

## TURKEY THREATENS BULGARIA

Source:The New York Times

Date:March 1, 1901

LONDON, March 1- "An imperial irade orders the concentration of 50,000 Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier near Kustendil," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail. He adds:

"This measure is taken on the advice of the Ministry of War, owing to the agitation of the revoluntary Bulgarian committees in Macedonia, which is assuming the form os brigandage on a large scale.

Prince Ferdinand opposes the operations if the Macedonia committee, but is believed to be powerless to stop them, and there is no doubt that sympathizers in Bulgaria are providing the promoters of the revolution with arms.

"Numerous arrests of armed Bulgarians in Macedonia have been made, among them Bulgarian officers, priests, and merchants. All prove to be accomplices of the revoluntary movement."

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## EARTHQUAKES IN TURKEY

Source:The New York Times

Date:July 7, 1902

VIENNA, July 7- The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from Salonika, European Turkey, saying that since last Saturday thirty shocks of Earthquake, eight of which were violent, have been experienced there. The populace of Salonika is now camping in military camps.

A very violent shock, which occurred early this morning, caused damage to the villages of Guvesne and Zelisova, in the vicinity of Salonika.

Other dispatches received here from Salonika say that the shock of this morning destroyed 150 houses and killed one child at Guvesne, and two people were killed at Salonika.

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## TURKEY, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA WANT KUWEIT

Source:The New York Times

Date:Nov. 20, 1902

LONDON, Nov. 20- The special correspondent of The Times who has been visiting Persia took the opportunity, on his way to India, to visit Koweit, on the Persian Gulf, and in a dispatch from Kurrachee describes conditions there.

The correspondent says that Mubarakh, the Sheikh of Koweit, no longer apprehends direct aggression on the part of the Turks, provided that British warships continue to give him support and that his Wahabi allies secure the mainland from invasion by Ibn el Rashid.

The chief danger, according to the correspondent, arises from conspiracies on neighbouring Turkish territory, such as the abortive attempt on land and water in September, which attempt was baffled by the promptitude of the British warship at Kuwait. Nothing has been done by the Turkish Government to punish the offenders, and the obstructive attitude of the Vali of Busra was evidently due to direct instructions from the Porte.

Germany, adds the correspondent, is not alone in taking special interest in Kuwait as the coveted terminus of the projected railway. Two Russian Consuls, on Russian ships, have visited Sheikh Mubarakh, but their attempts to impress him with the superior advantages of Russian friendship and protection were unsuccessful.

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### SULTAN DECORATES AMERICAN WOMEN

Source:The New York Times

Date:July 7, 1902

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7- United States Minister Leishman, Mrs. Leishman, and their two daughters; Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, and A. A. Gargiulo, interpreter to the Legation, dined at the Yildiz Palace yesterday and were subsequently received in audience by the Sultan. The visitors attended an operatic performance at the Palace. The Sultan presented Mr. Leishman a souvenir of the visit, to Mrs. Leishman he gave the Grand Cordon of the Order of Nichan-i Chefakat, and to the Minister's daughters he presented the decorations of the same order.

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### SULTAN REWARDS SPIES

Source:The New York Times

Date:Jan. 6, 1903

LONDON, Jan. 6- Great dissatisfaction in Constantinople is reported by the correspondent of the Times in consequence of the lavish distribution of honours and pecuniary rewards among persons to whom the Sultan had given official positions in order that they might render him service to which honourable men would not stoop.

Honours and gratuities consequent upon the beginning of the Ramazan fasting have been given in particular to spies, while the self-respecting persons on the public service have been almost entirely excluded from the distribution of rewards.

The latter class say that they are not aggrieved for the reason that they have received nothing. They feel hurt, however, because of the munificent treatment of the spies when the Treasury is in such straitened circumstances that official salaries are heavily arrears and the Minister of Finance is pleading penury as the excuse for his failure to pay the debts of the Government to its faithful servants.

The Sultan has also been much criticised for maintaining an old practice of paying "tooth hire" to the officials taking iftar at the palace on the first night of the Ramazan. The Grand Vizier was presented <sup>3</sup>1000 Turkish and the other ministers were paid <sup>3</sup>500 each, while smaller gifts were made to minor officials.

Altogether the largess of the Sultan has resulted in the useless expenditure of from <sup>3</sup>15,000 to <sup>3</sup>20,000 when the Treasury is in particularly straitened circumstances.

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### RUSSIA WANTS TO GET FLEET OUT OF BLACK SEA

Source:The New York Times

Date:Jan. 8, 1904

PARIS, Jan. 7- A dispatch to the Patrie from Constantinople says Russia is negotiating with Turkey to permit her Black Sea fleet to pass through the Dardanelles. It is stated that the fleet consists of seventy-six ships.

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### SERIOUS REVOLT IN ARABIA

Source:The New York Times

Date:Feb. 28, 1905

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27- The insurrection in the province of Yemen, Arabia, is assuming alarming proportions.

Almost the whole country southward of Sana's is in revolt, and the towns of Kataba and Tais have fallen into the hands of the insurgent Arabs, whose forces are consistently increasing.

Defective transport renders the dispatch of Turkish reinforcements most difficult. Great numbers of camels are perishing on the road, whole large numbers of troops are deserting.

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#### TURKISH MARINES MUTINY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Dec. 17, 1906

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16- A serious disturbance, indicative of increasing discontent, occurred here on Saturday. Several hundreds time-expired marines from the naval arsenal held a mutinous demonstration in an old abandoned cemetery behind the American Embassy, demanding their pay and their discharge from the colours.

A number of naval officers endeavoured to appease the men, but were stoned and otherwise mistreated. A number of personal encounters resulted, and one officer, dragging his sword, wounded three mutineers, while Vice Admiral Ahmed Pasha and his aide-de-camp from the Naval Ministry were rather badly injured. After the demonstration had lasted three hours, and officer from the Yildiz Kosk arrived on the scene with a promise that the men's demands would be granted, whereupon the gathering quickly dispersed and returned to quarters.

During the interval there was much agitation at the Yildiz Kosk. The Sultan, who was greatly disturbed, repeatedly issued fresh instructions to his Ministers.

Such occurrences have been frequent in the provinces, but disorders hitherto have seldom been seen in the capital.

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#### JAPAN WILL AID TURKEY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Apr. 11, 1907

LONDON, April 10- the establishment of a Japanese Embassy at Constantinople is assured, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, although Russia is understood to be doing her utmost to prevent it.

It is pointed out that the advent of a Japanese Embassy on the Bosphorus will give Turkey a new lease of life and practically dispose of all nations of the partition of the Ottoman territory, as it will be to the common interest of Turkey and Japan to support each other in the event of any attempt on the part of Russia to overstep her present frontiers, either southward or eastward.

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#### UNITE TO FREE TURKEY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 12, 1908

PARIS, Jan. 11- Representatives of the different peoples who are being oppressed by Turkey, including the Young Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Albanians, Kurds, Jews, and Arabs, held a secret congress in this city to-day.

It was unanimously decided to organize in common action to overthrow the present Turkish Government and for the substitution of a liberal, constitutional, and parliamentary regime. The details of this revolutionary programme were not published. Armenians, Turks, and Bulgarians in America were represented at the congress by delegates.

