The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 31, 1909.

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THE EVENING TIMES
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The Maple Leaf forever."

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK

The news that comes from Adana, telling of the massacre of Armenians by the Turks, reads exactly like a chapter from the history of the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876. Bashi-Bazouks, the most ruthless murderers of modern times, figure now as then in the carnival of slaughter. For purposes of comparison we may quote a portion of a recent letter from Adana, and follow it with an extract from Wilhelm Mueller's History of the Russo-Turkish War in 1877. In an Adana letter of May 2nd we find the following narrative of treachery, massacre and destruction:—

"Until April 16 the Armenian revolutionists successfully defended the central part of the city. Then the Bashi-Basouks arrived from Tarsus and Mersina and overpowered them. On the same day two Armenian missionaries, while trying to rescue the Armenians, were shot and killed by the Turks. On April 17 the slaughter was stopped by the American missionaries, the English and Spanish Consuls and the Jesuits. Until April 24 everything was quiet. But Turkish soldiers were pouring into Adana from Syria. On April 24 four thousand Young Turk soldiers arrived and the carnage was renewed. The Armenians were unprepared this time. The Young Turk soldiers had advised them to surrender their arms and they had done so. Then the soldiers began to shout: 'Long live the Sultan Hamid; kill the Giaours!' The Turkish treachery was revealed but it was too late. The Armenian houses were set on fire and they either perished in the flames or were slaughtered. Ater two days the soldiers gathered the surviving Armenians in a park where a monument was erected in honor of liberty, equality and fraternity. The soldiers demolished the monument and forced the Armenians to shout 'Long live the Sultan Hamid! Then they killed the victims one by one. Armenian houses, churches and schools were burnt. The Moushekian High School, where six hundred to seven hundred wounded Armenians received medical care, was destroyed by fire, and none of its inmates could be saved. In the first massacre of Adana 4,000 Armenians were killed and almost that many Turks, but in the second 12,000 Armenians were slain."

Turning now to Mueller's history of events of 1876 and 1877 in Bulgaria, we read that an insurrection had broken out, as a result of shameless Turkish oppression. The Turkish leader in Roumelia and Bulgaria, commissioned the Bashi-Bazouks to suppress the revolt. We quote:—

"Even the prisons were emptied, and murderers were enrolled to put down the rebellion. Such a course could not fail to result in massacres of the most atrocious description. Batak was the place that suffered most severely. All the Bulgarian villages in the neighborhood had been destroyed before the Bashi-Bazouks arrived at Batak on May 12th. Hitherto the villagers of Barak had enjoyed immunity, and as they were under the special protection of Achmed Aga, the leader of the Bashi-Bazanks, they were in hopes that the storm might leave them untouched. Ashmed Aga, as chief of police of the district, called upon the inhabitants to surrender their arms. His demand was at once complied with. One of the men that brought the weapons was shot dead, and the rest were sent back with orders to bring all the gold and jewellery in the place. But, without awaiting their return, the Bashi-Bazouks fell upon the hapless village, proclaiming themselves commissioned by the Sultan to rob and murder all the inhabitants. The headman of the village was impaled upon a spit and roasted alive. Of the women, some were stripped, robbed of their jewelry, outraged and murdered—others were carried off to grace the harems of neighboring Turkish magnates. A correspondent, describing the appearance of the village a few weeks later said:—"The path was strewn with bones and children's skulls; on the hill lay one hundred and fifty whitened skeletons, still half covered with clothes. When the sack of the village was completed the girls and women were brought to this spot, where, after the most terrible abuse, they were slaughtered like cattle. Before the church a hideous odor greeted us. The churchyard is surrounded by a wall six feet high. The space between this wall and the church was filled in three feet deep with corpses, which were covered with nothing but some stone slabs. The church itself was full of mouldering pieces of burnt flesh, half-burnt bones and bloody garments. Opposite the church stood the schoolhouse, where three hundred women and children sought refuge, and were burned alive by the Bashi-Bazouks. At the lowest estimate four thousand corpses were lying unburied in the village. Before the massacre Batak numbered thirteen thousand inhabitants; it now numbers one thousand two hundred. If we estimate the missing at one thousand, there still remains a difference of more than eleven thousand to be ascribed to the account of the Turks."

