

هه‌هوانی کوردستان و کورد له به لگه‌نامه‌هه ره‌ژنامه بریتانیی و نه‌مه‌ریکییه‌کاندا

(به‌رگی یه‌که‌م)



ناماده‌کردن و وەرگیرانی : پروفیسور دکتور یاسین سه‌رده‌شتی

زانگوی سلیمانی

2018

پيشه‌کيى :

ئاشكر ايه كه بهلگه‌نامهو روژ نامه‌كان به‌هاو نرختكى زور گرنگ و بيشومار يان له‌ليكوآينه‌وه مروفايه‌تبييه زانستى و ئەكادىمىييه‌كاندا هه‌يهو بوونيان سه‌رچاوه‌ى پته‌ويى و ره‌سه‌نى هه‌ر كارىكى سه‌ر كه‌وتوه ، چونكه هه‌وال و زانيارىيه‌كانيان ده‌گونجىت هه‌نده وردو راسته‌وخو بن كه له بيه‌ره‌ويى و سه‌رچاوه جياواز هه‌كانى تر دا وا به‌ناسانى ده‌ست تويز مر نه‌كه‌ون، به‌تايه‌ت ئەگه‌ر ئەو بهلگه‌نامهو روژ نامانه هه‌ى ده‌وله‌تانيكى زله‌يزو خاوه‌ن ميدياى نازادى و لك برىتانيا و ئەمه‌رىكا بن، ئەو دوو ده‌وله‌ته‌ى كه به‌درئزايى سه‌ده‌ى نۆز ده‌يه‌م و سه‌ده‌ى بيسته‌م، له‌سو‌نگه‌ى به‌رژه‌وه‌ندى و بايه‌خيانه‌وه، روژنىكى گرنگيان له دارشتنى رووداوه‌كان و ناينده‌ى روژه‌ه‌لاتى ناوه‌راست به‌گشتى و چاره‌نووسى گه‌لى كورد به‌تايه‌ت بينوه‌و هه‌واله‌كانى كوردستانىش له‌به‌لگه‌نامهو بايه‌ته ميدياىيه‌كانى ئەم دوو ده‌وله‌ته ميژ ووسازه به‌به‌ر فر اوانى ره‌نگيداوه‌ته‌وه .

خوينه‌رانى خوشه‌ويست، ئەم نووسراوه‌ى به‌رده‌ست ئاماده‌كردن و وه‌رگيرانى ژماره‌يه‌ك به‌لگه‌نامهو روژ نامه‌ى برىتانيى و ئەمه‌رىكاييه به‌زمانى ئىنگليزى، كه هه‌والى ميژ وويى سه‌بارت به كوردستان و كورد گرته‌وخو له‌ئه‌رشيفى نيشتمانى ئەو ده‌وله‌تانه‌دا هه‌لگير او، هه‌ندىكيان بو سه‌ده‌ى نۆز ده‌يه‌م و هه‌ندىكى ديكه‌شيان بو سه‌ره‌تاو ناوه‌راست يان دوچاره‌كى سه‌ده‌ى بيسته‌م ده‌گه‌ر يته‌وه . هه‌واله‌كانى ئەم بهلگه‌نامهو روژ نامانه فرمه‌نگن، به‌لام به‌گشتى بايه‌ت و چيروكى ئەوتويان تىدايه كه بو يه‌كه‌مين چاره بيستريين و بگيررينه‌وه، ئەوه‌ى له‌رووى فهره‌نگى و كه‌لتوورى و هه‌روه‌ها ميژ وويشه‌وه به‌هاو نرختكى گرنگ و تايه‌ته‌ى خوئى هه‌يه .

شايه‌نى باسه، ئەو ريبازه‌شى له وه‌رگيرانى بايه‌ته‌كاندا گيراوته‌به‌ر جياوازه، له‌هه‌ندىك بايه‌ت و له‌هه‌ندى شوندا، شىواى وه‌رگيرانى راسته‌وخو ده‌قه‌كان گيراوته‌به‌ر و له‌هه‌ندىكى ديكه‌شدا نيوه‌روك و پوخته‌ى زانيارىيه‌كانى جىگه‌ى مه‌به‌ست و نووسراوه‌كان خراوته‌به‌رده‌ست. هه‌روه‌ها هه‌چ چوارچووه‌يه‌كى كاتى و بواريكىش بو ريخستنى بايه‌ته‌كان نه‌گيراوته‌به‌ر. جگه له‌وه‌ى يه‌ك دوو بايه‌تىش جياوازن و پيم باش له‌دوو تووى ئەم نووسراوه‌دا شوينىكيان بو بكه‌مه‌وه .

خوينه‌رى به‌ريز، ئەم نووسراوه ته‌نيا به‌رگى يه‌كه‌مى ئەم بايه‌ته‌يه‌و ئەگه‌ر ته‌مه‌ن هاوكار بىت، له‌ئاينده‌دا به‌رگى تريشى لى بلاوده‌كه‌ينه‌وه . پيم خوشه‌ ئه‌وش بو خوينه‌رى نازيز روونكه‌مه‌وه، كه وه‌رگيرانى ئەم نووسين و هه‌والانه بو كوردى كارىكى ئاسان نييه‌و كاتىكى زوريشى گه‌ره‌كه، به‌لام گرنگى و بايه‌خى ئەم كاره بو فهره‌نگ و ميژ ووي نه‌ته‌وايه‌تى و نيشتمانىمان هاندا به‌شكى زور له‌كاتى خوئى بو ته‌رخان بكه‌م و به‌هيوام سه‌رقالى ژيان نه‌بىته رىگر له ئاماده‌كردن و وه‌رگيرانى ئەو گه‌نجينه پر خه‌مانه‌ى زانيارى كه له‌وه سه‌رچاوه گرنگانه‌وه ده‌كرىت هه‌ليانه‌هينجين. هه‌ر بژين

پروفيسور. دكتور ياسين سه‌رده‌شتى

به‌شى ميژوو/كوآلجى زانسته مروفايه‌تبييه‌كان

زانكوئى سلېمانى/ 1ى ئوكتو به‌رى 2018

نوریان ، ئەو گەنجەى کوردستان که بووه زیرهنگهريکى ساماندار و سەرکهوتوو لهئهمهریکا

رۆژنامهى ئەمهریکى (THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL) که له ۱۸ى مارتى ۱۹۱۵دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوتەوه، لهژیر ناوئیشانى " زیرهنگهريک له رۆژهلاتهوه هاتوو. چۆن دانیال نوریان لهکوردستانهوه هات و لهئهمهریکا سەرکهوتنى بهدیھینا"، (ئۆسبۆرن مارشال) چیرۆكى گەنجیکمان بو دهگیریتەوه که سەدهو نیویک بهر لهئیستا بهناوى (دانیال نوریان) که لهکوردستانهوه چوو به ئهمهریکا و لهوى بۆته زیرهنگهريکى ساماندار و بهناوبانگ و سەرکهوتوو. بهگویرهى رۆژنامهکه: " لهکوردستان، پیشه لهباوکه بو مندال دهمینیتەوه و ئەو بنهمایه لهم بهشەى جیهان نییه که ههرکەس بهگویرهى شیاویى و لیهاتوویى خۆى پیشهیهک ههلبژیرى، بو نمونه، گهر باوکت جووتیاربوو تۆش بهههمان شیوه، ئەگهر پینهچى و پیلادروبوو تۆش هاوشیوهى ئەو پینهچى دهرئەچى، ئەگهر بو قوتى ژيانى سوآلکهریک بیت، تۆش وهك باوکت دهبيتەوه سوآلکهر، هیچ کەس چاوهريى ئەوه ناکات کورى دزیک لهکوردستان بهرهنجى شان و کاریکى شهريفانه بـژى.

نوریانییهکان، لهکۆنهوه لهولاتی چیاو گردۆلکهکانى کوردستاندا، بهکارى زیرهنگهريهوه سەرقالبوون و ئەو پیشهیهیان چەندین سالان پشتر لهباو و باپیریانهوه بو ماوتەوه . باوکان شیوازی کارو بازارگانى ئەم پیشهیهیان بو نهوهکانى خویان جیهیلآوهو بر اکانیش پیکهوه له دوکانهکەى باوکیان فیرى ئەم پیشهیه دهبوون و ههر لهمندالییهوه نرخ و بههای بهرده گرانبههاکانیان دهزانى و جورهکانیان لهیهکترى جیادهکردهوه. کاتیک بازوویان ئەستوربوو، فیرى ئەوه بوون به تەشوی ئەو میتالانه داتاشن و بهردهکان کەرتبکەن و نهخش و ههکۆلینیان تیدا بکەن.

ههموو مندالەکان رهوانهى خویندنگاکران، تهنیا دانیال تینوى فیربوونى فیربوونى مهزنتربوو، ئەو خولیای فیربوونى زمانه مهزنهکەى جیهان بوو بۆئەوهى ئەو کتیبانهى پئ بخوینیتەوه که وه نهگیر درابوونه سەر زمانى عهرهیبى، ههر بۆیه پاش ئەوهى قوناغى لاویتی هات، رووى بهئاراستهى رۆژئاواى ولاته شاخاوییهکەى سهفهرى کردو لهئسته مبولدا گیرسایهوه، لیره، چوو کۆلیژى (رۆبیرتس)، ئەو ئامانجى یهکهمى ئەوه بوو به ئینگلیزى بدوى، ئامانجى کۆتاییشى ئەوه بوو بگاته ئهمهریکا، ئەو خاکه دوورهى جیگای پیشکوتن و ئازادى و سامان کۆکردنهوى بیسنور بوو. ئەو بیستبووى لهم ولاته پیشهى زیرهنگهريى بههوى ئامیرى وردو زیرهکوهیه، نهك تهنیا به برهبن و قهلهمبههکەى باوکی که شیوازیکی کۆن و خاوه، ئەو دهیوست بچیته ئهمهریکاو فیرى ئەم شیوازه نوئ و خیرایانهى شت دروستکردن بـیت و دهولـهـمـهـنـد بـیت ."

پاش ئەوهى نوریان ماوهیهکى کهم بوو له کۆلیج دهخویندو تهنیا کهمه ئینگلیزیهکەى دهزانى ، یهک له ماموستا پروفیسۆرهکانى ناردى بهشوینیداو پئی

وت که نایا دهخواری لهگهل نیردهیهکدا سهردانی بهغدا بکات؟ نوریان وتبوی "چی؟ ماوهیهکی دریزه خهون بهوه دهبینم بچم بو ئهمهریکا، ولاتی سهربهستی و دهستکهورتهکان، نیستا تو دهلیت بچو بو روژههلات، خاکی خورافات و چهقبهستووی! لهوی چی ههیه تا شایهنی بینین بی!

پرؤفیسور: زورباشه، برادهریکم ههیه که لهئهمهریکاوه دیته ئهسته مبول و دهیهویت بچیت بو بهغداد، ئهو بهرو باشوور بروات بهدۆلی دیجلهو فوراتدا سهفهردهکات بهشارهکانی ئیبراهیم و پهيامبهراندا. ئهو پئویستی به وهرگیریک ههیه، توش لهبهرنهوهی عهرهبی دهزانیت و بریکی باش لههوشیاری گشتییت ههیهو شیایو بو ئهو کاره، له حالهتیکو واشدا له خویندنی کولچ دادهبریت، بهلام ئهوهی تو لهگهلی کاردهکهی زانو توژهریکی گهورهیهو ئهوهی لهگهل ئهو فیری دهی زور لهوه زیاتره که لیره فیری بی. ئهگهر ئهم پیشناره پهسهند بکیت ههر نیستا دهییت برؤی، ئهلی چی؟!

نوریان کهمیک بیری لی کردهوه دواچار وتی: دهچم، مادام لهگهل ئهمهریکیهکه لهوانهیه سهفهرد بهرو روژههلات دواچار بیته هوکاریک بو سهفهرد بهرو روژئاوا.

بهوش، دانیال نوریان له کولچ و خیزان و ولاتهکهی دوورکهوتهوه لهگهل نیردهکهدا رووی کرده بهغدا، ئهو بهغدایهی زور دوور بوو لهبیری ئهوادا، ههرچنده زوریش له نیشتمانهکهیهوه که کوردستانه دوور نهبوو، ئهو ههموو ئهوهی سهبارت بهغدا بینیبوو بهرو کومباره جوان و گرانبههاکانی بوو. ئهو ئهمهریکیه که عهوالی وهرگیریک بوو (ولیهم هایس وارد) بوو، ئهوهی لهسالی ۱۸۸۴دا، بهرپرسی نیردهی (والف بابلین) بوو، ئهو ههم وهریر بوو ههمیش روژههلاتناس، وهک توژهریکی قوولبیر بایهخی به شوینهواره دیرینهکانی بابل دهدا.

چوون بو ئهمهریکا و گهرانهوه کاری وهرگیران سهرهتا بو نوریان زور ئاسان نهبوو، چونکه شارهزاییهکی کهمی لهبارهی زمانی ئینگلیزیهوه ههبوو. لهههمووی خراپتر ئهوهبوو که نهیدهتوانی فهرهنگیکی عهرهبی - ئینگلیزی دهستکهوریت و فهرهنگیکی ئهمهنی-ئینگلیزی پهیداکردبوو. ههربویه بوئهوهی قسهو وشهکا عهرهبیهکانی خهککه خومالییهکهی دهستی بابل بکاته ئینگلیزی، دهبوو سی فهرهنگی جیاواز بهسهر بکاتهوه. ههروهک نوریان هیوای بو دهخواست، پاش ئهوهی نیردهی ولف لهسالی ۱۸۸۵دا، کارهکانی له بابل کۆتاییهات، نوریان لهگهلا میسته وارد بهرو خاکی خهونهکان سهفهری کرد، دواي چهند سالیکی کهم، پاش ئهوهی زانکوی پنسلوانیا نیردهیهکی بو ههکۆلین رهوانهی نیپور کرد-شاریکی فره بهدیمهن لهدۆلی دیجلهو فوراتدا، نوریان وهک یهک لهههره وهرگیره شارهزاکان، ئهندامیکی نیردهکه بوو.

لهماوهی سهردانی نیردهکهنه بو دۆلی دیجلهو فورات و گهران و ههکۆلین بهدوای توماره کونه میژووییهکاندا لهلایهن ئهندامانی دیکه نیردهکهوه، ئهرکی نوریان جوړاوجوړبوو، بوئمونه کاتیک سهرهک وهریر ریگهی به نیردهکه نهدا تفهنگ

لهگهل خوځيان بهرن، نهوه نوريان بوو به قاچاخ تفهنگهکانی له کیسهی چهرمدا بو شار دنهوهو لهم بهلم بو نهو بهلم دهیگواستنوه، دواتر پاش نهوهی هیسترهوانه عهره بکه هیسترهکانی تیمهکهی دزیی و له کونه نهشکهوتیکدا لهخواری شارهوکوهو شار دبیوهه، نهوه نوريان بوو کهوته بیرازکردنی نهو هیسترهوانه عهره به و ناچار یکرد هیسترهکان بگيریتهوه. نهوه نوريان بوو گریهست و ماملههی لهگهل خهلهکه خو مالیهکه کرد تا کاری هه لکولین بو تیمهکه بکن و دواتریش به بهلین و هاندان وای له ۳۰۰ دانهیان کرد میننهوه لهگهل تیمهکهو کارین بو بکن. ههروهها نهوه نوريان بوو لهکاتی سهردانی تیمهکه بو شاری نهجف بهمهستی بینینی گورهکان، ژيانی خو خسته مهترسییهوه بو نهوهی بیانگهینته مهزراگا پیروزهکه.

پاشتر روژنامهکه دیتهسر باسی نهو دهرفته زپینهی که بو نوريان رهخسا، لهکاتیکدا تیمه پشکنهرو هه لکولینهکه له نیپور خهریکی کاربوون و لهیهکیک له کاری هه لکولینی تیمهکه له پهرستگایهکی کونداو له شوینیکدا که دواتر به (دوکانی زپرنگهری) ناوئرا، لهژوریکدا، سنوقیکی تهخته بینرایهوه که پر بوو له جوړهها زیرو ملوانکهی گرانبهها که له سهردهمی کوندا بهدهستی زپرشهنگهری کارا دروستکرا بوو، پاشتر له هه لکولینهکانی دیکه دیمهکه، دهچوونه هه لایهک و خهزینوه که نزی گرانبههای بابلیه کونهکان دهوژرایهوه که بو سهرهتاکانی میژووی خه لکی نهو ناوچهیه دهگه رایهوه. نهو زیرو لازروردو زمروت و میتاله گرانبههایانه بههونهریکی دهستکردی ناوازهو بهرز نهخشینرابوون و هه لکولرابوون، نهوهی نوريان بهو هویههی له دوکانهکهی باوکی له کوردستان فیری بوو بهرز دهینرخاندن.

ناهنهوه لهگهل کاری هه لکولینی تیمهکه، نوريان هه ندیک لهو ملوانکهو کاره جوانکاریه کونانهی دهگریهوه که لیرمو لهوی له بازارهکانی بهغدا دهفروشترانهوه که بو گوری پاشاکانی بابلی کون و گریهکان دهگه رایهوه، که هه ندیک لهوانه هی پاشاکانی ئیران و تورکیا بوون. یهکیک لهویارچه ناوازهو نایابانهی نوريان دهستی کهوتبوو، بریتیبوو له پارچه عهقیقیکی هه لکولراو که بهرجهستهی چاوی گای پیروزی ئاشوریه کونهکانی دهکرد.

دواتر که تیمهکه گه رایهوه نه مریکا، نه دنامهکانی که خهریکی بایهخی میژووی خشت و بهردو تو مارهکان بوون کهوتنه توپزینهوهو لهزانکوکاندا خهملین، نهوه نوريان بوو تهوای نهو کهلوپهله زپیرین و ملوانکهو گهوهه بهنرخانهی کوکر دبوونهوه له پيشانگای کهلوپهله نهنتیکه میژووییهکاندا نمایشی دهکردن و بهوهش سهرنجی زوریککی بو لای خوئی راکیشابوو، که بهشیک لهوانه ژنه دهولچه مهنده ساماندارهکان بوون که زوربهیان خهزبان بهوه بوو میهک لهو ملوانکهو زیرو خشلانهیان هه بی و روویان له نوريان دهدا دانهیهکیان بو پیدایه بکات. نوريان نهو پيشهیهی له باوکییهوه له کوردستان فیربوو قازانجیکی گهروهی پی گه یاند و داوی لهبراکهی کرد که له کوردستان تهوای ژيانی لهکاری زپرنگهریدا تهرخان کردبوو، که هاوکاری بکات. براکهی نوريان پپی وت: باشه بو لهوی سوود لهو

ئامېرە پېشكەوتووانە نابېنى و دوكانىكى ناياب بىكەتەو؟!! نوريانىش بەپىكەننەو
 ۋەلامى دابوۋو و تېوۋى: "براگان ئەمەرىكىيەكان لەم جۆرە خشلانى تېرېوون،
 ئىستا و مەختى ئەوئە ئىمە فېرىيان بىكەن نەك لىئانەو فېرىيان!!"
 لېرەو نوريان ھەستا تەوۋى ئەندامانى خىزانەكەى لەكوردستانەو راکىشايە
 ئەمەرىكاو لەنيۇرۆك دوكانىكى زېرشەنگەرىيى و خشلسازىيان دانائو كەوتتەكار،
 بەمەش ئەمان سەرەتاي ھاتتى ھونەرى خشلسازىيى رۆژھەلاتيان بۆ ئەمەرىكا
 گواستەو دوا ئەوانىش خەلكى دىكە لەم رۈوۋو رۈويان لە ئەمەرىكا كىردو بايەخى
 ئەمەرىكىيەكانىش لەمانەو بۆ خشل و جلى ژنانە و خواست لەسەر شەمەكى
 رۆژھەلايى بازارىيى گەرم بوو.

پاش ماۋەيەكى دىكە، يەك لەپاشاكانى ئىران كە روۋبەرۋى ماپەپوچىيى دارايى
 بېۋو (زۆر دەگونجى ناسرەدىن شاي قاحار بوۋى/سەردەشتى) و ناوبانگى
 نوريانى بېستبوو، پەيوەندىيى پېوەكردبوو تاكو ئەو تاجەى پى بفرۆشى كە سەدان
 سالا شاكانى ئىران لەسەرى دەنن و شەرى لەسەردەكەن و بايەخە مېژوۋىيەكەى
 ھەرگىز نابىرئەو. نوريان كە بەھاي بەرزى ئەو تاجەى پاشاكانى ئىرانى دەزانى و
 بايەخى ئەمەرىكىيەكانىشى بۆ شىتىكى ئەنتىكەو سەرنجراكىش و بەنرخى ئاوا
 دەزانى، ھەستا پاك و پوخت تاجەكەى لەشاي ئىران كرى و نرەكەى پەسەندكرد.
 بەوھش گەنجىنە كوكرائەى خشل و شەمەكە ئەنتىكەكانى ئەمەرىكا پىرتېرېوون.
 شايەنى باسە، دانيال زادو نوريان لەبەنرەتدا خەلكى سىرتى باكورى كوردستانەو لە
 ۱۸ى مارتى ۱۸۶۵ لەو شارە لەدايك بوۋو لەتەمەنى ۱۹ سالىدا، واتە لەسالى
 ۱۸۸۴دا، چۆتە ئەستەمبول و يەكەم سەردانى بۆ ئەمەرىكا لەسالى ۱۸۵۵دا بوۋە
 بەسواری كەشتى (SS WEASLAND)، لەوى چۆتە خويندنگاي ئامادەيى
 (Rutgers/رۇتگارس) و لەسالى ۱۸۸۸ پروانامەى دەرچوونى بەدەستەنناۋە،
 ناوبراۋ لە ۱۰ى يەنایەرى ۱۹۲۹ و لەتەمەنى ۶۴ سالىدا، لەنيۇجىرسى نيۇيۆرك

JEWELER COMES FROM THE EAST

New Jewel Merchant of Knoxville Has Made Success in America.

LEARNED TRADE OF FAMILY

Member of prominent family who learned to work in the jewelry trade in his father's shop in New York.

BY GEORGE BARNETT

When a young man comes to this country from the East, he usually brings with him a certain amount of capital and a certain amount of experience. In the case of the young man who has just arrived in Knoxville, he brings with him a capital of \$10,000 and a certain amount of experience in the jewelry trade.

He is a young man of about 30 years of age, and he has a very pleasant and agreeable disposition. He is a native of New York, and he has spent most of his life in that city.

He learned the jewelry trade in his father's shop in New York, and he has spent several years in that city. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man. He has a very good knowledge of the trade, and he is a very successful business man.

STARTING THE PEACH ORCHARD PROPERLY

When you start a peach orchard, you should start with the best material. You should start with the best material, and you should start with the best material.



A Well-Kept Peach Orchard in Bloom.

When you start a peach orchard, you should start with the best material. You should start with the best material, and you should start with the best material.

PAR-AMERICAN COURT URSED BY HAMMOND

Local Mining Engineer and Former Par- American Editor Says World Body South American Development.

When the Par-American court was organized, it was intended to be a body that would represent the interests of the people of the Americas. It was intended to be a body that would represent the interests of the people of the Americas.

When the Par-American court was organized, it was intended to be a body that would represent the interests of the people of the Americas. It was intended to be a body that would represent the interests of the people of the Americas.

A POTATO ROMANCE

How a young man and woman fell in love through the medium of a potato.



A Potato Romance.

When a young man and woman fell in love through the medium of a potato, it was a very unusual and interesting story. It was a very unusual and interesting story.

IN BUSINESS IN BRIDGE

How a young man started a business in the bridge industry.

When a young man started a business in the bridge industry, he found that there was a great demand for bridges. He found that there was a great demand for bridges.

ADULTS OF BRIDGE

How a young man started a business in the adult industry.

When a young man started a business in the adult industry, he found that there was a great demand for adults. He found that there was a great demand for adults.

GOOD MANURE FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN

To Grow Early Truck the Ground Must Be Made Rich-Use of Three Grains Yields.

When you start a vegetable garden, you should start with the best material. You should start with the best material, and you should start with the best material.

WORKING NOTES ON THE POULTRY YARD

How to keep your poultry yard clean and healthy.

When you work on a poultry yard, you should work with the best material. You should work with the best material, and you should work with the best material.

INCUBATOR HINTS FOR A POULTRYMAN

Correct Heat for Incubation is 103 Degrees-Should Not Vary-Turn the Eggs.

When you use an incubator, you should use it with the best material. You should use it with the best material, and you should use it with the best material.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.

When you choose water to drink, you should choose the best water. You should choose the best water, and you should choose the best water.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.

When you choose water to drink, you should choose the best water. You should choose the best water, and you should choose the best water.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.

When you choose water to drink, you should choose the best water. You should choose the best water, and you should choose the best water.



Water of Health, Not Poison.



WATER WORTH DRINKING

Rheumatism

How to cure rheumatism.

When you have rheumatism, you should have the best medicine. You should have the best medicine, and you should have the best medicine.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain.

How to use Sloan's Liniment.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

How to keep your bowels healthy.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.

WATER WORTH DRINKING

How to choose the best water to drink.



گوری نوریان له نیوجیرسی له نیورک

چيروکيکي خوشهويستى له کوردستانهوه

170 سال پيش نيسنا ، گوفاريکي هولندي بهناوى (NEERLANDS INDIE) لهبرگي چوارهميدا که لهسالى ۱۸۴۲ چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، چيروکيکي خوشهويستى بهناوى (موراد و نيخابيت) چيروکيکي لهکوردستانهوه، بلاو کردوتهوه، که باسى خوشهويستى نيوان کورنيکي کوردى موسولمان بهناوى (موراد على) که شوينکهوتهى ناغايهکي کورد بووه، لهگهل کچي پياويکي ناسوريى دهکات لهگوندى (لاريکا) له چياکانى روثناواى دهرياچهي ورمى له روثههلاتى کوردستان، کچهکه ناوى (نيخابيت) بووه لهسهلماسچاوى به موراد کهوتوهه، موراد ويستويهتى کچهکه لهگهلى بروات و لهگهل باوکي نهگهرينهوه بو گوندى لاريکا، بهلام کچهکه لهبر ترسى لهباوکي و ههروهه خوشهويستيشى بوى، ئەم داوايهى مورادى پهسند نهکردوهه لهسهلماسهوه گهراوتهوه بو گوندهکهى خويان. دواتر باوکي کهناوى (گوستامين) بووه، ويستويهتى کچهکه ۱۵ سالهکهى بداته کوره مامهکهى و موراديش بهپهله چوته سهلماس بو ئەوهى لهگهل دوستيکي بهناوى (حاجى على) راويژ بکات، حاجى باسى لهوه کردوهه که ئەو گونده زور دوردهستهو لهناوچهيهکي زور قايمدايهو پاسهوان و پاريزراوى زوره، مهگهر موراد به پهنامهکيى رووى تنيکات و لهو حالتهشدا سهمره وييهکي گهوره دهکات، دواچار موراد بريارى خوى دهدات و لهگهل سى هاورنييدا، چوونهته گوندى لاريکا و خويان وک بازرگاني نهمهنيى گورپوه، گوايه بو کريني پيستهو ههنگوين چوونهته گوندهکه، دواتر شهو، موراد کچهکهى ههنگرتوهو لهکاتى ههلاتن، سوارهى ناسوريى و باوکي کچهو ناموزاکهى، دوايان کهوتون، ليرهوه نووسر به شيوازيکي زور سهرنجراکيش، باسى بريني ئەو چيا سهخت و دولانه دهکات لهلايهن موراد و خوشهويستهکهى و بهشيوهيهکي ناکامى چيروکهکه بو تهواونهکراوى بو خويينه جندههنايت!! پيم وانبيه تا نيسنا ناگاداريمان لهبارهى ئەم چيروکهوه ههبيت يان بو کوردى و مرگيرراييت.

TIJDSCHRIFT

۶۲۸۳

TOOR

NEERLANDS INDIE.

VIERDE JAARGANG.

BRUNNEN DRUK.



BATAVIA,
PER LAMPS-DRUKKERIJ.
1842.

MENDELINGEN.

MOURAD EN EUXABEET.

Een Verhaal uit Koordistan.

Er zijn in *Perzie* weinig voorwerpen, meer berekend om de aandacht van den reiziger tot zich te trekken, dan het meer van *Oroodmea* of *Shahes*, zoo als het dikwijls genoemd wordt, in het landschap *Azerbijan*. Deze heerlijke waterplas, die veel zouter is dan de Oceaan zelf (1), en; even als de Oceaan, een donkere azuurkleur vertoont, hier en daar door een levendig groen afgewisseld, al naar het dartsel spel der zonnestralen op de oppervlakte, strekt zich een volle honderd mijlen in de lengte van het zuiden naar het noorden uit, en ligt niet verder dan veertig mijlen van *Tabreez*, de hoofdplaats van het landschap, en de tweede stad van het rijk.

In een land, met een krachtvol en goed geregeld Gouvernement gezegend, zou zulk een binnenlandsche zee,—omgeven als zij is door de rijkste districten van *Perzie*,—met hare tallooze schatplichtige stroomen, waarvan sommigen, tot op vijftig of zestig mijlen afstands van hare monding, bevaarbaar zijn of het gemakkelijk zouden kunnen worden, een bron wezen van onberekenbaar groote nationale welvaart. Want, dewijl kanalen door de onafzienbare vlakten gegraven, die zich van *Tabreez* tot aan de oevers van het meer uitstrekken, de producten van menige vruchtbare vallei naar de poorten dier hoofdstad zouden voeren, kon de zedenverbeterende invloed van den handel, en een geregelde gemeenschap met eene beschaafde maatschappij, niet missen de gelukkigste ze-

(1) Een dikke laag zout is op de ondiepe plaatsen van het meer zichtbaar, den bodem, als 'tware, bevloerende zoo ver het oog maar reikt. Het water is echter bijzonder helder en klaar. 't Is opmerkenswaardig, dat, of de kracht of de aard van dit zout voor het dierlijk leven schadelijk is, daar geen visch of ecnig ander levend wezen in het water gevonden wordt.

نهمهريكاو (ته لاقى سى بهسى) ي كوردان

هەر بى مونسه به، رۆژنامهى (THE TIMES) ي نهمهريكى، له رۆژى ههينى بهروارى 31 مارتى 1922 دا، له گۆشهيهكى لاي راستى سهروهه نووسيوهتتى: ته لاق لاي كوردان فره سادهمايه ي گالته جار بيه، ههر نهونه بهسه پياوهكه روو بكا ته ژنهكهو سى جار پى بليت ته لاقم داى!!!

Divorce in Kurdistan is ridiculously easy. It is only necessary for a man to say to his wife, "I divorce you," three times and the thing is done.

SKY IMMIGRANT TREE MUST BE HELD BACK

MURKIN IN REAR OF DISCORD

THE SHIPPER'S VIEW

Edward C. Minas Co.

Men's Suits \$7 to \$35.50

Men's Ties \$1.25 to \$8.50

Tomorrow!

See These 2-Pants Suits

\$25 \$35 \$40 \$45

Men's Madras Shirts at \$0.35

Gabardine Raincoats, \$18.75

Square Effects in Men's Spring OXFORDS

Men's Madras Shirts at \$0.35

Chafers \$5 to \$9

Shoes \$5 to \$10

Come to the Boys' Store for Confirmation and Easter SUITS

Boys' Suits \$10.95 to \$18

Spring Exposition

Saturday Night Specials 7 to 9

Men's Suits \$35 to \$49.50

Men's Ties \$1.25 to \$3.50

Men's Shirts \$0.35 to \$0.50

Men's Socks \$0.25 to \$0.50

Men's Caps \$0.50 to \$1.00

Men's Hats \$1.00 to \$2.00

Men's Shoes \$5.00 to \$10.00

Men's Suits \$24.50

THE DRESSES

THE SLITS

Charming Silk Dresses for Girls, \$9.99 to \$16.75

Men's Madras Shirts at \$0.35

Gabardine Raincoats, \$18.75

Square Effects in Men's Spring OXFORDS

Men's Madras Shirts at \$0.35

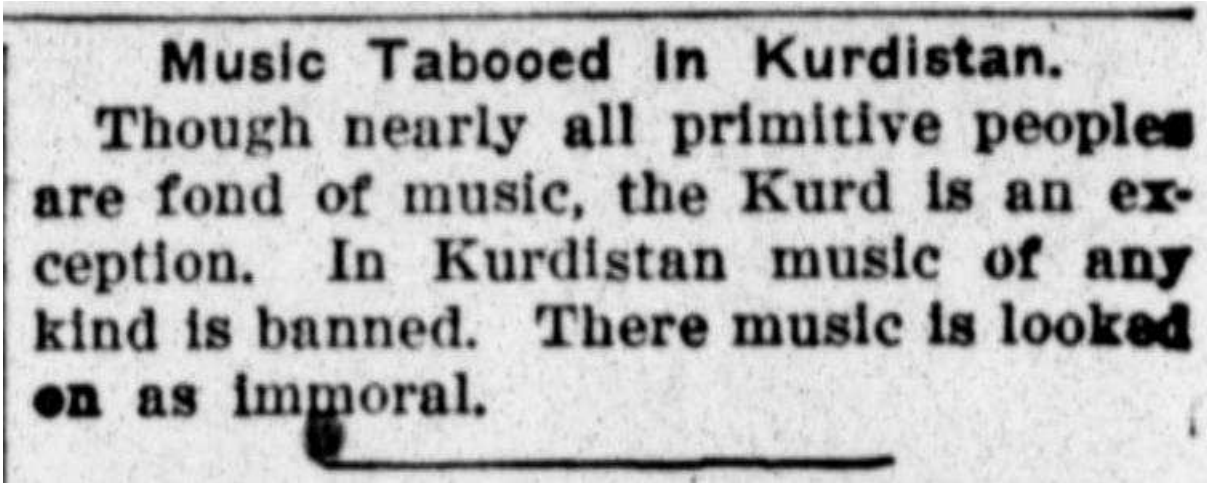
Chafers \$5 to \$9

Shoes \$5 to \$10

EDWARD C. MINAS CO.

