

accounts of a massacre of Christians in that town in the presence of 300 Turkish soldiers, who did not render any assistance in the suppression of the disorders.

The Sultan has prohibited the entry into Turkey of all papers containing accounts of Lord Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's dinner at London a week ago.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Grand Duke Vladimir has an autograph letter from the czar to the kaiser relating to the situation in eastern Europe. It suggests that in case England insists too much on the disintegration of Turkey, the three powers who united upon the Japanese question again join hands against all comers.

The following telegram from Constantinople was received this morning by Anglo-Armenian associations:

"Armenians are being massacred everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 are dying of starvation and exposure. The Sassoun work of relief is closed. For God's sake urge the government to stop the most awful events of modern times. The Porte is powerless, as all telegrams are under the control of the palace officials who have incited the massacre throughout Anatolia."

A dispatch from Rome today says advices from Constantinople announce that the agitation against the Christians in northern Syria is extending and that massacres have occurred near Aleppo.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The following petition has been sent by the Armenian National Union to the premier, Chancellors and foreign ministers of the six great powers of Europe, and the secretary of state of the United States:

The horrors and outrages of Sassoun have been repeated in different parts of Armenia, where tens of thousands of Armenians have met death at the hands of unrestricted mobs of fanatical Turks. Again recent cable advices from Turkey are to the effect that the Turkish government is gathering its reserve forces to march over Zaitoun and exterminate its inhabitants. The execution of this intention on the part of the Turkish government will only repeat the appalling history of Sassoun. The adoption of the reform measures proposed by the three powers of Europe and sanctioned by the other great powers has been followed by a still stronger outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism all over the Turkish empire.

As a result of this unchecked and in most cases sanctioned or ordered uprising of Mohammedans against the defenseless Christian subjects of the empire. Turkey is today in a state of anarchy, while those in power and authority are helping and defending the lawless.

This state of anarchy is due also to the Turkish and Mohammedan apathy towards the Armenians and their sacred rights, and to their hostility to the European nations that are desirous of substituting a better form of government for the present anarchy. This has been fully proved to be the fact because whenever any European government has deemed it necessary to take drastic measures to stop bloodshed and restore order, the officials of the Sultan have almost invariably succeeded in complying with this

demand and in checking Mohammedan fanaticism. It is evident, therefore, that the sultan and his officials are directly responsible for the present state of terrorism and anarchy. It lies, then, with the great powers of Europe to put an end to this unbearable condition of things in Turkey and to secure safety and protection of life to the defenseless Armenians now at the mercy and under the heels of the cruel soldiery, fanatical Turkish mobs and savage Kurds.

We therefore most humbly beg of your government to hasten, in the name of humanity, justice and Christian civilization, to unanimously with the other five great powers of Europe, decide the fate of the Armenian nation at an early special congress, such as that of Berlin, and to liberate the Armenians from their unbearable condition, which means torture, slaughter and utter extermination.

In behalf of the Armenian National Union, we are your obedient and most humble servants,

(Signed) T. B. KHUNJIAN,
President.
G. M. MALINIAN,
Secretary.

ADEN, Nov. 18.—The amin of Sana, the capital city of Yemen, Arab, at the head of 45,000 Arabs armed with Martini-Henry rifles, has defeated the Turks in three fights. The latter are now confined to Sana, a walled city about five miles in circumference.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says the Armenian missionaries at Bulis have wired the English and American representatives, asking that the government provide an escort to Van for them and their families. This correspondent makes the astounding announcement that fully 20,000 Armenians have been killed during the recent massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 19.—[Copyrighted 1895 by the Associated Press.]—In response to telegrams sent to Kharput by the United States minister, Terrell, requiring into the burning and pillaging of the American missions there, the Porte has furnished some information to Terrell, and additional facts have been obtained from other sources. As Terrell will communicate direct with the state department at Washington on the subject, the facts in his possession cannot be given out here. But enough is known of the disturbances to enable the Associated Press to give the following general outline:

The trouble between Kurds and Mussulmans at Kharput had been brewing for some time. On one hand it is claimed that Armenians, incited by the agents of their revolutionary committee had been arming themselves, holding secret meetings and preparing for revolt against the Turkish authorities. The crisis was to be precipitated by an attack upon the Mussulman quarter. A second version is that the Turks, acting under instructions from Yildiz Kiosk officials, if not from the sultan himself, deliberately planned to massacre the Armenians of Kharput. Kurds were provided with weapons similar to those used by the Turkish soldiery, and ammunition plentifully distributed. At a signal agreed upon a quarrel was picked with the Armenians, and an attack upon their quarter

commenced. The Armenians anticipating the outbreak, had armed themselves as well as possible, barricaded their dwellings and made so determined a resistance that the first attack of the Kurds was repulsed.

The American missionaries had applied for protection; to Terrell. He called personally on the Porte, sent several notes to the minister of foreign affairs, insisting that the Turkish officials should protect the American missionaries, and notifying the sultan and his ministers that they would be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries. The Turkish officials promised to protect the lives of the missionaries and detailed gendarmes to guard their property. When the Armenians repulsed the first attack the Kurds were infuriated and they proceeded to the quarter of Kharput where the American mission is located and quickly overcoming the opposition of the gendarmes, if there were any present, ransacked the houses, including the eight American mission buildings and exploding a shell in the house of one of the missionaries. The American missionaries placed themselves under the immediate protection of the Turkish governor who still has them under his care. During the pillaging, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the Kurds were supplied by the Turkish troops in a number of instances.

Later, a second and more successful attack was made by the Kurds upon the Armenian quarters and a terrible massacre followed. Conservative estimates say that from 800 to 1,000 persons were killed. The American missionaries formally protested against the destruction of property to the Turkish authorities and to Mr. Terrell, who, when all facts are thoroughly established, will most likely demand that the Americans be compensated. In fact it is understood that Terrell has already been assured that the Turkish government is prepared to do what is right when the blame is placed where it belongs.

A fresh fanatical outbreak occurred at Moosh but was suppressed by the Turkish authorities after forty Armenians were killed. There is evidence that the Porte has been frightened by the gathering of foreign fleets in Salonica bay, and by advice, accompanied by a clear statement of the real situation, received from Germany and Austria, who seem to be acting in accord, into adopting really energetic repressive measures. This state of affairs is commended on all sides. A British warship has been ordered to Alexandretta, northern Syria, and the United States cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of the European squadron, is expected there daily. In addition a French warship has been dispatched to Beyrout, Syria.

The sultan is in a state of greatest alarm, which is telling terribly upon his already much weakened nerves. Rumors of the discovery of plots against Abdul Hamid's life are so frequent that they no longer attract any attention. Some of his ministers have to be kept constantly guarded by soldiers to give them courage enough to transact business in their respective offices. Throughout the night on Saturday, November 16, the most critical day for the Turkish em-