

## FROM BAD TO WORSE IN TURKEY.

The more we learn of the situation in Turkey the more evident it is that the Turkish Government is fighting for its life. Not only in Eastern Turkey, but all through the empire, the people of every class and religion are feeling the oppression of officials who act as if their last hour were at hand and they were bound to work all the havoc possible. In Constantinople the condition of things is so critical that no one dares to discuss political matters in public. The Turks even, on the streets, in coffee houses, or on the steamers that ply up and down the Bosphorus talk of nothing but food and the weather. The papers publish nothing, and the people know next to nothing of what is going on. Gatherings of every kind are prohibited, and there is a veritable reign of terror. The most significant fact is that thousands of Turks are, in truth, heartily sick of their own Government and would gladly join a party for reform, but the Sultan, in the recesses of his palace, listens to nobody but priests and eunuchs, who fill his ears with lies and promises of great reward if he shall prove true to their idea of what a Caliph of Islam should be and do. They also have their spies at every street corner, and even private houses are not safe from inspection. The moment a faint suspicion fastens upon any one, be he Moslem or Christian, that he is not loyal to the palace régime, he is either banished or disappears secretly, leaving his family and friends in ignorance as to whether he is alive or not.

From Eastern Turkey the reports from the most reliable sources indicate that the worst stories are less than the truth. Men accustomed to discount Oriental statements place the number of persons killed as high as 15,000, and say that not less than thirty-five villages were plundered, razed, or burned, while the tales of outrage and butchery of women and children become more instead of less horrible. It must be remembered, too, that the worst stories come not from the Armenians, but from the Turkish soldiers, some of them confessing their deeds with shame, but saying, "What could we do? We were under orders!" The prisons, too, are full. Priests, merchants, farmers, men who have never raised a hand against the Government, are taken with not a moment's warning and with-

Italy may be partly accounted for from the fact that the former does not consider the Balkan question being appropriate for a change of front which would open the Eastern question, and France at present desires to act in concert with the other Powers. France is further regarded as certain in this matter to join this second European Alliance.

## D CARVE UP TURKEY.

ed Movement by the Powers to Promote the Fall of the Ottoman Empire.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BOX, Jan. 26, 1895.—If certain liberal papers, which profess to be inspired, are expressing the genuine designs of the government, the Eastern question is about to be re-opened in its most acute form. The coming Balkan agitation, which throws light on the recent Russian policy contemplating an Anglo-Russian alliance. At any rate, it appears to be directed towards preparing the public mind for some decided, if not great, reversal of the English policy in the East.

The key to the Eastern position is not now Bulgaria, but Macedonia. As the plan is understood, it is in Macedonia that mines are laid for an insurrection, which it is intended shall involve Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in an active war for a division of the territory of Turkey in Europe, finally leading the great Powers to intervene.

### THE SULTAN KNOWS.

A correspondent of the Speaker writes upon the subject that he asserts is unquestionable authority that the Sultan is aware of the fact that European statesmen are discussing the question as to the manner in which the territory of the Balkans in Europe, including Constantinople, is to be partitioned among the Powers, together with the repeated question whether Austria shall be allowed to come to Salonica. He is also informed, according to this authority, that there is a discussion of the questions as to how much of Macedonia and Thrace shall be given to Bulgaria, how much of Albania is to go to Servia, and what part shall fall into the possession of Greece.

According to the programme, the signal for revolution is to be given in Macedonia by an uprising of the Christians there. The inhabitants of this faith are in a majority in that country, and besides, they have friends close at hand who are ready to take their side in any conflict, for it is assumed that the Powers will not be able to prevent Bulgaria, Greece and Servia from taking part in a revolution in Macedonia. There is every indication that a crisis of the greatest international importance is imminent, arising out of the present aspect of things in the East.