DESERET EVENING NEWS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

TURKS AND CHRISTIANS.

The Subject Discussed by an Armenian Student.

Arrangement of the Rules of the Ottoman Empire.—One side of the Question.

University of the City of New York,
Language hall, University Heights,
New York City, Feb. 1, 1895.

Hon. and Dear Sir:—

Since your kindness's arrival in this city I have had the gratification of making his personal acquaintance. Speaking of things Turkish in general, and the late Armenian massacre in particular, I took occasion to use the enclosed language used by the writer in an article in the Harper's News of December last, wherein it is stated that the Sultan is a man of refined feelings, and I then, you know, described other sense of the abomination that prevailed under his empire. Although I felt and that it is duty and abominable to commit to writing, in the second quotation, I agreed to report it to you. In my humble opinion you will do well to tone the public opinion on the American question, than the cries of the people, Massachusetts or Christianity, or women of Boston. We needs also ourself in that part of the globe.

THE TURKISH SULTAN.

In 1876 Prime Minister Hardy announced on common terms. In 1878 Sir Hy. Layard, British ambassador to Constantinople, reported to his government a marked retrogression of Mohammedan establishment the direct of the new sultan. Emissaries were being sent to all missionaries and quasi-missionary societies, preaching pan-Islamism. As a separate tribunal, Khiva, Samarkand, Mohammedan Mazzarella, Bokara India, the Turk Government, it was their duty delegates to meet the Kaiser, with the result that the Constantinople Mohammedan press opened its broadsides on their adaptable of the Kaiser's discussion in his Hamburg speech. The commissioners of the great powers had to intervene as the "Free Bureau" put an an end. The Turks having ceased to be a European power were turned their propagandas for the propagation of their faith to the less conforming element in their Asiatic dominions. In the mind of Armenia the remnant of Europeanizing estate there the Turks posted mosques, and forcibly converted the people by the thousands. They threw serious eyes over the border, and sent a marshal of the south, Enzeruzy, to the court of the empire of the everything was with the proposal that Welsh, too, should join in the tumultuary revolt the desired infidels, and was treated over the dinner table at the official reception. The moslem savage Dervish-Effendi Shah, left Bakooa as his cousin's successor, but the fact that his dynasty is an alien one is that of the masses, antipathy to the Turks being even greater than to the enemies of Christ, made the proposal an impracticable one, so it fell on deaf ears. Nevertheless, it may be revived at any time to the danger of the native Christian Armenians who number some 70,000 to 100,000 in the Shah's dominions, hence the Immortal's sword is hanging over them, ready over the heads of the non-conformist element there.

Right over on the borders of Persia and Turkey, the country of the ancient Medes is situated, and here is the Shah's emissaries worked quite gently. By threats or promises the race of hardy mountaineers, whose acknowledgement of Mohammedanism is of the most superficial kind, were marched to the end rank. It is said that circumcision was performed, even in the excess of compelling old men of 70 years of age to undergo the ordeal, performed with the crudest instruments. Arms and military accoutrements were distributed to the people en masse, with instructions to use them against unbelievers. In districts where the Christians predominated, Turks, Tartars and Circassians were encouraged to bound the Christians to rob them of their lives and property, to abduct, violate and commit rape on females, steal boys also and use them carnally as women, in the word degrade and make life intolerable. Blue books have been published from 1890 till last year on the condition of Armenia by the British government, and a study of these has appeared lately in a French review in Brussels, by the celebrated French jurist, Rolin-Jaequemyns.

GREAT BRITAIN AGAIN.

Debates have taken place in the British House of Commons, that the government of Great Britain is about to ask Turkey to act loyally in the fulfillment of its international obligations, because on the one hand the Christian powers are indifferent to the suffering of their fellow-believers, and on the other hand any coercive move might embarrass Great Britain with her Mohammedan Indian empire, and hence the Government of the day of Britain is left remains a dead letter, and now the cause the Armenians are in a hopeless predicament and the condition of savages, Abdul-Hamid II rejoice "I think enough the Armenians revolt."

WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN DO.

America maintains a legation at Constantinople, and sends greetings and warm sympathy to those suffering and of the cause that journey in the modern New that Turkey by continuing in her accursed course will entirely fetter the sympathy of the great nation. This nation's fearless attitude properly also protection to the Armenian and American missionaries in Turkey, and they in turn can give assist in their to added relatives.

A CRUEL CONDITION.

It is a shame that prosecution should be allowed to rage against a people whose king, Alfonso, subsequent through E. Arnot, with our Saviour (see St. Philippe's London Gazette, Feb. 1, 1875, 3:1), say that has always manifested not only an enthusiastic church organization, but its living literature and scientific institutions, notwithstanding the fact that it based itself twice by doing so, namely once in the West, and the second time for the Mohammedan state organized theocracy. Is not such Christian worthy of the highest encomium? Did not Christ through ministers at Syrian cities to guide exchange when they go to see for money that gave a diamond ring or bracelet or some other trifle, all at the expense of the starving poor, and that is sufficient? Is not the people sympathetic? Say it is time to the Nation in this country to send independent knowledge to the Armenians. Answer for nothing more, and at the least. Does tell the world are there the very gentlemen and women Turkish who can be continued to spend the time free of the good and the poorly?

Chief consulates such as Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, Malay-Wallachia, Montenegro, Herzegovina and the Ionian were the leading ground for the boys to supply the unknown needs of the Turkish money, and to give to children for [illegible] and [illegible] of great sum. Now these needs are stopped the Turks play, and the only good left is Armenia and Armenia, now there is not the money as usual.

On day of the [illegible] 1 [illegible] Turkish [illegible] appear to be sympathy of all right-minded people to the [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Armenia. Verily, the [illegible] is a [illegible], [illegible] the poor people of God [illegible] in my humble opinion it would be more [illegible] the representative diplomatic of this country [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] women—[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]