

ammunition, and the Armenians now occupy the barracks and the position hitherto held by the troops.

No further details have yet been received concerning the massacre at Diarbekir, but the bloodshed appears to have been terrible. A large part of the town was set on fire. The Ottoman Government yesterday decided to call out the remaining twenty battalions of Redifs belonging to the Fourth Army Corps. It is intended that the troops, together with the forty battalions already ordered under arms, shall occupy all the strategic points and form a flying column for the suppression of the disturbances. The Porte is greatly alarmed at the turn which events are taking, and, in view of the regularity and persistence marking the outbreaks everywhere, the impression prevails in Turkish circles that foreign influence is at the bottom of the movement. The Ambassadors held a meeting this afternoon, at the residence of M. Cambon, to discuss the situation, and consider the steps to be taken by them at the Porte with a view to the restoration of order.

An official telegram received here to-day states:

"The rioters at Zeitoun have attacked the village of Tehoukour-Hissar, and killed thirty-five Mussulmans, afterwards pillaging the houses. They also carried away the arms, cattle, and personal effects of the inhabitants of the Mussulman village of Deunghel, and assassinated the secretary of the customs administration at Zeitoun. The fate of the official's wife and four children is not known."

Another official despatch says: "The Vali of Adana telegraphs that about 200 Armenians disguised as Circassians have attacked the Mussulman villages of Zeitunbeli and Nari, committing all sorts of depredations. Effectual measures have been taken to repress the disorders."

With regard to the Diarbekir massacres an official message says: "The further particulars now received from Diarbekir place it beyond doubt that the recent disturbances in that town were provoked solely by Armenian agitators. The revolver shots fired by them upon the mosques when the Mussulmans were saying the Friday prayers, and their armed attack upon the Mussulmans were the only cause of the troubles. As for the fire which broke out in the town, this likewise was caused by the Armenians, as it originated in the quarter contiguous to the Armenian houses from which shots were constantly being fired. The Mussulmans can all the less be accused of being the authors of the fire inasmuch as ninety per cent. of the shops and stores destroyed belonged to them. The greater portion of the merchandise burned was also their property."

Replying to identical notes handed to the Porte by the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian Ambassadors, demanding official communication of the scheme of Armenian reforms, the Ottoman Government stated that the request would be complied with without delay.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.

Although the foreign Embassies here are still without information in regard to the result of the exchange of views which has lately been proceeding among the Powers, concerning the situation in Turkey, the impression prevails that the latter have already agreed upon a joint course of action to be followed at Constantinople with a view to the re-establishment of order in the Armenian provinces.

Advices from Hadjin report that several villages in the vicinity have been attacked by rioters, who massacred a number of the inhabitants and plundered their property. Apprehensions were entertained that the disturbances would extend to the town of Hadjin. The heads of the Armenian community telegraphed to Constantinople demanding immediate assistance, but the message took a week in transmission. According to intelligence from Marash, the Armenian insurgents in the Zeitoun district have intimated to the authorities their intention of surrendering.

The absence for several days past of news from the districts in which the American missionaries are stationed is causing anxiety among the American residents here. Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister, telegraphed to-day to Mr. Darnham, the missionary at Harput, inquiring whether the mission was safe.

The financial situation in this city is still unsatisfactory and business on the Bourse is almost completely suspended. Some of the small banks manifest dissatisfaction at the moratorium.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, Tuesday Night.

The Cabinet Council held this morning at the Elysée under the presidency of M. Félix Faure was almost entirely spent, we are semi-officially informed, in examining foreign questions. It was decided at the last sitting of the Council that in consequence of events in Turkey the Mediterranean squadron would visit this year the Levant before the usual date. The Minister of Marine informed his colleagues to-day that the squadron had sailed at noon from Toulon bound for the Piræus. It is under the command

## THE DISORDERS IN ARMENIA.

### SURRENDER OF THE ZEITOUN GARRISON.

### DESPATCH OF WARSHIPS TO THE EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.

The situation in Asia Minor continues to be very serious. Advices received to-day report fresh disturbances at Marash and in the vilayet of Bitlis. Disorders have also occurred in the vilayet of Sivas, but tranquillity has now been restored.

The battalion of Turkish troops at Zeitoun which was lately surrounded by a body of Armenian insurgents has capitulated with arms and



of Admiral Maigret and includes the ironclads Devastation, the cruisers Amiral Charnier, and Faucon, and the despatch boat Linois.

Several deputies having given notice of interpellations on the situation in Turkey, the Government are of opinion that as negotiations are pending it is too early to raise the question in the Chamber, but they believe that in a little time it will be possible to discuss the matter publicly, when the Chamber will have an opportunity for expressing its sentiments on the situation in the East.

