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TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 28 1909—TWELVE PAGES

51 29TH YEAR

ABDUL'S BROTHER ASCENDS THE THRONE

Grand Climax in the Great Turkish Drama—Retiring Sultan Pleased That His Life is Spared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The reign of Abdul Hamid II. ended to-day with his deposition and the accession of his brother, Mehemmed Reschad Effendi, as Mehemmed V., a variation of "Mahomet." It is considered inappropriate to assume the precise name of the prophet. Mehemmed V. is the 35th sovereign of Turkey, in male descent, of the House of Osman, the founder of the empire, and the 29th sultan since the conquest of Constantinople.

Martial law was relaxed to-night and the people gave themselves over to celebrating. Many buildings were illuminated and thousands of rounds were fired by the soldiers for joy.

The Shiek-ul-Islam, supported by all the principal personages of the higher church administration, issued the fetva, as the decree of deposition is called. It informed Mehemmed Reschad Effendi that he was chosen sultan by the will of the church, the will of the parliament, the will of the army and the will of the people. It admonished him to serve God and keep the sacred law, as communicated by the prophet. This Reschad humbly promised to do.

The Fetva was prepared last night, both Abdul Hamid and his brother, Prince Reschad, being informed at an early hour this morning. The Shiek-ul-Islam, it is said, personally visited the sultan and read him the decree. He informed his majesty that the question having been put in canonical form before the sheik and his associates, as to whether Abdul Hamid had not forfeited the right to rule over the faithful, they decided yes.

Abdul bowed his head, saying: "It is the will of Allah."

At a secret session of the national assembly in the morning, the decree was read. It declared that Abdul Hamid II. must abdicate or be dethroned. The assembly unhesitatingly shouted: "Dethrone him."

A deputation, consisting of two senators and two deputies, thereupon visited the palace at Yildiz and communicated to the sultan the assembly's resolution.

Abdul Hamid replied: "I expected this, it is fate. My only wish is that the lives of myself and family be safeguarded and that I may reside at the palace of Cheraghan, as I wish to die where I was born."

The New Sultan.

A similar deputation proceeded to the Dolmabagtsche Palace in Galata, and informed Meremmed Reschad Effendi of the nation's wish. The newly proclaimed sultan replied that he bowed to the will of the people.

Later the assembly debated the momentous question of Abdul Hamid's future residence. The suggestion that he be allowed to travel abroad was strongly opposed on the ground that it might cause complication. It was finally decided that he must remain in Constantinople.

At 2.30 in the afternoon a salute of twenty-one guns announced the departure of Mehemmed Reschad to the Sraskrat to swear fidelity to the constitution. Had his succession followed the death of the sultan this ceremony would have occurred at the Top-Kapou Palace, where the remains of the prophet are preserved, but as the succession ensued because of the dethronement of the ruler, the ceremony was held at the war office.

The sultan-elect came by boat across the Bosphorus to Stamboul. He landed near the Sublime Porte and thence proceeded to the Sraskrat in a closed carriage, drawn by black horses. A large detachment of cavalry acted as an escort, and carriages containing his sons and his suite followed.

Troops lined the entire route, comprising regulars and volunteers of all nationalities of the empire, and enthusiastic crowds watched the procession and acclaimed the new ruler. Ahmed Riza, the former president of the chamber of deputies, and Gen. Schefket and his officers received Mehemmed Reschad at the portals of the war office. All kissed the prince's hand.

He was plainly dressed, wearing a black frock coat and appeared happy and radiant.

He was ushered into the great hall by the entire cabinet, where had assembled the representatives of the nation and state dignitaries, civil, military and ecclesiastical. The prince expressed the wish to perform ablutions and say prayers.

Cheered by the People.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the prince solemnly subscribed to the oath, which was administered by the Sheik-ul-Islam. A mollah offered prayers for the welfare of the new sultan and the prosperity of the nation, and the assemblage responded "Amen." The batteries boomed an announcement to the city that a new ruler had been sworn into office, while all present congratulated Mehemmed V., who immediately proceede to the Top-Kapou Palace to venerate the relics.

