

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID DEPOSED

(Continued from Page One.)

law. Nevertheless, several American reached here today, including Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore. The injury to the American correspondent who was shot while watching the fighting Saturday, may prove to be more serious than at first appeared. It is feared that his spine is injured. Both the London Daily Graphic and the London Daily Mail report that the correspondent was shot in the back and is unable to sit up in bed and is sketching the street scenes.

Confirmed From Vienna. Vienna, April 27.—The Austrian foreign office asserts that the abdication of the sultan is expected within a few hours, notwithstanding denials. Influential persons among the Young Turks, for reasons of foreign policy, would have preferred his continuing as sultan, especially his army commander, Scheffer Pasha, but his obstinate resistance angered the officers and soldiers to such a degree that they peremptorily demanded his abdication. The Young Turks will treat the sultan with consideration, however.

The Sultan's Fate. Constantinople, April 26.—The topic here is what shall be done with the sultan. As late as Friday the sultan received from the commander of the Macedonian army and from the president of the senate, assurances that there was no intention to depose him. These assurances were followed by the proclamation issued by Scheffer Pasha, in the name of the investing army. The origin of these military and political assurances is becoming significant.

The remnant of the senate and the chamber of deputies was in session at St. Stefano, discussing the matter of the deposition of the sultan when Chief Scheffer Pasha arrived from Salonica. Without a moment's hesitation he declared against any attack on the position of the sultan. Parliament was thus placed between the horns of a dilemma. To insist on the deposition of Abdul would be to create disaster. The army was master of the situation and had already refused to consider itself under the orders of parliament when marching on the capital.

Demand His Death. Said Pasha, president of the senate, seeing no alternative withdrew the question, pointing out that no resolution had been submitted. Scheffer Pasha thereupon sent his assurances to the sultan, and Said Pasha anxious to avoid any appearance of cleavage between the army and parliament, sent a similar message. For the moment, victory was with the Macedonian generalissimo, but it soon became obvious that Scheffer Pasha did not represent the senate. The army occupation, for the Third Army corps, is not only a military but also a political force, comparable in some respects to Cromwell's Ironsides. Officers as well as soldiers have come to regard the sultan with one hope and one object—to remove him from power. Not content with his mere deposition, they demand his death and the dispersal of members of his body guard along the provinces, a sign that the reign of tyranny is over.

People Feel the Same. This is the temper of the people, the parliament and the army of occupation. Party leaders assure me that the deputies insist on Abdul Hamid's deposition, that already a decree had been prepared and signed by the Multi or expounder of sacred law at Monastir, who was authorized to draft the original document on the ground of the failure of the Caliph to administer justice or to defend his territory and to spend the public revenues in conformity with the law. The deputies advised the act of deposition to precede the entry of the troops into Constantinople, believing that the mutineers would immediately acknowledge the new Caliph and offer no resistance. Scheffer Pasha opposed this course, but parliament is now convinced that Scheffer Pasha will agree to the deposition of the sultan. It remains to be seen whether it cannot be doubted that it is the earnest desire of the Third Army corps and of the people, who are anticipating that the prerogative of parliament would be to leave them at the mercy of Abdul Hamid. One of the highest military authorities said to me: "We intend to make a clean sweep. We will try everybody suspected of complicity in the recent coup d'etat without respect to person or position. Even the highest personages shall not escape. The reason we approached the capital slowly was to avoid any disturbance likely to give excuse for foreign intervention."

Remains in His Palace. Abdul Hamid remains in the palace. He is hoped that the new trouble will pass and leave him untouched. Although his garrison surrendered the members of parliament suspect that a guard of several thousand strong is still hidden in his walled city and palace.

Sat in Their Faces. Two negro chamberlains, long confidants and favorites of Abdul Hamid were making their escape today when they were caught by his body guard and brought back and confronted by the sultan. He reproached them for their ingratitude and spat in their faces.

Sultan Fined \$250,000,000. Constantinople, April 26.—It is reported that the sultan will be allowed to remain on his throne upon conditions guaranteeing against a relapse to absolutism. These conditions are as follows: The walled city of Constantinople and barracks at Edirne, quartering 20,000 men under the immediate orders of the sultan be razed. In future there will be stationed at Edirne a guard of 100 men only, changed daily and supplied from different regiments in the garrison alternately so as to make it impossible for the sultan to bribe them. The sultan must pay the expenses of the expedition from Salonika of the Young Turks which overthrew the army of reaction from out

of his private fortune. Furthermore, the sultan, whose property is largely invested abroad, must make a gift to the nation of \$250,000,000 as a basis of financial regeneration of the empire.