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#### TORTURED TWO YEARS IN A TURKISH CAGE

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 19, 1908

ANTWERP, Jan. 18- After spending two years in a cage in a Turkish prison, guarded day and night, and fed on bread and water, Edward Joris is back in his native Belgium.

He was sentenced to death by a Turkish court which had adjudged him guilty of attempting to take the life of the Sultan. His restoration to his home is due to the persistent efforts in his behalf made by the Belgium Government.

When Joris, a very sick man, was brought ashore at this port the other day, he asked his attendants to set him down upon the ground so that he might kiss the soil of Belgium. They did so, and he imprinted a fervent kiss upon the ground.

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#### SULTAN'S GIFT TO ROOSEVELT

Source: The New York Times

Date: April 15, 1908

WASHINGTON, April 14- As an earnest of the friendship of Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, toward the United States there arrived here to-day a handsome and valuable collection of silk carpets as a gift from the Sultan to President Roosevelt. The carpets, which are valued at many thousands of dollars, were manufactured at the Sultan's private factory at Harika, which is near Constantinople. They were made specially for President Roosevelt, the Sultan taking a personal interest in the execution of his orders.

As is the Turkish custom, they are made in one piece, and the notable peculiarity of their manufacture is that the same pattern is never again exactly reproduced, no two carpets being quite alike.

There is no record of a President of the United States ever having before been similarly honored by a Turkish potentate. The carpets are now at the Turkish Legation, and the State Department has been notified of their arrival by the Turkish Ambassador, Mehmed Ali Bey. They will be presented to the President by the Ambassador at a ceremony to be held in a few days.

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#### MAY TAKE SULTAN'S PALACE FROM HIM

Source: The New York Times

Date: Aug. 14, 1908

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13- The report that the Young Turks, had demanded that the Sultan surrender one half of his private fortune to aid in the rehabilitation of the Empire is declared here to be quite untrue. Many similar irresponsible statements are to be found in the local press. For instance, it was announced recently that the Sultan had offered \$500,000 toward the purchase of two cruisers, but this rumour is still without any confirmation whatever. Abdul Hamid has made donations for a variety of objects, and it is believed that reports like the foregoing are launched to serve as a hint.

The discontent caused by the dismissal of large numbers of officials has induced the present Government to make an effort to effect retrenchment by reducing salaries instead of by dismissal. Consequently it has been decided that all salaries above \$50 a month shall be reduced by one-half.

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#### STAMBOUL GOES WILD OVER PARLIAMENT

Source: The New York Times

Date: Dec. 18, 1908

LONDON, Dec. 17- In a special dispatch from Constantinople under today's date the correspondent of The London Times says that, after a week of miserable weather, to-

day broke crisp and sunny and the Sultan was able to open Parliament in perfect Winter weather.

Until a late hour yesterday it was uncertain by what route his Majesty would arrive at Stamboul, but finally he decided to drive the whole way from the Yildiz Palace by way of Pera and the Mahmoud Bridge to St. Sophia, in the shadow of which historic mosque the Parliament House stands.

At 12:30 all eyes began to strain anxiously down the road. The question was asked, Has the Sultan failed at the eleventh hour? At 12:45 two *sous* officers were seen running up the road. The Sultan was coming.

As the carriage swung past the bands crashed out the Hamidian anthem. The crowds burst into singing and shouts of acclamation, though whether they cheered for Abdul Hamid or the Constitution no one could say. Nor did all, perhaps, know; but in any case the enthusiasm was great and general.

Exactly at 12:50 the Ottoman flag over the Parliament House gave place to the royal ensign, and Abdul Hamid stood for a second time before his people.

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#### CHERAGAN PALACE BURNS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 20, 1910

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19- The palace of Cheragan, where the Turkish Parliament meets, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is great, as the building alone cost about \$16,000,000. The fire originated between the private apartments reserved for the Sultan and the Chamber of Deputies, and is believed to have been due to defective heating apparatus, although have been current that reactionary agents were responsible for it.

The fire started shortly before noon, and a strong wind fanned the flames, which spread with great rapidly. Little furniture and very few of the important documents were saved. Practically all the archives of the Chamber of Deputies, including important bills and the budget estimates, were burned. As a consequence the business of Parliament will be seriously interrupted.

What few effects were saved were taken from the palace by sailors stationed at the legations, principally the Russians and Americans, who were the first to arrive on the scene. Thousands of persons witnessed the fire from the roofs of buildings.

Superstitious Orientals regard the fire as an evil omen.

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#### PRINCESSES CAUSE CRISES

Source: The New York Times

Date: May 1, 1910

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30- Opposition developed to-day during a discussion of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies to the annual grant of 2,160 pounds Turkish to the husbands of the imperial princesses on the ground that the husbands in question held sinecures.

As a consequence Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, presented his resignation, and it is likely that Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, as well as other Ministers, will also resign.

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“OLD RATTLETRAPS.”

Source: The New York Times

Date: Aug. 14, 1910

LONDON, Aug. 5- Turkey, by buying for \$2,500,000 the German battleships Brandenburg and Weissenburg, is said to have made a wretched bargain. "The news," says a German correspondent of the Daily News "fills anybody who knows these old rattletraps with amazement." He goes on to say:

I visited these boats after their return from China, where they had been sent during the boxer riots. I was then told by members of the crew that the boats proved so utterly unfit for use in a warm climate that the German stokers had to be replaced by "Sidi boys," a number of German stokers having died from apoplexy, and I could easily understand it after visiting the engine-room and stakehold. The former is so full of machinery ("ironmongery,") that there is no system whatever for ventilation. The stakehold even in the temperate climate of Northern Germany was almost unbearable. A Turkish crew could not exist in it in the sultry climate of the Mediterranean.

"The guns, moreover, are antiquities. 11-inch guns fire one round every four minutes, and as for the armour-plate a shell from a modern 6-inch gun would pass through it like butter. A battleship of the King Edward class could keep out of range and blow these ships out of the water in a few minutes.

It is inexplicable why Turkey goes in for these old 'crocks.'

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#### TURKISH LACES

Source: The New York Times

Date: Aug. 14, 1910

The hand-Crocheted Laces made by the women of Turkey are always in demand for trimming linen dresses, underwear and house linens. Our newly arrived shipment from Constantinople will be placed on sale tomorrow at the following prices:

Hand-Crocheted Ring Insertion, one to five rings wide, a yard, special at 19c, 24c, 36c, 48c, 68c.

Hand-Crocheted Rose-and-Wheel Lace, five inches wide, a yard, special at 98c

## SULTAN RECEIVES WOMEN

Source: The New York Times

Date: Sep. 2, 1911

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Sept. 1- For the first time in Turkish history the Sultan to-day received a deputation of women and promised them that he would do what he could to improve the lot of Ottoman women.

The deputation wore Western European costumes and all its members were heavily veiled.

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## YOUNG TURKS HERE MARK FOURTH YEAR

Source: The New York Times

Date: July, 25, 1912

Under the red flag, with white crescent and star, the Ottomans of American celebrated last night at a dinner at the Hotel Astor the fourth anniversary of the Constitution under which Turkey began her new regime after Abdul Hamid was disposed. They applauded the speech of Oscar S. Strauss, former ambassador to Turkey, in which he praised the progress of their native country since the transition to a parliamentary form of Government. They cheered Mr. Strauss when he lamented the fact that the present war had probably retarded the progress that was being made to close the breach between the Mohammedan and Christian nations.