Returning by the Galata bridge to Dolmabagtache Palace, where he will take up his residence, the new sultan was enthusiastically cheered by great crowds all along the way, to which he responded by saluting repeatedly. Enver Bey, one of the prominent leaders of the Young Turks, who followed the procession, was recognized and received a tremendous ovation.

The rejoicings seemed genuine and sincere, and, as the by some strange

Continued on Pa

KISMET

"It is fate. My only wish is that the lives of myself and family be safeguarded, and that I may reside at the Palace of Cheraghan, as I wish to die where I was born."

—ABDUL HAMID II.

"I am pleased to become the first constitutional sovereign. You may rely upon my doing my best. I also have suffered oppression and can therefore enter into the feelings of my fellow sufferers."

—MEHEMMED RESCHAD EFFENDI.

WANT GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

Important Gathering Passes Resolution to Present to Premier.

LONDON, April 27.—(C.A.P.) Sir R. Perks sails for Canada to-morrow. He hopes to obtain the sanction of the government to start the first section of the Georgian Bay Canal in the spring.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(Special.)—At a special general meeting of the federated boards of trade and municipalities of Canada, this afternoon, a resolution was passed declaring that the Georgian Bay ship canal was a practicable and necessary proposition, which the government should at once undertake to construct, or, if unable immediately to finance such a work, it should be handed over to a private corporation to be carried out, provided that the public interest was sufficiently safeguarded.

The officers and council of the federation will present the resolution to the premier to-morrow. This gathering was for the express purpose of dealing with the canal scheme. Corporations and municipalities from the east to the west were represented.

The conference was disposed at first to endorse the proposal of an English syndicate, headed by Sir Robert Perks and Sir Alex. Henderson, to construct the canal at an estimated cost of a hundred millions, provided the government guaranteed interest on their bonds of 3 1-2 per cent. The government and the company would share equally the revenue, the tolls charged would be under government control; and the government would reserve the right to take over the scheme at cost to the company on a day's notice.

END OF SESSION NEARS

Looks Like May 20—Conservation of Resources.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(Special.)—That the end of the session is in sight, is indicated by a notice of a resolution by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that after this week the house will sit in the mornings from 11 to 1 o'clock and on Wednesday evenings.

Also, in the railway committee it was announced that the last meeting would be held on Thursday, while the Conservative caucus this morning favored a winding up of the session by May 20.

Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to-day to create a permanent commission on the conservation of the natural resources of Canada. There are to be thirty-two members, twelve ex-officio, consisting of three from the federal cabinet and one provincial minister from each province who is charged with the administration of lands, forests and mines, including the chairman and twenty to be chosen by order in council. The commissioners are not to be paid any remuneration except for traveling expenses. One meeting at least each year will be held.

Mr. Verville moved to discharge from the order paper his bill respecting the hours of labor on public works. He proposes to bring the question up in another way and it would be impossible to do it with the bill before the house. There is no chance of the bill being advanced this session.

The budget debate was continued by E. M. Macdonald (Pictou) who argued against a reduction of duty on coal, claimed that the Liberal party had never been the party of free trade fads and expressed the hope that the British preference would be limited to goods entering Canada by Canadian ports.

Wm. Wright (Muskoka) dealt with the extravagant expenditures of the government, yet his district, which pays a quarter of a million yearly in taxes, was refused a necessary $4000 postoffice for the Town of Gravenhurst.

G. H. Bradbury told that 25,000 acres of Dominion lands in Manitoba had fallen into the hands of Liberal speculators at low prices.

Mr. Stewart of Hamilton concluded the debate. His main argument was for increased protection on stoves. He made a good impression.

M'GILL DEGREES.

MONTREAL, April 27.—(Special).—McGill to-day conferred degrees in applied science upon J. McDonald Eakins, Toronto, mining; P. R. Helborn, Berlin, and A. F. Briggs, St. Catharines, electrical engineering; J. H. D. Lundy, Brantford, electrical engineering; J. J. O'Neill, Port Colborne, mining engineering; C. E. Richardson, St. Mary's, mining.

