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 CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21. — Fourteen main points will be brought forward by the Turks when the peace conference convenes in November. These are:

1. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.
2. Constantinople.
3. The abolition of the capitulations.
4. Exchange of minority populations between Greece and Turkey.
5. Kurdish territories of Trak.
6. The complete independence of Arab States.
7. The Bagdad Railroad.
8. An autonomy for Macedonia, with a free port for Serbia and autonomy or annexation of Western Thrace, with Dedeağatch a Bulgarian free port.
9. The question of Demotika and Dedeağatch as part of Eastern Thrace.
10. The islands off the coast of Anatolia, including the Dodecanese.
11. Control of the public debt.
12. Reparations.
13. The Khalifate.
14. The return of the three Turkish strongholds which were acquired by England before Turkey entered the war.

A solution for these questions in a manner favorable to Turkey would give her a position stronger than she has enjoyed in many generations; but local Nationalists deem this impossible.

Hamid Discusses Turkish Demands.

I discussed with Hamid Bey, unofficial representative of the Nationalists in Constantinople, the Turkish attitude on several more vital questions. Hamid, who advised Ismet Pasha during the Mudania conference, will probably be a member of the Nationalist peace delegation.

The statement of the Nationalists' attitude regarding the Straits, as well as Constantinople, need not be repeated. Their policy regarding capitulations is also clear, but there have been intimations in well-informed quarters that judicial capitulations might be continued until court reforms in Turkey were completed. I pressed Hamid Bey for an answer on this point.

"The capitulations," he replied, "were given through treaties. When war was declared these were abrogated. In this twentieth century, with civilization thus far advanced, will the powers seek to impose new capitulations?"

Hamid Bey said that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was investigating the proposal of transplanting racial minorities. He insisted that if this was done Constantinople must be included in the exchange, and Greek property here must be given in return for the Turkish farms in Macedonia.

"How about Mesopotamia?" I asked.

"The status of the Arab States has already been defined in the National Pact," he replied. "We will insist that they be independent. On the other hand, we insist that Kurdish territories be included in Turkey. This clearly is the Turkish claim in the National Pact."

The status of the Bagdad Railroad, he declared, would be considered by the Turks the same as before the war.

"Does this mean the return of the railroad to the German corporation?" I asked.

"We are recognizing this as Ottoman, and shares may be held by any one. We are urging the completion of a railroad between Nisbin and Shergbet, but this is Arab territory, and we have no business to interfere. If England is unwilling to make the connection, we can divert the line to Persia via Diarbeer and Bitlis."

The latter routing corresponds with the French suggestion.

Turkey will insist upon a plebiscite in Western Thrace.

If the Turks obtain Dedeağatch they promise to make it a free port for Bulgaria. They consider Dedeağatch a part of Eastern Thrace.

Hamid has had no instructions regarding the Turkish attitude on the Aegean Islands.

As to the Ottoman debt. That remains as before the war.

"We will keep our promises," Hamid said.

Reparations will be demanded by the Turks, and the damages and devastation in Anatolia are now being calculated for presentation to the conference.

The Khalifate, he says, belongs to the present dynasty, and, as no Mohammedan power desires a change, it will remain where it is.

With regard to the battleships, two of which were under construction in England when the war broke out and while England seized, Hamid Bey said: "We take it for granted that property paid for will be delivered."

N.Y. Times - 6 Oct. 22 1922

ANGORA, Oct. 21 (Associated Press). The Turkish Nationalists signed the Mudania armistice to prove their peaceful intentions to the world and not because of pressure from the British. Foreign Minister Yusuf Kemal Bey told the National Assembly yesterday, in reply to David Lloyd George's recent speech at Manchester.

"The Allies offered an armistice to the Turks when our victorious army was marching on Constantinople and the Straits in pursuit of the enemy," said the Minister. "We accepted in order to serve the cause of peace. We want the whole world to know that it was not because of weakness."

Referring to the Allied appeal for amnesty for the Ottoman Greek prisoners, Yusuf said: "This is interference in Turkish affairs. The Turks have their own laws, and will know how to deal with such matters."

ΟΙ ΖΗΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΟΙ ΤΟΥΡΚΟΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΔΙΑΣΚΕΨΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ

Εἰς τοὺς ὅρους τῶν συμπεριλαμβανόμεναι ἡ αὐτονομία τῆς Μακεδονίας ἢ ἐκχώρησις τῶν νήσων εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ

ΠΟΙΑΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΑΣ ΣΥΜΦΟΡΑΣ ΑΠΕΣΘΩΗΣΕΝ Η ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ

