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1. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.
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 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 Dedegatch a Bulgarian free port.
 9. The question of Demotika and Dedegatch as part of Eastern Thrace.
 10. The islands off the coast of Anatolia, including the Dodecanese.
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 13. The Khalifate.
 14. The return of the three Turkish Great Powers 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 is clearly 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 Nisibin and Shergat, but this is Arab territory, and we have no business to interfere. If England is unwilling to make the completion, 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 Dedegatch they promise to make it a free port for Bulgaria. They consider Dedegatch 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."

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."

Α ΖΗΤΗ... ΟΙ ΤΟΥΡΚΟΙ

ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΔΙΑΣΚΕΨΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ

Εἰς τοὺς ὅρους τῶν συμπεριλαμβανόμενων ἢ αὐτονομίαν τῆς Μακεδονίας ἢ ἐκχώρησιν τῶν νήσων εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ.

ΠΟΙΙΑΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΑΣ ΣΥΜΦΟΡΑΣ ΑΠΕΣΘΩΗΣΕΝ Η ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ

ΚΩΝ) ΠΟΛΙΣ, 23 Ὀκτωβρίου (N. Y. TIMES).—Κατὰ τὴν προσεχῇ συνδιάσκεψιν τῆς εἰρήνης, οἱ Τούρκοι θὰ ὑποβάλουν δεκατέσσαρας κυρίας ἀξιώσεις, αἵτινες εἶναι αἱ ἑξῆς: 1ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν ἐκχώρησιν τῶν Δαρδανελίων καὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου. 2ον) Τὴν ἄνευ περιορισμοῦ πῖνος ἐπανάστασιν 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 Κοινοδικίων περιοχῶν τοῦ Ἰσλά. 6ον) Τὴν ἀπολύτην ἀνεξαρτησίαν τῶν Ἀραβικῶν Κρατῶν. 7ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν ἐκχώρησιν τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου τῆς Βαγδάτης. 8ον) Τὴν αὐτονομίαν τῆς Μακεδονίας, μὲ ἓνα ἐλεύθερον λιμένα διὰ τὴν Σερβίαν, καὶ τὴν αὐτονομίαν ἢ ἐκχώρησιν τῆς Ἀιγυπτίου μετὰ τὸ Δεδεαγάτς ὡς ἐλεύθερον Βουλγαρικὸν λιμένα. 9ον) Τὴν συμπεριλήψιν εἰς τὴν Ἀνατολικὴν Θράκην τοῦ Διδυμοτείχου καὶ τοῦ Καρσάκ. 10ον) Τὴν εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν παραχώρησιν τῶν παρὰ τὰ Μικρασιατικὰ παράλια νήσων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης καὶ τῆς Δωδεκανήσου. 11ον) Τουρκικὸν ἔλεγχον ἐπὶ τοῦ Δημοσίου Ὀθωμανικοῦ Χρέους. 12ον) Ἀποζημιώσεις. 13ον) Ἀποκατάστασιν τοῦ Χαλιφάτου, καὶ 14ον) Ἀπόδοσιν τῶν τριῶν Τουρκικῶν Ἀρσενείων, αἵτινα κατεσχέθησαν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀγγλίας εἰς τὰ Ἀγγλικά ναυπηγεία, κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου.

Η ΕΚΚΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΘΡΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΝΕΠΛΗΡΩΘΗ

ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ Ν.Υ. 29 Οκτ. 1922
ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΜΙΚΡΑΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΟΥΝ

ΧΙΛΙΑΔΕΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΥΓΩΝ ΦΕΥΓΟΥΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΙΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ, 2 Νοεμβρίου. (Εταιρικὸν Τύπον).— Πάντες οἱ ἐν Ἀνατολίᾳ χριστιανοὶ ἀνερχόμενοι κατὰ τοὺς τελευταίους ὑπολογισμοὺς τοῦ Συνδέσμου τῶν Ἑθνῶν εἰς ἓν καὶ ἡμισὶ εκατομμύριον, μεταναστεύουσιν, ὡς φαίνεται κατὰ διαταγὴν τῆς ἐν Ἀγκύρᾳ Κυβερνήσεως. Χιλιάδες Χριστιανῶν, στερουμένων τῶν πάντων, βαδίζουν πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς παραλίας, ἐνῶ πάντες οἱ Χριστιανοὶ ὁρρανόπαδες εὐρίσκονται ἤδη καὶ ὁδὸν πρὸς τὰς παραλιακάς πόλεις. Ὁ Ἀγγλὸς Στρατηγὸς Χάριγκτων ἀνήγγειλε σήμερον ὅτι πάντα τὰ ἐν Θράκῃ Ἑλληνικὰ στρατεύματα διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν Ἐβρὸν καὶ ὅτι ἡ στρατιωτικὴ ἐκκένωσις τοῦ ἐδάφους ἐκείνου εἶχε συμπληρωθῇ.

ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΑΡΧΗΓΕΙΟΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΕΧΕΙ ΜΕΤΑΦΕΡΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ

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ΑΥΓ. 23. 1922

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ΧΙΛΙΑΔΕΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΥΓΩΝ ΦΕΥΓΟΥΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΙΑ

ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ, 2 Νοεμβρίου. (Εταιρικού Τύπου).—

Πάντες οἱ ἐν Ἀνατολίᾳ χριστιανοὶ ἀνερχόμενοι κατὰ τοὺς τελευταίους ὑπολογισμοὺς τοῦ Συνδέσμου τῶν Ἑθνῶν εἰς ἓν καὶ ἡμίον ἐκατομμύριον, μεταναστεύουσιν, ὡς φαίνεται κατὰ διαταγὴν τῆς ἐν Ἀγκύρᾳ Κυβερνήσεως.

Χιλιάδες Χριστιανῶν, στερουμένων τῶν πάντων, βαδίζουν πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς παραλίας, ἐνῶ πάντες οἱ Χριστιανοὶ ἀφρονόπιστοι ἐνδύονται ἡδὴ καθ' ὅσον πρὸς τὰς παραλιακάς πόλεις.

Ὁ Ἀρχηγὸς Στρατηγὸς Χάρυγκων ἀνῆγγελε σήμερον δεῖ πάντα τὰ ἐν Θράκῃ Ἑλληνικά στρατεύματα διέλθαι τὸν ποταμὸν Ἐβρὸν καὶ δεῖ ἡ στρατιωτικὴ ἐκκένωσις τοῦ ἐδάφους ἐκείνου εἶχε συμπληρωθῇ.

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