FAMILY DYNAMITED.

MONTREAL, April 27.—(Special.)—This afternoon at Ville Ray, near Montreal, a quarryman named Belanger was thawing out dynamite and, an explosion taking place, the man's wife and young child were injured so badly that they will probably die, while there are chances of the husband's recovery.

Harvard University is planning an elaborate reception for Loring W. Bailey, a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, who graduated 50 years ago.

CANADA SHOULD TRAIN SAILORS

Hon. G. W. Ross Submits That It is a National Duty to Important Industry.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(Special.)—In the senate to-day Hon. G. W. Ross moved a resolution that "In the opinion of the senate, liberal provision should be made at once for the instruction of Canadian mariners in seamanship and navigation, with a view to the development of the shipping interest of Canada, and, if need be, the protection of Canadian commerce in coastal waters and on the high seas."

Senator Ross said he wished to call attention to the inadequate education now provided in Canada for seamen. Canada was spending about seven millions a year on military training. We should halt and consider what can usefully be done for the education of Canadian sea forces. As far as he could ascertain not a thousand dollars a year was being spent on naval matters. The number of ships of Canadian register had declined in the last 30 years, which was natural if men were not trained to man the ships. The number of ships of Canadian register was now 7528, having a value of about 20 million dollars, which value was greatly increased when cargoes were added. They carried many valuable lives in passengers and crews.

During the past 35 years there had been 11,118 wrecks, in which 5630 lives had been lost and property had been destroyed to the value of $55,521,623. Could any of these wrecks have been avoided if the men in charge of the vessels had been better trained?

With the exception of Great Britain, Canada had the greatest number of fishermen of any country in the world, enrolling last year 71,254, or half the number of men required to man the British navy, and three times as many as were on the American fleets during the Spanish-American war.

With the 25,000 fishermen on the Pacific coast, the number of Canadian fishermen totaled over 95,000 men engaged in a most perilous pursuit. He asked what other industry left almost a hundred thousand men without educational facilities to improve them in their calling.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that the carrying out of the resolution would involve a large expenditure of public money and should have serious consideration. The question was now under the consideration of the Canadian Government, which proposed to consult with the imperial authorities as to the best manner in which Canada could give naval aid.

Senator G. W. Ross accepted the suggestion of Sir Richard Cartwright and withdrew the resolution.

NIAGARA IS ICE-FREE

Rain and Wind Clear the River at Last.

YOUNGSTOWN, N.Y., April 27.—A steady warm rain from 1 o'clock until this afternoon, aided by the wind and current, completely freed the shores of the Niagara around Youngstown from ice. From the mouth of the river upward for several miles the river is practically clear.

Bridge is Damaged.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 27.—(Special.)—The recent ice jam damaged the retaining walls of the upper steel arch bridge on both sides of the river, the greatest damage having been done on the Canadian side, where the wall is cracked. On the American side the damage is thought to extend below the water line. The walls were constructed to withstand an immense pressure. There is every evidence that the ice pack attacked the arch itself on the American side.

G.T.P. RESOLUTIONS

Conservatives Will Ask Government to Demand Tangible Security.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(Special).—The Conservatives held a caucus this morning and it is understood that the chief item of business was the G.T.P. loan bill, which will be before the house to-morrow.

Two or three resolutions will be submitted by the opposition. One of them will call upon the government to insist on more tangible security from the railway for the loan of ten millions of dollars instead of the fourth mortgage, which the government appears willing to accept.

Another suggestion is that if the railway is not able to finance the undertaking to its completion, the government should take over the road and operate it for the public.

NOT FINANCING ENQUIRY

Montrealers Not Anxious to Pay For Aldermanic Scalps.

MONTREAL, April 27.—(Special.)—The opening of the royal commission was quite tame to-day and it transpired that altho certain citizens have been red hot after so-called grafting alderman, yet out of $6000 required for legal and other expenses scarcely $1000 has been subscribed.