مۆزیک له کوردستان قهدهغهکراوه!

رۆژنامهی (The L'Anse sentinel) ی ئەمەریکی، له ١٦ی شوباتی ١٩٢٣، لهبەشی سەرەوێ بەناوێشانی "مۆزیک له کوردستان قهدهغهکراوه" ده‌ئیت که هه‌موو میله‌هتانی سهره‌تایی مۆزیکێ تایه‌ت به‌خۆیان هه‌یه، به‌لام کورد له‌وانه به‌ده‌ره‌و له‌لای کورد هه‌ر جوهره مۆزیکێ قهدهغه‌یه‌و وه‌ک بێه‌خلاقیی ته‌ماشاشا ده‌کری!!



Action Eclipsed by Coast Guards

...ing of Human Life and Property Great Job of the Soldiers of the Sea.

... IS FULL OF THROBLS

... Bad Property Job That Must Be Done...
 ... Marine How Better Than in Any Way...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

HELD AS REAL BANDIT



...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

WHO IS THE FROG?



Important Because

It's a matter of \$1,000 for a Woman—or Girl

10 Cents Gives Cheerful New Color Tone to Old Curtains

FROGONS FLY FAR AND FAST PUTNAM FADELESS DYES WOMAN'S "TALK TALK" SMALL

Every Service This had done for you...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

1,700,000 Leave Schools Yearly

Federal Board for Vocational Training Gives Figures on "Drop Out" Population.

MANY DROP OUT AT EARLY AGE

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

...-Sellers of guns, the law should be made of such that the State more guard the...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...
 ... of the State, it is...

آنها بودند سخت مقاومت می‌نمایند و با تیراندازی ماهرانه خود همه زیادی از اکراد را بقتل می‌رسانند و اکراد ملوحتی عقب‌نشینی میکنند، در برابر زورهای تیر در این حملات کشته میشوند، ژاندارمها که می‌دانستند پس از دستگیری چه وضع فاجعه‌ناک خواهد شد با اشد احتیاط و بی‌احتیاطی از خود دفاع میکنند. بطوریکه سرزنش‌ها و فریادهای دردناک آنها را که اکراد آنها را فریاد می‌خوانند و از آنها تلافی‌تلافان دم‌خواب می‌کنند. بالاخره از طرف مقاومت یازدهمستان دیگر دستگیرترین تأثیر در روحیه اکراد داشت. بالاخره از طرف مقاومت خارجی که از اول منبع ناظر دفاع سرحدات ژاندارمها بودند بهر خبر داده میشود دو دستگاه زیر پوش و لاک را که پس از تسلیم تیب بدست دموکر آنها افتاد، بود به آنجا می‌بردند، ژاندارمها سالمه خواهند داد، در این‌هاک اکراد ژاندارمهای محصور نیز که از تسلیم تیب و افتادن بانکهایست دموکر آنها بدون اطلاع بودند بخیال آنکه از طرف تیب تاکیا را بکنند و پاری آنها فرستاده اند مسرور و خادمان میشوند ولی وقتی تاکیا وارد عمل گردید، با اولین تیراندازی خود بدست برج قسمتی از دیوار آنجا را خراب میکند، ژاندارمهای شجاع و محصور بدست تیب تیب بی‌بره، مات و صیبهت میمانند؛

اگر در مقابل اکراد هر چه تقدم عمل آنها زیادتر بود مقاومت برای آنها امکانپذیر بود بدون تردید در مقابل مات دیگر نمیتوانستند مقاومت نمایند بخواه پس از بی‌تردن بدست تلخ تسلیم تیب دیگر برای چه مقاومت نمایند تا بحال امید آنها این بود که از طرف تیب قتلای هدای بکنان آنها خواهد آمد و اگر بتوانند تا رسیدن کوفه‌کسی مقاومت نمایند از جمله که نجات خواهند یافت حالا که فهمیدند تیب تسلیم شده دیگر چه امید دیگری مقاومت نمایند لذا برج مشرفی را بالا بردند و ملامت‌های خود را زمین می‌ریختند

صدای تیراندازی تاکیا خاموش گردید و در برج پاریس باز می‌نمود ۱۷ نفر ژاندارم غرق خون و شاک از تلافی صیبه و خون آلوده در آستانه در ظاهر می‌نمودند

دو بهادری آن مرد مسیح و خوشنوا که دو برادر وی را ژاندارمها در این جنگ کشته بودند و همه زیادی از اکراد تحت فرمان خود را از دست دادند بود دو کراین بود که ژاندارمها از بدون اسلحه را چه وضع تیرین ناپود سازد تا موجب شلیک خود و سایر سوار... حای اکراد که مردان آنها بدست ژاندارمها کشته شده بودند گرد... لذا دستور میداد آنها را دستگیر نموده منتظر فرمانی باشند، مومنی که اکراد جهت دستگیری ژاندارمهای بدون اسلحه و اسیر خود که تا آن لحظه از اجابت و سرخشی آنها در صحت بودند و حرکت قدم جلو گذاشتن را داشتند پیش‌روند با شلیک‌های ویران می‌نمودند که برای آنها باور کردنی نبود چه مشاهده میکنند پس از تسلیم ژاندارمها و قتل از سر و سر آنان از سر جانند در صحنه است که دوپرس و تیرین بدست این ژاندارمها حاکم بود کشته شده بود قبل از همه اکراد خود را باین صحنه ها رسانیدند و بجای اینکه در مقابل خون دوزان خود خون آنها را بیاندازند

پیران خود را ازین دور کرده و آن پیران را بی بیایک ژاندارمها اینهاست

دو بهادری از این عمل مادمش حیران میمانند و مادمش با دلاختمه حیرت وی می‌گوید اینها مردمان شجاعی میباشند و من آنها را بجای فرزندان متول خود پذیرفتم جهت کشتن آنها ابتدا باید از روی نشیمن بگذرید و بعد با آنها دست یابید اینها وقتی اسلحه داشتند و من سنجیدند کسی دست شمارا نیشه بود میتوانستید با نجات آنها دست یابید و بعد را بکشید ولی اکنون که تسلیم شده‌اند و بدون اسلحه نمیتوانند از خود دفاع نمایند دست یابند بر وی افراد بلا دفاع برین شرمه این برین کرامت که ناپه از فرزندان من سرزند اینها هر وقت که بخوانند در خانه ما میمان خواهند ماند و پس از آن نیز آزادند بهر کجا که خواهند رفت

پس از تسلیم سر تیب در سخنانی فرماده لشکر تیریز و تفکیک مجلس ملی

وزیر پیشه‌وری و دولت آذربایجان در تیریز، چون تمام نقاط دیگر استان بجز از دو رضایه، محتاج بدست دموکر آنها افتاده بود، موضوع رضایه و عدم تسلیم تیب و مقاومت آن و عدم پیشرفت فرقه دموکرات بلورگی در این شهرستان توجه پیغمبری و همکاران وی را بخود جلب نمود. علاوه بر ایزام و بدست کاپیون فدایی مسلح و سرهنگ میلان و سرهنگه آذر افسران فراری از تهران که هر دو در محضر تالی دعه بودند، یوسف علیا و وزیر دادگستری پیغمبری را نیز که خود یکی از اعالی این شهر و پسر مرحوم حقیق‌الممالک از خانواده‌های معروف رضایه بود باین شهر ایزام نمودند، یوسف علیا جوان تحصیل کرده و از صاحب‌منصبان ارشد وزارت دادگستری بود که در آنوقت دامستان استان آذربایجان را از طرف دولت میده داد بود. حرس‌های جوانی و حیا علیا با همراهم دیگر، وی را با داد و دست پیغمبری هنگامی که همساک شوند و در دولت جدیداً تأسیس مقام و منصب وزارت دادگستری رسیده بود باید پیغمبری تکر کرده بود با نفوذی که خاراده علیا دو رضایه داشتند برآورد با ایزام وی همکاری اعالی این شهرستان بدست بافرقه دموکرات جلب نماید و با اوضاع آشفته و بسیار پریهان شهر بدست وی سر و سامان دهد.

علیای مومنی رضایه دیدی که وضع شهر بسیار ناامنی بود، مقاومت تیب و ژاندارم‌های اذیم میباشند و اگر از ماجراجو که همیشه در این قیوم دفعار استاده از اوضاع آشفته میباشند هنگامی مسلح بدون ترس و راهه از کسی و مقامی مقدمات شهر را بدست داشتند بطوریکه خود اولیای فرقه دموکرات نیز در این افراد ماسر اموال نفوذی نشانستند و هیچکس قدرت ناشی از خانه قدم بیرون نگذارند. بازار و دکانها تعطیل و جریان مادی احوال شهر بهم خورد و ادارات دولتی و مدارس نیز در این چند روز جنگ و نا امنی تعطیل

۱- در میان اکراد دو قسمت، اگر ذی پیران خود را سرکشی می‌نمایند و وی را کرایس پیران خود قرار میدهند آن زن شخص مذکور را بفرزندی خود پیران است و اگر آن شخص لاق هم باشد دیگر شیره زن حق ندارد وی را ازین نامیده.



کوردانی جولەکه

به‌گویره‌ی رۆژنامه‌ی (THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) بریتانی، که له ئه‌پرێلی ۱۹۶۷ دا بڵاوکراوه‌توه، ژماره‌ ئه‌و کورده‌ جولەکانه‌ی له‌سالانی ۱۹۴۰ کاندا چوونه‌ته‌ ئیسرائیل زیاتر له‌ ۸۰۰۰ کەس بوون. به‌و حیسابه‌ ئه‌میستا له‌ ئیسرائیل به‌هه‌زاران کوردی جولەکه‌ ده‌ژین!! وینه‌که‌ی بڵاوکراوه‌توه‌ به‌شێکن له‌ کوردانه‌. له‌هه‌موویان سه‌رنجراکێشتر، دیمه‌نی ئه‌و مندالیه‌ که‌ چاوی بریوه‌ته‌ زوومی کامێره‌که‌ له‌سوچی ئه‌و سه‌ری وینه‌که‌، داخۆ ئیستا له‌ژیاندا مابێ!!؟

APRIL 6, 1967—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—13

ISRAEL THE DREAM— AND THE AWAKENING

Mr Yigal Alon, Israel's Minister of Labour, has spent the past week addressing meetings all round the country aimed at encouraging Jewish young people in Britain to emigrate to Israel. Almost 20 years after independence his country is going through a double crisis—economic and social—to both of which immigration from the West is seen as one answer. Skilled Western workers will boost the industries the economy needs, and at the same time keep the balance between Jews of Oriental and African origin and those from Europe. JON KIMCHE, former Editor of the *Jewish Observer*, discusses this testing period for the Israeli Establishment—and for the Zionist dream.

Over 8,000 Kurds were among Jews who fled into Israel in the 1940s. The country's economic crisis became plain with March's unemployment demonstrations.

HADRAH IN A BUILDING, BEAR, AND GROWING LEANS midway between Tel Aviv and Haifa. It has an expanding and mixed population of over 30,000, attracted with the ground and expertise looking to the future. Only a handful remember the past—the dream.

The twin head avenues through the heart of Hadra, the fast four-lane motorway north to Tel Aviv and north to Haifa, the express train along the coastal route, the modern shops and the supermarkets, the hard work and the reasonably good living: are these the dream, come true, are they the stuff that made men like Moshe Smilansky, Meir Yonah, and the first husband that came with them, face to the desolate territory of the shabby coast and discover the settlement of Hadra?

The story is told that some years later there were hardly a name of the original (see framed left) the rest had fallen victim to material levels in clearing the Hadra swamp—for that was the explanation of the mystery. One day, visitors to Hadra were invited to a celebration at the rough and young cemetery. There they found the 12 survivors, dawdling and making merry over the graves of their fellow pioneers. They explained that they were sharing the joy of having shared the swamp with the real victors of Hadra, the young men and the older ones who had given their lives for the land of Israel.

Now, 20 years later, it is not easy to recapture the staff of the Zionist dream at the turn of the century; the dream that made young men trek on foot, or by any other cheap means, from the Khasan of Tarsis to the land of the Ottoman Sultan, so that they could sacrifice their lives to the draining of its swamps, to the building of roads, and to turning their minds to making the desert bloom so that their's will be, one day, a free and independent nation in their own land.

Avoid many remarkable achievements of the Zionist pioneers, and of their successors, one must record also one extraordinary failure: during the second decade of the independent Jewish state for which the early Zionists and the first generation of Israelis had striven so hard, they did not succeed in communicating the spirit of the early Zionists and the early Israelis to the successive generations. As the years passed, the psychological gap between the older generations of Zionists and the new young Israelis began to widen; communication between the generations became increasingly difficult. This difficulty was reflected in the changing face of Israel, and so much in the roadways and the shopping centres, but in the make-up of the people.

On the eve of independence, in May 1948, the people of Israel were a tightly knit community of barely half a million; only one out of every 40 Jews in the world lived in Palestine during the last months of the British mandate in the spring of 1948. Rather more than half of those Jews who were there when Israel became a state had their origins in Central and Eastern Europe. Only about 30,000 had come from either Africa or Asia; about 150,000 had been born in Palestine.

Today, the face of Israel has changed out of all recognition. It is five times larger than in 1948; Jews of European origin are no longer a majority in the country; Israel has now twice as many (continued on next page)

په‌رتبوان له‌جولانه‌وه‌ی کوردستان

له‌گۆشه‌یه‌کی رۆژنامه‌ی (Utica) ئەمه‌ریکی، هه‌واڵێک به‌ناو‌نیشانی "به‌ره‌ه‌ستکارانی عێراق په‌رتبوان" له‌ئوتی ۱۹۶۴ دا بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، باس له‌ بلاوکردنه‌وه‌ی به‌یاننامه‌یه‌ک ده‌کات له‌ بیروتی لوبنان، ئاماژه‌ی به‌ په‌ره‌گرته‌ی به‌ریه‌که‌هوتنی نیو ریزه‌کانی پارتی دیموکراتی کوردیی کردووه، که‌ بۆماوه‌ی سێ ساڵه‌ ره‌گه‌زیکی سه‌ره‌کی شه‌ری نیوان خێله‌ کوردیه‌ یاخیه‌کان و حکومه‌تی عێراقه‌.

شایه‌نی باسه‌، گروپێک ئەم به‌یاننامه‌یه‌ی ده‌ر کردووه‌ که‌ ناوی (لێژنه‌ی مه‌رکه‌زی حیزب) ی له‌خۆی ناوه‌و توپه‌تی که‌ به‌هۆی چالاکی "لاده‌رانه‌وه" ۱۴ ئەندامی پێشوو ی لێژنه‌ کۆنه‌که‌ه‌ی ده‌ر کردووه‌! هه‌روه‌ها "ئه‌نجومه‌نی شو‌رشگێری کوردیی" به‌سه‌ر کردایه‌تی مه‌لامسته‌فا بارزانی دامه‌زراره‌و بۆئوه‌ی له‌کاتی هه‌لگه‌رسانه‌وه‌ی شه‌ر ئه‌رکی سه‌ر کردایه‌تی بگه‌رته‌ ئه‌ستۆ.

بارزانی ریه‌ری کورد بووه‌ له‌ باکوری عێراق و تا ئاگر به‌سته‌که‌ شه‌ری حکومه‌ته‌ یه‌که‌ له‌ هه‌وایه‌که‌ه‌کانی عێراقیه‌کان کردووه‌. هه‌واڵی ئه‌وه‌ هه‌یه‌ که‌ ره‌گه‌زه‌ کوردیه‌کان له‌و ئاگر به‌سته‌ی فیه‌رایه‌ری نیوان کوردو حکومه‌ت و سه‌رۆک عه‌بدولسه‌لام عارف نارازیبووون. حکومه‌ت به‌ئێنی ئه‌وه‌ی داوه‌ حیساب بۆ داواکانی کورد سه‌بارته‌ به‌ خۆبه‌رئوه‌به‌ری و به‌شداریی له‌ سامانی نه‌وتدا بکات.

Beirut, Lebanon—Iraq opponents divided: A statement circulated in Beirut, Lebanon, indicated friction has developed inside the Kurdish Democratic Party, a leading element in the war between rebellious Kurdish tribes and the Iraq government the past three years.

The statement, circulated by a group calling itself the party's "central committee," said 14 members of the party's old committee had been expelled for "deviationist" activities.

It announced formation of a "Kurdish Revolutionary Council" under Mullah Mustafa Barzani "to assume command for the possible resumption of fighting.

Barzani led the Kurds in Iraq's north that fought successive Iraqi governments to a standstill.

Kurdish elements have been reported dissatisfied with the cease-fire announced between the Kurds and the government of President Abdel Salam Aref in February. The government promised to consider Kurdish demands for local self rule and a share of the country's oil wealth.

هه‌وایی ته‌سلیمبوونی کوردان به‌عیراق

به‌گویره‌ی رۆژنامه‌ی (Democrat Chronicle) ئەمهریکی، که له‌ئۆکتۆبهری ساڵی ۱۹۶۳ دا بلاوکراوه‌ته‌وه، "دوینی رادیۆی به‌غدا هه‌وایی ته‌سلیمبوونی راپهرینه کوردیه‌که‌ی که‌له‌لایهن ریه‌ره ئایینه‌کانییه‌وه سه‌رکردایه‌تی ده‌کرین، به‌حکومه‌تی عیراقی بلاوکردۆته‌وه سویندی وه‌فادارییان بۆ رژیم خواردوه‌! له‌بلاوکراوه‌کانی رادیۆه بیستراره که مه‌لامسته‌فاو شیخ نه‌حمه‌دی بارزانی برای شوینکه‌وته‌کانی خۆیان بۆ ته‌سلیمبوونه‌وه ریه‌رایه‌تی کردوه‌وه ئه‌وه‌یان په‌سه‌ند کردوه بینه پاسه‌وانی حکومه‌ت.

ده‌وتری گوايه وه‌فادارییه‌که‌یان له‌لایهن ئه‌نجومه‌نی حیزبی به‌عسی سۆشیالیسته‌وه په‌سه‌ندکراوه. ئەم ته‌سلیمبوونه براکان یه‌که‌ده‌خاته‌وه‌وه کۆتایی به‌یاخیبوونه درێژخایه‌نه‌که دینی و سه‌رکه‌وتنیکیشه بۆ حکومه‌ت...!!!"

ack
heir

Kurds Reportedly Surrender in Iraq

BEIRUT (UPD) — Kurdish Rebels, led by their religious leader, yesterday surrendered to the Iraqi government and swore allegiance to the regime. Radio Baghdad reported.

The broadcast heard here said Mullah (priest) Mustafa Barzani and his brother, Ahmed Barzani, led their followers in the capitulation in northern Iraq and they agreed to become "wards" of the government.

It reported their allegiance was accepted by the ruling Baath Socialist council.

Such a surrender, bringing together the brothers and ending the long revolt, would be a triumph for the government, the first to contain the Kurds.

For
nent
coop
Whi
Ti
the
New
ropc
into
supp
the
1965
fina
Met
Nati
Was
Ti
will
dolf
of t

VA
daily
meni
was
of h
Vaio

بارزانی نەتەوە یەكگرتووەكان لە نەگەری بەكارهێنانی گازی ژەهراویی لەلایەن حكومەتی عێراقەو نەگادار دەكاتەو

بەگوێرەى رۆژنامەى ئەمەریكى (Democrat Chronicle) كە لە ئوتى ۱۹۶۵ دا
بلاوكر او تەو، ۵۳ سأل بەر لەئێستا، مەلامستەفا بارزانی باسى لەو كرددووە گوايه
حكومەتى عێراق بپریارى بەكارهێنانی گازی ژەهراویی داوہ بو پاكتاو كرددنى
جولانەوہى كوردیی، لەو روو شەوہ تەلەگرافىكى لەنیقۆسیاوہ رەوانە كرددووە بو
یوسانتى سكرتیری گشتى نەتەوہ یەكگرتووەكان و ئەلیكس كوايسۆنى گانای
سەرۆكى ئەنجومەنى گشتى، داواى لێكردوون هەولێ خۆیان بخەنەگەر بو
رێگرى لەئەنجامدانى ئەم كارە لەلایەن حكومەتى عێراقەو.

THE World

Iraq to Use Poison Gas, Kurds Say

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP)—The leader of the Kurdish revolt in northern Iraq yesterday claimed the Iraqi government has authorized the use of poison gas to wipe out Kurdish resistance and end the 4-year-old war.

Mullah Mustafa Barzani made the claim in a cable sent from Nicosia to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant and General Assembly President Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana. He appealed to them to dissuade the Baghdad government from its allegedly imminent plan to launch gas attacks.

Queen's Phone Reported Tapped

BRISTOL, England (AP) — Senior post office officials are investigating charges that telephone calls by members of Britain's royal family have been tapped, authorities said yesterday.



Queen
Elizabeth II

visits the area frequently.

Informed sources said several employees at the exchange at Chippenham in Wiltshire were reported to have made signed statements admitting that royal calls were frequently and regularly tapped.

The sources said the calls included some made by Queen Elizabeth while in the district. Queen Mother Elizabeth also

Malaysia Fears New Breaches

فاشیزم و پەرودە (سەبیحە کۆجین) وەك نمونه

زۆربەى دەسەلاتە فاشیزمەکانى ھاوچەرەخ لەمیزوودا لەکاتى قەیرانگەلیکی سیاسى و ئابورى و بوونى دۆخیکى ناجیگیری جیاواز زەمینەى گرتەدەستى دەسەلاتیان بۆ رەخسارە، بەلام ئەوان بۆ مانەو قورخکاری و ئەپدەیتکردنەوێ خۆیان پەنا بۆ مەترسیدارترین پایەو ئامراز دەبەن کە بریتیه لەپەرودە، ئەوێ وادەکات گۆرانکاری لەجۆرە سیستمانەدا بێتە کاریکی مەحال و بی بەرکەوتنى گۆرزیکی دەرهکی مەزن بەهیچ پایەکی لاوازی نیوخۆ نەلەرزى، جگە لەوێ تەرزیکى مەترسیدار لەمروۆف دینتەئارا کە بى سەلمینەو پرسیار لەخۆکردن، ئامادەیی پەسەندکردن و جیبەجیکردنى هەرتاوانیکى مەزن و نامروۆفانەى قیزەونى دەبیت، بەشیوەیهک کۆمەلگا بەجاریک دەبیتە جەلادو بى هیچ بەزەیهک مروۆفەکانى نەیار دەهاریت! هەر ئەوێ وای لە ھاو لایانى ئاسایى ئەلمانیا دەکرد لەسایەى حوکم و پەرودەى نازییهکاندا بوونى دەیهەا سەربازخانەو تاوانخانەى وەك بوخفالد و قایمارو .. هتد کە شوینى جینوسایدو کوشتن و ئەشکەنجەخانەى جولەکەو نەیارانى نازییهکان بوو، بەشیوەیهکی ئاسایى پەسەند بکەن و تەنەت لەکاتى ئاشکرا بوون و سەردانکردنیشیدا کاریگەرییهکی ویزدانى لەخۆیان پێشان نەدەن..

لەرۆژەلاتى لانکی دیسپۆتیزم و تیۆکراتی و توندوتیژی و خوینریژی ئاینی و مەزەهەبیش، کە بەپریشکی فاشیزمی قەومی هەلکروزاوه، ئەم دۆخە لەسەدەى بیستەمدا بەردەوام بوو بەداخەو یەکەمین قوربانى ئەو حالەتەش گەلی کورد بوو لەکوردستان و ئەوای و لاتەکانى داگیرکار لەسایەى ئەتاتۆرکیزم و پەهلەویزم و بەعسیزم.. هەتا دەگاتە ویلايەتى فەقیه و داعش و ئوردو غانیزم!! سەبیحە کۆجین (۱۹۱۳-۲۰۰۱)، یەك لەو مندالە بیسەرپەرشتانە بوو، لەلایەن مستەفا کەمال ئەتاتۆرکەو هەلگیرایەو، ئەتاتۆرک کە ئەنداز یاری دەسەلاتیکى فاشیزمی قەومی رەگەزپەرست و درنده بوو لەتورکیا و دەولەتە نوێیهکەى پاش چەندین جینوسایدو کۆمەلکۆژی و لەسەر ئیسک و پروسکی کورد پیکەوینا، سەبیحەى هاندا بێتە بکۆژیکی مەزن و پاش ئەوێ خویندنگای جانقایای ئەواوکرد، خستیه خویندنگای (تورک قوشو) بۆ فرۆکەوانى لەسالى ۱۹۳۵ و پاشتریش خولى فیربوونى فرۆکەى سەربازی لە ئاسکی شەهرو چەندین خولى دیکەى لەدەرەوێ و لات بینیو بوو بەهوش بوو یەکەمین فرۆکەوانى ژن نەك هەر لەتورکیا بەلکو لەئەوای جیهاندا.

سەبیحە ۸۸ سالى ژیاو لەو ماوهیهدا ۲۲ جۆرى فرۆکەى لیخوریو ۸۰۰۰ سەعات بەئاسمانەو بوو لەهوش ۳۲ سەعاتى بەئەركى جەنگى و بۆمبارانکردنەو بەسەر دوو. بەلام ئەو ۳۲ سەعاتەى دوايیان کە ئەركە جەنگییهکەیه بەکوشتنى راپەریوانى کوردەو لەدەرەسیم جیبەجیکردوو شانازیى بەو کۆمەلکۆژییهو کردووه کە ئەنجامى داوو ئەوێ به گرتنى وینه لەگەل ئەو بۆمیایانەدا بەدیكۆمینت کردووه

که لهئاسمانهوه بهسەر کهسانینکی بار انداوه له دیرسیم که له بهر امبهر بیمافی و
توانهوه ستهمی فاشیزمی قهومی تورکیی راپه یون!

له مبار هیهوه، رۆژنامهی (DAILY HERALD) ی بریتانی له جولای ۱۹۳۹ دا،
وینیهکی سه بیحهی دناوهو باسی لهوه کردوه، ئه مه کچی دکتاتور هکهی تورکیا
مستهفا کهماله و ۳ سال پیشتر وهک فرۆکهوانی جهنگاو رۆلی له سه رکوتکردنی
راپه یوانی کورددا گیراوهو له سه ر رۆله کهشی میدالیای پی به خشراوه، و ئیستاش
له فرین و ئه زمونهکانی فرۆکهوانی له ئه سینا که بریتانیا و تورکیا و فرهنساش تئیدا
بـهـشـ دارن!!

له سه ر ئه و تاوان و جینۆساید و کۆمه لکوژیان، دهو له تی تورکیا پاش مردنی
سه بیحه، نهک هه ر په یکه ریکیان بو دروستکردوه، به لکو فرۆکه خانه یه کی
نیودهو له تیشیان به ناوهو نوناوه!!!! ئه وهش ئه و په روه ده یه یه که فاشیزمی
تورکیی زیاتر له سه ده یه که ئاراسته ی دهکات و ته نیا به رووخانی دهو له ت و
هه لو ه شانده ی تورکیا نه گه ری تیکشکانی هیه!



Close-Up Of Bisley's Fi

ONE-TRAIN TO

BIG SHOTS

Air Amazon For London



By Our Own Correspondent
ISTANBUL, Monday.

FLIGHT - LIEUTENANT SABIHA GOERCHEN, 24-year-old adopted daughter of the late dictator Ataturk, looks like realising her most cherished dream.

For Turkey's air heroine may soon be leading to Britain a squadron of the "flying Amazons" she has trained herself.

Flight - Lieutenant Goerchen, who won a medal for gallantry in aerial operations against the rebel Kurds three years ago, is starting in a few days on a "good-will flight" to Athens with her Amazon squadron.

The flight is now planned to extend to Turkey's more distant allies, including France and Britain.

By A. B. AUSTIN

BROOKWOOD, Surrey,
Monday.

"YES," said Mr. Arundel, looking at his platform, "It would make a good bowling green."

Mr. Arundel is interested in bowls because his mother, at the age of 63, and with a family of ten, was Bowls Champion of Middlesex last year.

At the moment Mr. Arundel, young and good-humoured, is almost as remarkable himself.

He is stationmaster, booking office clerk, ticket collector, porter, and lamp-boy at Bisley Camp Station, which is only open for a fortnight in the year.

On to his platform, the only platform in England that is a green lawn, there step marksmen from all over this island and from 14 Dominions and Colonies, wearing the most interesting collection of hats to be seen anywhere in the world.

They come to compete in the famous annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which opened to-day at Bisley.

Worth Double

For them, Mr. Arundel opens up the station, and Mr. Watts drives a special train all day to and from Brookwood. The journey takes six minutes, and costs 3d., third class.

At the end of the fortnight, Mr. Arundel shuts up the station and Mr. Watts drives away the square-looking engine and the two coaches, and not a passenger rides over that line until the following July.

Mr. Arundel and Mr. Watts are members of the Southern Railway's flying squad of train and station workers, liable to be sent wherever they are most needed at a moment's notice.

"There are 150 of us," said Mr. Arundel, "and we only come together once a year at our annual dinner."

You
prospec
Mr. W
shootin
Is. 3d.

Arunde
I won
be able
Bisley 1
this ye

For
band t
in one
village

It is
kind o
a mill
of his
summer

They
brown-t
roses, C
niums.

The
shops w
a half-c
scope.

£28,000
grocery
bandsta
worth o

For y
flying g
what he
in Engl
Isaac V
master.

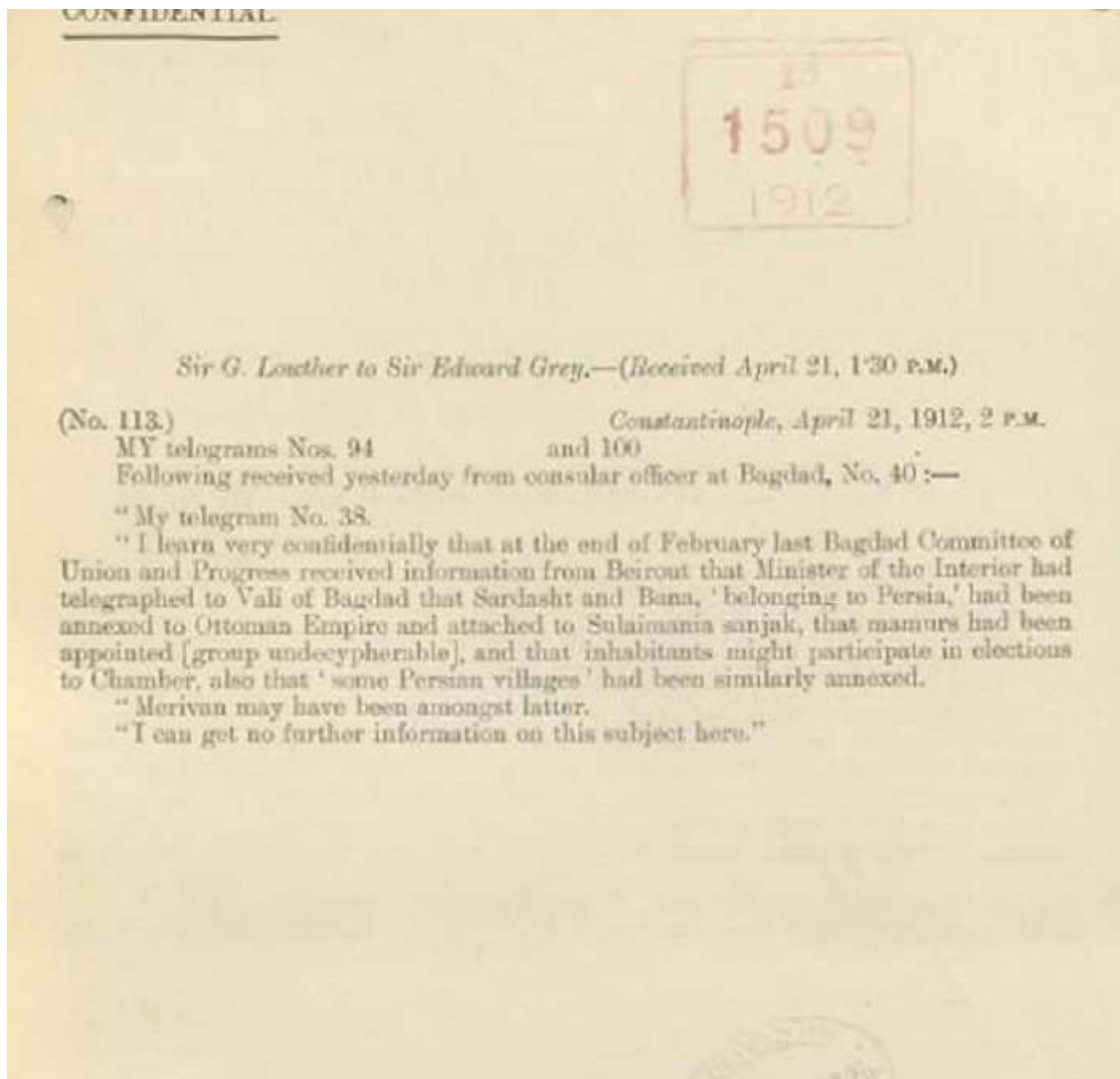
His li
men so
week.
sleeping
night, l
who use
have be

Whiting
with fe
and ma

He is
three
can ha
with bl
a nigh
ninth

نامهیهك بۆ (نیدوار گرای)

بهگویرهی نامهیهك كه له سیر (ج. لاوزیر) موه له مهكتهبی كۆنسلویهتی بهغداوه بۆ سیر (نیدوار گرای) نیردراوهو له ۲۱ ی ئاپرلی ۱۹۱۲دا، گهیشتوووهو كۆپیهكیشی بۆ ئیدارهی هند نیردراوه، ههوالئیکی برواپیکراوهی پینگیهشتوووه كه لقی بهغداي كۆمیهتی ئیتیحادو تههقی له بیروتوهه ههوالی پیدارهو كه وهزارهتی نیوخو تهلهگرافی بۆ والی عوسمانی له بهغدا ناروووه داوای لیکردوه (سهدهشت و بانه) و ههندی گوندی دهورو بهریان لهوانه (مهرویوان) كه تیکرایان سهه به دهولهتی ئیران یان فارس بوون، بلکینرین به سنجهقی سلیمانییهوهو ئامادهکاریشان بۆ بکری تا له ههلبژاردنی پارلهمانیدا بهشداریی بکن.



