

هه‌وایی کوردستان و کورد له به‌لگه‌نامه و رۆژنامه

بریتانیی و نه‌میریکییه‌کاندا

(به‌رگی چوارهم)



پروفیسور • دکتور یاسین سەردەشتی

زانکۆی سلیمانی

٢٠٢٠

پيشه‌کيى :

ناشکرايه که به‌لگه‌نامه‌و روژنامه‌کان به‌هاو نرخیکی زور گرنگ و بيشوماریان له‌لئیکولینه‌وه مروفايه‌تییه زانستی و ئەکادیمییه‌کاندا هه‌یه‌و بوونیان سه‌رچاوه‌ی پته‌ویی و ره‌سه‌نی هه‌ر کاریکی سه‌رکه‌وتوو، چونکه هه‌وال و زانیارییه‌کانیان ده‌گونجیت هینده وردو راسته‌وخو بن که له بیره‌وه‌ریی و سه‌رچاوه‌ جیاوازه‌کانی تردا وابه‌ئاسانی ده‌ست توێژهر نه‌که‌ون، به‌تایبه‌ت نه‌گه‌ر نه‌و به‌لگه‌نامه‌و روژنامه‌نه‌ هی ده‌وله‌تانیکی زله‌یزو خاوه‌ن میدیای ئازادی وه‌ک بریتانیا و ئەمه‌ریکا بن، نه‌و دوو ده‌وله‌ته‌ی که به‌دریژیی سه‌ده‌ی نۆزده‌یه‌م و سه‌ده‌ی بیسته‌م، له‌سو‌نگه‌ی به‌رژوه‌ندیی و بایه‌خیانه‌وه، رو‌لکی گرنگیان له‌ دارشتنی رووداوه‌کان و ناینده‌ی روژه‌لاتی ناوه‌راست به‌گشتیی و چاره‌نووسی گه‌لی کورد به‌تایبه‌ت بینیه‌وه هه‌واله‌کانی کوردستانیش له‌به‌لگه‌نامه‌و بابه‌ته‌ میدیاییه‌کانی ئەم دوو ده‌وله‌ته‌ میژووسازه، به‌به‌ر فراوانیی ره‌نگیداوه‌ته‌وه.

خوینهرانی خو‌شه‌ویست، ئەم نووسراوه‌ی به‌ره‌ست ئاماده‌کرن و وه‌رگیرانی ژماره‌یه‌ک به‌لگه‌نامه‌و روژنامه‌ی بریتانیی و ئەمه‌ریکیه به‌زمانی ئینگلیزیی، که هه‌والی میژوویی سه‌باره‌ت به‌ کوردستان و کورد گرتوته‌خو له‌ئه‌رشیفی نیشتمانیی نه‌و ده‌وله‌تانه‌دا هه‌لگیراوه، هه‌ندیکیان بو سه‌ده‌ی نۆزده‌یه‌م و هه‌ندیکی دیکه‌شیان بو سه‌ره‌تاو ناوه‌راست یان دواچاره‌کی سه‌ده‌ی بیسته‌م یان دواتر ده‌گه‌رینه‌وه. هه‌واله‌کانی ئەم به‌لگه‌نامه‌و روژنامه‌نه‌ فرمه‌نگن، به‌لام به‌گشتیی بابه‌ت و چیرۆکی نه‌وتویان تیدايه‌ که بو یه‌که‌مین چاره‌ بیسته‌رین و بگه‌رینه‌وه، نه‌وه‌ی له‌رووی فه‌ره‌نگیی و که‌لتووریی و هه‌روه‌ها میژوویشه‌وه به‌هاو نرخیکی گرنگ و تاییه‌تی خو‌ی هه‌یه.

شایه‌نی باسه، نه‌و ریازه‌شی له‌ وه‌رگیرانی بابه‌ته‌کاندا گیراوه‌ته‌به‌ر جیاوازه، له‌هه‌ندیک بابه‌ت و له‌هه‌ندی شویندا، شیوازی وه‌رگیرانی راسته‌وخو ده‌قه‌کان گیراوه‌ته‌به‌رو له‌هه‌ندیکی دیکه‌شدا ئیه‌وه‌رۆک و بوخته‌ی زانیارییه‌کانی جیگه‌ی مه‌به‌ست و نووسراوه‌کان

خراوتەبەردەست. ھەروەھا ھیچ چوار چۆنەھەکی کاتیی و بواریکیش
بۆ ریکخستنی بابەتەکان نەگیراوتەبەر. جگە لەوێ چەند بابەتیکیش
بەزمانی ئەلمانی وەرگیراوان، پێم باش بوو لەدووتووی ئەم
نووسراوەدا شوێنیان بۆ بکەمەو.

خوێنەری بەریز، ھەروەك پێشتر بەلین نەوستان و بەردەوامبوونمان
پێدابون، وا بەرگی چوارەمی ئەم کتیبەشمان ئامادەو بلاوکردەو، که
بابەتی زۆر گرنگ لەخۆدەگرن، بابەتگەلێك دەشت و امان لێیکات بە
دیدیکی رۆشنترەو ەروانینە میژووی خۆمان و بەسەلیقەھەکی
کارامەترەو ەنگاو بۆ نووسینەو ەبدەین. ھیوادارم لەئایندەشدا
ئەوئەمان تاقەت و بواری ھەبێ لەو ئەرکەو که خستومانەتە
سەرشانمان نەوستین و ھیوای سەرکەوتن بۆ ھەمووان دەخوژم و
ھەر بژین.

پروفیسۆر. دکتۆر یاسین سەردەشتی
بەشی میژوو/کۆلێجی زانستە مرقایەتیەکان
زانکۆی سلیمانی/ ۱۶ ی ماری ۲۰۲۰

هه‌لۆیستی په‌رله‌مانتاریکی کورد له‌پارله‌مانی عوسمانی

رۆژنامه‌ی بریتانی (The Western Mail) که له ئه‌پرلی 1877دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، سه‌باره‌ت به‌کردنه‌وه‌ی پارله‌مانی عوسمانی و قسه‌کردنی پارله‌مانتاریکی کورد نووسیویه‌تی: "هیچ کس نییه‌ که هه‌ر هه‌ستیکێ دادپه‌روه‌ری هه‌بێ کاتیک گفتوگۆکانی سه‌ره‌تایی نۆ پارله‌مانی تورکی ده‌خوینێته‌وه هه‌ست به‌هاوسۆزی نه‌کات. ئه‌وان تانه‌وپه‌ری توانا سه‌لماندیان که ئه‌وانه‌ی به‌رپرسیارن له‌به‌دکومه‌تداریی که بیگومان ماوه‌یه‌کی له‌میژه‌ه‌بالی کیشاوه‌به‌سه‌ر ئیمپراتۆری عوسمانییدا، پیاوه‌نۆینه‌ره‌کانی گه‌له‌که‌نین. هه‌روه‌ها بیگومان و پرای ئه‌وه‌ی که به‌شیکێ دیاریکراو له‌چینی فه‌رمانه‌روا بریتین له‌به‌دکارو پیاوخراپان، به‌لام له‌ئیمپراتۆری تورکییشدا وه‌ک هه‌موو گه‌ل و نه‌ته‌ته‌وه‌کانی دیکه‌، زه‌خیره‌یه‌ک له‌پیاوانی نیشتیامانی هه‌ن که له‌گه‌ل ئاکاری ده‌ستریژی و سه‌تمه‌کاریدا نین. ئه‌وانه‌ی که به‌ئهن‌دازه‌ی خیرۆمه‌ندیکی ئنگلیزی، ته‌واو نارازین له‌به‌دکاریی ریکخراو.

ئه‌گه‌ر بێتو هه‌رکه‌سه‌نیک ئه‌و ئه‌رکه‌بکیشی به‌دواداچوون بۆ ئه‌و قسانه‌ بکات رۆژانه‌ له‌ پارله‌مانی تورکییدا ده‌وتریت، ئه‌وان ده‌بینیت که پیاوانی نوینه‌ر ئیمپراتۆرییه‌ته‌که‌، چه‌زیکێ به‌هیزده‌رده‌خه‌ن و به‌هه‌موو بوون و خولیايه‌کیانه‌وه‌، چه‌نده‌ له‌توانیادا بێت، تاوه‌کو ئه‌و چاکسازیانه‌ ئه‌نجام بدریت که له‌سایه‌ی ده‌ستوره‌که‌ی مه‌دحه‌ت پاشاوه‌ به‌لێن دراوه‌. هه‌روه‌ها ئه‌وانه‌ تیبینی ئه‌وه‌ ده‌کهن که ئه‌م نوینه‌رانه‌ له‌بری ئه‌وه‌ی پاساو بۆ به‌دکارییه‌کانی چینی به‌دکاری فه‌رمانه‌روا بیننه‌وه‌و نه‌رمی بنوین، به‌په‌چه‌وانه‌ ده‌بیزێ که ویست و پێداگرییه‌کی به‌هیز هه‌یه‌ بۆ که‌مکردنه‌وه‌ی به‌دکومه‌تداریی و چه‌رچۆنیک بلوێ تاوانکاران به‌هینرینه‌ دادگاو سزابدین.

له‌وانه‌یه‌ هه‌رگیز له‌میژووی پارله‌مانه‌ هاوچاره‌که‌ندا رووداویکی سۆزه‌ژینی نه‌وتو نه‌بیت وه‌ک ئه‌وه‌ی له‌یه‌که‌نیک له‌دانیشه‌نه‌کانی دوایدا له‌ نوینه‌ریکه‌وه‌ ده‌رکه‌وت که ئه‌ندام پارله‌مانه‌وه‌ خه‌لکی کوردستانه‌.

ئەو پاش ئەوھى ئەو تەخشانکردن و رازاندنەوھو پارەبەفیرۆدانەھى رسواکرد کہ لەئەستەمبول ھەھە بەبەرورد بەو دامایى و ھەژاریبەھى کہ لەو ھەریمە (کوردستان) ھەھە کہ ئەم نوینەریتی، ھەلوئىستیکی دەربى کہ دەتوانریت بوتریت لەمپژووی تۆمارە پارلەمانیەکاندا ناوازیەو ھاوشیوھى نییە. ئەو وتى : کہ ئەو بوخۆى وەك ھەرکەسیکی ترە لەو ھەریمەھى کہ ئەو لیوھى ھاتوو، جلیکی شىرى لەبەردابوو، بەلام بەھەول و کۆششیکى زور ئەو کۆتەیان بو دابینکردوو کہ نیستا لەبەردایە بوئەوھى بەشیوھەھى شیاو لەنیو پارلەمانتارەکانى تورکدا دەربکەوئ، بەلام ئەو دریزەھى پىداو وتى: من ئامادەم واز لەم کۆتەھى بەرم بىنم و جەشەرەھى پىشووم لەبەرکەمەوھ بوئەوھى لەپىناو بوون و شەرفى ولاتەکەم بجەنگم، ھىچ یەكێك مافى دەستوێردانى نییە لە کاروبارى نیوخوئیمان، ئیمەھى عوسمانیى بەتوندى دژى دەستوێردانىکی بەوشیوھەھى لەھەر ھیزیکی بىگانەوھ.

and a public inquiry day. The fishermen
rancy of the harbour,
and round to St.
from the Towey to
dy Board of Con-
ritnesses were ex-
ony was in every in-
petition.

y, at the meeting of
Conservators, that
forth to preserve
earing largely pre-
an application by the
eason, which begins
nds on the 1st Sep-
o the 15th Septem-
the board being of
fish were caught

no excavations being
rest, Caerleon, a fine
been laid bare. A
also been discovered
and there are other
having at one time
re. Three bronze
Pasasian, and some
saddles, hairpins, and
found.

at Merthyr yesterday
David Davies, who
once of an explosion
the Pit, Cyfarthfa.
said they thought
sined by a competent
rent in, and that the
rected when the ex-

tee of the Porthcawl
the new building;
in, and is expected to
er.

Welsh Calvinistic
the year 1876 shows

classes, there is, on the contrary, a very
strong determination shown to abate the mis-
government, and wherever it is possible to
bring the offenders to justice.

Perhaps there never was in the history of
modern Parliaments any more pathetic inci-
dent than that which arose out of the address
of a member from Kurdistan at one of the
recent sittings. This representative, after
denouncing the luxury and elegance which he
found in Constantinople as contrasted with
the poverty and misery of the province
which he represented, gave expression to a
piece of personal history which, we will ven-
ture to say, is without parallel in the annals
of Parliamentary representation. He stated
that he himself, like most of the people in the
province from which he had come, went about in
rags, and that it was only by a great effort
and sacrifice that he had been enabled to get
the coat which he wore to appear decently
among the Turkish representatives. But
he added, "I am ready to give up this
coat and resume my own rags in order
to fight for the existence and honour
of my country. No one has a right to
interfere with our own domestic affairs;
and we Ottomans protest solemnly against
such interference by any foreign Power."

The report which conveys the information of
this remarkable speech states that it had
such an effect upon the representatives that
it was as much as the PRESIDENT could do
to calm excitement by pointing out that
words, however patriotic, were not sufficient
to prevent foreign interference, while

and other objects of value which
him.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The *British Medical Journal* re-
ports that the Prince of Wales has been progre-
sively improving during the past week,
and that the Prince will be able to und-
ertake a contemplated Mediterranean journey
next week.

The Princess of Wales arrived
Bristol, Paris, early on Thursday
in perfect health. Her Royal High-
ness will leave Paris this evening for
London for Brindisi.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Early on Thursday morning, during
a storm, a sailing boat, while endeavour-
ing to enter Banff Harbour, had her mast carried
away, and she dashed on to the rocks,
and quickly went to pieces. Six of her
crew were drowned. One was rescued after
floating for a portion of the wreck for five hours.
The others were washed ashore uninjured.

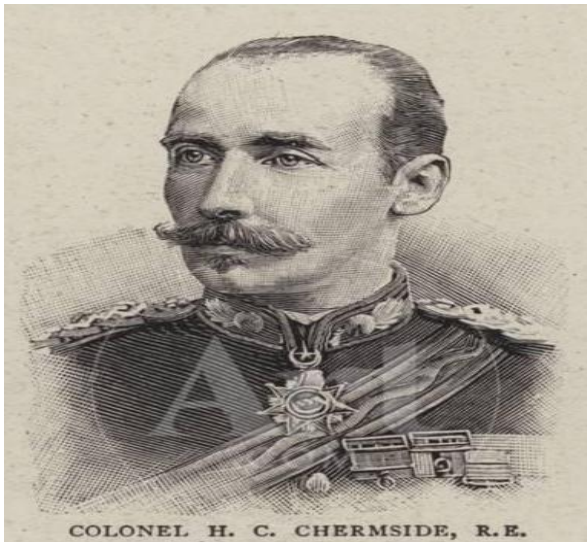
MURDER OF A WOMAN.

On Thursday afternoon John Han-
cock, a coachman, in the employ of Mr. W.
a merchant, Leicester, was apprehended
on suspicion of cutting his wife's throat.
The body was found in bed in a pool of blood with
the throat nearly severed from the body, and in
evidence to preclude the possibility
of Starkey denies the murder.

INVALUABLE TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spas-
modic discharges of the eyes, and many other
affections which none but a sufferer can describe.
BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS are the most
valuable remedy prepared without mercury for bilious-
ness, nervous depression, loss of appeti-
te, and fullness at the pit of the stomach,
between the shoulders, and the distress
arising from indigestion and general de-
pression, cured only by W. LAKESIDE, in York-
shire, W. in boxes, 1s 6d and 3s 6d, post free 1s
and sold by all chemists. Ask for Dr. S.
in a square green package. Take no other

کۆنسولی کوردستان و پشیلەهێ حەلەب

رۆژنامەهێ بریتانیی (Evening Express) که له ئهپریلی 1902دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوهتەوه، چیرۆکی سەبارەت بە لیوا سیرهیڤهت چیرمسايد بلاوکردۆتەوه، که ئەوکات کراوته فەرمانرەوای کۆینز لاندو پێش بیست ساڵ کاتێک چۆتە ئەستەمبول و کردوویانه بە کۆنسولی بریتانیی له کوردستان، و دواتریش لهحەلەب بووه، بەسەردان گهراوتهوه ئەستەمبول و بەچکه پشیلەهێکی ئەنگورای لهحەلەبهوه بۆ هاورییهکی وهک دیاریی لهگهڵ خۆی بردووه. پاشتر که گهراوتهوه حەلەب، لهههموو لایهکهوه لههاوریکانییهوه نامەباران کراوه و داویان لیکردووه پشیلەیان بۆ بنیڕیت. چیرمسايد، پارههێ به موراسیلەکههێ داوه که پشیلە بکریت و بهدیاریی بینیریت، رۆژی دواتر و لهدهمهو بهیانیدا، دهنگی ههرايهکی گهورههێ ههشاماته له دهروهههێ شوینی حهوانههێ چیرمسايد، دینهدهر دهبینی ههراکه ئەو خهڵکهن که پشیلەکانیان له لایهن موراسیلەکهیهوه بۆ پاره دهستی بهسەردا گیراوه!!



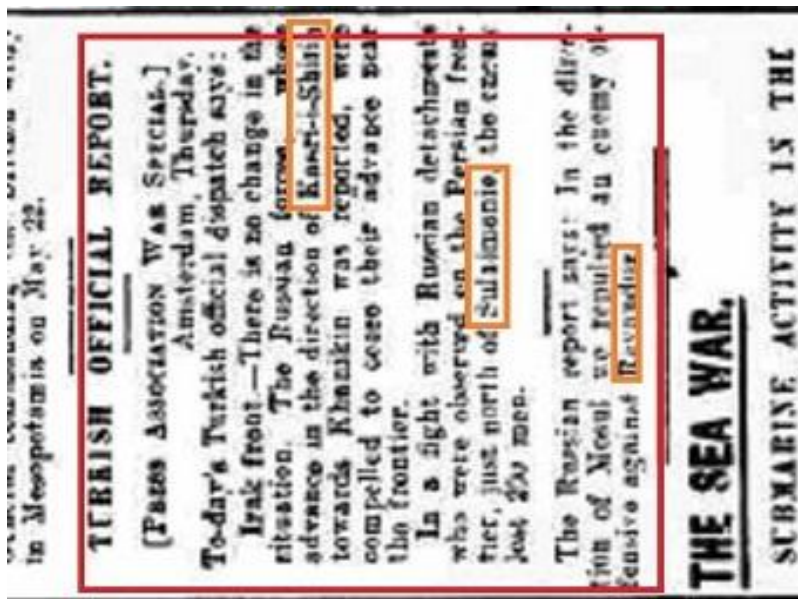
COLONEL H. C. CHERMSIDE, R.E.

Major-general Sir Herbert Chermiside who has just taken up his appointment as Governor of Queensland, has done very good service during the war; but, somehow or other, he has escaped being talked about by the war correspondents. Twenty years ago he had a lovely tenor voice, and was greatly in request at Constantinople "At Homes." Then he was appointed **Consul for Kurdistan** and after that his rise was rapid, honours showering upon him. "Chermiside's Cats" are still remembered in Constantinople. He happened to bring some lovely **Angora kittens from Aleppo** as a present to a friend in Constantinople. When he got back to Aleppo (says the "Club Chatterer" in "To-day") everyone wrote to him for cats and kittens. Chermiside gave his kavasse money to buy cats to send up to his friends, and the kavasse, pocketing the money, promptly said to his satellites, "Let there be cats." And there were cats; but the next morning Chermiside's dwelling was surrounded by a howling mob, whose cats had been unceremoniously requisitioned by the kavasse without payment.

روسهکان لهنزیک سنووره وه ناچار کراون بهوستن

هر سهبارت بهههوالهکانی جهنگ، رۆژنامهی (Northern Daily Mail) که له رۆژی 25ی مایۆی 1916دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، له تودهی تورکیش ئوفیشلهوه ههوالیکیان وهگرتهوه دایهنبهزاندوه، ناوهوکی ههولهکه باسی لهوه دهکات که دۆخی شهر له رۆژه لاتهوه گۆرانی بهسهردا نههاتوه وه لشکری روس که بهتهمابوون لهقهسری شیرینهوه بهرمو خانهقین بکشین، ناچار کراون لهسهر سنوور بههوستن .

ههروهها لهشهر یکه لهگهڵ تییکی سوپای روسییدا لهسنوری ئیران و ریک لهباکووری سلیمانی، بیست کس له دوژمن کوژراون . ههروهها له زمانی روسهکانیشهوه ههوالی تیکشکانندی هیزیکی عوسمانییهکانی بلاوکردوتهوه که روویان له رهواندوز کردوه.



یه‌کخستنی ته‌واوی هه‌ریمه‌کان و بیکه‌نینانی پاشالکی کوردستان 1847

دوای رووخاندنی میرنشینه کوردییه‌کان له‌لایه‌م سولتان مه‌ممود له چاره‌کی یه‌که‌می سه‌ده‌ی نۆزده‌یه‌م، ده‌ولته‌ی عوسمانیی هه‌ولی گۆرینی سیستمی ئیدارییی ناوچه‌که‌یدا، هه‌ربۆیه هه‌نگاوێکی گرنگی نا که ئه‌ویش یه‌کخستنی ته‌واوی ناوچه‌و هه‌ریمه کوردییه‌کانی ده‌ولته‌ی عوسمانیی بوو له‌چوارچۆیه‌ی یه‌ک پاشالیک به‌ناوی " ئیلایه‌تی کوردستان"، ئه‌مه‌ش هه‌نگاوێکی زۆر گرنگیو چونکه میرنشینه ده‌ربه‌گایه‌تییه‌کانی کوردستان که ئاماده‌نه‌بوون یه‌کبگرن و بیکه‌وه رووبه‌رووی دوژمنی سه‌ره‌کیان بینه‌وه که ده‌سه‌لاتی ناوه‌ندگه‌رای عوسمانییه، ئه‌م یه‌کخستنه که به‌زه‌بری هێزو بۆ قازانجی ده‌ولته‌ی ناوه‌ندی بوو، ئه‌گه‌ر بقوزرایه‌ته‌وه له‌لایه‌ن هه‌ر جوولانه‌وه‌یه‌کی سه‌ربه‌خۆیخوازانه‌ی دژ به‌ناوه‌ند، یاخود سه‌رکه‌وتنی جوولانه‌وه‌که‌ی یه‌زدانشیر ئه‌وه هه‌نگاوێکی گرنگ و باش ده‌بوو به‌ره‌و دامه‌زراندنی ده‌سه‌لاتی سهر‌به‌خۆ له‌چوارچۆیه‌ی قه‌واره‌یه‌کی یه‌کگرتووی نیشتمانییدا، به‌لام به‌هۆی لاوازی ژیرخانی کۆمه‌لایه‌تی -نابووری- سیاسی و ده‌ستیوهردانی روس و ئینگلیزه‌کان ئه‌م هه‌ولانه نه‌هاته‌دی. رۆژنامه‌ی بریتانی (The Welshman) که له‌رۆژی 31 دیسامبه‌ری 1847دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، هه‌والی ده‌رچوونی فه‌رمانی سولتانیی (سولتان عه‌بدولمه‌جیدی یه‌که‌م 1839-1867) بۆ یه‌کخستنی ته‌واوی هه‌ریمه‌کانی کوردستان له‌چوارچۆیه‌ی یه‌ک پاشالیکدا بلاوکردۆته‌وه. بێگومانه ئه‌م فه‌رمانه له‌رۆژنامه‌ی عوسمانی ته‌قویم وه‌قائیع یشدا چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه پاشالکی کوردستان بۆ ماوه‌ی بیست ساڵ ده‌وامی کردو له‌سالی 1867دا، له‌سه‌رده‌می سولتان عه‌بدولعه‌زیزی یه‌که‌م 1861-1876دا، هه‌له‌وشینرایه‌وه.

the law as it now stands, the justices of the peace are required to hold their general quarter sessions in the first week after the 28th of December; and it is now proposed that the Epiphany quarter sessions should be holden in the week next after the 31st of December in each year.

There are 21 county asylums for the reception of lunatics in England and Wales, containing 5,193 patients; and 11 hospitals, containing 1,124 patients. The metropolitan licensed houses number 48, and the patients accommodated are 1,629.

All the districts of **Kurdistan** belonging to the Ottoman empire have, by a recent firman of the Sultan, been united and consolidated into **one great pachalic.**

Mr. M. Sullivan, a repeater, has been returned for Kilkenny, in the room of Mr. J. O'Connell, without opposition.

The late Marquis d'Aligre, a peer of France, has left funded and personal property in England valued for duty at £120,000. Of this sum he has bequeathed £85,000 for the foundation of an asylum at Bourbon Lancy, and smaller sums for charitable institutions in different parts of France.

M. Michelet, the other day, described the events of 1847 as the moral Waterloo of France.

In a recent lecture at New York, Dr. Humphrey stated that there were now in Liberia, physicians, ministers, lawyers, and judges, all once slaves.

A discussion on teetotalism is about to take place between the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens and Dr. Lees, of Leeds, the former maintaining that the system is unscriptural, and tending to infidelity.

the news is from permitted to ex manœuvres at dressed the follow now doing is in this army into It is even asse general, said—" garde. I am we must seek commented upon acknowledged the differences with to cultivate a g we state came person who wa *Messenger.*

AUSTRALIA.- eyes of Englar colonies. The English frame t The English set tinent of New F and rapidly dim over a territory teen hundred b any other sover than his own. equator, and th mirably adapted The adjoining is the commercial directness of na

کوردستان په ناگایه کی میژووی نارام بو کریستیانیه کان

روژنامه ی بریتانی (Y Llan) که له روژی 10 ی ټوکتوبه ری 1919 دا، چاپ و بلاوکردوتهوه، بابه تیکی درېزی سهاره ت به میژووی کوبونونه کانی کلیسا بلاوکردوتهوه له میانه ی نووسینه که دا ناماژه ی به مملانی و رکابه ری نیوان کلیسای روژه لاتینی و روژناوایی له سره سروشتی دووانه ی عیسیای مه سیح کردوه و باسی دابرا نی کلیسای روژه لاتینی کردوه له باقی دیکه ی جیهانی مه سیحی له روژناوا. هر له م رووه باسی له دوخی کریستیانیه کان کردوه له کاتی هاتی لیشاوی تورک و مه غول و ده لیت که کریستیانیه کان په نیان بو کیو و شاخه کانی کوردستان بردوه و لهوی هه موو شتیان به پاریزراوی ماوتهوه، له سر به خو یی و کوبونونه و نه جامدانی سیرمونیانینی کانیان و هه موو تاییه تمه ندیبه به نه رتیه کانی دیکه یان.

he ruled over a flock of about 100,000 souls, so that the Patriarchate of Antioch is now within the boundaries of the British Empire.

The Patriarchate of Alexandria has also since 1880 passed under British rule.

The Church of the Persian Empire once rivalled the Church of the Roman Empire in the number of its membership. This great Church of the Further East had ceased since the fifth century to be in communion with the rest of Christendom, owing to its not accepting the definition of the mode of the union of the two natures in our Lord laid down by the General Council of Ephesus. It had continued, however, to flourish exceedingly until the conquests of the Turks and Tartars drove the remnant that escaped into the fastnesses of the mountains of Kurdistan where they continued to maintain their independence, their hierarchy, their sacraments, their ancient Liturgy, and all the essentials of a Christian Church.

CHURCH OF ARMENIA.

The Church of Armenia, the first of all the National Churches, in 1880 numbered 5,000,000 members; it would be hard to say at present how many have survived thirty-nine years of persecution and wholesale massacre at the hands of the Turks, backed up by Germany.

