800 at Auction in Paris
\$23,600 for a Stomacher**

PARIS, Nov. 29. — The third day of the sale of the jewels of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, was devoted to the disposal of diamonds. A total of \$237,800 was realized.

The highest prices paid were for a diamond stomacher, which brought \$23,600, and a necklace, which sold for \$20,400.

Single stone brought from \$4,500 to \$5,200 each.

December 12, 1911

SULTAN'S GEMS, \$1,398,000

**Sale of Abdul Hamid's Jewels Concluded
Result a Disappointment**

PARIS, Dec. 11. — The sale of the jewels of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, which began at the Georges Petit Gallery on Nov. 27, was concluded to-day.

The entire sale brought \$1,398,000, of which sum \$69,600 was realized by today's sale of pearls and diamonds.

Judging by the newspaper articles in the French papers before the sale of Abdul Hamid's Jewels began, the result of the

sale must be a disappointment, as most estimates of the total value of the collection ranged from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Many articles were described as "priceless".

September 29, 1912

ARMENIAN GRIEVANCES

Patriarch Resigns as Protest Against Turkey's Policy

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17. — The resignation of the Armenian Patriarch here marks the culmination of the protests which have been made against the "laissez faire" policy of the Turkish authorities in Kurdistan by Armenian churchmen, deputies, and journalists during the last three years.

The Dashnakzutiun Committee, which is still the strongest Armenian political organization, though it entered into an alliance with the Committee of Union and Progress in 1909, shortly after the Patriarch Mgr. Tourian had resigned in consequence of the failure or unwillingness of the Committee Government adequately to punish the ringleaders in the Adana massacres, only did so after receiving promises that the Committee of Union and Progress would do its utmost to settle the land question in East Anatolia and Kurdistan in accordance with the wishes of the Armenians and to protect the latter against further Moslem attack.

The results of the alliance proved most disappointing to the Armenians. The land question remained unsettled and the crimes committed at the expense of the Armenians did not abate. Moreover, the American schemes for the construction of a railway from Yumurtalik, on the Gulf of Alexandretta, to Sivas, and thence eastward to Argana Maden, which would have opened districts largely peopled by Armenians to trade and stimulated the mining industry, were shelved after long discussion in the chamber.

Early in the present year the committee, presumably with the object of regaining the affections of its Dashnakist allies, decided "in principle" to dispatch a "Reform Commission", similar to that which journeyed through Albania, to the Vilayets of Inner Asia Minor, but this project never materialized and the fall of the committee régime and the dissolution of the chamber were

regarded with indifference by the Armenian community, save for a few of the extreme Dashnakists.

November 8, 1912

PERIL OF MASSACRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Various Factors Which Make the Position of the Christians Very Unsafe

THE THOUSANDS OF 'SOFTAS'

Theological Students Incite Others to Slay the Unbelievers—Average Turk's Ignorance

Such is the sinister renown that the Turks have acquired for massacring Christians whenever their fanaticism has been aroused that the fate of the non-Moslem residents of Constantinople has naturally become the object of universal anxiety.

The capital boasts of a million and a quarter inhabitants, among whom the lawless element is as strong as in any city of the same size. Although the town is well policed, there have been instances when the whole force has discreetly abstained from going on duty for periods of two or three days at a time. On such occasions the unruly mob is in full control. The last occurrence of this nature was witnessed on Aug. 26 to 29, 1896, when about 8,000 Armenians were slaughtered in cold blood in the streets.

In those three days the city was literally turned over to murderous crowds. Bands of Turks, often led by some fanatical priest, marched on the ill-paved thoroughfares shouting that the Sultan had permitted the killing of all unbelievers and that they were going to free the country from the pollution of infidel citizens. Not a policeman was in sight, and it was plain that the details of the butchery had been carefully planned. For a while pandemonium reigned in the streets; every Armenian who was spotted was killed. The bloody work was done by means of stout sticks with which the populace had been armed, by the authorities themselves, according to some versions. The uniform size and appearance of the weapons lent much semblance of truth to the tale.

The Turkish Government has taken advantage of the fanaticism of its subjects, and occasionally endeavors to shelter its weakness by proclaiming its inability to control the mob. For instance, the plea is already made by the Turkish authorities that the approach of the Balkan allies to Constantinople may result in fanatical outbreaks which it cannot check. This may be a veiled threat that as a last resort the Turk's vengeance will be wreaked on the Christian community.

There is no telling the awful consequences of an outburst of Moslem fanaticism in Constantinople. The only way the Christians could effectively protect themselves in such case would be to take refuge on board the foreign vessels in the harbor. During the Armenian massacres of 1896 many Englishmen sought shelter on board English steamers, and the French did likewise on ships flying their country's flag.

Outside of taking shelter on ships, the schools, churches, and embassies afford a certain amount of protection on land. Such buildings are massively built, as a rule, and may be converted into temporary strongholds which may effectively stand the attacks of a crowd. Artillery alone will destroy them. In the massacres mentioned, instances occurred where such edifices were put to good use in this manner. In one case the doors were strongly barricaded with bags loaded with stones.

Every resident of Constantinople knows well that the greatest source of danger of a general massacre lies with the "softas". These are theological students drawn from all parts of the empire by the fame of the teachers of Islam dwelling in the capital. The militant spirit of Islamism is warmly cherished by their youthful imagination. Their studies and mode of life foster the development of fanatical intolerance. As these "softas" have the privilege of being exempt from military service, they are usually very numerous in every Mohammedan city of any importance. Needless to state, their vocation is often the result of the advantage to be derived by eluding onerous barrack duties. The rank and file of this class of Moslem social organization is made of a cowardly element. The Turks themselves speak of them with ill—concealed contempt, and the appellation of "softa" serves to indicate that one has shirked his military duties and smacks of lack of manliness. The mode of life these students lead is particularly suited to a lazy temperament. Hence many continue to learn all their lives, and it is a common sight to see gray-bearded individuals sit side by side with youths hardly beyond their first score years. About 10,000 of these would be apostles of

the Prophet's creed are known to attend courses and lectures in Constantinople. They can be seen hanging around every mosque in the city. They are the men who spit on the ground in token of repulsiveness at the sight of a foreign tourist strolling in the vicinity of their sanctuaries.

A general massacre of Christians was barely averted about three years ago by the timely entry into Constantinople of the revolutionary army which the Young Turks sent to dethrone the former Sultan. This tyrant, perceiving that his power had been completely destroyed, conceived a wholesale execution of Christians as a last resort to recover his ground in the hope that the event might be attributed to his loss of power and as a demonstration of the inability of his political opponents to control the unruly element among his people. On this occasion the "softas" played the role of inciters with considerable success. They inflamed the minds of a considerable portion of the capital's garrison to revolt. They mingled with the soldiers in and out of the barracks and, by ill-advised counsel and the distribution of hastily prepared anti-Christian pamphlets, aroused ignorant imaginations to such a pitch of excitement that carnage would have ensued in all likelihood had not the revolutionary army made its unexpected appearance at the city gates. Within twenty-four hours most of these "softas" had been gathered and penned under guard in military buildings. Some were publicly hanged, and it was rumored that many were quietly disposed of after a fashion well known in Turkey and sometimes in Mexico.

With the presence of a victorious Christian army at the door of Constantinople it is not unlikely that the "softas" will attempt once more to excite the populace to deeds of violence. It is a question whether the authorities will be able to frustrate their attempts, for the average Turk is exceedingly ignorant and hence very superstitious.

