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 Talat and Djemal Assassinated by Armenians After Fleeing From Constantinople.

By WALTER DURANTY.

CAMPANIA, Oct. 5.-By the New York Times Cable.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.-Enver Pasha met his death at the hands of the Soviets last night in Southeastern Bokhara territory, and the last of the Turkish triumvirate which made a successful campaign in the Caucasus and against the Bolsheviks in 1918 is no more.

The Turkish leader had been on the run from the Soviets for six months, and the news of his death is the last chapter in the story of the fall of the Ottoman Empire, which began with the revolution of 1908.

Enver was one of the three leaders who in 1914 formed the government of the Ottoman Empire, which was proclaimed as the Islamic Republic of Turkey. The other two were Talat, the minister of the interior, and Djemal, the minister of war. All three leaders had fled from Constantinople, in October, 1918, after peace was concluded by the Allied powers and the Turkish army was forced to withdraw from Europe.

On his return, in the middle of last July, Armenians killed him at the gates of Constantinople and, by agents, encouraged him to proceed to Russia, where he was to show slight respect for the authorities, and by agents, encouraged him to proceed to Russia, where he was to show slight respect for the authorities. He then was reported to have engaged in a conspiracy with the Bolsheviks to overthrow the government of Russia.

Enver Pasha the Young Turk leader was known throughout the world as the architect of the Armenian problem. He was accused by the Soviets of profiteering and of betraying the interests of the Turkish Empire. Through his offices a treaty of peace was signed, between the Government of France and the Turkish Empire, which was ratified by the Soviets.

At the beginning of August Enver was seen in Bokhara, where he was accused by the Soviets of profiteering and of betraying the interests of the Turkish Empire. He was arrested, but he always managed to elude his pursuers. He has carried on a campaign in recent months against the Bolsheviks and the Soviets. At the beginning of August the news of Enver's death was received in Bokhara, and the news of the fall of the Ottoman Empire is the last chapter in the story of the fall of the Ottoman Empire, which began with the revolution of 1908.

Enver Pasha had been Minister of the Interior from 1914 to 1918, when he was put in charge of the government of Turkey. With the death of Enver the Young Turk government is no more, and the Ottoman Empire is no more.

From 1915 until the end of the war, Enver Pasha was Minister of the Interior, and during this period he was accused by the Turks of profiteering and of betraying the interests of the Turkish Empire. Through his offices a treaty of peace was signed, between the Government of France and the Turkish Empire, which was ratified by the Soviets.

The body was identified after the fight by documents, sealed, etc., beyond the possibility of doubt.

With the death of Enver the Ottoman Empire is no more, and the Turkish government is no more. The Ottoman Empire was dissolved by the Allied powers after the end of the war, and the Young Turks were forced to flee from Constantinople, in October, 1918, after peace was concluded by the Allied powers and the Turkish army was forced to withdraw from Europe.

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