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## OSCAR STRAUS BLAMES ITALY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 31, 1913

Oscar S. Strauss, ex-American Ambassador at Constantinople and a member of The Hague Tribunal, yesterday gave out an interesting statement regarding the deadlock which has arisen in the Balkan situation.

“At the time the Italio-Turkish war began I expressed regret that Italy- which, with Turkey, took a prominent part in the Hague Conference which resulted in the conventions for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and which were ratified by the forty-five leading nations of the world, including, of course, Italy and Turkey- did not bring her casus belli, if such existed, before The Hague Tribunal. While readily acknowledging that Tripoli would be better governed under Italy than if had been under Turkish Pashas, I made the prophecy that Italy's attack upon Turkey would lead to ‘woes unnumbered’ and that its direct effect would be to discredit if not destroy the efforts of the new Parliamentary regime to rehabilitate Turkey.

Speaking of the men upon whom Turkey's course of action now largely depends, Mr. Strauss said:

“I know Mahmud Shefket Pasha, who is now at the head of the Turkish Government, very well, and also Talaat Bey. They are both men of wisdom and foresight. Mahmut Shefket Pasha, the hero of the revolution which resulted in the deposition of Abdul Hamid is not only a soldier, but also a statesman; a man of wide experience and education and thoroughly conversant with European conditions. Enver Bey, who played such a prominent part in last week's coup d'etat, is exceedingly patriotic and personally very modest. He is, in fact, a pure patriot without any selfish ambitions.

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## EDUCATION IN TURKEY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Oct. 31, 1913

Miss Susan H. Olmstead, assistant of Constantinople College, better known as the American College for Girls, in Constantinople has just received a cable dispatch from the President that the college has opened with a full attendance in both the preparatory and college departments.

This comes as unexpected good news as it was believed the war in the Balkans would cause a great falling off in the number of students. There are now in attendance girls from Turkey, Bulgaria, and Servia. It is believed there will be a larger attendance from the latter country when the road between Sofia and Constantinople is opened.

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#### FROM HAREM TO COLLEGE

Source: The New York Times

Date: Feb. 7, 1914

LONDON, Saturday, Feb.7- The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says that the Ottoman Government has decided to admit women to the universities, where a special course of lectures on hygiene, domestic economy, and the rights of women will be delivered for their benefit.

In enlightened Ottoman circles the Government's new measure is regarded as an appropriate means for regenerating the world of Islam and placing it on a level with the civilization of the West.

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#### JERUSALEM TO BETHLEHEM

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 28, 1914

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27- A concession for the construction of a street car line running from Jerusalem to Bethlehem and also for the lighting of Jerusalem by electricity was granted to-day by the Turkish Government to the French bank which supplied to Turkey the money to purchase the Brazilian dreadnought Rio Janeiro recently added to the Turkish army.

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#### TURKSIH WARSHIP COMING

Source: The New York Times

Date: March 30, 1914

LONDON, Monday, March 30- According to The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent, the Governement has decided that Turkey shall be represented at the Panama Canal opening by the cruiser Hamidieh.

The same warship represented Turkey at the coronation of King George and became famous by her service against the Greeks in the Balkan war.

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#### TURKEY GATHER TROOPS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Oct. 12, 1914

PARIS, Oct. 11- A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says:

The newspapers here say it is announced from an authoritative source that the Turks are showing much energy in Syria, Palestine, and North Arabia, where they are concentrating troops at a number of points and fortifying important places on the coast and on routes to the interior.

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#### FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 2, 1914

ATHENS, Thursday, Dec. 31- (Dispatch to The London Morning Post) - Advices from Constantinople state that the city is being feverishly put into a state of defence, and it is generally anticipated that the Allied fleet will shortly force the Dardanelles.

The German and Austrian embassies have made every preparation to move into Asia Minor.

It is reported that Turkish preparation for an Egyptian campaign are proceeding actively. Nevertheless, the condition and morale of the troops are unsatisfactory, and it is doubtful whether the Bedouins will fight.

Three hundred French and forty Russian monks and nuns arrived at Piraeus today from Palestine.

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#### SAYS TURKS KILL GERMAN OFFICERS

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 9, 1915

LONDON, Friday, July 9- The growing discouragement of the Turks, both in the field on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in Constantinople itself, is pictured by the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Mitylene, who sends the following dispatch to his paper:

“The recent fighting in Gallipoli Peninsula has resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners. I have seen many of them and, though they have been fairly well fed, they are all of one mind as to their good fortune of being rescued, as one termed it, from the inferno which their positions on the Peninsula have been for some considerable time.

It is always essential to discount to some extent the statements of Turkish prisoners, as they generally think it necessary to make declarations by which they hope to find favour with their captors; but, allowing for that, there can be no doubt as to the general reliability of what they say. They all agree regarding the flagging spirit of the Turkish Army. They state that the feeling between The Germans and Turks is becoming increasingly bad, and they tell many tales of Germans being shot in the back in return for the frequent emptying of officers’ revolvers into wavering of hesitating ranks.

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#### ACTIVITY ON TIGRIS RESUMED BY BRITISH

Source: The New York Times

Date: Sep. 15, 1916

LONDON, Sept. 14- The British Army in Mesopotamia, which has been inactive for several months on account of the intense heat, has engaged in a few minor operations recently, which were reported officially today as follows:

On the Tigris line on the morning of Sept. 11, an aerodrome of the enemy was raided by our airmen, who destroyed a small camp. On the Euphrates line on Sept. 9 a reconnoitring party was attacked northeast of Nasiriyoh by Turkish irregulars. Two days later a mixed force from Nasiriveh drove them northward. The operations were most successful. Over 200 of the enemy were killed and large quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed. To the northward, in the Caucasus, Russian operations on a large scale appear to have been suspended for the present. The bulletin issued by the War Office at Petrograd today says: “On the Caucasian front, in the region of Kighi, hostile Kurds are showing increased activity. Near Hamadan, in the valley of the river Falplanchai, our detachments as a result of engagements captured camels and cattle from the enemy.

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#### TURKEY’S MISTAKE

Source: The New York Times

Date: Sep. 29, 1918

There may or may not be some men of sense in office in Turkey. If there are, as they watch the swift crumbling of all that remained of the Turkish Empire they must wonder at the fatuity which led them to throw away the friendship of England, a defensive power, and place themselves under the protection of Germany, and offensive power. The protection which England so long extended them was a disgusted and nauseated sort of protection, and it was not in the least from any love of Turkey, but from the fear of the Tsar. It did not aggrandize Turkey in any way; it merely saved her from extinction at the hands of Russian rulers who were determined to act in the spirit of the bogus "will of PETER the Great." Germany coaxed Turkey into an alliance to conquer the world, and now Turkey lies in ruins.

Now, with Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Arabia lost, and collapse imminent in her whole Asiatic Empire, perhaps Turkey can see her mistake.

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### TURKS FEEL HURT AT ALLIES ACTIONS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Nov. 27, 1918

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16- The Turks are beginning to feel the iron hand inside the velvet glove, and it is hurting them a little. Turkish officials and the press are full of consternation because the Allies found it necessary to occupy certain barracks around Constantinople, as depots for garrisoning the Bosphorus forts. They even show chagrin at landing today of 400 men of a Middlesex regiment as an embassy guard.

