

# ENGLAND WARNS THE PORTE

ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE ARMENIAN  
OUTRAGES MUST BE SATISFACTORY.

OTHERWISE THE POWERS WILL INTERVENE—  
THE QUEEN'S TOAST TO THE CZAR AND  
CZARINA—THE MINISTRY'S LEGISLA-  
TIVE PROGRAMME—WINNINGS ON  
THE TURF—A BUST OF MR.

DEPEW FINISHED.

London, Dec. 1.—Rustem Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, had a long interview last evening with the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which, it is understood, he gave to Lord Kimberley such a detailed statement of the intention of the Porte to make an honest investigation in regard to the Armenian atrocities as satisfied the Foreign Secretary that the matter would be thoroughly sifted. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has also cabled to the Foreign Office a statement giving reasons which led him to suppose that the commission appointed to investigate the matter intend to make an unbiased report. This semi-official information conveys what the Government wish the public to believe, but withholds the exact truth regarding the position of affairs, which is that the Porte is acting under an explicit warning from England that Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty, which guarantees the security of the Armenians, will be enforced through the intervention of the Powers unless the result of the commission's labors shall be absolutely satisfactory and the reforms promised in Armenia be effected without delay.

"The Speaker," in an article on the subject, predicts the failure of the Porte to meet England's demands, and forecasts Anglo-Russian intervention in Armenia as the inevitable outcome of the present condition of affairs. The paper says that the Porte, after a long delay, will produce a plan for illusory reforms, and that in the mean time the process of extirpation of the Armenians will proceed unchecked. It adds: "The Government ought to recognize that the time for words is past." The first fruits of the proposed Anglo-Russian entente, "The Speaker" continues, may be Russian occupation of Armenia, as no Power but Russia can reach the scene of action without raising the question of opening of the Dardanelles and the complex negotiations connected therewith; and as a precedent for such action the paper quotes the British occupation of Egypt. This important utterance of a Government organ is accompanied by an authoritative communication from Constantinople, declaring that after the Armenians had repulsed the Kurds a large force of Turkish regulars, with Kurdish and Hamadic cavalry, acting under orders direct from the Turkish capital, destroyed twenty-five Armenian villages and massacred some 4,000 men, women and children. There is nothing, adds the correspondent, exceptional in this massacre but its proportions. The same thing, on a small scale, is going on throughout the large districts where Christians, Nestorians and Armenians are being exterminated.

With reference to Egypt the article points out the probable extension of the Anglo-Russian entente. If Russia shall occupy Armenia, as the representative of England, under the Anglo-Turkish convention, in which Armenian reforms were further guaranteed, the French policy in Egypt will receive a decisive check.

## CHOLERA FOLLOWED CARNAGE

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SLAUGHTER  
OF ARMENIANS.

At the office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission in the Bible House yesterday important letters were received from missionaries of the board who are stationed near the scene of the wholesale slaughter of Armenians by the Kurds. These letters tell not only facts concerning the massacre which have not been published, but also refer to an outbreak of cholera which has followed the awful carnage and to a famine now devastating Eastern Turkey. Following is a copy of a letter received from Bitlis, from which village the first information of the massacre was sent to the outside world, and although its date is so remote as October 3, it is one of the first letters to reach this country from the neighborhood of the crime:

A letter from Moosh yesterday shows that a violent and virulent form of cholera is spreading in that city. From twenty-five to thirty-five deaths a day occur. Only about 10 per cent of those seized recover, and death ensues in from five to ten hours after the first symptoms appear. A peculiar circumstance connected with the plague is that it does not seem to touch the old or those under fifteen. It is more fatal among Moslem women than among the others. We believe that this virulent form of the disease is due in part to the stench of the carnage which took place not far back from here among the mountains.

As the time goes on the extent of the slaughter seems to grow in magnitude. It is certain that 6,000 victims is a low figure, the number being probably nearer 10,000. Mr. Halward, the new consul at Van, has gone directly there, and it is said that the other consuls from Erzroon have also been sent to investigate.

