

ENVER PASHA SLAIN BY SOVIET FORCE

**Turks' War Leader Is Left Dead
on the Field After Desperate
Fight in Bokhara.**

LAST OF THE TRIUMVIRATE

**His Colleagues Talaat and Djemal
Assassinated by Armenians After
Fleeing From Constantinople.**

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.—Enver Pasha met his death in a desperate battle against odds in Southeastern Bokhara territory between Knovalingam and Barljuan on Aug. 4. The Turkish leader had been pressed severely by Soviet troops during the past months until he was virtually surrounded with a small body of cavalry of seven or eight sabres.

At the beginning of August Enver saw the red corps closing in from every side, and determined to attempt to break through. Reports state he divided his force into two sections, one of which appears, for a time, to have overcome the Russians opposed to it. Enver seized the advantage for a charge towards freedom, but the Russians rallied, and in a hand-to-hand combat Enver fell, pierced by five wounds.

The body was identified after the fight by documents, seals, &c., beyond the possibility of doubt.

The majority of his partisans surrendered and the insurrectionary movement is now considered at an end.

With the death of Enver Pasha the entire Turkish triumvirate, notorious alike for having steered Turkey into the World War on the side of Germany and to have actively schemed to solve the problem of minorities by annihilation, has now been wiped out by violent deaths.

First there was Talaat Pasha, who as a member of the Young Turk Government at Stamboul, frankly confessed to foreign envoys on the eve of war that the only way to solve the Armenian problem was by annihilating the race. From 1915 until the end of the war he put his theory into practice. Five years later in Berlin he met his death at the hands of an Armenian student, who was promptly acquitted by a German court after an array of documents tending to justify the deed had been read into the records.

Then there was Djemal Pasha, who, having been Minister of Marine before the war, was made Military Governor of Syria after Turkey entered the conflict. On his arrival at Damascus he pretended to show slight respect for the authorities at Stamboul and, by agents, encouraged in the Autumn the revolt of the Beirut Reform League against the Government. On his staff, however, was Emis, Nuri Shalan, there incognito in the interests of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, who is now King of Hejaz. This Emis discovered that all Djemal wanted of the Beirut Reform League was to learn the names of the members—Arabs, Jews and Christians. There was no revolt, but a great round-up, followed by hundreds of executions. After the war Djemal allied himself with the Ameer of Afghanistan. He went to Berlin to buy supplies for the army, of which he had become Chief of Staff. On his return, in the middle of last July, Armenians killed him at Tiflis.

All three leaders had fled from Stamboul by the time the Allied troops occupied Constantinople, in October, 1918, and a few months later a Turkish court-martial condemned them to death "in contumacia."

Enver Pasha was one of the most romantic and adventurous figures in Islam. He began his career as an agitator for the Young Turks, and was one of the triumvirate which made a successful coup d'état and dethroned Sultan Abdul Hamid.

He became Chief of Staff of the Turkish Army in January, 1913. In a British Government White Paper he was blamed for Turkey's entrance into the war on the side of Germany. He held several conferences during the war with the German high command and with Emperor William himself. He had unbounded confidence in the impenetrability of the Dardanelles.

In 1917 he became Minister of War. After peace was concluded he was forced to flee from Turkey, where he was accused of war profiteering and kindred activities.

He then was reported to have engaged in a conspiracy with the Bolsheviks to facilitate their invasion of Egypt, India and Afghanistan. He made frequent trips to Moscow, and was often found in conference with Premier Lenin. Through his offices a treaty of peace was signed between the Government of Bokhara and the Soviets.

At the beginning of this year, he was accused by the Soviets of betraying them. A like charge was made against him by the Turks, and both sought his arrest, but he always managed to elude his pursuers. He has carried on a campaign in recent months against the Bolsheviks. His last effort was an attempt to become the Emir of Turkestan.