

SULTAN IS FRIGHTENED.

Hears of Conflict with Arabs in Turkish Empire's Most Vulnerable Part.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN MOOSH.

English Mission Near Jerusalem At- tacked by a Mob, but the Missionaries Escape.

FRENCH WARSHIPS START FOR TURKEY.

Armenians Clubbed to Death by the Hundred in the Streets of Erzeroum.

LONDON, Nov. 12—4 A. M.—The Sultan is alarmed, a Constantinople despatch to the Standard reports, by the critical state of affairs.

From Arabia, the most vulnerable point of the Turkish Empire, comes news of a conflict between the Turkish troops and the Arabs, near Senha, in which thirty persons were killed.

Despite the reports of trouble in the Arabian provinces, the last detachment of troops sent to Arabia was detained five days at Port Said for lack of money to pay canal dues.

Reports of new disturbances at Moosh have been received by the British Embassy at Constantinople, a Times despatch announces, but no details have been received.

The Times this morning publishes a letter from Constantinople explaining the situation throughout the Turkish Empire. The writer says that owing to the rigid censorship exercised by Turkish officials, the lower classes among the Turks are quite ignorant. They believe the Sultan initiated the policy of oppression, but to some extent, it is stated, the Armenians believe the contrary.

The Turks think the Armenians will be treated as they were twenty years ago, and that the Armenians are ungrateful. Thus a feeling of hatred towards the Armenians prevails, and the ignorant Turks really appear to fear being massacred by the Armenians.

The Government officials, according to this letter, are directly responsible for disseminating the idea that it is the duty of the people to kill and plunder the Armenians.

There is no reasonable hope that any improvement will take place through a change of public opinion. Turks and Christians alike seem doomed to endure such scenes of unspeakable suffering as marked the Roman Empire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The English mission near Jerusalem has been attacked by a mob.

The missionaries escaped, but some servants were killed.

The rising of the Druses is extending. Several villages of Hauran District have been destroyed by fire.

Whole districts of Erzeroum and Sivas have been devastated by Kurds, it is reported.

Armenian men, women and children are said to have been clubbed to death by hundreds in the streets of Erzeroum City.

A traveller from Trebizond asserts that between Erzeroum and Barlurburt, he met 300 women, who fell on their knees by the roadside, imploring protection, saying that their husbands had been murdered and that they were starving and homeless.

The number of slain at Barlurburt is now reported to be 1,500.

The total number of Armenian victims in the latest massacres is thought to exceed 10,000. This total is being constantly added to.

Three hundred Armenians, it is estimated, have been exiled, without trial, from this city during the last ten days, and the police are still making arrests.

Consul Hampson announces that he has found trusty persons to distribute the money collected for the suffering Armenians in the Sassoun district, and the relief work there, interrupted by the forced retirement of the American missionaries, will be resumed.

An official note was issued by the Porte to-day expressing the Sultan's thanks for the "energetic measures

taken by the Imperial authorities in view of the disturbances in certain provinces of Asia Minor, due to the seditious intrigues of Armenian agitators, which have been everywhere suppressed. Order has now been restored in all the districts recently the scene of riots and conflicts, and precautions have been taken to insure the maintenance of order."

Barhi Pasha, dismissed from a Governorship at the British Ambassador's request because he ill-treated Armenians, but decorated Saturday by the Sultan "as a reward for his good services," is to command the Turkish troops going to Zeitoun, it is said.

The foreign ambassadors, who had been in telegraphic communication with their Governments, met yesterday and decided to send fresh representations to the new Foreign Minister, renewing in stronger language the demands addressed to his predecessor, and insisting upon being informed without delay what measures the Porte contemplated taking to restore order in Armenia.

The Sultan still refuses to believe that the powers are in accord.

Some of Lord Salisbury's utterances at the Lord Mayor's banquet have reached here. The one most quoted is in regard to concerted action of the powers towards Turkey. His remarks are not considered as forcible as those on the same subject made when Parliament assembled, and it is feared this may encourage the Sultan to further opposition.

Besides, it is believed that the Turkish authorities have let matters run until they are powerless to stop the Kurds, who are continuing, on an increased scale, the work of massacre. That they are either acting under direct instructions from the Yildiz Kiosk or with the secret approval of the Sultan nobody here seems to doubt.

