RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

IV.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS' PROGRAMME OF REVOLT.

HOW THE ALLIES FANNED THE FLAMES.

By Arthur Ransome.

[Mr. Ransome desires readers of this and subsequent articles to bear in mind that in writing them he has had no access to the latest Russian and Turkish sources: he adds that to none of the statements in the there may be another side, but that these are accepted as the truth, and are acted on as such in Russia and the East.

ROYAL, JULY 7.

The period that followed the Armistice produced in Turkey the revolutionary events which gave the secret society "Karaul" its opportunity. These events amounted to a general spontaneous revolt against Turkish officialdom. The revolt began in Eastern Anatolia, in the district of Erzerum. It was not at first anti-Aly, being concerned with more immediate objectives. The actual peasants and soldiers, taking their officers with them rather than being led by them, followed the old profitering officials. The country was full of deserters and soldiers who were inflamed against the Government that had entered the war and landed them in this mess of defeat, and against the grasping officials who were visibly profiting in every possible way. Resistance showed itself in riots and elections. The old officialdom abounded as swiftly as it could and where it could, and a revolutionary period had begun. It was significant in the absence of the foreign officialdom that the old officials were replaced by new as that an attempt was made to choose these new officials by election.

A first congress was summoned in Erzerum with no wider object than to create some organ of self-government for the district. But the secret society above mentioned not only took control of this congress but also set about summoning other congresses throughout Anatolia and even in European Turkey. The Erzerum Congress, though in general rather non-political, had an immense majority of members more or less Nationalist, and more or less democratic in political colouring. There were a few Clerical Pan-Islamists. Little was done except to arrange for a larger congress, which met towards the end of July in Siras. The political character of this latter congress showed that the domestic revolution of Erzerum was turning into a Nationalist movement. The revolution in getting rid of the old officialdom found that the conquerors who, wherever they happened to be, defended law and order. The Turks, excluding themselves from the Russian influence, were actually only waiting to do exactly what the Allies wanted. The Allies may have taken these assurances at their face value and assumed that, this being so, there could be no great harm in holding the elections, since the two events were almost necessarily to power the men on whom they could count. Or it may be that they realised that, short of occupying all Turkey, they could not prevent elections altogether. They were in a strong position at Constantinople and the Europeans, with the Bulgar allies, had disarmed the troops of the vilayets of Stamboul and Adrianople. In their own spheres of influence the Allies did not allow elections, but with regard to elections elsewhere they took up a waiting position. The Turks are convinced that the Allies expected that the elections in Asia Minor would bring to the top the party "Huriet ve Itifal", which, as it has already pointed out, was insignificant in numbers but openly favourable to the Allies and violently opposed to the revolution.

The result of the elections was to put a very severe strain on the democratic principles of the Allies. Of 130 delegates who elected the Constantinople Delegation on Feb. 19, 1921, only one represented the party of "Huriet ve Itifal," and 127 formed a solid block pledged to carry out the Kasa Mille policy. All the members of this block agreed to the so-called "National Pact," and, disregarding all previous negotiations, declared that on the basis of that pact and on no other basis they were ready to conclude peace with the Entente.

The National Pact.

Now this National Pact set out the maximum of sacrifices which its signatories felt could be made for the sake of obtaining a lasting peace, and declared that the Ottoman State could not continue to exist on any other terms. They said that territories with a Mussulman Ottoman majority make up an indivisible whole, and that the population of territories with an Arab majority were to determine their fate by plebiscite. They said that they were ready to submit to a new plebiscite for the territories of Kara, Ardaghian, and Batum, which they alleged had been taken by force from the Ottoman Empire, and also added that, after the Peace of Brest-Litovsk (even at that point there was still no thought of alliance with Russia), the fate of Western Thrace was also to be decided by plebiscite. Consequently, on the seat of the Kialifate and the centre of the Ottoman Empire, was to be free from all encroachment. Once this point was guaranteed, the question of the opening of the Straits for general traffic could be decided by agreement between Turkey and the Allies. It was also declared that the Mussulman populations in Turkish territory were to be guaranteed in the hope that similar rights would be given to Mussulman populations in the surrounding countries. But from the point of view of beneficent financiers the last paragraph would have it demanded for Turkey an economic liberty similar to that of other States, and expressed the determined opposition of the signatories to any clauses in the eventual treaty of peace which should prevent our political, financial, and judicial development, and added that stipulations concerning Turkey's financial engagements must not contravene these principles. That amounted to a definite statement that the regime of the Kapitaliye was to continue.

LAND AND LABOUR IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of The Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Lotton, mentions some important questions about East African railways. The answers, in brief, are these:—

In the countries in Asia and in tropical Africa we first conquered, we left the land to the native ownership. In West Africa it is different. But in our more recent territories (e.g., the Transvaal, Central Africa, Kenya, and Uganda), the native possessions have been relinquished, and the Governments there have taken possession of the land, and granted as much of it as thought proper to Europeans. The area alienated in Kenya colony is five million acres, two million acres to European settlers, one million acres to the Crown; these million acres have a market value of £60,000,000. Not a penny has gone to former native owners, and only a trivial sum has been paid to the Government in respect of the freehold. This is the Colony of Mombasa, and all the others are of the most alienated areas to leave for railways. The total amount that is due to these areas for their alienated areas is £60,000,000. The railways, however, are financed from the funds of the Colonies. The railways are the most important industry. Each year, in the case of Kenya, £80,000,000 is paid for the railways, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of Uganda, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of the Transvaal, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland. Each year, in the case of Kenya, £80,000,000 is paid for the railways, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of Uganda, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of the Transvaal, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland. Each year, in the case of Kenya, £80,000,000 is paid for the railways, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of Uganda, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of the Transvaal, and £100,000,000 is paid to the railways in the case of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland.

A more important feature of policy is the land grants in East Africa, especially the grants in West Africa, which are being made to European settlers. In West Africa, if we take the example of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers. In the case of the Transvaal, the land granted to European settlers is only a small part of the land granted to European settlers.

The economic results of the East African policy have been most disappointing. The time to try what improvement is possible. And, above all, it is for British capital to invest in these tropical regions.
The SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—The following information relative to the salaries of teachers may be useful for consideration:

1. That the standard of education varies widely, ranging from £100 to £1,000 per annum.
2. The majority of schools, however, operate on a limited budget.
3. Many schools depend on local authority grants, which are unpredictable.
4. Teacher compensation varies significantly across regions, with urban areas offering higher salaries.
5. Teachers are often required to work long hours, with holidays equivalent to those of other professionals.
6. The cost of living in certain areas may necessitate additional income to maintain a standard of living similar to their peers.
7. In some cases, schools may provide accommodation or other benefits to offset lower salaries.

The geographical distribution of teacher salaries reflects the economic climate and local demand for education. Teachers in metropolitan areas often command higher salaries due to the greater competition for qualified candidates and the cost of living. In rural or less developed regions, salaries may be lower, necessitating alternative income sources or higher stipends to attract and retain qualified educators.

Yours, etc.,