One of their traditions is that they will be compelled one-day to retire to their land of origin in the Asiatic steppes. So strong is this belief among them that Moslem residents of European Turkey make it a point to have their bodies sent over to Asia for burial whenever they can afford it. In this way they believe that their graves will be undefiled by the infidel who they know will ultimately drive them out of Europe. The strength of this tradition is best exemplified in Constantinople itself, where most Turks prefer being buried on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Still another source of danger for the Christian community of Constantinople in these days lies in the fact that the pernicious habit of attributing national calamities to the presence of the unbelievers in their midst is strongly rooted among Moslems. It is no uncommon occurrence to hear Turks remark that their Government is too lenient toward the Christians in general. Such is the faith of most Turks in themselves and their creed that the idea of attributing their own losses to their own failings never enters their minds. Any foreigner who knows them well will vouch for the statement that the bulk of the population in Constantinople or any other Turkish city will not believe to-day that their armies have stood the enormous losses inflicted by the Bulgarians.

When the allied Balkan soldiers march triumphantly in the streets of Constantinople, as is likely, there will be many Turks who will wonder why the Sultan has permitted such a desecration. The possibility of the destruction of their country's army is beyond their conception. They will think, however, that it is high time to dethrone the Sultan and get a better ruler in his place.

This may seem impossible to Western minds not conversant with the extraordinary degree of ignorance of the average Turk. And yet this is what actually happened during the Turco-Russian war of 1878, which ended so disastrously for Turkey. To this day the ignorant peasant of Asia Minor can be heard speaking of the glorious war of 1878, when the Turkish Army meted out terrible punishment on presumptuous Russians who had dared to defy the wrath of the Sultan.

This lack of knowledge of affairs of the world is perhaps best shown by the remark made by a Turkish priest to an American traveler who had been asked by the prelate where his country was.

"Oh, yes, I know about that land", rejoined the turbaned Turk to the foreigner's reply. "That's where one of our famous seamen lives, the well-known Capt. Columbus Pasha. By the way, has our Sultan built any mosques over there yet? "

E. R.

November 12, 1912

MISERY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Refugees Continue to Arrive Reports of Massacres Corroborated

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12. — The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent wires via Constanza:

"Constantinople presents a very mournful aspect.

"Mussulman families from the country, worn out with hunger and fatigue, continue to flock into town.

"All the hospitals are filled with wounded to such an extent that it is impossible to give them all proper attention, and in certain hospitals gangrene has begun to make its appearance. Pitiful cases are related of soldiers dying, not from wounds, but from starvation.

"To crown all these calamities, the authorities now admit an outbreak of cholera.

"Constantinople, however, remains perfectly calm, and no single case of aggression is reported. At the same time there appears to be no doubt that in the immediate environs, for example at Silivri, on the Sea of Marmora, a few miles from Tchatalja, massacres have taken place, and details given in connection with the Silivri affair contain a fact which is perhaps presented for the first time in Turkish history, namely, that the massacres were not political, but religious, as it is announced that Greeks, Armenians, and Jews were killed indiscriminately".

November 27, 1912

TURKS KILLING ARMENIANS

Massacres in Asiatic Turkey Russian Troops May Be Sent

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27. — Telegraphing from Odessa, a correspondent of The Morning Post says reports received there from Kars, Russian Trans-Caucasia, allege that

Turkish massacres of Armenian villagers have taken place in the districts of Bitlis, Van, and Mush, Asiatic Turkey.

It is stated, the correspondent adds, that Russia is holding a strong Caucasian force on the frontier ready to enter Armenia should the massacres continue.

December 1, 1912

MANY MISSIONARIES IN THE ZONE OF WAR

In the event of anti-foreign or anti-Christian riots in Constantinople, about 200 American citizens in the Turkish capital will be exposed to danger from the mobs, according to the estimate of Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, Secretary of the American Bible Society, who has spent many years in the city on the Bosphorus. But Dr. Dwight does not look for any serious demonstration against foreigners.

"I do not believe", he said yesterday, "that there will be any rising of the Mohammedans to do violence to foreign Christians. The civilian inhabitants will certainly not precipitate any such rioting. The only thing that could provoke it would be the swamping of the city by a mob of beaten, starving soldiers, so utterly desperate from their sufferings that they would have no care of what might come to them as the result of looting and murder.

"But from what I know of the Turks especially from my experience in Constantinople in 1878, when the victorious Russian Army was advancing upon the city and the Mohammedan inhabitants were anxiously awaiting the treatment which they would probably have given a conquered capital—I think this last contingency extremely unlikely. The Turkish inhabitants, whatever hostility they may feel against Christians, know that every part of the city is under the guns of the foreign warships which ride at anchor in the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, waterways which are really main avenues of Constantinople.

"In 1895", Dr. Dwight continued, "when massacres of Christians were in progress in various parts of the empire and there was much more reason for apprehension on the part of foreign residents of Constantinople than there is now, the late Sir Michael Herbert, then Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, asked me, as a long-time resident of the capital, what effect the forcing of the Dardanelles by a British fleet would

have upon the safety of the foreign colony. When the embassy broached the subject to the Turkish Government the Ministers had said that they could not guarantee to hold the populace in check in such an event. I told him that I thought there was no danger to foreigners, but that I and the rest were willing to run the risk, in view of the benefits that would accrue to Christianity from British intervention.

"As for present dangers, I have a daughter in Asia Minor, who could not possibly escape in case of disorders, and a son in Constantinople; so you may see that I am as likely to be as anxious as any one if there should be cause for anxiety".

Besides the 200 American citizens, many of them missionaries with their families, Dr. Dwight says there are in Constantinople about 3,000 French, 1,500 Germans, and 1,000 English.

The Missionary Review of the World estimates that there are about 200 men, women, and children of missionary families, mostly Americans, in European Turkey and in the Asiatic suburbs of Constantinople. The largest mission colony is grouped around Robert College, at Roumeli-Hissar, four miles from the heart of Constantinople. This, the most famous educational institution of the Near East, was founded by Americans. The Rev. Dr. C. F. Gates is its President, and has under his charge about 400 students, who are destined to be the educational and religious leaven of Turkey and the Balkan Peninsula if they follow in the track of their predecessors in the school. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York is President of the Board of Trustees.

Twenty-three American men and ten American women constitute the foreign Faculty. There are a relatively large number of native teachers. The predominant nationalities among the students are Greek, Armenian, Turkish, and Bulgarian, in the order named. The value of the institution's real estate and equipment is between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

On Oct. 25, the date of the last letter received from the college by the New York office, preparations were being made to resolve Turkish refugees and wounded in the buildings, but the work of the school was going on as usual.

The Robert College Faculty members who are Americans are George H. Huntington, Paul F. Gaehr, Max H. Larsen, Louis Wann, Clarence G. Weiffenbach, Max P. Cushing, and Miss Meredith Hart, besides tutors whose names do not appear in the last annual catalogue.

Living in Constantinople are these American Board workers: The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Barnum, who have been engaged in Turkish evangelistic work for thirty-five years; William W. Peet, in charge of the governmental interests of American missions in Turkey; Mrs. Martha H. Peet, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Miss Annie B. Jones, Miss Annie M. Barker, and the Rev. Charles T. Riggs, his wife, and three children. In Stamboul, the Turkish quarter of the city, are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Marcellus Bowen, head of the American Bible Society, and his wife. The Girls' School, of which Mrs. Marden is the head, is in the same dangerous locality. There must be at least twenty children in the American missionary colony.

Across the Bosphorus at Scutari is the American College for Girls, largely supported by Miss Helen Gould, who recently gave a large amount of money to have the institution removed to Constantinople proper. Dr. Mary Mills Patrick is its President and Miss Mabel Dodd is her principal assistant. The teaching staff consists of nineteen women.

Outside of Constantinople are several important mission stations. Those in which Americans are workers are under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (Congregational,) with headquarters in Boston.

In Adrianople the only foreign missionary is the representative of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.

In Salonika the American Board usually has four representatives, but the head of the work there, the Rev. J. Henry House, President of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, is now in the United States, The Rev. William C. Cooper and the Rev. and Mrs. Edward B. Haskell are supposed to be still in Salonika. There, are also in the city two Scotch missionaries of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews.

At Monastir the Americans are the Rev. and Mrs. William P. Clarke, Miss Delpha Davis, and Miss Mary L. Matthews.