"We thought," said a high official at the Sublime Porte to me today, "that the Allies were coming here as friends, not as conquerors. But we see troops constantly landing in Constantinople, while the French seized Alexandretta and the British occupied Mosul."

There is no doubt that the Turks counted a good deal, when they signed the armistice, upon the traditional easy-going amiability of the English, which has often let them down gently in the past.

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### DISORDERS IN TURKEY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Feb. 22, 1919

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10- In Constantinople as in all capitals of the defeated countries, statesman are trying to convince the Allies that the war was provoked only by the former Government against the desires of the whole country, which was forced to accept an accomplished fact. In support of this the Turkish Government adduces the fact that the number of deserters from the army exceeds 8000,000.

The Turkish leaders are greatly worried that they are not allowed at present to send unofficial representatives to Paris to prove that they are less guilty than they appear, while other races in the empire are able to put forward claims and more or less to settle the future limits of the country, although the Peace Conference has not yet decided upon them.

An agitation such as that which has been witnessed in Macedonia since 1902 has begun in the interior. It appears from official reports that in Thrace bands have already been formed and are terrorizing the villages and many other regions to which demobilized soldiers have returned with guns and ammunition.

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### SAYS TURKEY WAS DRAGGED INTO WAR

Source: The New York Times

Date: March 17, 1919

ROME, March 16- "Enver Pasha's attitude in blindly dragging Turkey to take sides against the free powers of the west, an act which ruined my country, was due to his infatuation for Germany," says Prince Abdul Megid Effendi, heir presumptive to the Turkish throne, in an interview published by Giornale d'Italia. He continues:

After his return from Berlin, he spoke like a German, not like a Turk. When the European war broke out, he kept affirming that France, England, and Russia would be swept away like bits of straw by the overwhelming power of Germany, and already then he expounded his imperialistic plans. Unfortunately, at that period, Mahomet V. reigned, a man of weak character, who put up no opposition to the tyrannical will of Enver."

Thus it came about that, although the country was averse to war, he drew us into the conflict. Europe must know that the Ottoman people were resolute against participating in the conflict. We had just come through two unfortunate wars, that in Tripoli and that in the Balkans, and were not, therefore, in a position to enter another terrible adventure. Turkey was united in a desire to keep neutral, which is demonstrated by the fact that even many of Enver's friends resigned their positions as Ministers at the outbreak of the war. I desperately attempted to persuade the Sultan to undo the tragic error, but in vain.

"As long as Russia, our hereditary enemy, stood, our army kept firm, as it felt it was defending the sacred soil of the mother country against an enemy aiming to penetrate to the heart of our empire. The moment Russia fell to pieces the war ceased to be. The national army began to break up to the point of there being 160,000 deserters in a few months.

"But that was not all. Officers who had done their duty magnificently, the moment Russia was eliminated, counselled the Sultan's Government to conclude peace. A typical example was Colonel Jacob Giemil. This officer, decorated several times for valor, who distinguished himself on the battlefield, sent Enver a memorandum wherein he honestly and patriotically advised him to conclude peace with the Entente. Enver had Jacob Giemil called to General Headquarters on the pretext of discussing the memorandum with him. Instead he had him arrested and shot within twenty-four hours for treason. Many other officers underwent the same fate."

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#### OVERHELMING TURKISH FORCES MENACE GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR

Source: The New York Times

Date: June 24, 1919

PARIS, June 23- The situation in Asia Minor is serious, according to official advices received by Reuter', Ltd., Bureau today, which state that the Turkish forces outnumber the Greeks four to one and threaten to drive the Greeks out of Asia Minor. The Greek forces are reported to be retreating before the Turks, who are supplied with good artillery and plenty of ammunition.

The Greek General Nide has decided to make his first defensive stand along the line running north and south through Perghanos, Magnesia, Nymthaion, and Aidin. Greek reinforcements are expected to reach him within three or four days. The largest Turkish forces are advancing from Denizlu. Turkish troops have already occupied Nazil and are proceeding against Aidin.

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#### TURKEY CONDEMNS ITS WAR LEADERS

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 13, 1919

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11- Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, the leaders of the Turkish government during the war, were condemned to death today in Turkish court-martial, investigating the conduct of the Turkish Government during the war period.

Enver and his two leading associates in the Young Turk Government fled from Turkey several months ago, and their whereabouts is uncertain.

Djavid bey, former Minister of Finance, and Akusa Mussa Kiazim, former Sheik-ul-Islam, were sentenced to fifteen yeas at hard labor.

The court-martial acquitted Rifaat Bey, former president of the Senate, and Hachim Bey, former minister of Posts and Telegraph.

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#### MAY BREAK FROM TURKEY

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 19, 1919

PARIS, July 7- The formation of a separate Turkish Government in Asia Minor by Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Essad Pasha is indicated as a possibility in dispatches received in Peace Conference circles today from Greek sources.

Kamel Pasha, who is reported to have 40,000 troops, with forty-seven heavy guns and many machine guns, is said to have refused to comply with an order form the Government in Constantinople to return to the capital.

Essad Pashha is understood to be in Asia Minor, in the territory controlled by Kamel Pasha, and, it is said, is in touch with Kamel, presumably in the hope of forming a coalition for a new Government.

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#### NEAR-EAST POLICY ANTAGONIZES TURKS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Dec. 21, 1919

From the point of view of Dr. W. D. P. Bliss of Brooklyn, who has spent the last four years in Europe, principally in Berne and Paris, studying problems of the Near East in which he has a life-long interest, the peace now proposed for Turkey by Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George is more likely to drive the Turks to desperation and bring about a renewal of war.

“Consider what the Turk sees now according to the secret treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy, was to be given to Italy, the exact extent depending upon the area given to Great Britain and France. Italian troops are already in occupation as far north as Koniah, well toward the centre of Anatolia. The whole western coast of Asia Minor is in Greek hands. Armenia is demanding independence, and all the powers have in principle agreed to this. Even Constantinople, according to the Allies' policy, is to be taken from the Turk. Not unnaturally the Turk is asking what will be left to him.”

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#### MUSTAPHA KEMAL SLAIN

Source: The New York Times

Date: Dec. 24, 1919

ROME, Dec. 23- Mustapha Kemal, leader of the Turkish insurgents in Anatolia and head of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor has been assassinated according to a Smyrna dispatch to Le Tempe.

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#### CONSTANTINOPLE

Source: The New York Times

Date: March 19, 1920

Under the guns of dreadnoughts the allied troops have occupied Constantinople. This is a demonstration which may or may not impress the Turks. The British, French, and Italian High Commissioners accompany the occupation by a proclamation which assures the Turks that occupation is only provisional, that the Sultan's authority is to be strengthened throughout the Empire, that no one should be deceived by the frenzy of evil persons who may destroy the last hope of building up a new Turkey, and that "the Entente Powers persist in their purpose not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople; but if, GOD FORBID, troubles develop and massacres occur, that decision probably will be modified."

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#### KEMAL MENACES BRITISH FORCES

Source: The New York Times

Date: April 8, 1920

PARIS, April 1- Following the delivery of the note from the Allies to the Porte demanding that the Cabinet disavow officially the nationalistic movement, the Turkish Cabinet headed by Salih Pasha has resigned. Damad Ferid has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Advices reaching Paris say that Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish Nationalistic Leader, has occupied Ada-Bazaar and has concentrated forces in front of the British troops in the Ismid sector.