The crosses of the Union Jack float over many lands where in 1880 the Crescent still ruled supreme, and there should be great opportunities in the near future for close intimacy between those ancient Eastern Churches and our own.

It is now about twenty years since the Patriarch of the Persian Church wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury a letter confirming the following extract cited

1905 this committee was succeeded by Standing Committees, comprising representatives from each diocese and of the last five preceding Congresses, with a small but permanent Advisory Committee was introduced to assist the Permanent Secretary. In 1914 the Permanent Secretary was duplicated into one clerical and one lay secretariat and though still described as Hon. Permanent Secretaries their appointments and those of the Advisory Committee were limited to five years.

In 1914 the Congress was to have been held in Birmingham, where all the necessary preparations were being made, the commanding of the Bingley E made the meeting impossible. Despite the war Southend prepared to meet the Congress in 1915, but the danger air-raids and the difficulty about work again rendered the labour of the committee abortive. The Standing Committee then regretfully abandoned the idea of holding a meeting during the continuance of the war, and Birmingham and Southend were given the first refusal when it appeared possible once more to resume sessions. It was comparatively late in this year, when, after all certainties provisionally arranged by the Standing Committee had failed, invitations were almost simultaneously received from Leicester and Southampton. It is on the duties of the Standing Committee to decide on the place of meeting of the next Congress, if not already determined. Time was short, and the Advisory Committee considered that under circumstances they need not call a representative Standing Committee choice between the two towns, so it decided to accept the invitation of Leicester. In 1880 Leicester had any hall sufficiently large to receive

سلیمانی و یاخیبون لهده وله تی عوسمانی

به گویره ی روژنامه ی بریتانی (The Illustrated Usk Observer and Raglan Herald) که له روژی یه کی ئوکتوبه ری 1859 دا بلاوکر اوته وه، عومهر پاشای والی به غدا به هیزیکی زوره وه به غدای جیه یلاوه به ره و سلیمان بی شاره سه ره کییه که ی کوردستانی عوسمانی بو ده ستین کردنی ئویه راسیونیک بو سه رکوت کردنی شو رشی خیله کان.

Manchester Mechanics Association at the Annual Convention.
nation.

The sale of wool at the fair of Breslau has been animated, with prices firm. All qualities were in demand; but those chiefly required are the fine Polish, Russian, and lambs'. The principal purchasers are the Zollverein, Hamburg, England, and France.

The "Augsburg Gazette" announces that the Emperor of Austria will visit Compiègne in the early part of October.

Omar Pasha, who has left Bagdad at the head of a numerous column, has arrived at Suleisnaniéh the chief town of Ottoman Kurdistan, and is about to commence his operations against the revolted tribes.

The sentence of death pronounced upon Si-Sadoq, his sons, and fellow prisoner, by the military tribunal of Constantia, for their insurrectionary movement against the French, has been commuted into imprisonment for life.

The "Independant" of Turin states that the Piedmontese government has protested to the Great Powers against the secret aid afforded by Austria in recruiting soldiers for the Pope.

A number of the Military Train Corps,

چونیتی سهرکهوتی تورکان بهسهر جولانهوهکهی یهزدانشیردا له

1855

روژنامهی (The North Wales Chronical and Advertiser for the Principality) که له 14 ی ئهپیرلی 1855دا ، چاپ و بلاوکراوهتهوه، لهژیر ناونیشانی "سهرکهوتی تورکان لهکوردستان" نامهیهکی له حهلهبهوه له 12 ی مانگی مارتهوه پیگهیشتوو، باس لهوهدهکات که ژینرال محهمد پاشای عوسمانی ههوالی ئهوهی پیدراوه که سهرکردهی یاخیبیونه کوردیههکه(مهبهستی یهزدانشیره) له گوندی چالاغا بووه لهدهوروبهری دیرۆنی. ئهوه لهشهو ی 18 ی مارتدا، به 10000 پیاو و 10 توپخانهوه بهرمو ئهوه شوینه کشاوهو لهبهرهبهیانی روژی دواتر هیرشی لهناکوای کردوتهسهر چهکاره یاخیبهکان. سهرکردهی یاخیبهکان، دوا ی چوار کاتژمیر شهر، بهرمو شاخهکان ههلاتوووه 150 کوژراوی لی بهجیماوه 600 دیلیشی کهوتوته دهستی تورکهکان.

to some accounts from gout, to others from the effects of
musket-ball wound from a French rifleman in the late re-
connaissance at Balaklava. Another report is also prevalent
that a Russian general, at the head of a reinforcement for Se-
bastopol, had been shot by his own men, who had gone over
to the allies.

VICTORY OF THE TURKS IN KURDISTAN.

A letter from Aleppo, of the 12th ult., in the *Moniteur*, says
"Conetli Mehemet Pasha, an Ottoman general, having been
informed that the chief of the insurgent Kurds was at Chal-
gha, a village in the neighbourhood of Deronne, marched
to that place on the night of the 18th ult., with 10,000 men
and 10 pieces of artillery, and at daybreak on the following
day resolutely attacked the rebels. The latter, after a comba-
t of four hours, fled to the mountains, leaving 150 killed and
600 prisoners in the hands of the Turks."

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SORTIE ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22ND.

A supplement of the *Invalide Russe* publishes the follow-
ing:—"A telegraphic despatch has been received from Kieff
from Aide-de-Camp-General Prince Gortschakoff, announcing
that in the night, between the 10th and 11th of March (22d
1855)

لهدايکبوونی مندالیکى ناوازه له کوردستانی تورکیا

بهگویره ی روژنامه ی بریتانی (The Aberystwith Observer) که له روژی 14 ی ئهپرلی 1883 دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه تهوه، له کوردستانی تورکیا مندالیکى ناوازه له دایکبووه که چهن دین شتی نائاساییه. ئه و منداله ریش و سمیلی ههیه، له گهل 32 دانى تهواو و چل پهنجه.

'this Year of Grace'?"—*Punch*.

Dupleix, Lord Olive's antagonist in India, is to have a statue in his native town, Landrecies.

An extraordinary project has been suggested in Paris. It is to connect the capital with the city of Rouen by a tunnel. The length of the work would be 117 kilometres, or over 73 miles, while the cost is calculated at five millions sterling.

The Duchess of Sutherland was among the many persons of social distinction who, during Canon Wilberforce's mission at Torquay, signed the total abstinence pledge and decided to wear henceforth the blue ribbon badge.

A phenomenal baby has been born in Turkish Kurdistan with the unusual accompaniments of a beard and moustache, a perfect set of thirty-two teeth, and forty fingers.

Intelligence from Baku states that immense reservoirs of naphtha have been struck at Balachana and Sabuntscha, in the neighbourhood of Baku. There are at present 20 springs in full flow. The gush is described as extraordinary. The price at present is a little less than two copecks per pood, or a fraction less than one halfpenny per 36lb. English.

We learn that a memorial to the Prime Minister

شیخ حسہ نیش گیرا

بہگویرہی روژنامہی بریتانیی (The Western Mail) کلمہ روژی 18 ی جونی 1877ء، چاپ و بلاو کراو تہوہ، شیخ حسہ ن لہ گہل ژمارہ یک لہ دستوپنہوندہ کانی لہ کوردستان لایہ ن روسہ کانہوہ گیرا ون۔ ناوبرا و لہ خاکی تورکیادا خہریکی کاری تالانیی بوہ۔

been received from the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus :—

The Turks yesterday (12th inst.) evacuated our positions from the outworks of Kars and their batteries on the heights, but were driven by our musketry fire. On the 10th inst. General Tergukasoff occupied Zeidikan, in the Alasghaed district. The Turks precipitately retreated upon Kenrikoff, leaving behind them large stores of provisions.

SYRA, JUNE 16—Letters from Erzeroum announce that **Shoik Hassan**, with a number of his mounted followers in **Kurdistan**, had been gained over by the Russians, and was committing depredations in Turkish territory.

["OBSERVER" TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 16, 3 A.M.—The Turkish squadron lying off Soukhoum Kale has joined the squadron off Sulina. Both squadrons, under the command of Admiral Hassan Pasha, are about to sail for an unknown destination. Yesterday reports were current at Soukhoum Kale to the effect that an insurrection against the Russians had broken out at Georgia. The latest intelligence

به پښ لهكوردستاني ئيرانهوه بو بریتانیا

روژنامه‌ی (The North Wales Express) که له 9 ی پهنایه‌ری سالی 1891 دا، چاپ و بلاکراوته‌وه، نامه‌ی که سیکي بلاوکروته‌وه که ده‌لیت: ئەم ههفته‌یه، کونه هاوریهه که له‌بهره‌تا خه‌لکی ولاتی میسوپوتامیایه، سهردانی کردم. ئەمه دووه‌مین سهردانیتی بو ههریمی ویلز، پیش ههشت سال، هه‌ندیک کتیبی ئینگلیزی کهوتبووه به‌ردهست که میسونیریکی ئەمه‌ریکی له گوندیکی بچوک له کوردستان جیه‌پشتبوو. ئەم کتیبانه گیانی فیربوونی زمانی ئینگلیزی و زیاتر ناسینی خواهندی میسونیره‌کان له‌و گه‌نجه ئیرانییه‌دا بزواندبوو، ههربو‌یه سووربوو له‌سهر ئەوه‌ی بی‌ت بو ئەوروپاو چونکه پاره‌شی نه‌بوو، ههربو‌یه هه‌چی نه‌ما بوو بیکات ته‌نیا ئەوه نه‌بی‌ت که ئەو ماوه‌یه به‌پێ بریت. بو‌ئ‌هوه به‌کاروانیکه‌وه په‌یوه‌ستبوو که بو تفلیسی ده‌رویش‌ت و پاش 16 روژ گه‌یشه‌ته ئەوئ، له‌وئ‌شه‌وه به‌روسیا و نه‌مسادا گه‌شتیکردبوو، بو‌پازده روژیش زیندانی کرابوو، دواتر گه‌شته‌که‌ی به‌ره‌و ئیتالیا ده‌ستپیکردبووه پاش‌تر گه‌یشه‌ت‌بووه ئەلمانیا و دوا‌جار گه‌یشه‌ت‌بووه هامبورگ. له‌وئ کۆن‌سولی ئیرانی به‌رگه‌یه‌کی تییه‌رینی خۆرای دابوو‌یه هه‌تا له‌نده‌ن، که گه‌یشه‌ت‌بووه ئەوئ، ئەوه‌نده به‌ختی هه‌بووه له‌کۆلجی میسته‌ر گینیس رۆجه‌رز وه‌رگیراوه‌و ماوه‌ی سالی‌ک کۆرسی زمانی ئینگلیزی خویندوو. له‌وی له‌گه‌ل هاوریه‌یه‌کی سهردانی چه‌ند شوین و قه‌شه‌یه‌کی کریستیانی کردوو(وليام وليامز)وبه‌شداریی چه‌ند ئەلقه و کۆریکی ئاینی کردوو...پاشان گه‌راوته‌وه بو‌ئ‌یو خه‌لکه ره‌سه‌نه‌که‌ی خۆی و مژده‌ی ئنجیلی به‌هاوریکانی گه‌یاندوووه له‌وه‌دا سه‌رکه‌وتوو بووه، به‌لام ئەمه بو‌ته هۆی هاندانی رق و توره‌یی موسولمانه‌کان لی و مال و بنکه مژده‌به‌ریه‌که‌یان روخاندوو. له‌به‌ر بیه‌وایی و بی‌پاره‌یی، له‌به‌ر ئەوه‌ی که سه‌ربه هه‌چ کۆمه‌لکی میسونیری نییه، وای به‌باش زانیوه

روو له ویلز بکات بو ئهوهی یارمهتییهکی کهم بدریت. تا ئیستاش به میهره بانیهکی زورهه پیشوازی لیکراوه. زور خوش و سهرنجراکیشه گوئی لئیگری له کاتیکدا باسی سهردانهکانی خوئی دهکات بو نهینهواو ئهه جیگیانهی که له ئنجیلی پیروژدا ناوی هاتوه، ههروهها سهبارهت به ناکارو نه ریتی دانیشتوانی میسوپوتامیا. ئهه تا دوو مانگی تریش له باکووری ویلز دهمینتتهوه، ئهه له ویلز به ئیسحاق ئیران و له ولاته کهشی به ئیسحاق توماس ناسراوه.

"Meirion" writes:—This week an old friend, who is a native from Mesopotamia, paid me a visit. This is his second visit to Wales. Some eight years ago he came across a few English books that an American missionary had left in a small village in Kurdistan. These books kindled within the young Persian a desire to learn English and to know more concerning the God of the missionaries. So he determined to make for Europe. As he had no money, there was nothing for him to do but to walk the whole distance. He joined a caravan for Tiflis, and did the distance in sixteen days. From there he travelled through Russia and Austria, where he was a prisoner for a fortnight. Resuming his journey he came to Italy, thence to Germany, and at last to Hamburg, where the Persian Consul gave him a free pass as far as London. On his arrival in London he was fortunate enough to gain admission into Mr Galewe's Rogers's college, where he remained for one year studying the English language. At that time he visited Cardiganshire in company with a fellow student of his, the Rev William Williams, now of the Khassia Hills. Whilst in Wales he attended several public religious gatherings, and an article on his life and adventures appeared in the *Frywfa y Plant*. After returning to his native land he preached the Gospel to his fellow-countrymen, and that with marked success. This brought down upon him the ill-feeling of the Mohammedans, and his chapel and dwelling-house were wrecked. This left him helpless and penniless, and, as he is not labouring in connection with any missionary society, he made up his mind to visit Wales to seek a little help. So far he has met with great kindness. It is most enjoyable and edifying to hear him describing his visits to Nineveh and other well-known Biblical places, and also the customs of the dwellers of Mesopotamia. He is going to remain in North Wales for two months. He is known in Wales as "Isaac of Persia," and in a own country as Isaac Thomas.

bers of them. If the correspond hold of this affair he would be about the voluntary principle a lists. —The Celt (Page 3). Notes the heading "Hyn a'r Llall o'r Hyn."

Unfortunately Welsh in the past received that attention and demands. The history of Wales Daily News remarks) but notwithstanding Woodward's Jane Williams's good intention in his paper before the (probably opened the eyes of condition of Cymru Pu. opinion that the Church in church," though perhaps not that that expression is generally probably, too, be news, though many, that the Norman occupy a purely nominal one, and that extend beyond the castle most too, to have such an author that the attempt of the Plantagenet an alien aristocracy, alien in Wales" was a failure, and the plan of making Wales a part of been a success. Differing: Willis Bond on many points, for his interesting and value the study of Welsh history. E the establishment of a Welsh and a National Welsh Library favourable consideration. Fo appears to be at the present rivalry between the three Welsh each of which aspires to make best of its kind in the country. and his political allies will a that in their treatment of Wales hour they might learn some val the discoveries which Mr Bond recent researches into Welsh A

هه‌ل‌واسینی سهرکرده کورده‌کان

رۆژنامه‌ی بریتانی (The Cardiff Times) که له جولای 1877دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، هه‌ل‌واسینی سهرکرده‌کانی کوردی بلاوکردۆتهوه، پاش ئه‌وه‌ی به بریاریکی ژینرالی روسی لۆریس میلیکۆف که له یه‌نیکۆی دامه‌زراوه له‌باکوری ناوه‌ندی ده‌وله‌تی عوسمانی، دادگایه‌کی سهربازی بو ئه‌و سهرکرده‌کانه پیکه‌ینراوه، ئه‌وانه بریتیبوون له کورده‌که‌ی ئه‌یوب ئاغا، ژینرال جه‌عفر سه‌رۆکی کوردی زیلان و هه‌روه‌ها 21 ئه‌ندامی بنه‌ماله‌ سه‌ره‌کیه‌کانی کوردی روسیا. هه‌روه‌ها هیزه‌کانی ئیسماعیل پاشا و فایه‌ق پاشاش به‌ده‌ست که‌میی نازوقه‌وه ده‌نآئین.



ژینرال میلیکۆف

troops investing the place, in relieving the garrison. The besieging forces fell back upon the troops of Ismail Pasha, who at once detached eight battalions and 2000 cavalry, and sent them forward against the Russians. The engagement then recommenced, General Tergoukassoff taking the offensive. The corps of Faiek Pasha then returned to the attack. Further details are momentarily expected. Reinforcements and transports of ammunition have been despatched to Ismail Pasha.

HANGING OF KURDISH LEADERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ERZEROUH, Wednesday.—General Loris Melikoff is still at Yenikoi, to the north of the Ottoman centre.

The son of Eyoub Agha, General Djaffer the leader of the Zilan Kurds, dwelling in Russian territory, and 21 members of the leading Kurdish families of Russia, have been tried by court-martial and hanged, by order of General Loris Melikoff.

Great difficulties are experienced in supplying provisions to the corps under Ismail and Faik Pasha.

THE ATROCITIES—ARE THEY TRUE ?

The *Daily News*, commenting upon the stories of Russian atrocities, throws grave doubt upon their authenticity. —It says :—“We take a single telegram, published last Thursday, of only 17 lines, reeking with horror, and we find its allegations all introduced in this manner :— ‘Shocking accounts are coming in here,’ ‘It is stated that,’ ‘I have heard it positively asserted that,’ ‘If the reports I hear be true,’ and then from such statements as these, which are avowedly matters of rumour, the purveyor of these stories is emboldened to draw the inference that “It is certain that” such and such things are happening. This, however, was only the modest beginning of the process. The writers to whom we owe

كوردو پيلانىك لەحەرەمسەراى كۆشكى يەلدزدا!

رۆژنامەى (Evening Express) ى برىتانيى، كەلەئوتى 1901دا، چاپ و بلاوكرائوتەو، ھەوالئىكى بلاوكرائوتەو كە لە كۆمەلەى ئۆرگانى توركە لاوھكانەو وەرېگرتووە لەلەندەن. ھەوالەكە باسى پيلانگىرېبىك دەكات لەكۆشكى حەرەمسەرا دژبە ژيانى سولتان. شايەنى باسە، ئەوانەى لەم پيلانە تېوھگلاوبوون، سىيەم ژنى سولتان و ژنەكەى وەلى عەھدى براى سولتان بوو. ئاشكراكرائوتى پيلانەكەش لەلایەن دوو كچ بوون لەكچانى وەزىرەكانى سولتان كە لەسەردانى خانى سولتاندا بوون ھەستيان پىكردووە. ئەوھى ئەم ھەوالە پىشتراستدەكاتەو، ئەو تەلەگرافىيە كە لە يۆنىۆى رابردوو سەبارەت بەئاردنى كەشتىيەك لە ئەستەمبولەو بۆ يەمەن لە دوركەى عەرەبىي بلاوكرائوتەو، ئەوكەشتىيەى كە ژن و مندائىشى تىدا بوو. پاش ئەوھى سولتان بەمەى زانىو، لە 16ى يۆليو، كۆبوونەوھەيكىيان بۆ يازدە ژنى حەرەمسەرا لە ھۆلئىكدا رىكخستوو، ھەر لەو كاتەشدا، سولتان و پاسەوانە تايبەتەكانى خۆيان لە پشت پەردەكانى ھۆلەكەدا خۆيان شارئوتەو. پاش كۆبوونەوھى ژنانى حەرەمسەرا، لەگەرمەى قسەكرائوتەو، دەنگىك لەو دىو پەردەكانەو بەرزبۆتەو ھاوارى كردووە: ئەى ترسنوك! من لەخۆينى تۆ دەخۆمەو! ئنجا فېشەكئىك لە كونىكى دىوارى ھۆلەو تەقئندراوھو ژنى سىيەمى سولتان كەوتوو، دواتر چەند فېشەكئىكى تر تەقئندراوھو سى ژنى تر برىنداربوون. ئەو ژنانەشى ماونەتەو، لە كۆشك دەركرائون و ناچاركرائون بەزۆر شووبكەن بەو ئەفسەرە كوردە دەمارگىرەكانى تىپى سوارەى سەر بەسولتان.

SENSATIONAL STORY FROM YILDIZ KIOSK.

"El Khilafat," the organ of the Young Turks' party in London, publishes a sensational story of intrigue in the harem at Yildiz Kiosk, which it suggests is the true explanation of the telegram recently sent here from Constantinople reporting that a shipload of exiles, including women, had just set sail for El Yemen, in Arabia.

Last June, so the statement goes, the daughters of two of the Sultan's Ministers reported that the Sultan's third wife, whom they were in the habit of visiting, was constantly plotting with other ladies against the welfare of their Royal master. The wife of the Crown Prince, the brother of the Sultan, was said to be in the plot.

It was suggested that there was to be a full meeting of the conspirators on June 16, and on that date the Sultan and his palace favourites hid themselves among the tapestries of the chamber where eleven high-born ladies were assembled, as their sympathisers state, for purely social pleasures.

Scarcely had the ladies' conversation begun when an angry voice was heard exclaiming, "Coward, I will drink your blood!"

A revolver shot, fired from a concealed loop-hole in the wall, followed immediately on the words, and the Sultan's third wife fell dead. Other shots were fired, and three other ladies were wounded.

The other ladies present were expelled from the Palace, and given in forced marriage to the officers of the Sultan's fanatical regiment of **Kurdish** Cavalry.

دوورخستنهوهی خاتهدانهکانی کورد

روژنامه‌ی بریتانیایی (The Canbrian) که له روژی 30 ی مارتی 1906 دا، چاپ و بلاوکر اوتهوه، هه‌وایی دوورخستنهوهی 25 ئەندامی له‌بنه‌مائه‌ی که‌سایه‌تیی ناو‌داری کورد به‌درخان به‌گ بو جینگاییکی نادیار بلاوکر دۆته‌وه و سه‌رچاوه‌ی هه‌وآله‌که‌شی رویته‌ره .

at 6 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the preference shares, paid January 1, 1906, £570; dividend at 5 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the ordinary shares (making, with the 5 per cent. interim paid on September 4, 5 per cent. for the year), £712 10s.; to be written off debenture issue expenses, £500; balance forward to next account, £425 15s. The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. G. Hanson Thomas and Mr. Harris Wain, who offer themselves for re-election.

NEWS FOR BURRY PORT.

EXPLOSIVES DEPOT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The site of the old Nobel's Explosive Works at Burry Port, or land adjacent to it, is about to be occupied by the Ammonal Explosives Co., who intend removing a portion of their works from Trago, Cornwall.

It is stated that employment for some 200 men will be provided.

KURDISH NOTABILITIES EXILED.

Constantinople, Wednesday. — Twenty-five members and relations of the family of the noted Kurdish chief Baderhan Bey, with one of whom the murdered Rebvan Pasha had a prolonged quarrel recently, were to-day exiled to an unknown destination. — Reuter.

كوردو پهره سەندن و پيگه‌يشتنى گەلان

گەلان تەنيا لەچوار چيۆه‌ى نەزم و سيستمىكى شياو و ئىنسانىي و خۆمالىيدا گەشەدەكەن و پيڤدەگەن و دەتوانن خەسلەتە باشەكانى مروڤايەتيايان پيشبەخن. ئەو دۆخەى زياتر لە دووسەدەيه كوردستانى تىكەوتووە بۆتەهۆى كالبونەهۆى بەها ئىنسانىيه ره‌سه‌نه‌كانى كۆمەلگايەكى سروشتىي بەرهمه‌هين و جيگيرو ئارام و دۆخەكەى بەرەو كۆمەلگايەكى پەرت و برسىي و چاوتنۆك و بيبەها و بەدخو هاژوووتووە. هەر لە دواى نەمانى دەسلات خۆجىيەكانى كوردو تاوه‌كو دامەزراندنى دەسلەتە فاشىستەكانى ئيران و توركييا و عىراق لەپاش جەنگى يەكەمى جيهانىيه‌وه‌و بگره‌ هەتا ئىستاش ئەم دۆخە مەترسيدا رە بەردەوامە!!

لەم رووه‌وه لەكتىيى (رۆلى تورك لە قەيرانى ئەرمەنييدا) كە
FREDERICK DAVIS GREENE, M.A لە سالى 1896
لەلەندن بەزمانى ئىنگليزي چاپكردووە، پيش هەموو كەس و 125
سال پيش ئىستا ئەم بابەتەى وروژاندووەو باسى دۆخى كورد هاتووە
كە چۆن لەبەرەتداو بەفیترەت ميلەتتىكى نازاو بەخونازو ميواندۆستن
لەدواى رووخاندنى ميرنشینه‌كان و دەسلەتەكانيانەوه‌و پاش تىكدانى
قەلاكانيان و دوورخستنه‌وه‌ى سەردارەكانيان لەلايەن توركانەوه‌، هەم
ئەوان خەسلەتە باشەكەيان لەدەستداوه‌و هەم ناوچەكەش بۆتە شويى
راوروت و بينەزمىي و ياساشكىنىي و تەنانەت دلرەقىي و غەدريشيان
لەنيو بلاوبۆتەوه‌، توركانيش ئەمەيان قوزتۆتەوه‌ بۆئەوه‌ى كوردان
دژى كريستيانەكان هانبدەن، ئەو كريستيانانەى پيشتر رەنجبەرى
كوردان بوون و ئىستا ريگەى پيشكەوتنيان گرتۆتەبەرو ناتوانن چاو
لەوه بنوقينن.

patriarchal state, surrounded by hereditary nobility, regarded by his clansmen with reverence and affection, and attended by a body-guard of young Kurdish warriors, clad in chain armor, with flaunting silken scarfs, and bearing javelin, lance, and sword as in the time of the crusaders."¹ Within two days' ride southeast of Van, I found the ruins of four massive Kurdish castles at Shaddakh, Norduz, Bashkallah, and Khoshab, which must have rivalled those of the feudal barons on the Rhine. The Armenian and Nestorian villagers were much better off as serfs of the powerful masters of these strongholds than as the victims of Kurdish plunder and of Ottoman taxation and oppression which they now are.

The Kurds are naturally brave and hospitable, and, in common with many other Asiatic races, possess certain rude but strict feelings of honor. But since their power has been broken by the Turks, their castles ruined, and their chiefs exiled, these finer qualities and more chivalrous sentiments have also largely disappeared under the principle of *noblesse oblige* reversed. In most regions they have degenerated into a wild, lawless set of brigands, proud, treacherous, and cruel. The traditions of their former position and power serve only to feed their hatred of the Turks who caused their fall, and their jealousy and contempt of the Christians who have been for generations their serfs, whose progress and increase they cannot tolerate.

One who has a taste for adventure and is willing to take his life in his hands, can find among them as

¹ *Encyc. Britannica*, "Kurdistan."

وهزیری بریتانی له تاران و نهجامدانی لیکۆلینهوهیه که له کوردستانی ئێران

سێر رونالد فیروگوسن تومسون (1830-1888) که دیپلوماتکاریی بریتانیی بوو و هه‌موو ژێانی دیپلوماتیی خۆی له ئێران به‌سه‌ربردو له‌کارمه‌ندیکی بآلیۆزخانه‌که‌وه گه‌یشه‌ پله‌ی سکرته‌ری بآلیۆزخانه‌و دواتریش به‌ پله‌ی وه‌زیر له تاران مایه‌وه‌و بایه‌خی به‌راپه‌رندنی کاروبارو به‌رژوه‌ندی ولاته‌که‌ی ده‌دا له‌ئێران. شایه‌نی باسه‌ تومسون له‌کاتی هه‌لگیرساندنی جو‌لانیه‌که‌ی شیخ عوبه‌یدو‌لای نه‌هری له‌تاران بوو، جگه‌ له‌وه‌ی بۆخۆشی به‌گۆیره‌ی رۆژنامه‌ی (THE Aberdare Times) بریتانیی که له‌به‌رواری 24 ی ئوتی 1884 دا، چاپ و بلا‌وکراره‌وه‌وه‌، له‌هاوینی سا‌لی 1866 دا، چۆته کوردستانی ئێران و لیکۆلینه‌وه‌یه‌کی له‌دانیشتووانی ئاسووریی له‌کوردستان نه‌جامداوه‌.