At Philippopolis are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Haskell and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George D. Marsh.

The Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, who, with his wife, is stationed at Kortcha, Albania, was active in promoting the revolutionary movement of the Young Turks. Much of their literature was printed on the missionary press.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coc of this city, Secretary of the Robert College Corporation, expresses more concern for the missionaries in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine than for those in

European Turkey, since most of them are cut off from the help of warships in case of a popular uprising. There are about 300 missionaries in Syria and Palestine.

December 2, 1912

PREDICTS WAR TILL TURK IS BANISHED

**Young Armenian Lecturer Declares
the Struggle of Allies Must Be Long and Bloody**

HOLDS POWERS RESPONSIBLE

**Tells His Audience That Next Few Weeks
Will Bring Startling Developments,
with the Worst to Come**

Six years ago a young Armenian, A. Aram, who had grown up in the shadow of Robert College, Constantinople, renounced the Sultan of Turkey and came to America. He had no money, and he worked at odd jobs, sending most of his savings to his dependent parents and younger brother in Constantinople. A little he saved for himself, in the hope of ultimately completing a course in an American university.

Last Fall Mr. Aram, then about 27 years old, registered in the New York University, intending to take a literary and law course, and ultimately to practice law in New York. His younger brother, old enough to lend his support in the maintenance of the household in Constantinople, had made this possible. About the same time that he entered the university the ambitious young Armenian took out his first citizenship papers in this country.

Then the Balkan war broke out and the Turkish War Department mustered into service the young brother of Mr. Aram, robbing the dependent parents of the support of their son. There was nothing for Mr. Aram to do, therefore, but to buy his brother's release from army service. This cost him \$250, all that he had saved for his education. He willingly left college, however, prepared to start all over again, and since the outbreak of the Balkan war he has been instructing night classes at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, and has spent the days

in inspecting automobiles. He also found time to prepare an illustrated lecture on the Balkan situation.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Aram appeared at the Labor Temple on East Fourteenth Street for his first lecture. He was well received, his experience and his unusual point of view adding to the value of the lecture.

Mr. Aram believes that the war in the Balkans is far from ended. He said that he had little faith in the settlement of the war as long as "certain European nations" concerned themselves with the settlement.

"The bloodshed in the Balkans", he said, "is not entirely the fault of the Turks, as most persons seem to think. As a former subject of the Turkish Sultan I am least inclined to favor the Turk, but I do believe in giving him a square deal.

"We all know, of course, that the atrocities of the Turks have done much to aggravate the situation, but this great bloodshed also lies, in part, on the shoulders of several European nations. It is largely due to the greedy, un-Christian policy of these nations".

Mr. Aram reviewed the history of the Balkans, dwelling particularly on the Intervention of England and Germany in the Russian attack of 1877.

"When the Russian soldiers marched to the very gates of Constantinople," he said, "the reforms which the Christian allies demanded were practically forthcoming. The Russian soldiers would have entered Constantinople to procure those demands, but just then Prince Bismarck interfered. Think of such a warrior as Prince Bismarck calling a peace conference!

"Nothing but the greedy policy for industrial supremacy in European Turkey is responsible for the Treaty of Berlin. England told Russia to halt, and she halted, and England, Germany, and Austria share the responsibility of having kept the Turk in Europe since that day.

"And now the very same situation has arisen. Turkey is about to be wiped off the map, when, behold, the powers step in again. Each fears that the other will get the industrial benefit of the Turkish Empire's undeveloped resources. If this policy is carried out the Turk will remain in Europe.

"For this reason, I say, the war is far from ended. Any settlement on a basis which will allow the Turk to remain in Europe will mean that the war will continue in spite of the settlement. Watch the developments of the next few weeks. If I am not greatly mistaken there will be some surprises in store. There

will be greater bloodshed than ever before if the powers do not take their hands off. Any little nation that can fight the Turks for 400 years and keep its nationality intact deserves recognition as a nation of the world, and if this right is not recognized it stands to reason that the worst is yet to come.

When asked whether he meant that Austria and Servia would come to blows Mr. Aram dismissed the question with a laugh. He said that such a conflict was just a "newspaper scarecrow". The real conflict, he said, would come when the enlightened allies would defy all restraint and take the annihilation of the Turk in their own hands.

January 29, 1913

ARMENIANS IN PERIL

Russian Occupation of Turkish Armenia Is Expected

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29. — A correspondent at Tiflis says that Russia has fully mobilized a force of nearly 70,000 men on the Turkish-Armenian frontier.

An Odessa dispatch to The Daily Mail reports that the Armenians of Bitlis, Van, and Mush are in peril, and are appealing for Russian aid through the Russian consuls.

It is generally believed, according to the correspondent that a Russian occupation of the Turkish-Armenian districts is inevitable.

March 26, 1913

ARMENIANS IN DIRE NEED

Lady Frederick Cavendish Appeals for Aid in Their Behalf

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we appeal in your columns for a people who, during all their centuries of sorrow, have never suffered more than at

this moment? I mean the Armenian Christian subjects of the Porte. The war between Turkey and the Allied Balkan States has taken the husbands and fathers to fight against men whom they regard as brothers; they have died on Thracian battlefields, or have fallen victims to cholera, adding more widows and orphans to those already supported by charity. To purchase exemption from service costs £40, and these poor souls have not 40 pence; those who possessed vehicles and cattle have been deprived of them for war purposes.

The war with Italy ruined trade with the Mediterranean ports, locusts have destroyed the year's crops, and the people are still suffering from the effects of the awful Winter of 1910-11, when in some parts of the empire 95 per cent, of the cattle died and fruit trees were utterly destroyed. The price of provisions has gone up by leaps and bounds, and the condition of the people is a desperate one. From Broussa we learn that in a neighboring village five or six are dying daily from starvation.

The missionaries plead with aching hearts for the means to take the little children, at least, from their miserable hovels, where they have no chance of education or of spiritual development. We know that well-trained, well-educated, well-fed children are a country's best asset, and those already saved have rapidly developed physically, mentally, and morally, because of proper food, care, and training. They stand for the future Christian population of this country.

Will not the wealthy and generous people of America listen to this tale of undeserved suffering and help their own missionaries in the blessed work of relief?

Gifts may be sent to the Rev. Dr. Barton, the Board of Foreign Missions, Beacon Street, Boston, or to the "Friends of Armenia", 47, Victoria Street, London, S. W., England. They will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

LUCY F. CAVENDISH,
President Friends of Armenia.
EDITH FRASER,
Vice President.
E. W. BROOKS,
Honorary Treasurer.
RADSTOCK,
J. HEREFORD,
BASIL, WILLBERFORCE,
F. B. MEYER,
RENDELL, HARRIS,

MARY HICKSON,
 Honorary Secretary.
 Westminster, S. W., England, March 14, 1913.

May 21, 1913

SUFFERING ARMENIANS

**Lady Frederick Cavendish and Co-adjutors
 Tell of Their Destitution**

To The Editor of The New York Times:

May we appeal in your columns for a people who, during all their centuries of sorrow, have never suffered more than at this moment? I mean the Armenian Christian subjects or the Porte. The war between Turkey and the allied Balkan States has taken the husbands and fathers to fight against men whom they regard as brothers; they have died on Thracian battlefields, or have fallen victims to cholera, adding more widows and orphans to those already supported by charity. To purchase exemption from service costs £40, and these poor souls have not forty pence; those who possessed vehicles and cattle have been deprived of them for war purposes.

The war with Italy ruined trade with the Mediterranean ports, locusts have destroyed the year's crops, and the people are still buffering from the effects of the awful Winter of 1910-11, when, in some parts of the empire, 95 per cent of the cattle died and fruit trees were utterly destroyed. The price of provisions has gone up by leaps and bounds, and the condition of the people is a desperate one. The following is from a mission letter of Jan. 29:

There is much distress all over Turkey owing to the effects of the war, and peace cannot come too soon. Men taken for soldiers, families left destitute, no man to bring the Winter wood or fodder for the stock or to earn money for food. The result for many cannot be other than pain, desolation, and death. In Caesarea weeping women and hungry children left to face the Winter in want and sorrow with no one to defend them. We hear dreadful stories of the sufferings in so many places, and it looks now (with all this snow) as though, we were going to have a severe

Winter. "What must it be elsewhere? There will surely be dreadful suffering before Spring.