Will Sultan Be Executed? London, April 26.—A late despatch to the Central News Agency from Constantinople received here at midnight states that the national assembly at a secret session at Stamboul today decided upon the deposition of the sultan. It also reported that the sultan, who is now in the hands of the sultan, was informed of the decision of the assembly, formally decreed that the sentence of death be passed upon the sultan. Another despatch states that it is certain the sultan will be captured by the Young Turks early Tuesday morning and taken from the Yildiz Kiosk.

Who Will Be Grand Vizier? Constantinople, April 26.—Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, today presented to the sultan the resignation of the cabinet recommending him to call the presidents of the Chamber and Senate to confer with him regarding the nomination of a new Grand Vizier. Later Kouchuk Said Pasha, an influential personage, was summoned to the sultan's presence and the cabinet has temporarily withdrawn its resignation. Contrary to what was expected the candidates would be on both sides grand vizier, meets with opposition from the army of occupation, which accuses him of desertion at the beginning of the disorder on April 13 refused authorization on April 13 refused authorization to Moukhtar Pasha to attack the square of St. Sofia with four battalions, which would have been in the fact that Moukhtar Pasha expressed the certainty of being able to crush the revolt.

German and English Preferences. It is further stated that the campaign against Hilmi Pasha is being supported in Germany circles which desire the return to power of the late Grand Vizier Ferid Pasha, who is well known as a Germanophile, but this combination meets opposition in English circles. The candidate circles, while the military element desires the appointment of Marshal Ghazi Moukhtar, who is a Germanophile, but this combination meets opposition in English circles.

The chief of staff of the Young Turk army says that during Saturday 144 soldiers were killed and 1,750 wounded on both sides in Macedonia, Albanian, Greek, Bulgarian and Serbian volunteers are to be seen everywhere in the streets of Constantinople. As they are completely undisciplined they will end by becoming a public danger if Scheffer Pasha does not take means to get rid of them.

Violent Scene at Funeral. During the funeral of the victims of recent events an officer pronounced a speech at the cemetery which provoked a violent manifestation, the soldiers present calling for the de-thronement of the Sultan.

A number of officers of Yildiz Kiosk, who had hidden in terror in the palace, were arrested this evening and taken to the ministry of war. Scheffer Pasha published this evening a manifesto announcing that the army had marched on Constantinople on its own initiative, not under any influence whatever either of the Committee of Union and Progress or any other political party and will be independent of Parliament. Three thousand prisoners, formerly soldiers at Yildiz Kiosk, were today being kept here. Part of the Taksim barracks, which was not destroyed in fighting was today destroyed by fire. It is rumored this was the result of a criminal act.

Massacre at Monastir. A rumor is current and is given some credence that the Albanians at Monastir today assassinated a number of Young Turk officers. His army of defense, whipped, slaughtered and scattered, has vanished and the Constitutionalists rule the capital city of Turkey and its 1,600,000 inhabitants. What the future of the government is to be is in doubt, but it is possible that the sultan will be deposed. He sought, will leave Abdul Hamid his throne, but take from him all power, giving parliament control of affairs.

After a day of carnage, in which fully 1,000 soldiers were killed and many times that number wounded, the fighting was over. The roar of artillery, the rattle of rifle bullets and the clash of sabres, while walls of stone crumbled to dust, battered Constantinople tonight is at peace. Calmness and confidence are known in the city, showing popular belief in the ability of the victors to keep their pledges of restoring order. Directed by master hands, the army of invasion has taken possession of the city, troops being assigned to the various barracks and guards provided for the foreign embassies and legations and important public buildings where the lawless might cause danger.

Leader of Army Killed. Makhtar Bey, leader of the forces which invaded the city, was killed fighting and it is certain other brave men of the constitutionalist forces will be counted with the dead. Three Americans, two of them correspondents, were wounded during the fighting, they having ventured too near the scene of combat. All Americans and other foreigners, with few exceptions, escaped harm. During the day of the battle today there was practically no panic in this great city. Only where the bullets flew did the citizens see the peril. All seemed certain of the result and the discipline shown by the invaders assured ultimate safety and protection for the people.