One of the first cases to come before Justice Cannon is that of fifty or more saloon keepers having been proceeded against in the recorder's court for infraction of the license laws and the charges subsequently withdrawn by the chief of police.

City Treasurer Robb declares that it will take from three to six months to get the documents ready which have been demanded by the court.

MUST HAVE UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS.

MONTREAL, April 27.—(Special).—Justice Monet of the superior court gave out a judgment to-day in a test case practically enjoining all Roman Catholic schools to possess themselves of books exactly similar in character.

A HOPELESS SEARCH

UNCLE SAM: I'd like awful well to find it again.

BILL MINER IN OTTAWA ACCORDING TO A "PAL"

Information Given the Police That Notorious Train Robber Has Been Living in Ontario.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(Special.)—That the notorious Bill Miner was in Ottawa Saturday, April 17, and remained here for several hours; that he was in the house of David McNab, 12 Redpath-street, and that he left the Redpath Home fo Calton Place, whede he remained for a time, to return to a hamlet near Ottawa, where he is now hiding, is the sensational story that The Evening Journal publishes.

The Journal says that McNab saw the local police. Chief Detective Dicks, interviewed to-night by The World, bore this out, but says the name given was not McNab. He referred the man to Col. Sherwood, head of the Dominion police.

McNab is a man the greater part of whose life was spent in the west. He was always intimately acquainted, he says, with Bill Miner, who, he claims, is his kinsman.

Interview by The Journal, he said that Miner came to his house in broad daylizht.

The man refuses to give his reasons for giving information that may lead to Miner's arrest.

Regarding Miner's escape from Westminster Penitentiary, McNab claims that he is conversant with every detail of the sensational escape. Asked if Miner was hiding in Western Ontario, especially Oxford County, during the early part of the winter, the reply was that as Miner had relatives in Oxford County it was highly probable that he was in hiding there.

Miner Around Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, April 27.—(Special).—Police Chief Thompson says that last fall a farmer was robbed by a man who he believed was Miner, and he sent west for a photo. This he showed to the woman where this man had been staying and she identified it.

OPERA BY QUEEN'S REQUEST

First Performances in London of "Samson and Delilah."

LONDON, April 27.—The grand opera season at Covent Garden began last night with the first performance ever given in London of "Samson and Delilah." Altho this opera was written twenty-seven years ago, it has up to the present time been interdicted by the censor of plays for the reason that it contains Scriptural characters, and its production is only permitted now on the request of Her Majesty, the Queen.

The principal singers were Charles Fontaine as Samson, Mme. Girkby-Lunn as Delilah; Robert Moore, an American, as the high priest; Murray Davey as Abimelech, together with Mme. Boni and MM. Huberty, Zucchi, Doisly and Verheyden. The conductor was M. Frigara.

The presentation of the opera was highly successful and the audience a brilliant one. Several members of the royal family were present in the King's box, while others in attendance were the composer of the opera, Charles Camille Saint-Saens, Enrico Caruso, Mme. Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom).

Hon. Chas. Murphy, secretary of state, is expected to visit Oshawa on Victoria Day.

NEW EVIDENCE SECURED AT THE KINRADE HOME

Detectives Find Facts to Corroborate Things Which Have Come to Light in Virginia.

HAMILTON, April 27.—(Special).—As a result of a sudden visit of detectives to the Kinrade residence yesterday, it is whispered to-day that some strong evidence corroborative of facts learned in Virginia was unearthed. Inspector Miller, at whose suggestion the Pinkertons were sent to Virginia and who was here for a short while to-day, absolutely declined to discuss the matter.

Whether the inquest resumes Thursday night will depend altogether on the ability of the crown to secure the attendance of Florence Kinrade. Mr. Blackstock is determined to wait until he can have an opportunity of asking her a few more questions on matters which have become pertinent to the enquiry since her last appearance.

Owing to the selling out to-morrow of the "Abberley" on Sherbourne-street, the Kinrades will have to find another home. It is understood that they applied for rooms at a nearby apartment house, but were refused.