From Broussa we learn that, in a neighboring village, "Five or six are dying daily from starvation". The missionaries plead with aching hearts for the means to take, the little children, at least, from their miserable hovels, where they have no chance of education, or of spiritual development. We know that well-trained, well-educated, well-fed children are a country's best asset, and those already saved have rapidly developed physically, mentally, and morally, because of proper food, care; and training. They stand for the future Christian population of this country.

Will not the wealthy and generous people of America listen to this tale of undeserved suffering, and help their own missionaries in the blessed work of relief?

With full hearts we ask it. Gifts may be sent to Rev. Dr. Barton, the Board of Foreign Missions, Beacon Street, Boston, or to the "Friends of Armenia", 47 Victoria Street, London, S. W., England. They will be thankfully received and acknowledged. Yours faithfully,

LUCY C. F. CAVENDISH

President

EDITH FRASER

Vice President

E. W. BROOKS

Honorary Treasurer

RADSTOCK,

J. HEREFORD

BASIL WILBERFORCE

F. B. MEYER

RENDELL HARRIS

MARY HICKSON

June 1, 1913

RESPITE FOR ARMENIANS

On Shipboard for Deportation When Court Intervened

The Labor Inspectors on duty at Ellis Island have been especially vigilant of late in their efforts to detect violators of the contract labor law arriving at this port. A number of aliens have been deported recently on that ground.

Owing, it was said, to the loss of trade caused by the Balkan War, many Armenians emigrated to this country. About 150 arrived a few days ago on one of the Russian-American ships. Of this number twenty-five were sent back on May 24, thirty-three were admitted, and ninety-three were to have been deported on the *Russia*, which sailed yesterday for Rotterdam and Libau. The Special Board had ordered them to be excluded as contract laborers. When an appeal was made to Washington the Secretary of Labor confirmed the decision.

The ninety-three Armenians with their baggage were taken to the *Russia* on Friday night by the inspectors, ready to sail in the morning. In the meantime the Armenian Society in New York engaged a lawyer to take the case to the Federal court, and before the *Russia* sailed writs of habeas corpus were served on the Immigration Commissioner, and the Armenians were brought back to Ellis Island.

June 21, 1913

ARMENIANS IN PERIL

Miss Blackwell Urges Their Protection by the Powers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the startling changes going on to-day in the Orient many Americans are hoping that something of benefit to the Armenians may come out of the bubbling caldron. Hope is now given to other oppressed peoples. The Armenians have suffered

still longer and more severely. Now, while a door of deliverance is opening for others, they are threatened with fresh massacres.

Disquieting news has come to the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople from Van, Moush, Bitlis, Seghert, Diarbekir, Erzingan, and Cilicia. Everywhere the conditions are bad and continuous oppression is reported. Bands of Kurds and Bashibozouks are killing Armenians and plundering and burning Armenian villages. The Turkish Government has lost its prestige, Moslem fanaticism is rising, and everywhere there are threats of a general massacre. In the Province of Van the Kurdish tribes have refused to pay their taxes and are trying to start an independent Kurdish kingdom. With this aim their chiefs have formed a league, under the protection, it is said, of the Russian Government, in the Caucasus. After settling the Balkan question, it looks as if Turkey would be faced at once by a Kurdish question and a Syrian question. Though for many years the Turkish Government has shown marked favoritism to the wild Kurds, Albanians, and Arabs, inciting them against their Christian neighbors and letting them plunder and kill with impunity, yet now, when the Government is in straits, they are the first to secede and seek independence.

The Armenians so long oppressed and so often massacred in the past, rendered their military service faithfully in the last war. But while they were fighting side by side with the Turks, their families were left unprotected, at the mercy of the Kurds; and many Armenian soldiers returned home to find that their sisters or wives had been carried off by Kurds or Turks, and that the Turkish Government had made no effort to prevent it. For generations that Government has shown itself chronically ungrateful, persecuting, torturing, and massacring the most steady and industrious element of the population. The Ottoman Empire has long been sowing the wind. It looks now as though it were about to reap the whirlwind.

At present Turkey is obliged to listen to the voice of Europe. In the fresh adjustment now being made of the Eastern question, definite provision should be made to improve the condition of the Armenians, and to put them under some efficient European protection.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., June 19, 1913.

June 25, 1913

Armenians Grateful

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these eternally dark days of our exiled life when we Armenians read unexpectedly a kind word for our cause in an American paper we can't help having a real tear of joy and hope in our eyes and a heartfelt gratitude in our hearts for all those who think of an oppressed and persecuted people, as Miss Blackwell does.

Oh, when will come the day of peace and freedom, when we shall live and die in Armenia as we live and die in America?

AN ARMENIAN

Orange, N. J., June 23, 1913.

September 19, 1913

THE FATE OF THE ARMENIANS

There is no darker stain on the record of the "Christian" Powers of Europe than their cold selfishness, cowardice, and treachery toward the 2,000,000 Armenians under Turkish rule, and especially toward those trying to live in Armenia proper. Thirty-five years ago, when Great Britain, under the guidance of Lord Beaconsfield, backing Bismarck, tore up the Treaty of San Stefano and turned back the armies of Russia from the gates of Constantinople, a clause (Article 61) was inserted in the Treaty of Berlin by which Turkey promised to institute reforms "in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and the "Kurds". The Powers engaged to "watch over" the measures to this effect.

Nothing was done by Turkey for seventeen years. Then, in 1895, three of the Powers—Great Britain, Russia, and France—ventured to call the attention of Turkey to the continued outrages in Armenia and proposed a system of amelioration, mild enough and inadequate, but better than nothing. The Sublime Porte half complied, half resisted. Within two years 100,000 Armenians were massacred and great numbers driven from the country. Still nothing was done. A dozen years passed. The Young Turks'

rebellion ensued, and in 1907 its leaders promised safety and justice to the Armenians and gave them instead the massacre of Adana and renewed persecution. Within the year the power of the Turks in Europe has been for the time destroyed, and, though the savage war between the Balkan allies has enabled the Turks to regain Adrianople and a large part of Thrace, it is extremely unlikely that they will be allowed to retain them. Sir Edward Grey, only a few days since, declared in plain terms that the future of the Turks lay in their Asiatic possessions and that Europe would respect Turkish integrity there, but only on condition that they ruled decently.

If this be really the common purpose of the Powers, the question of protecting the Armenians will be the first and most pressing that must be taken up. And the protection of the Armenians can be assured only by a rational and effective plan of self-government in the regions where they are in a majority, presided over by a European Governor, or Vali, chosen on the nomination of the Powers. On these conditions the Armenians can be counted on to remain loyal to the Turkish Government and to contribute their full share to the strength and prosperity of Turkey. From the direct and complete rule of the Turks in their immediate affairs they must be relieved, for the Turks are fundamentally incapable of efficient and decently just rule.

Their incapacity is due to the inherent qualities of the race and to the religion by which for centuries they have been inspired. A race of warriors, their religion teaches them that all infidels are hopelessly beneath them. A recent French writer, M. MARCEL LEART, describes the economic causes that have led to the persecution of the Christians in Turkey:

Islamism prescribes wars of conquest as a religious duty. Such wars imply the right to plunder. * * * By the law of least resistance the Turk prefers to all other callings that of the warrior. He owes to this choice his military qualities, and also his economic failure. The land and the riches acquired as the booty of war have kept him from all productive activity. When the era of conquest closed, he became a functionary. * * * True, he has to some extent become cultivator of the soil and artisan, but indifferently, and with rooted disdain. His product has been less than that of the Christian, forced to live by his own labor and to relying solely on himself. Finally the Christian by sharp effort has become the sole productive element in this vast empire, while the Turk is sunk in poverty. He bears it with the resignation that is in the heart of every Mussulman. But the struggle toward material

well-being is stilled. This great spring of civilization is unknown to him.

