# TELEGRAPHIC.

## TURKEY'S BLUNDER.

### The Appeal to Russia and France May Arouse England,

### AND PROLONG THE AFRICAN WAR

### Intervention Likely to Unite All Parties for the Glory of Great Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—There is no doubt that considerable anxiety is felt by the Porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the Khedive also ignoring the Porte entirely. Remonstrances have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effect of the advance up the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontier of Egypt, and that the Arab of Yemen (the principal division of Arabia, adjacent to the strait of Bab el Mandeb) may be encouraged to flock hostilely to the Turkish authorities.

There are people who believe that the appeal of the Porte to France, Russia and Germany in deference will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the one aimed for. While it is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospective of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Soudan, the appeal of Turkey to the recognized enemies of Great Britain for intervention may arouse the war spirit of the Britisher later and to play into the hands of British statesmen while aiming to do the reverse. The more this view of the case is considered the more probable it is asserted, it becomes, for Englishmen of both parties have declared themselves against the proposed Soudan campaign, and the expedition might have been allowed to flicker out after the occupation of Assaleh. Now, however, the British may be spurred to push onward to Khartoum, as there is a great difference, it is pointed out, between a great turkeyown in the face of popular opinion in Great Britain and a smoothing retreat in the face of the serious representations of France and Russia.

It is true, it is argued, that there are only about 8000 purely British troops in Egypt, but this number could be promptly increased by draft from home and Great Britain, and the task of "driving" the British out of Egypt, as suggested by the mere fury of the French newspapers, might be more difficult than calculated upon by them. If the ostensible object of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition is to be accomplished, namely, creating a diversion, it will reflect Kassala's fall most to some speedily. The distance from Wadyhalfa, the southern boundary of Egypt to Dongola is about 300 miles. But the route is a most arduous one, even for the black troops of Egypt, and especially so at this period on account of the low water of the Nile, necessitating the employment of immense number of camels for transportation and the possible building of a big railroad. Then, admitting that Dongola is reached without serious reverses, which is by no means certain, that place is not likely to capitulate upon simple summons. A long siege may be necessary, and the 20,000 to 30,000 men of the Mahdi may muster there, possibly, under Osman Digna, may prove more than a match for the British-Egyptian troops which will reach Dongola after a most wearisome march from Wadyhalfa. Then, even with Dongola taken, Kassala is not necessarily relieved, and the capture of the latter place by the Dervishes would threaten Suakim and Tokar.

The possession of Dongola, it is explained, is necessary in order to defend Egypt against Dervish raids. It consists of a fertile tract 50 miles in length by 10 miles in breadth. Lovely the place is known as El Ordeh, and it was the headquarters of Sir Herbert Stewart's troops in 1884. An advance upon there in the direction of Berber could hardly be made until August or September.

Therefore, the Soudan campaign, it is held, would in all probability have dragged on and it would be allowed to take its own course, but intervention will be likely to make what was originally a party measure a national question, uniting all parties for the success of Great Britain against France and Russia.

#### Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: John J. Brooks of Colorado, to be full commissioner; D. L. Miller of Virginia, to be colonel of the United States ordnance; Ethelbert Watts of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Hongkong; Wm. Weiss (Rep.) J. T. Wright of South Dakota, to be Indian inspector; John Lane of Washington, to be an Indian inspector.

Postmasters: Montana—D. H. Brooks, Helena.

#### Joining the Cuban Rebels.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A special to the World from Havana says: The adoption by the Senate and House of Washington of resolutions looking to recognition of the people as belligerents is one first cause to be felt in the Cuban war. Numerous have joined the insurgents in the field in the last ten days. A number of men often leave Havana quietly on some excuse and go to the woods, who are only known more than that. The sugar planters have joined, in spite of General Weyler's orders. All preparations to do so have again ceased.

#### Turkish Intrigues.

LONDON, March 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times has heard that for the last year intrigues were set in foot by the Porte and the Ottoman Digny, which were likely to embroil Italy and England. According to this dispatch the Turkish minister and first secretary of the Turkish legation at Washington have been recalled, owing to the symptoms of the Armenian manifested to the Turkish legation. It is said Rustem Bey, the primier's Armenian Pasha (?) has no connection in instigating the Armenian prisoners to revolt.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—When informed tonight of the advice to the London Times from Constantinople that he had on first recalled were to be recalled, Mavrogordato Bey, the Turkish minister, made an emphatic denial. He said no official notice of the alleged recall had been received at the legation.

#### Money for the War in Africa.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Reichstag voted 100,000 marks to complete the Cameroon railway, and the expedition might have been allowed to flicker out after the occupation of Assaleh. Now, however, the British may be spurred to push onward to Khartoum, as there is a great difference, it is pointed out, between a great turkeyown in the face of popular opinion in Great Britain and a smoothing retreat in the face of the serious representations of France and Russia.

It is true, it is argued, that there are only about 8000 purely British troops in Egypt, but this number could be promptly increased by draft from home and Great Britain, and the task of "driving" the British out of Egypt, as suggested by the mere fury of the French newspapers, might be more difficult than calculated upon by them. If the ostensible object of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition is to be accomplished, namely, creating a diversion, it will reflect Kassala's fall most to some speedily. The distance from Wadyhalfa, the southern boundary of Egypt to Dongola is about 300 miles. But the route is a most arduous one, even for the black troops of Egypt, and especially so at this period on account of the low water of the Nile, necessitating the employment of immense number of camels for transportation and the possible building of a big railroad. Then, admitting that Dongola is reached without serious reverses, which is by no means certain, that place is not likely to capitulate upon simple summons. A long siege may be necessary, and the 20,000 to 30,000 men of the Mahdi may muster there, possibly, under Osman Digna, may prove more than a match for the British-Egyptian troops which will reach Dongola after a most wearisome march from Wadyhalfa. Then, even with Dongola taken, Kassala is not necessarily relieved, and the capture of the latter place by the Dervishes would threaten Suakim and Tokar.

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