THE NEW K.C.M.G.

Mr. Ronald Ferguson Thomson, F.R.G.S., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia and Consul-General at Teheran, upon whom her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, has been employed in the Diplomatic Service since 1848. In 1851 he was engaged on special service in the provinces of Mazanderan and Asterabad, and on the suspension of diplomatic relations there, in 1855, he accompanied the mission to Bagdad. Mr. Thomson was Acting-Consul at Teheran from March to December, 1859, and in 1860 he was selected to attend the Persian Ambassador during his stay in England. He was appointed Oriental Secretary at Teheran in July, 1862, and in November and December of the same year was employed as Charge d'Affaires. In January, 1863, he was nominated Secretary of Legation at Teheran and was again Charge d'Affaires from

February till September of that year. During the summer of 1866 he was employed on special service to inquire into the condition of the Nestorian community in Persian Koordistan and Oroomiah, and in 1870 he was intrusted upon the Shah of Persia during his Majesty's sojourn in Europe. He was promoted to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary in 1870.

هیرشی کوردانی جه لالی و شهر لهگهل کوردانی حهیدر انلو

بهگویره ی ئه وهه وهاله می که (کولونیل ستیوارت) لهروژی ۱۲ ی جولای ۱۸۹۰ بو (سیر نیچ دروموند ولف) ناردوهه، لایه نیکی بههیزی کوردی که خلی جه لالییه و لهدیوی ئیران لهسنوری نزیک ماکو نیشتهجین و لهچیای ئاراراته وه نزیکن، بهمه بهستی تالانکردنی میگهل، هیرشیان کردوته سهر ناوچه می ئهودیوی سنوری تورکی. لهکاتی پهلامار که میاندا، تووشی کوردانی حهیدر انلو بوون که لهدیوی تورکی نیشتهجین و شهر لهنیوانیان روویداوه. لهئاکامدا، دهوتریت حهوت کهس له کوردانی حهیدر انلو کوژراون و دووانیش لهکوردانی ئیرانی و جگه لهچهند بریندار یکیش.

ئهمیر نیزام، فهرمانی توندی بو تهیمور پاشا خانی سهروکخیلی جه لالی و حاکی ماکو دهر کردوه، که جلهوی کوردهکانی بگری و ریگهی ههر پهلاماریکیان لی بگری. بهلام پیدهچیت دهسه لاتداریانی، دهسه لاتیکی که میان بو وهستاندن می هم پهلاماره هه بی.

Colonel Stewart to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.—(Received at Foreign Office, August 20.)

Sir,

Tulse, July 12, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report that a strong party of Kurds of the Jalali tribe, who inhabit the Persian side of the border near Makou, raided into Turkish territory for the purpose of driving off sheep.

Makou will be found marked on Kiepert's Map on the Persian side of the border, not very far from Mount Ararat. The Jalali Kurds were met by the Hyderabadi Kurds on the Turkish side, and a fight ensued.

Seven men are said to have been killed on the side of the Turkish Kurds, and two on the side of the Persian Kurds, besides some wounded.

The Amir-i-Nizam has sent stringent orders to Timour Pasha Khan, the Chief of the Jalali Kurds, Governor of Makou, to keep his Kurds in order and to prevent all raiding, but the Persian authorities seem to have very little power of stopping these raids.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. R. STEWART.

ژماره يهك له نهمه نه كان له لايهن سه روکيکي کورده وه پاريزراون

ميسټر (جی . ئیچ . فیتزموريس) ی دپلومات و جیگری کونسولی بریتانیی له دریزه ی نهو نامانهیدا که بو (سیر فلیپ کیری) بالیوزی بریتانیی لهئسته مبول ناردووه، سهبارت بهو کوکه لکوژییهی که نهمه نهکانی روژه لاتی نه نه دوول له سه رده می سولتان عهبدلوحه میدی دووم و به فهرمانی دهسه لاتدارانی تورکی عوسمانیی توشی هاتوون، له نامه یه کیدا باسی له کوشتاری نهمه نییهکانی ناوچه ی سیفریکی سهربه دیار به کر دهکات له هاوین و پایزی سالی ۱۸۹۵ دا و ده لیت: دانیشتوانی سیفریک ۱۸۰۰۰ بو ۲۰۰۰۰ که سیک دهبن، له وانه ۶۰۰۰ یان نهمه نیی یان کریستیانی سریانین و باقی که ی تری کوردی موسلمانن.

ههروه ها ده لیت که دوا په لامار له ۲ ی نو قه مبه ردا روویداوه تالانییهکی زور له نهمه نییهکان کراوه و نزیک به ۸۰۰ بو ۱۵۰۰ نهمه نیی کوژراون و ۲۰۰ که سیکیشیان بو خوژگارکردن بوونه ته موسولمان. جگه له وه ی باس له وه دهکات که له و په لاماره حورمه تی کلنساکان نه پاریزراوه تالانکراوه.

له کو تایی نامه کهیدا، فیتزموريس ده لیت: پئویسته من نه وه زیده بکه م که ژماره یهک له کریستیانیهکان بو ویرانشه هه ر هه لاتوون و له وئ له لایهن سه روکيکي کورده وه پاريزراون.

Vice-Consul Fitzmaurice to Sir P. Currie.

Adaman, March 26, 1896.

Sir, THE following facts regarding the massacre during November last at the neighbouring town of Severek, in the Diarbekir Vilayet, may have a certain interest and value. I give them, however, with some reserve, as I have not had an occasion of verifying them by personal inquiry on the spot, but I believe them, meagre as they are, to be fairly reliable, as they come from a trustworthy source.

The population of Severek was about 18,000 or 20,000, of whom some 6,000 were Armenian or Syrian Christians, and the remainder Mussulman Kurds.

During July, August, and September of 1895, the Severeck Christians were roughly treated by their Moslem neighbours, and threatened with annihilation.

The final massacre began on the 2nd November, the day following that of Diarbekir, and lasted several days. The plundering was of an exceedingly thorough nature, even the stone flooring (Severek stone is of a hard and valuable kind) of many Christian houses having been removed, while the killing was of a scarcely less thorough nature, close on 800 out of the 1,500 Christian grown-up males having been slain.

The Syrians and Chungushly Armenians who inhabited the same quarter were almost exterminated.

In many cases the alternatives of death or Islam were offered to the Christians, and about 200 accepted the latter.

No distinction was made between Armenian and Syrian Churches were not respected, those of the Gregorians, Protestants, and Syrians having been sacked.

Osman Agha, the most powerful local magnate, is charged with having been the fomentor of the massacre, and he was certainly influential enough to have prevented it if he had so desired.

I may add that a number of the Christians fled to Veranshehr, and were there protected by a Kurdish Chief.

I have, &c. H. FITZMAURICE.



سیر فلیپ کیری بائیوزی بریتانیی له ئهسته مبول

كوردان دۆستانى متمانەپنكر اوى نەرمەن

پاش سائىك لەكۆمەلكوژىيە يەكەمى نەرمەن لەلایەن دەسلەتدارانى دەولەتى عوسمانىيەو لەسەردەمى سولتان عەبدولوحەمىدى دووم، (مىستەر فونتانە)ى جىگىرى كۆنسولى برىتانيى لە خەرىپوت، بىرخەرموھىكى لەرۆژى ۱۳ى ئۆكتوبەرى ۱۸۹۶دا، بۆ كۆنسولى ولاتەكەى لەئەستەمبول ناردووھو ئەویش رەوانەى وەزارەتى دەرەوھى برىتانيای كردووھ، باس لەدۆخى نەرمەنەكانى خەرىپوت دەكات بەدەست باجگرە عوسمانىيەكانەوھ و ھەروھەا دۆستاپەتیی كوردو نەرمەن لەو شارە دەكات و نووسىويەتى:

" لەماوھى ۳۸ سال مانەوھم لەم ولاتە، ھىچ كات وەك ئەمسال فشارى گەورە بۆ كۆكردنەوھى باج نەكراوھ. ھەندىك لەو زەبىيانەى نىردرابوون، رايانگەياند كە ئەوان ھەر شىتيكيان پىخۆش بىت دەيكەن تەنيا شت ئەوھىە پارەيان دەستكەوئىت. ھەندىك دەيانوت كۆمەلكوژىيەكى دىكە بەرئوھىە حكومەت دەيوئىت پىشتەر ھەرشىتيكى خوازيارە دەستىيكەوئىت. ئىستا فشارەكە كەمترە، بەلام پىش چەند ھەفتەيەكى كەم، خەلكانىكى ھەزار لەگوندەكانەوھ رۆژانە بۆ ھاوسۆزىيە و راوئىژ دەھاتتەلام. ئەوان وتیان نەك تەنيا باجى سالانەيان لى داواكراوھ، بەلكو ھەروھەا باجى نەدراوى سالى رابردوش. ئەو ژنانەى مېردو كورەكانيان لەدەستدابوو، بەناشرىترىن شئوھ تووشى سوكاپەتیی دەبوونەوھ. پياوھەكان لىدرابوون و ھەروھەا بەقىزەونترىن وشە جنىويان پىدرابوو. ئەو برە خۆراكە كەمەى ھەيانبوو لىيان سەندن و لەبازار بەنرخىكى كەم فرۆشتبوويان. ئەو گەنمانەى دانرابوون لە بازار بفرۆشرىن، نەيانھىشت بىرىنە ئەوئ و بردبوويان لەگوندىكى توركنشىن بەنرخىكى ھەرزانتەر لەبازار فرۆشتبوويان.

لەگوندى ھۆكلى، پىانوتەم كە ژنان و مندالانىان لەبەر سورەى ھەتاو راگرتووھ بىئەوھى رىگەى ئاوخواردنەوھيان پىبدەن، ھەتاوھكو پارەيان دەدەنى.

لهگوندی پیرتهک، که له پایزی رابردوودا خه لکه که هی نه یانتوانیبوو
 په مو و سهوزمهواته کانیاں به هوئی تالانییه گشتیه که مه کۆبکه نه وه،
 باجگره کان ده یانویست ده یه کی ئه وانه له دانه بیه له ئه بگر نه وه که وهک
 بنه تۆو له گه نه چینه دا هه لگه رابوو. هه ندیک له خه لکانی ئه م گونده،
 بۆ نه وهی له چاوبرسیتی باجگره کان رزگار یانیت، به شیکیان له
 بنه تۆوه هه لگرتوو هه خیرا فراندویانه ته لای دۆسته کورده کانیاں.
 ئه مه روونکر دنه مه یه کی ساکاری ئه و دۆخه یه که نزیکه ی له هه
 گوندیکی کریستیانیی ئه م ناوچه یه دا روویدا وه.
 خه لکه که به رده وام رایانگه یاندوو، که دۆخه که ی ئه مسال ته نانته
 له پار سالیس خراپتر بووه، ئه وهی پیشوو له ناکو و که مخایه ن بوو،
 به لام ئه مجاره یان زیاتری خایاندو سوکایه تی زۆریشی له گه لدا بوو.
 و ئیرای هه موو ئه و باج و سه رانه یه، خه لکه که ناچار بوون وهک
 هه میشه باوه، باشتیرین خۆراک بدن به پیاوه کان (باجگرو
 سه ربازه کان/سه رده شتی) ئالیکیکی زۆریش بییه رابه ر بدنه
 ئازمه لکه کانیاں... عاکیف ئه فه ندی، که ئه فسهریکی ژارنده ر مهربیه،
 هه ر وهک هه میشه له و جۆره کاراندا به بیرحمی ناسرا وه.

Memorandum.

DURING the more than thirty-eight years of my residence in this country I have never known so great pressure to be used in the collection of taxes as this year. The zaptiehs, who were sent out, some of them declared that they had authority to do as they pleased if they only secured money. Some said that there was to be another massacre, and the Government was determined to secure its claim beforehand. The pressure is much relieved now, but a few weeks ago the poor people from the villages came to me daily for sympathy and advice. They said that not only the whole tax for the present year was demanded, but the unpaid taxes of past years as well.

Women, whose husbands and sons had died, were insulted in the most outrageous manner; men were beaten and cursed in the vilest language; the little that the poor had scraped together as preparation for the coming winter was taken from them and sold at low prices; grain ready for the market was not allowed to be taken there, but sold to village Turks at much less than the market price.

In the village of Hooeli I was told that women and children were made to stand in the burning sun without any water to drink until money should be forthcoming.*

In the village of Pertek, where the people last fall were not able to secure their cotton and vegetables, which were taken as a part of the general plunder, the value of the tithe of the same was taken from their threshing floors. Some of the people of this village, to escape the rapacity of the collectors, gathered up a little and fled among friendly Kurds.

These are simple illustrations of what occurred in nearly every Christian village in this region.

The people declared repeatedly that this experience was almost worse than that of last year. That was sudden and soon over, while this was protracted and more insulting.

Along with this collection of taxes the people, as is always the case, were obliged to feed the men on the best food of the place, and to give extra large rations to their horses without any pay, only this year the number for the time was greater. Akif Effendi, a lieutenant in the gendarmerie, is always conspicuous for his mercilessness in such business.

(Signed) _____

Kharpuz, October 13, 1896.

تالانی شاریک

له‌روژنامه‌ی (THE MERTHYR TELEGRAPH) دا، که له‌روژی ۱۸ ی ئوکتۆبهری ۱۸۸۰دا، بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، هاتووه: له‌به‌غداوه هه‌والدراوه و به‌گویره‌ی روژنامه‌یه‌کی هنڊیی، که عه‌شیره‌تی کوردی هه‌مه‌هه‌ند به‌م دواییه په‌لاماری شارۆکه‌ی لاره‌داغیان داوه‌و تالانیان کردووه. ته‌نانه‌ت ئه‌وان هه‌رشیانکردۆته سه‌ر سلیمانیش، ئه‌وان ئیدیعیای خاوه‌نداریتی ئه‌و شماره ده‌که‌ن. ئه‌وه‌ی ته‌نیا ریگه‌ی ده‌ستبه‌سه‌رداگرته‌ی ئه‌و شماره‌ی لینگرتوون، که‌شیتنی هه‌ندیک هیزی نیزامیی بووه. ده‌وتری کوردان (مه‌به‌ستی هه‌مه‌هه‌نده‌کانه/س) ژماره‌یان ۱۰۰۰ سواره‌یه و هه‌موویان به‌تفه‌نکی هه‌نری مارتینیان چه‌کدارن. به‌هۆی ئه‌و ترسه‌وه ئه‌وان خولفاندوویانه، ریگه‌ی هاتوچۆی نیوان به‌غداو موسل بۆ که‌شتکاران ئه‌سته‌م بووه. هاتوچۆی پۆسته‌و ته‌ته‌ریش هه‌روه‌ها وه‌ستاوه. سواره‌ی ئالاییگی پۆلیس ره‌وانه‌کراوه، له‌گه‌ل چه‌ند په‌لئیکی زه‌بتیه‌ی بۆ هاوکاریی له‌سه‌رکوته‌کردنی کورداندا. گه‌رانه‌وه‌کانی رابردوو باس له‌دابه‌شبوونی عه‌شیره‌ته‌که‌ ده‌که‌ن بۆ چوار تیره، ئه‌وانه به‌هه‌مووی ئاراسته‌یه‌کی ولاته‌که‌دا له‌په‌لاماردان. یه‌ک له‌و تیرانه په‌لاماری قه‌ره‌ته‌په‌و گونده‌کانی تری داوه‌و تالانیکردوون. دانه‌یه‌کی تریان په‌لاماری عه‌به‌کانی به‌نی ته‌مینیان داوه‌ له‌نزیک روزو ۱۷یان لئ کوشتوون و مه‌رو میگه‌لیان داوه‌ته‌به‌رو بردوویانه. به‌مدواییه‌ش ئه‌فسه‌ریکی زه‌بتیه‌ی له‌لایه‌ن ئه‌وانه‌وه کوژراوه له‌گه‌ل ۸ بۆ ۱۰ زه‌به‌یه‌ی دیکه که له‌گه‌لیدا بوون. هه‌روه‌ها له‌موسل پاگه‌نده‌یه‌ک هه‌یه که به‌شیک له‌سوپای نیزامیی چۆته پالیان. هه‌مه‌هه‌نده‌کان به‌سه‌ر به‌گۆبه‌نی و ئازایی ناسراون، ئه‌وان به‌روچی سه‌رکه‌شیی خه‌له چیباییه‌کانی دیکه گۆشکراون. ئه‌وان سواره‌یه‌کی لیه‌وشاوه‌و به‌شیه‌یه‌کی ته‌واو چه‌کدارو بیرفیشه‌کن و له‌ته‌واوی ولاته‌که‌دا ترس و سامیان هه‌یه.

ERS

Telegraph at is firmly re- sitions should f their action, o measures of r, adds:—"I e exception of ill enter upon be induced to but not one cy determined vers does not

delay allowed drawing up a le of the Otto- seen delivered name. The from a respite ste and a fresh accorded to it, quate to con- action. It is noiment, when s is inevitable r eagerness to ut the present ting should be bly attained.

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ws a deficit of

growths have been observed on the corpuscles of patients suffering from various malarious diseases. Twenty-four hours after Dr. Tanner had broken his fast it was observed that many smooth and fresh corpuscles had been evolved. At the second day about half the blood became normal, while on the third day nearly all the corpuscles were of the normal kind.

PILLAGE OF A TOWN.

It is reported from Bagdad, according to an Indian paper, that the Hamawund tribe of Koords have recently attacked and pillaged the town of Laradagh. They even attacked Sulimaniyah, of which they claim to be the rightful possessors, and were only prevented from taking that place by the opportune arrival of some regular troops. The Koords are now said to number 1,000 horsemen, and to be all armed with Henri-Martini rifles. The road between Bagdad and Mosul is almost impassable for travellers, in consequence of the dread inspired by them, and the parcel post had had to be discontinued. The Allai Begi of Police has been sent out with a further detachment of Zaptiehs to assist in suppressing the Koords. Previous accounts showed that the tribe had divided themselves into four divisions, and were raiding the country in all directions. One division had plundered Kara Tappa and other villages, and another attacked the Bari Tenmin Arabs near Rooz, killed 17 of them, and carried off all their sheep and cattle. An officer of Zaptiehs was recently killed by them, together with eight or ten Zaptiehs who were with him, and there was a rumour at Mosul that they have been joined by a party of regular troops. The Hamawund are noted for their turbulence and bravery, and are recruited by the wild spirits of other mountain tribes. They are well mounted, and mostly armed with breech-loaders, and are greatly feared throughout the country.

The Bulgarian Finance Minister has arrived at St. Petersburg for the purpose of entering upon negotiations for the construction of railways.

remanded to the wo and tidy.—Mrs. Pe her sons had straye ing to take them he charged the defenda to look after them f

THE SULTAN

The Princess Fat being seriously ill, t hat her Highness s certain springs exist for the cure of the n a suffering. The eave Egypt, the K uest, and appoint Pacha and Ducarogr ess. The Princess belonging to the h for Mondania, the Prefect at Mondania allow the Princess t of the Sultan. The detail to the Grand begging that the P Three days passed w Vizier, and in the u ordered the steame immediately, and t Khedive that she ha but the whole of the at the conduct of th has since received a that the family of being prohibited fro the Princess Fatma to land. The Egi at this action Messant who is animated by with the Porte.

John Sybret, a yo for a month, with h for dressing himself

پهيوهنديهکي باشي نيوان کوردو نهرمهان

لهروژنامهي بریتانی (THE MORNING POST)، که لهبرواري ۲۴ي نوتی ۱۹۰۳ء، لهژیر ناونیشانی کوردهکان و نهرمهکان. چاکبوونی دوخهکان، بلاوکراوتهوه، باسی راپورتی (میستهر هیسکوت) ی جیگری کونسولی بریتانیی له بدلیس کردوه، که سهردانی شاری خهرپوتی کردوه و تویهتی که رهوش و هلوهرجهکه لهنیو نهرمهکان بهروه هیوری و جیگیری زیاتر دهرات و باشتیرین هممهانگیش بالی بهسهر پهيوهنديی نیوان کوردو نهرمهندا کیشاوه.

ING POST, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1903

re ction to electricity; and in his laboratory at Hatfield he found relaxation from political cares. His few public utterances on scientific subjects indicated the extent of his knowledge as well as his profound recognition of how much there was to be learned. He was a practical scientist; just as he was a practical Irish Minister and a practical, business-like landowner. He used to ask the Telegraphists how we could send a fleet to protect the Armonian, and to warn the country not to enter into adventures in excess of its strength; in just the same spirit as he worked out his installation of electricity at Hatfield, which, we think, was the first country mansion to be so lighted. He harnessed the River Lea, which runs through his park, to do much more than this. The power he built there generated works a ventilator in the roof of the house and six machines in the mill; it drives a pumping machine for sewage, cuts grass in the fields which he hosts into a silo, and grinds corn and other foodstuffs for the stock. Most of this he planned during the latter part of Mr. Gladstone's reign of power, which was brought to a close practically in 1885. His mode of speech was deliberate, almost to apathy. Whether on a platform or in the House of Lords he scarcely moved his body. In the latter periods, the most cutting sarcasms, the finely conceived phrases, would pour forth in his rich mellow tones with only just that inflexion of the voice which was necessary to give this point. And he never, or hardly ever, used a note—even the smallest scrap of paper. He would listen to quite a long debate in the Lords with his head resting on his breast—or, perhaps, he would not even appear to listen, and would talk with colleagues and friends. But he never failed to gather accurately the threads of the discussion or to appreciate the thread to the man who had spun it. When he wanted a textual quotation he would come prepared with it; but as a rule his summaries of State papers or speeches were given from memory, and were exceedingly accurate. He never addressed a public meeting without preparation—preparation so thorough that he knew almost by a minute how long he would talk. More, he would tell newspaper reporters at great demonstrations or political banquets from which every word had to be telegraphed to an extent which would exactly the duration of his speech, and they could arrange for delays of notetakers, conscious that he would seldom exceed, save by a minute or two, his own limit. It is perhaps a small matter, but it shows the scientific precision of the mind of the great statesman whom we have lost. It is true that he, while he weighed his matter the precise was in it; which he conveyed his meaning sometimes lacked that caution which was habitual with him in his despatches. But that was because of his absolute honesty of purpose, and his perfect hatred of the art of the demagogue. Yet no man was more alive than he to the necessity of doing everything possible for the poor and un-

KURDS AND ARMENIANS.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

[REUTERS TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23. Mr. Heathcote, the British Vice-Consul at Hilla, who has arrived at Mash, reports that the situation among the Armenians is beginning to become more tranquil since the new proposals prevailed between Kurds and Armenians.

VICTORIA'S PROSPECTS.

[REUTERS TELEGRAM.]

MELBOURNE, August 23.

Mr. Irvine, the Premier, in addressing his constituents, said that the three-year deficit of £150,000 had been turned into a surplus of £150,000.

The Government, he said, intended to propose a scheme for the compulsory purchase of estates near the coast for the purposes of closer settlement, compensation being fixed by an impartial tribunal. It was calculated that two million acres now devoted to grazing would be occupied by human beings.

He gave the outlines of a scheme for the encouragement of the mining industry and for giving greater security for the investment of British capital by bringing a sum to be spent on leases each year, by the initiation of an extensive project for scientific boring for gold and coal, and by providing better ventilation for the benefit of miners.

The Premier concluded by congratulating the State on the prospects of a beautiful harvest and on the assured prosperity of the country.

TURCO-ITALIAN INCIDENT.

[REUTERS TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23.

An Italian subject named Nagri, who was an employe of the Russian post-office in Constantinople and who wore the Russian official headgear, was assaulted on Tuesday and injured on the head in the Topkapli quarter by four Turkish soldiers, who called him a Russian general.

The Russian and Italian Embassies addressed strongly-worded notes to the Porte, Russia demanding effective measures for the maintenance of public safety in the capital, and Italy demanding the arrest and punishment of the culprits and drawing the serious attention of the Porte to the grave consequences which might result from such

"LOUISE"

AN ADVENT IN OPERA.

WRITTEN BY H. F. PREVOST BATTERSBY.

Opera, that arless medley of the arts, reached some years ago a period from which there appeared no promise of development. Richard Wagner, to whom the responsibility of the modern opera is already heroic proportions with the breath of his genius to fit the needs of monsters and demigods. And there he had left it—a grotesque, trumpet-tongued, pretentious monstrosity, to which no man has been able to give a push further.

The heroic type did not content him; he wanted something that went beyond humanity. "Tristan," "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin" were insufficient to express him; he turned to the gods, he passed the limit of mortal requirement, and mortal recantment of Wagner, for dreary as is often his dealing, with the immortal, gave so far as they are comparable with our own.

And opera has paid the penalty; the penalty of its infatuation. It has remained like some over-captivated affair from which only a jagged innance can extract dividends. It yielded them to Wagner, for dreary as is often his dealing, with the immortal, gave so far as they are comparable with our own.

Here Strauss and M. Chaperterier. But the lesser men who have imitated him have not been equal to his designs, with their effects, and even those indifferently. They have tried to use as causes what Wagner never used. Herr Richard Strauss, to whom of them all the philosophy of "Der Ring" might have appeared, was the first to see that, dramatically, it led nowhere, and working back to the point where Wagner had diverged from the leading of Faust and Barlow, discarded altogether for his own purposes the human interpreter and scenic effect.

His symphonic arguments have still to prove their holding power on the big audience which desires so much more urgently to feel than to think, but they present at least the impression of an acute mind—and in music the acute mind is almost a phenomenon—on the position in which it found the music-dramas.

Only one other musician has proved himself conscious of that position; he has taken a different course in creating its results. M. Gustave Chaperterier has escaped them by means only less obviously original than Herr Strauss. The symphonic poem was there already, but such an opera as "Louise" can scarcely be said to have direct progenitors.

نهوهر پاشا وهك پاشای كوردستان تاجی لهسهرنرا

رۆژنامهی ئەمریکی () GREENWOOD DAILY
 COMMONWELTH) كه له رۆژی 13 ی دیسامبری 1919 دا، چاپ و
 بلاوكراوتهوه، ههواڵیكی لهژیر ناو نیشانی: "پاشای كوردستان تاجی لهسهرنرا"
 دابهزانووو نووسیبوهی: بهگۆیرهی ئهوه ههواڵانهی گهیشتونته ئیره، ئهوه
 پاشا، وهزیری جهنگی تورکی، وهك پاشای كوردستان تاجی لهسهرنرا، له
 ناوچه تورکیهیهی دهكویته نیوان میسۆپۆتامیاو ئیران.

ay.
COAL FOR INDUSTRIES
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—All industries may be supplied with coal for emergency needs as far as coal is available in any section for that purpose, under the orders issued today by the Central Coal Committee. The order removed the restrictions which have denied coal to industries except those in the five preferred classes.

Gives \$1,000 To The Poor Of London

Associated Press
 LONDON, Dec. 13—President Poincaré has sent the sum of \$1,000 to the Lord Mayor for distribution among the poor of London "in sincere thank for the reception given him at the Guildhall on the occasion of his recent visit."