This is a somewhat extreme view. The Turk, if forced to live on equal terms with his Christian neighbors— and that is what must come in the end—will not die out. He will, in the long run, work out a peaceful living. But in the meanwhile the demand of the Christian subjects of Turkey that equal terms shall be accorded cannot forever be denied, as it has been for a half century. Sir Edward Grey intimated that if the Concert of Europe will not deal with Turkey some one of its members will have to be allowed to do so. If the Turks are forced back into Asia, the Power to assume this task will most naturally be Russia, and next time Russia will hardly be stopped on the heights of San Stefano.

September 26, 1913

Protection for Armenians

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my hearty thanks for your masterful editorial article about the fate of the Armenians. Your analysis of the situation reveals a deep historical insight and a broad humanitarian spirit. In championing the Armenian cause you have repudiated the principle that might is right, and have stood on the noble heights of American liberty. All persons sharing your knowledge of Turkish misrule and of Armenian martyrdom will agree with you that it is high time to guarantee the protection of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. As to how this is to be done, the plan expounded in your editorial is the best measure constructive statesmanship could advocate.

H. L. GARABEDIAN

1526

February 18, 1914

American in Turkish Parliament

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph
to The New York Times

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17. — Tigrane Basamian, an Armenian, for the last eleven years a naturalized American citizen, has been elected a Deputy of the Ottoman Parliament from Sivas. He studied law in Ohio and teaches English in the university here.

April 5, 1914

NOT HOLBROOK'S SLAYER

Armenian Teacher at American Mission at Sivas Is Set Free

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4. — Nishan Avedighian, an Armenian teacher at the American mission at Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, who had been arrested in connection with the murder of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Holbrook of Lynn, Mass., a missionary at Soushehir, on August 15 last, was released to-day. He had succeeded in establishing his innocence of the crime. Four other persons arrested on suspicion are to be tried on April 13.

The official version of the crime showed that Dr. Holbrook had been killed while sleeping in the garden surrounding the house of an Armenian who had aroused the hatred of the Turks. Two Turks shot the missionary in mistake for the owner of the house.

The American Embassy here received a dispatch to-day declaring that all the Christians and foreign residents at Bitlis in Turkish Armenia were safe and had not been molested during a recent Kurdish raid.

The missionaries at Bitlis report that the Kurds were driven off.

April 12, 1914

WHAT RUSSIA'S TRIAL MOBILIZATION REALLY MEANS

... More Armenian Massacres?

By Alexander Konta

... They may be most satisfactory and result in increased aggressiveness on the part of France: they may reveal the usual state of affairs in the armies of the Czar in the field—confusion, unpreparedness and inefficiency—and make for the preservation of peace. But whatever the outcome, the fact remains that Russia does not want to fight Germany if she can help it—least of all to please France or England, or both—and that she does not want to fight Austria-Hungary unless that power stands alone and unsupported. She has throughout her history gained more by craft than by war. She is looking for "pickings" elsewhere.

About this time, to paraphrase the Farmer's Almanac, look out for Armenian massacres. That is the crux of the whole affair. Russia may mobilize in Europe in preparation for an eventuality that she may not be able to prevent, but she will do her very best to avoid it. The apprehension she is now causing in all Europe may be only for moral effect—for the relief that will be felt when it is discovered that, far from aiming at a general conflagration, at the general war dreaded for a generation as "inevitable", she is merely bent upon robbing the poor, helpless Turk a little more. And, indeed, it is very likely that, in the happy revulsion caused by this discovery, the cabinets of Europe will allow her to "get away" with the spoils.

We in this country fix our eyes too exclusively upon the main factors of world politics. The minor moves escape us. We are watching Russia, China, and Japan in the Far East, but we are hardly aware that the Russian annexation of Mongolia is already an accomplished fact. In Europe we follow every development between Germany and England; we have settled in our minds that the Balkan affair is to be begun, all over again some day, but, if we have information at all as yet concerning the new Turkey, which is almost exclusively Asiatic, it is confined to a vague knowledge of the Bagdad Railroad and its diplomatic and commercial rivalries and complications. The opening of the Dardanelles is a question of which we have but the vaguest recollection, and, as for Armenia, that is where the Kurd

massacres take place, and where Russia intervened, as in Bulgaria, in 1877, in the name of Christianity.

The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary took the great powers of Europe by surprise, and proved that the Treaty of Berlin could be broken with impunity. Russian diplomacy would be far less astute than it is if it had not noted the fact for future reference and use. If the Balkan provinces were not worth a European war, is it likely that the forcing of the Dardanelles by Russia will be taken more seriously? Decidedly not.

At any rate, unless trained onlookers are much mistaken, Russia is going to take the risk. England will certainly not object in the present amiable state of her feelings toward the "Bear that walks like a Man".

And so "about this time look out for Armenian massacres". One of them has already occurred, and, in it, those self-controlled, considerate Kurds, we have been informed, have not killed a single foreigner, so as to avert all possibility of international complications. Murdered missionaries in China as a diplomatic asset to Germany are as nothing compared with the value of a handful of massacred Christians in Armenia to Russian plans just now. It is all being directed from Tiflis, in the Caucasus. In the familiar, indirect, unofficial way, which can be officially repudiated at any inconvenient moment, the Armenians are being tempted with glorious promises—of rewards for their leaders, of liberty and security for the masses. But the majority of these benighted Armenians are strangely unresponsive. They actually prefer their Turkish oppressors to their great, good friend, Russia, with whose methods of "Russification" they are already as fully familiar as are the Finns and the Poles—and the Manchurians. And so their dreadful state is to be made clear to them by "entertainment committees" of Kurds.

Russia's Clever Game

I am not romancing. What I am detailing here is already openly being spoken in the bazaars of Smyrna and Bagdad, in Constantinople, in Alexandria, wherever Armenian colonies are found—including, no doubt, New York. It sounds callous, but, after all, as Napoleon said, one cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs, and Kurd outbreaks are no worse than Cuban or South African concentration camps, or the Servian, Bulgarian, and Greek "comitadjis" that prepared the Macedonians for the

coming of their Christian liberators from the unbearable Turkish yoke. By and by, and probably soon, these outrages will come to pass, and the indignant sympathy of the world will flare up, but it will be on the wrong side with the Russians, who will march to the rescue of the victims of their own secret machinations. It is a queer world.

The sympathy of Christianity will be utilized in an even more direct and practical way by Russian diplomacy. However enthusiastic England might be in the case of German-Russian war, this incroachment on Turkey and renewed march toward the Dardanelles and the gates of Constantinople is altogether "another pair of sleeves", as the French have it.

What will British diplomacy say to it? No matter. Whichever party is in power, Liberals or Tories, the opposition will be there to make the most of popular English sympathy with the persecuted Armenians and their liberators. One remembers Gladstone on the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876.

This, then, is apparently the Russian programme:

Fall mobilization, as if for war in the Autumn. France demands it, and has a right to demand it, because she is admittedly paying for it with part of her latest loan. Real war in Europe is not desired, and will be evaded at every possible cost, but if it should become inevitable, Russia's extensive preparation for it will be all in her favor, of course.

Meanwhile, the real coup contemplated in Asia Minor will be pulled off at the psychological moment, when Europe, wrought up to the highest pitch of apprehension, will heave a sigh of relief and decide that a further spoliation of the Turks on the shores of the Black Sea, and an additional breach of the Treaty of Berlin, are trifles certainly not worth going to war over.

Thus Russia will have her way, and France will have no official cause for complaint, since the "trial mobilization" will have been carried out according to the letter. She may even have cause to be thankful that she insisted on the experiment before thinking of actual war herself.