On Every One's Lips Now Is the Question "What Will Be the Sultan's Fate?" This inquiry was made directly to the sultan by the head-quarters of Scheffer Pasha, commander of second and third army corps, and he replied: "I have not yet decided. On the events of April 13, I understand, he considered by a commission of notable men sitting privately. The sultan will be made to arrive at a just estimate of his majesty's position."

Col. Hamid added that neither General Scheffer or any of the four principal subordinate commanders had seen the Sultan.

But we have been told by officers of the household that his attitude has had nothing to do with the deplorable occurrences. He is and has been for the Constitutionalists. This is not a civil war but a punitive expedition. Our task is to cleanse the army from sedition and bring it to a proper state of discipline; to find and try execute those who have sinned against the state. We shall court martial the suspected persons and execute those who are condemned who will number possibly 30, possibly 50.

To Punish the Guilty. The task of storing order and swamping punishment of the guilty will proceed immediately. It is believed the Sultan will be retained in the throne to avoid a civil war. At Antolonia Sultan sent food, sweets and cigarettes to his besiegers. The chamber will be convoked immediately and a commission of inquiry instituted. Those who surrendered will be removed from Constantinople and divided in distant provinces. The Mollahs, Sufis and other religious teachers sought refuge in the Mosques. They were caught like rats in a trap. Several Mosques resisted and were promptly stormed. Eighty Mollahs, found armed, were placed against the nearest wall and shot. All sedition was crushed mercilessly.

Conflicting Statements. London, April 24.—There is a remarkable conflict in the statements of the Young Turks at Salonica, and the latest news from Constantinople. The former announced last evening that the proclamation of Rehad Effendi as sultan had been decided upon after an interview between him and Scheffer Pasha, and that an assault upon the Yildiz Kiosk had been arranged to take place at midnight. Other equally sensational announcements were made but they have not been borne out by the correspondents on the spot. The allegations of the Young Turks regarding the great victory of the invading army are beginning to be called in question. An experienced correspondent of the Daily Mail, who has just arrived at Constantinople, says that nobody has seen the 20,000 to 40,000 soldiers reported to have entered the city. That evidence of the investment are not easy to discover. He counted fewer than 1,000 soldiers going by rail between Adrianople and Constantinople.

Invading Army a Bluff. The Constantinople correspondent of the Telegraph says that the invading army in the direction of the Sweet Waters of Europe, that find no trace of it. They therefore return declaring the Constitutional army a bluff. The correspondent of the Times, regarding the great victory of Scheffer Pasha to the sultan, and a reported arrangement between the Young Turks and government, adds: "Whether his majesty will be deposed or not, the result is another question. Scheffer Pasha's proclamation denies there is any intention of deposing the Padeschah, but so bitter is the feeling among the deputies and officers and many troops that one cannot but suspect that though he may not be deposed, the strongest pressure may be exercised on him to force him to abdicate. The attitude of the public confirms this suspicion. Several journals discuss the question of abdication, or de-thronement with the utmost freedom."

The correspondent mentions as part of the reported arrangement that the sultan is to be deprived of all his household trophies, with the exception of but a few.

Constantinople Mad With Enthusiasm. London, April 25.—A dispatch from the Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent states that "Constantinople is itself again. The shops and cafes are again open and the people are drunk with enthusiasm. Their victory over the sultan is being celebrated with the acclamations of the victorious army and behaving like children free from the hard task master. Away on the hill overlooking the Bosphorus, the sultan of this historic drama is a prisoner in his own palace, surrounded by a few faithful attendants. The deposed sultan is being guarded by the sultan's guard were relieved of their arms and are prisoners on parole. The victors are behaving with singular magnanimity. The deposed sultan and his household members have been removed and the bloodstains washed away."

New Sultan Interviewed. Pera, April 27.—(By M. H. Donohue, correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle)—"As I am writing this dispatch Constantinople is ringing with the news of the announcement of the deposition of Abdul Hamid. Dead is the old fatalism; the acquiescence in things as they are. The sun has risen on a new Turkey, on a new people. Abdul Hamid is sultan no more. Mohammed Reschad Effendi takes his place with the title of Mohammed V. At the moment when the national assembly was sealing the fate of the former sultan, who had been deposed by the sultan-elect, thanks to the kindness of Scheffer Pasha, commander in chief of the Peruvian military army, and Dr. Huri Bey, the new sultan's physician, the ordinary difficulties attending such an audience were removed. I was presented to the new sultan by Ibrahim Bey, first secretary, and Dr. Huri Bey, who until three days ago was a fugitive from Yildiz Kiosk. It was easy to see that my coming perturbed the new sultan. I was the first envoy from outside the world who had penetrated his prison during his long thirty-three years of captivity. Huri Bey, acting as interpreter, I offered my congratulations to the new sultan and the waiting people that a new sultan had been proclaimed."