ناردنی نوینەر بۆ بەغدا

رۆژنامە (The Sphere) ی بریتانی، لە ۱۶ی مارتی ۱۹۶۳ دا، واتە پاش مانگیك له كوشتنی قاسم و كودەتاكەى عارف، بابەتیکى بەناوی (نیشتمانی كوردان) بلاوکردۆتەوه كه سی وینەى گرتۆتەخۆ، باس لەوه دەكات كه پاش ساڵ و نیویك شەرى قاسم دژی كوردان، ئیستا كوردان نوینەریان ناردۆتە بەغدا بەر ئیبرایەتیی جەلال تالەبانی بۆ دانوسان لەگەل وەزیرانی عێراق و داوای ئۆتۆنۆمی دەكەن، هەروەها ئەوهی كوردان توانای كۆنترۆلكردنی پەيوەندیەكانی ناوچه نەوتییەكانیان هەیه و ئەنجومەنى شۆرشیش لە بەغدا جەختی لە مافەكانی كورد كردۆتەوه بۆ ئەوهی پەنجە بخاتە سەر ئەو مافانەو دەستنیشانیان بكات، مەلا مستەفاش پێی لەسەر ئۆتۆنۆمی تەواو داگرتووو هەرشەى ئەوهی كردوو گەر بەغدا بەوه رازی نەبیت دیسانەوه شەر دژی حكومەت دەستپێدەكاتەوه و دانوسانیش لەگوندیكى باكور درێژەى دەبێ!!

HOMELAND OF THE KURDS

For a year and a half before he was assassinated last month, General Kusseem had been fighting the Kurds in north Iraq. They seek release from the control of the government in Baghdad and autonomy for themselves. Much of the importance of the dispute to the outside world is that the Kurds can control communications with the oil-field areas. With the advent to power of the Revolutionary Council under Field-Marshal Arif, the Kurds sought a truce—which Baghdad was probably glad to grant—and arrangements were made for talks regarding the future of the Kurds to be held in the Iraqi capital. These discussions began at the end of last month between Iraqi ministers and representatives of the Kurdish rebel leader, Mullah Mustafa al Barzani, who were led by Jalal Talabani.

From this point the sequence of events is somewhat confused. Apparently Mullah Mustafa al Barzani was demanding complete autonomy for the Kurds and threatened, if this was not granted from Baghdad, to proclaim it himself and restart the fighting against the government forces. Jalal Talabani returned to the rebel headquarters for consultation with his leader. Meanwhile the Revolutionary Council broadcast a guarantee for "the rights of the Kurds" without specifying them. However, in the middle of last week it was reported the talks between the government and the Kurds had been resumed in a village in north Iraq.



Kurds guarding the Darbant Pass, the gateway to the Kurdish highlands which the Iraq army has been unable to penetrate



Mullah Mustafa al Barzani (left foreground), the leader of the Kurdish rebels, with some of his guerrilla fighters



A shepherd in a sheepskin coat tends his flock in

كوردان به پارو مه دایا به خشینه وه ناکردرین!

له چاپی رۆژی دووشهمه ی ریکهوتی ۲۱ ی شوباتی ۱۹۱۶ ی رۆژنامه ی (Scotsman) دا، له ژیر ناویشانی (جنگاورانی کورد کاریگهری گرتتی ئه زرۆم)، نوینه ریکی نوینه ریه تی پیتروگراد هه و ئیکی سه باره ت به کوردان بلاوکر دۆتوه که گرتتی ئه زرۆم له لایهن روسه کانه وه کاریگهری ده بیت له سه ر هه لویتتی جنگاوره خیله کیه کانی کورد له شه ره که و دژی تورک، رۆژنامه که به شتبه ستن به هه و ئیتری رۆژنامه یه که له پیتروگراد بلاوکر اوته وه باس له وه ده کات که له پاش گرتتی ئه زرۆم به شیک له کوردان داویانه ته پال روسه کان و به ره ی تورکیان جیه شتوو، هه ره ها به گویره ی نووسینی هه و ئیتره که کوردان به زێر و مه دایا به خشینه وه ناکردرین، بیرمه له یه کیک له شه ره کانی قه فقاش ژماره یه که کوردیان وه که دیلی شه ر هینابوو که کو تی ئاسنین له قاچه کانیان ئالابوو، ئه مانه خویان به نه وه ی سلیمانی شاه ی شاهان داده ناو له به ر تیشکی هه تا وه که وه که شمقاریکی دره وشاوه ده هاتنه به رچاوه، ژنیک له یه کیکیان نزیک بووه جامه شیریکی دایه، کورده که ش شیره که ی لیوه رگرت و رشتی به زه ویدا... سه رکه وتن ته نیا شته و ابکات ئه م جنگاوره خیله کیه کورده چاونه ترسانه بده نه لامان، ئیستا کوردان له به رده م هیزه کانی رووسدا درده که ون به کلاوه پێسته وه چاکه ته خاکیه کانیانه وه، کوردان به پارو مه میدایا به خشینه وه ناکردرین، پێشتر سه روک خیلکی کورد که ناوی سمکو بوو له یه که له شه ره کانی قه فقاس یوانی کراو میدایای پی به خشرا، به لام هه ر دواتر پاش ماوه یه کی که م دژمان وه ستاو هێرش ی کردینه سه ر.. له کو تایی دا بابه ته که هه و آلی دۆخی خراپی کوردانی نیوان سنوره کانی ئیران و عوسمانی راده گو یزیت و ژماره یه کی زۆریان به هۆی به دخۆراکیه وه مه له نه نجامی خواردنی ئاردی به رووی که و او ی تووشی ئیفلیجی بوون.

THE WARLIKE KURDS.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF ERZERUM

A dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of the Central News contains information regarding the Kurds, which makes it clear that the Russian capture of the famous fortress of Erzerum will have the effect of definitely aligning these warlike tribes against the Turks.

A correspondent of the Petrograd paper "Zvezda" states that as a result of Russian successes in the Transcaucasian theatre of war some of the Kurds have passed to the Russian side early in January.

"The Kurds cannot be bought with gold or silver," says the correspondent. "I remember a recent incident in a Transcaucasian town in which a number of Kurds were brought in as prisoners. These people consider themselves descendants of Solomon, the King of Kings. They walked about strutting their iron fetters in their hands, an odd sight like so many owls blinking in the sun's rays. A woman offered one of them a jug of milk—he took the pitcher silently, and poured the milk on the ground with a pious gesture."

"Success is the only argument which will bring these warlike and absolutely fearless Kurdish tribes to our side. In many of our detachments no birds may be seen in the front ranks. Their shaggy heads droop like yellow willow-branches. You cannot purchase their faithfulness by money or diamonds. Earlier in the war a celebrated chief of an important Kurdish tribe, Shimbak, received the decoration of St. Anne from the Russians, in addition to other honours, and yet he attached to these very shortly afterwards.

"Among the only groves on the slopes of the mountains which divide Persia from Turkey the descendants of King Solomon cut blue mistletoe with acorns—brutal fare, which would cause analysis in most civilized people. But the Kurds will feed on acorns and sleep on stumps—they will not live in barracks at any price."

TURKISH REPORTS.

هه‌لگیرساندنه‌وه‌ی جولانه‌وه‌ی کوردستان

هه‌وآلی هه‌لگیرساندنه‌وه‌ی جولانه‌وه‌ی چه‌کداریی له‌کوردستان رۆژنامه‌ی (The Birmingham post) بریتانی، له‌رۆژی پینجشممه‌ی به‌رواری ۱۹ی ئابداو له‌ژێر ناوێشانی (کوردانی یاخی دیسانه‌وه‌گورزیان وه‌شانده‌) راپۆرتیکی له‌سه‌ر هه‌لگیرساندنه‌وه‌ی جولانه‌وه‌ی چه‌کداریی، ئه‌وه‌ی پێی ده‌وتری (شۆرش‌ی نوێ) راگواستوووه‌ به‌وه‌ ده‌ستییکردوو: ((ته‌نیا سائیک پینشتر که راپه‌رینه‌ چه‌کدارانه‌که‌ی کورد دژی عێراق هه‌ر سه‌یه‌ینا، جوینا رۆبه‌رت ده‌ریخست: که‌ حکومه‌تی عێراق له‌وه‌دا هه‌له‌ ده‌کات پێی وای کیشه‌که‌ کۆتایی هاتوو، جه‌نگاوهر خێله‌کیه‌کان دیسانه‌وه‌ چه‌کیان کردۆته‌وه‌ شان... ئنجا راپۆرته‌که‌ باس له‌وه‌ده‌کات چۆن پارتیزانانی کورد له‌ناوچه‌ دورده‌سته‌کانی کوردستان دیسانه‌وه‌ چه‌کیان دژی حکومه‌تی عێراق له‌شان کردوو هه‌ریه‌که‌ له‌ سووریاو ئێرانیش ده‌یانوه‌ی له‌نیو ئه‌و کوردانه‌ پیگه‌و نفوزیان هه‌بێ. راپۆرته‌که‌ ده‌لیت که‌ ۱۶ مانگ له‌وه‌و پینش حکومه‌تی عێراق له‌وبروایه‌دا بووه‌ دواجار له‌ده‌ست ئه‌و کیشه‌یه‌ رزگاری بووه‌ که‌ بۆماوه‌ی ۱۵ سال به‌ده‌ستیه‌وه‌ گیرۆده‌بوو، به‌لام وا جاریکی تر پارتیزانانی کورد به‌خواستی سیاسیه‌وه‌ له‌چیا سه‌خته‌کانی کوردستان له‌باکوری عێراق ده‌رکه‌وتونه‌ته‌وه‌و هێرش ده‌کهنه‌ سه‌ر پیگه‌کانی سوپای عێراق و هه‌راسانیان ده‌کهن.

راپۆرته‌که‌ باس له‌ ریکه‌وتنی نیوان شاو عێراق ده‌کات له‌مارتی ۱۹۷۵ که‌ به‌شیوه‌یه‌کی له‌ناکاو و چاوهر واننه‌کراو له‌نیوان هه‌ردوولا کۆتایی به‌کیشه‌کانی نیوانیان هیناو ئێران پالپشتی خۆی له‌ کوردان کیشه‌یه‌وه‌و ده‌رئه‌نجامیش جولانه‌وه‌ چه‌کداریه‌که‌ی کوردستان به‌ رابه‌رایه‌تی مه‌لامسته‌فا برازانی هه‌ر سه‌یه‌ینا. پاش ماوه‌یه‌که‌ که‌و اده‌رده‌که‌وت په‌وه‌ندییه‌کانی نیوان به‌غداو تاران هیوربویته‌وه‌و قوناغیکی نوی له‌و په‌یه‌وه‌ندییه‌ هاتیبته‌ئارا، به‌لام شا له‌ پشتگیری عێراق بۆ مارکسیسته‌کانی زه‌فار بیزاره‌، چونکه‌ بۆخۆی پشتگیری مانه‌وه‌ی ده‌سه‌لاتی سولتان قابوس ده‌کات، له‌سنوره‌کانی نیوان عێراق ئێرانیش پاگهنده‌ی ئه‌وه‌ هه‌یه‌ که‌ چه‌کدارانی کورد له‌ئێران هه‌وه‌ دزه‌ ده‌کهنه‌وه‌ نیو عێراق. باس له‌وه‌ش ده‌کریت، که‌ ئه‌و کۆتوبه‌نده‌ی پینشتر خرابوو هه‌ر سه‌ر کردی یاخیبوووه‌کان له‌تاران ئه‌مه‌یستا که‌مه‌تر بۆته‌وه‌ و ئاسانکاری بۆ کراوه‌ سه‌رچاوه‌ کوردیه‌کانیش هه‌وآلی ئه‌وه‌یان داوه‌ که‌ له‌مانگی رابردوو ئێرانیه‌کان که‌وتونه‌ته‌ باشتکردنی بارودۆخی ژیانی کوردانی ئاواره‌ له‌ئێران و خه‌ریکیش کوردانی عێراق وه‌ک ئاواره‌ له‌ئێران په‌سه‌ند بکهن له‌کاتیکدا چه‌ند مانگی پینشتر ئه‌و کوردانه‌یه‌یان ناچار ده‌کرد بگه‌ڕینه‌وه‌ بۆ عێراق. به‌لام کوردان زۆر دوودلن له‌ به‌ستنی هه‌ر هاوپه‌یمانیه‌که‌ له‌گه‌ڵ شا به‌هۆی ئه‌و ناپاکییه‌ی که‌پینشتر له‌سالی ۱۹۷۵ لێی کردن، هه‌روه‌ها گومانیشیان له‌ سووریا هه‌یه‌ که‌ ئیسته‌ خه‌ریکی راهینانی هه‌ندی که‌ له‌ یه‌کینه‌ کوردیه‌کانه‌ بۆته‌وه‌ی له‌نیوخوای کوردستان ئۆپه‌راسیۆن ئه‌نجام بدهن.

راپورتتهکه باس لهوهدهکات، که لهنیوخۆی عیراق، پارتیزانه کوردهکان دهستیان بههئیرشکردنه سهر ئامانجی سهربازی و مهدهنیی کردۆتهوه، ئهوانهشی بهو دواییه لهکوردهستانی عیراقهوه گهیشتونته ئهوروپا ئهوه هئیرشانهی کورد پشتراست دهکهنهوه، بهتایبهت لهناوچهکانی موسل و دهۆک که پهلاماری بنکهی پۆلیس و پۆستی سهربازی، ئهوهی که له لایهن حکومهتی عیراقهوه نکۆلی لیدهکری. راپورتتهکه باس لهوه دهکات که پارتیزانانی کورد شنیوازی شهری رووبهروو لهگهل سوپای عیراق ناکهن، چونکه ئهوه سوپایه لهکوردهستان زۆر بهباشی پرچهک کراوه، بهلکو بهشیوهی پارتیزانی شهر دهکهن و هیرشی لهناکاو دهبن. ئهوه دوو گروهه سهرهکییهی راپورتتهکه باسی دهکات، پارتی دیموکراته که تاقمه کۆنهکهی پیش ههرهسن، لهگهل یهکیتی نیشتمانی که سوریا پالپشتی دهکات، گوايه سوریا کوردانیکي راهیناوه لهسهر بهکارهینانی رۆکیتی سام که دژه فرۆکهیه . ههروهها راپورتتهکه لهزمانی بهرپرسیانی پارتییهوه رایگواستوووه که لهباکوری عیراق لهسهر سنورهکانی تورکیا الاکیی ئهجام دهدهن و له ۱۱ی حوزهیرانی ۱۹۷۶ لهنیوان دهۆک و سهرسهنگ پهلاماری بنکهیهکی سهربازیان داوهو ۲۵ سهربازی عیراقیان کوشتوووه، ههروهها باسی ئهوه دهکات که لهخانهقین لهلایهن پارتییهوه هئیرشکراوته سهر ئهوه عهرهبانهی که لهپروسهی تهعریبیدا هاتونهته ناوچهکه...

Lord of the dance

A folk dance was the subject of the first performance of the new and exciting musical 'The Lord of the Dance' at the Birmingham Hippodrome last night. The show, which is a collaboration between the Birmingham Hippodrome and the Birmingham City Council, is a production of the Birmingham Hippodrome and the Birmingham City Council. It is a production of the Birmingham Hippodrome and the Birmingham City Council. It is a production of the Birmingham Hippodrome and the Birmingham City Council.

Conductor Lord (right), wearing his 'The Lord of the Dance' hat, is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group. He is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group. He is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group.



The folk dance group, which is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group, is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group. It is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group. It is a member of a Birmingham folk dance group.



British Council conductor Lord (right) wearing his 'The Lord of the Dance' hat.

Scholar had a lively approach

Dr. J. H. Green, a scholar of the Birmingham City Council, has a lively approach to his work. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council.

Dr. J. H. Green, a scholar of the Birmingham City Council, has a lively approach to his work. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council.

Dr. J. H. Green, a scholar of the Birmingham City Council, has a lively approach to his work. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council.

Dr. J. H. Green, a scholar of the Birmingham City Council, has a lively approach to his work. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council.

Dr. J. H. Green, a scholar of the Birmingham City Council, has a lively approach to his work. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council. He is a scholar of the Birmingham City Council.

The summer holidays started in an interesting way for many of the young people of the Birmingham City Council. They are young people of the Birmingham City Council. They are young people of the Birmingham City Council.

Breaking even in London

London is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities.

London is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities.

London is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities.

London is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities.

London is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities.

London is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities. It is a city of many opportunities.

Planning for a series of delays

Planning for a series of delays is a task that requires careful attention. It is a task that requires careful attention. It is a task that requires careful attention.



A PEASANT CHANGE

Peasant change is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts.

Peasant change is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts.

Peasant change is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts.

Peasant change is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts.

Peasant change is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts.

Peasant change is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts. It is a concept that has been discussed in various contexts.

Rebel Kurds strike again

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

Rebel Kurds have struck again, causing significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption. It is a significant event that has caused significant disruption.

ئیران له خانەقینەوه داگیرکراو سەر بازانیس بەسواری لۆری هەندین..

همه سر به سر پشت به دشمن دهیم... از آن به که خود به کشتن دهیم

بەگوێزەری رۆژنامەى (THE LONDON GAZETTE) که لەروژی ١٤ ئایى ١٩٤٦ دا بڵاوکراوەتەوه، فیرقەى نۆى مودەرەعی بریتانى له خانەقینەوه چوونەته ئیرانەوه پاش ئەوهى ئیران به باشى وهلامى بیرخەرەوهکانى بریتانى - سوڤیٲیان نەداوەتەوه، بەگوێزەرى چاوهروانى بریتانییهکان تیپی ٥ى کوردستان و ١٢ى کرمانشان لهوانەبووه بەرگریى بکەن و باقى دیکەى سەر بازانى ئیرانى که له سەر باز خانەکانیان خەوتبوون بەسواری لۆرى هەلاتوون!!

4998 SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 14 AUGUST, 1946

the disposal of G.O.C. Iraq and Lt. General Quinan was instructed to arrange for its transfer in direct communication with G.O.C. Palestine and Transjordan.

On 8th August Lt. General Quinan submitted outline plans for action as follows:—

(a) 8th Indian Division (Major General C. O. Harvey).

(i) Seizure of Abadan Refinery at first light by the 24th Indian Infantry Brigade Group (Brigadier R. E. Le Fleming) less one battalion, moving by the River Shatt-el-Arab and supported by the Royal Navy.

(ii) Seizure of Khorramshahr by one battalion of the 24th Indian Infantry Brigade supported by one Squadron Guides Cavalry, moving by land from Tamumah (opposite Basra).

(iii) Simultaneous advance by the 25th Indian Infantry Brigade Group (Brigadier R. G. Mountain) and the 13th Lancers from Tamumah to Ahwas, thence to Haft Kel oilfields with detachments to Kut Abdullah and Dorquin pumping stations.

(iv) All moves supported by the Royal Air Force after first light.

(b) 2nd Indian Armoured Brigade (Brigadier J. A. Aislewood).

Simultaneous seizure of Naft-i-Shah and Qasr-i-Shirin, the latter mainly by the 14/20 Hussars.

On seizing Naft-i-Shah an advance was to be made without delay to the Gilan area and preparations to be made for a move on to Shahabad preparatory to a general advance on Kermanshah. In the event of the latter being necessary the 9th Armoured Brigade (Brigadier W. R. Tiarks) was to participate. No air support could be made available unless stiff opposition was encountered.

(c) The Bandar Shahpur operation was to take place simultaneously as planned. Two companies of the 2nd Battalion 10th Baluch Regiment embarked on H.M.A.S. Kamibia after dark on 11th August and sailed that night. The 9th Armoured Brigade from Palestine arrived at Kirkuk and Khaniqin on 11th August.

Operations in Iran.

30. On 29th July intimation was received from His Majesty's Government that a joint Anglo-Soviet note to Iran was to be presented on 12th August. Lt. General Quinan was informed of this and was instructed to complete the preliminary concentration of his troops by that date.

31. Lt. General Quinan informed the General Officer Commanding Palestine and Transjordan that he would require the 9th Armoured Brigade, which, in order to achieve a measure of surprise, he proposed to locate initially at Kirkuk. He also ordered the following moves to be put in hand:—13th Lancers from Syria and one squadron Guides Cavalry to Shaiba to join the 8th Indian Division, 25th Indian Infantry Brigade, less one Battalion, from Syria to Shaiba. The 24th Indian Infantry Brigade was already in the Shaiba-Basra area and the 18th Indian Infantry Brigade due to arrive from India on 10th August. This completed the concentration of the 8th Indian Division.

The 14th/20th Hussars were to be employed in the Naft-i-Shah area.

32. Lt. General Quinan decided to place all operations in Southern Iran, including the seizure of Abadan, under Major-General C. O. Harvey, Commander 8th Indian Division. Operations in the Naft-i-Shah area were placed under Brigadier J. A. Aislewood, Commander 2nd Indian Armoured Brigade, whose force was to consist of the 2nd Indian Armoured Brigade Group (less two regiments), two Indian Infantry Battalions and one medium battery.

In addition, the following air component was made available for operations in Southern Iran, and was to be moved to Shaiba by 12th August.

One Army Co-operation Squadron (Vincents).

One Fighter Squadron (Hurricanes).

One Bomber Squadron (Blenheims).

Six Bomber Transport aircraft.

33. The presentation of the Anglo-Soviet note was postponed more than once and it was not until 17th August that it was finally delivered to the Iranian Government. On 21st August information was received from His Majesty's Government that the reply to the memorandum had been unsatisfactory and that an advance by joint Anglo-Soviet forces into Iran would probably commence on 22nd August. The necessary warning orders were issued and 9th Armoured Brigade was ordered to move to Khaniqin on 22nd August. Due to representations by the Russian Government a further postponement was necessary and the final date for the advance was fixed for 25th August.

34. As the concentration of troops had been completed by 12th August, these many postponements decreased any chance of achieving surprise and it was apparent that the Iranian Government fully expected an early British advance into Khuzistan and that reinforcements, including light and medium tanks, were being sent to Ahwas.

The Iranian forces likely to oppose our advance were estimated to be:—

In the Ahwas-Abadan-Khorramshahr Area.

6th Khuzistan Division.

One composite Division, made up of units from Teheran.

16 Light Tanks.

10 Armoured cars, 2 sloops, 3 gun boats, 4 aircraft.

In the Sena-Kermanshah Area.

5th Kurdistan Division.

12th Kermanshah Division.

One composite Division from Teheran.

One weak Brigade Group from 13th Division en route from Isfahan.

35. The advance into Iran commenced on 25th August and the operations went according to plan. 24th Indian Infantry Brigade (less one battalion) embarked in naval craft after dark on 24th August and landed at Abadan at 0410 hrs. on 25th August. The majority of the Iranian troops were asleep in their barracks and escaped by lorries, but resistance was met from some well sited machine-gun posts along the wharves. Street fighting ensued and it was difficult to dislodge the Iranian troops without damaging the refinery buildings, which were not completely cleared until 1700

فهرمانی لیخو شبوون بو ههمه وهندهکان و محهمه د خورشیدی سهروکی داودهش ههولی خوئی دهدا!

بهگویره ی بهلگه نامهیهکی بریتانی ژماره ۱۰۸۴ له ۵ کانونی یهکهمی ۱۹۱۰ که سهبارت به کورتهی رووداوهکانی مانگی تشرینی دووهمی سالی ۱۹۱۰ یه، بهپشتهستن به روژنامهی (موقتهبهس) ی دیمهشقی، نازم پاشا فهرمانی لیخو شبوونی بو ههمه وهندهکان دهر کردوه که سهدهها سهربازی عوسمانیان کوشتوه، نهک هه نهوه بهلکو نامه ی بو والی موسل ناردوه که گوئی لهوانه نهگری که شکایهت له ههمه وهندهکان دهکن و نهگهر کرا رهوانهی دادگای سهربازیان بکات..

هه بهگویره ی نهه بهلگه نامهیه، باندیکی لهیاسا دهرچوو سهرا نه لهو گوندانه دهسه نهن که خه لکه کهی چاوسا غیان بو حکومهت کردوهو ههژارهکانی نهو ناوچانهش ناچار بوون سهرا نه که بدن، محهمه د خورشیدیش که سهروکی باندی یاخیههکانه و له به نه رته دا سهروکیلی داودهیه پاش کوشتنی ۶۰ سهربازی عوسمانی ملکهچی خوئی بو نازم پاشا پینسانداوه. نازم پاشاش نامهیهکی بو موته سهریفی کهرکوک (عهونولا خادیمی) نووسیوه بو نهوهی چاویوشی له ههموو تاوانهکانی پینشووی محهمه د خورشید بکری، عهونولا له لای خویهوه نهههه رهتکردوتهوه، محهمه د خورشیدیش له لای خویهوه نامهیهکی بو موته سهریف ناردوهو نامادهیی پینسانداوه که له بهرام بهر لیخو شبوونه کهی بهرتیلی ۴۰۰۰ لیره ی عوسمانی بدات. پاش نههه موته سهریف تهله گرافیکی له مبارهیهوه بو والی ناردوه، والی وهلامی داوهتهوه که چ شتیکی دانی بهرتیله کهو ملکهچییه کهی مسوگهر دهکات، عهونولاش وهلامی داوهتهوه: نهو بهلینه ی بو بهرتیلدا نه که داویتی باشتترین گرینتییه!!

[Confidential.]

No. 1084, dated the 5th December 1910.

Summary of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia for the month of November 1910.

Summary of events in Turkish Iraq during the month of November 1910.

I. MUSAL WILAYAT.

1. The "Maqtabas" newspaper (Damascus) of the 10th November contains the following remarkable communication from Baghdad, with reference to Nazim Pasha's supposed * settlement with the Hamawands. I cannot either

* See Summary for August 1910, I-2.

confirm or deny the allegations which it contains.

"Nazim Pasha accepted the submission of the Hamawands and let them go free,—the Hamawands, who have killed hundreds of our soldiers before and since the Constitution. Not only this; he also wrote to the Wali of Musal not to listen to any complaints against the Hamawands, but to hand complainants over to a court-martial.

"The outlaws then began to levy blackmail on the villages of which the inhabitants had acted as guides to the troops or otherwise helped them, and the poor people are obliged to pay it. Is this according to law?

"Muhammad Khurshid, the greatest of the outlaws and chief of the Dawudiyah tribe, made his submission to Nazim Pasha; and Nazim Pasha wrote to the Mutasarrif of Kirkuk, the free-minded † 'Aun Ullah-al-Kadhimi, to pardon all his misdeeds. Khurshid is the man who lately killed about 60 soldiers. 'Aun Ullah paid no attention to Nazim Pasha's unlawful order. Khurshid then wrote the Mutasarrif a letter, in which he offered to pay £14,000 if his submission were accepted and he were pardoned. The Mutasarrif telegraphed to the Wali. The Wali replied asking what guarantee there was. The Mutasarrif answered: 'His promise to pay it to thee is a sufficient guarantee.'"

† See Summary for August, I-18.

"Behold and wonder!

'A. R."

One of the officers of a body of mounted infantry †, recently transferred to Baghdad from Kirkuk has been heard to express anxiety, since his arrival here, as to what may happen in the Kirkuk-Sulaimaniyah districts in consequence of the removal of most of the mobile troops.

† See V-4 below.

2. To all who would understand the political position and state of Kurdistan, an excellent new confidential report by Mr. Soane on the "Sulaimania District of Kurdistan," printed by the Government of India (Calcutta, 1910), may be recommended. The notes on Turkish and Persian administration in Kurdistan (pages 45-47) and those on the Turkish military forces in the district (pages 51-53) will be read first.

II. BAGHDAD WILAYAT.

1. On the 4th of November an affray took place near the Pul-i-Safid or White Bridge, about three miles from Karbala, between two Arabs of the Mas'ud tribe. One shot the other dead with a revolver; but he was captured and brought in to Karbala, as was also the body of his victim.

2018 F. D.

سەرکوتکردنی راپهرینی بهدلیس

لهژماره (۳۷۰۶۴) ی رۆژنامهی (THE GLOBE) ی بریتانی که له نیسانی ۱۹۱۴ بڵا کراوهتهوه، باس له ههماهنگی نیوان تورك و روس دهکات سهبارته به سهرکوتکردنی راپهرینی کوردان لهباکوری کوردستان، بهگۆیرهی ههوالهکه که لی پیراوه بو (پیرا دی پاریس) نێردراوه، دهسهلاتدارانی تورك داوایان له بآیۆزخانهی روسیا کردووه ئهو سهرکرده کوردانه دهربکات که وهک پهناربه خۆیان خزاندهتهوه بآیۆزخانهکهوه، دواچار هاوکاریی روسهکان بووه هۆی گرتن و لهسیدارهانی سهرکردهکانی راپهرینی ۱۹۱۴ که بهراپهرینی مهلاسهلیم ناسراوه.

KURD RISING REPRESSED.

Paris, Monday.

Dispatches from Pera to the "Echo de Paris" state that the latest news from Bitlis concerning the revolt of the Kurds is satisfactory.

The Turkish Government has requested from the Russian Embassy the extradition of the principal leaders who took refuge at the Russian Consulate in Bitlis.

The whole region will be occupied by troops in order to facilitate the application of the proposed reforms.—Central News

بومه‌لرزه‌که‌ی سالی ۱۹۵۷ ی کوردستانی روژ‌ه‌ه‌لات

له ۲۸ ی دیسمبهری ۱۹۵۷ دا، روژنامه‌ی بریتانی (THE SPHERE) راپورتیکی سبارهت به بومه‌لرزه‌که‌ی کوردستانی روژ‌ه‌ه‌لات بلاوکردوتهوه، که له‌کەش و هه‌وایه‌کی به‌فروباراناویدا بومه‌لرزه‌یه‌کی توند روویداوه‌و ناوه‌کانی کوردستان و هه‌مه‌دان و کرماشانی گرتوتهوه‌و به‌سه‌ده‌ها بریندارو زیاتر له ۱۰۰۰ که‌س‌یش بی مال و لانه‌ ماونه‌تهوه، گوايه ئیقبالی سه‌روک و ه‌زیران فه‌رمانی کردوهه ۱۳۰۰ خيوهت و ۲۲۰۰ به‌تانی بو ليقه‌وماوان بنیرن، شای ئیرانیش به‌فرۆکه سه‌ردانی ناوچه‌ زیانبه‌رکه‌وتوکانی کردوه به‌لام ویرای ئه‌وه‌ش سه‌ردانه‌ پینج روژبیه‌که‌ی خوی بو لوبنان دوانه‌خستوه!

DECEMBER 28, 1957 THE SPHERE 525

EARTHQUAKES IN PERSIA

Over 1,000 Lives were Lost in a New Outbreak of Tremors

Eye-witness accounts of the fresh earth-
 quakes which shook many parts of
 north-western Persia paint a grim pic-
 ture of the plight of the thousands of
 homeless in the stricken areas. Well
 over 1,000 people are believed to have
 lost their lives and hundreds more
 injured. The areas worst hit were
 Kurdistan, Hamadan and Kermanshah.
 Although hindered by bitterly cold
 weather and deep snow on the ground,
 rescue teams worked without a stop to
 recover the bodies from the ruins. The
 Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Eshaghi,
 ordered relief supplies to be sent out to
 the affected parts and 1,500 tents and
 2,500 blankets were distributed. The
 day after the tremors, the Shah flew
 from Teheran to make an aerial survey
 of the devastation. He ordered houses
 to be built without delay in the twenty-
 nine villages destroyed. Queen Soraya
 immediately gave 2,500,000 rials (about
 £12,000) for an orphanage for victims
 of the tragedy. Despite the severity of
 the earthquakes, the Shah did not post-
 pone his five-day State visit to Lebanon.

Below—
COLLECTING WOOD FOR A FIRE: Persian
 women comb the rubble of a shattered
 village for wood for a fire. The
 majority of the homes in the destroyed
 areas were made of mud. In July of
 this year more than 1,500 people lost
 their lives in a series of earthquakes
 in the Caspian Sea region of Persia.

TENTS FOR THE HOMELESS:
 They have been erected a
 short distance away from
 the ruins of what was once
 the village of Sarrah. The
 village was one of twenty-
 nine completely wiped out
 by the tremors which shook
 many parts of western Persia
 with the loss of many lives.

