

ARE DETERMINED TO REVOLT

Armenians Industriously at Work Smuggling in Arms.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS THE DRAWBACK

In the Eastern Section Food is So Scarce It is Difficult to Obtain Even by Those Who Have the Money to Pay for It.

(Copyright, 1915, by the Associated Press.) KARS, Russia, April 26.—(From the Special Correspondent of the Associated Press in Armenia.)—During the past three weeks I had unusual opportunities for obtaining additional confirmation of the facts contained in my announcement of the pending uprising of the Armenians in Turkey next Monday. I have traveled many times up and down across the border in search of certain facts, and as a result I have the satisfaction of actually seeing and handling some of the rifles now being smuggled across the Turkish frontier by the agents of the revolutionary party. Moreover, the plans of the party have been fully explained to me by some of the most active and intelligent of the leaders of the eastern wing of the movement, and I am now entirely satisfied that, unless unforeseen circumstances occur, the uprising will take place as announced. The exact date for the uprising has not yet been fixed, owing, for the most part, to the fact that the extreme section of the party is not yet ready for active operations. Whether or not the central section will wait for the eastern section longer than the month of May I do not know, nor has the matter actually been decided. It is asked to believe that the eastern wing cannot be ready for hostilities in May, and possibly not before the last of July. The eastern wing has been having a hard time of it owing to circumstances over which the leaders have no control. In the first place the mountain passes leading to Van have been blocked with snow for months, so that only a few troops could get through, and therefore it was impossible to forward guns and ammunition from Kars and Erzurum to the border near Lake Van. There are guns now on the border awaiting transportation into Armenia.

BOYDERSHIP ON STARVATION.

In the second place the Armenians in the eastern and central sections are suffering from starvation. It is obvious that people in this condition cannot fight. On this point a letter from a member of the revolutionary party said to me three days ago: "If men have nothing in their stomachs what will they do? We must first feed them here where we can get food. In the last two months we got food enough on hand to last them two months then we shall show the world how Armenians can fight."

It is this question of food that the revolutionary leaders will find most difficult of solution. The problem of smuggling guns into Armenia will be solved with the coming spring, which is the best time for it. In the lower valleys, it is plain that if no food is to be had people cannot be fed, no matter how much money they have, and it is evident that in the mountainous and highland food is so scarce that the well-to-do and rich people have no more food than they actually need.

Few crops were grown last summer owing to the fact that many of the farmers and cultivators were thrown into prison by the Turks under charges of revolting and conspiracy. Then the cattle were stolen by the Kurds and what the poor people had left in the way of provisions or property was seized by the Kurds and sold for taxes. There will be no crops planted in eastern Armenia this spring, for the country everywhere is suffering from a reign of terror.

EXPECT ANOTHER MASSACRE.

The presence of the commission of inquiry of the Christian powers of Europe at Kars has had absolutely no effect on the conduct of the Turkish army in the eastern Turkey. I am just in receipt of trustworthy advices from a non-Armenian source at Van to the effect that a massacre is looking for it at any moment. It is a fact that the British government is consulting the report of Mr. Paton, an official of the British consulate at Tobrutz, Persia, in several cities of the Turkish provinces in the devastated district of Armenia tried hard to save the Armenians from death and their property from destruction, but when they protested against the massacres they were told to go to the orders of the sultan, and no nothing could be done.

IN VOLUNTARY CANNIBALS.

Mr. Paton was accompanied on this tour of investigation by Dr. Wright, an American missionary, stationed at Salmas. There gentlemen took testimony from the Kurds who are now doing a killing business. At a certain village they killed some of the villagers who dared to protest against their outrages. They then boiled and ate up as much beef as they could get. The boiled pieces were then given to the villagers for food. The Kurds are now being driven to eat their friends to the last mouthful. In another village a party of Kurds found a child asleep in a cradle, and they cut it up and ate it. Then they dissected the body and roasted pieces of it before the fire. As a climax they compelled the members of the family, including the child's mother, to eat the roasted pieces. The refugees who tell these stories are, for the most part, ready to return to Armenia to seek vengeance on their persecutors as soon as they are supplied with ammunition and food by the revolutionary party, and as already stated the Turkish army lacks the food. The weapons I have seen are known in Russia as soldatka guns, that is, the guns issued to the regular army of Russia. The guns are the best of their kind, and are particularly well suited to rough usage. One of the bitterest things the Armenian revolutionary leaders have to reflect on is the fact that many Armenians are deserting to the Turkish government. It is a melancholy state of things, freely admitted by the Armenian revolutionaries, that some of the Armenians can always be found to sell out their country and their friends and for a purse of silver. The leaders whom I have met are apparently sincere and trustworthy. It should be explained, in connection with this movement, that there are three revolutionary parties, but until I have tangible proof of the existence of them I shall continue to speak of the revolutionists as though there were only one party. The headquarters of the revolutionary party are in London, and it is from London that the head leader issues his orders to his executive leaders in Russia, Persia and Turkey.