ΚΩΝ) ΠΟΛΙΣ, 23 Ὀκτωβρίου (N. Y. TIMES).—Κατὰ τὴν προσεχῆ συνδιάσκεψιν τῆς εἰρήνης, οἱ Τούρκοι θὰ ὑποβάλουν δεκατέσσαρας κυρίας ἀξιώσεις, αἰτινὲς εἶναι αἱ ἑξῆς: 1ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν ἐκχώρησιν τῶν Δαρδανελίων καὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου. 2ον) Τὴν ἄνευ περιορισμοῦ τινος ἐλευθερίαν τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως εἰς τὴν Τουρκικὴν κυριαρχίαν. 3ον) Τὴν κατάργησιν τῶν Διομοιοτήσεων. 4ον) Τὴν ἀντάλλαγιν τῶν μειονοτήτων μεταξὺ Ἑλλάδος καὶ Τουρκίας. 5ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν παραχώρησιν τῶν Κοινοτήτων περιοχῶν τοῦ Ἰσάκ. 6ον) Τὴν ἀπὸλυτον ἀνεξαρτησίαν τῶν Ἀραβικῶν Κρατῶν. 7ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν ἐκχώρησιν τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου τῆς Βαγδάτης. 8ον) Τὴν αὐτονομίαν τῆς Μακεδονίας, μὲ ἓνα ἐλεύθερον λιμὲν διὰ τὴν Σερβίαν, καὶ τὴν αὐτονομίαν ἢ ἐκχώρησιν τῆς Ἀιτικῆς Θράκης μὲ τὸ Δεδεαγάτς ὡς ἐλεύθερον Βουλγαρικὸν λιμὲν. 9ον) Τὴν συμπεριληφθῆναι εἰς τὴν Ἀνατολικὴν Θράκην τὸ Λιδιμοτιεῖον καὶ τοῦ Καζανάτς. 10ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν παραχώρησιν τῶν παρὰ τὰ Μικρασιατικὰ παράλια νήσων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης καὶ τῆς Δοδεκανήσου. 11ον) Τουρκικὸν ἔλεγχον ἐπὶ τοῦ Δημοσίου Ὀθωμανικοῦ Χρέους. 12ον) Ἀποζημιώσεις. 13ον) Ἀποκατάστασιν τοῦ Χαλιφάτου, καὶ 14ον) Ἀπόδοσιν τῶν τριῶν Τουρκικῶν Δεδένωτ, αἵτινα κατεσχέθησαν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀγγλίας εἰς τὰ Ἀγγλικά ναυπηγεία, κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου.

Η ΕΚΚΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΘΡΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΝΕΠΛΗΡΩΘΗ

ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΜΙΚΡΑΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΟΥΝ

ΧΙΛΙΑΔΕΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΥΓΩΝ ΦΕΥΓΟΥΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΙΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ, 2 Νοεμβρίου. (Εταιρικὸν Τόπος).— Πάντες οἱ ἐν Ἀνατολίᾳ χριστιανοὶ ἀνερχόμενοι κατὰ τοὺς τελευταίους ἡμερολογισμοὺς τοῦ Συνδέσμου τῶν Ἑθνῶν εἰς ἓν καὶ ἡμισὶ εκατομμύριον, μεταναστεύουσιν, ὡς φαίνεται κατὰ διαταγὴν τῆς ἐν Ἀγκύρᾳ Κυβερνήσεως. Χιλιάδες Χριστιανῶν, στερούμενων τῶν πάντων, βαδίζουσι πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς παραλίας, ἐνῶ πάντες οἱ Χριστιανοὶ ὀφθαλμοπλάκταις εὐρισκονται ἤδη καθ' ὅσον πρὸς τὰς παραλιακάς πόλεις.

Ὁ Ἀγγλὸς Στρατηγὸς Χάριγκτων ἀνήγγειλε σήμερον ὅτι πάντα τὰ ἐν Θράκῃ Ἑλληνικά στρατεύματα διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν Ἐβρὸν καὶ ὅτι ἡ στρατιωτικὴ ἐκκένωσις τοῦ ἐδάφους ἐκείνου εἶχε συμπληρωθῆ.

ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΑΡΧΗΓΕΙΟΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΩΣ

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Μ.Υ. Κ. 221 / 021. 23 1922

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ΚΩΝ) ΠΟΛΙΣ, 23 Οκτωβρίου. (N. Y. TIMES).—Κατά την προσεχή συνδιάσκεψιν τής ειρήνης, οι Τούρκοι θα υποβάλουν δεκατέσσαρας κυρίας αξιώσεις, αΐτινες είναι αι εξής: 1ον) Την εις την Τουρκίαν εκχώρησιν τών Δαρδανελίων και τού Βοσπόρου. 2ον) Την άνευ περιορισμού τινος έπαναφοράν τής Κωνσταντινουπόλεως εις την Τουρκικήν κυριαρχίαν. 3ον) Την κατάργησιν τών Διομολογήσεων. 4ον) Την ανταλλαγάν τών μειονοτήτων μεταξύ Ελλάδος και Τουρκίας. 5ον) Την εις την Τουρκίαν παραχώρησιν τών Κοινοτικών περιοχών τού Ιράκ. 6ον) Την απόλυτον ανεξαρτησίαν τών Αραβικών Κρατών. 7ον) Την εις την Τουρκίαν εκχώρησιν τού σιδηροδρόμου τής Βαγδάτης. 8ον) Την αυτονομίαν τής Μακεδονίας, με ένα ελεύθερον λιμένα διά την Σερβίαν, και την αυτονομίαν η εκχώρησιν τής Δυτικής Θράκης με τού Δεδεαγάτς ως ελεύθερον Βουλγαρικών λιμένα. 9ον) Την συμπεριληφθην εις την Ανατολικήν Θράκην τού Διδημοτεχου και τού Καραγάτς. 10ον) Την εις την Τουρκίαν παραχώρησιν τών παρά τά Μιρασιατικά παράλια νήσων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης και τής Δωδεκανήσου. 11ον) Τουρκικών έλεγchon επί τού Δημοσίου Όθωμανικού Χρόνου. 12ον) Αποζημιώσεις. 13ον) Αποκατάστασιν τού Χαλιφάτου, και 14ον) Απόδοσιν τών τριών Τουρκικών Δροθένων, άτινα κατεσχέθησαν υπό τής Άγγλιας εις τά Άγγλικά ναυπηγεία, κατά τας αρχάς τού Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου.

Η ΕΚΚΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΘΡΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΝΕΠΛΗΡΩΘΗ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΜΙΚΡΑΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΟΥΝ

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Ο Άγγλος Στρατηγός Χάρνγκιντν άνήγγειλε σήμερον ότι πάντα τά εν Θράκη Έλληνικά στρατεύματα διέβησαν τόν ποταμόν Έβρον και ότι ή στρατιωτική εκκένωσις τού έδάφους εκείνου είχε συμπληρωθή.

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