

the interests of European peace may need it.

A Berlin despatch says the Vossische Zeitung has news from Bucharest that fresh massacres have occurred in the vilayet of Erzeroum, and that many villages have been burned and pillaged and enormous numbers killed.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Hearing that the French subjects in Diarbekir were in danger M. Cambon, French Ambassador, sent to the Porte in the middle of the night to say that if any French citizen was killed he would insist upon having the Governor's head.

"It is alleged that Kiamil Pasha's dismissal from the office of Grand Vizier was due to his having demanded certain administrative powers formerly pertaining to the Grand Vizier, but long in abeyance."

The Times Constantinople correspondent says:

"Kiamil Pasha was dismissed by an offensively expressed irade intended to disguise the fact that he refused to retain the office of Grand Vizier, to cloak the Sultan's insincerity regarding the reforms in Armenia demanded by the powers, and also to cloak his refusal to proclaim the reforms. Kiamil Pasha was ordered to Aleppo forthwith, a virtual exile, but he was taken suddenly with a high fever and bronchitis, and six physicians declared that he was unfit to travel. The Sultan thereupon gave permission to delay his departure.

"It would be as difficult to conceive the condition of mind which brought the Sultan to appoint such a deplorable Cabinet as to describe the consternation it has produced everywhere. The Grand Vizier is perhaps the least objectionable. His intentions are honest, but his capabilities are small. Tewfik Pasha is a nonentity. Abdur Rahman and Memdukh are a couple of fanatics. Munir's aptitude for unclean work has raised him high in the esteem of the Sultan, and places him facile princeps at the head of the political spies."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.—The situation is critical. Important developments are expected very soon.

Rumors of palace conspiracies persist.

Murad V., deposed in 1876 because he was alleged to be weak-minded, is once more talked of for the throne. Many believe he is quite as sane as his younger brother, the present Sultan, Abdul Hamid II.

Then, of course, the heir-apparent, Mohammed Reshad, a still younger brother, is mentioned as likely to succeed, but that report has been in circulation for months.

In fact, it was said some time ago that the Sultan had half offered to resign in favor of Mohammed Reshad, but the representatives of the powers did not look upon this as likely to prove any solution of the complicated situation, and the matter was allowed to drop.

The difficulty is not in individuals—one Sultan is about as bad as another. It is the system of Government that causes the trouble, and until there is a radical change in it there will be no improvement.

The Ambassadors of the powers do not regard the new Turkish Ministry with favor. It is not expected to last long and it is not thought that it will be able to do anything worth mentioning.

The Ottoman Bank has advanced to the Turkish Government \$1,500,000, which will enable the new Minister of Finance to provide for the most pressing needs. It will permit the fitting out of the Army Reserves just called out in the Porte's attempt to restore order in Armenia, but there are so many other demands upon the Turkish Treasury that the money would not go a long way even if it were all put to legitimate use, which is not likely to be the case.

The appointment of the ex-Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, a well-meaning man, as Vali of Aleppo is regarded as only a way of sending him into exile. He will not be allowed to return from Aleppo until it suits the Porte. He is charged with many things, but seems to be a scapegoat for others. The Sultan had to do something, so he changed his Grand Vizier and turned over his Cabinet. He may have gained time by so doing, but that seems to be about all.

A number of high personages have been exiled to Anatolia, it is reported, but it is difficult to get at the truth, as people reported "exiled" sometimes find their way to the bottom of the Bosphorus.

Turkish troops are being concentrated at Marash for an advance on Zeitoun.

Late private reports from Diarbekir estimate the number of Armenians massacred there at 5,000.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople:

"The condition of things here is regarded as unbearable by all the diplomats. The Sultan, whose sole idea of policy is to play off one power against another, is nonplussed at their unanimity. All the powers are friendly and they give him sound but most distasteful counsel. None of their manifestations has any selfish purpose.

"Much of the advice tendered him bears upon the insecurity of the capital, as evidenced by September's riots, which left the Mahometans in a state of unprecedented excitement. But the remedy suggested is an increased number of spies, arrests or secret executions, and, therefore, the advice of the powers does

TO DISMEMBER TURKEY.

Salisbury Reported to Have
Confidentially Proposed It
to the Powers.

MASSACRES RENEWED IN ERZEROUH.

Enormous Numbers Reported Killed
and Many Villages Burned
and Pillaged.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Talk of Deposing Him and Putting
Murad V. or Mohammed Reshad
on the Throne.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—4 A. M.—A Rome despatch to the Chronicle says the Corriere Del Mattino, of Naples, has advised that the Marquis of Salisbury has confidentially proposed to the powers the dismemberment of Turkey.

A Rome despatch to the Times says Italy is in perfect accord with England, and that the Italian fleet is ready to co-operate with the English fleet whenever