Still Worrying Over Rhineland Question

Associated Press
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY, Dec. 13—Pan-Germans are still worrying over the Rhineland question. Although all is apparently quiet on the surface, they insist that the agitation for separation, first from Prussia and then from Germany, continues under cover. This opinion is shared by the Democratic Gazette which commented recently on the efforts being made by the Central party for the establishment of this republic as "a beloved land of Catholicism."

Leaders of the Centre party have steadfastly denied having even the remotest idea of ever separating from Germany, but have admitted that they had been working with the hope of ultimate separation from Prussia by legal means.

* * * * *
COTTON MARKETS
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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
 Prev.

Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau are in conference. It is reported that Ambassador Davis is connected with the proposals submitted from the conference to President Wilson yesterday, which were said to render the peace treaty acceptable to public opinion in the United States. The Japanese Ambassador was called into the conference just before adjournment.

Report Of Cotton Consumed November

Associated Press
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Cotton consumed during November amounted to 490,698 running bales lint and 25,132 linters, the Census Bureau announced.

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 35,000 bales over November, 1918. Exports amounted to 924,751 bales compared with 350,003 bales in November of last year.

King Of Kurdistan Has Been Crowned

Associated Press
 CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13—(Friday)—Enver Pasha, former Turkish Minister of War, has been crowned **King of Kurdistan** in the Turkish region lying between Mesopotamia and Persia, according to reports received here.

Plan Expedition To Nova Zembla

Associated Press
 CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 13—Dr. Olaf Holtedahl, of Christiania University, has laid before the Scientific Society of Christiania a plan for a Norwegian natural science and geological expedition to Nova Zembla next summer. His plan is to explore the southern part of North Island. He hopes to establish a temporary meteorologic station at Nova Zembla in order to make meteorologic and magnetic observations.

THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.—On the 31st October Melotswa's mountain stronghold was successfully stormed by Colonel Clarke's column. During this operation a large body of the enemy, estimated at 5,000, attacked the Colonial Detachment holding Lerotholi's village. Before reinforcements could arrive a small body of them were surrounded on all sides, and five of their number killed. The enemy advanced in great numbers, compelling the Colonials to retreat in an orderly manner and relinquish their position. The Tembus are now in open rebellion. Reinforcements are being sent to all important points.

The following telegram has been received from the Premier at the Cape, dated Nov. 2nd :—

" Fighting continues in Basutoland. In Kaffraria, rebels driven out of Ma'abile district. Umb'ense and Unditshur moving about with rebel forces. Walsh, the magistrate, safe with Major Elliot, at Untata. Pondos sitting still. Gangelizane living under Elliot's protection at Untata. Minja, Tambouku chief, joined rebellion. Fingoes steady. Large reinforcements from all parts of the colony moving to the front."

THIRTY KURDS CRUCIFIED.

The special correspondent of the Standard telegraphed from Tabriz on Sunday :—" Mr Wright, the American missionary, arrived on Monday from Tabreez, with Consul-General Abbott. They left Mount Seir Mission station, near Uramiah, on the 25th ult., escorted via Sandjullak by a Kurdish guard furnished them by Sheik Abdullah. Mr Whipp's was, when they left, the only American missionary remaining at Uramiah, but the Kurds refused to allow them to communicate with him. Other Americans remained unmolested by the Kurds at Mount Seir. There has been three days of continuous, and several days of desultory, fighting at Uramiah, which town was crowded by refugees from all the surrounding country. So far the garrison had repulsed the attacks, and the Kurds had suffered heavy losses. Uramiah was, however, in a critical position, for the water had been cut off by the besiegers and all kinds of supplies were running short. When Mr Wright left they were anxiously looking for help. The country traversed was strewn with corpses, many of them being those of Kurds. Sheik Abdullah had crucified thirty Kurds for committing excesses."

THE BRITISH DEFEAT IN AFGHANISTAN.

كوشتنى كوردان له لايهن سەربازانى ئيرانيي

بەگوڤرەي رۆژنامەي بریتانیي (THE YORKSHIER POST)، كەلەرۆژي ٤ي ئوتی ١٩٣٠دا، چاپ و بلاوكراوئەتەو، ئیرانییهكان چەندین ریشونینیان گرتۆتەبەر بۆئەو هی لهكاتی پاشەكشەي پیاوێ خیلاییهكانی عەشیرەتی جەلالیي بۆ سنورەكانی توركیی-ئیرانیي، ئاسایشی سنور بیاریزن و هەلومەرجی پەيوەندیگرتنیان بە كورده شۆرشگيرەكانەو هەمەلەبەندی ئارارات لی بېرن.

خالیڢ ئاغا كە یەكێكە لەسەر كورده یاخییهكان، ئەمێستا لەئیرانەو بەمدواييە ئامادەكاریي دەكات بۆئەو هی لەسنورەو هەلەبیت، وێرای ئەو چاودیرییهی وردەي له لایهن پاسەوانانی سنورەو هەختی لێدەكری. سەد چەكدار لەشۆرشیان ئارارات توانیویانە فیل لەپاسەوانی سنور بكن و لەپشتی ئەوانەو پەریونەتەو هاتونەتە ئیرانەو بۆئەو هی خالیڢ ئاغا لەگەل خۆیان بەرنەو. هەرچەندە، دەسەلاتدارانی سەربازی ئیرانیي دركیان بەو فیلە كردوو و هەدوویانكەوتون. شەر لەئێوان هەردوولادا هەلگیرساوو چەن سەر كوردهیهكی كورد كوژراون. باقی دسكەس كوردان پەرتەوازەبون. پۆستە سنورییهكەش گورزی توندی بەركەوتوو و ئەفسەریك و ٢١ كەسیان لی كوژراوو دوازدهشیان لی برینداربوو. لەئێوەندی دەسەلاتداران ئەو هەوالەي توركەن رەتكراوئەتەو كە گواپە لەشكرەكانی ئیرانیي بەدەم بانگەوازیي كاری پێكەوایی و هاوکارییهو چوون. " ئەم هەوالە له رۆیتەرەو وەرگیراوه.

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Minister, by Wing-Commander Comoro and Commander Scott, of R100.—Reuter.

CATTERICK BOMBED.

Successful Raid in Air "War" Over England.

(By Our Aeronautical Correspondent.)

Somewhere in Blueland, Wednesday. The Prince of Wales visited both Redland and Blueand headquarters during the air exercises to-day, and accompanied a "bombing" raid carried out by Blue aircraft. Fighting in the air "war" to-day was even more furious than yesterday. All night it had been continuing, the Red forces having launched 20 attacks under cover of darkness, and this morning there was no sign of a lull. Undoubtedly the outstanding feature of the air exercises up to the present has been the great use made by Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, the Redland, commander, of his single-seater fighting air-

ly within clouds at all. The weather over most of the area of operations was cloudy, their height of the clouds varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, with good visibility.

FAST DAY BOMBERS.

An interesting combat between formations of fighters is reported in the official communiqué. Eight Red fighters engaged four Blue, and in the ensuing fight the Red machine was damaged and two Blue ones were shot down.

Red fighters carrying on the low-leveling attacks had 20th bombs as well as their machine guns with which to attack machines on the ground.

Blueand forces have been using their fast Hart and Fox day bombers with great success. They carried out raids on Bircham, Newton, and other Red objectives. The attacks on Andover and Upton gave rise, according to this evening's official communiqué, to considerable air fighting. Red fighters succeeded in intercepting some of the raiders.

Communiqués issued by the Air Ministry and an account of a raid on Cranwell, the Redland "capital," are in Page 10.

PERSIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

Revolting Kurds Killed by Guards.

TEHERAN, Wednesday.

The Persian authorities are taking measures to secure the withdrawal of Jalali tribesmen from the neighbourhood of the Turco-Persian frontier in order to cut off their communications with the rebellious Kurds in the Mousu Ararat region. The Jalalis wish to give assistance to the Kurds, who are being closely assailed by the Turkish troops.

Khal ed Agha, one of the Kurdish rebel chiefs now in Persia, recently prepared to engage across the frontier, notwithstanding the careful watch maintained by the Persian frontier guards. One hundred rebels from Mousu Ararat succeeded in eluding the frontier guards and crossed into Persia in order to take back with them Khal ed Agha.

The Persian military authorities, however, discovered the raid, and started off in pursuit. A fight ensued in which several Kurdish chieftains were killed. The remainder, Kurds were dispersed. The frontier post suffered severe losses, one officer and twenty-one men being killed and eleven being wounded.

The report that the Turkish note has been received inviting co-operation by the Persian troops is repudiated in authoritative circles.—Reuter.

BRITAIN BLAMED.

Remarkable Statements by German Press.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

The bare news of the Turkish incursion into Persian territory was published by all German newspapers this morning, in many cases with long editorial comments suggesting that Great Britain is "at it again."

The average German newspaper reader is convinced that the Afghan revolt was fomented by Great Britain, working through Col. T. E. Lawrence, and he will Kurdish revolt from the irresponsible statements now being published. The Kurds are stated to be using British arms.

The German editorial writers, from whom nothing is concealed, have discovered Col. T. E. Lawrence in Kurdistan. He is

BRITISH LEGATION IN CHINA.

Reported Removal to Nanking.

NANKING, Wednesday.

The Kuesin (official) New Agency states that it is reported that the British Legation will shortly be removed from Peking to Nanking.

It is understood that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, has telegraphed to Dr. Wang, the Foreign Minister, informing him of the impending transfer, and that the British Consul-General at Nanking has also received instructions from the British Minister stating that pending the construction of the new legation building part of the consulate will temporarily be used to accommodate the Legation.

An official communique issued today states that the threat to Kweichow, in north-east Hunan, due to the recent desperate attempts of the rebels, who are retreating southward.

A lull in the fighting on the right wing of the Lungchi railway front has been reported as the result of the sudden flooding of the old course of the Yellow River.

Student-naturalists returning from expeditions in search of specimens in the neighbourhood of Nanking, have brought back alarming stories of encampments of Communists armed with rifles among the hills not more than 10 miles from the capital, states a Shanghai message.

The Communists, who wear red brassards, are said to be quietly awaiting orders to advance on Nanking, which is at present almost deserted of Government troops. They are not interfering with the villagers, who are reputed to be friendly toward them.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEAD.

AMIENS, Wednesday.

The skeletons of four British soldiers which were found on the old battlefield at Peronne were examined to-day by Mr. Pittman, an official of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and he was able to say that they were those of four men belonging to a sapper company of the Royal Engineers, although he was unable to satisfy himself to which corps they belonged.

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بوو

بەگوێرەى رۆژنامەى ئەمەریکیى (THE OGDENSBURG JOURNAL) که له رۆژى ٣٠ى جولای ١٩٢٧دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوەتەوه، زارو ناغای کورد که دەرکەوانى کۆشكى مستەفاکەمال بوو، یەکیک بوو لەپیاوه تەمەندریژەکان و ١٤٥ سال تەمەنى بوو، نایاب و ٦ ژنى هیناوه که دواهەمینیان تەمەنى ٣٨ سال بوو و ٩٨ سال لەخۆى گەنجتر بوو.

Methuselah



He is a Kurd, an usher of Mustapha Kemal's court, and his age is 145 years. Six wives Zaro Aga—that's his name—has survived, and his present wife is 37 years old, 98 years her husband's junior.

کوردیک، بهتہمہنترین پیاو

روژنامہی ئہمرکی (THE DAILY REVIEW) کہ له روژی ۲۰ی مایوی ۱۹۲۵ادا، چاپ و بلاوکراوتہو، دلئیت کہ روژنامہی لا بولگاریا وتویہتی کہ بروا وایہ بہتہمہنترین پیاو کہسیکی کورد بیت کہ ناوی نارویہو لهسالی ۱۷۷۵ادا لہدایکبووہ. تاکہ کوری ئہو پیاوہ ۱۵۰ سالہیہ، لهسالی پاردا، لہتہمہنی ۹۷ سالییدا، کۆچی دواپی کردووہ. پیاوکیش ہمیہ له یوگوسلاقیہ کہ دوتریت تہمہنی ۱۱۵ سالہ.

C. DWIGHT BAKER, ROAD'S GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT IS FREEPORT RESIDENT

Wide Experience As Railroad Man Marks
Career Starting in 1891 As Clerk—Well
Known Because of Many Local
Interests

C. D. Baker, the General Superintendent, is well known here as he is a resident of Freeport and active in various directions.

Mr. Baker was born September 21st, 1873, at Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y. He was graduated from Rockland College in 1890, and entered the service of the Long Island Railroad in 1891 as Car Record Clerk. He was successively Staff Record Clerk, Stenographer and Clerk, Timekeeper in the Transportation Department and Chief Clerk to the General Superintendent.

In 1906, Mr. Baker was appointed Train Master in Charge of Electrified Lines, and four years later was made Train Master, with supervision over all train operations.

On April 20, 1918, Mr. Baker was promoted to Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, with direct jurisdiction over all train and station operations. On March 1st, 1920, when the railroads were released from Federal control, the organization of the Long Island Road was changed so as to provide for an Assistant General Superintendent, and Mr. Baker was advanced to this position. He subsequently was elevated to his present position.

Mr. Baker is Vice Chairman of

the Railroad Company's Train Schedule Committee, on which he has served since 1918. He is a member of the Song of the Revolution and many other organizations. Mr. Baker is actively interested in social and civic affairs in having served as President of the Freeport Club and President of the Freeport Board of Education.

MODERN METHUSELAH

Sofia, Bulgaria—The world's oldest man is believed to be a Kurd named Noro, born in 1775, says the newspaper, La Bulgaria. A son of this 150-year-old man and his only descendant, died last year at the age of 97. In Jugoslavia is a man said to be 115 years old.

BACK AGAIN

Rockville Centre, May 29—Capt. Tyree Bacon and Lieut. John Kitcher of the Rockville Centre police returned Friday from attendance at the international police convention in the Waldorf-Astoria at New York city this week.

The fire loss in the United States is approximately \$500,000,000 a year.

به هیستریان وت باوکی تو کئیه وتی ره سهنی خالم پییه

روژنامه‌ی ئه‌م‌ریکی (THE CATTARAUGUS TIMES) که له‌روژی ۱۶ی یه‌نایه‌ری ۱۹۰۸د، چاپ و بلاوکر اوته‌وه، بابه‌تیک‌ی له‌ژیر ناو‌نیشانی "ته‌نیا کوردیک" دژ به‌کوردی نووسیه‌وه له‌زمانی گه‌شت‌کهری‌کی ناوچه ئاسیاییه‌کانه‌وه ده‌لئیت: تایه‌تمه‌ندیه‌کی کورد بریتیه له‌و شهرمه سه‌یره‌ی له ره‌سه‌نی خوی. ئاغایه‌کی کورد به‌ره‌والی خوی ده‌یه‌ویت ئه‌وه‌ت بۆ شیبیکاته‌وه که ئه‌و بۆخوی له نه‌سلی عه‌ره‌به‌و ته‌نیا ره‌عیه‌ته‌که‌ی کوردن. بروام وایه که په‌ندیکی عه‌ره‌بیی هه‌یه که ده‌لئیت : هیستر ده‌لئیت که خالم ئه‌سه‌یه. به‌دنیاییه‌وه کوردیش هه‌مان هه‌ستیان هه‌یه. ئه‌گه‌ر ئه‌وان تاوانیک بکه‌ن، ده‌لئین : من ته‌نیا کوردیکم! له‌وه باشتر نازانم. یان ئه‌گه‌ر هه‌ندیک پرسیار ی ئاینی له‌کوردیک بکه‌یت له‌وانه‌یه وه‌لامه‌که‌ی ئه‌وه بیته‌ که: من له ئازلیک باشتر نیم و هیچ نازانم!!

Only a Kurd.

"A peculiarity of the Kurd," says an Asiatic traveler, "is his curious shame of his origin. A Kurd Agha as a rule will try to explain to you that he is of Arabian extraction and that only his people are Kurds. There is, I believe, an Arab proverb which says, 'The mule said, "My uncle was a horse."' Certainly the Kurd has a similar feeling. If he commits a crime he will say, 'But I am only a Kurd; I know no better.' Or if you ask a Kurd some religious question he may answer, 'I am no better than an animal; I know nothing.'"

كوردو ویزدانی ئەمەریكا

رۆژنامەى ئەمەریكیى (MANHATTAN MERCURY) كەلەرۆزى ٢٤ى ديسەمبەرى ١٩٧٦دا، چاپ و بلاوكرامتەهوه، بابەتیکى لەژیر ناوئیشانى : كوردو ویزدانی ئەمەریكادا، بلاوكردۆتەهوه، كه باس له دۆخى جولانەهوى كوردییەكه دەكات بەرئیهرایهتى مستهفا بارزانى. لهبابەتەكهدا هاتوو: بەگوێرهى باشترین پزیشكهكانمان، مستهفا بارزانى تەمەن ٧٣ سأل، رابەرى گەلى كورد، دەبوو شەش مانگ پینستەر بەنەخۆشى شیرپەنجه مردبا، بەپینیهى نەخۆشییهكەى گەشتبووه دواقوناغى. هەروەها لەو سۆنگەیهوه كه چیدی هەولێ ئەوه نادات لەو دوا رۆژانەى ژيانیدا پشنگیریى بۆ كوردان تیار بكات . هەربۆیه ریگەى ئەوهى پندرا لەمایۆ كلینیک لیڤه چارەسەر وەر بگرت.

ئەوهى جیبى سەرسورمانى دكتورەكانى و هەروەها ئیحرابوونى وەزارەتى دەروەمان و سى ئای ئەیشه، یاخیبووه پیرهكه باشتر بووه، قژه قاومیهه بۆرەكهى درێژتر بووتەهوه، چاومەكانى تیزو درەوشاوەن، وێرای ئەوهى به پۆشاکه شارستانییه رۆژئاواییهكەیهوه سەرسەخت دینەپینش چاو و هەروەها تەوقەو دەستگرتنیشى بەهیزو ئامانجاره. چوار مانگ لەمەوپینش، وەزارەتى دەروەه، بەهۆى ئەو بیزارییەى كه لەم جۆره دپلۆماسییه دووفاقییهى و نامۆرألانەى لەئارادایه، به بارزانیان وت كه بگهڕیتەهوه بۆ ئیران، كەلەهۆى ٣٨٠٠٠ كوردی پەنابەرى عێراقیى نیشتهجین، مستهفا بارزانى وتى نەخیر، ئەگەر ئەو ناچار بگرتت كه ولاته یهكگرتووێكان جییهیلآیت، ئەوا دەچیت بۆ عێراق بۆئەوهى رووبەر ووى لەسێدارەدان بێتەهوه.

هیچ كەس له وەزارەتى دەروەهى ئەمەریكا نەیدەویست ئەم خوینەى بکەوێتە ئەستۆ، هەربۆیه ئەو دپلۆماتانەمان كه هەستیان به تاواندەکرد پاشگەزبوونەهو بواریاندا بمینتەهوه. هۆكارى مانەهو هەروەها هۆكارى دەستگرتنى بەژیانەوه ئەوه بوو كه ویزدان و هەستى ئیدارەى

داهاتوو بجولینئی بۆ راستکردنهوهی ئهو زیانهی که چند ئهمریکییهکی کم به نهینیی به سهر گهله که یاندا هیناوه.

کوردان، که دهشی ۱۶ ملیونیان له ئیران و تورکیاو عیراقدان، گروپیکی ئینتی تایهت و جیاوازن، گهلیکی چیاپین که زمان و میژووی خویان ههیهو له سایه ی ۳ نالادا دهژین، کاتیک له بهرژه وهندی ئهمریکا و ئیراندا بوو که عیراکییهکانی ژیر ههژمونی شورهبویی بیزار بکن، ئیمه هانی کوردماندا راپهرن و چهکه له گرن و به پیدانی چهکیش پشتگیریمان کردن. به لام کاتیک ئیران و عیراق ریکهوتن، ئهمریکا و ئیران، کورده شوینکه وتهکانیان بیهبوو و لاواز به جیهیشت.

به وهیوهی یارمهتییهکان به شیوهیهکی نهینیی بوون، کارمندانای بالای و مزارهتی دهره وه زور ناچار نه بوون ئهم دۆخه وهک خیانتهتیکی ناچار وهروانکراو بناسینن، چیرۆکه چهپه له که له بلا و کورده وهی راپورته که ئهجومه نی نوینهرانی ئهمریکی دهرکهوت که به ناوی راپورتهی پایک وه بوو له سی ئای ئهیهوه.

ناکامی سیاسهتی دووفاقیمان لهوانیه بهرژه وهندییهکی نوینینیه ئارا که دهشی زیاتریت له بایهخی رهوشتی ئهمریکی. عیراکییهکان دهستان به چاره سهری خویان کردوه بۆ کیشهی کورد، به له سیدار مدانی چند سهر کردهی جولانه وه کوردیه له بار چووه که و به ته عریب کردنی ۳۰۰ ههزار لهو سی ملیون کوردهی ههیانه، ههروه ها به راگواستنیان له مال و ناوچهکانی خویانه وه بۆ باشووری عهربی و بلا وه پیکردن و نکولیکردن له مافه که لتورییهکانیان. عیراکییهکان پاداستیان هاوسه رگیریکردن له گهله عهرب و ههروه ها بۆ توهانه وهی کورد داناه.

ئهو کاتهی که لتور به شیوهیهکی سیستماتیک له نیوچوو، گهله که به ته ناوی تیکوپیکه ده شکیت و له ناو ده چیت. ههروه ها ولاته یه که گرتوهکانی ئهمریکا که به شیکی لهو بهر پر سیاریتیه سهبارت به نه هه متهی کوردان وه بهر ده کوئ، هیچ دهنگیکی وهک نار مزایهتی لهم دۆخه لی بهر زه به توه وه ورتهی لی نه هاتوه.

لەلایەکی ترمە، با کوردەکانیش وەک دیموکرات و ئازاد وینا
 نەکەین و مستەفا بارزانییش نەکەینە جیمس مادیسۆن، چەند دەیهیهکی
 کەم لەمەوبەر بوو کە شورەویەکان پلانیاندا نا بو بەکارهێنانی کوردان
 لەدژی ئێران و تورکیا، بارزانییش بو دەرژەنیک ساڵ
 لەسەر سفرەوخوانی شورەوی بوو، زمانی روسی فێردەبوو و
 هاوڕییهتی و پشتگیریی مارشال گریتشکۆی دەکرد، تەنانەت ئەمڕۆ،
 ئەگەر شورەویەکان سیاسەتی خۆیان لەهەمبەر عێراق بگۆرن و
 ئۆفەری پشتگیریی کوردان بکەن، گەله چیاپیەکه بەمەمنونی رووی
 خۆیان دەکەنە شورەوی، تەنانەت بارزانییش کە ئیستا ناچارە جەخت
 لەدژە شورەویو بیوونی خۆی بکات، ئەودەم ئەوهی لی چاوەرواندەکرێ
 کە یارمەتی لەوێوە وەر بگرێت کە کورد دەیهوێ. ئەوهی کورد
 دەیهوێ ئەوه نییه دەولەتیکی نوێ لەنیوان سێ دەولەتدا دامەزرێن،
 بەلکو ئەوهیه لەعێراقدا ئۆتۆنۆمییهکیان هەبێ و بوخۆیان لەناوچهکهی
 خۆیاندا بتوانن بژین. ئەگەر لەسایهی ئەو ئاشتهواییه دەستبەجێیهی
 ئیستادا ئەوه بو فەلەتسنییەکان لەرۆژەهەلاتی نناوەراستدا بێتەدی، چون
 سیاسەتی نوێی دەرەوهی ولاته یهکگرتووکان بتوانیت هاوکاریی
 بکات بو هێنانەدی ئۆتۆنۆمی بو کوردان و سڕینهوهی پهلەه رەشی
 ئەو خیانهته؟!

Mercury Of Kurds and U.S. co



WASHINGTON—According to some of our best doctors, Mustafa Barzani, 73, leader of the Kurdish people, should have died of cancer about six months ago. On the assumption that his illness was terminal, and with the tacit understanding that he would not try to enlist public support for the Kurds in his waning days, General Barzani was permitted to undergo treatment here at the Mayo Clinic.

To the amazement of his doctors and the embarrassment of our State Department and CIA, the old rebel got better. His iron-grey hair has grown back, his eyes are bright and fierce, and though he looks awkward in Western civilian clothes, the grip of his hand is strong and purposeful.

Four months ago, the State Department—uncomfortable at the presence of this living reminder of our most amoral diplomatic doublecross—told him to return to Iran, where 38,000 Kurdish refugees from Iraqi vengeance dwell. Mustafa Barzani said no, that if he were forced to leave the U.S., he would go to Iraq and face his execution.

Nobody at Foggy Bottom wanted non-secret blood on his hands, so our guilt-ridden diplomats backed off and let him stay. The reason he stays, and the reason he is so grimly determined to live, is to prick the conscience of the next administration to redress the wrong that a few Americans secretly did to his people.

The Kurds—perhaps 16 million of them, in Iran, Turkey, and Iraq—are a distinct ethnic group, a mountain people with their own history and culture who live under three flags. When it was in the interests of the U.S. and Iran to annoy the Soviet-dominated Iraqis, we encouraged the Kurds to revolt, and supplied them with arms; but when Iran and Iraq made a deal, the U.S. and Iran left their Kurdish clients high and dry.

Since the aid to the Kurds was in secret, the power-politicians at State did not have to explain this unprecedented betrayal. The sordid story came out in Daniel Schorr's

publication of the House of Representatives' Pike report on the CIA.

The consequences of our doublecross are what might interest a new administration, one presumably more interested in America's moral position. The Iraqis have begun their own solution to the Kurdish problem, by executing several hundred leaders of the abortive revolt, and by "Arabizing" over 300,000 of their three million Kurds—moving them out of their homes to the Arab south, dispersing them and denying their culture. Iraqis are being offered bonuses to marry and assimilate Kurds.

Here is a culture being systematically demolished, a people being destroyed, and the United States—partially responsible for the Kurdish plight—has raised no voice in protest.

Let us not picture the Kurds as democrats, or Mustafa Barzani as James Madison. A generation ago, when the Soviets planned to use the Kurds to harass the Iranians and Turks, Barzani abided in the Soviet Union a dozen years, learning Russian and befriending Marshall Gretchko. Even today, if the Soviets were to switch their policy toward Iraq, and offer to support the Kurds, the mountain people would gratefully

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Washington Star Syndicate Inc.