This horrible story of 1876 is the story of 1909, only that the theatre is changed, and the presence of the representatives of other countries tempers perhaps a little the ferocity of the Turk. The Bulgarian massacres fired all Europe and was the last straw that broke the patience of Russia, whose armies crossed the Bulgarian frontier, and after a bitter struggle drove the Turks before them out of that country and entered Turkey itself. The humiliation of the Sultan was complete, and the Treaty of Berlin took the Balkan district from Turkey and divided them into small independent states.

While the Turk in Constantinople appears in the light of recent events to have undergone a notable change in thirty years, the news from Adana shows that in the more remote parts of the empire the old hatred of the Christian is as quickly fanned into flame, and the nature of the Bashi-Bazouk is not less cruel and fiendish than of old. The intervention of the powers is still necessary, to enforce the rights, and even to save the lives, of the victims of Mahometan oppression.

LABOR PARTY DEFEATED

The Labor ministry in Australia, in the federal parliament of the commonwealth, has been defeated. The Times quoted a few days ago some Australian correspondence which clearly foreshadowed this result. Mr. Fisher, the labor leader, has been premier but a short time. The Deakin government was defeated in the house last year on a bill relating to the tariff and labor. The Labor men had before this time supported the government. When they withdrew support it went down, and the Labor party being stronger in numbers than any other faction, their leader, Mr. Fisher, was called on to form a new government. He did so, and now, after a brief and inglorious career his ministry has gone down before a combination of the protectionist, free trade and anti-socialist parties, with Hon. Mr. Deakin at their head.

Hon. Mr. Deakin is a strong imperialist. He was one of the most zealous advocates of Australian federation, which was accomplished nine years ago, and was a member of the first cabinet formed. Later he become premier. After a brief term in opposition, which he is said really to have welcomed because he had been too much at the mercy of the Labor party, he now returns to power with a fair majority in the house.

The Labor party is strong in Australia. In the first federal parliament, in 1900, it secured eight seats out of thirty-six in the senate, and sixteen out of seventy-five in the lower house. In the elections of 1906 it carried twenty-six seats in the house, and this, when the three other parties were at war, gave it the balance of power. Now all of the more conservative forces are united against it, and the prospect of radical legislation is very greatly diminished. Mr. Deakin is an able and progressive statesman. Of course the general elections will not long be postponed, but the reaction against extreme radicalism will probably be sustained until after that time, especially as questions relating to imperial defence are likely to be an important issue in the campaign. Australia is also reaching out for immigrants, and is eager to enter upon a career of great development of its splendid resources. A premier of the stamp of Hon. Alfred Deakin would doubtless be preferred rather than one from the Labor party to direct a policy of national expansion.

The Standard is fast gaining a reputation for unreliability which has never been surpassed in St. John journalism. Its story about the rural mail delivery service to Loch Lomond has been promptly and flatly contradicted by the authorities. Its lurid yarn about the steamer Elaine has brought from L. A. Curry, K. C., the assurance of an action for libel. These are samples of the reckless course of the paper that was to set a pious example to all other papers.

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Gentlemen engaged in the liquor traffic are said to be much worried over the certain demoralization of the children, resulting from the removal of screens from saloon windows. Some other gentlemen dislike the long walk to a side-street saloon, where they would not be seen by so many of their acquaintances. This is really too bad. These noble reformers command universal sympathy. It is so good of them to think of the children.

HEARTLESS.

Horace—Ah! Miss Gwace, what should a young man do when he is keyed up to write spring poetry.

Grace—He should be locked up for safe keeping.

Stores open till 8 p.m. St. John, May 31st, 1909.

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In Great Variety at These Stores

Our furnishing department has always had a reputation for good shirts. This spring's stock will drive that reputation at least one notch higher. The very neat dressy patterns, the new rich colorings, and the prices at which we are selling them are attracting many buyers. You really cannot afford to pass this stock of Shirts, if you want the best that is to be had at the prices.

MEN'S SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS, ...50c. to $2.00
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Carried in Tan and Black Kid.

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During the time the Enterprise Foundry was not in operation we purchased a number of Stoves made by other foundries.

