

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. Dr. 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 I. 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, 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. 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 this 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 fire-brands—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—these 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.

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 Karahissari-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 Tchououn. 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