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Local Man, Challenging Mme. Edib, Says Turks Massacred 32 Relations

Rafael Sagatelian, Native of Armenia, Relates Tale of Horror, Saying Turkish Soldiers Filled Streets With Dead Bodies and in One Pile Near His Home Were Those of His Parents, Four Brothers, Four Sisters and Other Relatives—Escaped Because He Wore Turkish School Uniform and Passed as Turk—Drafted Into Turkish Army, He Made His Escape—Ate Herbs and Grass For Time.

That his communication, appearing in another column of the Transcript, in which he takes exception to statements made by Mme Halide Edib, lecturer at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, in regard to "Turkish kindness" is based upon personal experiences as an eye witness of numerous massacres of Armenians, in one of which 32 blood relatives, including his father, mother, brothers and sisters, were killed, was the story related today by Rafael Sagatelian, proprietor of the Rafael photograph studio at 14 Eagle street, to a Transcript reporter.

Bright sunshine was streaming through an open doorway of the little photograph studio as Mr. Sagatelian unfolded his story—a tale of horror, suffering and sacrifice strangely in contrast with the peaceful atmosphere of the quiet New England city in which the boy who 14 years ago, fled from his native city in far off Armenia with his life in jeopardy has found a haven of refuge.

In a quiet voice, although at times he appeared struggling with emotion as memories of other days came before him, Mr. Sagatelian, who is now in his early thirties and who speaks good English, though at times he pauses as if in search for a word or phrase that baffles him, told why he does not agree with the Turkish woman who is now lecturing at the Institute of Politics.

He began by declaring that 14 years ago he was attending the Turkish high school in Mousa, a town of about 9,000 population in Turkish-Armenia. He was then 18 years old. His parents, four brothers, four sisters, their wives, husbands and children, numbering in all 32 besides himself all resided under one roof in a house located about a half mile from the high school.

"My father was the head of the family in deed as well as in name," He continued, "and he was respected and obeyed his every wish. Our home life was happy.

"I was one of six Armenian boys attending the Turkish high school. We wore Turkish uniforms as did the other 300 Turkish boys who were at the school.

"We were at school following our usual studies one morning in the latter part of the summer of 1914, when a sound of shouting and then of shooting was heard. As the noise became louder the school was thrown into confusion. The Turkish students began running through the building shouting 'Kill the Christians.' I was greatly frightened and ran from the building.

"In the street the confusion was even greater. Turkish soldiers were everywhere. The streets were literally covered with the bodies of Armenians—men, women and children. I saw Turkish soldiers shouting and swinging swords. I saw them slashing Armenians with their swords. The Turkish school uniform I was wearing was all that saved me and I managed to approach within about 100 feet of my home. There a pile of bodies was heaped up. In that pile were my father, my mother, my four brothers, my four sisters and my other relatives—all dead—victims of the massacre.

"So far I had escaped. But if I remained I too would share their fate in the end, that I was recognized as an Armenian. I started to walk away from the town. On a hilltop on the outskirts of the town I paused for a time and looked back. The soldiers were setting fire to the houses and in the houses had herded the men, women and children that had not killed. The shrieks and screams of the women and children were borne on the air and filled my heart with anguish. The town of Mousa was practically wiped out and all of its Armenian inhabitants killed by sword or by fire."

Mr. Sagatelian then went on to tell of his flight to Varto, a town about 20 miles distant from Mousa. There he found similar conditions existing with the town raided by Turkish soldiers and the Armenians massacred. He was not known in Varto, and by passing as a Turk considered he was safe from the persecution that was being inflicted upon the Armenians.

During the next two years he wandered through Turkish-Armenia visiting a number of towns. He was unable to find any Armenian in any of the towns, he said, and on all sides saw the aftermath of the Turkish visitation.

"Obtaining a living was difficult for me," he declared. "I changed my name to a Turkish one and was successful in passing as a Turk. The problem of obtaining food had to be met. For a time I subsisted on herbs and grass. Then I did chore work for Turkish families in return for food. So I managed to live during that time of turmoil in a country that had been made desolate.

"Finally I was drafted by Turkish soldiers and marched into the Turkish army. As a soldier I was sent to Bitlis in Turkey. I served in the Turkish army at Bitlis for six months before I was able to escape. Then I made my way to Constantinople walking part of the way and riding on trains when I was able to 'steal' rides on them.

"In Constantinople life was less difficult. During the year 1917 I did odd job work and managed to get enough to eat and a place to sleep. In 1918 the British army took Constantinople. Life changed for me then. I enlisted in the British army and remained in service until 1920. While in Constantinople I was married and in the early part of 1921 came to America."