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BRIGHTEST BOY IN WORLD

"A lad who has been termed the brightest boy in the world will be graduated next month from Tufts College . . . in his 14th year, having completed the regular four-year course in three years . . . Werner, at the age of 8, was fitted for college in mathematics, philosophy and modern languages, etc., etc."

Poor little chap!
When other kids spun tops,
Invaded candy shops,
Or sat, mayhap,
In mother's lap,
At hour when eyelid drops,
Where musty tomes your joy!
Had you no cherished top,
Poor little boy?
No marbles, ball or kites?
No juvenile delights?
Perhaps to you your blocks
Were geometric forms,
And Kant your Mother Goose;
Your studied stars and rocks,
You lisped of norms,
Of theory of storms,
But what's the use?
How awful much you know!
Philosophy down pat,
With cubes, and such as that,
Making a holy show
Under your hat.
Your brow must fairly swell
With science crammed,
With letters jammed,
With figures rammed;
And you've been slammed
Into a knowledge
Vast as a college
Raked with a comb
Could be goaded to tell;
And you feel at home
With servants of Rome;
And moderns as well,
From your hair's very roots
Clear down to your boots,
Wisdom you ooze;
But you're not a lad,
Not spanked if you're bad,
Nor coddled if good,
Miss these things, who would?
Think what you lose.

—Henry James.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

NO SYCOPHANT.

(Woman's Home Companion.)

While ex-President Roosevelt was on his famous Louisiana bear-hunting trip he passed by an old colored man's cabin and saw two fine hounds in the yard. Mr. Roosevelt made several offers for the hounds, each larger than the last; but the old man shook his head. Finally the president said:

"If you knew who I am you would sell me those dogs."

"Sell you dem houn' dawgs if I knowed who you is!" exclaimed the man. "Who is you, anyhow?"

"I am President Roosevelt,' was the reply, uttered in an impressive tone.

"See heah, I wouldn't care if you was Bookah T. Washington—you couldn't get dem dawgs!"

ONE KIND OF HUSBAND.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Lady Arthur Paget, at a dinner in New York, said of the "appalling American divorce habit"—for that is the shape which our divorce question takes in her eyes:

"And deceit, petty deceit, grave deceit—that is another frequent cause of divorce.

"Too many husbands are like the one who said, as his servant helped him on with his overcoat:

"'James, if my wife asks you where I am, tell her I've gone to the opera.'

"The man bowed.

"'Yes, sir; very good, sir.' And he added imperturbably: 'And where are you really going, sir, in case any of your friends should call or ring you up?'"

HOW TAFT LOOKED.

(Saturday Evening Post.)

When President Taft was at Augusta, Ga., before his inauguration, he drove out one day to the plantation of a friend.

The old mammy who did the cooking paid no attention to the distinguished guest. She took one look at him and went back to the kitchen.

"Liza," said the planter, after Mr. Taft had left, "what did you think of that gentleman?"

"I didn't think nothin' 'bout him," said Liza, "'cept he looked like he would be-regular at his meals."

PROVINCIAL NEWS

New Brunswick

Woods fires are burning on both sides of the St. Croix river, but at present the danger of a wide spread of the flames is at a minimum. On the line of the Washington County Railroad, between Calais and Charlotte several small fires were in progress Thursday along the course of the Moosehorn stream but the growth upon the land through which they ran is not of any particular value.

The Campbellton Graphic says:—"The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture is having a number of thoroughbred stallions placed in the province, and perhaps the most noted horses that ever came to Canada are those now being sent by the National Bureau of Breeding at Montreal to this province at the instance of the department. The first draught reached the province yesterday via the I. C. R., and includes the noted stallions Logan, Astrich and Javlin. The last named was left off at Bathurst in charge of A. J. H. Stewart, of that town, to meet the wishes of breeders of Restigouche and Gloucester counties.

The many friends of A. H. Fryers, who was so seriously injured in the wreck of the English mail special near Campbellton some months ago, will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered that he is able to be out again.

One night last week Durick's Drug store, Newcastle, was entered and the cash register rifled of its contents.

Mr. Durick, in talking of the robbery, stated that there was about $50 in the register. Although there was a large quantity of valuable stock on the counters and shelves, so far as could be ascertained, nothing was disturbed. There is no clue to the robber.

