

# PLEAS FOR ARMENIA BY GERMANY FUTILE

**Kaiser's Ambassador Only Able  
to Prevent Repression in  
Constantinople.**

## NO EFFECT IN PROVINCES

**Infuriated by Desertion of Christian  
Soldiers to Allies, Turks Will  
Not Stop Outrages.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—

By virtue of a total suppression of all news on the subject, the Turkish Government has succeeded in throwing an impenetrable veil over its actions toward all Armenians. Nothing definite is obtainable in Constantinople of the fate of this people out in the provinces, but it is known that severe measures planned against the Armenians in the Ottoman capital were not carried out owing to objections of the German Government.

Concerning the Armenian affair, three separate notes were presented to the Ottoman Government by the German Ambassador ad interim, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. If The Associated Press is rightly informed, these notes had no far-reaching effect, because under present conditions the German Government has been obliged to act rather gently. Turkey is still the ally of Germany, and the Armenians seem to have alienated the good will of the German Government and people to a considerable extent by having made open cause with the Entente powers. Many of them have joined the Russian forces near Van, and at Zeitun and Dort Jul they revolted against Turkish authority. The three notes referred to were but official incident in weeks of endeavor to persuade the Turkish Government to take a more reasonable and humane view of the Armenian affair. One of the notes drew attention to the great injustice of making all Armenians suffer for the acts of a few. The Turkish Government, however, seems to have remained adamant.

As already stated, it has been impossible to secure accurate information. Turkish officials have either refused to discuss the situation, or have placed all blame on the Armenians; these latter, on the other hand, have either refused to talk for fear of being also persecuted, or have assigned all responsibility to the Turks. A mass of irreconcilable statements has been the result, ranging, on the part of the Turkish officials, from the absurd claim that the Armenians were being well treated, to the assertion of Armenians that in Zeitun, Dort Jul, and other places 50,000 Armenians had been massacred.

That the Turks have in many instances been guilty of needless severity, and in some cases have permitted barbarous acts of violence, including murder and rape, seems well established. On the other hand, the Armenians in the Van country have been accused of similar excesses against the Turkish population, and the Turks, having power on their side, have repaid such acts with liberal interest. It is said in well informed Constantinople circles.

It cannot be said that the acts of the Turkish Government in this connection have found the approbation of the advanced Turkish classes in the capital, who, for the greater part, favor a policy of conciliation, and some of whom even go so far as to advocate the establishment of a separate Armenian State in Asia Minor under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Imperial Government. Meanwhile the tendency of the Ottoman Government, either to deny altogether that the Armenians are being persecuted, or give its acts a too obviously artificial basis and character, would have but one result, namely, to indicate that it is both ashamed and afraid to let the truth be known. The many attempts made by The Associated Press correspondent to throw some light on the Armenian situation resulted in failure, because the Turkish officials would not talk and the censorship would not permit the free passage of dispatches on the subject.

Nevertheless, it must be said that the Armenians are not blameless. Divested of all factors related to the national ambitions of the Armenians, their conduct toward the Turks and the Ottoman Government has invited constantly measures of repression. The rising of Zeitun, Dort Jul, and Van, and wholesale desertions of Armenian soldiers to the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and to the Russians in the Caucasus, have turned the Turk's heart into stone in matters Armenian, and he is now wreaking vengeance upon guilty and innocent alike.

Constantinople has for weeks had its daily crop of Armenian rumors. One of the most interesting of them is that even the Sheik-ul-Islam had protested against the excesses from which the Armenians have suffered. There is a possibility that this is true, because the Sheik-ul-Islam is a man of moderation and of very progressive tendencies.

It is asserted in Constantinople that the German Government has for some time, even at the beginning of the war, taken a special interest in the Armenians. The Germans feared from the very start of the war between Turkey and the Entente that the Armenians would make an attempt to re-establish by force their independence.

Prominent Armenians were informed that Germany would continue, and even increase, its benevolent interest in the race if a reasonable attitude were taken during the war. For a time the influence of the men who had been intrusted with the dissemination of this promise had the desired result. But last January and February, more especially in March and April, when the Allies had begun to attack the Dardanelles in real earnest, the services of these intermediaries ceased to be of value. Exaggerated reports of Entente victories inflamed the imagination of the Armenians, and in many parts they rose in revolt.

What has happened since then is still an unwritten chapter. No newspapers are allowed to visit the affected districts, and reports from these are altogether unreliable. The silence of the Turkish Government cannot be looked upon as a good sign, however, especially when viewed in the light of what the German Government has been obliged to do.

## TURKISH STATESMAN DENOUNCES ATROCITIES

**Cherif Pasha Says Young Turks  
Long Planned to Exterminate  
the Armenians.**

An arraignment of the Young Turks, or the Committee of Union and Progress, as having for years plotted the extermination of the Armenian people, is contained in a letter recently addressed by Mehmed Cherif Pasha to the editor of the Journal de Genève. The views of this eminent exile should doubtless be considered in the light of the fact that he was obliged to fly from his native land because of his secession from the party now in power in Turkey,

but even his enemies—and that he has formidable ones is evidenced by the nearly successful attempt made upon his life by Turkish police agents in Paris about two years ago—must admit that he has had excellent opportunities for observation of the Young Turks' policy, since he was prominent in their councils when they first obtained power on the overthrow of the Abdul Hamid régime, and left their ranks to build up the Liberal opposition party only when he became convinced that their leaders had no intention of carrying out the program of reform to which they were pledged. He is the son of the late Said Pasha, who was one of the chief advisers of Abdul Hamid and the first Grand Vizier under the new Constitution. His wife is Princess Emanine, the daughter of Prince Halim, and he is the brother-in-law of Prince Said Halim, the present Grand Vizier. He, himself, was at one time Turkish Minister to Sweden.

