

THE NEW SULTAN TAKES THE OATH

Ascension to Ottoman Throne
Accomplished Without
Disturbance.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS GLAD

Abdul Hamid Accepts His Fate, Calmly
Declaring It Will of Allah—
To Be Kept Prisoner.

Constantinople, April 27.—The reign of Abdul Hamid II. ended today, with his deposition, and the accession of his brother, Mehmed Reschad Effendi, as Mehmed V, a variation of "Mahomet," being considered appropriate to assume the precise name of the prophet.

Mehmed is the 25th sovereign of Turkey, in modern times, and the 29th since the conquest of Constantinople.

The two houses of parliament, meeting as a national assembly in the forenoon, approved the decree of deposition, which was read by the chief of the Islamic, and the supreme judge of ecclesiastical questions. The document recited that Abdul Hamid had committed crimes, and set forth a long list of crimes, the whole making a terrible indictment. The assembly chose Mehmed Reschad as sultan, and appointed committees to notify the deposed sovereign and his successor of their action. The firing of 101 guns announced to the waiting people that a new sultan had been proclaimed.

New Monarch Cheered.

The ceremonies connected with the transfer of the power were simple. The new chosen ruler came from his palace in Galata through streets lined with troops and cheering thousands, and took the oath at the war office. He then proceeded to the parliament and later went to the Topkapu palace to kiss the prophet's robe, returning to the Dolmabahatche as head of the empire, where, after a short stay, he had been practically a prisoner.

Martial law was relaxed tonight, and the people gave vent to their feelings by celebrating the victory of the Young Turks party and the end of Abdul Hamid's reign. Many buildings were illuminated, and thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired by the soldiers everywhere.

"The Will of Allah."

The Sheikh Ul Islam, supported by all the principal personages of the higher church administration, issued the Fetva, as the decree of deposition is called. In the Fetva, Mehmed 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. He 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 Sheikh Ul Islam, it is said, personally visited the Sultan and read him the Fetva. 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 Hamid, it is said, replied: "It is the will of Allah." At a secret meeting of the national assembly in the morning, the decree was read. It declared that Abdul Hamid II. must abdicate or be deposed. The assembly unanimously decided to depose him.

"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 wives of my sons and family may be safeguarded, and that I may reside at the palace at Chiragan, as I wish to die where I was born."

A similar deputation proceeded to the Dolmabahatche Palace in Galata, and informed Mehmed Reschad Effendi of the nation's wish. The newly proclaimed Sultan replied that he would do 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 complications. It was finally decided that he must remain in Constantinople.

Abdul's Record.

Abdul Hamid, the monarch, who, not for the first, or second time, has caused his empire to be drenched with blood, comes of a long line of ruthless and raving murderers.

Some were less murderous—some more. Fanaticism and ferocity, veiled at times beneath a show of civility or culture, marked most of them. Many were brave, some were cowardly, most were vicious. And came to a bad, bloody end.

Particularly tragical have been the stories of the last three sultans. Abdul Aziz, the first of them, was a stupid bigot, whose extravagance brought Turkey to avowed insolvency. His subjects resented his iniquities and imbecilities. With the approval of the Sheikh Ul Islam, the defender of the Mahomedan faith, who has supreme authority in matters concerning religion and dynastic issues, Abdul Aziz was deposed and either assassinated or compelled to commit suicide. A pair of scissors found beside him in his bath told all that has ever been known positively about his death.

His brother, Abdul Hamid, replaced him on the throne. This was in 1876. He was intelligent, and, as he soon proved, he was cunning. Nor need we question his physical bravery. That, also, he proved when, only a few days ago, knowing that 200 officers, he said to have sworn to kill him, he drove, unharmed, from his palace to the mosque in which he had been summoned to attend the ceremony of the Selamlik.

As milestones on his way Abdul Hamid has left to history the Bulgarian atrocities, which led to the Turk-Russian war and the partial dismemberment of his dominions; the later Armenian butcheries; and, during the past week or two, the massacres of Adana, Tarsus and Aleppo, followed by the outbreak of civil war, during the slaughter of thousands upon thousands who, either from loyalty or because they were bribed, had rallied round him, as the Trojans rallied about Hector.