Nova Scotia

A peculiar accident happened to George Clarke, a deck hand on the steamer Marion a few days ago, at North Sydney, which will probably result fatally. While at work discharging heavy machinery from the boat the young man received a sprain and the next day was unable to move. His condition has grown worse until now he is completely paralyzed.

While the schooner Lily May, Captain Fougere hailing from Descourse, C. B., was tacking into North Sydney Saturday closely followed by the French fishing schooner Calineuse, she was run into by the latter and had her mainsail carried away.

Some mining operations are expected at West Bay, C. B., in the near future as the dolomite areas there are being acquired by the D. I. & S. Co. and other concerns.

A fatal accident occurred on Thursday when a little son of Mrs. Frank Dryden, Sydney Mines, aged three and a half years was burned so severely that he died in fearful agony several hours later. In company with another child of his own age the boy was out in the field near the house where some dry stuff and rubbish was being burned. In some manner the child's clothing caught fire and before aid reached him he was horribly burned.

The government iron dredge Cape Breton went on the marine railway at Hawkesbury last Thursday. Her bottom was in a very foul condition and a lot of scraping will be necessary.

The steamer Hercules arrived in Sydney and is at the Steel Co's pier where she will load a cargo of steel rails for Prince Rupert for the G. T. P.

George Stewart, of Truro, ex-president of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, arrived in North Sydney accompanied by J. W. Regan, of Halifax and left for East Bay and will look over the mineral areas recently acquired by J. H. Brown of Montreal from Jean Gannon of this town. A report will be made to the capitalists interested in the property.

The body of the little German boy who was drowned Sunday at North Sydney Mines, was found yesterday afternoon almost in the exact spot where the accident occurred. The father had offered a large reward for the finding of the body. It was found by a relative of the German family.

As the steamer St. Pierre, Miquelon was backing out of the dock North Sydney preparatory to leaving for Halifax on Tuesday afternoon her steering gear went wrong and the steamer ran into the French fishing schooner Union which was anchored in the stream.

Miss K. Maud Cullinan, of Liverpool, N. S., received her degree at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy on the 13th May, after five years of diligent work. She is now ready to serve customers as a full-fledged druggist.

At Shelburne on Wednesday the citizens voted in favor of installing a $30,000 electric lighting plant by a vote of 79 to 61.

The recent storm is thought to have been more severe on lobster gear than any for the past 25 years. The fishermen along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia are estimated to have lost $40,000 in gear and $100,000 indirectly by diminished receipts.

On May 23, there was a reunion at Westchester when all the children now living of the late Garret Doyle were once more together in their native village, Mrs. Henry Hunter, Amherst; Mrs. Ella Ruston, Moncton; Mrs. James Ralph, Waltham; James Doyle, Moncton and Mrs. Susan Mattatall, John Charles and Samuel of Westchester Station.

The ratepayers of Bridgetown, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting upon the purchase of the electric light system of that town, on Tuesday evening decided by a vote of 17 for and 4 against the sum of $25,000. A vote of $20,000 was passed, and Mr. Beckwith, representing the electric light company, has declined to accept. The town is without lights, except lamps and candles.

The body which was found floating in Shelburne harbor has not been identified. The deceased was a man about fifty-five years of age and was dressed in a new dark suit and light overcoat. A spectacle case found in his pocket had the letters "J. H. M." roughly carved on it and in smaller letters "A. B." and "A. R." An examination failed to give any evidence of foul play.

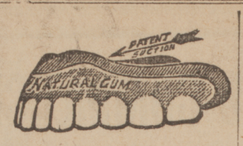
The firm of W. A. McKay & Co., of Sydney have secured the contract for the electrical installation of the new government museum building at St. John's, Nfld.

The Marine and General Engineering Company, of Sydney, which removed the broken blades and placed the new propellor of the S. S. Ellen have been highly congratulated by the owners of the steamer upon the expeditious manner in which the work was carried forward. The first stroke was done on Monday evening and the vessel was ready for sea early on Friday.

The schr W. J. Foley, which was built by Captain Hilaire LeBlanc, of Tusket Wedge, has been sold to the Dominion Government for service as a lightship on the lakes. Capt. LeBlanc left the Wedge for Quebec, where delivery is to be made to the department.

J. T. Hallisay, divisional superintendent of the I. C. R., at Truro, was at the Royal on Saturday.

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