After branding the Armenian atrocities perpetrated under the present régime as surpassing the savagery of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, Cherif Pasha continues:

"To be sure, the state of mind of the Unionists was not revealed to the civilized world until they had openly taken sides with Germany; but for more than six years I have been exposing them in the Mecheroutiette (his newspaper, published first in Constantinople and then in Paris) and in different journals and reviews, warning France and England of the plot against them and against certain nationalities within the Ottoman borders, notably the Armenians, that was being hatched.

"If there is a race which has been closely connected with the Turks by its fidelity, by its services to the country, by the statesmen and functionaries of talent it has furnished, by the intelligence which it has manifested in all domains—commerce, industry, science, and the arts—it is certainly the Armenian."

Cherif Pasha then enumerates some of the contributions which Armenians have made to Turkish civilization, including the introduction of printing and the drama, and gives credit to an Armenian, Odian Effendi, for having collaborated with Midhat Pasha in framing the Ottoman Constitution, and he lays stress upon their fine qualities as agitators against the despotisms of Turkey and Persia—qualities, one suspects, which have not highly recommended them to the autocratic "reformers" of the Young Turk régime. And he continues:

"Alas! at the thought that a people so gifted, which has served as the fructifying soil for the renovation of the Ottoman Empire, is on the point of disappearing from history—not enslaved, as were the Jews by the Assyrians, but annihilated—even the most hardened heart must bleed; and I desire, through the medium of your estimable journal, to express to this race which is being assassinated my anger toward the butchers and my immense pity for the victims.

"Having fulfilled this pious duty, let me make some exceptions relating not to the unhappy Armenian nation but to certain individual Armenians and some propagandist groups who have for the last six years so maladroitly constituted themselves the defenders and apologists of this Committee of Union and Progress, the author of all their present sufferings. How often have I warned them against the bad faith of the Unionists, the perversity of whose black souls I knew only too well! Besides, the massacres of Adana, provoked by the Union's orders, ought to have brought them to a sense of the real state of affairs. Some of them by a wrong appreciation of their interests, others influenced by political alliances of an evil sort—like that poor Constantinople Deputy, Zohrab Effendi, who has expiated his errors on the scaffold—all the Armenian political leaders, or almost all, by identifying themselves with the political fortune of the Union, have compromised instead of serving their national cause.

"If, instead of enrolling themselves under the banner of that baneful and treacherous association, they had ranged themselves openly beside the true liberals who had long been pointing out the danger of their course, even at peril of their lives, they would not only have remained true to their principles, but they would also have spared their unfortunate brethren the persecutions they suffered before the war and their whole nation the prospect of an extermination unique in the annals of history."

## WOMAN LEFT BURIAL ORDER.

**"Best White Dress with Lace Lingerie or Silk," Her Choice.**

Mrs. Ella M. Bainbridge, who, up to the time of her death on Dec. 24, 1913, conducted a boarding house at 27 West Eighty-second Street, and also a Summer hotel at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., gave the following directions in documents which she believed to be her will:

"I want the chain and cross I have worn so long to be left about my neck. I also wish to be dressed in the best white dress I may have with lace lingerie or silk. Should my sister Florence be living, and she comes to see me, she can have three dresses and my set of hair ornaments. In my life I have given her much money."

Mrs. Rachel D. Inglis of 1,209 Avenue R, Brooklyn, mother of the decedent and administratrix, stated in an accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, that she has been told the informal will was invalid. The estate amounts to \$6,229 net.

Mrs. Inglis and two sisters of the decedent, Mrs. Edith Forbes of Brooklyn and Mrs. Florence E. Sargent of Chicago each receive one-fourth. The remaining fourth goes in equal shares to the children of Mrs. Grace Becke, a deceased sister of Mrs. Bainbridge.

## \$10,000 TO SEASHORE HOME.

**Left by Mrs. C. A. Searle to Asbury  
Park Institution.**

The will of Mrs. Caroline A. Searle, who was the widow of Haskell A. Searle, a realty operator, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It bequeathes \$10,000 to the Sea Shore Non-Sectarian Home of Asbury Park on condition that the home's name be changed to "The Searle Memorial Sea Shore Non-Sectarian Home for Aged Women."

In the event this condition is not complied with, the legacy will go to the Young Men's Christian Association of Asbury Park.

Granville F. Dailey, a brother of the testator, receives realty at Pleasantville, Westchester County, and three-tenths of the residuary estate. Mabel Dailey, a niece, receives \$10,000 outright. Two-fifths of the residue is left in trust for the benefit of Mary A. McGown, a sister of the testator. There are minor bequests to nephews and nieces.

## WOMAN ARRESTED AT HOTEL

**Agnes Slicke of Cleveland Wanted  
in Newburgh as a Fugitive.**

A young woman who said she was Miss Agnes Slicke, a dressmaker of Cleveland, was arrested last night at the Hotel Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, by Detective James Brenick of the Second Branch Detective Bureau. The police said she was wanted in Newburgh as a fugitive from justice. A telegram asking that she be arrested had been received from the police of that city, but no further particulars were given.

Miss Slicke was well dressed and wore a number of trinkets, among them several which she said were diamonds. She refused to tell anything about her experiences in Newburgh. At the Martinique it was said that Miss Slicke registered there on Thursday and that she paid her bills from day to day.