Meanwhile the Thiel Detective Agency has two men on the job night and day, so that the family's every move will be known.

LAWLESSNESS AT HARRISBURG

Residents Said to Be in Constant State of Terror.

BRANTFORD, April 27.—(Special.)—As a result of lawless depredations by a gang of young men, a reign of terror is said to exist in the Village of Harrisburg.

An aged couple named Knight are complaining against some young men, who it is alleged dragged the old fellow from his bed, and with rope ready, threatened to hang him, discharging revolver shots at the same time.

County Constable Kerr at Harrisburg to-day found respectable residents afraid to give information for fear of molestation and having their property destroyed. The lawless element practically rule the village.

The first prosecutions will be made here Thursday.

The attorney-general's department here has not been notified of the matter.

TORONTO PLAYERS WIN

Earl Grey Dramatic Trophy Comes to This City.

OTTAWA, April 27.—It is announced that the amateur players of Toronto take the trophy in the Earl Grey dramatic contest. They presented "Caridda."

Second place is given to LaSalle Conservatory of Montreal.

The Margaret Anglin bracelet goes to Miss Janey of Montreal.

NEW PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

J. W. Sharpe, K.C., to Succeed the Late Mr. Laing.

J. W. Sharpe, K.C., Dresden, has been appointed by the government provincial municipal auditor, in succession to the late John M. Laing. Mr. Sharpe has been at different times auditor, solicitor, mayor and local bank manager and on different occasions assisted the late auditor.

SIR FRED BORDEN HASN'T DESIGN ON NEWFOUNDLAND

Minister of Militia Denies Any Scheme For Annexation of the Colony.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(Special).—Sir Frederick Borden was asked to-night what he had to say about a sensational report from St. John's, Newfoundland, printed in the Montreal Star, that he was in league with H. J. Crowe to bring about the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion by surreptitious methods.

"You must understand," said Sir Frederick, "that Mr. Crowe, who comes from Bridgetown, N.S., is an old friend of mine. He went to Newfoundland years ago and acquired large lumber areas there. In fact, I think that it was he who sold to the Harmsworths their celebrated pulp wood holdings. As a fellow-Canadian, Crowe naturally enough communicated with me, and especially with regard to the entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation. There was nothing, of course, in all this, but a mutual interest in the rounding out of confederation.

"However, as to the intimation that Sir Robert Bond was at all concerned in the matter, I may say that Mr. Crowe, in his letters to me, invariably spoke of Bond as being the chief opponent of the confederation principle. You must understand that Mr. Crowe was a business man, with large interests in the colony and, as a Canadian, would naturally express his views on this larger political question of confederation to me, a fellow-Canadian, interested in the subject, as we all are.

"That there was anything in our correspondence to justify the charge that interference was contemplated in the local politics of Newfoundland is simply absurd. As a matter of fact, I should be pleased indeed to have the entire correspondence between Crowe and myself given the fullest publicity."

GOOD-BYE BY TELEPHONE

Paul Norton Bids Equitable Agents Farewell Thru Novel Invention.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society sat in his New York office yesterday, and, speaking into an ordinary telephone receiver, sent his adieux to one hundred agents and officers at the Pittsburg office, 444 miles away. Every inflection of his voice was heard by the one hundred men gathered in the local rooms here to receive the message. It was the first semi-public long distance test of the telemegraphone, an instrument constructed for the spreading of sound coming thru an ordinary telephone wire. It is the invention of two Pittsburg men.

AUSTRALIA ORDERS DIRIGIBLES

To Have Six Aeroplanes For Experimental Purposes.

LONDON, April 27.—(C.A.P.)—The Australian Government has arranged for the purchase of six dirigible aeroplanes for purposes of experimenting.

In giving his annual statement to the commons to-day, the postmaster-general said he was content to go down to posterity as the man who caused two British magazines to be read in Canada, instead of one American.