It was announced to-day that the Porte has decided to call out many reserves, and that 120,000 troops will be sent against the Kurds. But, in view of the financial situation, it is more than doubtful if the Porte could carry out these plans if it wished to.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, is expected back this week. He was called to London to consult with the Government officials regarding the situation here.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lord Salisbury's speech on Saturday seems to have a good effect throughout Europe.

The Continental newspapers make diverse comments, but the prevailing opinion is that his remarks are reassuring, just what was wanted to calm public opinion.

His placing the whole responsibility for the condition of affairs in Armenia on the Sultan is regarded by some as calculated to encourage the Armenians to resist, but all find comfort in the stress laid on the absolute harmony of the great powers.

It is understood that there will be no change in the Government's plan to materially strengthen the British fleet in Turkey's neighborhood.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Three French warships have left Cannes for Turkish waters, the Figaro announces, "prepared to cope with any emergency."

SALISBURY QUIETED BOURSES.

Prices Improved on the Strength of What He Said at the Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The stock market opened strong this morning, Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet Saturday having had a reassuring effect.

Prices were better to-day in all departments. The recovery would have been more marked but for the anxiety felt in regard to the coming settlement.

The accounts of a firm interested in 60,000 shares, of which 30,000 are Chartered, are now being closed. It is feared many others, mostly small, will succumb.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The financial situation has improved. Lord Salisbury's speech had a quieting effect on the Bourse. Many purchasing orders were received during the day for securities on the official list.

There was great excitement, however, when the market opened, all the banks being heavy purchasers. But later prices became easier.

In the Reichsrath, after a speech by Chevalier de Bilinski, Minister of Finance, who declared the Bourse sound, a proposition that the Government assist the Bourse was rejected, but the Government was asked to inquire into and report upon the causes of Saturday's panic.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—There was a better feeling on the Bourse here to-day as a result of Lord Salisbury's speech in London Saturday.

The official Reichsanzeiger says that at a meeting of the Reichsbank (Imperial Bank) to-day Dr. Koch, the Director, explained that the raising of the bank rate was unavoidable. "Public deposits for the past week," he said, "decreased 30,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000), \$9,000,000 marks (\$22,250,000) in gold has been withdrawn since December and the note reserve was 30,000,000 marks lower than on Oct. 23. Therefore, in view of the fact that private discount had risen as high as the bank rate, and taking into account the stringency of money, the Reichsbank was compelled to raise the rate."

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Baron de Rothschild and the Minister of Finance, M. Doumer, had a conference this morning, and subsequently the latter received the Governor of the Bank of France and the Syndic of the Agents de Change. These meetings had a marked effect in improving the financial situation.

This semi-official note was afterwards issued:

"As a result of conferences this morning at the Ministry of Finance measures will be taken to relieve the panic on the Bourse. Baron de Rothschild has conferred with the principal Paris bankers, and it is understood that the latter have decided to intervene."

The Courrier du Solr learns that the bankers have formed a guarantee fund of 200,000,000 francs (\$40,000,000) for the purpose of facilitating liquidation on the Bourse.

KIAMIL WAS FORCED TO GO.

**No Friend Allowed to Bid Him Adieu
When He Left Constantinople.**

LONDON, Nov. 12—4 A. M.—A Constantinople despatch to the Times reports that Kiamil Pasha, just appointed Vall of Aidin, after having raised strenuous objections to the representatives of foreign governments because of his appointment to the undesirable position of Vall of Aleppo, is still very ill.

He was suffering severely when he embarked on the steamer ordered to take him to Smyrna by the Turkish Government, but members of his family received significant hints that it would be advisable for him to leave at once. No friend was allowed to approach the house or the boat to bid him farewell.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Kiamil Pasha, the Frankfort Zeitung says, recently presented a memorial to the Sultan pointing out the dangers of the existing palace system of political government.

The Sultan became very angry when he saw the document and tore the memorial to pieces, shouting fiercely: "Traitor!"

Kiamil fled from the palace, fearing that his life would be taken in consequence of his having dared to suggest the faults of the existing Government to the Sultan.

Egypt's Premier Steps Out.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—Nuhur Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has resigned on account of ill-health.

Mustapha Fehmy Pasha has been appointed. He will continue a policy of amity with England.