VIENNA, Tuesday Night.

A Trieste paper stated this morning that the Austrian Government has resolved to send the winter squadron to the East to act in concert with the English and Italian fleets. This is officially denied this afternoon, but the denial is so worded that it practically confirms the fact. The official communication goes on to say: If the political situation in the East should make such measures necessary, Austria would, like other nations, be represented by her ships, but for the moment the situation is not so acute.

BERLIN, Tuesday Night.

The "National Zeitung" to-day publishes a letter from Constantinople which is very significant of the situation there, although in many respects it only confirms what is already known. It becomes every day clearer, says the correspondent of this paper, that everything that the Sultan does is done only in pursuance of the most personal policy. He troubles himself less about the Armenian question, or his relations to the Powers, than about his own person and safety. It may be hard for him to acknowledge that he is going in a wrong direction, and must turn back, but if the Sultan seriously wished for reforms all difficulties would be swept away at one blow. Kiamil Pacha was not a genius, not even very energetic, but he was an honest man. He demanded that the Sultan should sincerely support the reforms of the Governments, in order to restore order in the interior of the Empire, and for this he had to go; for the Sultan has no time to occupy himself with affairs outside the Palace. He has to see to the safety of his person. All denials are not able to get rid of the notorious fact that the only two organized institutions of the Empire—the army and the clergy—entertain strong feeling against the unworthy Caliph. In spite of all denials it is true that a large number of officers have been, and are still being, arrested; that part of the Albanians who are quartered near the Palace have revolted; and that deportations of suspected Turks of the educated classes take place daily. The "Hamburger Correspondent" learns that the suggestion is said to have been made by Germany to exclude, on principle, Turkish officials from the Committee of Control for the Armenian Reforms. The Sultan was greatly astonished when he saw that German

diplomacy no longer showed its former compliance, the value of which he well appreciated.

ODESSA, Tuesday.

The "Novoie Vremia" expresses anxiety to learn whether M. Berthelot will continue in its entirety the foreign policy of his predecessor. If he does, the present chief object of the Franco-Russian entente is to counteract British influence in Turkey, in the Far East, and in Central Africa. The weight of public opinion in France and the enthusiastic goodwill of the French people towards Russia will, the Russian journal believes, constrain the new Foreign Minister of the Republic to adhere entirely to the general policy of his predecessor.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

In an article on recent events in Turkey, the "Temps" this evening says:

It would certainly appear at the present moment that influences are at work to turn to account the lamentable occurrences of the last few weeks by forcing on irrevocable steps, and, not to mince words, by a kind of premature opening of the question of the succession of the "sick man." One is led to believe that in certain quarters a mot d'ordre has been given to represent everything in its worst light, to exaggerate colours, to darken the picture, to enervate public opinion, and to incite politicians to words of provocation, and Governments to irreparable acts. It is inadmissible that responsible Governments under humanitarian pretences of more or less foundation should play the game of revolution and prepare for some partition or the other of the cake which is not yet cooked, and without doubt never will be. It goes without saying that these necessary remarks are not directed against the Cabinet of St. James's. If its language and even its conduct have at certain moments inspired a too natural mistrust even among its allies at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie has done much to dissipate these clouds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to enclose a cheque for 88*l.* 14*s.*, subscribed by European residents in Batavia (Java) for the Armenian Relief Fund, so kindly started by your much valued paper. I take advantage of this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks for your constant championship of the cause of the Armenian people, now being exterminated under the very eyes of a mummified Europe, whose indifference is no less cri-

minal than the cruelty of the barbarous Turk.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

MINAS TCHERAZ, Editor of "Armenia."

33, De Vere-gardens, W.

## THE ATTACK ON A BRITISH MISSION NEAR JERUSALEM.

On making inquiry at the offices of the Church Missionary Society yesterday, Reuter's Agency was informed that the opinion prevails there that their missionaries at Nablous would have left that place to attend a conference to be held at Jerusalem about this time, and consequently would not have been present when the attack occurred. They have also received a letter from the Foreign Office which leads them to believe that the servants of the Mission were only wounded, not killed. The reports which the Society have received from Palestine show that the country generally is quiet. Nablous, however, contains a population of Mohammedans, and is the most likely place for a fanatical outbreak to occur.

The names of those belonging to the Mission are:

The Rev. Christian Fallscher, Mrs. C. Fallscher, the Rev. C. Gomri (native clergyman), Mr. Gaskoin Richard Morden Wright, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Miss Emily G. Reeve, Miss Ada Ann Molyneux Bedells, Miss Mary C. Seton Adamson, and Miss Annie Norman Jarvis. Of the above, Miss Reeve and Miss Bedells are not now in Palestine, but on leave of absence.