The ceremonies connected with the transfer of the power were simple. The newly chosen ruler came from his palace in gala attire, marched through the streets, lined with troops and cheering thousands and took the oath of office. He then proceeded to the parliament and later went to the Dolmabahce palace as head of the empire, where, for so many years he had practically been a prisoner.

The End of Abdul Hamid. Constantinople, April 28.—The reign of Abdul Hamid II, ended with his deposition and the accession of his nephew, Mohammed Reschad Effendi, as Mohammed V.—a variation of Mohammed II being considered inappropriate to assume the precise name of the prophet. The two houses of parliament meeting as a national assembly approved the decree of deposition which was read by the sultan-elect, the enthronement of the deposed sultan and the deposition of the sultan's brother. Foreigners were warned not to interfere, but many of the religious edicts of Sheikh Ul Islam approving and legalizing the deposition. The Young Turks formally took possession today of the palace with the enthronement of the deposed sultan's brother. Foreigners were warned not to interfere, but many of the religious edicts of Sheikh Ul Islam approving and legalizing the deposition. The Young Turks formally took possession today of the palace with the enthronement of the deposed sultan's brother. Foreigners were warned not to interfere, but many of the religious edicts of Sheikh Ul Islam approving and legalizing the deposition. The Young Turks formally took possession today of the palace with the enthronement of the deposed sultan's brother.

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It is impossible to estimate the number killed. The bodies lie scattered through the streets. Saturday morning I counted a dozen cartloads of Armenian bodies in one half hour. Graves are being dug wholesale.

Refugees Suffering. Beirut, April 28.—Latest advices received here show little improvement in the conditions throughout the disturbed regions of Asiatic Turkey. Every day adds to the suffering of the refugees and to the death list. A despatch from Adana says that the fires have been extinguished, but there is great fear of incendiarism. The American mission buildings, the Catholic sisters' school and one Georgian church have been saved. The Jesuit and Armenian Catholic and Protestant schools have been burned. Twenty thousand persons are destitute and there are few supplies of any kind. Doctors have been sent to deal with the epidemic of cholera. Hadjin is still besieged. It has withstood several attacks made upon it from the mountain troops. All of the American missionaries in that town were safe up to Monday night. No direct word has been received to date.

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SPLIT IN UNIVERSITY QUESTION. Commissioners Investigating Manitoba University Disagree on Question of Religion.

Winnipeg, Man., April 25.—A lengthy report signed by Justice Cameron and W. A. McIntyre, two members of a commission of seven appointed by the Provincial government to inquire into the university question. Evidently, it is a minority report, and is interesting on account of the manner in which the commission was hopelessly split on the question of religion. The report advocates the establishment of a complete university to be administered by governors appointed by the province and maintained from public taxation.

Discussing the religious question, the report declares that denominational colleges should not have control of the university nor any part of the curriculum. It recommends that scholarships should be awarded as a result of examinations and class records combined, rather than by arbitrary examination. It also recommends the widening of the university sphere that it may improve all people, the extensions being governed by the necessities of the people. Finally it recommends the acceptance of students and standards of private institutions that the governors think deserving, such institutions being dropped if they fail to live up to the standard. The majority report is awaited with peculiar interest in view of the evident split.

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MARS SIGNALLING EARTH. Have Been Trying to Communicate With Us For Ages.

Paris, April 26.—While Prof. Hiecker, at Harvard, is reported to have proposed a plan for signalling to the planet Mars by means of large mirrors, Martians are probably already signalling to us.

In the opinion of M. Camille Flammarion, "every condition points to the probability that Mars is inhabited by animal life." He said today, "but the time probably has not yet come for us to successfully signal them, though it may be that they long have been signalling us."

"All cosmological studies go to show that Mars is older and has attained a greater development than the earth. The Martians are probably infinitely superior intellectually to us, who have not yet learned to conduct affairs, and many three-quarters of our resources in maintaining engines of destruction."

