

LET THE POWERS ACT.

That Is the Demand of the Armenian
Mass-Meeting Held in Faneuil
Hall, Boston.

ENGLAND ESPECIALLY IS REMISS.

William Lloyd Garrison Urges the English
People to Compel Their Government
to Do Its Duty.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Faneuil Hall was crowded to the doors to-night, mostly by Armenians, but with a large number of Americans, too, to express indignation at the Armenian massacre in Turkey. Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register, presided. With him upon the platform were Gov. Greenhalge, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Alice Stowe Blackwell, Rev. Francis E. Clarke, Rev. Thomas H. Van Ness, Dr. Samuel F. Gumbart and Col. Albert Clarke, Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Market Club, all of whom made addresses.

Gov. Greenhalge, in the course of his remarks, asked: "In the presence of the sainted images of Garrison and Sumner, which adorn these walls, how can we hesitate to remonstrate against the foul outrages of which we have heard so much?"

William Lloyd Garrison was the speaker of the evening. Before beginning his address he made a formal appeal to the English people to bring public sentiment to bear upon their Government for the protection of the Armenians in Turkey. The appeal is made to the English people "because England is the most prominent of the six great powers to which Turkey solemnly pledged itself, by the Treaty of Berlin, to regard scrupulously the rights of the Christian population within its territory; and as a guarantee of its protectorate over these people, England holds the island of Cyprus." Then, addressing the meeting, Mr. Garrison said:

"It is difficult at this distance to understand why the British Government should be thus apathetic in the face of the defiant violation of the Turkish pledge. The unfortunate international complications affecting the balance of power obviously persuade the British Government to tolerate these repeated evidences of bad faith. But, however conservatively rulers may act in representative governments, they are quick to feel public sentiment. It is therefore to the people and not to those in power that we speak.

"America has a two-fold interest in the matter. The first is on account of Armenians who, through persecution, have sought an asylum here, and many of whom have become citizens of the United States. The other consideration is that of humanity. No nation can disregard with impunity wrongs that concern only the tyrant nation. They inevitably touch its neighbors also. We are all parts of one another. When a limb is wounded the whole body cries out. Human rights disregarded in Louisiana or South Carolina menace human rights everywhere. The protests from abroad, therefore, against American lynchings are not impertinent, but, on the contrary, are most helpful. I know and hold in contempt the current dictum that each nation should mind its own business. When applied to matters which are in their nature universal it is a false philosophy.

"The United States in one respect sets an example to Great Britain. Its passport protects a Turkey an Armenian naturalized here. England on its passport especially declares that the bearer 'when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to his obtaining his certificate of naturalization' shall not be deemed a British subject. Why should not the aegis of British power cover its naturalized citizens everywhere?

"One not acquainted with the Armenians in our midst can little understand the espionage to which they are subjected. Turkish spies abound even in Boston, and no public word is uttered that is not faithfully reported to the powers that rule in Constantinople. Men come to me with baited breath, pledging me to profoundest secrecy as regards their personality before they dare divulge atrocities which have come to their notice and which would put them or their relatives at home in peril if they should speak. It brings back to me the recollection of the fugitive-slave days, when free speech was dangerous; but fortunately no Turkish slave-hunter can pursue and drag back his victim. But the utterance of an imprudent Armenian here might bring retaliation upon his family in Asia Minor.

"Philanthropists whom one would naturally expect to see upon this platform have assumed the uselessness of our protest. It may be shooting an arrow into the air, but speaking words of truth in faith has rarely failed to find responses in some human hearts. There are more good people in the world than bad. And so we call aloud to our own people and to our English friends as well to join hands in bringing peace and security to a harried and long-suffering people."

Resolutions were adopted praying President Cleveland to instruct the United States Minister at Constantinople to investigate the situation, either independently or in conjunction with other powers, and appealing to the Berlin Treaty powers to enforce the provisions of the treaty relating to the Armenian provinces.

Further information relative to the massacre near Bitlis was received to-day by Secretary Gulesian, of the United Friends of Armenia. One letter, dated Bitlis, Sept. 26, says that news has just been received from the region back of Moosh that forty-eight villages are said to have been wholly blotted out. Another letter states that a virulent form of cholera, which was causing from twenty-five to thirty deaths daily, has been traced to the decaying bodies of the massacred victims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—So far as the Armenians in Turkey are concerned our Government can do nothing for them. The great European powers are bound by treaty to protect them, and those powers would unquestionably resent any interference by the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Armenian Patriarch has written to the President of the Anglo-Armenian Association expressing his thanks for the steps that have been taken in Europe, America and India in behalf of the persecuted Armenians.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Give at Least One Cent as a Vote of Abhorrence for the Massacre.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Berant Mesrob Kiretchjian, Secretary of the Phil-Armenian Association, of the Northwest, has issued a "Thanksgiving Proclamation to the People of the United States," which is in part as follows:

You have read and you have been horrified at the inhuman cruelties perpetrated upon the helpless people of Armenia—men, women and children, brought up like yourselves, in Christian gentleness and purity. The glory of their martyrdom shines over the world. The horrors of the slaughter and cruelty have chilled the heart and polluted the ear of Christendom.

I ask the noble American people to declare to the world on this, the day of their glad thanksgiving, by unanimous vote their horror and consternation at the brutal slaughter of thousands of Armenian families and the crushing of mercy and justice with one blow before the eyes of the civilized world. I ask them to cast that vote, not on paper, but in one American cent—a dime if they will—but at least one American cent from every man, woman and child whose heart has ached for the stricken Armenian nation.

I pledge to you the honor of a nation of 4,000 years' honest, toilsome life, that Armenia will redeem her bonds and keep them in eternal memory of this day when a mighty nation stretched forth a gentle hand and lifted up in her arms a trampled, bleeding sister, to shelter her from threatened death.

We ask for a cent, a dime or a check as a Thanksgiving vote of abhorrence of the massacres and of sympathy for afflicted Armenia. It can be mailed to either the Security Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Western National Bank, New York City, or Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Mr. Kiretchjian was a conspicuous figure in the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair. Since then he has been seeking to interest Americans in the people of Armenia.

He has just organized the Phil-Armenian Association of the Northwest, similar associations having been formed in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. As secretary of the new association, he has written to President Cleveland to urge United States mediation for the establishment of a new regime in Armenia. He has written to the Governor of each Southern State, asking that their united protestations be sent to England against her indifference to the outrages in his native land.

AMERICAN PAPERS FOREVER BARRED.

Turkey Provoked by Their Denunciation of the Armenia Massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The recent edict calling for the seizure at the frontier of foreign newspapers containing accounts of the Armenian massacres prohibits forever the entry of any American newspaper into Turkey. This edict is presumed to be due to the attitude of the American press on the Armenian massacre.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Norighian Effendi, in charge of the Turkish Legation during the absence of Minister Mavroyeni Bey, expressed surprise that the edict described in the Constantinople despatch should have such scope as to be a permanent exclusion to American newspapers, and he thinks the report may prove to be overdrawn in this respect.

Supt. Brooks, of the Foreign Mail Service, says that it is an agreement by all nations in the Universal Postal Union that any nation can exclude any mail which its Government deems detrimental to its interests. At the State Department no question is raised as to the authority of the Turkish Government to take the action indicated.