And, of course, she will continue to pour more money into Russia. She has really no choice in the matter, since that country is her only available ally. Germany will come out of the flurry with a greatly strengthened army, and an enormously increased war chest; and she will continue to build up her trade and industry—and her fleet—bearing the crushing burden of armed peace far better than any other of the European nations.

Austria-Hungary has already paid her share of the cost which the Russian mobilization in Europe for the attainment of her ends in Asia Minor will place upon all the great powers.

The Dual Monarchy, as has been said, mobilized her forces two years ago, without a hitch, eliciting the admiration of the military experts of the world. The Russian-Balkan menace cost her dear; it crippled her trade with the principalities in the peninsula; it threw thousands of her workingmen into idleness; it forced her to borrow money at exorbitant rates in this country.

But she stood all tests—her "trial mobilization" has demonstrated that she is ready, and that she must be reckoned with as seriously as Germany herself. She, at least, will feel that she is entitled to compensation when Russia takes her share, and Russia, after a show of resistance, will gracefully agree. Where this compensation is to be taken is a matter for future consideration. And then the old game of Russian intrigues among the Slavs in Austria and Hungary will go right on, and the "inevitable war" will once more be adjourned to the next crisis in international affairs. World politics is an interesting and costly game.

In all this no attention whatever has been paid by the French, German, and Austro-Hungarian press to those two other factors in the situation: Italy and England. It is, indeed, a curious sign of the times, this practical elimination, as if by tacit agreement, of these two powers, and it is not impossible that there is a good, secret cause for it.

That Italy is in far better financial condition than was generally believed was proved by the ease with which she bore the extra burden of her Tripolitan enterprise. Her commerce and industries are growing, notwithstanding the setback they have received in the Near East, where Mohammedan traders have freely boycotted her wares. Her army too has been proved to be more formidable than it was held to be, and it is after all not too seriously occupied in Africa.

Her relations with France, however, are known to be far better and closer than they have generally been in recent years; and if the Russian mobilization has any bearing at all on her part in a possible conflict just now, it will be merely to show that, whatever forces she may be able to throw on France's southern flank, will be more than offset by the greater number of troops which Germany may be forced to withdraw from her French frontier to strengthen her troops on the frontier of Russia.

So far as England is concerned, the opinion is gaining ground in France as well as in Germany and the Dual Monarchy, that she will not fight, or, at least, that she will not take part in the beginning of the war—that initial French and Russian successes will decide her course in one way, initial French and Russian reverses, in the other. In plain words, she will wait to see which way "the cat is going to jump".

She will undoubtedly mobilize her fleet, and perhaps also her decidedly problematical army, which, according to the continental experts, those of France included, may prove more of a care than a source of strength to the ally with whom it co-operates. Thus, she will be "in at the death", whichever of the two parties succumbs, with not a ship lost, not a man killed, with most of her money unspent, in a strong strategic position to demand her "rake off", and to threaten whomsoever would dispute her right to it.

Peace Will Probably Prevail

In other words, she will play the same game as Russia, and, like Russia, will play her hand alone. And *Der Tag*—"The Day"—as the English assure us the German naval men call the moment when the struggle for supremacy between their two fleets and nations will begin—that ominous day, too, will be deterred till the dawning of still another crisis.

With all this, as I have tried to point out, the outlook is for continued peace, rather than for war. Not the least of the proofs in support of this contention of mine is the slightness and transitoriness of the impression made by the news of the Russian "trial mobilization" upon the Stock Exchanges of Europe. The St. Petersburg Bourse broke for a brief hour, but recovered immediately upon the publication of the Russian Finance Minister's declaration that no warlike consequences were contemplated. Wall Street did not even experience a flurry.

The resources of diplomacy prove ever richer as world politics grows more complicated, and the interests at stake grow larger and more serious. So long as there remain unconsidered trifles worth picking up—in Asia Minor, for instance—so long as the clashes of interest are not direct, the diplomats will find a *modus vivendi* for the present, and put down one more mark to the account that will have to be settled some day, but not yet.

Meanwhile public opinion grows in strength and influence the world over, and increasingly demands peace.

On the other hand, playing with fire in a powder magazine was never more dangerous than now.

April 26, 1914

ARMENIAN HELD AS BLACKMAILER

**Charged with Attempting to Extort \$7,000
from M. Karagheusian, a Rug Merchant**

OTHERS ALSO THREATENED

**One Suspect Said to Have Got Money
from Karagheusian on Story That
Latter's Foes Shot Him**

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25. — "Black Hand" letters, which have terrorized wealthy Armenian merchants of this city and New York for the last fifteen years, resulted in Armanaz Kazazian, an Armenian, aged 24 years, being held in \$15,000 bail to-day by United States Commissioner Edmunds on a charge of conspiracy to extort \$7,000 from M. Karagheusian, a wealthy Armenian rug merchant, of 354 Fourth Avenue, New York. Garabad (*sic!*) [Garabed] Narinian, aged 29, was arrested in New Haven on April 3 charged with the same offense.

The two arrests disclosed a reign of terror among well-to-do Armenians. Sudden deaths from shots fired by concealed assassins, following a refusal to comply with the demands of the writers, have resulted in many wealthy merchants hiring detectives as bodyguards, Mr. Karagheusian, who is the financial backer of the Armenian Y. M. C. A. in New York, is said never to leave his home without two detectives.

Fear of the mysterious writers was well grounded when the recipients of the letters remembered that H. S. Tavshanjian, a rich rug merchant, was shot to death in New York in 1907 for refusing to comply with a demand for \$50,000. In 1900 this killing was recalled to J. Ardgounjian, another New York merchant, in a letter demanding a large sum of money. Ardgounjian was so

scared that he fled to Constantinople. He was followed and shot down in the streets of that city shortly after his arrival.

Kazazian is said to have admitted to postal inspectors that he killed ten Turks in Turkey by shooting them from ambush. He also said he had killed an Armenian woman in Marseilles, France.

According to Postal Inspector Mc-Vickar, Karagheusian received a letter on Dec. 12. 1913, demanding \$7,000. This was followed by another letter on Dec. 15 for an additional \$2,000. The money was ordered to be sent to A. Domian, 705 Wood Street, this city. Three days after the receipt of the last letter Kazazian was shot in this city, and according to his story he attributed it to enemies. Inspector McVickar said that the man shot himself, and had since been receiving a weekly salary from Karagheusian in the belief that he was shot by the men who demanded the money from the merchant.

The two letters involved in the present arrest were sent to the local inspectors from New York. A large number of similar communications received by other New York merchants are in the hands of the District Attorney in this city and are under investigation.

Kazazian is said to have received more than \$800 from Mr. Karagheusian since he shot himself, weekly remittances being sent to Kazazian while he was in Baltimore. He returned to New York recently, where, it is said, he was receiving a stipulated amount each week.

M. Karagheusian, an importer, of 354 Fourth Avenue, admitted last night at his home, 870 West End Avenue, that he had been instrumental in having Kazazian arrested.

"And I had his partner arrested also", he added. "They had tried to extort money from me on threats of death. I do not think they are as much to blame as the people who put them up to the blackmailing schemes; they are poor, ignorant countrymen of mine, and were misled. I have never paid one cent of blackmail or extortion money, and I never will".

1534

September 4, 1914

DISORDERS IN TURKEY

Christians and Kurds Resist Mobilization Conflict with Armenians

PETROGRAD, (St. Petersburg.) Sept 3. — The Turkish mobilization on the Persian boundary is slow. Many Christians and Kurds have refused to join the movement. The Turks are forcibly enrolling all persons of military age.

There has been a serious conflict between Turks and Armenians at Bitlis, in Turkish Armenia.

October 31, 1914

EAGER TO FIGHT THE TURKS

Armenians and Caucasians Enrolled in a Volunteer Force

Special Cable to The New York Times

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The Turkish Ambassador has not left Petrograd and the Russian Ambassador has not left Constantinople.