موزه فەردین شای قاجار زمانی کوردیی زانیوه

لهوتاریکی روژنامهی ئەمریکی (THE SUN)، که له ۶ی سێتەمبەری ۱۸۹۸، چاپ و بلاوکراوئەتەوه، بابەتییکی لەسەر موزه فەردین شای قاجار دابەزاندوووه و لەزمانی گێرانەوه فارسییهکانەوه باس لەم شایەیی ئێران دەکات که پاش کوشتنی باوکی لەسالی ۱۸۹۶، تەختی دەسه‌لاتی ئێرانی گرتەدەست. ناوبراو بڕایەکی لەخۆی گهورەتری هەبوو، بەلام چونکه لەژنی فەرمیی و یاسایی نەبوو، دایکی کهنیزه‌کیی حەرەمسەر ابوو، موزه فەردین پاش تەمەنیکی زۆری وهک وهلی عەهد که له‌هەرمیی نازەرباجیان، بانگ‌گرایه تاران و تاجی پاشایەتی لەسەر نرا. بەگۆیره‌ی گێرانەوه‌که، موزه فەردین شا، دەر فەتییکی زۆر بۆ رەخساوه و ناسرەدینی باوکی که نیوسەده‌ی حوکمی کرد، پارەو سامانیکی زۆری بۆ جیه‌پشتوووه هەر وه‌ها له‌تەمەنی دوازده سالی شه‌وه خستووتییبه بەر خویندن و جگه لەزمانی تورکی که زمانی قاجارەکان بووه له‌کوژشکدا قسه‌ی پیکراوه، زمانی کوردیی و عەرەبی و فارسیشی فێر کردوووه شارەزایی له بابەتی ئاینیشدا پەیدا کردوووه. شایەنی باسه، موزه فەردین شا هەندیک خەسلەتی باشی هەبووه وهک باوکی توندوتیژ نەبووه، بگره لەسەر دەمی ئەو روژنامەو روشنبیره ئێرانییه‌کان جمو‌جۆلیان دەستپێ کردوووه هەرئەوه‌ش بوو وایکرد لەدوا ساله‌کانی تەمەنی ئەم شایه‌دا، جۆلانەوه‌ی مەشرووتییەتی ئێرانی له‌پێناو کۆتاییه‌ینان به پاشایەتی ره‌هاو حوکمی دەستورو هێنانەدی ده‌ولەتی یاسادا بپشکووت.

MUZAFFAR-ED-DIN OF PERSIA.

The New Shah the Most Learned Monarch in the East and an Authority in Theology.

According to Persian accounts, Muzaffar-ed-din, the new Shah-in-Shah, besides having the largest private fortune of any monarch on earth, is the most learned of all crowned heads. Nasr-ed-din left behind him the most dazzling collection of jewels in the world, and about \$20,000,000 in coin. He had picked out his second son as his successor, because this son was the issue of a legal marriage with a royal Princess, while the oldest son's mother was one of the women of the harem, and he determined, in part for political reasons, that this son should not suffer from the lack of education which had hampered him.

The Kadjars are of Turkish origin, and on that account suspected by the Iranians who form the most influential portion of the people of Persia. Nasr-ed-din himself used to talk a Turkish dialect within the precincts of his palace. He was determined that the heir to his throne should be an educated Persian of the old school and able to hold his own in any theological dispute. Muzaffar-ed-din's education began when he was twelve, and before he was twenty, besides speaking the national language of Persia, he knew **Kurdish**, Turkish, and Arabic. There is probably no one in the Orient to-day who has a more thorough knowledge of the classical literatures of the East. He then devoted several years to the study of the endless problems arising out of the interpretation of the Koran. He read the works of the chief commentators of the Shiite sect, and before his accession to the throne had become an authority in matters of religious doctrine. This study of theology he engaged in because his father considered it the best means of resisting the Babis, whose religious and political opposition forms the greatest danger to the absolute power of the Kadjar dynasty.

The new Shah is a thoroughly good Musul-

لاپه ریهکی ونی راپه رینی خویناوی کریکارانی کورد

پاش نهوهی له تشرینی یهکه می ۱۸۸۹د، ولیه می دووه می قهیسری ئەلمانییا گهیشته ئەسته مبول، په یوه ندیه کانی نیوان ئیمپراتوری عوسمانی و ئەلمانییا گهیشته لوتکه و به هیز کردنی نهو په یوه ندیانه له ریگه ی به ستنه وهی بهرلین و رۆژه لاتی ناوهراست، پرۆزه ی ریگه ی ئاسنی به غداد- بهرانی لیکه وتوه، که یه کیک له ههره پرۆزه گرنگه کانی په یکه وه به ستنی رۆژه لاتی ناوهراست و ئاسیای بچووک بوو به کیشومری نهورویا. ئەم پرۆزه گرنگه، که به فشاری قهیسری ئەلمانییا و به پالپشتی دارایی (دۆتسه بانک) و به جیه جیکاریی ئەندازیارانی ئەلمانیی ده ستینیکرد، ده بوو زیاتر له ۱۶۰۰کم ریگه ی ئاسنی بنیابنیت، نهوهی ویستگه ی ده بوو حافظ پاشای ئەسته مبول به به غداو له ویشه وه به به سمره و شه توله ره به وه بیه ستنه وه، پرۆزه یه کی نهوتو که له و کاته دا نهک ههر کاریکی ئەسته م بوو که ئەندازیارانی ئەلمانیی ده بوو ئالنگاریی هه موو بهر به سته سه خته کانی جیوگرافیای سهخت و نالهباری ناوچه که بکن و نهو هه موو چیاو و دۆلانه بو پرۆزه که یان له بار بکن، کاره که یان ماوه یه کی زۆریشی ده ویست، له وهش زیاتر به هیز بوونی جزوری ئەلمانیی له ناوچه یه ببوه مایه ی نیگه رانی روسیاو بریتانیایاوه هره ها فره نساش.

رۆژنامه ی ئەمریکی (OREGON JOURNAL) که له رۆژی یهک شه ممه ی ریکه وتی ۳ی مایوی ۱۹۱۴د، چاپ و بلاو کراوته وه، له سوچی خواره وهی لای راستی رۆژنامه و له ژیر ناو نیشانی: "کریکارانی کورد له راپه رینیکی خویناوییدا" هه والی راپه رینیکی خویناوی کریکارانی کوردی پرۆزه ی ریگه ی ئاسنی به غدا راگواستوه، که ۸ کوژراو و ژماره یه ک برینداری لیکه وتوته وه له کاتی هه لاتنیشدا پینج کس له ئاودا نقومبون. به گویره ی هه واله که سه ره تا کریکاره کورده کان په لاماری ئەندازیاره ئەلمانه کانیان داوه و له نیو برینداره کانییدا نه مسایه ک و بریتانییه ک هه یه.

Kurdish Laborers In Bloody Revolt

Constantinople, May 2.—A revolt of Kurdish laborers on the Bagdad railway, in which eight men were killed and many wounded, is reported. Five, in attempting to escape, were drowned.

The Kurds first attacked the German engineers, of whom eight were wounded. One Austrian and one British subject, it is said, were also wounded.

پۆلیسی تورکیی و دمیت دەمیرو کورد... عوزر لەتاوان قەباحەتتر!!

ئاکاری دەزگا چەکارەکانی ھەر ولاتیک، بەتایبەت پۆلیس و ھیزەکانی ئاسایشی نیوخۆ، رەنگدانەوی ئەو سیستم و باوەرو ئامانجیە کە دەسەلات و دەسەلاتدارانی سیاسی ولاتی لەسەر رێدەکان، لەم سەر بەنەو، پۆلیسی تورکیی کە رەنگدانەوی سیستمی فاشیستی تورکیایە، یەکێکە لەو دەزگا بەدناو و بەدکارانە کە بەدریزی میژوو ھەمیشە رۆلی ھیزیکی سەرکوتکاری بە قازانجی سیستم و دەولەت و ھیزە راسترەو فاشیستەکانی تورکیا بینیوە. لەو سۆنگەشەو، کە تورکیا لە میژووی ھاوچەرخێ خۆیدا زۆر بەتوندی بە دەست جیاوازییەکانی نەتەوایی و رەگزی و چینیایەتی و ئایدیۆلۆژییەو نالاندوویەتی، ئەوا ئەم دەزگایە بەردەوام لە سەرکوتکاری جیاوازییەکاندا رۆلیکی گەورە لە لێدان و فشار ھینان بۆ کەمینیەکان ھەبوو و وەک مەترسی و ھەرەشەییکی بەردەوام دەرکەوتوو.

لەم بارەییەو، رۆژنامە (JUST OUT) ی ئەمەریکی، کە لە رۆژی ۱۵ی ئوتی ۱۹۹۷دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوەتەو، ھەوایی دەستگیرکردنی ژنە رەگەزگۆری تورک و رابەری ترانسجێکسوالەکان LGBT و خاوەنی خەلاتی فلپیا دی سۆزا، دمیت دەمیر، بلاوکردۆتەو، ناوبراو لە ۱۲ی جولای ۱۹۹۷دا، لە لایەن پۆلیسی تورکییەو قۆلبەستکرا، بەو ھۆیە کاتی کاتی پۆلیس لە ئەستەمبول ھیرشیان کردبوو سەر ژنیکی دەستگیر کە لەسەر شەقامەکانی شار بۆ دابینکردنی بژێوی ژیانی دەستەسەری دەفروشت، دمیت دەمیر ھەوایدابوو کە رینگە لە وەحشیەتی پۆلیس دژی ئەو ژنە بگریت و نەھینایت لیبیدن.

پۆلیسی تورکیی پاساویان بۆ ئەوکارە ئەو بوو کە ئەوان بۆیە ھەوایی لێدانی ژنەکیان داووە نەک لەبەر ئەو بوو کە رەگەزگۆر بوو، بەلام لیباندانەو چونکە ژنەکە کورد بوو!!!

TURKEY

Turkish transsexual leader Demet Demir is out of jail after yet another run-in with local police.

Demir, a winner of this year's International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission award for outstanding contributions to the movement, was taken into custody by Istanbul police July 12 as she tried to stop them from beating another transsexual. Police said they were beating the woman because she was Kurdish.

Demet has filed suit over the arrest.

ناسرهدین شا و توماس ستیفان و کوردستان

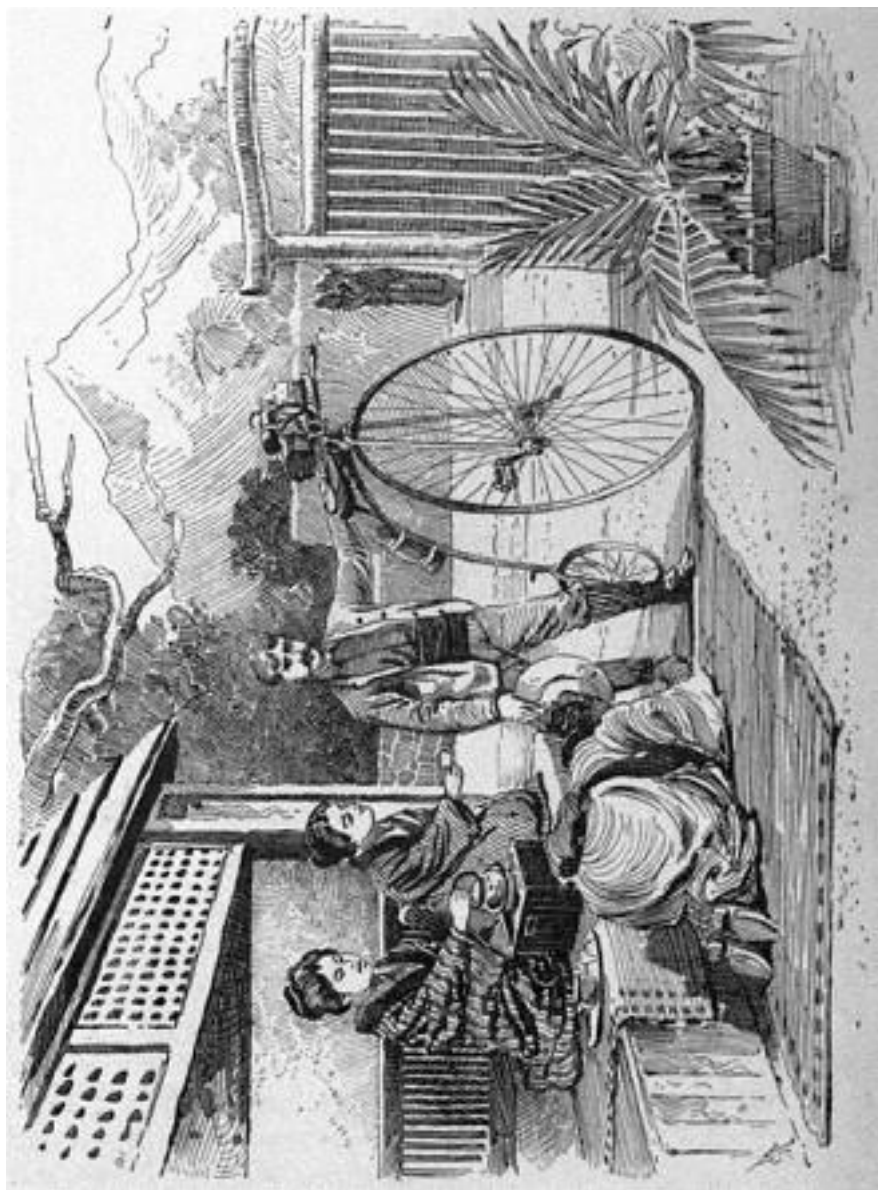
توماس ستیفانی پاسکیلسواری جیهانگردی ئەمریکی، پاش ئەوهی گهشتهکەهی خۆی بو سورانهوه بهحیهاندا بهپاسکیلسواری له ۲۲ی ئەپرێ ۱۸۸۴دا، له ئەمەریکاوه دەستپێکرد، سەرەتا رووی له ئەوروپا کردو لهوێوه بهرمو بولگاریا و ئنجا ئەستهمبول و ئەندۆل و لهوێشهوه به کوردستاندا تێپەری بهرمو ئێران و زستانی لهکۆشکی ناسرهدین شای قاجاردا بهسەربرد. ناوبراو بهدریژی ریگاکی راپۆرتی هەوأل و سەرنجی خۆی بو رۆژنامهکانی ئەمریکا بهتەلەگراف دەناردو ئەوانیش وهک بهشیک لههەوآلی گهشتهکەهی به جۆش و خرۆشهوه بلاویاندهکردهوه. گهشتهکەهی توماس ستیفان له ۱۷ی دیسمبەری ۱۸۸۶دا کۆتاییهات. له ۲۰ی فێبرایەری ۱۸۸۶دا، رۆژنامهی ئەمریکی (THE OREGON SCOUT) بابهتێکی دووردریژی سهبارت به هەوآلیکی نێردراوی توماس ستیفان بهناونیشانی: " سەرسامکردنی خەلکە خۆمآلییهکە. سەرپرۆیی پاسکیلسواریک له پایتهختی پێرشیا" تێدا باس لهوهدهکات که توماس له ۱ی ئۆکتۆبەردا گهشتۆته تاران و له ۷ی مانگدا بابهتێکی رهوانهکردوه که بابتهی خواستی ناسرهدین شا، شاههنشاهی ئێرانی بو بیننی خۆی و پاسکیلهکەهی گێراوتهوه. دواتر بهدریژی باسی چونی بو لای ناسرولومولکی وهزیری دهرمهی ئێرانی کردوهو ئنجا کاتی چاوپیکهوتنی شایان بو دیاریکردوه، که بهیانی رۆژیک بووه، شا لهگهڵ دهستهی سوارهو شکارچییهکانیدا خۆی ئامادهکردوه که برۆن بو راو لهچیاکانی ئەویەری تاراندا، گوايه بهقسەهی توماس پێیان وتوه که جۆره ها ئازەلی درندهی وهک پلنگ و ورچ و ..هتد لێیه. لهدریژەهی باسی چۆنیتی بینینی ناسرهدین شا که زۆر به پاسکیلهکە سەرسام بووه و هەزی کردوه توماس به پاسکیل بو راوهکه لهگهلی بیت، یهکسەر پرساری ئەوهی لێکردوه که، عهجابا ئەو که بهی پاسهوان بهکوردستاندا هاتوه له لایهن کوردوه تووشی گۆلمەز

نهبووه!! دواتر توماس چيروځي هاتني بهكور دستاندا بو ناسرهدين شا
 گيراوهمووه ئهويش زور به خوښي و سهرسامييهوه گوڼي بو
 گرتووه. توماس وتويهتي كه ههنديك لهكوچهرهكان ويستويانه تووشي
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 لنيان دهر باز بووه!!

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 shah seems to take, as through his inter-
 preter he plies me with all manner of
 questions. Among other questions, he
 asks me if the Koords didn't molest me
 when coming through Koordistan un-
 guarded; and he seemed greatly amused
 upon my relating a certain incident in
 which a small party of these nomads
 was held in check by the revolver until
 ridable ground was reached, when I
 sprang into the saddle and distanced
 them.

Another cloud of horsemen had come
 with the royal carriage, swelling the
 company to perhaps two hundred.

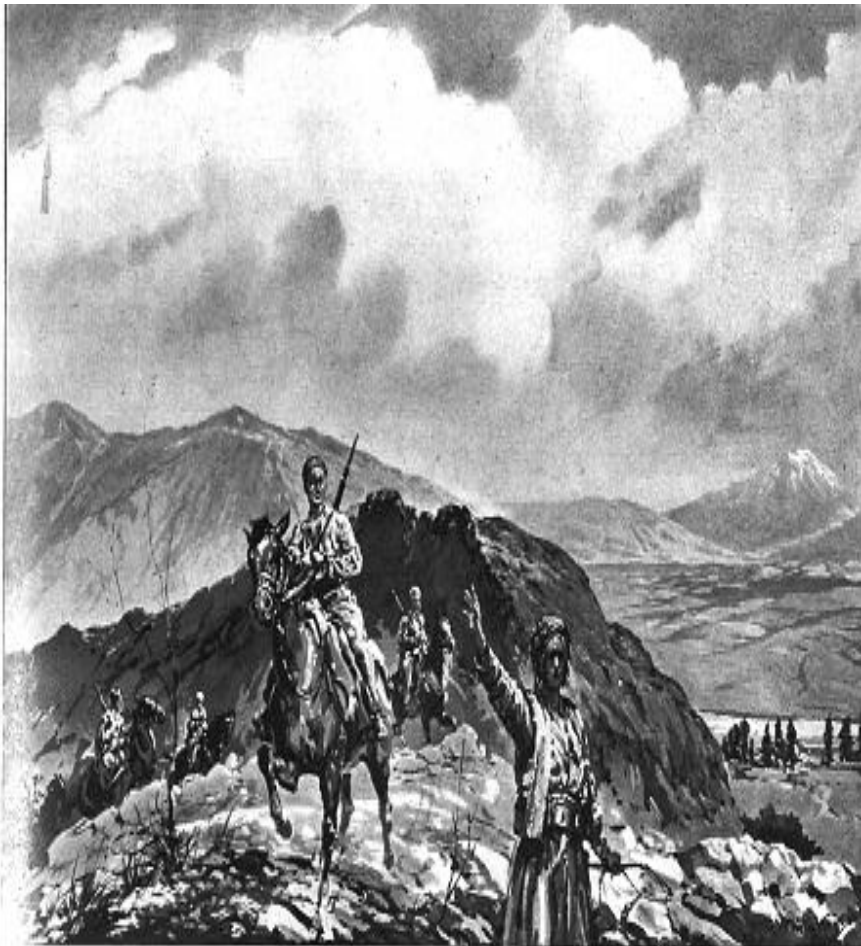
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كوردو سوودوهرگرتن لهههلو مەرجهكهى باكورى ئيران

رۆژنامهى بریتانیی (THE SPHERE) كه له ٤ى ئهپرلى ١٩٤٦دا، چاپ و بلاوكراوتهوه، وئنهیهكى لهبارهى پهلامارى خێله كوردهكانهوه بلاوكردوتهوهو لهژیرهوهى باسى لهوه كردووه كه بهكارىگهبرى ئهوجولانهوه نهتهوهیه كوردیهیه كه ماوهیهكى زوره له عیراق و ئیران ههیه، خێلهكانى ناوچه سنورییهكان سوودیان لهو دۆخهى حكومهتى ئیرانى وهرگرتووه كه لهگهڵ روسیادا تێوهیگلاوه، بهودوایهه رابوون و شارهكانى سهردهشت و سهقزو بانهیان گرتووهو بۆماوهیهكى كهه لهبندهستیاندا بووه، ههتاوهكو هیزى پالپشتی سوپای ئیرانى بۆ رزگارکردنى شارهكه گهیشتون.

كورد خێلهکییهكان ههمیشه دهسهلاتى خوجیان لهناوچهكدا ههبووهو زور كهه لهلایهن ههردوو حكومهتهوهكهوه كۆنترۆلكراون. كوردان بههوى ئهوپرۆپاگهندهیهى لهباكورى ئیرانهوه دهكرى، نفوزو دهسهلاتیان پهیدا كردووه. لهواقیعدا، لهشكرى روسیى لهناوچه كوردیهیهكانى ئیراندا نییه، بهلام دهوتریت كه ئامۆژگارى تهكنیکى لهدهروه دهگاته ئهو چیاپیانه. بیگومان كوردان دهتوانن ههس سوودیكى سیاسى لهو دۆخه پشئیوى و ئالوزه بهرن كه له ئیراندا بهربلاوه.



KURDS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE—A CHIEFTAIN AND HIS MEN RIDING THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN FASTNESSES OF THE IRAQ FRONTIER REGION OF PERSIA: An artist's impression of the gathering of the tribesmen for the recent attack on the Persian garrisons.—Drawing by H. G. Whistler.

Under the stimulus of a general Kurdish Nationalist sentiment that has long existed in Persia and Iraq, the tribes of the frontier region, taking advantage of the Persian Government's entanglements with Russia, recently rose in arms and attacked the three towns of Sardasht, Saize and Sarilaki, which were actually captured and held for a short time until Persian Army reinforcements came to the rescue.

The Kurdish tribesmen have always exercised a local authority, very slightly controlled by the Government. Barbed officialdom has meant very little to the townlets and villages perched high on inaccessible plateaux; while to others Teheran has signified equally little. The Kurdish levies are usually well mounted, with saddles and bridles varying in style and finish from the acute to the very rough and simple. The Kurds

have been largely influenced of late by the agitators and propagandists emanating from Northern Persia. No actual Russian troops are reported within the Persian Kurdish region but outside technical advice is said to have been reaching the mountaineers. This is as it may be; but there is no doubt that the Kurds are disposed to take any political advantage they can from the disturbed conditions prevailing in Persia.

گهمارۆدانی بهدرخان بهگ

روژنامه‌ی هۆڵهندی (Nederlandsche staatscourant) که روژی ۲ی یۆلیۆی ۱۸۴۷دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، له بهسی ههواله دههکێیهکانیدا و لهژێر ناوێشانی "تورکیا" دا، ههوالی ناردنی لهشکری لهلایهن دهولهتی عوسمانییهوه بو سهرکوتهکردنی جوولانهوهکهی بهدرخان پاشا بو تان بلاوکردوتهوه. ههوالهکه باس لهراپۆرتیک دهکات که جهخت لهسهر ئهوه دهکاتهوه، که ناردنی هیزی سوپا لهلایهن عوسمانییهکانهوه دژی بهدرخان بهگ بهرههمداربووه. لهوبارهیهوه لهموسلهوه هیزیکی پشتیوانی نیردراوه بو چهندن شوینی جیاوازی کوردستان و لهوانهش ناردنی ۲۰۰ پیاو بهنامنجی بههیزکردنی قهلاهی ئامیدی، بوئهووی خهڵکی ئهوانه روونهکهنه بهدرخان بهگ. ههروهها ناردنی ۵۰۰ کس بو زاخو که گوندیکی گهورهیهو ۲۴ کنتز میر له موسلهوه دووره، بوئهووی ریگه لهخهڵکی ئازاوهگیر بگرن. لهو ههواله کاریگهرو گرنگانه بریتیه لهوهی که چهندن سهرکردهی کورد که لایهنگری بهدرخان بو وازیان لیهیناوهو ئیستا خویان خستوته ژیر رکیفی حکومهتهوه لهدیاربهکر. لهههموو ئهو رووداوانه گرنکتر بریتیه لهگهیشتی میر سهفدین ئوغلۆ ئاردهشیر (مهبهستی یهزدانشیره/س) بو شاری موسل، که نفوزی لهنیو کورداندا لهنفوزو دهسهلاتی بهدرخان بهگ کهمتر نییه. بهم لایهنگرییه زورهوه ملکهچپوونی ئهم میره گورزیکی کاریگهر ئههیت لهبهدرخان بهگ. هههچهنده بهدرخان نهک ههر وهلامی ئهو داوایهی عوسمان پاشای نهداوتهوه، بهلکو فرماندهی دهستهراستی خوی که زنیار بهگه رهوانه کردووه تاکو لهناوچهی ئهمون کالونی نیوان بهرواری-ههکاریی تاوهکو پینگهی بهرگری لهوناوچهیه بههیز بکهن...

BUITENLANDSCHE BERIGTEN.

TURKIJE.

In brieven uit Konstantinopel van den roden Junij leest men:

» Het *Journal de Constantinople* spreekt van het Turksch-Grieksche geschil bij voortdoring als van eene door de bemiddeling van den vorst von Metternich zoo goed als bijgelegde zaak. Intusschen zal de heer Mussurus, naar men verneemt, niet in Athene blijven, maar zoodra de verzoening tot stand gekomen is, teruggeroepen worden, gelijk trouwens niet wel anders mogelijk is. Ook verzekert men, dat sir Edward Lyons spoedig zijn ontslag zal erlangen.

» De jongste berigten die genoemd dagblad aangaande de gebeurtenissen in Kurdistan mededeelt, en die volgens hetzelfde bewijzen moeten dat de expeditie tegen Bederhan-Bey aanvankelijk met een gunstigen uitslag bekroond is, zijn van dien aard dat men even goed het tegendeel daarmed kan opmaken. Zoo wordt gemeld, dat de gouverneur van Mossul op verscheidene plaatsen in Kurdistan troepen heeft doen post vatten, en wel ten einde de bevolking te beschermen en haar te verhinderen van naar Bederhan-Bey te vlugten; dat hij 400 man geregelde troepen ter versterking van de bezetting in den burg van Amadiah afgezonden had en 200 man tot versterking van die van Daudieh; dat 500 man ongeregelde ruitery in aller ij naar Zako, een groot dorp op 24 uren afstands van Mossul gelegen, zijn afgezonden, om de daarheen gevlugte Kurdenfamilien te beschermen en kwaadwilligen te beteugelen, zoodat thans de geheele streek tusschen Mossul en Amadiah genoegzaam beschermd en in toom gehouden was. Voorts meldt het blad dat de opperbevelhebber Osman Pacha uit Karpuz aan Bederhan-Bey heeft geschreven, en gevorderd, dat hij zich binnen eenen bepaalden tijd zou onderwerpen, en dat, daar die tijd nu verstreken was, alle troepen tegen Dschebehreh op marsch zijn. Reeds waren verscheidene aanzienlijke Kurdische opperhoofden van Bederhan-Bey afgefallen, en bij den gouverneur van Diarbekir in onderwerping gekomen. De gewigtigste gebeurtenis was echter de aankomst van Mir-Sardin-Oglu-Ardeschir-Bey in Mossul, wiens invloed in Kurdistan niet minder geacht werd dan die van Bederhan-Bey. Indien dit opperhoofd inderdaad een zoo grooten aanhang in Kurdistan heeft, dan is door zijne onderwerping aan Bederhan-Bey een zeer gevoelige slag toegebracht. Echter schijnt laatstgenoemde nog geenszins gezind om zich te onderwerpen. Niet slechts, dat hij aan de vordering van Osman Pacha geen gehoor heeft gegeven, maar volgens het *Journal* moest zijn eerste bevelhebber Zeniar Bey in Alamun-Kafun, een dorp tusschen Beryari en Hakiari, nu eene vaste defensieve stelling hebben ingenomen, voornamelijk zoo het scheen met het doel om de Nestorianen in Thiari in te sluiten en hune ontvlugting te verhinderen. Hoe weinig vertrouwen overigens de door de Porte bekend gemaakte berigten verdienen, kan men daarmed opmaken, dat onlangs hier verzekerd werd, dat Bederhan-Bey in eene plaats ingesloten was en er slechts 250 man bij zich had, terwijl de brieven uit die oorden thans melden, dat Bederhan-Bey, op het bericht van de vlugt van Ardeschir-Bey, uit dezelfde plaats 2000 man had afgezonden.»