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#### BRITISH TO DEFEND ISMID-BLACK SEA LINE

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 19, 1920

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17 (Associated Press) – The British and Greeks are preparing to clear the Scutari Peninsula of all nationalists and establish a line from Ismid to Chileh, on the Black Sea, which will control the bandit raids against Bosphorus towns and check communication between Angora and Constantinople through the Scutari Peninsula mountains.

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#### BIG GREEK DEFEAT CLAIMED BY TURKS

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 2, 1920

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30 (Associated Press).- There is a great exultation among the Turks in Constantinople because of the alleged victory of the nationalists over the Greeks in vicinity of Pergama, where Mustapha Kemal Pasha's forces are reported to have put flanked the Greeks and to be moving northward toward Panderma (60 miles southwest of Constantinople on the sea of Marmora), taking several thousand prisoners.

There has been no official Greek communiqué for two days, and the Turkish papers are not permitted to print news unfavourable to the Greeks, but the Turks generally credit the reports of Mustapha Kemal's success.

The Sultan has communicated with the Heir Apparent, who, in turn, has conferred with the Sublime Porte, asking that protest be lodged with the Entente against suppression of news favourable to Turkey. The director of the allied censorship has replied that the Nationalists have no direct communication with Constantinople and that therefore reports reaching the city are unreliable.

The alleged Nationalists victory has been widely heralded through posters at Brusa and other Anatolian cities, where the assertion is made that the Greek casualties at Pergama numbered 10,000. These figures are regarded in Constantinople as ludicrous, although Greek silence is creating the impression that the initial Greek success has been checked.

The Nationalists frankly admit that they were surprised by the Greek advance before final action on the treaty. The Greek battleship Kilkis, formerly the Mississippi, and all Greek merchant ships at Constantinople have sailed at Constantinople at the Dardanelles. The Greeks are recruiting men of all nationalities, including Turks in Constantinople. Many Armenians are also enlisting.

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#### RED TROOPS FORM LINK WITH KEMAL

Source: The New York Times

Date: Aug. 22, 1920

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19(Associated Press) – Two Bolshevist cavalry regiments have passed over Southern Armenia into Turkish territory and linked up with the Turkish Nationalists followers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha at Baiazet, according to advices received here today.

Kiazim Kara Bekir, commanding the Turkish Nationalists at Erzerum, has ordered a general celebration because of the Bolshevist advance. He said it was one of the greatest events of the modern history and the beginning of a movement which would “prevent enforcement of the shameful treaty.”

Kiazim declared the Armenians would be unable to advance further against the Nationalists and would be compelled to make peace with the Moscow Soviet, thereby insuring that the Armenians would no longer massacre and plunder Mohammedan villages.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has sent a message to Nikolai [sic!] Lenin, the Russian Soviet Premier, thanking him for the assistance rendered his forces.

The Bolsheviki attempted to force the Armenians to permit their advance into Turkey over the Aezandropol- Kars route, but the latter held out against this. The Armenians finally consented to grant the Bolsheviki use of the Southern route, signing an agreement that the Bolsheviki might temporarily occupy the line of the Zangebur-Karabagh-Nakitcheyan.

Constantinople Armenians today declared themselves dishearten by the news, saying they feared the Armenian Government's yielding to Bolshevist pressure would prejudice the world against the Armenian Republic's aspirations.

Entente circles here also alarmed regarding this convention, which they believe is equivalent to permission by Armenia for he Bolsheviki to cross the country from Baku into Anotolia.

The route through Southern Armenia affords a passage accross Northern Persia into Turkey for Bolshevist forces moving westward form Baku.

The original conscripted Bolshevist army numbered 60,000 but only one division of 7,000 men is reported en route to Anatolia.

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GREEKS EVACUATE ISMID; MASSACRE FEARED; ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE OPEN TO KEMAL

Source: The New York Times

Date: June 30, 1921

PARIS, June 29- The Temps tonight prints a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Greeks evacuated Ismid yesterday and that the Kemalists now have an open road to Constantinople, fifty-six miles away. The dispatch adds that the evacuation took place according to an agreement between the Turkish Nationalists and Greek officers.

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KEMAL'S OVERTURES TO ALLIES ARROGANT

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 9, 1921

LONDON, July 8 - Owing to misrepresentations by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, a cloud has temporarily obscured the brightening outlook in the Near East. As stated yesterday, General Sir Charles Harrington, in reply to a request from the Turkish Nationalist leader for a parley, intimated that he was prepared to meet him on a warship off the Black Sea coast to hear his case.

Mustapha Kemal, however, has distorted the facts and sent an arrogant message intimating that he is ready to accept the British suggestion for a meeting on condition that Great Britain accept the whole of the Turkish program, which includes complete Turkish control of Constantinople and the Straits and the return of Thrace and Smyrna.

But Kemal has been disillusioned, for General Harrington has explained to him clearly how he misrepresented the facts, at the same time intimating that he is himself is still willing to accept the original invitation.

The wily Turk is believed to have been actuated by a desire to sow distrust among the Allies by creating in France the impression that Great Britain is going behind the back of her allies.

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FRENCH HAND OVER ADANA TO TURKS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Dec. 1, 1921

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28- The French authorities today formally handed over the City of Adana, Asia Minor, to the Turkish civil authorities, in accordance with the terms of the recent agreement reached between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists. Military Governor Muhieddin Pasha issued a proclamation urging the population to live in harmony and to refrain provoking untoward incidents.

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FIGHTING TURKISH WOMAN MADE LIEUTENANT IN ARMY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Apr. 23, 1922

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22- A Turkish woman has been given the rank of Lieutenant in the Nationalist Army, earning her promotion in action against the Greeks, says an Angora dispatch. This is the highest rank ever held in the Turkish Army by a woman.

Fatma, the woman in question, was a Corporal when she led a patrol composed almost entirely of women in an attack on the enemy's rear and returned with twenty-five prisoners, including an officer.

Battalions of women were created last year and have shown great bravery and suffered heavy casualties.

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### EVENTS IN THE BALKANS AND GREAT DEFEAT WITH THE THREAT OF THE TURK'S RETURN

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 1, 1923

The shadow of the return of the Turks to Europe has hung over the Balkans, with fear in Rumania, that if he crossed the straits by force, as he did centuries ago, it would not be this time without the co-operation of Russia. Bulgaria, never the scene of conflict, might also have saved a victorious Turk, although now apparently suffering less from the pains of the Treaty of Neuilly because of the Entente's promise of a little window on the Aegean.

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### WOULD AID TURKS IN WAR

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 3, 1923

GAYA, British India, Jan. 2- The Caliphate conference, at its concluding session has decided in the event of Great Britain's participating again in a war against Turkey, to launch immediately a civil obedience campaign.

This would include the spreading of propaganda throughout the police force and the army, prevention of recruiting, refusal to subscribe to war loans, boycotting of foreign cloth, picketing of liquor shops and prevention of the export of grain.

The conference also requested to recruit a legion service under the Angora Government.

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### TURKS REPORT CAPTURE OF GREEK DIVISION

Source: The New York Times

Date: March 31, 1921

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31, 1921 (Associated Press) – An entire Greek division has been captured by the Turks at Eski-Shehr, and the Greeks are fleeing from that city, according to notices posted up in Anatolia.