On right—
SEARCHING FOR THE VICTIMS:
 Troops sift the debris of
 shattered homes in their
 search for victims of the
 tremors. In many places they
 were hindered by deep snow
 and biting winds, the temper-
 ature having dropped several
 degrees below freezing.

THE RESCUE WORK CONTINUES: Soldiers, some of them wearing steel helmets, continue
 their search for bodies buried beneath piles of rubble. In some places it was
 necessary for an armed guard to stave off attacks on the homeless by packs of wolves.

TAKING REFUGE IN A COMMUNAL HOME: Blankets hung over poles help to ward off
 the cold winds. In some of the open-air camps as many as two or three
 women had to share a single blanket. Lack of food caused additional distress.

Image © Illustrated London News (1957)

کوشتنی ۴۰ سەربازی تورک لەنیوان کەرکوک و سلیمانیدا

بەگوێرەی رۆژنامەی بریتانی (THE WESTERN MORNING NEWS) کە لەبەر واری ۲۱ی جولای ۱۹۰۹دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوەتەوه، بەشیک لە چەكدارەکانی عەشیرەتی هەمەهەند، لەنیوان کەرکوک و سلیمانیدا، بۆسە یەکیان بۆ بەتالیۆنیکی تورک داناووە نیووی راستیان کوشتوون بەفەرماندەکشیاوە.

Many members felt and openly declared that, even if the Premier were ever so right, he was not entitled to make such a statement from the tribune.

Among the names already mentioned for succession to the Premiership are those of MM. Briand, Poincaré, Pichon, and Millerand.—
Reuter.

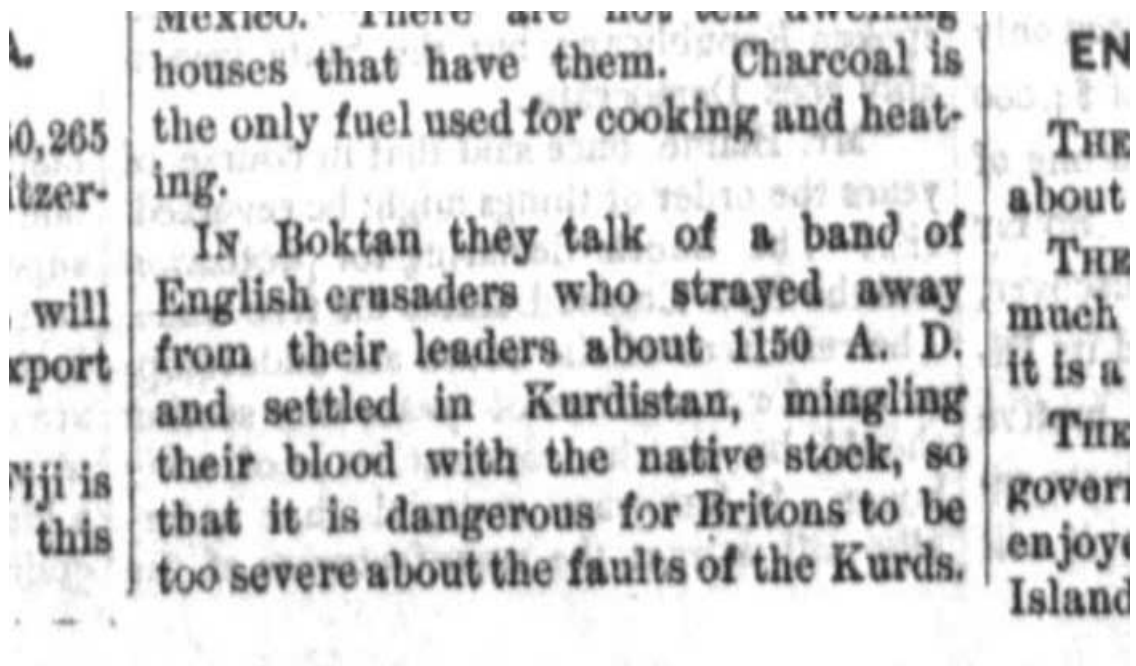
TURKISH TROOPS AMBUSHED.

Constantinople, Tuesday.

A telegram from Mosul states that half a battalion of Turkish troops has been ambushed by Hamavent tribesmen, between Kerkuk and Sulimanieh. Forty Turks were killed, including the commander, whose family was carried off into slavery by the tribesmen, who retired towards the Persian frontier.—Reuter.

هاوخوینی کوردو ئینگلیز!

روژنامه‌ی ئەمەریکی (THE BEE) که لە ۱۲ی مایۆی ۱۸۹۲ چاپ و بلاوکرانەوەتەو دەلێت: لەبوکتان قسە لەبارە ی ئەو بانده خاچەه‌لگرە ئینگلیزییەو دەکریت که لەسالی ۱۱۵۰ رێیان ون کردوووە لە سەرکرده‌که‌یان دابراون و لەکوردستان نیشته‌جیوون، ئەمانه خوینیان له‌گه‌ل خوینی خه‌لکه‌ خۆم‌الییه‌که‌ی کوردستان تیکه‌ل بووه، هه‌ربۆیه‌ جی‌ی مه‌ترسییه‌ بو‌ بریتانییه‌کان هینده‌ سه‌بارەت به‌هه‌له‌کانی کوردان توندبن!!



كەلبۇ...ئەو لاوھ كلدانىيەى لەكوردستانەوھ چۆتە ئەمەرىكا

بەگویرهى رۆژنامەى ئەمەرىكى (THE TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL) كە لە ۲۱ى جولای ۱۹۰۶دا، بلاوكر اوتەوھ، سەدەيەك بەر لەئىستا لاوئىكى كلدانى لەكوردستانەوھ چۆتە شارى توپىكا لە ئەمەرىكا، ئەو لاوھ ناوى ئىشان .س كەلبۇ بووھ. كەلبۇ ، ھەروەك رۆژنامەكە دەلئیت و لەوئىنەكەشىدا رادىيارە لاوئىكى زۆر بەدىمەن و رىكپۆش و سەرنجراكتىش بووھو لەو شارە خەرىكبووھ برك پارە كۆبكاتەوھ بۆئەوھى وەك مامۆستای مژدەبەر خويندەكەى لە ئەمەرىكا تەواو بكات و بگەرىتەوھ بۆ كوردستانى داىكى نىشتىمان تاوھكو لەوى خويندنگايەك دابمەزرىنىت و لەسايەى پاراستنى ئەمەرىكاوھ بەرىوھى بەرىت.ئەو سالتىك بووھ لەئەمەرىكا بووھو بەباشى فىرى زمانى ئىنگلىزىيى بووھو باش قسەى پى كردووھ.

بەگویرهى رۆژنامەكە، كەلبۇ ھەنگرى جۆرە باوهرىك تايبەتە كەى لەلاى كلىسای ئەنگلىكانى ئەو شارەوھ نەبىستراو بووھ. باوك و براىەكى كەلبۇ پىشتەر بەدەستى باندىكى گەرۆك كوژراوھو بۆخۆى بژىوى داىكى و نو مندالەكەى دابىن كردووھ. ئەو داواىكردووھ رىگای بدن بە بەرگە خۆماليەكەىوھ لە كلىسای شار دەر كەوئیت و داواى ھاوكارىيان لى بكات بۆ بەدىھىنانى ئامانجەكەى. كەلبۇ لەئەمەرىكا لەمالى (جىمس ئىچ لاترۆپ) جىگىر بووھ لەشەقامى (وئىفلىد ۷۷)

ئەلیکساندەر تزارۆفیتشی کۆری قەیسەری روس لە سلیمانی قۆلبەستکرا!!

بەگوێرەى رۆژنامەى (WESTERN MORNING NEWS AND MERCURY) بریتانى که لە دیسامبەرى ۱۹۲۹دا لەژێر ناونیشانی (کۆرەمکەى قەیسەر ماوه) بلاوکراوەتەوه، کۆرەمکەى نیکۆلای دووهەمى دوا قەیسەرى روس دواى راکردنى، لەسربیا زیندانى کراوه و دواتر هەلاتوو، پاشان بە قاچاخ خۆى گەیاندۆتە کوردستان و لەشارى سلیمانى دەستبەسەرکراوه، بەگوێرەى رۆژنامەکە، دەسەلاتدارانى عێراق گواستویانەتەوه بۆ بەغدا و هەفتەیه لەزیندانداپەو لەو ماوهیەدا نەیانتوانیوه ئەوه پشتر است بکەنەوه که داخۆ ئەو کۆرە روسەى لە سلیمانی گیراوه ئەلیکساندەرە یان نا، هەر چەندە بروا وابوو که ناوبرا و لەگەڵ بنەمالەکان لەسالى ۱۹۱۸ بەدەستى بۆلشەفیکەکان کوژرابییت!!



بەلگەيەكى زۆر روون سەبارەت بە كۆمەلكوژىي نەرمەن لەلایەن توركە عوسمانىيەكانەو.

پاش شىكستى دەولەتى عوسمانى لەبەرەكانى جەنگ لەبەرەمبەر ھاوپەيمانان، سەرکردايەتتى رەگەزپەرسى -ئايىنى توركىي پىلانى كۆمەلكوژىي نەرمەنى لەسالى ۱۹۱۵دا جىيەجىكرىد. شايەنى باسە بەدرىژايى سەدەيەكە ، دەولەتى توركىيا بۆ خۆدەربازكرىن لە ئاكامەكانى ئەم جىنۆسايىدە، ھەولى داوھ دژايەتتى ھەموو ئەو لايەن و دىزە بەدەر خۆنەكرىنى ئەو بەلگەكانە بىكات كە ئاماژەن بۆ ئەو ھوقىيەت و تاوانكارىيەى توركەن و ئەگەر لەشوينىكىش باسى لىوھەكرى ، ھەولىداوھ بىخاتە ئەستۆى كوردان...

ئەمەى بەردەست بەلگەيەكى زۆر ناوازيە كە لە رۆژنامەى (THE SCOTSMAN) برىتانىيدا ؛كە لەمەرتى ۱۹۲۰دا ، بلاوكرەوتەوھو باس لەو شايەتخاڵانە دەكات كە بەچاوى خۆيان كۆمەلكوژىيەكانى نەرمەنيان بىنيوھ، ئەوھى جىگای بايەخە ئەوھى، كە بابەتەكە بۆئەوھى ھەقىقەتتى دەسەلاتدارانى تورك بناسرى و تورك وەك خۆى، نەك وەك ئەوھى خۆى پيشاندا بىتە ناسكرن، شايەتخاڵەكان لەتەواوى گىرانەوھەكاندا تەواوى تاوانەكانى كۆمەلكوژىي نەرمەن لەلایەن دەسەلاتدارانى توركەوھە ئەنجام دراوھو بە يەك وشەش باسى كوردى تىدا نەھاتووھ! لەھەمووى گرنگتر باس ئەوھى تىدا ھاتووھ چۆن توركەن شمشىرەكانيان تىژ كرىدۆتەوھو ھوتافى (الله اكبر) يان كىشاوھو سەرى ژن و پىاوى نەرمەنيان برىوھو كلىساكانيان تەقاندۆتەوھ، ھەمان ئەو كارەى ئىستاكە دەولەتى توركىيا و گروپەكانى داعش و نوسرە لەشارەكانى سورىاو بەتايبەت لە عەفرىن بە بەرچاوى ھەموو دنيا و جىھانى ھاوچەر خەوھە ئەنجامى دەدەن!!

in would across from the many customers here. In an letters from such sources than with large receipts to say, we received accounts. So far from a the suggestion that we are applying from our own credit, and reading these every possible step to get from an instruction which IRE to all our reports we will serve as an indication back to this end.—

ring of the ION

the trade
be paid to

never there
Cars will
un-hunters
r from one
wn to the
d from one
way will be

in making
matter so
ht to with-
ee or after-
ould other-

g to do

le:
or
S.M.C.
WICK
OD

ATION

or cars or motor
n, wholesalers,

GPS—
the Massachusetts
Association has
may place the
at to be called
or deemed to all
or otherwise.

and the interests
than those fixed

an error in question should be made by the Chairman of a Standing Tribunal, which it reads by a ordinary individual would have no right to obtain the records which the law allows for de-lusory publications.—We are, Sir,
LIVERMORE (LONDON)
LIVERMORE, Chairman.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

10 Marlborough Crescent, March 2, 1908.

Sir,—I saw "The Action of Book," which is being shown this week in Leeds. It is a vivid, sensible, and successful representation of the awful sufferings of Armenians. I was quite surprised to see Armenian life and customs so clearly represented. I have found nothing artificial in them. I am an Armenian, and know the aspects of authentic life persons, the accounts of eye-witnesses, and my own experience, completely agreed with the exhibition of the pictures.

In "The Action of Book" we see the Turk as he is, and not as he appears to the European visitor. In these pictures I saw the Turk as I have known him from the days of my childhood. Perhaps some people who have always lived in the British Isles freely and safely will find it difficult to believe that such things could have happened in the twentieth century. It is enough to remember that the pictures are based on Vaccaro's Boyer's reports. I understand from various sources pro-Turk in this country have made attempts to discredit it. It seems to me they realize that if the British people see the pictures they will know what the Turk has done during the war. I want to tell you, and through you to the British public, that they are facts and a very small part of crimes ever recorded in history. The things one sees on the film fall short of the events which actually happened.

My own life was spent in the Armenian mountains. My own life was spent in the Armenian mountains. I have seen the sudden attacks of the Turks upon the peaceful Armenians, and have witnessed the history of the poor people. I have seen bodies of massacred Armenians lying in the streets, and I have seen dogs protecting them. I have seen the Turks locking their blood-stained swords, and Turkish priests reading Akid for the destruction of Armenians, churches and the massacre of "infidels."

A few days after the massacre at Ararat I was in Turkish Armenia. At the close of the service some people went to a side chapel. I followed them, and saw the bodies of two Armenian martyrs who were tortured and put to death by their Turkish captives. Their old clothes were pinned to a most shameful mockery. According to an eye-witness, a woman took them and advised to recognize their faith. If they wished to save their lives, they should go to the mosque. The Turks had gouged out their eyes, they had cut off their ears, their noses, and the skin of their faces. Then they were put to death.

The brother of my primary school teacher, an earnest and well-educated man, gave his life for the same reason. When the Turks saw that his conversion was impossible, they cut off his arms and his legs, and then forced him to recant. My faithful martyr said in his agony, "My Governor gave my life for me. My life is not much for him. Blessed be his name. There were thousands who gave their lives because they could not live the life of the Turk. These things happened at a time when the massacres lasted from a few hours to a few days. It is very easy to imagine what the Turks did during the war, when there were no restraining forces and nobody to protect the defenceless Armenians. They reduced the country into a slaughter-house for the Christians.

An Armenian young man who was an eye-witness to the great massacres during the war, and had survived them in a marvellous way, after his arrival in the Action of Book which I saw, said that the handiwork of Turkish eyes. It will take at least one month, day and night, to show the details of the massacre for which there were thousands of Armenian lives lost their lives. In fact, many of the Turkish crimes cannot be shown to the public, and many others would be impossible to show unless the crimes were repeated. They executed hundreds of thousands in human beings. Nothing pleased them so much as the heart-rending cries of the victims.

When the Turks were defeated all over the world the Armenians and their friends thought that the end of the massacre had come. Since the signing of the Armistice with Turkey the Turks have murdered Christians wherever they got the chance. I have heard some news of the murder of 14,000 men, women, and children in Cilicia. These were the people who had gone through the former cruelties, had survived the hardships of deportation, and had shed tears of joy at the prospect of the "good news" of the victory of the Allies.

Nearly three years ago, when the first news of the Armenian massacres came to Europe, Mr Gladstone gave warning to the British public, and said that the Sultan was trying to see if the Powers would take any action steps or would be content. If the Sultan saw the latter, he will attempt to exterminate the Armenians. The massacres since 1908 have taught us how true were his words. The Turks will attempt to wipe out the Armenians in order to prevent the union of Turkish Armenia with the Republic of Armenia. Freedom is not without bloodshed. Nothing but prompt and effective action can prevent the massacre of further massacres.

No nation in the world has suffered so badly as the Armenians have suffered during the war. They have suffered for their high souls, their faith, and their devotion to the Allies. During the past 16 years they have suffered for the justice amongst the Powers. How long still will the Armenians be enslaved for the selfishness and intrigues of others? When will the conscience of humanity be awakened to stop these horrors? The Armenians have held up the Cross for nations to learn under awful circumstances. Is this the reward of their fidelity to the Allies and to Christ? Let God's judgment befall not very long ago the man living under circumstances resembling some points they of the Armenians. We have hopes to all Christians and liberty-loving people believing that they will come to the rescue of the cause of our united great crisis.—I am, Sir,
M. S. CRADDOCK.

THE ERA OF YARNOW.

Dartington, March 2, 1908.

Sir,—Some Mr. J. Leslie Robertson's article appeared in The Standard of 25th February I have watched with interest to see if some correspondent would write to remove the injustice which your reporter does—no doubt unintentionally—in Wordsworth; and as no one has so far done so, I venture upon the last myself.

Mr Leslie Robertson begins his article thus:—"Over a hundred years ago Wordsworth, though feeling the charm of the little Border town, was writing of Yarnow as follows:—"
A tiny town,
That gives the dark hills water,
There are a thousand very sweet
As words of your words."

new it is read soon
or easily, its true
mind.—I am, Sir,
—

THE RUIN C

APPEAL TO LA

MR. PARSONS II
medium of the L.L.
which he says:—
"Veteran Trade
long worker for
claims of Labour—
regards the policy
of the nation—a
of a good Trade
Lock for a general
a very old political
of class interests,
I do not admit to an
standing stand, unless
open, the public
conspiracy, through
a passing moment
owner to the
to be made it and ad
and its consequent
What do you mean
a staffy catch-words
and it was
consequence first, now
do. Your official
of mine is of
the general transfer
by the nation,
I guarantee and by
an all sick of her
spells worry, she
might be right but
you can the nation
without an enormous
and hope, in fact
most of the ruin
spelt; they would
manus — of course
They go rather the
out of the new
nation. Why, you
in the smallest pit-
ty compromise and to
the end, please, the
Saviour. Bentley's
said that naturally
well; but the only
they repudiate it, I
cannot good for the
Parliament is being
Communist, which
means — no one
employed by Labour,
And yet Bentley is
a trade-unionist, and
and that though a
pretence to look, I
cannot and undigged
unacknowledged by
phrases. If you in
want money for the
plain (Labourism).
Which is not
that is persecution—
starvation—
the nation in
the nation in your
favour of your own
of twenty millions
year. Well, you
will give them,
which is not in
power, the fact is
that's the only
I am told that I
have another try."

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "

MR. HICKEN
THE WAR "



45 سال بهرله نیستا یه کهمین فیلمی دۆکیومینتاریی لهبارهی پیشمه رگه وه

به گویره ی ههوا ئیک که له رۆژنامهیهکی بریتانییدا لهسالی ۱۹۷۴دا بلاوته وه، یه کهمین فیلمی دۆکیومینتاریی لهبارهی پیشمه رگه وه لهو سالهدا بهر هه مهینرا وه، ههوا له که باس له وه دهکات که گهلی کورد له شه ریکی نیوده وه له تیه وه دژی پینج نه ته وه تیوه گلاوه که خاکه که میان دابه شکر دووه و سامانه که ی بو خویان تالان ده کهن... هه ر به گویره ی سایتیکی تاییه ت به فیلم ده توانین راستی ئه م ههوا له پشتراست بکهینه وه که فیلمیکی دۆکیومینتاریی لهبارهی پیشمه رگه وه لهسالی ۱۹۷۴ له بریتانیا بهر هه مهینرا وه، که به داخه وه تا نیستا نه بینرا وه.

<http://www.bfi.org.uk/films-tv-people/4ce2b6a0637bc>

Jobs in
and a
nb Dis-
ning in
at their
r. The
present
id hair-

Here she gives birth to her first child, Winston Leonard. But her happiness is short-lived, as Randolph becomes involved in the most notorious scandal of the day.

ENTRY
a new
production
of
dynamic
offers

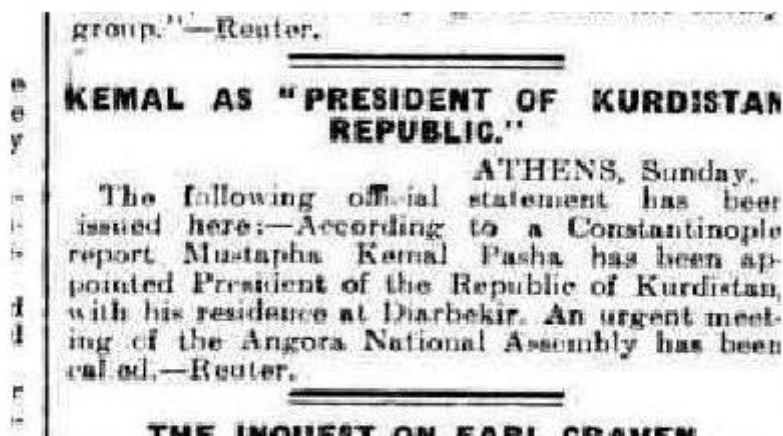
**DOCUMENTARY: PESHMERGA—
THOSE WHO FACE DEATH, ATV, 10.30:**
The people of Kurdistan are caught up in an international tug-o'-war between five nations who have divided up the country to exploit its rich oil resources. The film shows how these primitive mountain people are fighting an unknown war to gain their own internationally recognised frontiers.

مستەفا كەمال سەرۆك كۆمارى كوردستان!

دوای شكستی ئىمپراتورى عوسمانىيى و سەرھەلدىنى جولانەوہى بەرگريى دژى ھاوپەيمانان، مملانییەكە تادەھات دژى بریتانیا و یونانییەكان زیدەتر دەبوو، مستەفا كەمال كە ھاىبووہ ئەندۆل، ھەولئى ئەوہى دەدا بەناوى دژایەتى دەولەتى ئەرمەنىيى و گيرانەوہى شكۆى خەلیفەوہ سوود لە كوردانى باكورى كوردستان وەرپگريى بۆ بەھیزکردنى جولانەوہكەى، لەو بوارەشدا سەرکەوتنى گەرەى بەدەستەینا، سەرەتا مستەفا كەمال ھىچ باسكى لەو ئامانجانە نەدەکرد كە پاش سەرکەوتن لەكەلەى دەسورا، بۆ زیاتر بەدیھینانى پالپشتى كوردانىش بەلئىنى ئەوہى دەدا كە لەھاياتوودا دەولەت دەولەتى تورك و كورد دەبیت و تەنانەت بەرنامەى بۆ پیدانى ئۆتۆنۆمى پىشكەش بە كوردانىش كەردبوو.

تازە شەرو پىكدادانى خویناوى لەنیوان جولانەوہكەى مستەفا كەمال و یونانییەكان دەستپىكەردبوو، زۆرى نەمابوو ئەنگەرە بكەوتە دەستى یونانییەكان و ھەمووى چەند كیلۆمەترىكان مابوو بگەنە ئەوئى.

وادیارە لەكاتىكى ئاوا ھەستیاردا، بەلئىنەكانى مستەفا كەمال بۆ مافى كوردان لەوہشى ترازاندووہو باسى لە دامەزراندنى كۆمارى كوردستان كەردووہ. بەگويەرى رۆژنامەى (THE LANCASHIRE DAILY POST) ی بریتانى كە لە جولای ۱۹۲۱ دا لەژیر ناویشانى (كەمال وەك (سەرۆك) كۆمارى كوردستان) ھەوالئى ئەوہى بلاوكردۆتەوہ، كە بەگويەرى راپۆرتى ئەستەمبولەوہ، مستەفا كەمال وەك سەرۆك كۆمارى كوردستان دیارپىكراوہ كە ناوہندەكەى دیاربەكەر بىت و ئەنجومەنى نىشتیمانیش لە ئەنگەرە بۆ ئەوہ بانگىشت كراوہ.



هیتلەر و دهولتهتی کوردستان

لهگهڵ هه‌لکشانی کیرفی جولانهوهی نازی له ئەلمانیای و هه‌لگیرساندنی دوو هه‌مین جهنگی جیهانی، رۆژ هه‌لاتی ناوه‌راستیش ناوه‌ندیکی کیشمه‌کیشی سه‌ره‌کیی ملامنی و پلانسازی خه‌ونه ئاینده‌یه‌کانی هه‌ر یه‌ک له‌لایه‌نه شه‌ره‌که‌ر ه‌کان بوو، ئەلمانیاش وه‌ک هیزیکێ هه‌وسار پستین ده‌یوست به‌هه‌موو لایه‌که‌دا په‌له‌هاوێت و ره‌وشی ناوچه‌کانی ژێر ده‌سه‌لاتی دوژمنه‌کانی بئالۆزینیت، به‌تایبه‌ت له‌و ناوچه‌کانی بریتانییه‌کان و فه‌ره‌نسییه‌کان ده‌ستیان به‌سه‌ر سه‌رچاوه‌ی وزه‌دا گرتبوو. ئەوه‌ش ئەو نزیکبوونه‌یه‌ پشتر است ده‌کاته‌وه که نازییه‌کان له‌گه‌ڵ جولانهوه‌ی نه‌ته‌وايه‌تی عه‌ره‌یی گرتیان به‌رو په‌یوه‌ندییه شه‌خسییه‌کانی نیوان هیتلەر و حاجی موفتی حسینی و هه‌روه‌ها جولانه‌که‌ی ره‌شید عالی گه‌یلانی له‌عێراق دژ به‌ ئینگلیز و هه‌روه‌ها نزیکبوونه‌وه‌ی له‌را ده‌به‌ده‌ری ئەلمانیای و ره‌زاشای په‌هله‌وه‌ی له‌ ئێران به‌شیک بوون له‌و ئاراسته‌یه. هه‌ر ئەوه‌ش بوو هه‌نده‌ریک دواتر ئینگلیزو شوروه‌ی ئێران داگیر بکهن و بریتانیای هی‌زی زی‌اتر بینیت هه‌ ناوچه‌که.

ئینگلیزه‌کان، که به‌وردی ئەم هه‌نگاو و چالاکیانه‌ی ئەلمانه نازییه‌کانیان درک پێده‌کرد، پێده‌چیت له‌ گه‌لی کوردو سه‌رکه‌ه‌کانیشی که‌وتنه‌ گومانه‌وه‌ له‌وه‌تر ساون که هیتلەر و نازییه‌کان نار هه‌زایه‌تی کوردان له‌ناوچه‌که دژ به‌ ئینگلیزو حکومه‌ته‌ وابه‌سته‌کانیان له‌ناوچه‌که بو‌ به‌رژوه‌ندیی خۆیان و نانه‌وه‌ی ئالۆزی بقۆز نه‌وه. هه‌ر چه‌نده‌ پێویسته‌ لیکۆلینه‌وه‌ی زۆر ورد له‌مه‌بار هیه‌وه بکریت بو‌ پشتر استکر دهنه‌وه‌ی سه‌ره‌داوی ئەو جو‌ره په‌یوه‌ندییه‌ چاوه‌روانکر وانه.

هه‌ر بۆیه، له‌بلا‌که‌وه‌کانی بریتانیادا سه‌ره‌تای ساله‌کانی دوو هه‌مین جهنگی جیهانییه‌وه هه‌وآلی ئەوتو له‌مه‌بار هیه‌وه بلا‌و ده‌که‌رایه‌وه که گوايه هیتلەر و نازییه‌کان خه‌یالی دامه‌زراندنی ده‌ولته‌تی کوردستانیان هه‌یه.

له‌مه‌بار هیه‌وه، رۆژنامه‌ی (YORKSHIRE EVENING POST) ، له‌سالی ۱۹۴۲دا، له‌ژێر ناوێشانی (راپه‌رینی کوردان. ئاژاوه‌گریی به‌ره‌ی ناوه‌ند له‌سوریاو عێراق و ئێران) هه‌وآلیکی بلا‌و کردۆته‌وه گوايه ئاژاوه‌چییه‌کانی ئۆدۆلف هیتلەر په‌یوه‌ندییان به‌سه‌رۆک خه‌له‌کانی کورده‌وه کردوه که له‌گه‌ڵ هه‌لمه‌ته‌که‌ی به‌هاری هیتلەر دا بکه‌ونه‌ خو و بو‌ ئەو مه‌به‌سته‌ش ستونی پینجه‌می نازییه‌کان له‌ سوریا خه‌ریکی ئاماده‌کردنی دۆخه‌که‌ن بو‌ هه‌لگیرساندنی راپه‌رینیکی گشتیی کوردیی و به‌ئینی ئەوه‌شیان به‌ سه‌ر کرده‌کانی کورد داوه له‌سایه‌ی رایخدا کۆماریکیان بو‌ ئەو ماوه‌یه‌ش ، کۆنسولی ئەلمانی له‌باشووری تورکیا باشتترین په‌یوه‌ندی له‌گه‌ڵ کوردانی ئەو دیو سنوری سوریا هه‌بووه.

private houses, seize people and take them for torture.

KURDISH REVOLT

Axis Trouble-Making in Syria, Irak and Persia

Ankara, Thursday.

Reports that the Axis organised a revolt among Kurdish tribesmen in Syria, Irak and Persia, timed to break out at the same time as Hitler's spring offensive, are circulating in well-informed quarters here.

Rudolf von Rozer, Hitler's trouble-maker in the Middle East, who was responsible for the fifth column preparations laid by the Axis in Syria before the British occupation of that territory, was the organiser of the Kurdish revolt.

He is reported to have promised their chieftains a Kurdish republic protected by the Axis in return for collaboration against the Democracies.

German Consuls in the southern part of Turkey keep close contact with the Kurds across the frontier in Syria. There are known to be caches of arms in the three countries, many of them having been turned over by the Vichy authorities before their departure.--British United Press.

دوو نیگار

ئەم دوو نیگارە چیرۆکیکی میژوویی گەورەمان بۆ دەگیریتەوه که بۆ زیاتر لە شەش سەدە پیش ئیستا دەگەریتەوه، چیرۆکی کوشتنی سولتانیکی بەخۆنازو لەخۆبایی که نەیتوانی بەدروستی تواناوی لیهاتوویی دوژمنانی بخوینیتەوه و پاش چەندین سەرکەوتنی گەورەو بەدیھینانی شکۆی سەربازیی و شەخسیی، کەوتەداوی درنەترین و جەنگاوەرترین ھیزگەلی سەربازیی سەردەمی خۆی... جگە لەوەی چیرۆکیکی تراژیدی سولتانیکە که سزایەکی ئەوتۆی بەسەردا دەسەپینری که جگە لەمەرگیك و ناسۆریکی قوول که وەك نەفرەتیکی ھەمیشەیی لەگەڵیدا دەمئیتەوه!

ئەم دوو وینەییە بەرجەستەیی سەردەمیکی میژوویی گەورەمان که تییدا سولتانیکی عوسمانیی جەنگاوەری وەك بایەزیدی یەكەم فشاریکی گەورەیی خستبوو و سەر ئەوروپا و جیھانی کریستیانی ئەوروپا، نەك ھەر خاکیکی بەر فراوانی لی داگیرکردبوون، بەلكو كچ و ژنانی كۆشك و میرایەتیەكانی دەسەلاتدارە ئەوروپییەكانی وەك كەنیزەك و بارمە بۆ كۆشکی سولتانی گواستبوو، یەك لەو ئافەتە شوخ و شەنگانەیی ھینابوونی (ئۆلیقئیرا لازاریفتش) كچی پاشای سربیا بوو که پاش شەری قۆسۆ بەدەستی ھینابوو.

ئۆلیقئیرا که بە دیسبناختوون یان مارە دیسبناش بانگ دەکرا، ئافەتییکی ھەتا بلایی نازدار و شوخ و دلفرین بوو، سپییست و کال و پرچ زەرد و بالابەرز و ناسك که دلی بایەزیدی بەتەواوی داگیرکردبوو بەشیوەیەك بایەزید کردیە ژنی فەرمی خۆی و ۱۲ سال بەھەوای ئەم ژنە شوخەو ھەلدەسورا، ھەلسۆرانیك که نازناوی (یەلدرم) یان پی بەخشییوو واتە بروسکە، بەگۆریکی ئەوتۆ لەمبەری ئیمپراتۆرییەکەو بۆ ئەوبەری سوپای دواي خۆی دەخست و فراوانخوایی دەکرد.. ئەم بەختیاریی و بەرزەدەماخییەیی بایەزید ھەتا دەرکەوتنی و ھیشومەییەکی گەورە لە سنوری رۆژھەلاتەو بەردەوام بوو، ئەویش دەرکەوتنی تەیمور لەنگ بوو، تەیموریك که سنوور بۆ وێرانکاری و فراوانخواییەکانی نەبوو، ئەوێ پاش سەرکەوتنەکانی لە ئیران و میسۆپۆتامیا، رۆوی لە ئیمپراتۆری عوسمانیی کردو سەرھەتا لە کوردستانەو کشا و لەشەری سیواس ئەرته غلرولی کۆری بایەزیدی لە سیواس کوشت و ئنجا بەرەو ئەنکەرە کشا!

سولتان بایەزید، که سوکایەتی بە نوینەرەکی تەیمور کردبوو سەمیل و ریشی پاك تاشیبوو، بی ئەوێ ھیچ حیسابییکی جدیی بۆ تەیمور بکات، لە رۆژئاواو رۆوی کردە رۆژھەلات و بەرەو ئەنکەرە کشا، لەویدا لە ۲۰ی حوزەیرانی ۱۴۰۲ لەگەل تەیمور پێکیانداو بۆ یەكەمین جار لەمیژووی خۆیدا بەزی، بەزینیك کۆتایی خۆی و نیمچە کۆتاییەکی ئیمپراتۆرییەکەشی بوو که تا چەند سالیك خۆی نەگرتەوه..