DUITSCHLAND.

Behalve het in ons nummer van 30 Junij il. medegedeelde bericht des

لوتین دیلاقال هاتوته کوردستان

رۆژنامه‌ی هۆله‌ندی (Leydse courant) که له‌رۆژی ۹ی سێتێمه‌بری ۱۸۴۶دا چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، هه‌واییکی سه‌باره‌ت به گه‌ڕانه‌وه‌ی شوینه‌وارناس و وینه‌کێشی ناوداری فه‌ره‌نسیی "لوتین دیلاقال ۱۸۱۰-۱۹۰۳" بو پاریس بلاوکردۆته‌وه. ناوبراو سێ ساڵ پێشتر ئهو گه‌شته میژوویی و شوینه‌وارناسییه‌ی له‌سه‌ر داوای وه‌زیری نیوخۆی فه‌ره‌نسا به‌ره‌و ئاسیا ده‌ستپێکرد. لوتین دی لاقال سه‌ره‌تا له‌سالی ۱۸۴۳وه، له‌ئه‌وروپاوه ده‌ستی به‌گه‌شته‌که‌ی کردو به‌ره‌و ئاسیای بچووک هات، له‌وێشه‌وه به‌ره‌و ترازوون و ئنجا به‌ره‌و ناوچه‌ی ده‌روبه‌ری چیا‌ی ئارارات. ناوبراو له‌زستانی سه‌ختی سالی ۱۸۴۴دا گه‌یشتۆته کوردستان و له‌وێشه‌وه رووی له‌ موسل کردووه‌و له‌وئ هاوکاریی میسته‌ بۆتای شوینه‌وارناسی کردووه‌و پێکه‌وه چه‌ندین داهینانی گه‌وره‌یان له‌کاری شوینه‌وارناسییدا ئه‌نجامداوه. پاشان له‌وێه به‌ره‌و که‌نداو و نیمچه‌دورگه‌ی عه‌ره‌بیی و له‌وێشه‌وه به‌ده‌ریادا گه‌شته‌که‌ی به‌ره‌و هندستان ئه‌نجامداوه‌و دواتر چۆته ولاتی ئێران که ئهو ده‌م محهمهد شای قاجار له‌وئ حوکمی کردووه. پاش ئهو رووی له‌ناوچه شوینه‌وارییه‌کانی یه‌زد کردووه‌و ئنجا سه‌ردانی ده‌ریاچه‌ی قه‌زوینی کردووه. لوتین دیلاقال، به‌کوردستانی ئێراندا گه‌ڕاوه‌ته‌وه‌و له‌وێشه‌وه رووی له‌ کوردستانی باشوور کردووه، که له‌ده‌قه‌که‌دا به (کوردستانی عه‌ره‌بیی) ناویهاتووه. له‌وێشه‌وه به‌ره‌و سووریا و فه‌له‌ستین و میسر. لوتین دی لاقال، له‌م گه‌شته‌یه‌دا سه‌دان وینه‌ی میژوویی و وینه‌ی ناوچه‌و شاره‌ گرنگه‌کانی کێشاوه‌و چه‌ندین وینه‌شی له‌ ئاسه‌واره‌کانی بابل و ئاشورو میسر هه‌لگر تۆته‌وه‌و له‌گه‌ل خۆی بردوینییه‌تیوه‌و بو پاریس.

N^o. 7. Aan de harddraverij op de oude gebruikelijke wijs hebben zes paarden deelgenomen. De prijs van f500, door de Societeit uitgelooft voor Inl. paarden die nooit een prijs van de Societeit gewonnen hebben, is behaald door de Kruisinga van den Heer H. Torringa; de premie door de Lietze van den Heer A. van der Hoop.

— De Heer Lotin de Laval, aan wien door den Minister van Binnenlandse Zaken een geschied- en oudheidkundige reis in Azië was opgedragen, is na een drijjarige afwezigheid te Parijs teruggekeerd. Na Europa en Klein-Azië te hebben doorgereisd, is hij naar Trebisonde en den omtrek van den Ararat gegaan, is in Kurdistan dooredronen en reisde in den strengen winter van 1844 het groot meer van het Arsissa der Ouden om, en kwam te Mossoul, om den Heer Botta in zijne groote ontdekkingen van het oude Ninive behulpzaam te zijn, trok van daar naar Bagdad, deed veel ontdekkingen in de Babylonische landstreek, en begaf zich toen naar woest Arabië.

Te Bassora scheepde hij zich in, voer over langs de Persische golf, kwam terug in de woestijn van Yezd en Irak Adjemi, en bezocht Persië van de Indische tot de Kaspische zee, verrigtte er belangrijke werken van waterleidingen voor Mohammed-Shah, en keerde over Ecbatana door Persisch Kurdistan en allerlei woeste stammen naar Bagdad, en voorts door Assyrië, Arabisch Kurdistan, over den Taurus naar Syrië, Palestina en Egypte terug.

Hij heeft belangrijke ontdekkingen voor de kunst, de geschiedenis en de aardrijkskunde gedaan. Te gelijk schrijver en schilder, sterk doordringend van geest, is hij voor geen hinderpaal, geen opoffering teruggeedeind, en heeft daardoor vele onbekende zaken gezien.

Hij brengt meer dan duizend schilderijen, teekeningen en schetsen van alle beroemde plaatsen mede; maar het voornaamste dat hij voor de wetenschap medebrengt, is een soort van steenen stof of mengsel dat hij heeft uitgevonden, waardoor hij hier afdruksels zal leveren van meer dan 500 Babylonische, Assyrische en andere opschriften, half verheven heeldwerk en talrijke figuren van Persepolis.

Ook ons vaderland heeft in de laatste helft der 17^{de} eeuw een dergelijk reiziger opgeleverd in den beroemden Cornelis de Bruin, die niet 3 maar 19 jaren van 1674—1693 in Italië, Klein Azië, Constantinopel, den Archipel, Egypte en Syrië doorbragt. Een tweede reis van 6 jaren deed hij van 1701 tot 1707, vertrok naar Archangel, reisde gansch Rusland door naar Persië, bezocht van daar nog Cochîn, Ceylon en Batavia, en keerde weder over Persië terug. Beide deze reizen heeft hij in een goeden, onderhoudenden stijl



LOTTIN DE LAVAL

محهمەدخانی شازادەى قاجار لەكوردستانهوه ههولئى گرتنى بهغداد
دهدات.

بهگویرهى رۆژنامهى هۆلەندى (Journal de la province de Limbourg) كه له رۆژى ۱۹ى ديسه مبهرى ۱۸۲۱دا، چاپ و
بلاوكراوه تهوه. واته ۲۰۱ سال پيش ئيستا، ههوايكي تيدا هاتوه كه
له ريگهى نامهيهكى باوهري پيكر او هويه كه له ۱۰ى ديسه مبهردا،
له ئهسته مبوله وه به دهستان گه شتوه، بهگويرهى ئه وههاله محهمەد
خانى شازادەى قاجار خۆى كردوه به كوردستاندا و له ويشه وه
هيزه كاني بۆ سئ به ره دابهشكردوه وه له سئ خاله وه دهيه ويت رووه
به غداد پروات كه له ژير ركيفى عوسمانيه كانه. پاشتر رۆژنامه كه باس
له وه دهكات كه ئه م ناوچانه بۆ دهولتهى فارسى زور گرنگه چونكه
له روى ئابوورى و كشتوكالييه وه ناوچهيهكى به پيته وه ههروه ها بۆ
دابينه كردنى هه جكردنى ئيرانييه كان كه روو له شوينه پيروزه كاني ئه م
ناوچهيه دهكهن. دواتر رۆژنامه كه باسى له ههنديك تايبه ته مندئى
محهمەدخان كردوه وه دهليت كه سه دوچل مندالى ههيه وه به ردهوام ئه وه
كورانهى له مملانيى توندان، به لام شازاده به و توندوتيزيهى خۆى
ملكه چى كردوون و ويستى خۆى به سهرياندا ده سه پينيت.

pour l'opinion du cabinet de Saint-Petersbourg que
pour celle du cabinet Britannique.

— Nous avons reçu des lettres authentiques de Constantinople, en date du 10 novembre. Elles confirment la nouvelle de l'invasion des Persans dans le **Kurdistan**. Le prince Mehemed, fils aîné du schah de Perse, est entré sur le territoire ottoman par trois points, et paraît menacer Bagdad. Ce pays a toujours été convoité par la Perse, qui désire s'emparer d'une province extrêmement fertile, et qui excite l'ardeur des troupes pour la conquête d'un fameux pèlerinage situé dans ce pays, et dans lequel les Persans ont la foi la plus vive. On s'est trompé en annonçant que le prince Mehemed s'était déclaré indépendant du roi son père. Celui-ci, qui a environ cent quarante enfans, les tient tous dans un état rigoureux d'obéissance. L'aîné et le puîné paraissent seuls se partager l'amour des peuples, et une secrète inimitié a toujours régné entre eux : l'un est plus farouche, et l'autre est plus éclairé ; mais leur père a su constamment les assujétir à ses volontés. Le gouvernement persan, dont l'administration est vicieuse, comme celle de tous les pays qui sont sous le joug du despotisme, a néanmoins, depuis qu'il est en paix avec la Russie, ménagé assez de ressources pour se livrer à l'expédition qu'il vient d'entreprendre, et à laquelle on semble croire qu'il a été encouragé par une politique étrangère.

Journal de Paris, du 29 Décembre.

Cinq p. c. consolidés, 87 fr. 5 c.
Actions de la banque, " "

كوردان شوينهوارناسنيكي ئەلماني بريندار دهكهن

بهگويهره روژنامهي ئەمريكي (NEW YORK JOURNAL) ، كه له روژي ٢٦ي ئۆكتوبهري ١٨٩٨دا، چاپ و بلاوكراوه تهوه، ههوا نئيري روژنامهي تايم له ئەسته مبولهوه رايگهياندوه ، لهكاتي كدا پرؤفيسور (بيلك) ي شوينهوارناسيي بهناوبانگي ئەلماني، له ههريمي سپياداغ له كوردستان خهريكي ههلكۆلين و كاري دوزينهوهي شوينهواري بووه، له لايهن يهكهيكي چهكداري كوردهوه ئەنگاوتويانهو بهخهستيي برينداريان كردوه.



باندی چهکداری نەرمەنێی بە بەرگی کوردییەو

یەک لەو بابەتە گەڕانگەنەیی کە دەبێت لەبەسێ مەسەلەیی نەرمەن و کێشەکەیان لەگەڵ تورکاندا ھەلۆیستەیی لەسەر بکەیت ئەوێە کە ھەریەک لەو دوو لایەنە لەکاتی پەلامارو شەڕەکانیان بەرگی خۆیان داکنەدوو و بەرگی کوردییان لەبەر کردوو. نەرمەنەکان بۆئەوێ لەناوچە کوردییەکان نەناسرێن و بەپەننامەکیی بێننەو پەنایان بۆئەو کارە بردوو. تورکەکانیش بۆئەوێ کوشتاری بەکۆمەڵی نەرمەنەکان لەسەر ئەستۆی خۆیان دامالن و دەستە چەورەکیی خۆیان بەسەری کورد بێرن، لەکاتی ھێرش و قەڵاچۆکردنی گوندە نەرمەنییەکان، ئەو کارەیان کردوو. لەم رووێ، رۆژنامەیی ئەمریکیی (THE DAILY CHRONICLE) کە لەرۆژی چوارشەمەیی ریکەوتی ۱۰ دیسەمبەری ۱۸۹۴، چاپ و بلاوکرادۆتەو، لەژێر ناوێشانی "کاری چەتەگەریی" ھەوایی ئەوێ بلاوکرادۆتەو کە بابی عالی نامەگەلێکی لە حاکیی وانەوێ لە بەمێژووی ۲۹ی تۆقەمبەر و ۶ دیسەمبەر بەدەستگەیشتوو سەبارەت بە کاری چەتەگەریی لەوێ. ھەرەھا گرتنی باندیکی نەرمەنیی ۲۰ کەسیی کە بەرگی کوردییان لەبەردابوو بەتقەنگی نوێش چەکدرا بوون. شەش لەو دیلانە بەشیکی بوون لە کۆمیتەیی شۆرشگێری نەرمەنیی. پێش گرتنی چەتەگەرەکان، لەکاتی پیکدادانەکەدا ژمارەیک لە ھەردوو لای کوزراون و بریندار بوون.

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Storm in the Azores.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from St. Michael's reports that a violent hurricane passed over the Azores islands. Ponta del Gada (the largest town of the Azores) breakwater demolished by floating rock. A crane on the dock was swept away, and the German brig Adelheid was totally lost with part of her crew. The British steamer Ituni was also badly damaged, and the British steamer Fulwell broke adrift and was damaged in a collision.

Acts of Brigandage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The porte received dispatches from the governor of Van, dated November 29, December 6, announcing acts of brigandage there, and the capture of a part of a band of 20

Armenians who wore the Kurdish dress, and were armed with modern rifles. Six of the prisoners belong to the Armenian revolutionary committee. Several were killed and wounded on both sides during a skirmish, previous to the capture of the brigands.

Free Silver Coinage.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8.—A largely attended conference of free-silver democrats of the state, including some of the most influential members of the party, adopted resolutions here yesterday pledging every honorable effort to get the party in this state to adopt free silver coinage as the leading issue in the next campaign. An executive committee of twenty-one was named and an organization effected.

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کوشنتی کورد بە دەستی نەرمەن

بەگوێرە ی رۆژنامە ی ئەمریکی (THE SUN) کە لە سێ شەممە ی رێکەوتی ۱۰ ی ئۆتی ۱۸۹۷ دا، چاپ و بلاو کراوەتەوه. والی وان هەواییداوه کە چەند هەزار نەرمەنی لە ئێران هەهاتونەتە ئەندۆل و پەلاماری عەشیرەتییکی کوردییان داوه و ۲۰۰ کەسیان لێ سەربریون کە هەندیکیان ژن و مندالبوون.

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COUNTESS COWLEY'S DIVORCE.

It Is Made Absolute and the Lady Will Receive \$10,000 Annuity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The divorce obtained in February last by Countess Cowley from her husband, Earl Cowley, upon the ground of desertion and adultery, has been made absolute.

By the terms of the final judgment in the case the Countess receives £2,000 a year and an additional annuity of £130 is to be paid by the Earl for the support of her son, Viscount Dangan, the only child of the Earl and Countess, who was born in 1890.

Turks Say Armenians Are Killing Kurds.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—The Vail of Van reports that several thousand Armenians have crossed from Persia into Anatolia and attacked a Kurdish tribe, slaughtering 200 of them, including women and children.

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ROBBING CONVICTS OF TIME.

Through a Blunder Kansas Has Kept Them in Prison When They Should Be Free.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—By an error just discovered in the schedule of time to be de-

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بومهلرزه ويرانبوونى ۵۰ گوندى باكورى كوردستان لهسالى ۱۹۶۶

بهگویره ی روژنامه ی ئهمریکی (THE MEDINA DAILY) که لهروژی ۲۶ ی ئوتی ۱۹۶۶ دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، بومهلرزه ۴ ههریمی شاخاویی ناوچه ی باکورى كوردستانى لهتورکيا گرتوتهوه لهئهنجامدا ۵۰ گوندى بهتواوی ويرانبوون و ۳۰۰۰ کهسیش گیانیان لهدهستداوه. ئهو بومهلرزه یی که لهماوه ی ۲۳ سالی دوايیدا، بههیزترین بومهلرزه بووه که لهتورکيا ی دابیت. ئهوه که ی سالی ۱۹۴۳، ۴۰۰۰ قوربانى لیکهوتوتهوه.

بهپى ههوالهکه، کهلهژیر ناونیشانی (تیکوشانىکی نازایانه بو ساریزکردنهوه ی برینهکانی بومهلرزه) دا بلاوکراوتهوه، خهستهخانه ی بزوزی ۳۶ قهرهویله ی هیزی ئاسمانی ئهمریکی لهتورکيا، خویان گهیانوته گونده ويرانبووهکان و بهی وهستان ههولی فریاکهوتنی و چارهسه کردنی بریندارهکانیان داوه. داروپهردوی خانوه روخواوهکان و میشومهگزی نیشتوی سه ر پاشماوه ی ويرانکارییهکه لاشه مردووهکان، دیمه نی سه رنجراکیش و نازاردهری رووداوهکه بووه.

ویرای ههموو ئهوانهش، خه لکی ئهو ناوچه یی که ئهرزجان و قارتو بوو و ههموویان کوردبوون و بهکوردی قسهیان کردوه وایکردوه گرفت ی پهپهنه نی و قسه کردنیان لهگهل ستافی خهستهخانه ئهمریکیهکه بو دروستیبت که له ۱۲ پزیشک و ۷ په رستارو ۹۵ تهکنیکار پیکهاتبوون. ئه مهش مانای ئه وه یی که حکومتی ئهو ده می تورکيا ههروهک نیستا ههنگاوی جدی بو ئاسانکاری چاره سه ری و پرۆسه ی فریاگوزرای قوربانینی کاره ساته کهو چاره سه رکردنیان نهناوه، ئه وه ی که دوخه که ی تا راده ی تراژیدییهکی جه رگبر بردوه. له راستییدا، ئهو دهم پارتی کوماری گهل حوکمرانی تورکیابوو، ئهو پارت ه فاشیسته ی بهناوی فریاکهوتن و یارمه تیدانی قوربانینی

بومهلرزمکه هلمهتتیکی پارمکۆکردنهوهی دهستیپکردو ملیونهها لیره ی بهوناوه کۆکردۆتهوه، بینهوهی لیرهیهکی بۆ یارمهتیدانی لئقهوماوانی بومهلرزمکه خهراج بکات، پارمهی بردو لهئهنقره خانوی بۆ کارمهندانی حکومهت پی دروستکردو ئهو پارمهبهشی مابۆوه نیو ملیۆن لیرهبوو که ٧ پهیکهری نهئاتورکی پی دروستکرد و لهشهقامهکاندا داینان.!!!

A Gallant Struggle to Help Heal Scars of Earthquake

VARTO, Turkey (upi) —Hard by the dust-shrouded ruins of this shattered eastern mountain village, a pulsing symbol of life stands out sharply in a valley broken by death.

The 36-bed U.S. Air Force mobile hospital today overflowed with the wounded survivors of Turkey's worst earthquake in 23 years, a fierce tremor that Friday brought down some 50 primitive villages in four provinces and took an estimated 3,000 lives. A 1943 quake claimed 4,000 victims.

A dozen weary doctors, their surgical coats blotted with the blood and grime from bodies crushed by fractured homes, have labored around the clock

since arriving Monday. Their work holds no end. Each hour, more victims are deposited by ambulance and helicopter as outlying villages are finally reached.

Outside the antisepic rooms the stench of death hangs heavy. Swarms of black flies hover over the torn, frosty fields.

"We have had every form of traumatic injury in the book," said the tired hospital commander, Maj. Brady Breece of San Antonio, Tex.

A language barrier was a big problem for the 12 doctors, 7 nurses and 95 technicians. Most of the survivors speak only a **Kurdish dialect** bearing little relation to Turkish.

Police Arrest Suspected Killer of Two Chili Girls

ROCHESTER (UPI)—Unem-| bail following his arraignment

هه‌لاتنی کچانی به‌پرسیانی تورک له حهره‌مسهره

روژنامه‌ی بریتانیایی (EVENING EXPRESS) که له‌روژی هه‌ینی ریکه‌وتی ۱۱ی مایۆی ۱۹۰۶دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوته‌وه، له‌ژیر ناوینیشانی "کۆچی حهریم . ژنان له‌دیلتی و زیندان هه‌لدین"دا، هه‌والی ئه‌وه‌ی بلاوکردۆته‌وه که پته‌ای هه‌له‌هاتنی ژنانی تورک له بنه‌ماله‌خانه‌دانه‌کانی له‌ئه‌سته‌مبول بلاوئۆته‌وه‌و له‌و رووه‌وه‌ دوو کچی نوری به‌گی سکرته‌یری گشتی و ه‌زاره‌تی ده‌روه‌وه، به‌شئویه‌کی له‌ناکاو حهره‌مسهرایان جیه‌ه‌شتوووه‌ هه‌لاتوون بۆ پاریس.

هه‌روه‌ها پاش ماوه‌یه‌کی که‌م دواتر، که‌ه‌کی ریزوان پاشای به‌ریوبه‌ری شاره‌که، (که‌به‌وداییه‌ غافلکۆژکرا)، هه‌لاتوووه‌ بۆ بۆرسه‌. هه‌روه‌ها ئه‌م‌یستا هه‌والی ئه‌وه‌ هه‌یه، که که‌ه‌کانی مه‌مدوح پاشای وه‌زیری ده‌روه‌وه‌ هه‌روه‌ها ترخام پاشای وه‌زیری کاروباری ئاینیی و ئه‌وقاف هه‌لاتوون بۆئه‌وه‌ی له‌ژیانی سه‌خت و بی‌زاری حهره‌مسهره‌ رزگاریان ب‌یت.

E. W. WALLINGTON.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Cardiff.

HAREM EXODUS.

Ladies Escape from Captivity.

A veritable epidemic of flights from the harem has broken out among Turkish women of the better classes at Constantinople.

A few months ago the two daughters of Nouri Bey, secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left their harem surreptitiously and fled to Paris. A little later the daughter of Redvan Pasha, the city prefect (who was recently assassinated), fled to Brouse.

Now comes the news that the daughters of Memdough Pasha, Minister of the Interior, and of Turkham Pasha, Minister of the Pious Foundations (Wakuf), have fled the country in order to escape the deadly dullness of harem life. Similar desertions are reported from quite a number of families of good standing.

Old Turks who remember the times of the Crimean war state that never since that time, when hundreds of Turkish women fell in love with French officers and followed them to Europe, has there been such a wave of pro-European and anti-Turkish sentiment among the best classes of Turkish women as at present.

PREPAID REPLIES.

Some Evidence As to date's present sitting

سمکۆ و رزگارکردنی کریستیانیهکان

زۆرکەس و لایەن لە دەرەووە ناووە هەولیانداوێ سمکۆی شکاک وەک کەسێکی ئاینیی و دهمارگیری توندروو و دژ بە کریستیانیهکان پێشانبدەن، بەلام ئەمە راستیهکی میژوویی نییه، راستە سمکۆ، بەهۆی ناکوکی و کێشەیی لەگەڵ ئاسورییهکانی ورمیی که بەهۆی پشتگیرییان لە سوپای روس لەسەلهکانی جەنگی یەکمەمی جیهانیدا دەستیان بەخوینی کورد سووربوو، لەشەرو کێشەو تێوگلابوو، بەتایبەت پاش کوشنتی رابەری ئاسورییهکان، چ ئاسورییهکان و چ بریتانییهکانیش زۆریان رق لێدەبوو وەک بکوژی کریستیانیهکان ناویاندهینا. بەلام سمکۆ چ ئەو کاتەیی ورمیی گرت و چ دواتریش هەلوێستی ئەزینی لەهەمبەر کریستیانیهکان نواندووێ که دەرکێت لەو روووە لەنیو بەلگانههه ئەرشیفیهکانی خودی کریستیانیهکان ئامازەمان دەستکەوێت.

لەروووە، گوڤاریکی کلێسای پریسبیتیریانی ئەمریکی لەسالی ۱۹۱۸ که دوا سالی جەنگی جیهانیه، لەژێر ناوی "کاری ژنان" بلاوکران، که باس لەدوخی کریستیانیهکی ورمیی دەکات، ئەو کاتەیی بەهۆی کشانەوێ روسەکانەو و هاتنی لەشکری عوسمانیی و دواتر شەری کوردو ئێرانییهکانەو، دوخی ناوچەکه زۆر خراب بوو. بنکهی مسیۆنێره ئەمریکییهکانیش لەورمیی لەبارووخیکی نالەباردا بوون، پاش مردنی دکتۆر شید بەکوئیرا، دکتۆر پاکاردو خیزانەکی لەتەبریزه هاتبوونەو بنکهکی ورمیی و لەوئ نزیک بە ۸۰۰ ژن و مندالی کریستیانی دەژیان. ئەو کات ئۆکتۆبەری ۱۹۱۸ بوو. پاش ئەوێ ئێرانییهکان پەلاماری ورمییان داوو، کوردیان لەوئ دەرکردوو، یەکسەر پەلاماری کریستیانیهکانیان داوو.

دوخی کریستیانیهکان ئەوەندە شەربوو که مسیۆنێرهکان داوای دەستیوهردانی دەرەکیان کردوو، لەوکاتەدا میستەر پادۆکی کۆنسولی

ئەمىرىكىيى لەتەبىرىز، لەگەل دىكتور دوودو مىستەر مۆلەردا، لەتەبىرىزەوہ بۇ فرىاكەوتنى كرىستىيانىيەكانى ورمى بەرىكەوتبون، ئەوان.

بەئۆتۆمبىل لەرىگەى سەلماسەوہ ھاتبون و ئەو ناوچەپەش فرە مەترسىداربوو، لەو كاتەدا لەسەلماس چاويان بەسەمكۆ دەكەوئىت، وەك لەنووسراوہكەدا ھاتووە، سەمكۆ مامەلەپەك و ئاكارىكى دۆستانەو ھاورىيانەيان لەگەلدا دەكات و نەك ھەر ئەوہندە بەلكو ۱۰۰ سوارەشيان وەك پاسەوان لەگەلدا دەنيرىت تاوہكو بەسەلامەتى بگەنە ورمى و كرىستىيانەكانى ئەوئ رزگار بگەن!!

JANUARY

CHINA

1918

WOMAN'S WORK

A FOREIGN MISSIONS MAGAZINE

Reasonable Optimism

When I Was President



Vol. XXXIII

No. 1

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
WOMAN'S BOARDS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, ORE.

Then the father said, "I have come to take you home with me." "But I don't wish to go." "What! you do not wish to go with me?" "No, I wish to stay and get knowledge!" But I will put you into a school in Beirut." "I wish to learn about God." "But we will teach you about God."

Finally I intervened in behalf of the chagrined parent, telling her that as her father had come for her, she would have to go with him. He told her he would give her anything, what would she like? "A pair of stockings." "Yes, and a pair of shoes." "No, the Americans gave me shoes."

I told her she might keep her new shoes, her new clothes and even her precious apron and yes, she was to get her little Arabic primer when she said good-bye to her teacher. I gave her a paper to show that she was not a runaway, but had permission to leave, and to bespeak her a place in some Mission school in Beirut. And so she left, much to our sorrow.

Several weeks after, though, the father reappeared with little Fatmeh, and

a much perplexed father he was. He said he thought the only way to get rid of the little devil in her was to bring her back. She had tried once to run away and was so dissatisfied, begging him to bring her back to us, that he had finally done so. He had taken her to his little home village instead of directly to Beirut, and I suppose the clean, orderly life in our orphanage, with the kindergarten songs and games, had unfitted her for the unkempt, ill-bred and ragged children of her old home.

I was really glad to take her back, another little "brand" as it were, even though she was not then destitute and had a father who could feed and clothe her.

The cry for "knowledge," or education nowadays is very widespread in Syria, and through it we have a grand opportunity to enter many an open door all over the land. The relief work during the terrible shut-in years of famine has softened the hearts of all sects toward us and now is the time to take forward steps in all directions—evangelistic, educational and social.

