ENVER PASHA.

ENVER Pasha has been killed again, this time in South Bokhara, in a skirmish with troops of the Russian Soviet Government. In February, when he was ENVER Bey, a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and the ablest leader of the Young Turk Party, his isolation was reported. In his career of intrigue and violence in peace and robust campaigning in war, ENVER Pasha had died several deaths, according to rumor. More than one attempt was made to kill him in his revolutionary days in Constantinople. The most account of his taking on the world was in resisting the Soviet forces in Bokhara, ENVER was engaged in a madder enterprise than usual. There was no sanctuary for him in Europe or in any part of the dismembered Turkish Empire. He had betrayed every trust, forfeited his name, lost even honor; fugitive, adventurer, conspirator, he could only court the kind of death he seems to have met.

He began by professing Jidews and ended by having no principles, but he always had the virtue of courage. Had he died in the stirring days when the Committee of Union and Progress was agitating to depose ABDUL HAMID and to regenerate Turkey, he might have lived in memory as a martyr to a glorious cause. But time showed that ENVER and his confederates. TALAAT and DJEMAL, were counterfeit patriots and devils incarnate. All were charged with instigating Armenian and Syrian massacres, and all were convicted of looting the Treasury in the nation's extremity after the war. All became outlaws. TUAAT, who had no romantic qualities to gild his crimes, was struck down by an Armenian student in Berlin. DJEMAL, who held himself to the Amur of Afghanistan, was killed by an Armenian at Tiril, while returning from a visit to Berlin to purchase munitions. Neither of these worthies liked the smell of powder, as ENVER did. They were horrid and cruel rogues. He was a soldier and a brave one, as handsome as he was accomplished. Reported to have much skill with the sword and pistol, he seems to have made bloody use of them as a conspirator against his own government. Before the war ENVER was glorified by the British correspondents who visited Constantinople. They always spoke of him as a romantic figure. American correspondents, as long as he was ENVER, wrote that he was "unsurpassed in his knowledge of Turkey that had no equal, in the man, and in the woman," and that he had "an unhappy heart, with Pragmatism in his veins." The chief error was to confine him to Tiril. His attempt to reorganize the Young Turk party and to win back the lost province of Armenia, coupled with the success of the Katip, made him an offensive to every conservative in his own government. Before the war ENVER was considered the most able man in Constantinople, as late as 1917, wrote that he was "the sole outstanding figure that Turkey had produced in the war, and today he is more powerful than ever, ruling his unhappy country, with Pragmatism in his veins." The true story of ENVER, we would be more absorbed in than the fictions that have grown up about him.