دواي ئەوێ تەیمور بایەزیدی بەدیل گرت، بانگی کروو و ریزیشی لینا و وتویەتی: باشە ئەگەر تۆ منت بەدیل بەگرتایە چیت لی دەکردم؟! بایەزید و تەبووی: دەمخستتە قەفەزیکەو بەتەواوی ئیمپراتۆرییەتەکەدا دەمگیرای و



سليمانی . ناوہندیکی ہنار دہ کردنی کہتیرہی میسپوؤتامیا لہسہرہتای سہدہی بیستہمدا

روژنامہی ٹہمہریکی (The Powder River Examiner) کہ لہسرواری ۹ی سنیٹہمہری ۱۹۲۱ دا چاپ و بلاوکر اوہتہوہ، لہلاپہرہ ۸ دا و لہژیر ناوہنیشانی (کہتیرہی میسپوؤتامیا) دلہلیت : لہنہو جوہرہکانی کہتیرہی میسپوؤتامیا کہ بہہایہکی زوری ہمیہ (تر اجیناس)ہ، کہ بہشیوہی قہلمہ دہروینریت و دواتر گہشہ دکات بہشیوہیہک لہ تہواری چیپاکانی باشووری ٹیراندا بلاوہ لہویشہوہ بہ ناراستہی چیپاکانی باکووری روژناوادا تا دہگاتہ سنوری میسپوؤتامیا بہجوڑیک ناوچہکانی باکووری ولاتانی عہرہستان و لورستان و پشتکو دہگریتہخو. گرنگترین ناوہندی کوکر دنہوہی کہتیرہی بو بہغدا، سلیمانیبہ، پایتہختی مہلبہندی سلیمانی لہکورستان دہکوہیتہ ۱۸۰ میل لہباکووری روژہلاتی بہغداوہ، لہم ناوچہیہ بازارگانیبہکی ریکخر او بہر دہوامی ٹہم جوہر کہتیرہیہ بو بازارہکانی بہغداہمیہ.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

English of China's History

The history of China is the longest and most interesting in the world. It is a history of a people who have lived for thousands of years in a land of great beauty and fertility. The Chinese people have a rich and varied culture, and their history is a record of their achievements and struggles.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

Golden Helmet

By VICTORIA MARSH

Because his name was, Martin Wilson, had chosen to write under the name of Victoria Marsh, the author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication. The author of the Golden Helmet, a book which has been a success since its publication.

دوو وانه

رۆژنامه‌ی ئهمه‌ریکی (The daily morning journal and courier) که له به‌رواری ۱۵ی سێپتەمبەری ۱۹۰۶دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌تەوه، هه‌وایی سازدانی دوو بابەتی وه‌ک سیمینار له‌لایهن مسیۆنیری کوردستان و ئێران‌هوه (دکتۆر ده‌بلیو جۆرج دانیال) له کاتژمێر ۴ دار بلاوکردۆته‌وه، هاتنیش ته‌نیا بۆ پیاوان بووه، ناوێشانی بابەتی یه‌که‌م بریتیبوووه له " پیاوه گهنجه‌کان له تورکیا و کوردستان و ئێران، ویرای تاقمی جه‌رده و چه‌ته‌کانیان"، بابەتی دووهمیش که له کاتژمێر ۷:۳۰ خوله‌ک له کلێسای ئینگلیکانی لۆس‌هری ئەلمانیی له‌شه‌قامی جۆرج پێشکەش ده‌کریت، به‌ناوێشانی: " کۆنترین کلێسای کریستیانێ له‌گه‌ل کارو چالاکی مسیۆنیره به‌راییه‌کانی"، هه‌روه‌ها سه‌باره‌ت به‌ دۆخی کریستیانیه‌کان له ولاتانی تورکیا و کوردستان و ئێران، ویرای باسکردنی گه‌لی کورد که هه‌موویان جه‌رده‌و پیاوکۆژن!!!"

دکتۆر دانیال به‌هه‌موو جیهانیدا گه‌راوه‌و برۆ گۆنیه‌گه‌ره‌و هه‌ر پرسیارێکی ده‌ته‌وی بیکه‌و وه‌لامت ده‌دریت‌ه‌وه، ئاماده‌بوون بۆ به‌رامبه‌ره‌و هه‌رکەس دێ به‌خێرینیت.!"

Persia.

Dr. W. George Daniel, Ph. D., missionary to Kurdistan and Persia, will deliver two lectures in the city to-morrow—at 4 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. for men only; subject, "The Young Men in Turkey, Kurdistan and Persia, With Their Brigands and Robbers;" and at 7:30 p. m. at the German Evangelical Lutheran church on George street; subject, "The Oldest Christian Church, With Its Early Missionary Work and Zeal, All Over Asia," and also the present condition of the Christians in Persia, Kurdistan and Turkey, with life of the Kurds people, who are all robbers and murderers.

Dr. Daniel has traveled all over the world. Go and hear him and ask any question you want, which will be answered. Admission free. Every one welcome.

PENDENT.

PRIL 3, 1899.

No. 76.

JAMES CLARK.

—Successor to—

A. Hyland.

MEAT MARKET.

Everything in the

GROCERY

LINE

Confectionery,

Fresh Fruit,

Vegetables;

Cigars and Tobacco

Jas. Brain,

Elko, Nevada.

WOMEN OUTLAWS.

**Young Amazons of Kurdistan Who
Take to the Road as
Brigands.**

The Kurdish women are also devoted to an outdoor life. Quite as enterprising and indefatigable as the men in their race, they are ever on the alert, ready to leap to the saddle, where, though not graceful riders, they are at home and able to keep up with the men in their adventurous wanderings, says the New York Tribune.

A recent traveler in Kurdistan tells of meeting a girl of the Bulbassi tribe who had just killed with a spear a Turk who insulted her. This young Amazon was dressed like a man and served the chief, Fazullah Effendi, as his faithful henchman, following him in all his wanderings. The women of this tribe are all particularly hardy and intrepid. Frequently they take to the road by themselves as brigands, and luckless indeed is the traveler or trader who falls into their hands. Not content with robbing him, they pinch, scourge and scratch him.

When a girl is born in Montenegro the mother says to her: "I do not wish thee beauty, but courage; heroism alone gains the love of men." And courage they possess in abundance. While their husbands are away on excursions the women in the intervals of caring for the fields and flocks, take to the road and do a little looting on their own account.

ژنه جهنگاوه ره کانی کوردستان دژی تورکان راده پهرن

روژنامه‌ی نهمهریکیی (THE FOREST REPUBLICAN) که له بهرواری ۳ی ئوکتوبه‌ری ۱۸۸۳د، چاپ و بلاوکر اوتهوه، له‌زاری روژنامه (نیورک دهیلی نیوز) هوه، باسی لهوه کردووه که ژنانی کوردستان نازایانه و بهتونددی دژی سهرژمیری دانیشتووان وهستاونه‌تهوه که عوسمانییه‌کان له‌کوردستان پیی هه‌ستابوون، ئه‌وان به‌گیانی خویان ئاماده‌ن ریگری له‌ئهنجامدانی ئه‌و سهرژمیرییه بکن (که بیگومان به‌مه‌به‌ستی سه‌ندی زیاتری باج و سه‌رانه و سه‌ربازگیری بووه/سه‌رده‌شتیی)، به‌گویره‌ی ئه‌و زانیارییه‌ی که روژنامه هیندییه‌کان بلاویانکر دوتهوه، کاری کارمه‌ندانی تورک بو سهرژمیری له‌گوندی هیزان له کوردستان زور به‌سستی به‌ریوه‌ده‌چیت، ویرای ئه‌وه‌ی که هیزی سه‌ربازیان له‌گه‌لدایه.

ژنه کورده‌کانی چند گوندیک که که پینچسه‌د که‌سینک بوون، له‌ئه‌فسه‌رانی به‌رپرسی سهرژمیری راپه‌ریون و هیزه سه‌ربازییه‌که‌یان تیکشکاندوووه ناچار یانکردوون هه‌لبین ورا بکن. زیده‌باری ئه‌وه‌ی که ده‌سه‌لاتداری تورکی ناتوانن له‌به‌ر ئه‌و ژنه نازاو به‌ویرانه له‌گونده کوردییه‌کان سهرژمیری بکن و به‌سه‌ر به‌رگریاندا زال بن، ناوبانگی نازیته‌ی ئه‌وانه که زور به‌ربلاوه‌و له‌شه‌ری تورکی-عوسمانیشدا له‌سالی ۱۸۵۵، هیشتا له‌بیر داماوه ئه‌و کاته‌ی چون ژنه جهنگاوه‌ریکی کورد وه‌ک سه‌رکرده‌ی هزاره‌ سوره‌ گه‌یشته ئه‌سته‌مبول بو به‌شداری له‌و که‌یسه نیشتمانییه‌و پیش ده‌سه‌لاتداری سه‌ربازی تورکی چالاکانه چوو مه‌یدانی به‌رنگاری.

produced by just
ed immense short-
se hops which had by
een kept, were sold
they were worth when
be interesting to know
ast got into use, or are
e, perhaps to pass into
hlessness than before.
lel produce this vast
prices are many. Per-
other plant subject to
tudes of climate as the
may winter-kill over
low, cold summer may
th. A hot, wet August
old in the wake of the
enemy, the fly. The
are fly, may cover the
nds, causing that ped
shining appearance
ydw. Add to these
s of the hop grub,
g under ground, de-
and the myriad forms
ad of insect life which
ie in the hop planta-
et some idea of the
hich the planter must
ng the present year
dded to these a blight,
hich is not precisely de-
y hills, after attaining
a six to ten feet, sud-
rowing, and the head
it took on a withered
is the plant seemingly
ew weeks, but later it
eking the ends of the
full-grown vine. These
ed their leaves, and in
me dry and hard. The

machine at a cost of fifteen or twenty
cents each. A man who owns a good
stump puller here has just finished a
job of 1,800 pine stumps at fifteen
cents each for pulling, and the same
price for burning. These stumps were
all standing on thirty acres of land,
and many of them were from three to
four feet in diameter.

The Amazons of Kurdistan.

The women of Kurdistan, says the
London *Daily News*, are stated to be
strongly opposed to the census, and
even disposed to resist the curiosity of
the enumerators with their lives. Ac-
cording to intelligence published in
the Indian papers they have for the
moment entirely frustrated an attempt
to take a census among them in Rizan,
although the census officers were sup-
ported by the military.

The women of several villages, "five
hundred fair and strong," marched out
in a body and attacked the troops, who,
whether actuated by fear or gallantry,
turned and fled. It is added that the
Turkish authorities will find it no easy
task to overcome the resistance of an
inquisitorial visitation of their homes
by the Kurdish women, who are rather
famous for their Amazonian prowess.
Those who are familiar with the de-
tails of the Turco-Russian war of 1855
will remember the Kurdish lady who
went to Constantinople at the head of
a thousand horsemen of her own rais-
ing in support of the national cause,
and paraded and handled these troops
with much effect before the Turkish
military authorities.

"The race is not always
swift," especially when a yo
is met at the gate of pa's hot
greatly admired leaning on th
a rival who had preceded
several minutes by coming
instead of sticking too closely
pavements.—*Yonkers Gazette*

A hospital professor was n
amputation in the present
students; meantime the patien
and sobbed. Irritated at h
much groaning, the professor
patient: "Do me the fav
quiet, for we can't hear ourse
There are one hundred person
least, and you are the only o
making any fuss."—*The
Mexico.*

"Is the man mad?" "No,
is not mad?" "Then, wh
him yell so?" "He is tall
man a mile away." "Thro
little instrument?" "Yes,
that instrument of torture
telephone." "Will he make
a mile away hear?" "Cert
will." "But he could do it
easily by yelling out of a
"Why, does not the telephon
"No, it does not work.
using the telephone works.
down in your mem."—*Hart*

It is authoritatively need
there are 250,000 persons
York and Brooklyn who rec
itable assistance, and that
these are entirely dependent u
ity for the necessaries of l
larger part of this quarter of
of semi-paupers are children.

گیچہلی سہربازیکی تورک و ہہراکھی موسل و کوشنتی شیخیکی بہناوبانگی کورد لہ کھرکوک

روژنامہ (THE EVENING STAR) ی نهمریکی کہ لہبہرواری ۲۵ ی
یہنایہری ۱۹۰۹ دا بلاوکراوتہوہ، بہگویرہی تہلہگرافیک کہ لہ نہستہمبولہوہ
بہدہستیان گہیشتوہ، باس لہو ہہرایہی شاری موسل دہکات کہ لہناکامی گیچہلی
سہربازیکی تورک بہ خانمیکی تورکی شارہکہ لہ روژی یہک شہمہی ۲۵ ی یہنایہر
کہوتوتہوہ. دوا ی نہوہی پوولیس ویستویانہ نہو سہربازہ گیچلہبازہ بگرن، داوا ی
لہہاوپریکانی کردوہ فریای کہون، نہوانیش بہرسنگیان لہپوولیسہکان گرتوہو
شہر لہنیوان ہہردوولا قہوماوہو ہہر لایہک پہنای بو تفہنگہکانی خوی بردوہ.
پاش نہم رووداوہ، چہندین کہسی نازہوہگیتر تیکہلی ہہراکہ بوون و بہخیریای
توندوتیزی سہرجہم گہرہکہکانی دیکہی شاری موسلی گرتوتہوہو دوخہکہ
لہدہست دہسہلاتداران دہرچوہوہ. ہہراکہی ۲۵ ی یہنایہر ۳۰ کوژراو و ۳۲
برینداری لیکہوتوتہوہ.

ہہروہا بہگویرہی نہم تہلہگرافہ، روژی دووشہمہ، واتہ ۲۶ ی یہنایہر،
شیخیکی بایہخدارو دیاری کورد لہپاریزگی کھرکوک، بہخوی و ژن و مندالہ و
خزمہتکار مکھیہوہ، کوژراوہ. وادیارہ بکوژہکان دوژمنی شہخسی بوون. لہشکری
پہنجہمی سوپا ر ہوانہی موسل کراوہ.



MED.

OF INDIA.

Be Appointed
y.

Lord Minto has
he will be glad
oyalty of India
moment. Lady
ad to stand the
ad to pay fre-
medical advisers
ust leave India
absolute break-
therefore sail
spring, and will
y Lord Minto.
I satisfied with
forley's recent
for India. He
inst represent-

Church; treasurer, Rev. Robert M. Moore, Foundry M. E. Church; membership committee, Rev. F. D. Power, Vermont Avenue Christian Church, chairman; Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, First Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. W. R. Sumwalt, superintendent of the Washington district Methodist churches; Rev. J. Howard Wells, Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South, and Rev. S. H. Woodrow, First Congregational Church.

OUTBREAK IN MOSUL.

Turkish Soldier's Insult to Woman Starts Deadly Riot.

Special Telegram to The Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 25.— Telegrams from Mosul report a serious outbreak.

Sunday last a mounted infantry soldier was arrested by the police for insulting a Turkish lady and called upon his comrades to rescue him. In the affray which followed, both sides used their rifles.

The populace, which contains some turbulent elements, joined in the struggle, which soon extended to most quarters of the town. Thirty persons were killed and thirty-two were wounded Sunday.

The authorities were powerless to check the rioting, as the troops had got out of hand. Monday and Tuesday the town was in a state of anarchy.

Monday a sheik, said to be an important Kurd chief of the Kerkuk district, was attacked in his house, apparently by personal enemies, and was murdered, together with his wife, children and servants. Five battalions of troops were ordered to Mosul.

Commissioner Capers Improving.

up a compound that will soon after the original pack. Any one who has done he knows that cooking and airtight receptacle will food a long time, but which can is once opened the can be used or it will spoil.

Dr. Wiley held that beer was essentially harmful, use ought to be prohibited. The referee board has decided not harmful, and that its amount used is stated on t

The Board of Chem

The decision just approved by the board of agriculture was Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University; Russell H. Chittenden, of the Sheffield scientific University and professor of chemistry of Yale University; Long, professor of chemistry, Northwestern University; Hester, professor of physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Alonzo E. Taylor, pathology, University of California.

Dr. Wiley has not changed his opinion as to the harmful nature of soda and the manufacture of it very much better off than before, for they had been a one-half of 1 per cent of being the report of the referee consumer I just in about 1 ton he was before, but he satisfaction of knowing from the jar how much of the gas is consuming.

Condition of Maj. E. H

The condition of Maj. E. H. Meyer, commissary general of the Columbia militia, who is suffering from pneumonia at his home,

کهرکوک سهنتهري نهرمهنييه رزگارکراوهکان لهکورستان

روژنامهي بریتانی (THE LANCASHIRE DAILY POST) که له ۲۷ی مایوی ۱۹۱۸دا، لهژیر ناونیشانی: "نهرمهنهکان له لایهن بریتانییهکانهوه رزگارکران"، چاپ و بلاوکرهوه، له بهشی خواره ویدا ههوالی رزگارکردنی سهدهها نهرمهن و کوکردنهویانی له شاری کهرکوک له لایهن سوپای بریتانییهوه، لهناژانسی رویتهوه و هرگرتوهو بلاویکردتوهه. سهرچاوهی ئهم ههوالهش تهلهگرافیکی بیروی نهرمهنييه له شاری لهندن.

cas, though yielding no
erable losses, which they
to their satisfaction, but
under conditions imposed
and they considered to be
lowered their casualties
with the casualties of the
and much the worse as
nces.
ible barrage and enfiladed
Americans fought like
in retiring carried with
t they would not be the
hoped to find them. The
trary have acquired the
sight fighting they will
men and that when cor-
yellow. The result has
ivities have steadily de-

Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN ITALY.

ROME, Sunday.

The "Epoca" says that the Prince of Wales, accompanied by members of the Royal Family, went to-day to Castelporziano, where he had lunch. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the works of the port of Ostia, and then returned to Rome. The Prince of Wales had tea with the American Ambassador, and also saw the staff of the British Embassy.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that the Prince of Wales will have lunch to-morrow with Count de Salis, British Minister to the Vatican.—Reuter.

ARMENIANS RESCUED BY BRITISH.

Reuter's Agency learns that according to a telegram from Bagdad received by the Armenian Bureau in London, several hundred Armenians were rescued by British troops in the Kerkuk region in the course of the recent victory.

FALKNER v. BAULCH

At Thursday's sittings at the Court of Appeal, the result was:—Falkner, 3,500; Baulch (inc. 2,000). 3,177.

deney of the Reichstag, vacant by the death of Dr. Kaempf.—Central News.

AUSTRO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Monday.

A Berlin message says the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister will arrive in Berlin at the beginning of June to take part in the political negotiations and confer with the Chancellor.—Central News.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRON CROSSES.

AMSTERDAM, Monday.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that over 75,000 iron crosses of the first class have been hitherto conferred, among the recipients being 145 principal army commanders, 943 generals, 23 Ministers, and 48,673 officers.—Press Association.

Sir Edward Holden denies a published rumour that he will shortly retire from the chairmanship of the London City and Midland Bank.

A Vienna telegram says that the Emperor Karl and the Empress, accompanied by the Premier, Dr. von Seidler, and the Chief of the General Staff, General von Arz, have gone to Budapest.

Tap
slow
smol
pent

A
road
bour
O
gene
from
S
men
had
jew
T
pear

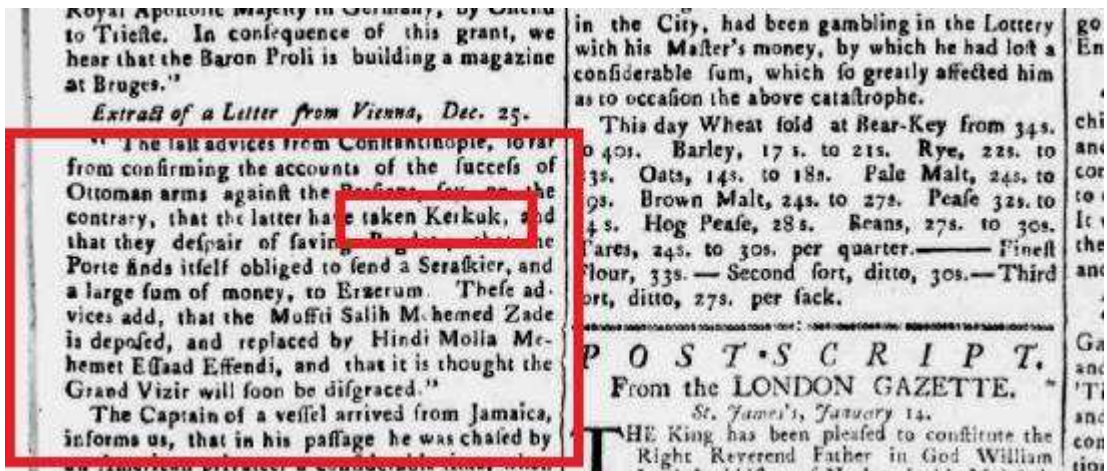
A
Grac
Clap
Febr
agali
The
in C
Don
impr
mont
pris
baul

n soldier has lost his
as a fighting man he is
derrate the ingenuity of
tion.

cherries and plums will be
ill be scarcely any pears.
identical in some places.

كهركوك له بهر داسى مملاتى عوسمانى-ئيرانيى دا

نزىك به ۲۵۰ سال بهر له ئىستا، رۆژنامهى برىتانىي (OXFORD JOURNAL) كه له بهر وارى ۱۸ى يهنايهى ۱۷۷۷دا، چاپ و بلاو كراوه تهوه، له سهر چاوهيهكى ههوالى خوى له ئهسته مبولهوه رايگواستوه، كه ئهو ههوالانهى باس له سهر كهوتنى سوپاي عوسمانى به سهر ئيرانييهكاندا دهكهنهوه، دووره له راستيهوه، به پيچهوانهوه، ئيرانييهكان كهركوكيان گرتوهوه و اخريكه بهغداش دهخهنه مەترسيهوه، دهربارى سولتانيش ناچار سهر عهسكهرو پارميهكى زورى رهوانهى ئهزرۆم كردوه، ههوالئيرهكه، ئهوهى زیده کردوه، كه دهربارى عوسمانى، موقتى سالح موحهمد زادهى لابر دووه مهلاموحهمد ئهفهندي خستوته شوينى. ههربويه چاوهروانى ئهوش دهكرى، سهرۆك وهزير لهپوستهكهى لابر يت.



کارهکتەری کورد

(VERMONT TELEGRAPH) نزیك به ۲ سەده پێش ئێستا، رۆژنامەى ئەمەریكی كەلەبەر واری ۳ى ئۆکتۆبەرى ۱۸۳۸دا، چاپ و بلاوكر او هتەوه، دەقیكى سەبارەت بەكەسایەتیى كورد لە گۆفارهكەى دكتور گرانتي نیرده بو لای نەستورییهكانی ئییران یان دەولەتی فارس راگواستوو و دەلیت

كاتێك ئەم دیمەنه تێدەپەری، كوردێك هاتەژوو روو لەپال ئیمهوه دانیشت، من ناسیمهوه كه سەر " بهیهكێك لەخێلە رهوندهكانه و راستهوخۆ لهگهڵی چومه نیو دهمهتهقییهكهوه و قسهكانی دهكری تیشك بخاته سەر داب و كهسایهتیى ئەم بەر بەرییانه...چەندین جاری تر بوچوونی هاوشیوه : لهلایەن كوردانی دیکهوه دراون كه لهلایەن نەستوریی و فارسەكانهوه جهختی لیکراو هتەوه خۆم : خەلكی كوی؟

كوردە: لهلای رهشمالهكان ، كوردی كوچەرم

خۆم: چ كارەن؟

كەشیشێك : جا ئەوه چ پێویستی به پرسیاره! من پێتی ئەلیم : ئەوانه ههموویان دزو جهردهن خۆم: كوردە، ئەوه راسته؟

كوردە: بەلى ئەوه راسته ههركات بتوانین دەدزین

خۆم: ئەى خەلكیش دهكوژن؟

كوردە: ئەگەر به پیاویك بگهین بمانهوى رووتی كهینهوه، ئەگەر سهلماندمان ئیمه بههیزترین

ئەوا دهكوژین، ئەگەر ئەو سهلماندى بههیزتره، ئەوا دهمانكوژیت

خۆم: باشه، گریمان ئەو پیاوهی كه دهتانهوى تالانی بکەن، هیچ بەرگرییهکی پێشان نەدا؟

كوردە: ئەگەر مأل و سامانیکی زۆری بوو، دهكوژین بوئەوهی دواتر كیشهو سهرنیشهمان بو

سازنهكا، ئەگەر شتیکی زۆریشی نهبوو، ئەوا ریگهی دهدهین بروات

كهشهكه: بێگومان پاش ئەوهی بیرازیکی باشی دهكەن و دهيكوتن

خۆم: گریمان پیاویکی ههژارو شروولەتان هاتهپێش كه جگه لهجلوبەرگهكانی هیچی دیکهى پی

نهبوو، چی دهكەن؟ ههه نازاری دهدهن؟

كوردە: ئەگەر جلو پۆشاكهكهى باش و بهقیمهت بوو، لێی دسهنن و كوئیهکی لهبهرامبەر

دهدهینی ، خو ئەگەر شرو درایش بوو، ئەوا لیدهگهرریین بروات

خۆم: باشه ئەمه كارو پیشهیهکی زۆر خراپه كه ئیوهی تیوهگلان، تالانکردن و رووتکردنهوى

خەلكی، بو نارۆن كاروپیشهیهکی دیکه بکەن؟

كوردە: چی تر بکەین؟ نه گاسنمان ههیهو نه مەزرا، دزیی و جهردهی بوته كارو كاسپیمان

خۆم: ئەگەر بتانهوى فارس زهویتان دهتانی بیکێن؟

كوردە: ئیمه نازانین چۆن كار بکەین

كهشه: ئەوان نایانهوى كاربکەن، زیاتر ههزیان به دزیی و جهردهیه

كوردە : ئەو راست دهبیژئ، ئەوه بو مه کاریکی فره سهخت و گرانه، لهریگای كاروه

ماوهیهکی زۆری دهوى تا ئەوهی دهمانهوى بهدهستی بێنین، بهلام بهتالانکردنی گوندیک لهتاقه

شهونکدا تالانییهکی زۆرمان چنگ دهكهوى

خۆم: بهلام دهشی لهنیو ئەم بهزم و ههرايه بكوژرییت

كوردە: وا بینهپێش چاوت كه ئیمه كوژراین، خو دهبییت ههركاتیکی دیکه بمرین، ئەوسا چ

فهرقیك دهكات ئیستا بمرین یان چهند رۆژیکی كهمی تر؟ كاتێك گوندیک تالان دهكەین،

بهسوارێکی زۆر هوه لهكاتی خهودا بهسهریاندا دهدهین و غافلگیریان دهكەین و پێش ئەوهی

ئەوان وهخهههزین یان نامادهی بهرگریبکردن بن ئیمه تالانیی خوومان دهیکهین و ههلدین، خو

ئەگەر به لهشكرهوه ومدومان كهوتن، ئەوسا بنهو بارگهمان دهپێچینهوهو روو لهچیاكان دهكەین

خۆم: ئەي بۆ نايەن ئەم گوندانە تالان بکەن وەك پيشتەر دەتانکرد؟
 .کەشە: ئەمان ئەگەر لەئيران وەدەر بئرين ناتوانن بژين، ئەمانە لە فارسەکان دەترسن
 کوردە: ئيمە شوپينيکی دیکەمان نيبە لەزستاندا ميگەلەکانمانی تيدا بحەوينينەو، هەر بۆيە شتتيك
 .بە فارسەکان دەدەين و ئاشتيني و هيمنيی لەگەليان دەپاريزين
 خۆم: ئەگەر سەردانی خيلهکەتان بکەم چۆن مامەلەم لەگەل دەکەن؟
 .کوردە: کورە وەبان چاو، ئەوان هەموو شتتيکت بۆ دەکەن
 !خۆم: بەلام تۆ دەلييت ئەوان دزو پياوکورن، ئەي بەشکم رووتيان کر دمهو و کوشتيانم؟
 کوردە: نا، ئەوان خوازيارن تۆ بچيت، بەلام ئەو تۆي حەز ناکەي، تۆ دييت کاری باش
 .بکەيت و ئەوانيش هيچ نازار يکت پي ناگەيەنن
 .خۆم: بەلام زۆر لەوان من ناناسن
 کوردە: ئەوان هەموويان لەبارەي تۆو شتيان بيستوو، و بە ميهرەبانيهکی زۆر هەو مامەلەت
 لەتەکدا دەکەن، ئەگەر پيويست بکات سەردانيان بکەيت

THE TELEGRAPH.

AM SET FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE GOSPEL.
DON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

successful, as some equivalent. In ancient Greece, toasters and sculptors still look models, was not the form?—the volume of the lungs they—the heart permitted dies to do the great work assigned it?—is inflicted by compression, are too numerous to be. Impaired digestion, oblation, pulmonary disease, wretchedness, are in their physician, distinguished by the ledge of the Protean forms etched, that he gained many hat cause. Another model of eminence, led by the investigation the subject of tight laced, by the severe discipline and corset. His theory, collateral proof, and illustrations, that we mothers, proper daughters, while more under our authority, from practices. We should follow principle is formed, by which act themselves against the lion. It is true that no young dies herself to be laced too that shun the light, and lives in subterfuge, are ever alt to eradicate. A part of rich is essential to their rest: it be expended in hunting r hiding places. Though rom tight lacing will not be uncomfortable, the laborer, the sufficed countenance, movement, and perhaps ne, bring different testimonies days of diffused knowledge education, is it possible can put in jeopardy, of health, even the duration r a circumstance of dress? v an illusion over those who her, and like the Spartan ll the destroyer that feeds? We know that it is so; tested the omnipotence of doubt it? This is by no sacrifice of health that he it is a prominent one. Let others, look to it. Let us of the dangers of stricture and heart, during their ascension. I not we bring up our daughter any article of dress which r the seat of vitality? Our nesives erect, without back frame-work of whale-bone, not our daughters also?—ake them equally upright; ey have "sought out many cate a race who shall have e. Let us promise, even e, that their hearts shall not e a vice, nor their spines e, nor their ribs forced into obfulness, the husbands and next generation will give us would engage in so formidable, we must wait until morse gathered strength. Our e among the elements of e must teach in the nurse- body is the temple of the Ho- We must leave no place in our little ones, for the lunatic the mind's healthful act integrity of the organs on dates, are secondary to the external decoration. If they l from their Creator a sound sound body, convince them e accountable for both. If they permit injury to either, ey answer for it before their shall the mother answer it, in the soul of the child was laid, able, if she suffer Fashion to e fantastic images, and Folly her feverish breath, melting Wisdom pencilled there, till a would fain have polished es the fair impression, and be common earth.

near from the following, that the N. Y. Evangelist is about to give discourses on subjects vital to evangelists of the Telegraph may expect readers of the Evangelist. THE LACIAL DOCTRINE. Certain great principles of reh, in the sacred scriptures, are unquestionable truths,—as self-original propositions, rather e as the peculiar objects of a lation. Among these may be the existence of one supreme finite perfection of his attribute universality of his government responsibility of his intellect. These, together with the gin of the Bible itself, we shall already established in the minds of our readers. Of consequence, we n from discussion respecting igion, and the evidence of re- vield of investigation rich and a itself but not essential to the ment of our main design in uplated series of articles. This ign requires that we should se doctrines which are specially e the Bible,—illustrate their in-

dividual reasonableness—their systematic harmony, and unity of purpose—and develop, as we may be graciously enabled, their practical deficiency. In pursuing this course, however, we shall use and illustrate the principles of natural religion, so far as they are necessary to a just exhibition of the system peculiar to revelation.

Although the fundamental principles of Jehovah's moral government are clearly wrought into the light of nature, yet they are prominently connected with all the doctrines of Christianity, and so much more clearly and definitely set forth in the Bible than in natural reason, that we shall feel it our duty to select the moral government of God as the first great topic of prayerful and thorough investigation. Such an investigation will lead us to discuss the following particulars:—

I. The authority of God, as the supreme Lawgiver.

II. The requirements of the Divine law—let, as developed in adaptation to all created mind, in all stages of its intellectual and moral improvement; and, as developed in their adaptation to the state of human probation, and the peculiarities of human condition.

III. The nature of the penalty of the law. The decision of scripture stated, its justice illustrated, and the character of Jehovah vindicated against the caviling of his enemies.

It has long been our conviction, that a clear apprehension of God's moral government was the best preparation for the study of that wonderful plan of redemption disclosed. A process of prayerful study, in which the mind shall travel upward, amid these principles, to the loftier disclosures of revelation, we believe calculated to exert, both intellectually and morally, the most ennobling agency upon the human character.

I find the following in the New York Evangelist. It furnishes themes for various and extended remarks. A brief note or two, however, on points striking us forcibly at the first reading, must suffice.

Character of the Koords.

The journal of Dr. Grant, missionary to the Nestorians of Persia, furnishes the following illustration of the character of the Koords:—

While this scene was passing, a Koord entered and seated himself by our side. I recognized him as belonging to one of the wandering tribes, and immediately entered into conversation. As his remarks may throw some light upon the character and habits of these barbarians, I will relate them in the connection in which they were made. Similar statements have frequently been made by other Koords, and confirmed by the Nestorians and Persians.