A NARRATIVE of the present status of affairs in Persia was sent out from the office of Secretary Speer on November fourth to the friends of Persia missionaries, and was available for use in churches, periodicals, etc. For the benefit of readers who may not have seen this statement we make quotations from it—*Editor*.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS are difficult, but the access of missionaries to the people is more open than ever in all the East Persia stations. All that has come to the Board has been not only reassuring, but encouraging, the mission letters calling for large reinforcements and declaring that the opportunities are greater than they have ever been. The Urumia situation is the tragic one. As you remember, the Christian population, with the exception of a small remnant, fled in the summer of 1918, accompanied by Dr. Shedd, who died of cholera. The missionaries who remained in Urumia were later driven out by the Turks in October, 1918, and sent to Tabriz. Many of the Christians left behind were massacred, but a small group of 800, mostly women and children, were left in the mission compound and cared for with wonderful skill and courage by Mrs. Jacob David. In the spring Dr. Packard returned from Tabriz to Urumia with his family. Others of the Urumia missionaries were planning to join him when difficulties broke out in

Urumia between the Persians and the Kurds. After some fighting, the Kurds were driven out of Urumia by the Persians and some of the Persians then attacked the Christians. The outcome might have been extermination of all the remaining Christians, and Dr. Packard and his family, had it not been for the courageous and effective action of Mr. Paddock, the American Consul in Tabriz who took with him the Sardar-i-Fateh, formerly the efficient governor of Urumia, Dr. Dodd and Mr. Muller, went to Urumia and brought away the Packards and all the remaining Christians except such women and girls as were held captive in Moslem homes. I enclose a copy of a letter of the Rev. Jacob David, giving an account of the massacre and the subsequent rescue. Jacob David is an Assyrian who was educated at Brown University and Newton Theological Seminary, and who has been a most faithful and efficient teacher in the Boys' School for many years.

"On Sunday, word reached us that Mr. Paddock was only two hours away. Our joy and happiness was indescribable and we thanked God that he had heard our prayers. That evening, Mr. Paddock, who had come with Dr. Dodd, Mr. Muller and Sardar-i-Fateh, appeared. America ought to be proud of such noble sons, who, taking their lives in their hands, dared to come to this dangerous

region alone, to relieve the poor, needy and oppressed. Mr. Paddock brought the party by automobile through Salmas and Kuchee regions, full of irresponsible Kurds. In Salmas they met Ismail Agha (Simko) as he is called, and were received in a friendly manner and given an escort of a hundred men to Urumia.

Mr. Paddock and his party passed through the most dangerous places in Persia, and it is a wonder how they ever got through safely. Success was due to Mr. Paddock's sagacity, tact, courage and forcefulness; there are few who would have met and carried the situation as he did. The night he arrived, there was a great deal of whispering and grumbling on the part of the Persians, especially when they heard he had come to take the Christians with him. It was rumored that a number had banded themselves together to massacre the Christians, if they attempted to leave the city. That evening a large band composed of all ranks of Persians, waited on Mr. Paddock, who talked to them through an interpreter, and made a very good impression on them. He knew how to deal with the Kurds and with the city Moslems; they all respected him and obeyed his orders and he was not deceived by them. June 17th, at 5 P. M., we left the government yard. Sardar-i-Fateh and Mr. Muller were leading, in the first car, then came the refugees on foot, followed by Mr. Paddock in the second car with the Packard family. The streets through which we passed, were lined with the mob and were kept under

control by the soldiers, who stood with rifle in hand, in case of an attack on the refugees. After midnight we reached the lakeside, Mr. Paddock and Sardar-i-Fateh walking the twelve miles. The Sardar, while Governor in Urumia, just before the massacre, was a friend to the Christians, and we were glad to have him as governor; had he been allowed to stay, the massacre would not have occurred, but he was sent away and a weak man sent in his place.

The question arises why the Urumia Moslems massacred the Christians? First, they did not want the refugees to return, thinking they would then get all their property, houses, lands and vineyards.

Second, they feared if the Christians returned there would be an investigation.

Third, investigation would at least be delayed.

Four, if there are no Christians, the British will not come to Urumia.

Fifth, they envied the Christians because of their former prosperity."

In a letter from Dr. Packard, dated August 14th, he stated that the French and American governments had agreed to hold a joint investigation of affairs in Urumia, the massacre in the French Mission yard, the murder of the head of the American Orphanage, and the massacre of Christians in the American mission ward, and that a commissioner had been appointed in Teheran to come to Tabriz for this investigation.

AS FAR AS the Christian population of Urumia and our work there is concerned, Urumia is just about wiped off the map. Everything there will need reconstruction, and I feel no less ray own life. I don't know what lines I shall be ready to follow or to make, but I feel the need of finding very definite expression for what is really essential in the religious, educational and social life of the people among whom my days may be spent. I shall be greatly disappointed if the reconstruction is only an attempt to imitate or build up again the past. Miss Gillespie has been housekeeping for our variable group of workers and visitors. She has done fine work and has proved herself efficient, willing, self-reliant, faithful and personally attractive to all who meet her. She and I have shared the same tent in blistering sun and hurricanes of wind and rain, and she has always been unselfish and considerate.

(Mrs. W. A.) MARY L. STREPO.

THE NEWLY SETTLED Packard home was looted; in fact, nothing remains in any of our buildings now. The Allen house has been partially burned, and doors, windows and timbers torn out. We very much fear that the beautiful, old trees in the College grounds have been destroyed. Mr. Paddock, our American Consul, has been most interested and most helpful at all times. He did not fail the people in this time of dire need, and we all are most grateful for his aid.

(MISS) MARIE GILLESPIE.

THE CHILDREN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

THE PLAN of the Children's Golden Jubilee Campaign has been carried out with gratifying success in Austin, Ill. Besides bringing in two hundred and eighty new subscriptions to *Over Sea and Land*, it has given mission work such an impetus among the children that they will never forget the fun they had working for missions. The plan is to divide the children into teams or sides in a contest to see which can produce the greatest number of new subscriptions to *Over Sea and Land*, captains and lieutenants being appointed to see that the work does not lag, and the reward being a party given by the losing side to the

winning, in addition to the Blue Ribbon badge given by the magazine to the child who secures five new subscriptions, and the Peace Pin, to the one who gets fifteen. It is safe to say that losers and winners alike have a good time at the party! In Austin, the drive lasted a month. In other places the time might be cut down to two weeks. Meetings to report progress must be held—and the person in charge must be a *booster*.

START the Children's Golden Jubilee Campaign at once—literature describing it can be secured from your Board literature rooms. It is well worth while.

شەرى خىلە كوردىيەكان و جووتيارانى ورمى

رۆژنامەى ئەمىرىكىيى (MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE) كەلەرۆزى دووشەممەى رېكەوتى ۲۲ى ئوتى ۱۹۱۰دا چاپ و بلاوكر او تەوہ، لەژىر ناونىشانى "ئەمىستا خىلە كوردىيەكان لە جەنگىكى كراوہدان"دا، ھەوالى شەرى نىوان خىلەكوردىيەكان و جووتيارانى ھەرىمى ورمىيان لەئىران بلاوكر دۆتەوہ، پاش ئەوہى جووتيارەكان ھەستاون بەكوشتنى يەكىك لەسەرۆكخىلە كوردەكان . چەكدارو پاسەوانە كوردەكان پەلامارىكى توندىيان كردۆتە سەر جووتيارەكان و گوندەكانيان تالانكر دوون و بەسەدەھايان لى كوشتوون و لەو نىوہدا تاوانى زۆر كراوہ.

سوپاى ئىرانىي رەوانەكراوہ تاوہكو رىگە لەكوردەكان بگرن، ئەوانەى لە سووتاندنى گوندەكان و كوشتنى دانىشتووانەكەى بەردەوامبوون و ھەوالەكانىش باس لە سووتاندنى ۱۲ گوند دەكەن كە وىرانبوون.

to try again tomorrow.

KURDISH TRIBES NOW IN AN OPEN WAR

ODESSA, Aug. 22.—Kurdish tribes and the peasantry of the Umliah district of Persia, reached open war today following the murder of Miza Kerseval the Kurdish chieftain, by peasants.

The guards attacked the villagers, sacked hamlets and put a hundred peasants to the sword. The fighting is attended by horrible atrocities.

Persian troops sent to check the kurds were driven back and the tribesmen continued burning villages and massacring the inhabitants. Twelve villages are reported destroyed.

**TEDDY OFF TOMORROW
ON LONG SPEECH TOUR**

ههزاره ها كوردی خێلهكیی له عێراق هه لاتوون بۆ نهوهی نهكهونه بن دهسه لاتی سهروكیکی كۆمه نیستخواز

پاش هه لگه رساندنی شو رشی ١٤ ی ته موز له عێراق و ده رچوونی عێراق له پاكتی به غداو نزیكوونهوهی لهیه كیتی شورهویی، ههروهها دوای گه رانهوهی مه لا مستهفا بارزانی له شورهویی و دژایه تیی ئه و كوردانهی كه پێشتره دوستی رژیمی پاشایه تیی بوون له عێراق و ئه و هه رایه ی كه یاسای ریفۆرمی زهوی له عێراقدا دروستیكرده، به شیک له سهروك خێلهكانی كورد و ده ره به گه كان عێراقیان چۆلكردو روویان له ئێران كرده. له م رووهوه، روژنامه ی ئه مریکی K(OGDENSBURG JOURNAL) كه له روژی پینچ شه ممه ی ریه كوتی ١٤ ی مایوی ١٩٥٩دا، چاپ و بلاوكراره ته وه، له ژیر ئه و ناو نیشانه ی سهروه دا، بابه تییکی به پینوسی ولیه م رایان دابه زاندووه، كه ئه مه ده كه كه یه تی :

"یهكێك له چه كه كانی كه یه كیتی شورهویی بۆ هیه شته وهی پشوییی له روژ هه لاتی ناوه راست، بریتیه له خولای خێله كورده كان بۆ سه ره به خۆیی. شیه كه وهی سه ره به ده زگای هه و آلئیری ئه ی پی "ولیه م ئیل ریان"، كه گه شتیکی دیه ی بۆ ناچه ی كیشه كه كردووه و له سنووری ئێران - عێراقه وه [له پاوه وه/سه ره ده شتی] راپۆرتی نار دووه سه به ره ت به بوونی هه سته كی به هیزی دژه كۆمه نیست له ئیو هه ندیک له كورده كاندا.

ولیه م. ئیل ریان (پاوه):

"هه زاران له كوردانی خیه كیی، له رپی سنوره سه خته كانی باكووری روژ ناوای ئێرانه وه هه لاتوون، له ناوچه یه كه وه كه له ژیر هه ژمونی سهروكیکی كۆمه نیستخوازه.

به و دوایه و چوار روژ له مه و پینش، شه ریکی توند له ناوچه سنوریه كاندا روویداوه، له كاتی كدا كه ٥٠٠٠ كورد به ره و ئێران به رینه وه و هه ندیک له خیه كانی دی بۆ توركیا هه لاتن.

ئەم زانبارپانە لە ئەمیر عەلی عەشایرەووە هاتوووە کە سەرۆک و خان و مولکداری ناوچەیهکی بەرفراوانە، کە خێلی مامشی تیدا نیشتهجێیە. ئەو خاوەنی ئەم گوندەو ۱۵۰ گوندی دیکەیه لەبەشی باشووری خۆراوای هەرمیی نازەربایجانی ئێران، کە چەند میلیکی کەم لەسنوری عێراقووە دوورە.

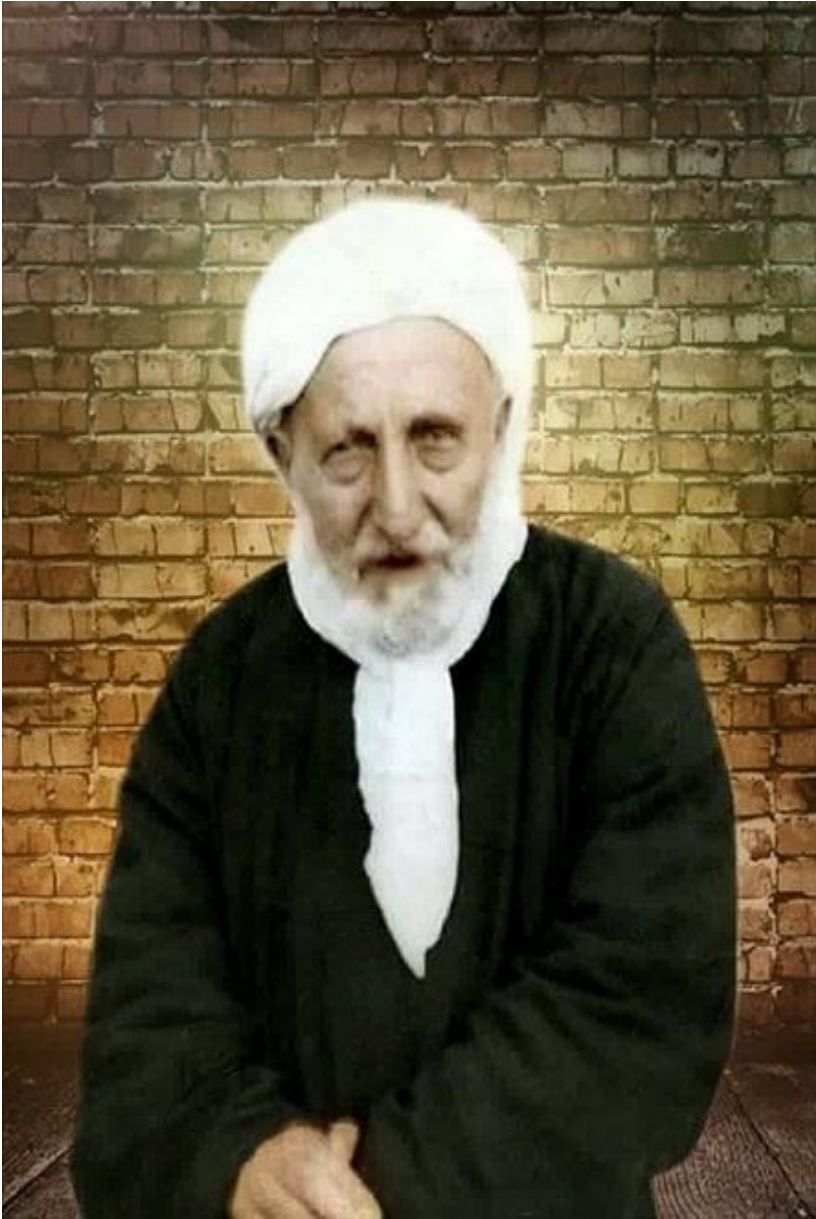
کوردان لەسایەیی سەرکردیەکاندا، کە بەشیخ رەشید دەناسریت، ۱۳ بارزانی خێلەکییان بەکوژاری جێهشتوووە، پاش شەریک لەگەڵ ئەوان و پۆلیسی عێراقیدا. شیخ رەشیدیش دوو کەسی لێ کوژراوو دووانیشی لێ برینداربوو.

بارزانییەکان شوینکەوتەیی مەلا مستەفا بارزانین، کە دەرزنیک سالی لە یەکیتی شوروی بەسەربردوووە، پاش هەولێکی لەبارچوو بوو دامەزراندنی کوردستانیکی وابەستەیی شوروی لەئێران و عێراق و تورکیادا.

خان وتی کە پیاوکانی شیخ رەشید، چەک و فیشەکی پێویستیان نەبوو کە لەشەرەکەدا بەردەوامین و دەبوو هەلبێن، ئەو وتی کە ۱۰۰۰ خیزانی پەنابەر ئیستا لەژێر خێوەتدا نیشتهجێن و لێرەووە دوورنین. وا دەرەکووت، کە زۆر لە کوردان پێش خێلەکی شیخ رەشید لەسنوووە پەربێتتەووە کوچیان کردبیت، ئەوێ هەرزوو لەپاش شۆرشێ عێراقووە، لەجولای رابردوووە، دەستپێکرد. ئەم ولاتە فرە سەخت و فراوان و کەمدانیشتوانە، هەربۆیە بوو کوردان ئاسانە کەخۆیانی تیدا حەشاربدن.

لەوانە نییە ئەم گوندە لەزۆربەیی نەخشەکاندا دەرکەوت، بەلام سەرکردەکی کوردیکی خاوەن دەسلات و نفوزە و حوکمی ۲۰۰۰ کەس دەکات. مالهەکی لەبەرزاییەکی کە بەسەر گوندە قورینە سەرەتاییەکاندا دەروانیت و دۆلیکی دەولەمەندی سەوز بەگەمی زستانە تێدەپەڕینتو شاخی لوتکەبەفرین دەوری دۆلە بەپیتەکی داو. خان، زەوییهکی بەئیجارە داوئەو شوینکەوتەکانی و لەبەرامبەردا ریزەیهکی سەدی دیاریکراو لەبەر هەمەکی وەک مولکانە وەرەگرت، ئەمەش بوو کوردان ئاساییە.

ئەمىر عەلى بەتوندىي دژەكۆمەنىستەو دەلېت ھەموو خەلكەكەش
 ھەروان. ئەو جەختىكردەوہ كه زۆربەى كورد وەك يەك دژە
 كۆمەنىستن.. ئەو وتى كه شورەوى چانسىكى دىكەى ئەوہيان نىبە كه
 ھاوشىوہى ۱۳ سأل لەوہوپىش، راپەرىنىكى دىكەى كوردى
 سەرىپىخەن. كاتىك بارزانى بەپالپىشتى شورەوى، ھەولدا
 كوردستانىكى سەربەخۆ لە باكوورى عىراق و ئىران دابمەزىنىت.
 ئەمىر عەلى، پىاوىكى رۆشنىرو بەفەرھەنگە، ئەو بەتالىي و
 ناخۆشپىوہ بارزانى وەبىرھىناپوہ و وتى كه پىاومەكانى مەلا، براكانى
 و مانمى و چوار برازاىان لەرەشەكوژىبەكى رەگەزە
 دژەكۆمەنىستەكاندا، لەئازەربايجان لەسالى ۱۹۴۶دا، كوشتوہ.
 پىكەوژيان لەگەل كۆمەنىستەكاندا مەحالە، ئەو رايگەياند كه :
 "وہك ھاوجووتكردى ناو و ناگر واپە"
 ئەو بەپەژارەوہ وتى: ئىمە لەروسەكان ناترسىن، ئەوان پى ناخەنە
 ناو ئىرانەوہ تاوہكو ئامادەنەين بۆ جەنگى سىيەمى جىھانى"



شیخ رشید برادوست

dispersed without harm into the fog.

Rescuers at first were unable to locate four officers and two men beneath the entangling sheets of the 943-foot long bag. They were found in the fore part of the metal alloy gondola.

After almost five hours one

and in a steel factory.

Dalai Lama's Brother Flies To India

Tokyo.—(AP)—The Dalai Lama's older brother, Thubten Jigme Norbu arrived by plane today enroute to India for a reunion with Tibet's fugitive ruler. Norbu said he plans to return to the United States, where he's been living. He fled Tibet in 1951 after the Communists took over

ment provided for in the fourth phase.

A city council would be responsible for administering the whole city under the general supervision of the Big Four, but the powers could intervene in city affairs only by unanimous vote.

Thousands Of Kurd Tribesmen Flee Iraq Rather Than Submit To Domination By Pro-Communist Chieftain

(One of the weapons the Soviet Union is employing to maintain ferment in the Middle East is the desire of the Kurd tribes for independence. AP Foreign News Analyst William L. Ryan, making another tour of the perennially troubled area, reports from the Iran-Iraq border on strong anti-Communist feelings among some of the Kurds.)

By William L. Ryan
Pasveh, Iran — (AP) — Thousands of Kurd tribesmen have fled across the rugged northwest Iranian frontier to domination by a pro-Communist chieftain.

There was sharp fighting in the frontier area as recently as four days ago, when about 5,000 Kurds crossed into Iran. Others of the tribe have fled into Turkey.

This information comes from Amir Aly Asheqara, the head

khan (hanoqa) of a large area occupied by Kurds of the Marmash tribe. He owns this village and about 150 other Kurdish villages in the southwestern part of Iran's Azerbaijan Province, only a few miles from the Iraqi border.

The Kurds, under a leader identified as Sheikh Raschid, left 13 Barzani tribesmen dead after a fight with them and Iraqi gendarmes. The khan said Raschid lost two dead and had two wounded.

The Barzans are followers of Mullah Mustafa Barzani, who spent a dozen years in exile in the Soviet Union after an abortive attempt to establish a satellite Kurdistan in Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

The khan said Sheikh Raschid's people lacked sufficient ammunition to continue the battle and had to flee. He said the 1,000 refugee families now live

in tent settlements far from here.

Apparently many Kurds preceded Raschid's people across the frontier in a migration which began soon after the Iraqi revolution last July. This country is so rugged, vast and underpopulated that it is easy for Kurds to lose themselves in it.

This village is not likely to appear on many maps, but its leader is an influential Kurd, ruling about 20,000 people. His home is a hilltop dominating the primitive mud hut village and overlooking a valley richly green with winter wheat. Towering snowcap mountains surround the fertile valley.

The khan leases the land to his followers, taking a percentage of their production in payment. To Kurds this is normal.

Amir Aly is fiercely anti-Communist and says all his

people are not. Some Kurds are equally anti-Communist, he maintains. He says the Soviets have no chance to promote another Kurdish uprising as they did 13 years ago, when Barzani with Soviet backing tried to set up an independent Kurdistan in northern Iraq and Iran.

Amir Aly, an educated, cultured man, remembers Barzani with bitterness and says the Mullah followers murdered his brother, uncle and four nephews in a massacre of anti-Communist elements in Azerbaijan Province in 1946.

Coexistence with the Communists is impossible, he declared, "like the coexistence of fire and water."

"We are not afraid of the Russians," he commented grimly. "They won't put a foot in Iran unless they are ready for World War III."

y Is Primarily Sport, Not Sickness, Say Experts

As only a few reports set forth no hard and fast rules by which a family might be classified, but it did offer some guidelines.

In the case of the middle class youngster, for instance:

It is unlikely that his parents will belong to service or fraternal organizations.

probably will be "catch as catch can," and his way of life will reflect a great reliance on fate or luck.

In the case of the middle class youngster:

His parents probably belong to service and fraternal groups.

His way of life will reflect a strong concern for the future, and planning for the future.

The survey team said there is considerable mixing and overlapping of the lower and middle classes. The experts didn't even define an "upper class."

In the matter of mental

The report breaks down the nation's juvenile delinquents this way:

Seventy percent are normal, lower class youngsters and five percent are normal middle class youngsters. Fifteen percent are lower class youth with some degree of emotional disturbance, and ten per-

هیزه‌کانی له‌شکری عێراق هه‌ولێ تیکشکاندنی یاخیبوونه کوردییه‌که ده‌ده‌ن.

رۆژنامه‌ی ئەمریکی (OGDENSBURG JOURNAL) که له‌رۆژی هه‌ینی رێکه‌وتی ٢٠ی ئوتی ١٩٦٥دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، سه‌باره‌ت به‌شهری کوردو حکومه‌تی عێراق له‌ناوه‌راستی شه‌سته‌کانی سه‌ده‌ی بیسته‌مه‌دا و له‌ژێر ئه‌و ناوێشانه‌ی سه‌ره‌مه‌دا، نووسیبوه‌تی:

" دواه‌ولێ سوپای عێراق بو تیکشکاندنی یاخیبوونه کوردییه‌که له‌باکوری عێراق، هه‌روه‌ک هه‌رشه‌کانی حکومه‌ت له‌ماوه‌ی چوار ساڵی پێشوه‌دا، بوته‌ کارێکی یه‌کلانه‌که‌روه‌ه. کوردان که چه‌ند رۆژێکی که‌م له‌مه‌وپێش ناوچه‌ی جه‌نگه‌که‌یان جه‌هێلاوه، ئه‌م هه‌واله‌یاندا.

که‌سانێک له‌یاخییه‌کان که سه‌ردانی نیفۆسیایان کردوه، ده‌لێن گوایه‌ ره‌وشه‌که‌ی کوردستانی عێراق هه‌روه‌ک ئه‌وه‌ی هاوینی ساڵی ١٩٦٢ و ١٩٦٣ وایه، کاتیک دوو هه‌لمه‌ته سه‌ره‌کیه‌که‌ی دیکه‌ی سوپای عێراقی تێداچوو.

سه‌رچاوه کوردییه‌که وتی: ئیستاش هه‌روه‌ک ئه‌وسا، هه‌شتا پێشمه‌رگه-سوپای یه‌که‌گرتووی شو‌رشگێری کوردی- شاخه به‌رزه‌کانیان به‌ده‌سته‌وه‌یه که زۆرینه‌ی ئه‌و ١٥٠٠٠٠٠ کورده‌ی عێراقی لێ ده‌ژی.

کوردان ، به‌مشیه‌یه سه‌باره‌ت به هه‌لمه‌تی سه‌ربازی ئه‌م ساڵ دوان:

هیزه‌کانی حکومه‌ت توانیویانه ده‌سه‌لاتی خۆیان له‌ناوچه بنا‌رو پێده‌شته‌کانی کوردستاندا، له‌ده‌ورو به‌ری شاره‌کانی موصل، که‌رکوک، هه‌ولێرو سلێمانی بچه‌سپینن. کوردان که‌توانای چه‌کداریان لاوازه‌و پرچه‌ک نین، هیوایان به‌ بردنه‌وه‌ی شه‌ریک نییه له‌ ده‌سته‌کاندا،

لهكاتيكدا كه سوپای عیراق توانای وهرگرنتی سودی تهواوی لهتانك و پالپشتی هیزی ئاسمانی ههیه.

ئهم هیرشهی ئیستا له ۳ی ئهپرلدا دهستیپیکردو ئاگر بهستی ۱۴ مانگهی لهناکو و کۆتاییهینا، پاش ئهوهی دانوستان لهئیوان سهركردهی كورد مهلامستهفا بارزانی و حكومهتی بهغدا سهبارت به داوای كورد بۆ بریک ئوتونومی، شكستهینا.

هیرشی ئهم سال، تائهوڕۆ زۆر جدیتر بووه، حكومت چوار تپیی پیادهو یهك تپیی زریبۆشی -لهپراكتیکدا تهواوی سوپای عیراقی- هاویشتۆته نیو جهنگهكهوه، ههروهها هیزی ئاسمانی عیراقیش كه ههمووی تیکرا ۶۰۰۰۰ كەس دهن. قوربانیهكان لهههردوولا لهههر كاتیکی دیکه قورستر بووه.

كوردان گهلیکی خيلهکین، لهههریمهکانی رۆژهلاتی تورکیا، قهفقاسی شوروهی و باکوری رۆژئاوای ئیران نیشهجین.

بارزانی، داوای خودمختاری بۆ کوردی عیراق کردوه، لهگهڵ زیاتر له ۱۰۰ ملیون دۆلار سالانه لهدهاتای نهوتی حكومت كه زۆرینهی لهکهرکوک بهرهمدههینریت، ئهوهی له لیواری خاکی کوردستانه.

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Delayed Gemini Blast Rescheduled For Satu

Cape Kennedy, Fla.—(AP)—Thwarted by last minute equipment troubles and the boiling black of a thunderstorm, two American astronauts smiled their way out of disappointment and sined for Saturday in their bid for space history.

They turned today to the pre-flight routine they had stepped through so hopefully only two days ago—mission review meetings, more flight rehearsal and early-to-bed to-night.