Twice in his reign he had pretended to accept the idea of constitutional government. Once in the days of Mid-

hat Pasha, the most progressive and enlightened of his grand viziers, and again in July, 1908, under compulsion of the "Young Turks."

He was from the very outset of his career a tricky, merciless, bloodthirsty savage. If he did not actually order the Armenian outrages, he certainly winked at them. Nor did the Bulgarian atrocities, which so exasperated Mr. Gladstone and his contemporaries, really offend him—except on account of their disastrous consequences to his own rule. Yet, by some miracle, he has thus far escaped assassination.

Abdul Medjid, the father of Abdul Hamid, was a most mild and amiable gentleman, though a weak one who, like his forerunners, had tolerated the corruption which has long disgraced Turkish officialdom.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then British ambassador to Constantinople, found him thoroughly amenable to reason when he pressed him to reform the Ottoman system. He assented, for instance, after a hard tussle with the English diplomat, to give orders that Mohammedans who became Christians should not, therefore, as in the past, be executed for their apostasy. He decreed the abolition of torture. And he allowed Christians to exercise their religion in Turkey without fear of being mutilated or murdered.

Abdul Medjid set an example which his nephew might, with advantage to himself and humanity, have imitated. Blood and war were from the outset commonplaces to the Ottoman sultans. For centuries they were conquerors. And on and off, for the greatest part of the past century, they have been fighting to save what they can of their conquests.

Gradually, however, the 33 sultans, descendants of the first Ottoman, in 1299 founded the dynasty of which Abdul Hamid is the present ornament have grown more neglectful of the simplicity once practiced by the prophet, and more luxurious.

Abdul Hamid was, or claimed he was, not only the sultan of Turkey, but the successor of Mahomet, and in the latter character, therefore, the true Caliph to whom good Mohammedans owe religious allegiance. His title, however, was not unadorned.

SERIOUS DISQUIET AMONG THE FRENCH

The Government Feels Secure
Against a Revolutionary
Outbreak.

Paris, April 27.—Syndicalism continues to monopolize the attention of public opinion and the press, though it is not expected that there will be any serious manifestations before May 1. Moreover, the Parisian is skeptical about Labor day, for his alarms have so often proved to be unfounded that he is disposed to regard the festival of the proletarian as a second edition of April Fool's day.

It is argued that so long as the Government can depend on the army the mischief of limited revolution is, indeed, admitted by the revolutionary leaders, who make a special feature of anti-militarist propaganda among the conscripts. A novel—"Le Soldat Héréditaire," by Mr. Paul Acker, which has just been published, deals with the question of anti-militarism, and describes how a younger soldier under the influence of discipline, and still more under the tactical guidance of one of his officers, is gradually converted from anti-militarism.

Acker dwells on the self-sacrificing devotion that he may require from his officers, who have but little chance of distinguishing themselves in action unless they are ready to die for their own countrymen, and who at the very least are fighting against the poisonous propaganda of half-educated revolutionaries.

At the same time a disquieting parallel is drawn between the present situation and the events which preceded the riots in the south consequent on the wine harvest, and the Government is urged to prevent serious disorder and bloodshed.

German Attitude Irritates. The necessity of a cool consideration of the question has been brought home to the Frenchman by the attitude of the German press, which suggests that France is on the verge of anarchy and revolution. The Radical suggests that Germany might be indulgent to the difficulties of France, since the French press maintained an attitude of discretion reserve in the crisis through which Germany has recently passed.

A remark of one of the speakers at the syndicalist meeting has started a controversy that is not without interest. M. Négrier, a dismissed school teacher, declared that revolutionary education should begin at school. In this connection the Temps published a series of extracts from the pastoral letters of various bishops dealing with the question of secular education. The most moderate dwelt on the necessity of fathers of families to insist on the strict observance of a neutral attitude toward religion on the part of teachers, while the others suggested that fathers should take to themselves Mirabeau's declaration: "If this law is voted, I swear not to obey it."