MAY COST DEAR HIS POSITION.

LONDON, May 26.—The Standard's dispatch from Constantinople says: Kiamt has been offered the post of grand vizier, but he has declined to accept it. The present grand vizier, Dileged Pascha, stated in the Associated Press dispatches that he would not be prepared to resign unless he were offered the sultan's regard for a ministerial crisis during the session.

RELIAGE HAS STRIPPED NO ONE.

LONDON, May 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard gives the following account of the work of the Reichstag during the session, in which he says: "Scarcely a voice dared lift itself in praise of anything the Reichstag has done. Nobody is contented but the socialists and radicals. The intrigues to which Chancellor von Aeppli fell victim are now being revealed against Baron von Eberstein, Germany's most important ministerial crisis during the session."

FOREIGNERS TRAIN IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 26.—Reports were received here this evening that disastrous forest fires have been raging all day in some of the heavily wooded districts of northern Wisconsin. Along the line of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad fires broke out early this morning at several points and spread rapidly, consuming much valuable property. Near Iron River, fifty miles east of here, the fires were particularly destructive. One hundred carloads of ties and four box cars owned by the Northern Pacific were destroyed. The northbound South Shore limited was delayed about four hours by the burning of ties from under the train. The train carried the heat from the flames almost unperceivable and that the cars were fired by sparks and narrow gauge burning. A stiff breeze blew all day and the smoldering fires which had been partially extinguished by heavy rains were again fanned into roaring masses of fire.

ADVOCATE WAR TO REDRESS WRONGS.

LONDON, May 26.—Joseph Parker, D.D., in a sermon at the Temple yesterday, advocated a war for the redress of Armenian wrongs, if necessary.

CONVICTED BEFORE TRIAL

Verdict in the Waller Case Was All Prepared Before the Court Martial.

FRENCH SIMPLY WANT HIS CONCESSIONS

III Feeling Started When He First Went to the Island as Consul for the United States—Declined to Acknowledge French Authority.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A reporter for the Associated Press secured an interview with Paul Bray, the stepson of Ex-Congress Waller, concerning his and his stepfather's trouble in Madagascar. "The French," he said, "claim authority over the foreign affairs of the island under the treaty of 1855, which gave them the right to represent Madagascar in its foreign relations, but not in any way to interfere with the management of the internal affairs of the country. They have since maintained a French resident at Antananarivo, which is the capital, while other European nations and the United States have kept only consuls there. The French representative has claimed that under this treaty France was entitled to exercise a protectorate over the island, and among other prerogatives has demanded that he be allowed to issue exequaturs to the representatives of other foreign governments. Mr. Waller was appointed consul by President Harrison and when he arrived at the capital the French representative made the demand that Waller should receive this badge of authority from him. Knowing that the natives, or Hovas, resisted this claim of the French and placed different interests and claims in opposition, Mr. Waller resisted this demand and accepted his exequatur from the native government. "When Mr. Waller's term of office expired and he sought to secure a concession of lands from the native government the French authorities opposed him in every way. Mr. Waller's house at Antananarivo, which is about 225 miles inland from Tamatave, but he was at the latter place on business connected with his concession when Mr. Waller was arrested. He was also at the same time. Being interested with him in the concession I went to Mauritius in May, 1894, to finance the scheme, but I was followed up by written and printed representations of the situation, sent out by the French authorities, characterizing the grant as fraudulent and in every way calculated to prejudice our enterprise."

Mr. Bray says that when Mr. Waller was arrested on March 5 (he says) he was sitting in Mr. Waller's house at Antananarivo. A half dozen French gendarmes, Waller was not in, but Bray undertook to find out the cause of the arrest. He was then told by the officer in charge of the squad that he had an order from the military commander of the post for his arrest and the confiscation of his papers. Mr. Bray was not permitted to see the order, but he was allowed to see the order to prison, not, however, until the house had been searched and his papers, and papers, but Bray's also taken possession of by the French officials.