After postponement Thursday of their eight-day,

Gemini 5 space stint, astronauts L. Gordon Cooper Jr. and Charles Conrad Jr. got a short recess.

"We gave them the afternoon off and I don't know what they're doing," said astronaut coordinator Donald K. Slayton.

The astronauts were "fairly disappointed," he said, but they didn't "get clanked u about it or anything like that."

Indeed, after more han two ours of futile waiting in the cramped cabin, both emerged smiling and sharing the kind jokes of technicians and space flight comrades.

During the long wait, pilot Conrad—with an eye on the form—asked for permission to turn on nonexistent windshield wipers.

On the word of postponement, command pilot Cooper said, "Aw, gee, you promised as a lunch and not a wet rock" simulated mission.

It was to be man's longest voyage in space—nearly 192 ours and covering 3.13 million miles.

But it seemed burdened with trouble from the beginning.

Rescue Squad Removes Two To Hospital

The Rescue Squad was called at 5:45 p.m. Thursday o 324 Main St. to remove Deborah Perry, 8, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Perry, o the Hepburn Hospital. Pfm. Frank Harrington assted.

At 8:50 p.m. the Rescue Squad and Pfm Wendell Schafel took Gloria Fuller, daughter of Vernon Fuller of 447 Pleasant Ave., to the hos-

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Iraqi Army Troops Attempt To Crush Kurdish Rebellion

Nicosia, Cyprus — (AP) —The Iraqi army's latest attempt to crush the Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq is turning out as inconclusively as previous government offensives in the four-year-old war, Kurds who left the war zone a few days ago report.

The rebel visitors to Nicosia claim the situation in Iraqi Kurdistan is much the same as it was in the summers of 1962 and 1963, when two other major Iraqi army campaigns spent themselves.

Now, as then, the Kurdish sources say, the Pesh Merga — the unified Kurdish revolutionary army — still holds the mountain highlands where a majority of the 1.5-million Iraqi Kurds live.

The Kurds gave this account of the campaign this year:

Government forces have managed to maintain their authority only in the foothills and plains of Kurdistan around the major towns of Mosul, Kirkuk, Erbil and Sulaimanya. The poorly armed Kurds cannot

hope to win a battle in the plains, where the Iraqi army's tanks and air support can be used to full advantage.

The current offensive was launched April 3. A 15-month, cease-fire ended abruptly after the failure of negotiations between the Kurdish leader, Mullah Mustafa Barzani, and the Baghdad government over the Kurds' demand for a measure of autonomy.

This year's offensive has been the most serious and determined to date. The government threw in four infantry divisions and one armored—practically the entire Iraqi army—and the Iraqi air force, a total of about 60,000 men. Casualties on both sides have been heavier than ever before.

The Kurds are a tribal people who inhabit the eastern provinces of Turkey, Soviet Caucasasia and northwestern Iran.

Barzani demands self-rule for the Iraqi Kurds and more than \$100 million a year of the government's oil revenues, much of it produced in Kirkuk on the fringe of Kurdish territory.

Draft Boost Puts

تهنگه ژه‌ی روژه‌لاتی ناوین: ناکوکی عیراق و ئیران

نووسه‌ری ئه‌م‌ریکی (ولیه‌م ئیل ریان) له‌روژنامه‌ی (THE JOURNAL) که له‌ ۱۸ه‌ی دیسه‌مه‌ری ۱۹۷۴دا، چاپ و بلاوکردۆته‌وه، له‌ژێر ئه‌و ناو‌نیشانه‌ی سه‌ره‌مه‌دا و تارێکی نووسیه‌وه که ده‌لێت:

" ئه‌م‌یستا روژئاوا بیرخه‌روه‌یه‌کی توندی پینگه‌یشت سه‌باره‌ت به‌وه‌ی که جگه‌ له‌م‌لانی عه‌ره‌بی-ئیسرائیلی، هه‌ره‌شه‌ی دیکه‌ش له‌سه‌ر نه‌وت و ناشتی هه‌یه و گرفت و ناکوکیه‌کی درێژخایه‌نی دیکه هه‌یه، که ده‌توانی‌ت هه‌روه‌ها له‌ماوه‌ی شه‌ورۆژیکدا ئاور له‌ناوچه‌که به‌ر‌به‌ت.

له‌کو‌تایی هه‌فته‌ی رابردوودا، دراوسی ناعه‌ره‌به‌که‌ی عیراق، که ئیرانه، ته‌قه‌ی له‌دوو فرۆکه‌ی عیراق کردووه، عیراقیش وتویه‌تی که په‌یه‌نده‌یی نیوان هه‌ردوو و‌لات چۆته قۆناغیکی نوی و مه‌ترسیب‌داره‌وه. ئیران ده‌لێت که ئه‌و ناوچه‌یه، ده‌که‌وێته چوارچێوه‌ی سنوری ئاسمانی ئیرانه‌وه، عیراقیش، ئیران به‌ده‌ستدریژی و کاری دوژمنکارانه تو‌مه‌تبار ده‌کات و وتویه‌تی که: "خوازیاره که به‌رگری له‌سه‌ره‌وه‌ری نیشتمانی خۆی بکات و دوژمنکاری ره‌نبکاته‌وه."

ئه‌گه‌ر عیراق و ئیران ده‌ست به‌شه‌ربکه‌ن، ئه‌گه‌ری ئه‌وه ده‌بێت که قه‌یرانی نه‌وت بچێته‌سه‌ر ئه‌و قه‌یرانانه‌ی که ئیستا له‌ ناوچه‌که‌دا هه‌ن. ئیران وه‌ک عیراق، و‌لاتیکی موسو‌لمانه، یه‌کێکه له‌ و‌لاتانه‌ی که نه‌وت بۆ روژئاوا دا‌بینه‌کات و به‌هوش پیشه‌سازی نه‌وتی ئیران، له‌ئه‌گه‌ری هه‌لگیرساندن هه‌ر جه‌نگی سهرتاسه‌رییدا، توشه‌ی گرفت و کێشه ده‌بێته‌وه.

زیاتر له‌هوش، هه‌لگیرساندن له‌ناکاوی جه‌نگ له‌نیوان عیراق و ئیران، هه‌روا ئاسان نابێ، به‌هۆی کارو هه‌ولی په‌رجوئاسای هینری کیسنجهری وه‌زیری ده‌روه‌ی ئه‌م‌ریکاوه. عیراق بۆخۆی و‌لاتیکی ده‌وله‌مه‌نده به‌نه‌وتو له‌ فه‌له‌کی شورمویدا خوله‌خواتو چه‌کی خۆی له‌وه‌وه وه‌ر‌ده‌گرێت.

ناکۆکیی ئێران و عێراق کۆن و قووله، ئهوهی لهدهوری داواکاریی کورده ناعهرهبهکان بو ئوتوتومی دهسورېتهوه، که لهژێر رېبهرايهتی سههرکردهی ههميشهیی مهلامستهفا بارزانی تهمن ۷۱ ساڵهدایه، له ناوچهیهکدا که کهرکوکي دهولهمنده به بیره نهوتهکان دهگرېتهخو. کوردان، لهبهشێکی تورکیا، عێراق و ئێراندا نیشهجین.

ماملانیهکه ههر لهساڵهکانی جهنگی دووهمی جیهانییهوه بهردهوامبووه، جارێک روسهکان پشتگیری چهکاره بارزانییه راپهڕیوهکانیان کرد، بهلام ههر ئهوهنده روسیا نفوزی له عێراقی چهپهرودا پهیدا کرد، ئهو بایدایهوه بهریگیهکی دیکهدا.

ئیستا، ئێران کوردهکان لهعێراق چهکار دهکاتو ئهمسال شهههکه توندو دژوراتر بووه. وهزیری دهرهوهی عێراق وتی که رهوشهکه چۆته قوناغیکی نوپوه، لهکاتیکی که بهکارهینانی چهکی پێشکهوتوو تیکههله بهشهههکه بووه، ئهوهی که دهشیت تیبنیهکی شووم بیت.

شای ئێران، خهونی خۆری سهبارته به ژيانهوهی شکوی ئیمپراتوری کونی ئێرانی نهشاردوتهوه، بوئهوهی که ولاتهکهی بکاته هیزیکی سهربازی خاون پایه لهجیهاندا، ئهو پارهیهکی زوری بو کرینی چهکی رۆژئاوا- بهشیوهیهکی بهفران لهئههمهریکا- تهرخانکردوه.

ئهمه تهنیا ههریهک لهعێراق و شورموی نیگهراان ناکات، بهلکو کاریگهری لهسهر دهولتهانی دیکهش ههیه. ئێران دهبیت بو ئاسایشی ئهمهریکا بهگهنگ لهقهلام بدریت، بهوهش رهوشهکه دهشیت بهرهو خوشکردنی زهمینه بو رووبهرووبوونهوهی ئهمهریکا-شورموی ملبنیت.

شافهیسهلی پاشای سعودیهی عهرهههه عهرهههه لهو بارهیهوه نیگهراانه. ئهو پندهچیت وا ببینیت که رۆژیک دی که ئێران کهنداوی عهرهههه کۆنترۆلبکات. بهوهش، فهیسههههه پارهیهکی زوری بوکرینی چهک تهرخانکردوه. دیسان رۆژههلاتی ناوهراسته، جگه لهپیشبرکینی عهرههه-ئیسرائیل، پێشبرکینهکی دیکه خۆپرچهکهکردنی تیدا دهگوزهریت.

زیاتر لهوش ههیه، عیراق چاوی لهههندیك ناوچهی سنوری
کوهیتهو لهسالی ۱۹۷۳دا ههندیك ناوچهی دهولمهند بهنهوتی
لهشیخنشینهکهدا داگیرکرد. که تهنیا بههوی پینداگریی توندی روژئاووه
ناچار به پاشهکشه دهکری. وپرای نهوش، جهنگیکی پارتیزانیی ههیه
له نیمچه دوورگهی عهرهیبی بههوی کۆمۆنیستهکانهوه که لهدری
فههمانرهوایی عومانهوه چهکدارن، که دهشیت وەک هههشهیهکی
سیاسیی لهدری تهوای حوکمرانهکانی ئهوی لهقهلهمبدریت.

THE JOURNAL

VOL. 28, NO. 5659

Daily Entered As Second Class
 (Under Post Office Subscriptions) N.Y. TWO SECTIONS

OGDENSBURG, N.Y.—WEDNESDAY

Ford Demands Justification... Steel Price Hiked Dec



GIFT FROM THE GUILD—The City Guild has donated this alumnae plaque for the Hepburn Hospital School of Nursing to the hospital. Admiring the listing of nursing graduates are, from

left, Jan Sargent, Alumnae Association president and City Guild members Helen Ellis and Judy Velocchi. The plaque was hand-made by James Duffy. (Staff Photo)

Mideast Tense; Iraq, Iran At Odds

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
 The West has just received a sharp new reminder that there are moves afoot in the oil and power of the Middle East that could set the area aflame overnight.
 Iraq's non-Arab neighbor, Iran, shot down two Iraqi fighter planes during the

weekend, and Iraq said relations between the two countries have entered a new and dangerous phase. Iran said the planes intruded into Iranian air space. Iraq accused Iran of aggression and said it "stands determined to defend its national sovereignty and repel aggression."
 If Iran and Iraq start fighting, the chances are there would be a brand new

oil crisis on top of the one that already exists. Iran, Moslem like Iraq, is one of the important suppliers to the West and her oil industry would surely be affected in any outbreak of full-fledged war.
 More than that, an Iranian-Iraqi flare-up would not be easily reachable by the wonder-working of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Iraq, itself a nation with oil riches, is the client of the Soviet Union, whence she gets her arms.

The Iraq-Iran quarrel is old and deep. It centers about the demands of the non-Arab Kurds under Mulla Mustafa Barzani, 71 and their perennial leader, for autonomy in an area that includes the rich Kirkuk oil fields. Kurds inhabit parts of Turkey, Iraq and Iran.
 This conflict has been going on since World War II. Once the Russians supported and armed Barzani's rebels, but ever since the Russians gained political clout in Iraq, it's been the other way around.

Iran now arms the Kurds in Iraq and fighting has intensified this year. The Iraqi foreign minister says the situation is in a new phase with infiltration of advanced forms of weapons. That might be an ominous note.

The Shah of Iran has made no secret of his dream of restoring the ancient glory of the Persian empire, of making his nation a ranking world military power. He has been investing enormous sums in Western — largely American — armaments.

This not only worries both Iraq and the Soviet Union but has an impact in other respects. Iran must be considered an important American ally because the situation can lend itself to the possibility of Soviet-American con-

Federal Economists Dispute Food Chain Profit Figures

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's food chains appear to be using misleading figures to cover up huge increases in profits, congressional economic experts say.
 The staff of the Joint Economic Committee said "comparisons of quarterly profitability in 1973 with 1972 raises serious questions, including possible profiteering."
 The staff memo to the committee stresses the preliminary nature of its conclusions and urges rigorous, fundamental questioning. The committee concludes hearings on food-pricing practices Thursday with testimony from three food chain executives.
 Food chains, in explaining a 15 per cent increase in grocery prices for the second straight year, have pointed to profits in terms of a percentage of sales.

That still is below the "penny for the grocer" — or 1.1 per cent of sales — that is traditional for the supermarkets on that index, he noted. He said Safeway's profits for the first 26 weeks of 1973 amount to 1.8 per cent of sales, which is also its 1968-1974 average net profit.

But the staff memo prepared for the committee members' use during questioning at the hearings concludes that "rate of return on equity is the more valid indicator of retail food chain performance."

And, the staff memo said, the food chains' explanation of their profits "appear to be intentionally misleading and designed to cover up the recent explosion in the profitability of these firms."

In Safeway's case, Mitchell agreed under questioning by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., vice chairman and principal instigator of the investigation, the return to investors this year has risen substantially.

On Tuesday W.S. Mitchell, president of the industry-leading Safeway Stores Inc., said the major food chains received net profits this year of about 5.9 per cent of sales, up from last year's controls-

سەرۆکی عێراقیی بە ھاوپەیمانیی کوردانەوه پەيوەستبوو دژی ئێرانییەکان

رۆژنامەی ئەمەریکی (PRESS REPUBLICAN) کە لەرۆژی چوارشەممەیی رێکەوتی ٢٨ی دێسەمبەری ١٩٨٣دا، چاپ و بلاوکران و ههوه، سەبارەت بە موفاوەزاتی سالی ١٩٨٣ی نیوانی ن ک و حکومەتی بە عس نووسیویەتی:

"سەدام حوسینی سەرۆکی عێراقیی، ناچاربوو بە ھاوپەیمانییەکی فەشەلەوه لەگەڵ کوردان پەيوەست بێت، بەهۆی ئەو هەلمەتی ئێرانییەکانەوه بۆ داگیرکردنی ناوچه بەنەوت دەولەمەندەکان. دپلۆماتیکی رۆژئاوایی و سەرچاوه کوردییەکانیش سێشەممە ئەمەیان وت.

وێرای ئەو ھاوپەیمانییەش، هێشتا ئەگەری نوێبوونەوهی شەر لەنیوان پارتیزانەکان و هێزەکانی سوپای حکومەت لەئێراندا، ئەوهی کە لەسەرەتای دێسەمبەرەوه کۆتاییهاتبوو. سەرچاوهکان لەماوهی چاوپێکەوتنیکی لەناکاو و سەرسۆرینەری نیوان سەدام حوسین و جەلال تالەبانی رابەری یەکیتی نیشتمانی کوردستان، وتیان.

ی ن ک گەورەترین گروپی پارتیزانی کوردین لە کوردستانی عێراق، کە هەولێ رووخاندنی رژیمی سەدام حوسین دەدەن.

سەرچاوهیەک وتی، چاوهڕێ دەکرێت کە بەندەکانی ھاوپەیمانییەکی لەمانگی یەنایەردا رابگەیهێرێت، ئەوهی رێکەوتنیکی ئاگر بەستە لەنیوان حکومەت و چەکارەکان، بۆ وەستانەوه بە رووی پێشڕهویی هێزه سەربازییە ئێرانییەکان لە کوردستانی عێراق.

سەرچاوهکە وتی کە ئێران بەدریژایی سنوری عێراق، هێزیکی ٥٠٠٠٠٠ نەفەری مؤداوه وەک ئامادەکارییەکی بۆ هێرشدن.

کوردستان، ناچەیهکی شاخاوییه و لەلایەن تورکیاو عێراق و ئێرانەوه بەشکرانەوه کوردی تێدا نیشتهجێیه، ئەوان موسولمانی سونەیی توندن و خەلکانیکی نیمچه کۆچەرن. لەباکوری رۆژەلاتی

عیراق ۶۰۰۰۰۰ کورد ههن، لهباکوری روژئاوای ئیران ۷۰۰۰۰،
۱۵۰۰۰۰ ایش لهتورکیا [نهم ژمارانه وردنن و زور
کهمن/سهردهشتی]

سهرچاوهکه وتی، حوسنن بریاریداوه سوپایهکی کوردیی بههیزی
۴۰۰۰۰ کهسیی نامادهو چهکدار بکات بو رووبهروبوونهوهی سوپای
ئیران.

سهرچاوهبهکی کوردیی وتی: ئیمه ئهو ههموو ساله قوربانیمان
نهداوه و شهرمان نهکردوووه بو ئهوهی ریگه بهئیران بدریت
کۆماریکی ئیسلامیی لهکوردستان دابمهزرینیت.

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|---|---|
| 1. Strife in Beirut, bombings of U.S. Embassy and Marine barracks | 7. Green Berets train Salvadorans in Honduras |
| 2. Soviets down KAL jet | 8. Guatemala military coup |
| 3. U.S. invades Grenada | 9. U.S., Nicaragua expel envoys |
| 4. Soviets break off arms talks | 10. Anti-government violence in Chile |
| 5. U.S. economy: deficits, recovery | |

Iraqi president joins Kurds in alliance against Iranians

LONDON (UPI) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has been forced into a shaky alliance with rebels in Kurdistan by an Iranian drive to occupy the oil-rich province, Western diplomatic and Kurdish sources said Tuesday.

Renewed fighting between the guerrillas and government troops is likely despite the alliance, which was concluded in early December during a summit meeting between Hussein and Jalal Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, the sources said.

The PUK is the largest of the Kurdish guerrilla groups in Iraqi Kurdistan trying to overthrow Hussein's regime.

The basis of the alliance, expected to be announced in January, is a cease-fire agreement between the government and the rebels in the wake of Iranian military advances

into Iraqi Kurdistan, the sources said.

Iran has concentrated about 500,000 men along the Iraqi border in preparation for an offensive, the sources said.

Kurdistan is a mountainous region shared by Turkey, Iraq and Iran and inhabited by the Kurds, a strongly Sunni Moslem, semi-nomadic people. There are about 600,000 Kurds in northeast Iraq, 70,000 in northwest Iran and 1 million to 1.5 million in Turkey.

Hussein pledged to finance and arm a 40,000-strong Kurdish army to confront Iranian troops, the sources said.

"We did not sacrifice and fight all these years in order to allow Iran to establish an Islamic republic in Kurdistan," one Kurdish source said.

SNAP IT UP!
FREE FILM



عیراق ئیدیعی تیکشکاندنی هیرشی کوردو ئیران دهکات

روژنامه‌ی ئه‌مریکی (PERSS REPUBLICAN) که له‌روژی یه‌ک شه‌مه‌ی ریکه‌وتی ۳ی ئه‌پرلی ۱۹۸۸دا، چاپ و بلاوکره‌وه، له‌لایه‌ره‌ی نیونه‌ته‌وه‌ییدا، بابه‌تیکی به‌نوان‌نیشانه‌ی سه‌روه له‌لایه‌ن "مارتن ماریس"ی نووسه‌ری ئه‌سۆشیته‌ پریسه‌وه بلاوکرده‌وه که له‌نیقۆسیا (قوبرسه‌وه) ره‌وانه‌کره‌وه ده‌لنیت:

"عیراق روژی شه‌مه‌وتی، که هیزه‌کانی هه‌زاره‌هایان له‌سوپای ئیرانی کۆشتوه‌وه ده‌ستی به‌سه‌ر بنکه‌کانی ئه‌و یاخیبووه‌وه چه‌کداره‌ کوردانه‌دا، له‌چه‌پاکی باکووری روژه‌لاتی عیراقدا گرتوه، که ئیران پالیشتییان ده‌کات.

رادبۆی تاران هه‌والیدا، که فرۆکه‌ ئیرانییه‌کان، سه‌ربازگه‌یه‌کی عیراقییان له‌ ناوچه‌که‌دا بۆردومانکردوه، به‌لام ده‌زگای میدیای هه‌والی ئیرانی، هه‌چ کۆمینتیکی ده‌ستبه‌جیی له‌سه‌ر ئیدیعی سه‌رکه‌وتنی عیراقیه‌کان نه‌داوه.

ناژانسی هه‌والی کۆماری ئیسلامی ئیران هه‌والیدا که هیزه‌کانی عیراق شارۆچکه‌ی سه‌یدسادقیان له‌پاریزگای سلیمانی ته‌ختکردوه‌وه دانیشتوانه‌که‌ی په‌نایان برده‌ته‌به‌ر شارۆچکه‌کانی ده‌وروبه‌ر.

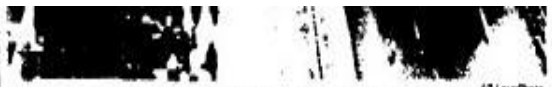
سه‌رکرده‌ جیاخواجه‌که‌ی کورد، جه‌لال تاله‌بانی، جه‌ختیکرده‌وه که شه‌ریکی دژوار روویداوه‌وه وتی: " که عیراق هه‌لمه‌تیکی جینۆساید دژی گه‌له‌که‌مان به‌ریوه‌ده‌بات له‌ریگه‌ی به‌کاره‌ینانه‌ی روژانه‌ی گازی کیمیاییه‌وه."

وه‌ستانیکی که‌می جه‌نگی شاره‌کان هه‌یه، له‌کاتیکی عیراق له‌سه‌ر بیده‌نگکردنی روکیته‌ دووره‌اوێه‌کانی به‌رده‌وامه، به‌هۆی سه‌ردانه‌که‌ی سه‌روک وه‌زیرانی تورکیا، تورگوت ئوزال بۆ به‌غدا. هه‌روه‌ها ئیرانی هه‌والی هه‌چ په‌لاماریکی نامانجه‌ مه‌ده‌نییه‌کانی نه‌داوه.

نازانسی ههوالی عێراقیی ههوالیدا، وهزیری دهرهوهی عێراق،
 تاریخ عزیز، جهختی له ئامادهیی ولاتهکهی کردهوه که لهسه
 وهستاندن ئه پهلamarانه بهردهوام بێت تهناهت دواي گهراوهی
 نوزالیش بو تورکیا که بهیانی روژی یهک شهممیه.
 بهلام ئه قسهیهشی راگواست که دهلت : ئه ناگرهسته تهنا ئه
 کاته بهردهوام دهبیت که ئیران ههندیک لهداواکانی عێراق
 پهسندبکات، لهوانه پاشهکشهی ئیران لهخاکی عێراق، ئه بابتهی که
 ئیران بهردهوام گالتهی پیدههات.
 ئهمیری کوهیت، تکایهکی ئاراستهی ئیران کرد که لهریگی
 گفتوگوو دانوستانهوه، کوتای بهجهنگ لهگهل عێراق بهینیت.
 رادیوی بهغدا، راگهیانندیکی فرمی لهسهکردایهتی بالاه
 راگواست که دهلت: " سوپای عێراقیی لهماوهی دوو ههفتهی
 رابردوو دا ههریمی قهرهداغی لهناوچهی سلیمانی لهعێراق
 بهتهواوتهی پاککردوتهوه.
 قهلاداغ، تهنا ۲۰ میل لهروژئاوای دهریاچهی دهربهندیخانهوه
 دووره، ئه شوینهی که پاسدارانی ئیرانی لهماوهی هیرشیکی ۱۶
 روژیدا، لیهوه دهیانکردبووه نیو خاکی عێراقهوه. "

went into hiding before his arrest four months later. The military says 11 officers and 90 enlisted men involved in the coup attempt remain at large.

Mrs. Aqanp said Saturday that Honasan had carried out his coup attempt while facing investigation into misappropriation of military equipment. She also said he wanted to avoid a combat command.



AP LaserPhoto

Great bridge debut: About 6,000 bicyclists ride on the Seto Ohashi or Seto Great Bridge Saturday as part of two days of special events celebrating the opening of the 12.3-kilometer bridge which links Okayama on the island of Honshu and Kagawa on the island of Shikoku. The bridge spans 7.6 miles and five small islands in Japan's inland sea. It will open officially next Sunday to rail and automobile traffic.

Iraq claims Kurd-Iran push crushed

By MARTIN HASSIS
Associated Press Writer

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iraq said Saturday its forces killed thousands of Iranian troops and overran bases of Iranian-backed Kurdish rebels in mountainous northeastern Iraq.

Iranian warplanes bombed an Iraqi garrison in the region, Tehran radio reported, but Iraq's news media had no immediate comment on the Iraqi victory claim.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency reported that Iraqi forces were leveling the Kurdish town of Seyyed Sadiq in Sulaymaniyah province and its inhabitants were seeking refuge in the mountains.

Kurdish separatist leader Jalil Talabani confirmed there was heavy fighting and said Iraq was "waging a genocide campaign against our people through the daily use of poison gas."

the cities" held as Iraq continued to silence its long-range missile launches for the duration of a trip to Baghdad by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. Iraq did not report any attacks on civilian targets either. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz reaffirmed his nation's readiness to continue the halt even after Ozal returns to Turkey, probably Sunday evening, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

But it quoted him as saying

the truce would continue only if Iran accepted several Iraqi demands, including an Iranian withdrawal from Iraqi territory, that Iran has repeatedly scotched.

Kuwait's ruler issued a new appeal to Iraq to end the war with Iraq through negotiations.

Baghdad radio quoted a high command communique as saying Iraqi troops "completely purged" the area around Qara Dagh in the Sulaymaniyah region of Iraq in the last two weeks.

Qara Dagh is only 20 miles west of Lake Derbandikhan, where Iranian Revolutionary Guards have thrust into Iraq in

China crime laid to reforms

By JIM ABRAMS
Associated Press Writer

BEIJING (AP) — China's liberal economic reforms have caused a major increase in economic crimes, debt cases and divorce, the president of the Supreme People's Court said Saturday.

Zheng Tianxiang told the National People's Congress, China's legislature, that since a crackdown on white-collar crime began in 1983 about 760,000 people have been sentenced to punishments ranging from a jail term of five years to execution.

He also said there were 547,000 divorce cases last year, almost half the 1.2 million civil cases heard.

China's reforms, started in

leftist Gang of Four, have loosened state controls over business and opened the nation to foreign influences.

But they also have prompted the "corrupt and ugly" phenomenon of nouveau riche "upstarts who use money to seduce or philander with women, and even take concubines," Zheng said.

In addition, bribery, embezzlement and speculation have become commonplace, he said.

From August 1983 to the end of 1987, the nation's courts passed judgment on 2 million people for white-collar crime. About 38 percent, or 760,000, received sentences of at least five years in jail, he said.

Last year the number of crim-

or more for such crimes more than doubled, Zheng said, although he did not provide figures.

Zheng said that of the offenders since 1983, government employees made up 16 percent while 28 percent were factory workers.

Zheng did not say how many people were sentenced to die.

Foreign analysts have estimated that more than 10,000 people have been executed since 1983.

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"Frightening Aspects of Easter"

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