The greater part of his seven years in America, Mr. Sagatelian spent in New York city. He came to North Adams two years and a half ago, and now resides in Potter Place with his wife and infant son.

"No one can tell me anything about 'Turkish kindness,' he said in concluding his story, "I have seen too much of Turkish cruelty and oppression."

DR. GRAHAM WALLAS DISSECTS SOCIETY

(Continued From Page One)

the welfare of the individual primarily, these were the objects the speakers desired to stress.

"The adoption of democracy dated from about the revolution of 1789, said Dr. Wallas. Since the adoption of democratic ideas into the civilization of the western countries we have now democratic have changed greatly in their social conditions. Take the principal democratic countries—the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain. They were rural communities, living mainly by traditional systems of agriculture, with a little trading and a little traditional manufacturing. Countries like that do not require much active government. Each man shall be secure, each man's property shall be secure, but the government need not think nor invent very much. It is interesting to see in the early literature of democracy in America how little suggestion there is that democracy attempt the invention of means for securing social ends—how little this enters people's minds as a function of government. The American constitution contains little suggestion of the constructive side of politics—it is mainly negative."

Have Become Urban

"Now what has happened?" he asked. "These countries have become largely urban. The city-dwellers live by highly organized, highly scientific systems of manufacture; the agricultural population is rapidly becoming scientific; the farmer is very largely indeed a financier. The government required by an urban manufacturing people has to be positive. How much such a government ought to undertake is a matter of controversy, but the parties to the controversy nevertheless are able to agree upon much. The kind of positive action required by modern governments upon which all can agree is in regard to:

1. Responsibility for health. Government is supposed to concern itself with sanitation, water supply, spread of infectious diseases, open spaces, hospitals, mental hospitals, etc. But this means an immense body of thought, requiring especially trained brains, and involving huge expense.

2. Communication. A state must prevent streets being blocked, for example.

3. Education. The inhabitants of a state must be trained to read and write, and to take an intelligent concern in matters of mutual concern.

4. Police duty. You can have a police system which is not the result of trained thought, but I do not believe you can have a highly civilized life unless this police system is highly trained and the result of specialized thoughts."

Scientists Needed

"In 1788 the great French chemist Lavoisier was on trial for his life before the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris went on Dr. Wallas. "He asked for time to complete some work he was doing, and was told, 'The Republics does not need scientists.' It is now recognized that all branches of the modern state need scientists.

"The first communication of this change of attitude toward the highly specialized brain, to make much of an impression upon Great Britain and America, was contained in Carlyle's 'Latter Day Pamphlets.' 'You cannot double Cape Horn by the excellence of your voting,' says Carlyle. He points out that there are certain immutable, pre-ordained laws governing conditions about Cape Horn, and that the navigator who identifies them and valiantly conforms to them is the man who will be successful in doubling the cape.

"The moral drawn by Carlyle and Mussolini is similar. The hero should suddenly seize power. He, knowing the elemental laws which enable ships to go around Cape Horn, should take authority, and put down opposition; thus the whole idea of democracy disappear. Carlyle thought democracy a humbug."

"How far is this true?" was Dr. Wallas' query. "It is true in the first and simplest forms of democracy. You cannot accomplish anything by casual and uninformed voting, without regard to specialized opinion. Such voting would be in favor of all measures calling for expenditure and against all measures of taxation. If you are going to have democracy now, you must have a democracy which can use specialized scientific knowledge, and since such democracy depends upon specialized brains, your democracy must encourage such men. You must also choose men for your democracy who know how to choose such experts.

Human Nature Can Be Changed

"But more important—you must change the habit of mind called during the 17th and 18th centuries, the 'natural rights,' which grew up You must have a democracy that can use the scientific mind and that can pay its respects to what civilization has already accomplished. But people will say, 'But the theory of natural rights as embodied in the Declaration of Independence is a part of human nature, and human nature cannot be changed.' Of course human nature can be changed, as is evidenced by the change which was worked in it by the Declaration itself. Accordingly I believe that there can be a democracy, based on the votes of the majority, but so based that use can be made of the accomplishments and the problems of modern life.'

"And what are the alternatives to this type of democracy? There are two, those of Mussolini and Stalin. Mussolini is worthy of a great deal of admiration and he is the object of much respect, particularly among the people who say that he has 'cleaned up Italy,' so that there are no more unpleasant things such as beggars on the streets, etc. He has made Italy nice for the tourists. But my own feeling is that I like to know what happens to what has been cleaned out. That particular process seems to have resulted in so many of the best minds of Italy being on a desert island or in prison, that I shrink from that method."