The impression prevails here that Germany has forced the conflict against the will of the majority of the members of the Turkish Government.

Russia is well prepared to deal with the new situation created by Turkey. The Black Sea fleet has long been in readiness, and, in addition to the regular troops in the Caucasus, a volunteer corps has been organized among the Armenians, Georgians, and Mohammedans. The Armenians in particular are overjoyed at the prospect of fighting their hereditary enemy, and wealthy Armenian merchants are contributing large sums for the equipment of the volunteer forces.

Caucasian mountaineers are enrolling, too, with the greatest alacrity. Most of them are Mohammedans, but their sympathies are not with Turkey, and fighting is the breath of life

to them. They ask no greater boon than to be allowed to use their horses and rifles against Russia's enemies.

The settled Tartar population of the Caucasus, which has been more directly exposed to Ottoman influences, has given innumerable proofs of its loyalty to Russia.

The Petrograd newspapers express concern at the attitude of Bulgaria, but most of them refuse to admit the possibility of her aiding Turkey against the empire that liberated her from the Ottoman yoke.

November 4, 1914

RUSSIANS INVADE ARMENIA

Turks Say They Were Repulsed Orders by Caucasus Viceroy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 2. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)— Count Vorontsoff Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, under date of Oct. 20, has issued the following orders to the army of the Caucasus:

"The Turks have treacherously attacked our coast towns and ships of the Black Sea Fleet.

"By his Majesty's command I am ordered to consider Russia at war with Turkey, and the troops of the Caucasus Army under my command are to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

I have repeatedly, since the beginning of the war, noted that Russia had taken into account all possible eventualities. The Turkish ships bombarded Russian Black Sea undefended coast towns the night before, Oct. 29; and the Emperor's orders to his troops to cross the Turkish frontier were issued the following day. Nothing whatever was allowed to leak out here until to-day.

This afternoon I hear murmurs of something of the highest importance having occurred in the Black Sea, but the rumor is too indistinct to make anything of, even if the censorship now in force had permitted one to do so.

Tomorrow (Tuesday) is the twentieth anniversary of Emperor Nicholas's accession to the throne, and the Russians will probably be elated by important news issued on this anniversary.

1536

November 5, 1914

RUSSIAN INVASION OF ARMENIA BEGUN

Several Towns Taken Czar Has Splendid Native Soldiers to Fight the Turks

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Nov. 3. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle) — Last Thursday an order was given to the Caucasian Army to cross the frontier to Turkey, and a Russian force is now in all probability on its way to Erzerum.

The Turks have, north of Erzerum, three army corps and about 50,000 Kurd cavalry. The campaign in this wild, mountainous Armenian region will mean considerable hardship at this season of the year, but it will certainly be a most picturesque episode of the great war.

Russia has magnificent resources for this kind of warfare. As the most distinguished of Caucasian scholars, Prof. Marr, points out today, the peoples of the Caucasus, despite their dissatisfaction with certain features of Russian administration, have, during the last few years, begun vividly to realize the benefits of Russian culture, and, at this extremely critical moment, are eager to demonstrate their solidarity with Russia.

I have seen many Georgian, Armenian and Tartar wounded who have fought bravely and cheerfully against such a distant enemy as Germany, but the Armenians will fight for the liberation of their brethren in Turkey, and those born warriors, the Georgians, have ancient accounts to settle with their former oppressors.

Among the Mohammedans of the Caucasus there has been a certain amount of Turkish propaganda, but it has not availed to heal the breach between distinctive peoples, to subordinate national feeling to religious fanaticism.

From the crags and defiles of Daghestan and the Western Caucasus, lithe Mohammedans and half-heathen mountaineers have been pouring down to join the newly formed cavalry division under the command of the Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. They are well equipped, and will be more than a match for the Kurds when, with daggers in their teeth, they rush forward in wild charges.

In Asia Minor the Russians will almost certainly meet with a friendly reception from the Armenians. The Young Turkish régime has brought many promises, but no real improvement to their lot. For political reasons the Armenian leaders for some years have co-operated with the Young Turks, but lately they have assumed an independent attitude, pursued a Sinn Fein policy, and taken care to arm the Christians in Van and Erzerum as a precaution against Kurdish attacks.

From what I know of these leaders, they will be delighted to cut short their wearisome, hopeless negotiations with the bankrupt Young Turks and follow the impulse of the heart of their people. The Caucasian Armenians are certainly convinced that they are bringing their kinsmen deliverance.

November 6, 1914

ARMENIAN CITIES TAKEN

Russians Report Victories Near Border Turks Abandon Wounded

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.) — News has reached Tiflis that the Turks suffered great losses in opposing the crossing of their frontier by the Russian Army. The entire battlefield was covered with their dead and wounded. The feeling in the Ottoman Army is much depressed.

The Russian artillery was very skillfully handled and struck panic into the ranks of the enemy.

On the eve of the outbreak of the war the Turkish Armenians were pitilessly plundered, and an army of them were arrested. The appearance of the Russian troops had a very tranquillizing effect, and the harvesting of the cotton crop has been resumed.

A large number of refugees from Turkish Armenia, who arrived at Odessa and expressed a wish to fight in the Russian Army are being sent round to Caucasia, where they will be embodied in a special corps.

1538

November 7, 1914

ARMENIANS FIGHTING TURKS

Besieging Van Others Operating in Turkish Army's Rear

LONDON, Saturday Nov. 7. — A dispatch received by The Daily Telegraph from Tiflis, capital of the Government of Caucasia, by way of Moscow, says:

"The Turkish town of Van (140 miles southeast of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia) is being besieged by a detachment of Armenians, who are aiding the Russians. The town has a large arsenal.

"Another Armenian detachment is operating in the rear of the Turkish Army".

TURKS SEIZING MERCHANDISE

Mobilization Order in Syria an Excuse for Robbing Tradesmen

All merchandise of any value is being seized by officials of the Ottoman Government in cities of Syria, following the general orders of mobilization of troops, according to reports from missionaries made public yesterday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"Under the order of mobilization", the board says, "unwilling conscripts are being gathered, each soldier being required to bring with him from his home eight days' rations, with a certain amount of money.

"The local officials have turned the orders to commandeer horses, mules, food, and fodder into a most wicked and unbridled system of plunder. They have entered the shops at Beirut at all hours of the night and day and have seized not only flour and articles of food, but dry foods, clothing, household utensils, silk stockings by the gross, foreign-made shoes for women, and expensive sets of furniture".

At present there are working in Syria, under direction of the Presbyterian Board, thirty-nine missionaries, of whom twenty-four are women. Fifteen of the missionaries are at Beirut, twelve at Tripoli, nine at Sidon, and three at Lebanon.

November 9, 1914

TURKS FALL BACK BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

**Russians Take Important Fortified Town
in Armenia and Hold Road to Erzerum**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON. Nov. 8. — The Caucasian army of the Russians is pushing back the Turkish forces and now controls the road to Erzerum, the capital of Armenia, according to an official cablegram from the Russian General Staff at Petrograd, a translation of which was made public tonight by Col. Geoljewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy. The message follows:

"On Nov. 6 our troops, after severe fighting, took the naturally strong and elaborately fortified position at Keprekoi, covering the road to Erzerum. The pursuit of the defeated enemy continues.

"In the Black Sea our fleet bombarded the Turkish port of Sanguldak and sunk four Turkish transports, three with supplies and clothing for the Turkish Army, and one presumably loaded with troops".

The Russian forces advanced from the direction of Kars, in Caucasia, and their progress is understood to have been sufficient to prevent the Turks crossing the frontier for an attack on Batoum, the Black Sea terminal of the Trans-Caucasian Railway, and the principal Black Sea port for oil from the Baku wells.