Bray then reported the entire proceedings to the United States Consul at Tamatave, who immediately asked an explanation, which, according to Mr. Bray, was very vague. It was to the effect that Mr. Waller had violated the French laws and was to be deported to the island of Madagascar to conduct correspondence outside of Tamatave without permitting it to pass through French hands, and intimating a full inquiry into the matter. Mr. Bray says he was kept in prison fifteen days without being permitted to see any one, and his trial, which was before a court martial, was concluded in about twenty-five minutes being taken for the preparation of the verdict, which, considering the length of the trial, was very surprising. Explaining the letter on which the charges were based, Bray says it was addressed to "Waller" and that the government was composed largely of domestic matters. There was but one reference in it to French-Hova affairs, and this was a suggestion that the French should be notified of any American rights on their guard against two Americans who were on their way to the capital. Mr. Bray says he has been assured by the state department that the French government has no right to detain him, and that the French government should be notified of any American rights on their guard against two Americans who were on their way to the capital. Mr. Bray says he has been assured by the state department that the French government has no right to detain him, and that the French government should be notified of any American rights on their guard against two Americans who were on their way to the capital.

INDIANS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Those Who Have Received Land in Severalty Claimed to Be Entitled to Their Benefits.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Sherman of Oregon, in a very important question before the interior department in relation to Indian schools on reservations, where allotments in severalty have occurred. He has presented the right of the state to extend its common school system over the Indians, and with the right to establish school districts here and there for the Indians the right to choose teachers according to the school law and to be under the law for taxation purposes, except as to the lands held by the Indian bureau. The Indian bureau is inclined to take this view and further to hold that it may add such schools from the fund out of which it already contributes to the maintenance of certain sums for each Indian taught in them. Mr. Sherman has formally presented the matter to the secretary and it will likely soon be submitted to the committee on the department as it is the first time the question has come in his shape before.

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NO TROOPS ORDERED TO FENDER VEET

Secretary Lambert Will Take Up the Matter Today.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—So far as can be ascertained no action has yet been taken by the War department on the request of the secretary of the interior that troops be sent to the scene of the threatened troubles of the Winnebago and Omaha Indian lands in Nebraska growing out of the settlement on those lands by the Flourary Real Estate and Live Stock company and others. Secretary Lambert was out of the city when the request came to the department, but he returned today, and the matter will probably come up before him tomorrow.

FOREST FIRES BREAK OUT AHEAD

Receiver for the Populist Road North and South Railway Passes Into the Control of the Courts.

TORPEKA, Mo., May 26.—Horace M. Dake of Brookfield, Mo., was yesterday appointed receiver of the populist venture, the Gulf & Interstate Railway company, more familiarly known as the North and South railroad, by Judge Hazen of the district court of Shawnee county.

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SILVERITES ISSUE A MANIFESTO

Platform of the Sound Money Convention Demanded Repeal of National Banking Act.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS UNITE

Nicaragua and Honduras Take the First Practical Steps in that Direction.

EACH PRESERVES ITS OWN GOVERNMENT

Offensive and Defensive Alliance Against Common Foes and the Commercial Frontier Abolished—Others Invited to Join.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—New treaties of far reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras and official copies have just been received in Washington. The treaties have been under negotiation some time and were finally put into effect by proclamation on the 15th of last month. They are the first practical step toward the formation of a Central American union out of the several small republics—Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica. The first treaty forms a defensive alliance in case of foreign war and an offensive alliance against common enemies. It obligates common frontiers, so that foreign goods are not admitted to one country are free to enter the other. An express provision is made against the possibility of war between the countries by an article requiring differences to be adjusted by the friendly bonds and the greater cordiality in their relations, making a common cause with them in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries and mediating in their internal disputes. To end the present treaty will be submitted to their consideration, inviting them to subscribe to it as a common Central American treaty, until the article is accepted, they shall be incorporated in a single nation.

Article III, is the one looking to the union in a single nation and is as follows: "The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they cannot and will not consider as foreign the other Central American countries, and that they will labor constantly to maintain the same uniformly and in harmony with their relations, making a common cause with them in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries and mediating in their internal disputes. To end the present treaty will be submitted to their consideration, inviting them to subscribe to it as a common Central American treaty, until the article is accepted, they shall be incorporated in a single nation."

