

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Turkey Will Ask England to Appoint an Independent Member on the Investigation Commission.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1894.—The representative of the United Press to-day had an interview with Secretary Atkin, of the Anglo-Armenian Association, in which the latter stated that on the 3d inst. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held an hour's private conversation with Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M. P., president of the Association. It is understood that the Earl of Kimberley will, at the request of the Porte, select an independent commissioner, whom he may ask one of the great Powers to appoint. The official statement of Lord Rosebery and the Earl of Kimberley is

expected to be made public this week, but the prompt execution under European control of article 61 of the Berlin Treaty, which decrees that the Porte shall effect reforms in Armenia without delay, will alone satisfy the association. The Turkish commission appointed to investigate the atrocities recently committed is not satisfactory, as it is claimed that such a body should be purely European.

HAVE BEEN TRICKED FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

The Anglo-Armenian Association is already moving and has presented memorials to the foreign embassies in London in relation to the massacres. The memorials allege that the Porte's official statements are now, as they have been heretofore, false. The Armenians have been tricked for sixteen years. The execution of Zekki Pacha, who commanded the force which committed the outrages, and his inferiors will not be sufficient. The massacres were due, it is asserted, to the Porte's deliberate orders. The association will ask the assistance of Armenians in the United States and will also demand that Armenia be forthwith placed under European control. The association has given expression to its gratification at the resolutions adopted by the United States Senate on December 3, protesting against the atrocities and directing that the remonstrances of the government be communicated to Turkey.

MORE DETAILS OF THE MASSACRES.

A private letter received from an Armenian resident of Constantinople says:—"Twenty-three villages in Armenia have been compelled to embrace Islam. During the massacre soldiers ripped open women, stuck their unborn babes on spears and marched through the streets in triumph. To complete the misfortune, the Sultan, while expressing his horror, has sent a special deputation with presents and flags for the guilty troops, as signs of his approval. Which of our misfortunes shall we lament, the massacre of our brethren or the lot of those left in misery, to be subjected to the most cruel treatment by the commission? The news of our calamities is widely known, yet none dares to speak. We look into each others faces and there read the sorrow and pain of the heart."

The writer of this letter, which bears the date of November 6, was obliged to hide it for days owing to the domiciliary visits made by the police.

The Times correspondent in Odessa says that the war ships Orel and Saratoff have been ordered to transport more than 19,000 troops from Odessa and Sebastopol to Batoum. The troops will be stationed on the Turkish frontier, it is believed, owing to the unsettled state of Armenia.

TURKEY'S NEW DEFENCE.

Now the Sublime Porte Says the Outrages Were Committed by the Armenians Themselves.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,

CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1894. }

The Turkish Legation has received the following communication in regard to the Armenian troubles:—"Toward the end of July last, and under the instigation of an Armenian named Hampartzoum, the men of the Armenian villages near Moush formed separate bands and, armed with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Dollkan, killed a few men of that tribe, and afterward fell on the tribes of Bekirah and Badikan. These bands burned alive Hadji, nephew of Enmar Agha, one of the chiefs of the Bekirah tribe, and not only outraged Mussulman women of the village of Kulli-Guzat, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in a more ferocious way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned also a few villages inhabited by Mussulmans. Thanks, however, to the measures taken by the lawful authorities, the bands in question were dispersed, and the insurgent chief Hampartzoum, as well as the priest Mighirditch, of Kizil-Killisse, and other guilty persons, were arrested and brought before justice.

NO WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRED ON.

"The statement often published in some of the European newspapers to the effect that regular troops fired on defenceless men and women is utterly untrue. No individual not carrying arms was killed. Twenty insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and, after their depositions before the legal authorities of Moush were taken, they were left free. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the place where the chief, Hampartzoum, and his accomplices were hiding themselves. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered, and that, with the exception of the brigands who broke in revolt, no one else was ill treated."