"Russia cleans up even more rapidly, the method in use there resulting in a row of graves," said Dr. Wallas.

"As I conceive of the more scientific states of the future, I find myself hoping almost to the point of belief, that life in that future will be a thing shared actively, consciously and willingly by the whole people. If a fuller life is to be developed it must develop out of some system of government by consent rather than by the system of a hasty expediency," he concluded.

Participate In Discussion

Professor Howard Doughty of Williams college, Professor Philip Marshal Brown of Princeton University, and Judge George W. Anderson of Boston took part in the discussion. Professor Doughty maintained that the American courts and laws are paying more attention to groups than to individuals. Professor Brown expressed the opinion that the "intelligensia" know very little about the practical side of democracy and depend usually upon the politicians for guidance in the application of democratic principles. Until the "intelligentsia" studies the problems and "evils" of the democratic form of government, Professor Brown said, "we of the 'intelligentsia' are not in any position to prescribe remedies for their solution."

Judge Anderson, speaking from the standpoint of the legal profession, declared that his profession had not in the last fifty years contributed any constructive ideas for overcoming the woes that beset democracy. "What progress we have had in democracy," he insisted," has been due to science and research."

Professor Robert M. Werner of Cambridge, Mass., in noting that democracy has changed, observed that "there is a growing emphasis on the individual—on personality. The study of personality is a new science, yet is in infancy, which in due time will furnish us with material for formulating the laws of personal evolution, and will be the crown of all science."

Communication

Take Issue With Halide Edib

Editor of the Transcript:—

I read with astonishment the report, in the Transcript of Monday last, of an interview with Halide Edib Hanum, Turkish feminist, in which she is quoted as saying, in part: "The Turks are poor haters as a people They don't hate the Armenians, except of course in an individual instance, such as that of a Turk whose family have been murdered by Armenians, but for the most part, I really believe the Armenians hate the Turks more than the latter hate them."

My first thought was that by some abnormal process Mme Edib had erred or transposed plaintiff with defendant, or assailant with assaulted. If not, then certainly 'tis a wonderous thing to hear violence of Armenians against Turks cited with no mention at all of the other side of the picture. Perhaps that other side, of which Americans know considerable, is too horrible for the finer sensibilities of Mme Edib and was consequently avoided. Rounding out the interview diary was some description of the lady's appearance and attire; the writer wishes she would don the less tangible, but even more beautiful mantle of mental and literary attire. Also, he wonders just how much Americans have read and shuddered at the last several decades of Turkish slaughter of Armenians and other Christians, compared with the latter's killings of Turks.

He would, further, ask Halide Edib who started the massacres in and around her native land, and who engineered, planned and motivated the first general massacre of Armenians and others? And whether any killing by Armenians was not in self-defense or in justifiable retaliation?

Imagine little Armenia, surrounded by big Turkey and with Armenians deprived of arms, being the aggressor or trouble-starter. Has one of the bywords in America and elsewhere for generations been "the Terrible Turk" or the Terrible Armenian, and which has been used as a bete-noir for children?

The writer claims the first general massacre was planned by the Young Turks and that apparently almost patently it is to that faction that Halide Edib belongs or did belong. He claims she should say why, in 1918, in a public speech in Manhoui she advocated the annihilation of all the Ghours (unbelievers, from the Mohammedan viewpoint) in Turkey. The great Smyrna and Adana massacres followed shortly after this and other exhortations and as an almost direct result Yet the writer recalls that Halide Edib early in her present Williamstown visit said that here is an extremely peaceable people. If so, now or previously, how about the writer's father and mother and sisters and brothers—32 blood relatives slain by Turks, and how about the almost countless hundreds of Armenians and Greeks and others massacred at various times, the children driven into wilderness and mountain fastness to perish, their parents brutally killed or burned to death, homes fired and what not? What happened to the host of Christians driven into the Arabian desert? The spirits of the dead, adult and child victims, demand the truth be told. Halide Edib, erstwhile political associate of Enver Pasha and Talai Pasha of reprehensible memory (they were leading movers for killing and banishment of Christians) should explain herself more fully or stand accused of misrepresentation of its facts. If Turkey is so peaceable and so friendly to progress and education (and a country don't change major characteristics overnight) why were so many learned doctors, lawyers and teachers (Armenians and other Christians) cast into the sea or slain in the desert? If such a change has taken place in Turkey's national policy, why does not Halide Edib accentuate the reform and tell the past with the present? The writer laments her apparent equivocation and evasion. He seeks no controversy but wants the record straightened and no hoodwinking attempted. Assent Turkey's peacefulness and peaceable mind, as to individuals or the people, he hopes for the best while remembering the fable of the wolf and the lamb, like a sheep. And he wishes the massacres were fables, too. Alas, they were stark truth, to which Halide Edib should adhere. Veils are out of style for Turkish women. So are veiled words.