Myself. Where do you live?
Koord. In black tents. We are Kouchee Koords.

M. What is your occupation?
Bishop. You need not ask him. I will tell you. They are thieves.

M. Is that true, Koord?
K. Yes, it is true. We steal whenever we can.

M. Do you kill people too?
K. When we meet a man that we wish to rob, if we prove the strongest, we kill him. If he proves the strongest, he kills us.

M. But suppose he offers no resistance when you attempt to rob him?
K. If he have much property, we would kill him to prevent him making us trouble. If he had not much, we would let him go.

B. Yes, after you had whipped him well.

M. Suppose you meet a poor man who has nothing but his clothes, what would you do? Would you molest him?
K. If his clothes were good, we would take them and give him poorer ones in exchange. If not we would let him pass.

M. But this is bad business in which you are engaged, of robbing people. Why do you not follow some other occupation?
K. What shall we do? We have no ploughs or fields; and robbing is our trade.

M. The Persians will give you land, if you will cultivate it.
K. We do not know how to work.

M. It is very easy to learn. Will you make the trial?
B. He does not wish to work. He had rather steal.

K. He speaks the truth. It would be very difficult, and take a long time to get what we want by working for it; but by robbing a village we can get a great deal of property in a single night. (1.)

M. But you are liable to be killed in these affrays.

K. Suppose we are killed. We must die some, and what is the difference of dying now or a few days hence? When we rob a village, we go in large parties upon horses, surprise the villagers when they are asleep, and escape with their property before they are ready to defend themselves. If pursued by an army, we strike our tents and flee to our strong holds in the mountains.

M. Why do you not come and rob these villages, as you used to do?
B. They could not live if driven out of Persia. They fear the Persians.

K. We should have no other place to winter our flocks; so we give the Persians some presents and keep at peace with them.

M. I wish to visit your tribe. How would they treat me?

K. Upon my eyes, they would do every thing for you.

M. But you say they are thieves and murderers. Perhaps they would rob and kill me.

K. No, no; they wish to have you come, but you are not willing. We never rob our friends. You come to do good, and no one would hurt you.

M. But many of them do not know me.

K. They have all heard of you, and would treat you with the greatest kindness, if you should visit them. (2.)

(1.) This is the argument that is in the mouths of those who live by robbery in our own country. There is this observable difference, however,—the Christian robber denies that he robs, pretending that he reads an equivalent for what he takes—thus adding cowardliness, meanness, and falsehood to robbery: while the heathen robber comes forward boldly, with countenance erect, and acknowledges the whole truth in the case. The latter is an honorable man, compared with the former; and in the Judgment of the Great Day, his sins shall compare with the sins of the former, as a feather with a millstone.

(2.) This speaks volumes for the doctrine of Peace, as taught by our blessed Lord and Savior. Suppose this missionary had been armed—and been known to be—with deadly weapons, as are the Colonization missionaries [?] at Liberia: is it to be supposed that he would have been received, as he now was, into the open bosom of his hearth? Not for a moment. There is power in the pure and peaceable religion of Christ, to soften a heart of steel and to subdue the heart of a cannibal; but it is not to be enforced by the physical strength of sinful men,—for the very first show of this kindles the worst passions of those who meet it.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

RELIGION IN SPAIN.
Extracts from a letter addressed by a gentleman in Cadiz, to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society; furnished, by request of the author, for the New York Observer.

CADIZ, June 27, 1838.

My dear Sir,—On the 6th instant, I had much pleasure to receive, via Gibraltar, your highly valued letter of 30th April, informing me that you had sent to the care of the American Consul at that place, a case containing 50 Spanish Bibles, and 160 Testaments, granted by the Bible Society for the gratuitous distribution, or sale when possible, among the unfortunate people of this country; for which very handsome grant I feel truly grateful and am only sorry to say that there is but small prospect, in the present aspect of affairs, that such a gift will be valued as it deserves.

I know not whether you are aware, that the word of God is still prohibited entrance into this degraded country; but such being the case, has prevented me from ordering the books round here immediately from Gibraltar, as I could have wished. I have given directions that, as opportunity occurs, a few may be sent round from time to time, when I shall make such use of them as I think most conducive to the object we have in view,—their being perused; for though I could easily get rid of hundreds of the sacred tomes, I doubt whether we could assure ourselves that a proper respect would be paid to them; or whether, in fact, they would not be at first looked at in the same light as that with which a child regards a toy, and then thrown aside on the shelf, never to be again thought of.

I cannot well describe to you the state of feeling in which I write this. When I look around me and view the dense spiritual and intellectual darkness in which the Spanish people are enveloped, the prospect is indeed melancholy. When I consider that I can scarcely name an individual, (true, there is one exception) in Cadiz, be native or foreign, who would co-operate with me in distributing the bread of life contained in the Holy Scriptures; and that, on the contrary, an individual engaged in that pious act has of late actually been held up as a subject for proscription and persecution by the Bishop of this city; when I consider that the authorized agent of the London Bible Society at Madrid has, only a short time since, been imprisoned. It requires no small degree of moral, if not physical courage, to place ourselves against the current of the roaring stream of Romish bigotry and authorized intolerance.

A few weeks since, notice was given that on a certain Sunday, the new building, (the Cathedral) would be opened to the public for the purpose of witnessing the effect of some pieces of music in the edifice, and that a subscription would be made in aid of the funds for finishing the work. On the day appointed, this building, which we are told, is intended to be dedicated to the service of Jehovah, was opened, and decorated in a manner shameful to conceive. For several hours the place was crowded to excess by people gathered together, to all appearance with no other object than that of worshipping the red, costly. On all sides of the sacred (?) edifice resounded mirth and laughter, each one seeming to vie with his neighbor in prostituting the place, in fact, the whole scene resembled more a crowded theatre, than a building dedicated to the service of the Most High. No person attempted to address the concourse, or remind them of the purpose for which that building was intended.

Awful indeed is the profanation of the Sabbath in this devoted land. Not more than a fortnight from the time at which

the
incr
mate
A
and
by tl
ban
cont
tow
moti
be h
been
ious
perf
feed
day
and
mea
conv
his v
T
sole
of th
ally
after
The
er di
feel
publ
er d
F
Mrs
Apr
land
in o
ve i
after
port
well
con
and
U.
A
date
betu
ably
on
ask
cert
wor
high
Chi
two
ing
the
wild
E
see
sels
ows
law
be i
less
bit
doo
saci
wh
ma
ord
to
mat
bee
ma
udi
to
l
p
we
on
lize
—
—
Y.
the
I h
cot
we
Th
ing
tha
fru
pre
set
me
go
the
out
py
er
wl
Cl
jo
po
"T
sa
ph
in
eral
hours
the
place
was
crowded
to
ex
cess
by
people
gathered
together,
to
all
appearance
with
no
other
object
than
that
of
worshipping
the
red,
costly.
On
all
sides
of
the
sacred
(?)
edifice
resounded
mirth
and
laughter,
each
one
seeming
to
vie
with
his
neighbor
in
prostituting
the
place,
in
fact,
the
whole
scene
resembled
more
a
crowded
theatre,
than
a
building
dedicated
to
the
service
of
the
Most
High.
No
person
attempted
to
address
the
concourse,
or
remind
them
of
the
purpose
for
which
that
building
was
intended.

ههوالی پهنا بهریی کوردستان له نه مهاریکا

به گویره ی روژ نامه ی نه مهاریکی (THE PENSACOLA JOURNAL) که له نوکتوبه ری ۱۹۰۸ دا چاپ و بلاو کراو ته وه، که سیک بهناوی نه رخیدیا مهلیک گابریل جهوهه، که خوی به برای پاشای کوردستان و خزمی سولتان ناساندووه، به ریگای قاچاخ له یونانه وه خوی گه یاندوته ولاته په کگرتو وه کانی نه مهاریکا و له ۲۸ ی ژونی ۱۹۰۵ گه یشتوته نه وی، ناوبراو له دایکبووی ۲۶ ی مارتی ۱۸۷۶ له زیړین جهلیف له تورکیا، و له لایهن بیرووی فیدراسیونی خومالیگردنه وه داواکه ی په سه ند کراو وه له لایهن (جون دوتوقان) وه له نیورک بهرگه ی سه ره تایی هاو لاتیوونی دراوتی. نهو خوی وه که شهیهک پینشانداو وه گوایه له بهر ته خته که ی رووی له وی کردووه.

ROYAL SUBJECT IS A CITIZEN

Brother of Ruler of Kurdistan Takes Out Naturalization Papers in New York.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 10.—Archdia can Malik Gabrile Javahr, who claims to be a brother of the present ruler of Kurdistan, a province in Asiatic Turkey on the Persian frontier, appeared at the federal naturalization bureau yesterday and renounced his allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. After declaring his intention of becoming an American citizen he received his "first papers" from Clerk John Donovan. The applicant recorded as plain Gabrill Javahr, said he was born at Zerine Jeliv, Turkey, March 26, 1876, and that he arrived in this country on June 28, 1905 from Patros, Greece. Javahr described himself as a clergyman. His brother being the nominal ruler of Kurdistan Javahr claims to be heir to the throne.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS
BALK AT TAFT PICTURE

King Peter of Servia Ad British Government While He Has Every Effort to Pro War, Subjects Have tically Declared Unol Hostilities Against tria, Which Country Stand No Further P cation.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 10.—The end week finds the situation in the B and among the great powers have interests here as complicated at any time since the declaration of the Bulgarians independence and annexation of two provinces by Austria-Hungary.

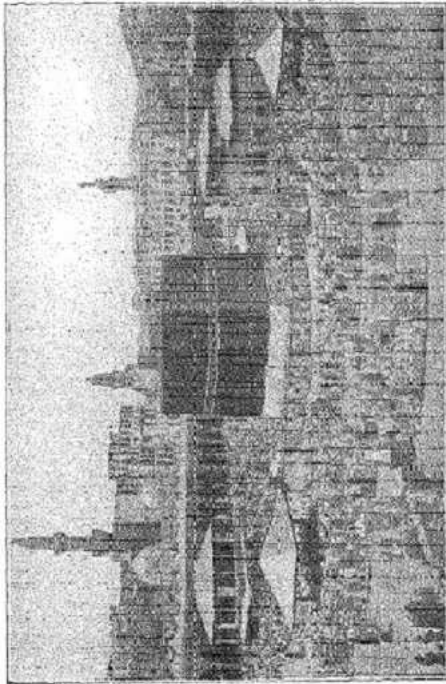
King Peter has notified the British government and other friendly powers that he is using every effort to keep the country out of war. Nevertheless, there has been a call to arms in Serbia, although the official declaration of this is that forces are being sent to the interior to preserve order. Austria-Hungary has served notice on Serbia that she is prepared for any eventualities and will tolerate no further provocation.

**WAR IS NOW
UNAVOIDABLE**

By Associated Press.

کوردیک له بهر واز هینانی له نیسلام دادگایی دهکری!!

کتابی (The Mohammedan World of To-day) که لهسالی ۱۹۰۶دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه تهوهو له لایهن چند نووسهریکهوه نووسراوه، له لاپهره ۵۵ دا که سهبارت به نیسلامه له تورکیا، باس له سهختی زانین و مانای قورئان دهکات له لایهن زورینهی خه لکی تورکیاوه به تاییهت تورکهکان، دهلیت ئهوان که چند وشهیهکی عهره بیی و فارسیی دهزانن به لام که قورئان دهخویننهوه له ماناکه ی ناگهن و تهناهت تورکه خوینهوار هکانیشیان به باشیی عهره بیی و زمانی قورئان فام ناکهن و زور دهگمهنه یهکیک بدوزیتهوه عهره بیی به باشیی بزانیته و به تهواوی قسه ی پینکات. هس لهو بارهیهوه نمونهیهک وهک به لگه بو بوچونهکه ی دینیتهوهو باسی کوردیکی عهره بییزان بهناوی (ک... ئهفندی) دهکات که چند سالیک لهوهو بهر بوته مهسیحیی له دهولته ی عوسمانییدا و دواجار په لکیشیان کردوته بهردهم دادگایهکی بالای شهرعی، ئه ویش هینده عهره بییهکی پاراوی زانیوهو له باره ی شهرع و زانستی فیههوه شارهز ابووه، ده می دادوهرانی تورکی کردوته تهله ی تهقیو و نهیانزانیوه چون وهلامی به لگه بوچونهکانی بدهنهوه!!!



THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD OF TO-DAY

Being papers read at the First Missionary
Conference on behalf of the Mohammedan
World held at Cairo April 4th-9th, 1906

EDITED BY
S. M. ZWEMER, F. R. G. S., E. M. WHERRY, D. D.,
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.



(Reproduction of a very rare Arabic Christian coin from the
Crusader period, discovered by Rev. W. E. Budge of Sudan.
The inscription reads: "The Father, the Son, and the
Holy Spirit, One God"; "One God, one Father, one
Saviour." The original is now in the British
Museum. The significance of the inscription
is evident to the student of history.)

NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO
Fleming H. Revell Company
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

this applies to nearly all Moslem races in the Ottoman Empire except the Arabs—is that the Turk does not know the language of his sacred book. The Koran is as much a sealed book to the Turk as the Bible is to the peasant Roman Catholic of Central Europe. He knows, even if he is a peasant, many Arabic words and phrases, but although he may read the Koran, he cannot understand it; and it is, to the Mohammedan, a greater impiety to attempt to translate the Koran from the Arabic, than it was, till recent years, in the eyes of the faithful but ignorant Romanist to translate the Latin Bible into French or German. This ignorance of Arabic is a fact even among the more or less educated Turks of the capital and the coast cities. It is very rare to find one who can read Arabic intelligently, and who speaks it correctly. Some years ago, when K—— Effendi, a learned Arab Kurd, who had embraced Christianity, was called before the highest Mohammedan court, his perfect knowledge of Arabic, of the Koran and of Mohammedan law and traditions completely confounded and silenced those who would have been his judges.

It is now many years that the Bible is accessible to Turks in their own language, and in a form which is intelligible and acceptable to them; and the fact that they buy thousands of copies of Scripture portions every year shows that they appreciate the facility put in their way for reading a sacred book and understanding it.

ژانی جهردی کوردستان و تاکتیکی سه‌مه‌ره

میجور فردریک ملیجن له کتیه‌کهیدا که به‌ناوی (ژیانی کئیله‌یی له‌نیو کوردان) له‌لندهن به‌زمانی ئینگلیزی له‌سالی ۱۸۷۰ ب‌لویکردۆتوه، له‌لایه‌ره ۲۴۳ و ۲۴۴ دا، که تایه‌ته به جه‌ردایه‌تی له کوردستان، باس له‌جۆریکی تایه‌ت له جه‌رده‌یی و ریگری ده‌کات له‌نیو کوردان، ئه‌ویش تا قمنیک ژن ئه‌جامی ده‌دهن و تاکتیکی تایه‌ت به‌خۆیان هه‌یه، ئه‌م تا قمه که له کۆمه‌له ژنیکی شوخ و شه‌نگ پیک دین، به‌به‌رگ و پۆشاکي ئالو و الاره له‌روخی ریگیه‌کدا بۆسه بۆ نیچیره‌کانیان ده‌نینه‌وه، به‌شیوه‌یه‌ک ده‌ست به‌چه‌له‌وه هه‌له‌په‌رکی و گۆرانی ده‌که‌ن و ده‌یکه‌ن به‌روژی خۆیان، هه‌ر که نیچیره‌که ، ئیدی بازرگان یان هه‌ر گه‌شتیاریکی قه‌له‌وبی ، ده‌گاته ئه‌و شوینه، به‌نازو عیشومه‌چنه حزوو به‌خیر بیی به‌خیری بیی وای لیده‌که‌ن بوه‌ستیت و به‌ریزه‌وه داوای لیده‌که‌ن له‌ئه‌سپه‌که‌ی بیته‌خوار، جا هه‌ر ئه‌وه‌نه خوشه که سواره داده‌به‌زیت، ئیدی به‌هه‌مووان سواری کۆلی ده‌بن و وه‌ک سلق رووتی ده‌که‌نه‌وه‌و کاریکی وای به‌سه‌ردین هه‌ر وه‌ک ئاده‌م چۆن یه‌که‌مجار که‌وته‌سه‌ر زه‌وی!!

WILD LIFE AMONG THE KOORDS



BY

MAJOR FREDERICK MILLINGEN. F.R.G.S.

AUTHOR OF

'LA TURQUIE SOUS LE RÈNE D'ABDUL-AZIZ.'

LONDON:

HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS,

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

1870.

The Right of Translation is reserved.

dangerous, as the chief is but too glad to find a pretext to plunder and sack a refractory village. Besides these ransoms and contributions on a large scale, there exists a sort of contribution on a smaller scale, which every Koord thinks himself entitled to impose whenever he thinks it convenient to do so. On the approach of winter a Koord is anxious to get rid of the expense and care which the keeping of two horses or buffaloes requires. How does he set to work? He knocks at the door of one of the Armenian peasants, presents to him his two horses or buffaloes, and requests him to be kind enough to take upon himself the charge of keeping these animals, which he promises to take back on the approach of spring. The poor Armenian raises his shoulders, but takes good care not to refuse the proposal. He is fully aware that, were he to do so, one fine day he should find the whole of his crop reduced to ashes. Amongst the many acts of brigandage of which the Koords make themselves guilty, a peculiar kind of highway robbery must here be stated, which is probably unparalleled. The culprits—the brigands—are in this case young women, who set out on plundering pursuits, in order to turn a dishonest penny. A troop of fair bandits takes up a station at the side of the road, there patiently to wait for the arrival of the doomed traveller. As soon as the *vedettes* announce his approach, the fair troop starts off to meet him, welcoming him with dances

R 2

Digitized by Google

and with fiery glances of irresistible power. He is compelled to stop, as a matter of course, and the fair maids then politely request him to alight from his horse. No sooner has the bewildered victim, unconscious of his fate, put his foot on the ground than he finds himself at close quarters with the whole troop. Immediately he is stripped of all he has on his back, and is left in that primitive state in which Adam was at one time. Then begins a series of dances and fascinating gestures in the style of those performed by the maids at the Lupercalian festival, the object of which is to make the unfortunate traveller lose his self-control. An attempt, however, on the part of the victim to reciprocate the advances of his alluring tyrants becomes instantly fatal, as the troop get hold of him in a summary way, declare him to have made attempts on the virtue of one of the fair maids, and condemn him to be pricked with thorns on a very sensitive part of his person. These dances, and the flagellations which serve as *entr'actes*, are repeated several times over, till the sufferer, exhausted and bleeding, is nearly in a fainting condition. Then the female troop of bandits drags the wretched traveller before a court of matrons, which holds its sittings somewhere in the neighbourhood. There a charge of attempting a criminal assault is brought against the pretended culprit, who not only receives a good dose of upbraiding, but is also con-

Digitized by Google

یهکهمین بیانیی که لهئهمهریکا لهخویندنی بالاوهرگیراوه لهکورستانهوه بووه

بهگویره ی رۆژنامه ی ئهمهریکیی (OTTUMWA COURIER) که له ۲۱ ی یهنایهری ۱۹۱۰، چاپ و بلاوکر اوتهوه، ئیلجه جیمس که لهبنههتهوه خهلکی کوردستانی تورکیایهوه لهبنههالهیهکی جووتیار لهدایکبووهو لهتهمهنی ههوت سالییهوه لهگهڵ خیزانهکهی چوونهته شاری ورمی له ئیران و و پاشان لهخویندنگایهکی مسیۆنیری خویندوویهتی که بهریوهبههرکهی ئهمهریکیی بووه، لهو خویندنگایه زمان ئهمهریکیی و میژووی جیهان و ئنجیلی خویندووهو سالی ۱۹۰۹ دههچووه و بریاری داوه بو فیربوون و خویندن روو له ئهمهریکا بکات و ناوبراو له کۆلیجی ئایووا وهرگیراوه.

How-
oved
for
an to
J. L.
that
ition.
nd it
had

of getting better game protection and
an open season from Oct. 1 to April 1.
This motto has been adopted: "Open
season Oct. 1 to April 1."

**FIRST FOREIGNER
ENTERS BIG CONTEST**

Cedar Rapids, Jan. 20.—Elijah James
who is to represent Coe college this
year in the state oratorical contest,
is the first foreigner who has won this
coveted place in an Iowa college.

Mr. James was born in Kurdistan
Turkey. His parents were peasants.
At the age of seven they moved to Ur-
umia, a small town in Persia, where
he attended a missionary college. The
president of this college was an Amer-
ican, but the teachers were all na-
tives of Persia. In this school Mr.
James studied the American language,
history of the world and the bible. He
was graduated from this school in 1909
and decided to come to America to fur-
ther his education.

**MARION COUNTY MAN
ACCUSED OF THEFT**

to le
mer
of th
turer
has j
by th
can
pilot
n av
bang
York
Mart
ions
aviat

Ex
secor
the a
of th
oon
close

FU.

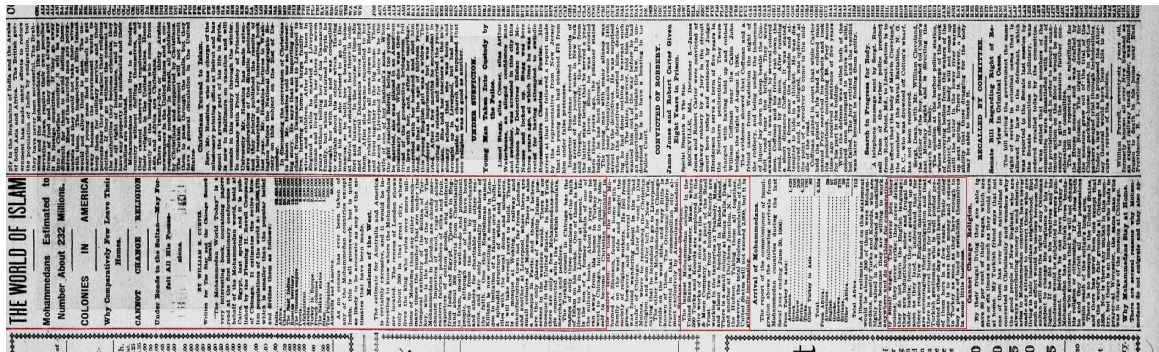
Iov
opini
the
caug

other
when
make
you
tions

help"
n the
the
leg-
from
of
The
than
There
state
refer-
ision

كوردان بهشيكي پهنا بهري موسولمان له نهمريكا

ناشكرايه كه بارودوخي كوردستان بهتاييهتي ناوچهكاني بندهستي دهولتهتي عوسمانيه و دهسه لاتداريتي توركان، لهنيوهي دووهي سدهي نوزدهو سهرهتاي سدهي بيست لهوپهري نالوزي سياسي و نابوري و كومه لايهتييدا بوو، نومش هاني بهشيكي لهكوردان داوه كوچ بكن و بهدواي شويينيكي ئارامتردا بگهريين بو ژيان، لهو روهوه بهشيك لهوانه ريگاي قاچاخيان گرتوته بهرو روويان لهئوروپا كردوهو ههنديكيشيان له نهمريكا گيرساونهتوه. وليهم كيرتس، له روژنامهي نهمريكي (THE EVENING STAR) كهله هي ديسه مبهري ۱۹۰۶ء، چاپ و بلاو كراوتوه، بابتهتيكي لهژير ناو نيشاني " جيهاني ئيسلام " بلاو كرتوته، ناوبراو تيكراي موسولماناني جيهاني به ۲۳۲ مليون لهقهلم داوه، كه لهو ژماره نزيك به ۲۰۰۰ كهسيان له نهمريكا دهژين و لهو دوو هزارهش بهشيكي بهرچاويان كورد بوون كه بههوي نالوزيهكاني توركيواوه خويان گهيانوته نهمريكا و لهويش پيكهوه لهگهل توركان و مك كريكار له شارهكاني ورسستر و ماساچوست له كارگهكاندا كاريانكردوهو له كومپانيكاني واشبورن و مؤنين. سي بو چوارسه كورد لهكاري رهنگردي پستهدا (دهباغي) له پيودي و ماس و دوو سهد دانهيكيشيان له رودي ئايلاندين. كريكاراني كوردو تورك بهگويهي روژنامهكه بيهونهن، نامادن هر ئيشيك بكن، نهدامي سهنديكا نين، ناخونهوه، مان ناگرن، هر خريكي پارهكو كرتنهون و ئهوكاتهي بريكي باشيان كركودهوه ههولدهدن بگهرينهوه خانو و زهوي پي بگرن يان ببنه بازرگاني بچوك و له توركيوا خويان پيكههنين.



جهوهەر جنسیه‌ی وه‌رگرت

رۆژنامه‌ی ئەمەریکی (THE SUN) که له ۱۰ ی ئۆکتۆبەر ۱۹۰۸ دا، چاپ و بلاوکراوه‌تەوه، هه‌و‌الێکی له‌ژێرناونیشانه‌ی: " براکه‌ی پاشا بووه‌ یه‌کێک له‌ئێمه‌" ئاماژه‌ی به‌وه‌ کردووه‌ جهوه‌هر که‌پێشتر له‌ کوردستانی عوسمانیه‌وه‌ به‌ریگای قاچاخ له‌یۆنانه‌وه‌ چوو‌بووه‌ ئەمەریکا و‌ت‌بووی: من برای پاشای کوردستانم، جنسیه‌ی وه‌رگرتووه‌ به‌ناوی (نارک‌دیاکان مه‌لیک گابریل جهوه‌هر) و ئیستا له‌ شه‌قامی ۸۶ گرینستریت نیشته‌جێیه‌، شایه‌نی باسه‌، جهوه‌هر که‌سیکی ئەسمه‌ری به‌ژن ناوه‌نجیه‌وه‌ له‌ ۲۴ ی مارتی ۱۸۷۶ له‌زیرین جیلۆف له‌تورکیا له‌دایک‌بووه‌و به‌هۆی ئینگلیزییه‌ تیکشکاوه‌که‌یه‌وه‌ نه‌یتوانییه‌وه‌ بلی سهر به‌کام ئاینه‌، به‌لام دیاره‌ که‌ موسولمان نییه‌.

<p>himself nd fired ty exit</p> <p>urted to man to struck id, and nto the arroom, ed that</p> <p>desk at on, sent at a po h a gun me time Harnett, arrived. with his ultation ew him seizing iciously, and car ouse. himself id over. he back</p>	<p>A KING'S BROTHER ONE OF US.</p> <p>Javahr of Kurdistan Takes Out First Citizenship Papers.</p> <p>Gabriel Javahr, who says he is the brother and heir of the King of Kurdistan, a tributary province of Turkey in Asia, took out first citizenship papers from Clerk Donovan of the Federal naturalization bureau yesterday. In filling out the requisite application blank Javahr signed his name as "Archdiacan Malick Gabriel Javahr."</p> <p>"Archdiacan," he said, was the title he was known by in Kurdistan, and "Malick" meant king. He described himself as a clergyman, but in his broken English was unable to say of what faith, though he did succeed in making it clear that he was not a Mohammedan.</p> <p>Javahr was born in Zerine Jelov, Turkey, March 24, 1876, and came to America from Patras, Greece, in July, 1905. He is very dark, of medium height and weight and apparently very well educated. He lives at 86 Greenwich street.</p> <p>CARNEGIE GIVES \$20,000</p> <p>And Mrs. Sage \$1,000 to Republican Campaign—Chiefly to Help Hughes.</p>	<p>Govern</p> <p>Pro</p> <p>—S</p> <p>Fit</p> <p>Go</p> <p>Squ</p> <p>Fer</p> <p>Bu</p> <p>Flr</p> <p>ria</p> <p>Ins</p> <p>The</p> <p>fused y</p> <p>against</p> <p>Herzeg</p> <p>A m</p> <p>a viole</p> <p>Austri</p> <p>Desp</p> <p>that th</p>
---	---	--

كوردان

بهگویره ی بابهتیکی روژنامه ی ئەمەریکی (MARYLAND INDEPENENT) کەله سێتەمبەری ۱۸۹۱دا، لەژێر ناوێشانی "كوردان" چاپ و بلاوکران و تەوه، ژنانی كورد به بی پەچەو بەرووی سورەوه دین و دەچن و ئەگەر یجەیان بەسەر گۆنای خرپن و ئال و سوودرا بەرداوتەوهو لوتیکی کەمیک زلی جولهکانەیان هەیه که لوتەوانە ی زیوی تیدەکەن و هەزیشیان به خالکوئینه که ئەو روو جوانەیان ی داپۆشن و بههۆی لاگیرەو سەر و بەستەوه که که به خشل و مێخەک وریحانە دەپرازیننەوهو پیو دەبەستن و لەسەریانی دەئالینن که بوجولەیان بیزارکەر دەردەکەوئ و لەژێر جلهکانیشەوه شەروالی گۆزەری سوور لەپێ دەکەن... پیاوانی کوردیش به جامانەکیانەوه که له ئاوریشمه و رەنگی جوراوجوری سوور زەردو شینی هەیه رووخساریکی جیاواز لەخێلەکانی تر بەخۆیان دەدن و کلاویکی سووریش لەژێرهوه ی دەکەنەسەر که بەتالی زیوی و زێرین نەخشینراوه. سەرۆک خێلکی چیا یی کورد که جوغەیهکی شینی لەبەرەو پەستەکیکی درێژی کردووه بەسەریدا و بەخەنجەرەکه ی لاقەدیوه شکۆیهکی بەرووخساری بەخشیه. ئەم سەرۆکه زۆر دلگەرم بوو که بینی ژنەکەم خواز یاری گرتنی وینەیهکیتی، بەلام پێش ئەوه ی کامیراکەمان ئامادەکەین دیارنەماو ئیدی هاوشیهیمان نەبینیهوه .

هەموو شتیک لەلای کوردان ئاماژە به ئاستیکی بەرزی هونەر دەکات، هەر لەو چینه بەردانە ی که دیواری خاتووکانیان پێ دروستکردووهو رەنگیان سووره تا ئەوه ی دیوارەکانیان بهقور و تیکەله ی تەپالە سواغداوهو سافیانکردووه و بهوینە ی سەرنجراکیش رازاندوو یانەتەوه، تا کادان و گەنجینه بەرزەکانیان...

لەنزیک گۆندەکه چاوم بەتاقمیک ژن کەوت که لەنیو چەردوکه ئادا بەدیار مەنجەلی زیویی سەرنجراکیشەوه دانیشتبوون و خەریکی کولاندنی شیرو قسەکردن و دواچار ئامادەکردنی ژمی خواردنی ئیوارەبوون.

WIFE.

ter in a hot
zen eggs in a
to break the
o a spider,
er them, and
l butter, put
d set in the
re set; or, if
ie plate and
re oven; take
a cool plate

ERT.

y jelly which
strained, and
than when
as a sauce,
n connection
ato the mould
ry jelly, then
nberry, then
on until the
e refrigerator
with powdered
ill add a great
of the dish if a
on the dish in

FFY.

yster, as sal-
e of our most
ables, writes
roots quickly
hrowing them
exposure to
en black. Cut
put in fresh
in a covered
pour off the
in, add a gen-
pper, salt, and
Or, if you are
ve cream at
with a little
e mentioned.

NAISE.

is an espec-
with chicken.
s, turn boil-
rub off the
the ice till

The Koords.

Their women go about with uncovered faces; many of them are distinctly handsome, with dark raven locks dragged over their cheeks, bright red complexions, and large, almost Jewish noses; but unfortunately they love to tattoo these otherwise comely faces, and to wear silver solitaires in their noses. Their heads are hung with all sorts of ornaments, cowry beads and savage jewelry, and their headgear generally is weighty and uncomfortable looking. Over their loose, baggy trousers they throw a red dress, and in the photographic groups we obtained we find our friends at home are generally at a loss to determine the sex unless some babe in arms or other evidence of maternity settles the question.

The men have for their distinguishing feature the turban made of checkered silk, red, yellow and blue, with gold and silver thread; this is bound round a red cap, and is infinitely more becoming than the sheepskin bonnet of the Persian peasantry. A mounted Koordish chief, with his light blue jacket, long flowing shirt-cuffs, and magnificent things in the way of daggers, keenly excited my wife's desire to photograph; but before the camera could be set up he had fled, and we never saw his like again.

Everything among the Koords points to a higher state of art than among the other tribes; stone is largely introduced into the construction of the houses, red ornamentations made with henna adorn the doors and windows, and the construction of the "compound" is curious. You enter by a low wicker gate, which is covered with cakes of dung, into a court-yard; a covered shed contains the tripod for *mast*, the black-smith's bellows with double funnel ornamented at the top with carving, and standing on feet made to represent birds with long beaks. Out of this shed you pass into the family rooms full of great store cupboards of grain, elegantly-shaped water-pots made of clay found close to the village, in digging up which the women are employed; any number of quaint-shaped copper utensils for boiling milk and cooking stand around, and amid a haze of smoke you perceive women sitting on their haunches busily engaged in watching the pot boiling for the evening meal.

Very Absent-Minded.

There is a literary woman in Boston whose friends often find occasion to smile over the tricks which her absent-mindedness plays her, and about whom her daughter tells the following anecdote.

A Move

There has been a mile west of the twirling stone weight. It has as a boulder, and poised on the rock could see why Hundreds have t and the surprise felt it move under be imagined. It but it moves, the round as if it wa It has been care while it looks like allege that it m stone set there by This rock creates the boulder hunt cut.