The Greeks thus far have made no statements on this report.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalists, has issued a wide-spread appeal to the Islamic races to send recruits, and a hurry call to the army under Kiazim Kara Bekir, Division of the Turkish Cilician Army are arriving at Angora, indicating that the withdrawal of Kemal's forces from the Bagdad Railway had long been planned. In his proclamation Kemal Pasha says:

“The fighting initiative belongs to us. If necessary we will retreat to Erzerum in order to preserve the army for decisive battles. Turks should not be alarmed at the Greek claims of victory. It is due to the fact that our army numbered only 60,000 theirs 100,000. When the forces are equal we will strike.”

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### NO CONVERTS IN TURKEY?

Source: The New York Times

Date: Dec. 16, 1923

The article entitled "A Turk Salvation Army Leader" in your Sunday issue was indeed very interesting to read, but even if the name Garabed was not mentioned the photograph alone of "Joe the Turk" would be enough evidence that he is an Armenian, Christian born, and no convert at all. It is also interesting to note that in spite of all the efforts of so many American missions in Turkey, they have not been able to convert a single Turk in Christianity from the date of their very establishment to our own days. Probably this is news to many of your readers.

N. PAPADOPOULOS

New York, Dec. 4, 1923

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#### KEMAL SAYS HIS ARMY CAN FACE ANY ENEMY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Feb. 26, 1924

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25- "The Turkish Army today is capable of facing any enemy. Each of its units is so strong it is certain of overcoming any corresponding unit of whatever army to which it may happen to be opposed." This was the claim made by Kemal Pasha in a speech today summing up the lessons of the recent tactical games.

"Moreover," he continued, "if one of our units were oppressed by two units of an enemy army we should, if not actually defeat them, at least pin them to their ground so tightly they would be completely immobilized. Comrades, it is only by the offensive one can obtain a final decision. I beg you never to lose sight of that."

The President said Turkey had no idea of attacking anybody, but several passages of his speech seem to indicate that every step in the reorganization of the country will be calculated to maintain military efficiency.

Money can be found in the budget for the engagement of upward of 100 foreign experts to assist in every branch of administration, but the Government has decided to reject the Caliph's demand for an increased civil list on the score that as the treasury is empty and as the Caliph is the spiritual head, not only of Turkey but of all Moslem States, it is only just that they should all contribute to his needs."

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#### TURKEY AND SOVIET BREAK

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 11, 1924

PARIS, July 10- According to a message received in Paris from Constantinople the Turks have arrested General Tinenberg, the Bolshevist military attaché at Angora, and the Commissar, Casantoff, and Consul General Prasoloff.

All of the prisoners are charged with spying. The Moscow Government has dispatched a menacing note, demanding that they be immediately released. The Angora Government refused to comply, and notified the Moscow Government that all relations with Soviet Russia would be broken off until the Bolshevist propaganda in Turkey should cease.

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#### SEEK TO OVERTHROW TURKEY'S PRESIDENT

Source: The New York Times

Date: Nov. 3, 1924

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2- A bitter fight to overthrow Mustapha Kemal Pasha commenced today with the opening of the Grand National Assembly.

The opposition leader, former Premier Raouf Bey, has behind him the Left of the Assembly and such powerful men as General Ali Fuad Pasha, who directed the Turkish attack against the Suez Canal; General Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, who crushed the Armenian uprising in 1920; General Refet Pasha, who commanded the Turkish troops in Thrace during the allied occupation; Djamboist Bey, who was Tallat Pasha's Minister of the Interior during the war; Bekir Sami Bey, former Ambassador to London, and many others.

The new opposition party has been ostensibly organized to overthrow the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha, who is a representative of Mustapha Kemal, on account of the scandalous handling of Turkish-Thracian refugees, failure to bring foreign capital to Turkey and unsatisfactory economic conditions and lack of roads and schools, but is actually aiming to smash the hitherto supreme power of Mustapha Kemal, who today, as President of the Republic, holds the title of Ghazi, or National Defender.

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#### TURKS INSIST ON ALL POWERS MOVING EMBASSIES TO ANGORA

Source: The New York Times

Date: March 23, 1925

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22- The decision of the Great Powers that their Ambassadors still normally reside in Constantinople has not pleased the Turks and a note on the subject has been presented to the Allied Missions pointing out that the permanent presence of the Ambassadors in the capital is in accordance with international law and custom and that "there is no reason or possibility" why this rule should be modified in the case of Turkey.

The Powers were reminded that facilities have been offered to them for the construction of embassies in Angora. The note concludes with an expression of hope that the transfer of the embassies will take place as soon as possible.

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#### TURKS RUSH TO BUY HATS; CURB APPLIED TO PROFITEERS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Sep. 18, 1925

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17- Following closely in the wake of President Mustapha Kemal's campaign against the ancient fez and kalpak and in favour of modern headgear, the hat profiteer has appeared in Turkey.

Fattening upon the demand created by the President's orders that the hat must be worn by officials and his speeches in favour of 'the headdress of civilization,' the hat dealers were so avaricious that the Prefect of Constantinople, Emine Bey, set a limit to their profits, 15 per cent, on ordinary hats and 25 per cent, on "fancy" ones.

In Angora the hat stores are completely sold out. In Constantinople new hat shops sprang up over night. They are crowded with men trying on hats for the first time in their lives and staring self-consciously in the mirrors.

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#### TURKS GET TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 17, 1926

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16- A new corps of brilliantly dressed traffic police are giving back to the streets of Constantinople the colour lost with the passing of fez and turban.

The crimson and brass helmets of these officers of the law and their batons of red and white stripes, which resemble sticks of peppermint candy, give promise that the new era is not to be entirely drab.

The Director of Police, Ekrem Bey, also has instituted the first electric signs for traffic control.

These signs are such an unexpected novelty that crowds of pedestrians, spell-bound by the flashing of coloured arrows, thus far have been blocking the sidewalks and roads in such a way as to make it well-nigh impossible for vehicles to obey the new guiding lights.

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### TURK TREATY BRINGS OUT MORE APPEALS

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 3, 1927

The Lausanne Treaty between the United States and Turkey, which is expected to come up in the Senate for discussion this week, brought forth yesterday renewed criticism from organizations and individuals who have opposed it, and support from those who believe it should be ratified.

The Foreign Policy Association issued a bulletin showing that, while evangelistic, philanthropic and medical work in Turkey by Americans has been checked entirely, there has been little interference with educational institutions, except that they have been forced to stop teaching Christianity to any except Americans. The association estimated that \$123,000,000 had been invested by America in educational and philanthropic institutions in Turkey.

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### HOLD RENOUNCING OF ISLAM CAUSE OF TURKISH EARTHQUAKE

Source: The New York Times

Date: May 7, 1928

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6- Disastrous effects in Anatolia if the earthquake Thursday are reported in messages delayed by disruption of the telegraph lines.

The village of Baghardi, near Kutaiha, was said to have been destroyed, with two persons killed and sixty injured. Four other villages were badly damaged.

The recent earthquakes have caused a religious stir among the Moslem peasantry, who attribute the catastrophes to the recent action of the Government in renouncing Islam as the State religion.

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### TURKEY BUILDING RAILWAY NETWORK

Source: The New York Times

Date: Aug. 11, 1929

The Turkish Parliament recently appropriated \$125,000,000 for new construction to bring out the resources hidden in the ground of Asia Minor and gave large contracts to Swedish engineers. The plan includes a big network of transportation lines all over the Asiatic peninsula. Of the sum voted \$70,000,000 will be spent for railroad and harbour construction and \$55,000,000 for waterways. Of the former sum a considerable part will

be used for building electrifying plants. New harbours are being planned along all the coasts of Asia Minor, especially those in the North on the Black Sea.