The anti-clerical Lanterne finds in these declarations an excuse for leaving the question of the threats of anti-republican syndicalism aside, which several days ago it qualified as bluff, though the day before it had declared the republic was in danger and the nation was in peril. The Lanterne was satisfied and mocked by the meeting at the Hippodrome. Today it is raising a cry of alarm, and is calling on the Government to prosecute the authors of these subversive proposals.

"This general movement of revolt organized by the episcopate seems to us," it says, "far more dangerous to the republic than the violence of a few revolutionaries. Two days of anarchy in Paris would mean twenty years of dictatorship for France."

Flour Prices Going Down

Chicago, April 27.—Flour prices are going down rapidly, now that the bottom appears to have been knocked out of the market. "Patten wheat corner," and millers today predicted that they would be back close to normal before many days.

Several local millers announced today that they had cut the price to \$6.60, which is 20 cents under the prevailing price on the Saturday, or 60 cents below the top figure, which prevailed when wheat was fluctuating about \$1.20.

It is reported here that Minneapolis millers have not cut the price, keeping it at \$7, but this is not expected to last long. The Saturday, or 60 cents below the top figure, which prevailed when wheat was fluctuating about \$1.20.

Europe is bidding for American flour on the assumption that wheat will soon go down to \$1 a bushel and there is little likelihood that foreign bidders will offer more than this, with the European wheat stocks increasing so rapidly.

The Opposition Afraid of Dr. Pugsley

Ottawa, April 27.—Dr. Pugsley's defense in the McAvity case has made the Opposition "leary" of touching him. Like the martial gentlemen at the Tiber, "those behind cry forward" and those in front cry back. Thursday has been set as the day when the House will discuss the report of the Select Committee on the Opposition, but already certain members of the Opposition are saying that the matter is one for discussion in the New Brunswick House, where Mr. Pugsley isn't, rather than here, where he is.

Those are the men who will greatly rejoice if the Speaker rules whole question out of order, which would give them a chance to tell "how we would have managed him if we had only had a chance."

Two-Score Thousand Are Destitute

Beirut, April 27.—Latest advices received here show little improvement in conditions throughout the disturbed districts of Asiatic Turkey. Every day adds to the number of refugees, and a few soldiers at their command, is doing his utmost to prevent disorders. But the Moslem community is strong, and he is finding it difficult to quell the riotousness. Beirut is quiet, and announcement of the succession of Mohammed Reschad Effendi to Abdul Hamid is being received with interest.

The British warship Diana will arrive at Latakia tomorrow, as the presence of a ship at that place is absolutely necessary. Beirut is quiet, and announcement of the succession of Mohammed Reschad Effendi to Abdul Hamid is being received with interest.

Hadlin is still besieged. It has withstood several attacks made upon it from the mountain tops. All of the American missionaries in that town were safe up to last night. No direct word has been received from them today.

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The police, profiting by their previous experiences, were provided with metal cutting implements, and quickly severed the chains and expelled the four women from the building.

For the past few nights the mercury dropped below freezing point, and last night the dip was so pronounced that it was feared that the winter would result. As far as can be learned, however, no serious damage occurred, despite the fact that 4.5 degrees of frost were recorded last night.

The weather has been so uniformly cold that there has been little, if any, growth, and the crops are not in a condition to be damaged. The worst result is the keeping of farmers off the land for another day.

In the case of fruit, too, there will be practically no damage. The buds are not far enough advanced to be affected by the prevailing cold weather, but prevents any growth.

At this time of year the grains, vegetables and fruits are usually well advanced, and in previous years a frost such as was recorded last night would have done incalculable damage. But so far this spring all growth has been practically at a standstill.

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Housecleaning Helps

Many little things here that will make the spring cleaning easier or more complete: Borax, Sal. Soda, Ammonia, Furniture Polish, Sponges, Chamols, Bon-Ami, Old Dutch Cleanser, H. and H. Soap, Silver Soap, Disinfectants, a complete line of Moth Powders, etc.

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There's double value and double strength in Strong's Baking Powder, 25c per tin.

THE BUDGET DEBATE BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Lack of Definite Policy and Inconsistency of Opposition
Pointed Out.