Rafael Sagatelian.

14 Eagle Street,
North Adams, Mass.,
August 8, 1928.

Institute Notes

(Continued From Page One)

low zero at the slightest irritation of any individual member.

Bound to show interest and cooperate, an agent of the institute office was sent to measure the depth of the Hoosick river and analyzis its contents, another was dispatched in an attempt to corral a boat while the duty of a third was to determine the local temperature. The most imposing task fell to the last who found that Williamstown's official temperature-taker was in Italy and that there was such a wide diversity of readings on local thermometers that no means could be decided upon which would induce the lady from Michigan to migrate to Williamstown. The others failed in their missions, too.

Following a consultation among the various authorities the following answer was telegraphed, collect, to the inquisitive one: "Sorry we have

* * *

Twenty Institute members enjoyed a bike to the summit of Mount Greylock, the highest point in Massachusetts, yesterday afternoon. The party was organized and directed by Rev. Guy W. Miner of Wellesley, who in past institute sessions has conducted similar hikes to points of interest in this vicinity.

The bikers made their way to the summit over the Hopper trail and after spending a few hours there enjoying the unparalleled view, returned by the same path to the Green River Tea Room for a chicken and waffle dinner.

The tables at the tea room were specially arranged for the guests and were attractively decorated with cut flowers and candles. An excellent meal was served by the management.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Ten Eyck, wife of the assistant secretary of the Institute, was hostess yesterday to a group of her Institute friends at a tea in the Faculty club. Her guests included Colonel and Mrs. M. A. Delaney who were to leave the Institute today, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Blakeslee and Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, retired.

* * *

Madame Halide Edib entertained a number of her Near East friends and members of her round table on "Modern Turkey and Its Problems" at tea yesterday afternoon in the Faculty clubrooms.

* * *

Normar Hapgood, the well known journalist, is expected to arrive in Williamstown today in order to speak at a special general conference to be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Stetson hall conference rooms on "Prohibition." Mr. Hapgood has been a frequent visitor to the Institute and has addressed the conference on numerous occasions.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney left the Institute today for their home where they will prepare for a trip to the Philippines. Colonel Delaney will sail from New York city about the time that Governor General Simpson is to leave. The colonel is to be connected with the cabinet there.

News Gathered Through the Night

(By the Associated Press)

Foreign

Tokyo—Japan threatens Nanking with "suitable measures" unless special treaty rights are regarded; again warns Manchuria against Nationalist control.

Vienna—Raditch, Croat peasant leader, dies at Zagreb of wounds received in parliament.

Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua—One American marine killed, 8 wounded, in battle with rebels on Coco river, ten rebels killed, three wounded.

Oslo—Norwegian admiralty announces plans for new search for Amundsen and companions.

Pola, Italy—Dead taken from related Submarine F-14.

Naples—Vesuvius eruption less intense.

Paris—Aviator Drouhin dies after plane crash at Orly.

Domestic

Jacksonville, Fla.—Tropical storm sweeps toward Gulf of Mexico, ravaging citrus belt.

South Bristol, Me.—Tunney's engagement to marry Josephine Lauder announced.

Washington — Kellogg notified Honduras that boundary arbitration offer is still open.

New York—Western Union contracts with A. T. & T. to use same wires.

Chicago—Bloodstained pipe is clue to slayer of Jessie Constance.

La Grange, Ind.—Thirty injured when Chicago-Cleveland bus overturns.

Sports

Sloten, Holland—California eight outrows Canada to reach finals; three other American boats win.

Amsterdam—Four American boxers qualify for quarter finals; American springboard divers take 1st, 2nd and 4th places.

East Hampton, N. Y.—May Sutton Bundy and Helen Jacobs advance in Maidstone tournament.

Southampton—Hawkes, Australian Davis cup star, eliminated in first match at Meadow club; Hopman beats Cihanous of Philadelphia.

New England

Boston—Four employes of state prison colony at Norfolk leave service under fire and four convicts returned to Charlestown prison after investigation reveals irregularities.

Boston—H. A. Harlow, tax collector of Barre, short $3,210; makes restitution.

Fall River, Mass.—Police disperse attempts to establish mass picket lines before two textile plants; eight strikers and organizers arrested; United Textile workers present demand for recognition.

Manchester, N. H.—J. Randolph Cooledge, Boston architect, dies at Center Sandwich.

New Bedford, Mass.—State arbitration board delves into responsibility for long textile strike.