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### CONSTANTINOPLE EVIL TO GO

Source: The New York Times

Date: May 4, 1930

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30 – One of the most picturesque and at the same time most annoying customs in Constantinople will soon be a thing of past. After an existence of more than a quarter-century, Galata Bridge tolls are to be done away with.

Any one who has visited Constantinople will be sure to remember the row of grey-coated men who stand shoulder to shoulder at each end of the bridge. Their duty is to collect tolls from all pedestrians as well as from drivers of all motor or horse drawn vehicles. Pedestrians pay one piastre, which is equivalent today to about half a cent. Taxicabs and private cars pay five cents and heavy vehicles pay more.

The toll connectors possess lynxeyes, it is popularly believed that no one has ever succeeded in crossing Galata Bridge without paying. Automobile drivers often throw money on the ground in order to avoid stopping, while others have become expert placing the toll in the collectors' hands without changing gear or slackening speed. As Galata Bridge more or less divides Constantinople in two – Stamboul on one side and Pera on the other – thousands of persons have to cross many times daily, and they find the tolls and expensive item in their budget. It is perhaps for this reason that one of the Constantinople Deputies decided to petition the Grand National Assembly to abolish the tolls, and there is no doubt that the step will be welcomed by the greater part of the population.

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### TURKS FLOCK TO POLLS IN FIRST REAL CONTEST

Source: The New York Times

Date: Oct. 6, 1930

ISTANBUL, Oct.5- Awakening from seven years of political coma, Istanbul broke into election fever today. Huge crowds flocked to the polis in the mosque courtyards, saying there is something to vote for now, since an opposition party has come into the field against the old People's Party. Fethi Bey's new liberal party also brings the minority nationalities to the polis for the first time since the Kemalist regime began. The list of Liberal candidates includes Greeks, Armenians, and Jews.

Another innovation is the participation of women as voters and candidates. The opposition candidates include Makboule Hanim, sister of Ghazi Suad Dervisch, a prominent novelist, and Nezihe Mouhieddine, Turkey's only militant suffragette. The opposition list also includes men prominent in the old regime, such as Rustem Bey, former Ambassador to Washington, and the Greek, Vegleri Effendi, former Prince of Samos.

The Government party has called out the city's police force to keep order at the police, and the Liberals have organized a guard of university students to see that the Liberals are allowed to vote.

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### SULTAN'S KIN IN NEW SUIT

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 29, 1931

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 28- Undaunted by their recent defeat in the Turkish courts of Istanbul to obtain control of the property left by the late Sultan Abd el Hamid, which was taken by the victorious powers after the World War, all the Princesses of the former Ottoman ruling family met here this week to discuss continuing their legal battle for vast properties in Syria and Lebanon. It was decided to institute proceedings in the local courts against the French Government.

Henri Ponsot, French High Commissioner, this week received a deputation which laid its claim before him. The Ottoman Princess, under the Treaty of Lausanne, are allowed to apply to the native Syrian courts. Their counsel are drawing up a list of Abd el Hamid's possessions in Syria and Lebanon before filing a plea for restitution.

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### ALIENS LOSE JOBS IN TURKEY UNDER LAW HELPING CITIZENS

Source: The New York Times

Date: June 6, 1932

ANGORA, Turkey, June 5- The thousand foreigners living in Turkey lost their jobs today as a result of a law adopted by Parliament.

The measure reserves exclusively for Turkish citizens a long list of occupations, affecting barbers, waiters, chauffeurs, grocers, musicians, cabaret dancers and numerous others.

Only two Americans were hit, one a grocer, the other a chauffeur. About 100 British subjects, most of them Maltese, were affected.

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### TURKEY ORDERS CITIZENS TO LEARN NEW ANTHEM

Source: The New York Times

Date: Oct. 22, 1933

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 21- Orders are out that the whole Turkish nation must learn the new national anthem, "March of the Republic," by Oct. 29, the date of the republic's tenth anniversary. In all Houses of the People throughout the land the anthem is being taught in double-quick time to groups of 500 and more. These houses are the cultural and propaganda centres of President Mustapha Kemal's People's party.

The words of the new anthem are:

Oh, what happiness were these ten years for us.

We have created a new hearth.

Tomorrow is full of a mighty hope.

We have torn up the wild weeds.

We have put down shining rails.

In every struggle

The Ghazi (Mustapha Kemal) is before us.

The place of this nation is at the head of all.

The official committee in charge of Turkey's celebration of the anniversary has prepared a list of sixty slogans for popular use.

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#### TURKS WILL ADOPT NEW NAME SYSTEM

Source: The New York Times

Date: Jan. 21, 1934

ISTANBUL, Jan. 3- Foreigners visiting Turkey are surprised when registering with the police and at hotels at the request to give, in addition to their own names, those of their fathers.

The reason is that family names practically disappeared in Turkey, particularly in the towns, and the Turk is known by one name only.

The total number of such names in Turkey being very limited, some means of distinguishing had to be found, and for a long time now reference to the father's name has provided the distinction for official purposes. Thus Mehmet Ahmet is Mehmet son of Ahmet. So many Mehmetts are sons of Ahmets, however, that further means of identification were found necessary, and where many Mehmetts abound they are distinguished by reference to physical peculiarities or callings. The Shushman [sic!] (fat) Mehmet is not confused with Altin Dish (gold-toothed) Mehmet or with Bakchivan (gardener) Mehmet.

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#### TURKEY ADOPTS SUNDAY AS WEEKLY DAY OF THE REST

Source: The New York Times

Date: May 29, 1935

ANGORA, Turkey, May 28- The National Assembly today discarded a centuries' old tradition, adopting a bill which makes Sunday instead of Friday the weekly day of rest in Turkey.

President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk has struck many hard blows in recent years at Mohammedan practices, depriving the priesthood of rights they had exercised for centuries. His actions have resulted in several plots for his overthrow.

Friday is said to have been chosen by Mohammed as the day for obligatory religious gatherings in memory of the creation of man. Also he wished to differentiate his followers from the Christians and the Jews.

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#### TURKS TEACH NEW THEORIES

Source: The New York Times

Date: Feb. 9, 1936

ISTANBUL Feb. 7 - In the presence of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and members of the Cabinet the new school of history, geography and literature recently was opened at Angora. Its immediate purpose is to make the capital the cultural centre of the republic and, combined with the law school; it will be the nucleus of a complete university, sister of the one at Istanbul.

The significance of the new foundation, however, is much wider and more ambitious, for its object is to expound new theories on Turkish history and language for which no less a person than Mr. Ataturk is responsible.

The President of the Turkish Republic, besides being a statesman and soldier of remarkable abilities, has considerable knowledge about history and linguistic matters. As the result of many years of labour in these directions, he has propounded

certain theories which will be taught in the new school at Angora. They are somewhat difficult to explain, but their broad outlines are as follows:

Work done by various scientists during the last fifty years goes to show that the Turkish race has been grossly maligned by older historians biased by racial or religious prejudices. The Turks are far from being a predatory race of barbarians. The Turks reached, in remote ages, a high state of culture which, during migrations into China, India, Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, they spread among the less enlightened peoples.