Ottawa, April 27.—The attitude of the Opposition throughout the budget debate was aptly summed up by Mr. Macdonald, who resumed the discussion in the House this afternoon, when he pointed out that with all their criticism they had suggested no specific course of action.

Mr. Macdonald on the question of free trade was quite frank. "I am neither a free trader nor a protectionist," he declared. "I stand for a fair business tariff, adapted from time to time to meet the necessities of revenue, and having due regard to the industrial conditions of the country all over. He combatted the view that the removal of the duty on coal would benefit the consumer, and submitted that as the coal industry in Nova Scotia had been created and developed under conditions which secured a measure of fair but not onerous protection these conditions should not be disturbed."

Mr. Wright (Manitoba) followed. He said the Conservative party stood by the national policy, while the Liberal party's policy was "nameless, fatherless and motherless" thing, adopted to meet all views and conditions. He criticised the immigration policy of the Government, and claimed that in their financial administration they had taken more money out of the pockets of the people than any Conservative government ever had.

Borden's Inconsistency. Mr. McKenzie (Cape Breton) devoted some attention to Mr. Borden's Half-fax platform, and exposed the inconsistency of it. He pointed out in condemning the Government's expenditures and at the same time subscribing to a policy of public ownership, which, if adopted, would involve a tremendous outlay. He advised the Conservative party to give up scandal-raiding and endeavor to make up their minds as to whether they stood on fair and square issues.

Mr. Bradbury deprecated the attack which Mr. Newell had made upon the Attorney-General of Manitoba. The assault which had been made upon that gentleman was, he said, one of the most unbecoming and cowardly that had ever been known in the Province of Manitoba. He criticised the land policy of the Government, contending that the interests of the settler had been sacrificed to those of the speculators.

Dr. McMillan criticised the electoral lists in Manitoba and cited instances of illegal addition of names in the Conservative interest. They are the most unbecoming and cowardly that had ever been known in the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. Lake protested against what he regarded as extravagant expenditure on the part of the Government. He made a strong plea for a scheme of naval defence, which, he said, was a vital question in the west. The people wanted to help the empire.

Mr. Chisholm (Inverness) took issue with Mr. Macdonald's respect for the industrial conditions in Nova Scotia.

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London Fence Company—"We are just getting in shape again after a fire, and consequently are away behind with our orders. We expect a good season."

Gorman & Eckert—"We note a large increase over last year's business at this time, and our trade in the west is very brisk. We are working full time, and expect to do so throughout the season."

A LAWLESS GANG
IN BRANT COUNTY
Reign of Terror for the Inhabitants in Vicinity of Harrisburg.

Brantford, April 27.—As a result of lawless depredations by a gang of young men, whose conduct has already been reported to the Attorney-General's department, a reign of terror is said to exist in the village of Harrisburg.

An aged couple named Knight are complaining against the lawless young men, who, it is alleged, dragged the husband from his bed and with a discharging revolver shot at him the same time.

County Constable Kerr at Harrisburg found today that respectable residents are afraid to give any information for fear of molestation and having their property destroyed. The lawless young men are practically ruling the village. The first prosecutions will be made here Thursday.

WANTED TO COLLECT
FIFTEEN CENT LOAN
Colored Man Butted in When He Heard Sam Tell His Affinity Soft Things.

A son of Sam, who is nearly 6 feet 2 inches, and named Sam, was talking to his affinity yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, at the corner of Clarence and King. He was certainly making a hit with her, "cause 'Liza' Sam was telling her how lucky he was at craps, which helped to feed the bankroll that he had been carrying. One of the most unbecoming and cowardly that had ever been known in the Province of Manitoba.

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If you've wrenched your back digging in the garden—or if you have a rheumatic pain, or an ache of any kind—you should use REX'S SETTERS. I KNOW they'll relieve you. Twenty-five cents.

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common among horses, particularly in the springtime, and every season there are cases reported. There is, however, nothing dangerous or contagious in cases of this kind.

A Vile Slander. "Whoever tried to start a report about the foot and mouth disease being in London or vicinity knew nothing about the consequences, as were there an outbreak of this kind it would mean an enormous