Hig

The highest pl larly inhabited is hist monastery H is about sixteen the sea level. Galera, a railway is located at a h sand six hundred Near it, at the tunnel three th and forty-seven f driven through elevation of the via, is thirteen th and thirty feet; thousand three feet; La Paz, E eight hundred an

Will Fig

As long as the fig paper manufacturer per Company, of No. Philadelphia, with a tage of the drop in them direct. Send samples of their el gills.

Gold is shipped a

Chil

The pleasant flavor, effects of Syrup of I ative and if the fatl bilious the most gr use, so that it is the and every family sh

Men are what the

MALARIA cured system by Brown's riches the blood, ton tion. Acts like a ch ill health, giving ne

A miner dressed i ing mine at Republ

فارسی شهکره و تورکی هونه ره و کوردیی!!..

همیشه پیمو ابو و ئەم تەشەرە لەزمانی کوردیی بەرهم و زادهی خولیای ناحەزانی نەتەو پەرستە پەرگیرەکانی فارس بوو لەقوناغی هاوچەرەدا، بەلام وادیارە بۆ سەر دەمانیکی کۆنتر دەگەرێتەو، لەسوونگەیهووە کە کورد ئیدارەو ئەلف باو دەزگا فیکاریی و پەرە دەییەکانی تاییەت بەخۆی نەبوو و کوردیی تەنیا زمانی قسەکردنی خێلگەلێکی پەرتەوازەبوون لەنیو چیاوچۆلی کوردستانیکی پانوبەریندا، ئەو کوردانەشی خاوەنی بەهرە ی خۆیندەواریی بوون بەزمانی نەتەوکانی دی، عەرەبیی یان فارسیی و تورکیی نووسیویانە.

لەم روووە، قەشە (جۆزیف وولف) لە بیرەوەراییەکانیدا کە پاش گەشتەکەیی وەک کتیب لەسالی ۱۸۴۵ لەنیۆرک چاپ کرد بەناونیشانی " MISSION TO BOKHARAIN THE YEARS 1843_1845" لە ۳۳۵ و ۳۳۶ باسی گیرخواردنی خۆی دەکات لەچیا تاهیر لە ۳۰ی دیسەمبەر و لەکاتی چوونیان بۆ ناوچەیی ئەرمینیا بەرەو گوندی سیدکان، لەو چیا بەراویە کاتیکی و یستویەتی نەقیزە لەهێستەرەکەیی بدات قاچی خزاووە کەوتوو و دواتر هێستەرەکەشی بەسردا کەوتوو، بەهوش بوراوتەووە هەلگیان گرتوو و بردوویانە بۆ گوندی کوردەلی کە دانیشتوووانەکەیی کورد بوون. لەوی بردویانەتە مالی حەسەن ئاگا و لەویش لە ئاخووەکە لەگەڵ ئەسپ و مانگاکاندا چارەسەریان کردوو. دەلێت ئەو دەمە، پاشای عوسمانیی لە بایەزید، ترس و تۆقینیکی زۆری لەنیو کورداندا بلاوکردۆتەووە کوردانی ئەو دێیەش جامادانەیان لابردوووە کلاویکی گەرەیان لەسەرناوە کە دواکەیی بۆ دواوە شۆر بۆتەووە. دواتر قەشە جۆزیف باسی زمانی کوردان دەکات و دەلێت ئەوان بەزمانیکی وشک و زبیر دەدوان و تیکەلەیهکە لەتورکیی و فارسیی، هەر بۆیە ئەو پەندە باوە لەنیو فارسەکاندا بلاو د کە دەلێت:

عەرەبیی وەسیەست.

فارسیی شیرینەست.

تورکیی هونەرەست.

کوردیی خەرەست.

ئەمەش وەفا و چاکەدانەووەیی قەشەیی ناموبارەک!!

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY COLLECTION

NARRATIVE OF
A MISSION
TO BOKHARA
IN THE YEARS 1843-1845

TO ASCERTAIN THE FATE OF
COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY

VOLUME 1

JOSEPH WOLFF



CAMBRIDGE

among the Kurds in his immediate vicinity, and therefore I was civilly treated, but left in a stable with cows and horses. Most of the Kurds in villages wear no turbans, but large caps dropping behind, like the Maltese. Their language is a most horrid corruption and mixture of Turkish and Persian, and therefore the proverb is current among the Persians :

Arabee wasi ast.
Farsee shereen ast.
Turkee hunur ast.
Kurdee Khar ast.

Which means Arabic is an extensive language ; the Persian sweet ; the Turkish powerful ; the Kurdish donkey-tongue.

On the 31st December we arrived at Dehli Baba, which has one Armenian church and three priests. On January 1st, we slept at Komassur. On the 2nd of January we reached Kopre Koy, where it was horridly cold ; and from thence to Hassan Kaleh, where I was hospitably received by the Turkish Governor, who delivered to me the following kind letters from Colonel Williams and our Consul :

My dear Dr. Wolff,

Erzeroom, 3rd January, 1845.

Pray persevere and come into Erzeroom ; it would be madness to take medicine so near us. We will nurse you, and put you all to rights in a few days. Brant sent you some wine, which, after all, may be bad for you. I will ride out to the first village this afternoon ; pray therefore take courage and come along ; we are all eady for you, and if you are to be laid up, we are to be your nurses.

Ever yours truly,

W. F. WILLIAMS.

Erzeroom, 2nd January, 1845,

Thursday Evening.

My dear Wolff,

I am glad you are so near us. I received your note from Dahar, and asked the Pasha to send out a Takhtravan or a sledge ; he sends out a man to order the Woyvoda of Hassan Kaleh to pay you every attention, and to furnish you with either a Takhtravan or a sledge, both which the Pasha said the Woyvoda had ; but in case he did not send, the Pasha requested you would wait until one was sent you from hence. As to Dr. Dickson, he would willingly have gone to Hassan Kaleh, had you been very ill and required immediate assistance, but he thinks you had better defer taking medicine until you arrive here, therefore lose no time in coming on. I send you a bottle of Marsala, which Dr. Dickson recommends in preference to French wine ; but use it moderately, it may perhaps not do you good.

I know you intended to have taken up your quarters with Colonel Williams, and although I think you ought to have applied to your old house, the Queen's Arms, yet I did not wish to thwart your inclination. However, as you require nursing and doctoring, I think you had better come to me, as you will get a more commodious room than Colonel Williams can give you, and a house in which you will not be so liable to catch cold. Besides, you will be nearer the Doctor, who can more easily and frequently visit you at my house than were you living at such a distance. I

رزگار کردنی ئاسورییهکان له کۆمهڵکوژیی به دهستی تورکه عوسمانییهکان له لایهن چهند ناغایهکی کوردوه.

کاتیک یه کهمین جهنگی جیهانی هه لگرسا، تورکی عوسمانی و روسهکان دژی یه کتر کهوتنه شهروهو خهلیفه فهرمانی جهادی دژی روسیا راگهیان، کریستی نییهکانی دهولهتی عوسمانیش (ئهرمه و ئاسورییهکان) که هیوایهکی زوریان به روسیای تزاری هه بوو، به مورباره کهی تزار جهنگیان دژی عوسمانییهکان راگهیان، دهولهتی عوسمانی بهوه بیانوی کۆمهڵکوژیی ئهوانه کهوته دهست و لهو بوراهشدا هه لئیدا، ناکوکی چهندین ساله کی کوردو دراوسی ئهرمه نی و ئاسورییهکانی زیندووبکاتهوه به پارو هه شه بیانکاته ئامرازیک بو هاوکار ییکردنی له نهجامدانی ئه کۆمهڵکوژییه، له هه شدا تارادهیهک چوه پێش چونکه روسهکان له هاندانی ئه رهگهزه کریستیانیانه به دژی دراوسی موسولمانهکانیان نه دهه وستاندو بو خوشیان له هه ره کوی بان کۆمهڵکوژیی دژی ئهوان، به تاییهت کورد ئه نهجامدهاو به لینی زوریشیان به کریستیانیانه دهدا که دوای جهنگ دهولهتیان بو دامهزرین.

له م نامهیهی قه شه (ئی. ده لئوو. مكدوول) که بو ماوهی ۲۵ سال له بنکه مسیو نیرییه ئهمه ر ییکیه کان له کوردستانی رۆژه لات و ههروه ها له ئامیدی و وان هه ل سور اووه له ۶ مارتی ۱۹۱۶ دا نامه که نیردراوه، باس له تاوانی کۆمهڵکوژیی ئاسورییهکان دهکات له گوندهکانی هه سه و شاخ و مه نسوریه کی سه ر به ناوچه کی بو تان و جهزیره، به دهستی سه ربازه عوسمانییهکان و حکومتی تورکی ئیحادی، که له هه ندیک شوین کوردانی هه هوی کۆنه دوژ منایه تی، یان به هوی هه ره شه کی حکومته وه به شداریان کردوه. به لام له چه ند شو ئیک نامه وه دهکات که به شیک له ناغاکانی کوردو ههروه ها خه لکه کهش، به شیک له کریستیانیانه یان پاراستووو بردویاننه نیو مالهکانی خو یان، چه ند ناغایهک ره عیته ئاسورییهکانی خو یان له کۆمهڵکوژییه پاراستووو نه یان هه شتوو وه سه ربازانی تورک بیانکوژن، هه ندیک له وانه پێشتر ئاسورییهکانیان ناگادار کردو ته وه که سو پای عوسمانی نیازی کۆمهڵکوژیی هه یه و هانیاداون که خو یان دهر باز بکن و هه ل باین. بو نمونه، گونده کهی قه شه ئیسحاق، به هوی ناغاکه کورد هه که یان هه رزگاریان بووه حکومتیش هه ره شه کی له کوردانه کردوه که ئاسورییهکان نه پار یزن و داله یان نه دن. ههروه ها کریستیانییهکانی گوندی ناتیل، به هوی ناغایه کی کوردوه که دوستی قه شه که یان بووه، ناگادار کران هه وه که حکومت دهیه ویت کۆمهڵکوژیان بکات و ئه ویش ناتوانی ریگی ئه وه کاره له سه رباز هکان بگری، بو یه ئه وانی هه لاتوو بو وان و خو یان رزگار کردوه.

1916: Bohtan: Letter from the Rev. E. W. McDowell, of the Urmia Mission Station

by Rev. E. W. McDowell
Posted: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 03:23 pm CST

THE NESTORIANS OF THE BOHTAN DISTRICT: LETTER, DATED SALMAS, 6th MARCH, 1916, FROM THE REV. E. W. McDOWELL, OF THE URMIA MISSION STATION, REPORTING INFORMATION BROUGHT BY A YOUNG MAN (WITH WHOM MR. McDOWELL WAS PREVIOUSLY ACQUAINTED) WHO HAD ESCAPED THE MASSACRE; COMMUNICATED BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

There was a general massacre in the Bohtan region, and our helpers, preachers, teachers and Bible-Women, with their families, fell victims to it among the rest. The man who brought the word is known to me personally. This young man tells the story of how, by order of the Government, the Kurds and Turkish soldiers put the Christians of all those villages, including Djeziré, to the sword. Among those slain were Kasha (Pastor) Mattai, pastor of the church in Hassan ; Kasha Elia, one of our oldest and most honoured pastors, recently working as an evangelist ; Kasha Sargis, superannuated; Muallin Mousa, pastor of our church in Djeziré, and his sixteen-year-old son Philip. There are three preachers not heard from, and one of them is probably killed, as his village, Monsoria, was put to the sword; another, Rabi Ishak, is possibly alive, as there is a report that his village had been preserved by the influence of a Kurdish agha. It is to be feared, however, that this agha would not be able to protect them for long, as from every source comes the word that the Government threatened such friendly Kurds with punishment if they did not obey orders. The third man is reported as having fled to Mosul, whether he reached there or not is not known. The women and children who escaped death were carried away captive. Among these were the families of the above mentioned brethren. The wife and two daughters of Muallin Mousa, the daughters of Kasha Elia, and Rabi Hatoun, our Bible-Woman, were all schoolgirls in Urmia or Mardin. Kasha Mattai was killed by Kurds in the mountain while fleeing. Kasha Elia and Kasha Sargis, with other men of the village of Shakh, were killed by Turkish soldiers who had been stationed in their village by the Government.

The three villages of Hassan, Shakh and Monsoria were Protestant, and it is to be feared that they were wiped out, as were all the other Christian villages of the plain. Many of the women of Monsoria threw themselves into the river (Tigris) to avoid falling into the hands of the Kurds. Mar Yohannan and Mar Akha were still safe at the time my informant fled. The terrible feature about it was that, after the first slaughter, there were Kurds who tried to save some of the Christians alive, but the Government would not permit it. My informant had found refuge with an agha and was working for him, when a messenger from the Government came with orders to the Kurds to complete the work or be punished. Word was brought to my informant in the field, and he with a few others fled to the mountain and made their way to Van, and so came here. The villagers of Attil, where we had work also, all escaped to Van. Their Kurdish agha, who was a warm friend of our preacher and of our work, gave them warning that he would not be able to protect them, as the massacre was being pressed by the Government. It was their pastor who fled to Mosul. His way would take him to Djeziré and Monsoria, the home of his wife. They may have been killed there. There is no word about them.

This terrible calamity grieves me more than I can tell you. And more than those who died, the fate of those carried off into captivity weighs upon me. I think of them so often---Sarah , Hatoun, Priskilla and little Nellie and others, young girls whom I knew in the home almost like my own children. What is their condition ? This word of my informant is confirmed by a woman of Djeziré, who made her escape also to Van and thence hither. She tells us that Sarah and her two daughters were released and were last seen on the plain beyond Djeziré, wandering in a destitute condition.

كچھميرزادهى كوردستان لهيلا بهدرخان

روژنامهى برىتانيى (THE WESTERN MORNING NEWS AND MERCURY) كه له بهروارى ۳ى ديسه مبهري ۱۹۲۶ء، چاپ و بلاوكر اوتهوه، بابه تىكى بهناونيشانى " كچھميرزادهى كوردستان " بلاوكر دوتهوه. ناوهر وكى بابه تهكه، ديدارىكى لهيلا بهدرخانى كچى عهبدولر هزاق بهدرخانى نهوهى بهدرخان بهگى ميرى بو تانه. نهوهى به لاي روژنامه كه وه، زور رومانسيبتره له چيروكى (ههزراو يهك شهوه)، نهو پيش ژيانى لهيلا بهدرخانى كچھميرزادهى دوا ميرنشينى كوردستانه، لهكاتيكدا كه يه كه مين سهردانى خوئى بو لهندن نه انجامد او.

لهيلا، له زمانى دايكيدا ماناي (شهوى) ده به خشيت، نهو خانمىكى نازدارى بالابه زرى بهشكوويه، چاوئىكى دره وشاوى رهشى ههيه كه پر به پيستي ناوه كه يه تى. ههروه ها پيشى دهوتريت " نهو كچھميرزادهيهى ناتوانيت سه ما بكات"، چونكه ههروهك خوئى دوئى بو په يامنير كه هى روونكرده وه، نهگهر كارىكى بهو شيوه بكات هه ره شه و مهترسى له سهر ده بيت.

ههروهك كچھميرزادهكه گيرايه وه، باوكى نهو كچھميرزادهيه، عهبدولر هزاق خانه، كورى دوا فهرمانر هوائى سهر به خوئى كوردستان بووه. باوكى كه به غه درو خيانهت خرايه داوه وه كه وه ته دهستى توركانه وه، نهوه خوليايهكى زورى بو ههول و تيكوشانى زياتر بو كو تاييهينان به جهنگى بهر دهوامى نيوان كوردو در اوسيكانى هه بوو. توركيلا يه نهى دوژمنه كانيان گرتبوون و ولاته كه هى كرده داگير گه يهك (مه بهستى له شهرى كوردو ناسورى و هيرشى دهولتهى عوسمانيه بو سهر ميرنشينى بوتان/ سهر دهشتى). دوا جار عهبدولر هزاقى باوكى لهيلا، چوو بو دهر بارى سولتان عهبدولحه ميد و لهوئى ريزو شكويان ليناو كرد يانه بهر پرسى سيرونيكانى دهر بار.

ننجا كچه ميرزادهكه به زمانى فهره نسى وتى: " نهو دكات من له ميسر له گهل دايكمدا بووم، باوكم برا كه مى داوا كر دبوو، كه دوا ره گه زى نيرى بنه ماله ميرايه تيبه كه مان بوو، نهو روژهى كه نهو گه يشته شارى وان، باوكم غافل كوژكرا و بهو دوا ييش ههوالى نهوه گه يشت برا كه م، كه ته مهنى ته نيا ۱۸ سال بوو، مردووه. لهو پروايه داين كه هويش به هوكارى سياسى كوژرا بيت. نه منيستا من و دايكم دوا پاشماوهى بنه ماله ميرايه تيبه كه مين.

" لهو پروايه دا نيم ههركيز ولاته كه م سهر به خوئى بو بگهر يته وه، ولاته كه م شوئىكى بچوو كه به لام دهوله مهنده به سامانگه ليكى ره نيونه هاتوو."

پاشان بابه ته كه دهگوريت بو باسى سه ما كردن و خولياكانى لهيلا بهدرخان بو سه ما كردن و گواستنه وه و پيشاندانى شيواى سه ما كردنى ولاته كه هى، نهو خوليايهى كه له لايين دايكوه دژايه تيبى دهكر يت چ به هوئى پينگه بنه ماله كه يان و ههروه ها بهو هوئيهى كه لهيلا كچىكى موسولمانه.

ههروه ها يه كيك له هاوريكانى لهيلا كه (نيرىكا مؤتيني) يه، باسى لهوه كردووه كه لهيلا له فينا ويستويه تى كارى سه ما كردن نه انجامدات، به لام نامه يهكى هه ره شه

نامیزی به‌دهست گه‌یشتوو که ده‌لایت: "واز نه‌هینیت هه‌مان چار‌هنووسی باوکت ده‌بیت".

له‌یلا به‌درخان کاتیک کوردستانی جیه‌یشتوو، کچیکی بچووک بووه، نه‌و به‌رده‌وام له‌نیوان میسر و نه‌وروپادا له‌هاتوو چۆدا بووه، نه‌و وتی که له‌کاتی سه‌ردانه به‌رده‌وامه‌کانی بو‌ده‌رباری میسری، به‌رده‌وام بو‌کاری خیرخوایی به‌شیوه‌یه‌کی تایه‌ت له‌به‌رده‌م هاوریکانی سه‌مای کردوو، به‌لام هه‌رگیز له‌شوینه‌گشتیه‌کاندا نه‌و کاره‌ی نه‌کردوو.

rate of infant mor-
water miniature birch
ngsters can attach
transported on the
spawning grounds.
ore an interesting
ish ingenuity has
on similar lines to
h results not too
an.
deok and their two
the performance of
service men still in
h the "Not For-
FLORENCE MILLS'S
beauty were much
of the new golden
n dress was of rich
nted yoke of silver
ture as to the real
of the chorus, for
ses to resemble the
uty, and it is hard
on this clever chorus
adon revue.
f games? Squash
CE OF WALES so dis-
ly, is one of the
ut is challenged by
son of the baffling
k, calls for great
is more difficult,
yers have common
inton, as at lawn
s own half of the
dably the fastest is
er type of short-
developed much in
difference between
few games call for
fitness than lawn
is one of the most
Inndiercrafts Exhibi-
is about to take
re inaugurated to
hibition of arts and
ng worthy of the
st craftsmen are
cellence in design
in execution. By
an inspection of all
mination of all that
red standard, the
d these events as
t from the usual
are too frequently
with little or no
standard of work-
the great care and
echnique, these ex-
such pronounced
eration to say the
isplayed at them is
on throughout the
Applied Arts and
more than once
Royal Academy of
time a number of
kshons have been

Staffs Bill. Wednesday—Labour vote of cen-
sure on the Government for its handling of the
coal dispute. Thursday—Committee Stage,
Palestine and East African Loans Guarantee;
further stages of the India and Colonial
Divorce Jurisdiction Bill. Friday—Judicial
Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill. This
is a Private Member's Bill, for which the
Government have decided to give facilities.

KURDISTAN PRINCESS. VISIT TO LONDON OF FORMER RULER'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

A story as romantic as some in "The Arabian Nights" is contained in the life of Princess Leila Beder Khan, a daughter of the last of the ruling princes of Kurdistan, now making her first visit to London.

Leila means "night" in her mother tongue, and the Princess, tall, stately, and with flashing dark eyes, is appropriately named. She might also be called "the Princess who must not dance," because, as was explained to a Press representative yesterday, she has been threatened should she do so.

Abdul Rezzak Khan, the Princess's father, was a son of the last independent ruler of Kurdistan, the Princess stated. His father, through treachery, fell into the hands of the Turks, whose advice he had sought in furtherance of his desire to put an end to the continual wars between the Kurds and their neighbours. Turkey sided with his enemies, and made the country a Protectorate, and Princess Leila's father eventually went to the Court of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, where honours were showered upon him, and he became Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

Later he entered the Diplomatic Service, and after the war, having distinguished himself as an officer on the Turkish side, he was allowed to visit Kurdistan, where the people were calling for the restoration of the dynasty.

"I was then in Egypt with my mother," the Princess said, speaking in French. "With my father went my brother, the only other male of the Royal line. On the day that he arrived in Van, my father was assassinated, and news came later that my brother, who was only 18, had died. We believe that he too was killed for political reasons. Now my mother and I are the last of the old ruling house."

"I do not suppose the independence of my country will ever be restored. It is a small place, but rich in unexploited mineral wealth."

Discussing dancing, the Princess said: "I am passionately fond of interpreting the dances of my country and would have danced on the stage, but my mother is against it for family reasons and because I am of the Mussulman religion."

At this point of Princess Leila's story, Miss Erica Mount, the violinist, who is a great friend of the Princess, interrupted, and said that once when Princess Beder Khan announced her intention of starting a career as a dancer in Vienna, she received letters threatening that if she carried out her intention she should share the fate of her father.

Princess Beder Khan left Kurdistan when she was a little girl, and spends her time between Egypt and the Continent. She is a frequent visitor to the Egyptian Court, she said. Often she gratifies her love of dancing by appearing privately before her friends, sometimes for charities, but never on the public stage.

COMPENSATION.

Stripped now the trees of erstwhile bloom and
Th' impatient leaves, stirred to revolt at
last,
Shake free to mock and mutter on the turf
Ere with light laughter they embrace the
blast.

The lone trees whimper to the sombre skies,
Revolving beauty's so prodigious price,
When that the

WESTCO
Rev. Arthur Ericsson
Thamesmouth, from 1913.
Stonemason, Plymouth.
his clerical career, noted
and British Guiana, wh
68, left estate of the gr
personality £7,076.
Probate of his will has
Mrs. Georgina Amelia
rix.

CRIMEAN VI
The death occurred at
age of 93, of Major-Gen
He was a Crimean veter
Inkerman, and Sebastie
wounded. His military c
from his entering the Ar
retirement in 1895.

NEW
"The Sea in English Lit
10s. 5d. (University Press
Official Year Book of the
Church Assembly Press 2
House, Westminster, S.W. 1
MAG
The Windsor. The Parv

TO-DAY'S
Forecast issued last night
for the 24 hours commencing
SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND.
Dorset, and Mouthbit
lights to fresh or strong
showers, but considerable
moderate to good. Temp
General inference—A de
north of the Farnes is movi
ing less deep. Squalls
across the British Isles an
disasters. Considerable fat
generally.

Further outlook—English
English Channel—Wester
lyard)—Westerly or not
moderate or strong. (near
periods. Visibility good,
in morning. Sea slight on
South-West. Scales (Mo
Ireland)—Westerly or nor
strong, stronger locally at
Visibility mainly good. 6e



PLYMOUTH.

Dec.	Time.	Bar.	Therm.	Dir.	Wind
2	9 a.m.	30.05	49.3	4	
2	3 p.m.	30.06	49.0	4	

Previous day: — Rain

WEATHER IN W

Stations	Sun- shine.	Rain- fall.	Dir.	Wind
Falmouth	0.9	1.2	42	
Scilly Isles	2.1	1	43	
Exmouth	—	0.8	35	
Torquay	—	3	37	
Paignton	—	3	37	
Penzance	0.5	2.2	35	
Newquay	0.6	7	35	
Bude	—	2.5	37	
Hilcomb	—	—	—	

Rainfall: —

The sunshine refers to the
max. temp. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
B a.m. The rainfall given is
in inches.

LIGHTING

Exeter	5.15
Torquay	5.15
Barnstaple	5.15
Sun glass	4.1



لهيلا عهبدولبره زاق بهدرخان

ژماره ی کوژراو بریندارهکانی کومه لکوژیی ۶ ی نهیلولی ۱۹۳۰

ئهو سهراوانه ی باسیان له رووداوی شهشی ئهیلول کردوه، بهوردیی ژماره ی کوژراو هکانیان دهستنیشان نهکردوهو هه دهلین ژماره یه ک کوژراو بریندار بوون بیئوه ی ژماره یه کی دهقیقمان لهوباره یهوه بخه نه بهردهست. بهلام روژنامه ی بریتانیی (THE YORKSHIRE POST) که شهش روژ پاش رووداوه کی ۶ ی ئهیلول واته له ۱۲ ی ئهیلولی ۱۹۳۰، چاپ و بلاو کراوتهوه، ههوالکی لهسه ئهم رووداوه بلاو کردوتهوهو ژماره ی قوربانیه کانی به ۱۳ کوژراو ۳۹ بریندار داناهه. روژنامه که لهژیر ناو نیسانی: "خویشاندهرانی کورد. ۱۳ کوژراو بههوی شهکردن لهگهل پۆلیسی عیراق دهلیت که نارمهزایهتی کورد له ریکهوتنامه نوییه که ی عیراقی بریتانیی که له نارمهزایهتییه کی توندونیژدا خوی نواندو ههروهه رتهیانکردهوه له ههلیژاردنه گشتیه که ی مانگی پیشوو دهنگبدن، ئهمرو لهپیکدادانیکی تونددا لهنیوان خویشاندهران و پۆلیسی عیراق لهدهروه ی ئوفیسی حکومی لهسلیمانی گهیشته ترۆپک. ئوفیسی حکومهتی خوچی لهلایهن کوردانی توروه گهمارو دراوو که دهمانچهو تیلا و خهنجهریان پیبوو، دهسه لاتداران سهرباز و پۆلیسی زیدهتریان نارد بو ئهوه ی چاری نازاو هگیرهکان بکهن و لهئاکامی شهه که ۱۳ کوژران و ۳۹ ش بریندار بوون.

for six still holding out.—Kuter.

at an floods

ughter-
The
flooded
t deep.
o their
stopped
oved.

Queen's
Road,
Mrs.
epth of
ve been
y have

g a lot
ever in
in the
ncreta.
setback
ling up
motor
gallons
ht into
water
of the
wooden
be held

KURDISH RIOTERS.

13 Killed in Fight with Iraq Police.

BAGHDAD, Thursday.

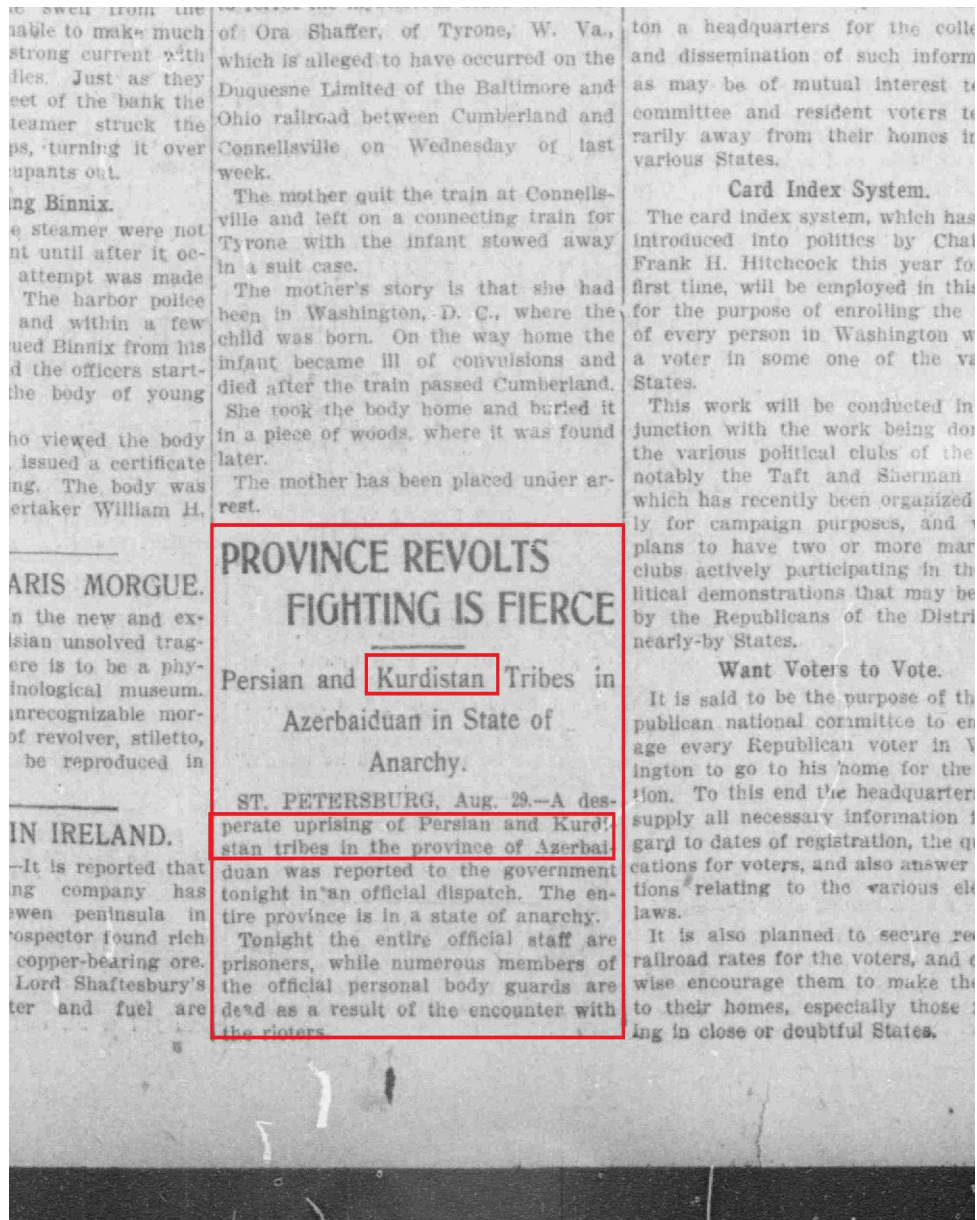
Kurdish dissatisfaction with the new Anglo-Iraq Treaty, which has been manifested by violent opposition and refusal to vote at the general election last month, culminated to-day in a pitched battle between demonstrators and the police outside the Government offices at Sulaimani.

The local Government offices were blockaded by angry Kurds, armed with revolvers, daggers and sticks. The authorities summoned extra police and soldiers to deal with the rioters, and in the ensuing fighting 13 persons were killed and 39 wounded.—Kuter.

Four signals fired in Skegness last night to attract visitors to certain entertainments were mistaken by the lifeboat crew

رپهرینی کوردان له ههریمی نازربایجان

رۆژنامهی ئەمەریکی (THE WASHINGTON TIMES) که لەبەر واری ۳۰ی ئوتی ۱۹۰۸ چاپ و بلاوکراوەتەوه، لەژێر ناوێشانی: "رپهرینی چهكدارانهی ههریمهكان، شهر تونده" باس له دۆخی تهواوی ئیران و كوردستان دهكات و دهلیت ههوالی رپهرینی خێله فارسهكان و كوردهكانی لهههریمی نازربایجان به حكومهت گهیشتوووه و ئهو پارێزگایه له حالهتی پشێویداوه. ئەمشهوهیش ستافی فهرمی حكومی بهدیل گیراون و ژمارهیهکی زۆریش له پاسهوانهكانیان لهو پشێویدا كوژراون.



به‌شداری کوردان له‌شۆرشێ مه‌شرووتیه‌ت و هه‌لاتنی به‌پرسیانی ئێرانیی

به‌گۆڕه‌ی رۆژنامه‌ی ئه‌مه‌ریکی (THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM) که له‌ به‌رواری ٢٨ی ئوتی ١٩٠٨دا، چاپ و بلاکراوه‌ته‌وه، شۆرشێ مه‌شرووتیه‌ت هه‌تادیت په‌رده‌سه‌ینی و به‌ره‌و رۆژئاوا و باشووری ئێران په‌ریوه‌ته‌وه و به‌پرسیانی ئێرانیی بو رزگارکردنی گیانی خۆیان هه‌لدین. به‌پێی ئه‌م هه‌واله‌ که له‌دوا راپۆرته‌کانه‌وه و مرگه‌راوه، ته‌واوی خێله‌کانی کوردستان له‌ژێر رێبه‌رایه‌تی شۆرشگه‌ران ئالای شۆرشیان هه‌لکردوو و داوی گه‌رانه‌وه کۆبوونه‌وه‌ی پارله‌مانیان کردوو و هه‌ره‌شه‌ی ئه‌وه‌یان کردوو که به‌په‌چه‌وانه‌وه ئه‌وا سه‌ربه‌خۆیی خۆیان راده‌گه‌یه‌نن. هه‌ر به‌پێی ئه‌و هه‌واله‌، ئه‌فسه‌رانی حکومه‌ت که‌وتونه‌ته‌ ده‌ست چه‌کداره‌ شۆرشگه‌ران و ژماره‌یه‌کی زۆر سه‌ربازیش کوژراون. هه‌روه‌ها له‌ سوڵتانییه‌و کرمانیش شۆرشگه‌ران به‌رێبه‌رایه‌تی کازم خان، پێشه‌روه‌ییان کردوو و ده‌ستیان به‌سه‌ر داموده‌زگاکانی حکومه‌تا گرتوه‌.