The Government tried to get the people here to sign an address to the sovereign, expressing satisfaction with his rule and disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians who have "stirred matters up," stating that the thousands slain in Talvoreeg met their just deserts and that the four outsiders captured should be summarily punished, and at the same time expressing regret that it has been thought necessary to send consuls to investigate, as there was no need for their coming.

From this document we at last get some facts that were before supposititious. It consisted of about 2,000 words and it was expected that it would be telegraphed to the Sultan with at least a thousand signatures. The Armenians here have not yet signed it, though in four districts similar papers have been secured and properly sealed. The effect of such a paper on foreigners will be much modified when they know the means used to procure it. Sword, famine, pestilence, all at once—

From Constantinople comes a letter, inclosing a

communication from Sassoun, which confirms the facts of the massacre, under date of October 31, and says:

This awful story is only just beginning to be known here, although the massacre took place early in September. The Turks have used infinite pains to prevent news from leaking out, even going to the length of sending back from Trebizond many hundreds of those who had come here from the Moosh region on business.

This massacre was ordered from here, in the sense that some Kurds, having robbed Armenian villages of their flocks, the Armenians pursued and tried to recover their property, and a fight ensued, in which a dozen Kurds were killed. The slain men were "semi-official robbers"—that is, enrolled as troops and armed as such, but not under control. The authorities there telegraphed here that Armenians have killed some of the Sultan's troops. The Sultan at once ordered infantry and cavalry to put down the Armenian rebellion and they did it.

Following are the names of the American missionaries stationed at Bitlis and in the region where the massacre occurred: Royal M. Cole, Charlotte E. Ely, Mary A. C. Ely, George C. Knapp, George F. Knapp and Grace H. Knapp, at Bitlis; and Laurette E. Robinson, Grace M. Kimball, M. D., and George C. Reynolds, M. D., at Van.

The Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth, one of the oldest missionaries in the employ of the American board, was attacked recently at Cesarea and was robbed of all his valuables and even his clothing. The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Department in Washington.

## THE ANGLICAN AND GREEK CHURCHES. THEIR PRESENT CLOSE RELATIONS AND THE PROSPECT OF UNION.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: In the editorial on "Rome and the Eastern Churches," in this morning's paper, I was horrified to see a statement made which is so absolutely false that it ought not to be allowed to go uncorrected. The Tribune is usually so much more correct in its religious and ecclesiastical news than are most papers that I was particularly surprised to read that since 1862 no effort has been made by the Anglican Church toward union with the Eastern churches.

This, as I said above, is not true. Constant efforts are being made to bring two of the great branches of the Catholic Church together, and with more and more success as those two branches of the Church learn more about each other. It is true that the Greek Church does not officially acknowledge the validity of Anglican orders, but her most learned prelates, individually, believe in their validity, and the highest officials of both churches are on most friendly terms with each other. The following facts should be a good proof of this: The Patriarch of Jerusalem has frequently allowed English and American priests (i. e., priests of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church) to celebrate the Holy Eucharist in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and has even allowed the use of the Chapel of Abraham (in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre) especially for the Anglican clergy. The late Archbishop of Zante, the Most Rev. Dionysius Latas, when in this country a year ago, was not only present at many services of the Episcopal Church, including the consecration of Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, but also received the Holy Communion from Bishop Potter at the opening of the convention of the Diocese of New-York in September, 1893. On every Sunday a body of Armenians assemble for their special worship in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New-York; in San Francisco, Bishop Nicholas, of the Russian Church, and Bishop Nichols, of the Episcopal Church, are on extremely friendly terms, and each is deeply interested in the subject of union. It is believed in many parts of both communions that the time when the Eastern and the Anglican churches may be in open communion is not far off.

To the most catholic-minded of Anglicans the union of these two great branches of Catholic Christendom is looked upon as the true basis of all Christian unity. The churches have yet much to learn about each other, but they are learning a great deal all the time.

ANGLICAN CHURCHMAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1894.