November 10, 1914

**RUSSIANS TAKE TURKS' FORT
NEAR ERZERUM**

**In Pursuit of Kurdish Cavalry
Armenian Students Enthusiastic Volunteers
In Petrograd**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The Caucasian Army continues to operate suc-

cessfully against Turkey. Most important is its seizure of a stronghold twenty-five miles east of Erzerum. The defeated Kurdish cavalry has been scattered in small bands in the valleys and passes south of the Russian frontier, and part of the Russian force is engaged in sweeping it up in order to prevent it from raiding communications.

The Kurds, supported by regulars and armed peasants, tried to advance to the northeast of Karakilisa, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Kurdish cavalry, known as the Hamidieh, is stationed at Alashkert, Hassan Kalet (*sic!*) [Kaleh], and along the Persian frontier. Several bands of Persian irregulars under the leadership of Amir Heshmat, former Chief of Police at Teheran, and Ibrahim Bey are operating on the Turco-Persian frontier.

The persecution of the Armenians has begun in earnest. Armenian refugees are pouring across the Caucasian frontier, and they say that the Turkish troops have orders to shoot all Armenians who are met near the frontier. It is rumored that Armenian bands are attacking Van.

Armenian students are volunteering in hundreds for the Turkish campaign. Last night I saw a party of sixty leave for the Caucasus. Large crowds of students gathered to bid them farewell. There was great cheering and hearty singing of "God Save the Czar" and Armenian national songs. An Armenian priest made an impassioned speech, urging the Armenians to volunteer for the liberation of their oppressed brethren, and his hearers were roused to an ecstasy of enthusiasm.

(...)

Van is an ancient city, the capital of the Asiatic Turkish province of the same name, and the seat of important American missions. It has a population of about 30,000.

November 13, 1914

TURKISH ARMENIANS IN ARMED REVOLT

**Were Ready to Join Russian Invaders,
Having Drilled and Collected Arms.**

SEE DAY OF DELIVERANCE

**Native Paper Says They Are Prepared for
Any Sacrifice—Refuse to Join Turkish Army**

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12. — Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russo-Turkish war.

In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, explaining that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march, according to these dispatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving provisions to them freely.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following:

"The long-anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

From this border country there have come to Petrograd further reports of armed conflicts arising from the refusal of Armenians to become Turkish conscripts and to surrender their arms.

It is now rumored that the important City of Van is today besieged by Armenian guerrilla bands in great force. In Zeitun the number of insurgents is said to exceed 20,000 and they are reported to have defeated all the Turkish troops sent against them, causing heavy losses to the Turks.

1542

November 15, 1914

RUSSIANS ROUT KURDS

Cavalry Fight in Armenia Turks Continue to Report Victories

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14. — An official communication issued from the Caucasus army headquarters says:

"There has been nothing new during the day of Nov. 13. On Nov. 12 a number of detachments of Kurdish cavalry made their appearance south of Kara Kilissa and Alashkerd and came into collision with our cavalry.

"Overwhelmed by the force of our horsemen, the Kurds were routed".

Another statement issued by the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus says:

"The fighting in the region around Kopruckei continues. There have been no engagements in the province of Zatchorokh, in the vallies of the Bayazid and the Alashkerd, or on the coast of the Black Sea".

November 21, 1914

REFUGEE AGED 100 HERE

Flees from Armenia with Her 80-Year-Old Daughter

Mrs. Tokany Stephain (*sic!*) [Takouhi Stepanian?], 100 years old, and her daughter. Mrs. Hiranés (*sic!*) Paklaian, 80 years old, arrived here yesterday on the Fabre liner Roma, and concluded their long flight from the war in Turkish Armenia. This is the first time in their lives that they have been more than 20 miles from the little Armenian village where they were born. Both women stood their journey well, although the mother had to be assisted up the gangplank to the pier. They were met by their relatives, who have taken them to their home in Trenton, N. J.

Gen. G. dos Santos Almeida, the Brazilian coffee planter, also arrived on the vessel, after a tour of the world. He said that

while in Lisbon, Portugal, he saw several demonstrations by the troops in favor of the Allies.

November 22, 1914

TURKISH GUNS ON HILLTOPS

Russians Harassed in Advance in Armenia Villages Deserted

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, (via London.) — Reports from Caucasia state that the Russian advance into Turkey is proceeding without serious resistance, although the invading forces are under fire from Turkish light artillery, located on the hilltops, practically all the time.

There are almost no roads in the region of the Russo-Turkish border, and it is necessary for the Russians to move their guns and supply wagons through the mountain passes by hand.

The Turkish villages through which the Russians have passed are deserted and stripped of provisions. Only in the Armenian villages have any supplies been found.

November 25, 1914

DEFEAT TURKS IN ARMENIA

Russians Pursuing Them Fighting in Persian Territory

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24. — The following announcement from the General Staff of the Russian Army in the Caucasus was made public tonight:

"In the region of the Tchoruk River (Russian Armenia) the battle increased in intensity yesterday.

"In the direction of Erzerum we threw back the Turks on the whole of the front and forced them to retreat hurriedly. Our troops are still pushing them energetically.

"There is no change in the situation in the other regions".

An earlier communication, made public today, from the General Staff in the Caucasus, under date of Nov. 22, says:

"In the direction of Erzerum the advance guard of the Russian Army continued to drive back the enemy, after having thrown into disorder a Turkish column, caissons and an ammunition train being captured.

"From Kara-kilisse to the Alashkerd Valley some engagements took place, with results favorable to us.

"In the Persian Province of Azerbaijan the Turks were defeated in the region of the Khanasur (*sic!*) [Khanasor] Pass, and also in the passes leading from Dilman in the direction of Katur. In these engagements the Russian troops captured some Turkish artillery".

November 29, 1914

MISSIONARIES NOT MOLESTED

Reassuring Advices Received from Our Ambassador to Turkey

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. — Acting Secretary of State Lansing announced this afternoon that advices from American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople said that not a single American missionary in the Ottoman Empire had been injured.

Yesterday Secretary Bryan said that advices from Constantinople indicated that the Ottoman authorities had given permission for any missionaries desirous of leaving the country to do so. This permission seems to have been an exception to the general rule, issued after the declaration of war, forbidding the departure of aliens.

NO TURKS ON THE GOEBEN

Cruisers Bought by Turkey Manned by Germans, Says an Armenian

Lavin (*sic!*) [Levon?], an Armenian merchant, who has just arrived from Constantinople on a visit to his brother at 248 West 105th Street, said yesterday that no one could foretell what was going to happen in the Turkish capital. The streets were filled

with German officers and German soldiers, who appeared to control everything, while the Turkish officials stood by and obeyed orders. The cruisers Goeben and Breslau, that were supposed to have been purchased by the Turkish Government from Germany were officered and manned entirely by Germans—there was not a single Turk on board.

For the first two days in November, said Mr. Feradian, the officials would not allow him to depart, and they also held a number of Englishmen who were living in Constantinople, but after the American Ambassador had made a protest they were permitted to leave on a special train. Mr. Feradian reached Bulgaria, where he boarded a steamship sailing for Brindisi, Italy.

November 29, 1914

ERZERUM FANATICS SLAY CHRISTIANS

Holy War Proclamation Followed by Destruction of Armenians' Buildings

SEVERE FIGHT IN CAUCASUS

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28. — A telegram received here from Odessa describes an outbreak of fanatical rioting in Erzerum.

Dispatches reaching Odessa from this Turkish city say that, following the posting of a proclamation calling the Mohammedans to a holy war, all the Armenian clubs, churches, and schools were demolished by a mob. Four Armenians, including one woman, were killed in the streets.

December 14, 1914

HANG CHRISTIANS IN STREET

Armenians' Position at Erzerum Is Very Precarious

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14. — A Petrograd dispatch to The Times says:

1546

"Advices from the front at Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, describe the position of 20,000 Christians there as precarious because of their Russian sympathies.

"Three hundred thousand Turkish troops are mobilized at Erzerum. Hundreds of Armenians have been imprisoned and many hanged in the streets, without trial, as examples".

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