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OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE The article pledging a mutual offensive and defensive alliance is as follows: "Both governments declare that they will form between them a defensive alliance in case of foreign war and an offensive one against common enemies."

Article II, which arranges a plan of arbitration affecting all Central American states. Succeeding articles agree on uniform postal, tariff and all other laws, uniform diplomatic relations, and the arbitration of all disputes. In every way possible the boundary line is wiped out and the countries form a complete political union or alliance.

The treaty also provides for the formation of a union as follows: "These contracting governments, desirous of participating in everything affecting their interests, besides entering into a union for the purpose of policy and to have a common representative before nations, shall endeavor to agree upon a basis upon which they shall conclude subsequent treaties with foreign nations and make concessions to steamship, railroad and other companies."

Article I, against war or reprisals, is: "Should any of the articles of this treaty be violated or infringed, or if any war should arise between any two or more of the contracting governments, the two republics shall, in case of such a violation, immediately and peacefully stipulated that neither of the contracting parties shall order or authorize any reprisals nor declare war until all peaceful methods of satisfaction or agreement have been exhausted. This means shall be set forth in the order of articles of the treaty for the purpose of settling with competent proofs or testimony to be presented by the aggrieved governments, and should this satisfaction be denied, the decision of the arbitration tribunal, or the arbitration of one of the governments of Central America or of the American continent."

There has been more or less conjecture as to the nature of the treaty, but this treaty appears to be the first practical step toward its accomplishment. Its proclamation at Tegucigalpa on April 14, and its signing at a meeting at Managua of the ministers of Salvador, Honduras and the other representative countries with a view to carrying out article III, of the acceptance of the treaty by all the countries.

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MORAU CARROLL A DEFAULTER

Prominent Iowa City Man Disappears and That Funds Go with Him.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 26.—(Special Telegram.)—One of the most prominent business men of this city, Morau Carroll, is now definitely known to be an absconder and defaulter to the extent of several thousand dollars of trust funds. He was a man of exemplary personal habits, so far as known, prominent in the democratic party, treasurer of the County Fair association, partner in a business firm and had been auditor of Cedar county. In the spring of 1914 he took an active part, and although his party was in the minority, he had several times shown his great popularity in the city and given him a prominent position in the democratic party. He was a man of exemplary personal habits, so far as known, prominent in the democratic party, treasurer of the County Fair association, partner in a business firm and had been auditor of Cedar county. In the spring of 1914 he took an active part, and although his party was in the minority, he had several times shown his great popularity in the city and given him a prominent position in the democratic party.

About ten days ago he informed his family and partner that he had gone to Tipton in Cedar county on business and would return in a few days. The week passed and he did not return. His family made inquiries and ascertained that he had not been in Tipton, but that he had gone to Rock Island and had been seen there by a bank cashier here.

All traces then disappeared. Meantime the bank here had been investigating, and several times had looked for Carroll to look at the scene looking for Carroll and some \$6,000 the latter held as trustee for an estate in that county, where his house was the highest valued property that Carroll had the securities belonging to the estate pledged for loans in a bank here, and that just before his departure he had arranged for the withdrawal of the securities. When he returned the papers he abstracted the securities without detection, so that the bank here is now in a predicament. Carroll owes \$14,000, has been levied upon by the bank on the ground that the house was purchased with the money raised on the securities, and the evidences of rashness have been unearthed.

The city has not had such a sensation for years, but deep sympathy is felt for Carroll's excellent family.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE VETERANS

Barracks Will Be Erected for Those Who Attend the National Park Dedication.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following circular sets forth the plan devised to enable those who contemplate attending the September dedication of the National Military park, and who may not be otherwise provided for, to obtain comfortable quarters.

The War Department, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, Washington, May 25, 1915.—The Chickamauga Park commission gives notice that it has arranged for the construction of barracks which free quarters can be furnished, camp barracks will be erected at Chattanooga under the direction of the citizens' executive committee, and the construction of a barracks for the entire term of his stay at Chattanooga, including safe storage for baggage and toilet accommodations. It will be the duty of the executive committee to take charge of the construction of the barracks under the plan used at the last Grand Army encampment at Washington, where very comfortable quarters were provided for the veterans.

These barracks will be erected in Chattanooga within convenient distance of restaurants where meals can be had at a moderate price. There will be no arrangement for furnishing meals at