"Martians were probably trying to communicate with the earth millions of years before our mammoth and even men period. Never having received a reply, they possibly concluded that the earth was not inhabited by creatures capable of understanding their communication will not be established in our time but perhaps will be at a far distant day."

C.N.R. EDMONTON TO COAST.

Six Survey Parties Will Commence Location of Line.

Vancouver, April 26.—Forty Canadian Northern surveyors are outfitting in Vancouver and Kamloops today to start immediately north from Kamloops in four parties, of ten each to make preliminary surveys of the route from Edmonton to the coast. Two parties from Kamloops will also start immediately and work south. They expect to have the location work done by September and will spend the end of the year in the country to the south of Kamloops. It is authoritatively stated that the Canadian Northern will take the south branch of the Fraser from Lytton into Westminster. From the latter place the line will probably come in over the Northern Pacific-Great Northern tracks, making the main terminus on the Fraser river between Westminster and the mouth of the river.

INVOLVE LEMIEUX ACT.

Lethbridge Herald Calls For Application of Act to Coal Strike.

Lethbridge, Alta., April 23.—The Daily Herald this afternoon demands editorially that the Minister of Labor put the Lemieux Act into operation on the coal strike, and that on the merits of opposing cases, but demands that industries and farming operations be kept from being interrupted by the coal strike. It says that if the act becomes a dead letter in this case it will always remain so. This is the feeling throughout the district, where the coal shortage is getting serious.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF ATHABASCA.

Gentlemen:—At the request of a number of the residents of the district I have decided to become a candidate to contest the constituency of Athabasca at the forthcoming Provincial Elections.

I am an old-timer in this part of the Province having lived here for the last fourteen years, and am consequently fully acquainted with the needs of the constituency.

I am a supporter of the Rutherford government, believing that their record for the past four years has been as clean, business-like and progressive as any administration in Canada, but my policy shall always be "Athabasca" first, and I reserve the right to use my own discretion in matters affecting the constituency.

If you place your confidence in me and return me as your member, I pledge myself to visit each locality in the constituency at least once a year, before each session of the House, and as often as circumstances warrant it, to discuss with you personally the political questions of the day and to ascertain your views on the same.

I strongly approve of the railroad policy of the Rutherford government, and shall use every effort to have this portion of the Province served with a railroad at the earliest possible moment. The most crying need is more and better wagon roads throughout the district. In my opinion one of the first to be built should be a direct wagon road from Lesser Slave Lake to the Provincial Capital. At the present time, we are without a summer road of any value and are practically without an outlet or inlet during the summer months.

I am in favor of local men under local supervision being employed on all Government work.

Gentlemen, as one who is interested in your country, I respectfully solicit your vote and influence. My business, property and all my interests are in Athabasca District, so I am naturally more interested in the advancement of the country than an outsider would be who has no interest whatever in the Commonweal. I am seeking simply for the purpose of furthering his own ends.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE MAURICE.

Lesser Slave Lake, April 14th, 1909.

OF WRISTS

Attempts Suicide.

April 26.—S. registered at the last Wednesday by the C. north. At Lang was acting so that the const. On Friday was entered it had secreted a which he had arteries of his to cut his

took charge of the hotel. He dressed his day a man visit. book hands call-off, but the man name. A secret are today and it posed to be some women worrying yesterday to be Langham taking

ING COMPANY

Line Fighting a Million.

April 26.—With a wagon load of examine, Justice warning in the non-an action where-in \$525,274, and counter claim of \$11,775 received \$360,000. The company has full payment.

MER STONED.

new Out of Cleve-Be Ordered.

The first lawless with the mariners' this morning, when it port. The Walsh, took on a cargo. Crows gathered the big freight-ship she passed until she reached in a number of broadside damage. The Walsh sailed and officers of trans- have had consider- sailed about four- since Saturday. aboard the steamer's, Yosemite, Palmyra, and the others. Their members will soon as the seamen expect to get on. The men are very and predict that break away from the station, and the con-the first of the week.

SMUGGLING

Piers at New York to Warehouse.

April 27.—Beginning to lift upon piers or that brought it here after the arrival of sent to the public and Surveyors the new rule of asation today of the smuggling. Here remained upon the piers to be examined until have shown that its way from the piers passed. It is said house that the great is closed as far as is concerned. The goods and the prosely parties rests with S. district attorney who