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE COBALT DISTRICT

What Six Years Have Done—Profitable Mining For Generations In This Great Camp.

By H. H. BALL.

COBALT, April 27.—(Special).—A rise in the value of silver is not of such importance as a rise in sap in the eyes of Cobalt; the one has a cheering effect upon those heavily interested financially in the various mines, but the other appeals to the miner and prospector, in fact to the whole community, who are again taking on that buoyant disposition which is especially observable at this season of the year. Cobalt's winter has not yet departed, as on Sunday a flurry of three or four inches of snow occurred, but this is known to be only temporary, while even the snow clouds were interspersed with the benignant rays of the sun.

This is the seventh spring that has visited Cobalt since it became a recognized silver camp, but the Cobalt of to-day is a vastly different proposition to what it was six years ago, and there is a wide comparison since even a year ago. Frequent visitors to the camp do not notice the numerous improvements and changes, while the absence of a few months forces itself on one's attention.

It is passing strange that a camp which is the admiration of the world's best engineers is not extensively known; yet such is the case.

Advertising of the biggest things takes time, but Cobalt can withstand the obscurity and wait until it has compelled the attention of millions at present unacquainted with its marvelous wealth.

Eastern Canada is beginning to take an interest in what overshadows the mineral resources of its immediate environment. On Sunday a special train of capitalists from Halifax and St. John, N.B., arrived and feasted their eyes upon what they had been told of, but did not believe. The party left, as all other parties have done, astounded with what they had seen, and as enthusiastic as those who have long since known the richness of the Ontario mineral district.

Pen Picture of Cobalt.

To those who have not seen Cobalt, let them imagine a town composed almost entirely of frame buildings, well constructed, however, and segregated on the northern shores of Cobalt Lake, the irregular streets rising gradually to a height of some 75 feet above the lake level. The town, of more than 5000 population, is one strenuous aggregation of busy men and women, earnest in daily duties and stirred into enthusiasm by the prosperous returns for all kinds of labor. Within and surrounding the town for from three to five miles are more than fifty mines daily taking from mother earth mineral wealth which is destined to stimulate the world's commerce. During the few years of its existence Cobalt has already turned out in this way more than $20,000,000, half of which has been distributed in machinery, labor and camp equipments.

But Cobalt has not yet started to produce. It is the opinion of highest engineering authorities that the whole area for several miles in the vicinity of the town is intermeshed with veins of silver and its allies, which can only be uncovered by the expenditure of money and the sinking of shafts lower than any now in operation.

Unscientific mining was started in the camp because of the unusual bounty of naure. This, however, has now given way to carefully thought out plans, the object not being merely to get out ore, but rather to put the mineral in sight so that later and less expensive work will provide a steady output and at a minimum of cost. The surface of Cobalt has been scratched, but there is profitable mining ahead for generations.

Feels Safe From Competition.

The discovery of other silver mining districts causes no enmity in the primal camp. It has perhaps stimulated a healthy rivalry, but Cobalt is too big a proposition to regard others as actual competitors. Belief in themselves and belief in the values of their mines are characteristic of Cobalters. They are heavy holders of shares of most of the capitalized companies, and are not perturbed by a decline in prices, owing to the extreme confidence they have in the intrinsic values of the various companies' properties.

In diagnosing Cobalt it is necessary to divide it into two parts: The older district surrounding the rising ground around Cobalt Lake, and the newer that is tributary to the depression at

Continued on Page 7.

BANK CLERK SENTENCED

Fred Lee of Saskatoon Must Serve Four Years in Penitentiary.

SASKATOON, Sask., April 27.—(Special.)—Fred Lee, the absconding Northern Crown Bank clerk, was before Judge McLorg this morning. Counsel pleaded for leniency on account of his age and his parents, claiming that his holding two positions in the bank was the cause of the theft, enabling him to carry on operations for seven months without detection.

He was sentenced to two years on the first, second and fifth counts, one year on third and fourth, and on the sixth, seventh and eighth he was given four years, all to run concurrently. He left for Edmonton Penitentiary this afternoon.