

MORE OUTRAGES COME TO LIGHT.

Barbarities Practised on Armenians
and Many Carried Cap-
tive to Moosh.

FLOGGINGS AND TORTURES.

Local Officials Claim That the Mas-
sacres Were the Work of a Rev-
olutionary Committee.

RUSSIA WON'T INTERFERE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ATHENS, Dec. 8, 1894.—It has been learned from Armenian sources that the chief of police of Moosh, accompanied by gendarmes, recently visited the village of Tchurig, and flogged and tortured the head man of the village. One of the gendarmes was stabbed by a woman whom he was trying to assault. A general fight followed. The result was that thirty Armenians were carried to Moosh as prisoners.

Local officials in the Van district have informed the Porte that in a recent encounter between gendarmes and a large band of brigands in Kurdish costume many were killed on both sides. Twenty brigands were captured and proved to be Armenians, six of them belonging to the revolutionary committee.

It is stated in official circles in St. Petersburg that Russia has determined not to interfere in the Armenian affair.

TURKEY'S DEFENCE.

She Says Civil War Was Raging and Both Sides
Acted Barbarously.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1894.—The communications from the Porte to the British Foreign Office indicate that the line of defence to be pursued regarding the Armenian atrocities will be that the Armenians and Kurds were engaged in civil war and that outrages were committed by both sides. Turkish regulars were called upon to suppress the feud, and, finding the Armenians entrenched, called upon them to surrender. The Armenians refused to comply with the demand and were thereupon attacked by the troops, who were at first repulsed.

It is admitted that a number of Armenians who surrendered upon being offered pardon for their share in the disturbances, were executed, but the stories that fortified villages were stormed by the troops that they might murder the male inhabitants and outrage the women are denied. Zekki Pacha, who was in command of the force that is said to have committed the outrages, caused the women who were taken prisoners by the Turkish troops to be closely guarded. The Sultan, it is said, is desirous that severe punishment shall be meted out to those guilty of committing the outrages.

The Speaker, referring to the subject, says that if the Porte do nothing in the matter the only alternative will be a European occupation of Armenia. A precedent for this step, the paper says, will be found in the French occupation of Syria subsequent to the massacre of the Maronites and Christians at Damascus in 1850.

AN ARMENIAN REPLIES.

It Is a Fight to the End Between the Cross
and the Crescent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Do not be deceived. This is a fight between the Cross and the Crescent. The Sultan is brimful of Mohammedan fanaticism. He intensely hates the Christians, whom he would like to annihilate, if he could. Let Mavroyeni Bey answer this question if he can:—If the Sultan did not intend to destroy and annihilate his Christian subjects in Armenia, why in the name of common sense did he furnish the Kurds with arms? They were molested by no one. They paid no taxes. They would never enlist as soldiers. What favor did he expect of those wild brutes? The recent massacre will cost the Sultan \$100,000 a year. But what does he care, so long as Great Britain is willing to pay the bills? He would be glad to get rid of all the Armenians at that rate.

The Kurd is responsible for the butchery of Sassoun Christians; the Sultan is responsible for the brutality of the Kurds, and Great Britain is responsible for the brutality of the Sultan. Upon your head, O England, is the blood of my nation and her martyred babes! Thou alone art responsible for the existence of the Sick Man of Europe!

AN EVERY DAY READER OF THE

HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1894.

THE PULPIT HAS A CHANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We Armenians feel infinitely grateful toward you for fearlessly picturing the terrible atrocities committed on Christians in Turkish Armenia. The Armenian people, the oldest Christian nation of the earth, have passed heroically through numerous political and religious storms and tempests, ancient and modern, at the sacrifice of thousands of thousands of her sons and daughters, without changing the cross of Calvary for the Mohammedan crescent or the Persian fire. How can she be forced to do it during this nineteenth century, when the rays of the cross are shining from ocean to ocean and from pole to pole?

Why should not the Christian pulpit and other Christian societies, like the press, take this matter up, condemn this shameful persecution of their Christian brethren by the Mohammedans, and give them their moral aid? This is the time to show practically the true spirit of Christianity. This is a cause and question of religion.

TEVANIAN.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6, 1894.