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM, FRIDAY.

<p>rit Messages Taft Will Be Elected</p> <p>getting messages. One man says: "I have not got the slightest hope for Bryan, on account of a message from the spiritual side of life in January, 1908, from former President Grant."</p> <p>There were other messages, for he continued:</p> <p>The spirit message of Benjamin Harrison: "Don't worry. Texas will receive an abundant cotton crop. Prosperity is in store for you."</p> <p>Again he went into a trance.</p> <p>"The message through my mouth," he explains for General Grant this time—"came in poetry, but I don't remember the exact words. But the meaning was: More soldiers need to be for this united country to keep down Wall street and anarchy, and Taft—he is going to get it."</p>	<p>PERSIAN OFFICIALS FLEE FOR LIVES</p> <p>Revolutionists Are Rapidly Securing Control of the Country.</p> <p>BLOODY BATTLES FOUGHT.</p> <p>HUNDREDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN KILLED—KERMAN NOW IN THE HANDS OF REBELS—SULTAN LACKS NECESSARY TROOPS.</p> <p>Teheran, Aug. 28.—The latest reports show that the revolution is in full swing in the western and southern parts of Persia.</p> <p>All the tribes in Kurdistan have raised the banner of revolt under the leadership of the Constitutionalists and demand the immediate convocation of a parliament; otherwise they threaten to declare for independence. The government officers are falling into the hands of the insurgents everywhere, and many soldiers have been killed.</p> <p>The governor of Sulmanish has fled with a small remnant of loyal troops. The governor's residence was pillaged and burned.</p> <p>The uprising in the provinces of Laristan and Kerman, reports of which were received here a few days ago, is rapidly gaining ground. The city of Kerman is entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, the government officials having either fled or submitted. The vice governor has been killed.</p> <p>The seizure of the city was preceded by a bloody battle, hundreds having been killed or wounded.</p> <p>The insurgent leaders, who include Kazim Khan, have organized a temporary government and declared their intention to ignore the central government until the parliament shall be convoked.</p> <p>The Sultan lacks the necessary troops for the suppression of the revolts in the different provinces. The seriousness of the situation is mitigated only by the absence of a strong pretender to the throne around whom the Constitutionalists could gather.</p>	<p>GREAT MYSTERY MAY BE SOLVED</p> <p>Chicago Subplot Employees Are The Clue Has Been Found</p> <p>INFORMATION GIVEN OF THE MEN WITH THE TREASURY OF THEFT OF \$100,000</p> <p>Chicago, Aug. 28.—The United States federal building has a "sweetbox" examination believed there has important evidence to the mystery of the \$100,000 which George W. Boltenweck, a teller, was arrested. The examination conducted by the Assistant State's Attorney under the direct order of Boltenweck.</p> <p>Information that Boltenweck was implicated in the theft, was received by Boltenweck. The examination conducted with great care by the employees being that he was to undress by one they were in the private office of Boltenweck. Popham, took off his coat, and prepared for a</p>
<p>WAS IT ANY WONDER THEY ALL FLED</p> <p>Polecat Puts Summer Theater On the Blink.</p> <p>Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A polecat put the Idora Park summer theater on the blink last night. It was just when Flossie Dangerfield was putting on a song and dance that the audience began to get fidgety. Flossie fled soon. A team of black-face comedians braved the odor for only a minute. It was just as well, for no audience remained.</p> <p>WHAT HE WOULD DO.</p> <p>Colonel Hayes Had an Answer Ready For General Scott.</p> <p>Of Colonel John C. Hayes, who served with distinction under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican war, an amusing story is told by T. E. Farish in his "Gold Hunters of California." Hayes, with his command, had been out scouting. On his return he made no report to General Scott, who sent for him. General Scott was a veritable martinet in enforcing military discipline. After Hayes was seated in the commander's headquarters Scott said: "Colonel Hayes, I have received no report of your expedition against the padre." "I did not think it worth while," said Hayes. "Every officer of the army is required to make a full report of everything to his superior officer. Please make your report verbally."</p>	<p>LABOR DAY PLANS</p>	<p>THE PUZZLE</p> <p>It Was a Feature of the Century</p> <p>"This is a puzzle antiquary. 'Try it. The tankard, of old little spoons placed, glazed ware, and the stanza:</p> <p>From Mebbe I claim my I'm made a But now I Filled with Come taste</p> <p>The old man all fair water, and the from it. He could To whatever spouse water refused to</p>

سمکۆ و رهزاخان و نهوت

ههريهك له رۆژنامهى ئەمەريکيى (The Richmond palladium and sun-) telegram) و (The Union daily times) که له بېروارى ۲۳ و ۲۵ى سېپتەمبەرى ۱۹۲۲دا چاپ و بلاوکراونەتەوه، ههوالى ههلهاتنى سمکۆيان بۆ کوردستانى تورکيا لهبەردەم لەشکرى ئيران بهفەرماندهيى وهزيرى جهنگ رهزاخان بلاوکردۆتەوه، بهگۆيرهى ئەو دوو رۆژنامهيه، سمکۆ ئەو ئەو سەرکرده راپهريوه کورديهيه که بنکهو بارهگای لهچههرىقى رۆژئاواى گۆمى ورميهو بۆماوهى ۲ سال دهسهلاتى تهواوى بهسەر ئەو مهلبندهدا بهدهستهوهبووه. پاش شەرىكى سهخت و گرتنى ديل و چهکىكى زۆر، دهسهلاتى ئيرانى بۆ ئەم ناوچهيه گهريئراوتهوه که هيشتا لهبەر لاوازىيى حکومهت و دهسهلاتى ناوهنديى لهتهواوى ولاتدا ناجيگيرو لهرزۆکه و سهروک خيل و باندەکانى جهردهو ريگرهکان له زۆربەى شوينه سهرهکييهکانى ئيراندا تهراتينيانه. پاشتر ههردوو رۆژنامهکه، لهم ههوالهه ههلاتنى سمکۆوه، يهکسەر بهلاى مهسهلهى نهوت و خواستنى ئيران بۆ بهستنى گرييهستى نهوتى لهگهڵ کۆمپانيایهکى ئينگليزى-ئهمەريکييدا بايانداوتهوهو ئەوهيان خستۆتهروو که بهگۆيرهى ئەو گرييهسته ئەو کۆمپانيایه نهوت ئيران بۆ ماوهى ۵۰ سال دهردههينيت و دهيفروشيت و برياره ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ دۆلاريش بدرينه ئيران .

to buy
rebase
t only
made.
ced to
know.
d oth-
order
e for
buyer
in ad-
mon-
C. O.
shoes
nd the
been
ave to
e pur-
ent.
sions
sociat-
er 15
mailed
isocal
States
home
ers of
is tak-
mem-
merica
chools
arters
in this
m stu-
a, the
Africa,
l Eu-
ica.
m the
ted at
Mon-
f New
Insti-
n Cen-
Tenn.,
vania
Rican
Wiley
will be
f writ-
of the
in the

sibilities of the near future does not rest, however, with the channels over the Atlantic. A prophecy is made that many years will not pass before the United States will have inaugurated a service between her mainland and the islands she holds in the Far East.

Persia ager to Realize On Her Oil Deposits

Teheran, Persia, Sept 22.—Ismail Agha Simko, the Kurdish rebel chief who for two years has been setting at defiance the authority of the Persian government, has fled across the frontier into Turkish Kurdistan. His forces have been routed by Riza Khan the Persian War Minister, who is commander in chief of the Persian army. Simko's stronghold at Cherigh, west of Lake Urmia, in Northern Persia, was captured after bitter fighting. Many guns and prisoners were taken.

The internal situation in Persia continues unsettled. In the absence of a stable central government, robber bands and tribesmen have been looting and plundering, and many of the principal roads are insecure.

Outside of tales of disorder, oil is the one absorbing topic of conversation. The country has rich petroleum deposits, and the men in authority are eager to realize on this national wealth. And in this connection the following story is told:

It seems the government, some time ago, considered granting a 50-year concession for oil exploitation jointly to an English and an American company. One of the companies thereupon made an advance \$1,000,000 to the government, based on the assumption that the concession ultimately would be made operative. At least that was the understanding of the oil men.

Once in hand, the million was expended quickly. It went to pay troops in the field, and a lot of overdue salaries to officials.

When the government learned that the advance was conditional upon exclusive concessions, there was trouble, for in the meantime it had become actively engaged in negotia-

ake it," "Up"

SECTION

about us.
or gloom, inef-

our losses and
ave it nakedly

e lessons—that
others can our

r filled. There
be as wide and

interests.

of the strongest

ghtly intellect—

poorest of the

character there

tering upon un-
you choose.

nd, wrote this:

ions and the in-
orld, to have as

power. When-

t and life itself

rves of employ-

reatly and em-
serve their due

important life."

have been those

your work and
er being happy.

ut Indiana

ated Press)

2. the states of In-

egan to work to-

ovement of the W-

s struck in paying

na in 1886.

divided into 14 civil

years controlled the

the outlet for the

before the days of

umprises 384 square

water works in Peru

public libraries in

PERSIA IS ANXIOUS TO REALIZE ON HER RICH OIL DEPOSITS

(By Associated Press)
TEHERAN, PERSIA, Sept. 23. —

Ismail Agha Simko, the Kurdish rebel chief who for two years has been setting at defiance the authority of the Persian government, has fled across the frontier into Turkish Kurdistan. His forces have been routed by Riza Khan, the Persian War Minister, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Persian army. Simko's stronghold at Cherigh, west of Lake Urmia, in Northern Persia, was captured after bitter fighting. Many guns and prisoners were taken.

The internal situation in Persia continues unsettled. In the absence of a stable central government, robber bands and tribesmen have been looting and plundering, and many of the principal roads are insecure.

Outside of tales of disorder, oil is the one absorbing topic of conversation. The country has rich petroleum deposits, and the men in authority are eager to realize on this national wealth. And in this connection the following story is told:

Considered Concession

It seems the government, some time ago considered granting a 50 year concession for oil exploitation jointly to an English and an American company. One of the companies thereupon made an advance of \$1,000,000 to the government, based on the assumption that the concession ultimately would be made operative. At least that was the understanding of the oil men.

Once in hand, the million was expended quickly. It went to pay troops in the field, and a lot of overdue salaries to officials.

When the government learned that the advance was conditional upon exclusive concessions, there was trouble, for in the meantime it had become actively engaged in negotiations with other oil interests, looking to get as much as it could from the potential wealth under the ground. It made every effort to get back the \$1,000,000, but too late. Every cent had been expended.

More than 300 business and industrial firms in Great Britain publish their own house magazines, filled with details of pension and welfare schemes and the social, athletic and other activities of the workers.

A FRIEND IN NEED

شهری نیوان دهولتهی فارس و کورد

بهگویرهی رۆژنامهی بریتانیی (ST. GAMES S GAZETTE) که لهبهرواری ۱۶ی ئوتی ۱۸۸۶د چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، بهپیی ئهو تهلهگرافهی له تهبریزهوه هاتوه، شهریکی توند لهنیوان دهسهلاتدارانی دهولتهی فارس و کورده چهکدارهکانی عهشیرهتی مهنگور، له لاهیجان روویداوه. مهنگورهکان ههشتاوچار پیایان لی کوژراوهو پهنایان بو تورکیاوه بردووه. راپورتهکانی ورمی دهلین که پریکی زور له کوردانی تورکیا سنوریان بهزاندوووه رژاونتهوه گونده سنورییهکانهوه. ئیران داوای لهتورکیا کردووه ریگه بهم داگیرکارییه نوبهناوه نهادات و چهکداره کوردهکانیش نهحهوینیهوه.

shortly with 200,000 rifles.

FIGHTING BETWEEN PERSIANS AND KURDS.

A telegram from Tabriz states that some severe fighting has taken place between the Persians and the insurgent Mangoor Kurds at Lahijan. The Mangoors lost eighty-four men, and took refuge in Turkey. Oorumia reports state that large parties of Turkish Kurds are crossing the frontier to pillage the border villages. Persia calls upon Turkey to stop these periodical invasions, and not to harbour the insurgents.

هیرشی شوکاک بو سابلاغ له ۷ ی نوکتۆبهری ۱۹۲۱

بهگۆیره ی روژنامه ی ئەمەریکی (THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER) که له بهرواری ۶ دیسه مبهری ۱۹۲۱ دا، چاپو بلاوکراوه تهوه، هیزه کانی سه به سمکۆی شکاک له ۶ ی نوکتۆبهری ۱۹۲۱ دا، لهورمئوه به رهو سابلاغ کشاون و روژنیک دوا ی نهوه، واته لهو ههوتی نوکتۆبه ر، په لاماری نهو شارهیان داوهو ژاندارمهکان بهرگرییان کردووهو پاشتر شکاون و ناچار ۵۰۰ دانهیان خۆیان رادهستی هیزهکان کردووهو دواتر تیکرا گولهباران کران، ههروهها لهم کاته دا، هیزیکی ۲۰۰۰ نهفهری ئیرانی، له ژاندرام و قهوزاق له میاندواو بوون و پاش کشانهوه ی هیزه کوردییهکانیش نهچوونه ته سابلاغ. شایهنی باسه، نهو هیزه کوردییه ی که په لاماری سابلاغی داوه، هیرشیان کردۆته سه ر نێرده ی لۆسه ری ئەمەریکی و ئازاری کچه ئەمەریکی سکۆنهو د، فۆسوم و گوهاردیان داوهو مسته ر باچیمۆنت که نێرده یه کی فه رهنسی بووه له لای ئەمەریکیهکان بووه، پاش دوو روژ له حالئیکی زۆر خراب دا دۆزراوه تهوه، ناوبراو له ترسا خۆی خزانۆته که لاهه کۆنیکهوه. ههروهها بهگۆیره ی روژنامه که، شاری سابلاغ له لایهن هیزه کوردییه کهوه تالاکراوه.



ناماده‌کاریی دهولت بۆ په‌لاماردانی سمکو

رۆژنامه‌ی ئەمەریکی (Grand Forks herald) کە لە بەرواری ۳۰ی یەنایەری ۱۹۲۲دا، چاپ و بلاو کراوەتەوه، لەژێر ناو نیشانی: "دهولتی فارس تەدارەکی کۆتاییه‌پێنان بە ئۆپەراسیۆنەکانی سمکو ریکدەخات"، باس لەوه دەکات کە حکومەتی فارس خەریکی ریکخستن و ناردنی تیبیکی سەربازییه بۆ سەرکوێکردنی ئەو راپەرینه‌ی لەلایەن (سمکۆی سەرکرده‌ی چەتەکانی کوردەوه) چەند جارێک تەبیریزی خستۆتە مەترسییه‌وه. بەگوێرە‌ی راپۆرتێک هەریه‌ک له‌هیزه‌کانی قەوزاق کە لەتارانەوه نێردراون، لەگەڵ ئەو هیزانە‌ی له‌ هەریه‌کانی باکوورەوه نێردراون بەشدارن لەم هەلمەتە، کە لەلایەن ئەفسەری سویدی (کۆلۆنیل لودینبیرگ) هوه راپەراییه‌تی ده‌کریت، ئەوه‌ی سەرکرده‌ی تەواوی هیزه‌کان دژی سمکو ده‌کات و لەشوینی ئەو ئەفسەر ئینگلیزه‌ دانراوه کە پێشتر ئەفسەری هیزی قەزاق بووه و نێستاش دیکتاتۆریکه ره‌زاخان وه‌زیری جه‌نگ کە پێشتر ئەفسەری هیزی قەزاق بووه و نێستاش دیکتاتۆریکه له‌کابینه‌کە‌ی حکومەتدا، جه‌ختی له‌وه کردۆتەوه کە کۆتایی به‌ راپەرینه‌کە‌ی سمکو به‌ئینی. په‌کێک له‌ شه‌بیخونه‌کانی ئەم دواییه‌ی سمکو، له‌ئۆکتۆبەر رویدا، کاتیک به‌شێک له‌هیزه‌کانی هێرشیان کرده‌ سەر مسیۆنیری لۆسەری ئەمەریکی له‌ سابلاخ، له‌وی ۵۰۰ ژاندارم خۆیان دا به‌ده‌سته‌وه هەر هەموویان درانه‌ به‌ر رێژنه‌ی گوله‌ی مەتره‌لۆز، ئەوجا پیاوه خێله‌کییه کۆیبه‌کانی سمکو شار ه‌که‌یان تالانکرد!

extras 36 1-2; firsts 30
s 27@29; standards 33

anged.

easier; chickens 25 to
to 29; roosters 16; tur-

n; western chickens 25
9 to 32; old roosters 18
48 to 53.

SH SALES.

n. 30.—Wheat—No. 1
2; No. 2 hard, \$1.17 1-4

mixed, 49@50 1-4; No.
-2@50.

white, 37 1-2@38 1-2;
3 3-4@36.

l.

63.

d, \$5.00@7.00.

\$12.00@22.00.

al.

9.75.

POTATOES.

n. 30.—Potatoes weak,
rs, total U. S. shipments
n sacked round whites
cwt.; Wisconsin bulk
\$2.10 cwt.; Minnesota
whites \$1.75@1.90 cwt.;
rurals \$2.25 cwt.; Col-
brown beauties \$2.40

DULUTH.

IN RECEIPTS.

. 30.—Elevator receipts,
n: Wheat 22,900; corn
3,700; rye 17,600; flax

wheat 13,700.

Inspections, wheat No. 1
orthern and No. 1 and
No. 3 dark northern and
n 2; other spring 1; No.
umber durum and No. 1
7; No. 3 amber durum
rum 1. Other drum 13;
wheat 38; flax 1; corn
ye 13; all grains 126; on
it year 245

pigs, \$9.50.

Sheep receipts, 11,100; market
weak; early sales around 25 cents
lower; good and choice and native fed
western lambs quotable \$11.75@12.75;
better grade native and fed western
ewe, \$6.00@7.00; run includes about
7,000 Montanas billed through to Chi-
cago.

PERSIANS ORGANIZE TO BRING END TO SIMKO'S OPERATIONS

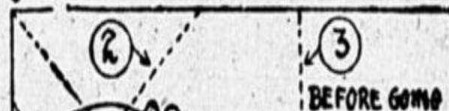
Constantinople—The Persian gov-
ernment has organized an expedition
to put down the rebellion headed by
Simko, the Kurdish brigand chief,
who has several times menaced the
city of Tabriz, according to advices
from Teheran. The government
troops have been augmented by Cos-
sacks from Teheran and by con-
tingents from northern provinces.

Colonel Ludenberg, one of the
Swedish officers now in charge of the
Persian militia, has been placed in
complete control of all the military
operations against Sinko. The Swed-
ish officers have succeeded the British
who have withdrawn from any action
with the Persian rifles or in other
similar organizations in Persia.

Riza Khan, Persian minister of war
and formerly a member of the Cos-
sack military organization in Persia,
who is now almost the dictator of the
Persian cabinet, is determined to put
an end to Simko's uprising.

One of Simko's most recent raids
took place in October when part of
his forces attacked the American Lu-
theran mission at Syjbulak when 500
gendarmes who surrendered were
shot down with machine guns. Sim-
ko's wild tribesmen then looted the
town.

Moving Picture Funnies



هاوکاری شورەوی بۆ کوردانی رۆژەهلات و ئامانجی سەربەخۆیی

رۆژنامەی ئەمەریکی (ELMIRA, N. Y STAR-GAZETTE) کە لەبەر واری ٣ ئەرلی ١٩٤٦، چاپ و بلاوکر و تەو، هەواییکی بەناو نیشانی "سەرکردەییەکی کورد و تی جولانەو هەمە پلانی بۆ دانراو"، بلاوکر دۆتەو و دەلێت کە ئەمڕۆ سەرکردەییەکی کوردیی و تویەتی کە چەند تەکنیەییەکی روسیی گەشتوونەتە سابلاخ (مەهاباد) کە دەکەوێتە باکوری رۆژئاوای ئێران، بۆ رەهینانی پیاو خێلەکییەکانی کورد بۆ ئەو هی پێی دەگوتری "هەلمەتی گشتیی بۆ رزگاری کوردستان".

ئەندامە کوردەکی پیشووی پار لەمانی ئێران لە هەمەدان رایگەیان کە کوردانی ئێران و عێراق و تورکیا و سوریا لە مەهاباد کۆبوونەتەو "دەوڵەتیی نوێ و مەزنی کوردییان راگەیاندوو" کە چەقەکی لە شارە خاوەن نەوتەکی عێراقدا کە شاری موسڵە.

هیچ یەک لەم هەوڵەدەرە ناتوانی بەناو بناسین. سەرکردە کوردییەکی و تی کە ژیانی دەکەوێتە مەترسیەو ئەگەر بوونی لەتاراندا ئاشکرا بکری. ئەو و تی کە هیزەکانی قازی محەمەد، سەرۆکی کۆمارە کوردییە سەربەخۆ تازە راگەیاندر او هەمە، کە لە سابلاخ جیگیرن، ٢٠ تانک و ٤ ماشینی بارههنگرو چەندین تۆپی هاوێن لەیەکی روسییەکی میانوئاو لەباکوری رۆژئاوای سابلاخ، دەستکەوتوو.

سەرکردە کوردییەکی کە دەلێت گواهی فەرماندەیی ٤٠٠٠ پیاوی چیاوی تەنگبەدەست دەکات و بەراویژی هەر یەک لە قازی محەمەد و مەلامستەفای سەرکردە کوردی عێراق، کە لەلایەن حکومەتی ئێرانەو بەیاساخ دانراون، هاتۆتە ئێرە، لەدیدار یکدا جەختیکردوو کە کوردانی ئێرانی و عێراقیی و تورکیی، لەو هەلمەتە بەراییەدا ئامادەییان هەبوو کە دژی پادگانەکانی ئێرانی لە سەردەشت و بانەو سەقز ئەنجامدراو.

چاوپیکەوتنەکی ئەو لەگەڵ ئەسۆشییەد پریس لەریگەیی هاوڕییەکی ئەمەریکی سەرکردە کوردەکیو رەخسێنراو کە بۆماوەی ٢٠ بیست ساڵ لە کوردستان ژیاو.

ئەو و تی: کوردانی روسیی و ئەفسەرانێ پیشووی سوپای ئێرانی هاوکارن لە رەهینانی ئەو سوپا "نیزامیی" هی کە لەهەزارەها پیاو پیکهاتوو لە سابلاخ.

ئەندامە پیشووەکی پار لەمانی ئێرانی لە هەمەدان هەوایی دەوڵەتە کوردییە سەربەخۆکی دا، و تی کە مەلامستەفا وەک جیگری سەرۆک دەستنیشانکراو و ئەمێستا قازی محەمەد و حەمە رەشید خان سەرکردەگیکی کوردی ئێرانی یاساغن.

سەرکردەکی و تی کە حکومەتی کۆمارە کوردییە نوپاکە بریاربیداو کە "لەهەموو ئێراندا هەر لە ماکوو تا سەندژ بەشیکی سڕوشتین لە کوردستانی سەربەخۆ و دەبێت رزگار بکری.

ces that troops would be withdrawn by May 6.

te replies from Friday on the adjourned at

Iran were not over such mat-

Vot UNO

(UP) — Assistant Secretary General Cohen in charge of negotiations said today that UNO was a deviation for the organization. He said that newspapers in the UN abbreviation "UNO," he said. But that through the organization is "the United Nations Organization." No quarter is it referred Nations Organ-

Strike Near down

Press
in was curtailed in
y as negotiations
king United Mine
and soft coal oper-
a breakdown.
U. S. workers
se of strikes and
mine workers
for 400,000 of the

Corp. ordered a 53
production at its
s as a new split
operators and the
d to extend the
beyond the steel
week "safety mar-
cas to be effective

of the steel cur-
after UMW Presi-

Kurd Chief Says Drive Planned

Tehran, Apr. 1—(Delayed)—(AP)—A Kurdish chieftain said today Russian technicians had arrived at Saujbulagh (Mehabad) in northwestern Iran to train Kurdish tribesmen for what he termed a "general drive for a free Kurdistan."

A former Kurdish member of Iran's Parliament declared in Hamadan that "Kurds of Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, meeting at Mehabad, have proclaimed a new and greater Kurdish state" centered at the Iraqi oil city of Mosul.

Neither of these informants could be identified by name.

The chieftain, who said his life would be in danger if his presence in Tehran was disclosed, said the military forces of Ghazi Mohammed, the head of a recently-proclaimed "independent Kurdish Republic" seated at Saujbulagh, had "obtained 20 tanks, four trucks and a number of mortars from a Russian unit in Miyandaub," northwest of Saujbulagh.

The chieftain, who claims to lead 4,000 mounted riflemen and who said he came here directly from councils with Ghazi Mohammed and Mullah Mustafa, Iraqi Kurdish leader outlawed by the Iranian government, asserted in an interview that Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish Kurds were represented among the tribesmen conducting the present "preliminary actions" against Iranian army garrisons at Sardasht, Baneh and Saqqiz.

His interview with the Associated Press was arranged through an American friend of the chief who has lived in Kurdistan 20 years.

Russian Kurds and former officers in the Iranian army are aiding in training the "regular"

**حه مەر هشیخانێ بانه به ته مای ته سلیمبونه وه یه وه ده غلودانیش به هۆی
بیارانییه وه زیانی پیکه وتوه**

به گوێره ی به لگه نامه ی ژماره ۲۸ که له بالیۆزخانه ی کرمانشانه وه بو وه زاره تی
ده ره وه ی بریتانیی له بهرواری ۱۶ ی مایسی ۱۹۴۲ نێردرا وه، فه رمانداری گشتیی،
بالیۆزی بریتانیای له کرمانشان ئاگادار کردوه که هه مەر هشیخانێ بانه له پرێگه ی
فه رمانداری مه هاباده وه داوای له ئه فسه ری فه رمانداری گشتیی ئیرانی کردوه که
ئایا خۆرا ده سترک دنی په سه ند ده کن، ئه وانیش وه لامیان دا وه ته وه که هیشتا حکومه تی
ئیرانی تاوتویی ئه مه سه له یه ده کات، چونکه ده سه لاتدارانی ئیرانی پر یاریکیان
له بهاره ی ئه وه ریفۆرمه وه وه نه گرتوه که پبویسته له کورستان بکریت.
به پێی به لگه نامه که له وه ده چی ده غلودانی ئه وه سه له به هۆی که می بارانه وه تووشی
زیانی زۆر بووبیت و دۆخه که به نه گۆراوی بمینیته وه!

R. S. Paul, Secy.
India Office.

E 2784/54/24

(This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and should be kept
under Lock and Key.)

With the Compliments
of the
Under Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs

EXT 2590

28 MAY 1942

1942

(CYPHER)

SECRET POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM: PEROLA. l a c

FROM KERMANSHAH TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

His Majesty's Consul, D. 8.00 a.m. 17th May, 1942.
No. 28. 16th May, 1942. R. 12.50 p.m. 17th May, 1942.

S E E E E

Situation report No. 25.
Kurds.

Governor General today informed me that Mohammed Rashid sent appeal to the Persian General Officer Commanding on May 13th through the Governor of Mahabad enquiring the terms upon which his surrender would be accepted. Persian authorities' reply said to be under consideration. Governor General also stated that Persian Government has not yet decided what measures of reform are to be introduced in Kurdistan. Kurds appear to have ceased resistance.

2. Crops not likely to be seriously damaged owing to the absence of rain. Otherwise situation unchanged.

Copies also sent to
War Office
M/Economic Warfare
M/War Transport
U.K.C.C.

قازیبی محمدهد و نهشرافی مههاباد سهردانی تاران دهکهن و همهرهشیدخانیش داوای هاوکاری بریتانیای کردووه

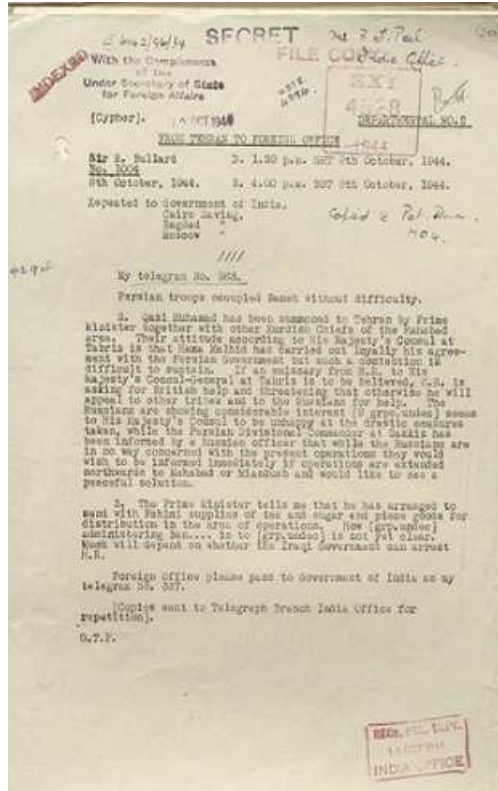
بهگویره ی بهلگهنامه ی ژماره ۱۰۰۴ له ۸ ی نوکتوبه ری ۱۹۴۴، لهکونسولخانه ی بریتانی لهتارانوه رهوانه ی و وزارت ی دهرهوه کراوه که ئهوسا ریدهر بولارد وهزیری دهرهوه بووه و ناوی بهسهر بهلگهنامه کهوهیه، سوپای ئیرانی بانه ی بی کیشه کونترول کردوتهوه قازیبی محمدهد و گهوره پیاوانی مههاباد له لایهن سهرهک وهزیران ئیرانییهوه بانگیشتی تاران کراون.

بهگویره ی بهلگهکه هیشتا ئهوه تهئکید نهکراوتهوه که همهرهشیدخان پابه ندبوونی خوی به ریکهوتنی پیشووی لهگهل ئیرانییهکان جیهجیکردووه، بهلام بهپیی ئهوه نیردهیه ی رهوانه ی کونسولی ئینگلیزی کردووه لهتهبریز، ناوبراو داوای هاوکاری بریتانییهکانی کردووهو بهپچههوانشوهه ههرهشیه ی ئهوه ی کردووه که داوا لهخیلهکانی تره ههروهاله روسهکان دهکات بو هاوکاری.

ههر بهپیی ئهوه بهلگهنامهیه، روسهکان سهرکردایهتی لهشکری ئیرانیان لهسهقز ناگادار کردوتهوه، که ئهوان زور بایهخ بهو ئوپهراسیونیهان نادن بهلام دهیانوه ی بزائن که ئایا لهشکرکیشیهکیان بهر مو باشووریش دهکشی و ئهوه ناوه دهگریتهوه!!

چونکه پیمان باشه مسلههکان به ناشتی چارهسهر بیته.

بهگویره ی بهلگهنامهکه، حکومتی ئیران کار بو ئهوه دهکات وهزیر فههیمی رهوانه ی ناوچهکه بکات و بریک شهکرو چا بهریت لهوی دابهشی بکات و هیشتا دوخی بانهش بهتهواوی دیار نیه و لهسهر ئهوه وهستاوه که داخو هیزهکانی حکومتی عیراق نامادهن همهرهشید دهستگیر بکن!



گونبه‌دکاووس هه‌مان نه‌و مافه‌یان ده‌بی که پریاره به‌کوردان بدری

به‌گویره‌ی رۆژنامه‌ی بریتانیایی (Aberdeen Press and Journal) (که له رۆژی ۳۰ی مارتی ۱۹۷۹ ب‌لاوکراوه‌ت‌ه‌وه، خومه‌ینی رووبه‌رووی راپه‌رینی که‌مینه‌کانی ئێران بۆت‌ه‌وه‌و له‌وباره‌یه‌شه‌وه ئه‌مه‌ریکای به‌وه تاوانبارکرد‌وه که هانی نه‌و ئازاوانه‌ ده‌دات بۆ سه‌روبنکردنی شه‌ورشه ئیسلامیه‌که له‌ئێران. له هه‌ولدا بۆ کۆتاییه‌ینانی شه‌ر له گونبه‌د کاوس، تورکمانه‌کان له‌وی که باوه‌روایه لانیکه‌م ۱۰۰ هه‌زار که‌س بن، به‌لینی ئه‌وه‌یان دراوه‌تی که هه‌مان مافی کوردان و خه‌لکانی دیکه‌ی ئێرانیان بدری‌تی!



کوشتنی ۳۰ سهربازی ئیرانی له لایهن بارزانییه کانهوه

روژنامه‌ی بریتانیایی (GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO) که له‌به‌رواری ۱۶ ی جونی ۱۹۴۷، چاپ و بلاوکراوتهوه، هه‌وایی کوشتنی ۳۰ سهربازی ئیرانی و ئه‌فسه‌ریکی له‌لایهن شوینکه‌وته خیله‌کییه‌کانی سه‌رکرده‌ی کوردی عیراقیی مه‌لامسته‌فا بارزانی بلاوکردۆته‌وه، له‌ئاکانمی پیکدادانیکدا که له‌گوندنیک ۱۸ میل دوور له‌باشووری سنووری روسیا روویداوه. هه‌ر به‌گویره‌ی راپۆرتیک له‌تاران توده‌یه‌وه، نزیك به‌سه‌د بارزانی کوژارو بریندارن و بارزانییه‌کان نیازی ئه‌وه‌یان هه‌یه‌ بچنه‌ نیو روسیاوه.

