TELEGRAPHIC.

EUROPE'S DISGRACE.

Armenian Refugees Homeless and Starving in France.

MILLIONS IN THE WIDE WORLD.

The United States Not Open to Them—Sketches of Their Misfortunes in Detail.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 29.—(Special correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Everywhere I hear the Armenian question is a condition of affairs in this city at present which points to be a disgrace to Europe and to the Armenian associations throughout the world. Subsisting upon government, municipal or private charity here are 800 unfortunate Armenians, men, women and children, young and old, healthy and sick, who have escaped in escaping from the bloody massacre at Constantinople, and who now are and all buoyed up by the hope of being able eventually to reach the land of freedom, the United States. Some weeks were strongly shaped and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less toward falling them home, by any of the many agencies for the relief of the suffering Armenians which have been created in England or America. Time and time again, however, seem to be every case to which the cared of charity should be first extended. They are homeless, nearly all penniless, many are enduring the pangs of hunger, and yet nobody seems willing to step in and guide the feet of progress to some place where they can rest in know and under more promising circumstances. Large amounts of money have been raised in the past for the Armenians in Armenia, but the condition of the latter is not a whit worse than the half starving people here, if so bad. The Armenians in America certainly find their overtures and below conditions to lend such aspect. The poor people seem to care no remote in the wide world, yet they are as honest and industrious a case as you can find anywhere on the Mediterranean. Some South American speculators, it is true, taking advantage of this desperate situation, have persuaded upon 300 of the Armenian refugees to allow themselves to be transported to the Argentine Republic, there is all probability to meet the fate of thousands of the Hebrews of Russia, thanks to the philanthropy of the late Baron Hirsch, emigrated to South America only to find themselves, figuratively speaking, toiled into the jaws of a lion instead of a lamb. It is true that climate of Argentine is not so much more hearty than that of the regions that the poor Hebrews tried to escape, but the cost is nearly to be the same in the case of the Armenian refugees, who are not a class of people fitted to thrive in roughly-founded colonies.

Only about eighteen of the 800 Armenians who reached here have as yet been able to start for the United States. These few emigrants are of the better class. They are fairly well supplied with funds, and will probably start for New York via Southampton. But what is to become of the remaining unfortunate Christians fleeing from the bloodstained Turks, who are living on charity here, with their eyes turned longingly toward the United States?

It would seem that these poor people may be barred from reaching the United States, and they may be forbidden to land there, even if they succeed in obtaining transportation to the shores of North America. Surely if ever there was a case in which from pure necessity, no doubt, might be regarded, it is the case of these stricken people, flying from the persecutions and outrages that have prevailed in their own land. There is material here for the foundation of a strong Armenian colony, and it would appear that there must be some spot on earth where these victims of the bloodthirstiness and misgovernment of Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, who, according to general credited reports, have caused the massacre of some 50,000 Christians during the last few years, can rest an honest living.

ARMENIANS CAN'T ENTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The attention of Commissioner Stump of the immigrant tavern was today called to a movement looking to the establishment of a colony of Armenian refugees. Mr. Stump said Secretary Carlisle and himself had been fully advised of such a movement, and notice appeared had been sent to Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances Willard and Stephen and American relief associations asking the cooperation of the government in transporting these people as asylum to the United States, but while the sympathies of all good people must be aroused in their behalf, efforts of the government must enforce the laws as they exist. The matter was being investigated, and if any useful means could be found they would be exercised in behalf of the unfortunate people, now on the subject, however, strictly prohibits the landing in this country of all persons likely to become public charges, and also "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of others, or who is assisted by others to come in."

Lady Henry Somerset, it is understood, inquired whether loans would be received that these emigrants would not become public charges. A reply has been sent that the department cannot accept bonds except in special cases, after a thorough investigation of each individual case. It seems probable the law will form insurmountable obstacle in the way of relief in the manner proposed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Officials of the Armenian societies in this city do not believe that the United States would be any less hospitable in receiving immigrant Armenians than the countries of Europe, which received them with open arms. J. Rooney, secretary of the Philo-Armenian association of New York and chairman of the executive committee, said today: "I don't believe there will be any trouble about the landing of the Armenian refugees in this country on account of the immigration laws. They are by no means paupers. As a matter of fact, the Armenians are a very industrious race, and I doubt greatly if the Marseilles refugees, as all their distress, could be classified as pauper. I think better than