They should therefore really be considered the fathers of civilization and possessors of one of the greatest and most glorious histories in the world. As regards language, the new theory is called the "sun language."

Starting with the conclusion reached by the French scientist Hilaire de Baranton in his book "L'Origine des Langues, des Religions et des Peuples," published in Paris three years ago, that all languages originated from hieroglyphs and cuneiforms used by Sumerians, the Turkish theory claims that the Sumerians, being Turks, originating in Central Asia, all languages also consequently originated there and first used by the Turks.

The first language, in fact, came into being in this wise: Prehistoric man, i.e., Turks in the most primitive stage, was so struck by the effects of the sun on life that he made of it a deity whence sprang all good and evil. Thence came to him light, darkness, warmth and fire, with it were associated all ideas of time: height, distance, movement, size, &c., and give expression to his feelings the sun was thus the first thing to which a name was given. It was 'ag' [pronounced agh], and from this syllable all words in use today are derived.

This, briefly, is the theory about the "sun language," and with the new conception of Turkish history it will be taught in the new Angora school. Specialists will also teach Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Sumerian, Hittite, Chinese, French, English, German, Russian and Hungarian.

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#### ROOSEVELT LAUDS ATATURK'S REGIME

Source: The New York Times

Date: Aug. 1, 1937

President Roosevelt expresses admiration for the accomplishments of President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey in reconstructing that country since he became President fourteen years ago, and the Turkish leader declares that Turkey and United States share the same ideals, in an exchange of letters made public yesterday.

President Roosevelt also voices the hope of visiting Turkey some day, and President Ataturk, complimenting the American President for his accomplishments, extends an invitation for an early visit.

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#### TURKEY DEMANDS RULE OVER SANJAK

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 1, 1938

ANGORA, Turkey, June 30- Premier Jelal Bayar today told the Turkish Assembly that the autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta "must be Turkish-ruled."

He discussed the advanced stage of negotiations recently entered into with the French Government looking toward a military alliance. Turkish troops, under marching orders, were expected to cross soon on general staff instructions, ostensibly to help French troops police the district.

The Turkish Assembly granted President Kemal Ataturk's government full power to prolong or denounce Turko-French treaties applying to the Alexandretta district.

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#### FRENCH AND TURKS SIGN SANJAK PACTS

Source: The New York Times

Date: July 4, 1938

ANGORA, Turkey, July 3- A Franco-Turkish pact of friendship and a declaration concerning collaboration between Turkey, France and Syria over the Sanjak of Alexandretta were signed here today by Tewfik Rushdu Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, and Henri Ponsot, the French Ambassador.

Under the agreement Turkish troops are to enter the Sanjak tomorrow morning.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 3- Turkey today hailed the Alexandretta Sanjak agreement with France as removing a dispute that endangered European peace.

Newspapers emphasized that close political, economic, and military collaboration with France and Britain created a string chain for maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean and the Near East.

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#### JAPAN ANGERS TURKEY BY ANGORA MEETINGS

Source: The New York Times

Date: August 11, 1938

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 11- A five-day-meeting of Japanese diplomats who hold posts on the Near East, just been concluded here after discussing Japanese diplomacy and consular work in the Balkans, Egypt, Syria, and Iraq under the chairmanship of the Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, has provoked an official note from the Turkish Government to Japanese Ambassador.

The note followed publication of an article in Ulus, official Angora Newspaper, in which it was hinted the deliberations were directed against the Soviet Government, although the Ambassador informed the Turkish Press it was a periodical gathering concerned only with current affairs and economic matters.

The Turkish Government said in its note to the Ambassador that it regretted that Turkey had been chosen for a meeting which reflects hostility toward the Soviet, with whom Turkey is on the most friendly terms, or toward any other power. The note stressed that if the conference had been of a purely economic nature the Turkish Government should have been informed, merely out of courtesy. The Ambassador was requested to explain the purpose of the meetings.

It is felt here that the Japans are trying to create friction between Turkey and Russia and much resentment is expressed. Last month a report that Japan was planning to form an anti-Communist bloc of Moslem-Asiatic countries was not well received in Angora.

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#### TURKEY HONORS ATATURK

Source: The New York Times

Date: Oct. 30, 1938

NGORA, Turkey, Oct. 29 - Turkey continued today to pay tribute to its ailing President, Kemal Ataturk, today on the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of his regime.

The three-day celebration was planned originally to commemorate Turkey's political westernization but it turned out to be a national tribute to the President, who is confined to his bed with a liver complaint.

Guns on fortresses and warships saluted the anniversary. Infantry, cavalry, artillery and motor units paraded as a prelude to long processions of civilians. In the military display was the magnificent female cavalry unit of "Turkish Amazons".

The demonstrations, while scores of airplanes flew overhead, emphasized how much Turkey has been transformed since the wrecking of the Ottoman Empire.

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#### ATATURK DIES AT 58, TURKS WILL ELECT A SUCCESSOR TODAY

Source: The New York Times

Date: Nov. 11, 1938

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 10- Kemal Ataturk, President and creator of modern Turkey, died today at Dolma Baghche Palace at the age of 58. He had survived thirteen wounds received in battle and a number of assassination attempts, but succumbed to cirrhosis of the liver.

It is expected that General Ismet Inonu, former Premier and President Ataturk's comrade-in-arms, will be chosen tomorrow morning by the Republican People's party to succeed the dictator-soldier, here of the reborn nation.

The bulletin announcing the death of Ataturk and signed by eight doctors read:

"The President's general condition. The gravity of which was announced in a bulletin published last night, grew steadily worse. On Nov. 10, 1938, at 9:05 A. M., our great chief, in a deep coma, breathed his last."

Three minutes after his death Salih Bozuk, former aide and one of the President's closest friends, unsuccessfully attempted suicide by shooting. He was seriously wounded.

#### Premier Stays at Bedside

Throughout the night Ali Fethi Okyar; Ambassador to London; Ataturk's sister and his adopted daughter Sabihi Gueukschehn Honoum, the latter a famous airwoman, remained near the bedside. The first indication of the President's death came at 11:30 A. M., when it was noticed that flags on government buildings were at half-staff. Soon the flags of ships in the harbour were at half-mast, and gradually all shops and houses exhibited similar signs of mourning.

#### Ataturk, a Military Hero, Formed Surging Nation

He was called simply Mustafa when he was born in Salonika in 1880, the son of a Turkish customs officer. His mathematics teacher at military preparatory school added Kemal, meaning "rightness" to his name.

When he fought his way to leadership of the Turks, the title of Pasha was added. Most of his historic record was made as Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

In 1934, where he had so modernized Turkey that titles were abolished and he was able to decree that all Turks must thereafter have family names, he chose for himself the family name of Ataturk, which is translated as "Chief Turk" or "Father of All Turks." Thenceforth he was known as Kemal Ataturk.

His death comes as a blow to a nation of 14,000,000 people, although he reformed their social customs, their religion, and their economics with dictatorial zeal and speed.

Out of the remains of the defeated and dismembered Ottoman Empire, he formed in 1923 a republic, which he armed and industrialized and into a powerful nation. He repossessed the Dardanelles. In 1936, conciliated the Greeks and steered a course between East and West in a manner that made Soviet Russia, Britain and

Germany in turn glad to cultivate Turkey's friendship and lend millions for further development.

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