Clarifon, Mass.—Western farm depression partly responsible for similar condition in industrial states, says U. S. Sen. David I. Walsh.

Nobile Received Today By Premier Mussolini

Rome, Aug. 9—(A.P.)—Premier Mussolini today received General Umberto Nobile who presented to him his first report of the Italia disaster.

The Italian premier some time ago informed the cabinet that a complete investigation would be made into all phases of the loss of the North Pole dirigible.

New Grid Uniforms

Boston (A.P.)—Bumblebees is about the only name suitable for Boston college's 1928 football team. Coach McKenney has discarded the old sober uniform in favor of gold jersey with maroon shoulders, gold stockings and maroon helmets.

It May Be Urgent

When your Children Cry for It

Castoria is a comfort when Baby is fretful. No sooner taken than the little one is at ease. If restless, a few drops soon bring contentment. No harm done, for Castoria is a baby remedy, meant for babies. Perfectly safe to give the youngest infant; you have the doctors' word for that! It is a vegetable product and you could use it every day. But it's in an emergency that Castoria means most. Some night when constipation must be relieved—or colic pains—or other suffering. Never be without it; some mothers keep an extra bottle, unopened, to make sure there will always be Castoria in the house. It is effective for older children, too; read the book that comes with it.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Give Your Hair a Chance

By Edna Wallace Hopper

Your hair has a really important role in the scheme of attracting. It can be glowing, it can be dull. It can be alive with high lights or it can be continually stifled and colorless.

Edna Wallace Hopper as she looks today

See for yourself what a happy influence classic some is. I wash my hair once a week with the best shampoo I have been able to find. It cleanses so thoroughly that the hair follicles are free to function as they normally should. This brings out the natural coloring, which is most harmonious and flattering to your complexion.

You can get my Fruity Shampoo at any toilet counter. The price is 60 cents.—adv.

No More Piles

Pile sufferers can only get quick, safe and lasting relief by removing the cause—bad blood circulation in the lower bowel. Cutting and salves can't do this—an internal remedy must be used. Dr. Leonardt's Hem-Roid, a harmless tablet, succeeds because it relieves this blood congestion and strengthens the affected parts. Hem-Roid has a wonderful record for quick, safe and lasting relief to Pile sufferers. It will do the same for you or money back. Rice's Drug Store and druggists anywhere sell Hem-Roid with this guarantee.—adv.

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Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

There is no simpler, delicier or more effective method of caring for the skin and hair than is afforded by the daily use of Cuticura Soap for cleansing and purifying and Cuticura Ointment for soothing and healing irritated surfaces. Cuticura Talcum Powder cools and perfumes.

Sold by druggists and at the Cuticura Shop, Specials each week. Free Sample. "Cuticura," Dept. 18, Malden, Mass.

Money Saving Values

When you are sure of the quality, sure that every article you purchase in the A & P is of the finest quality—and when you are sure that the price is lower—why not save?

P&G Naphtha Soap	8 CAKES	29¢
Corn Flakes	KELLOGG'S 3 PKGS	22¢
Codfish Cakes	CORTON'S 2 CANS	25¢
Corned Beef	2 CANS	39¢
Blue Label Ketchup	14 OZ BOTT	19¢
Prudence	CORNED BEEF Hash CAN	25¢
Pickles	ASSORTED 1/2 PINT	3 JARS 29¢

MEAT SPECIALS AT OUR MARKETS

Oven Roast Beef		lb. 29c
Pot Roast Beef	Boneless	lb. 33c
Legs Spring Lamb		lb. 39c
Fowl	Fancy Plump Young 3-5 lb. ave.	lb. 29c
Corned Beef	Plate	lb. 14c
Skinned Hams	Sugar Cured	lb. 33c

DELICATESSEN SPECIAL

Pressed Corned Beef, Pure Meat Franks, Bologna, lge. ring long — lb. 29¢

FRESH CAUGHT

Sword Fish	lb. 41c
Haddock	lb. 21c

Butter	FINE, FANCY CREAMERY	2 lbs. 97c
Sugar	Fine Granulated	10 lbs. 59c
Evaporated Milk	Whitehouse	3 cans 28c
Lux Toilet Form Soap		3 cakes 23c
Cider Vinegar	HEINZ	PT. 13¢
Babbitt's Cleanser		2 CANS 9¢
Mason Jars	PTS DOZ 89¢	QTS DOZ 79¢
Ideal Jars	PTS DOZ $1.09	QTS DOZ 95¢
Mackerel	CORTON'S NEW PACK	CAN 19¢
Macaroni Spaghetti	A&P	PKG 9¢
Our Own Tea	1/2 LB PKG	25¢

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