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NO. 10

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID STEPS DOWN AND OUT.

The Revolution Led by the Young Turks Under Scheffet Pasha Marches on Constantinople and the City Surrenders—The Sultan's Brother Placed on Throne Amid The Acclaims of the People.

The principal events of the overthrow of Sultan Abdul Hamid, ruler of Turkey, are briefly told in the following extracts from news dispatches published in the Philadelphia Record:

Constantinople, April 24.—For the third time in all its centuries, the "City of Islam" was surrendered today to an invader, its fall following a half-day's battle, in which the losses in killed and wounded were several thousand.

The "Young Turks," with their Macedonian army, fairly rushed the city under cover of a heavy shell fire beneath which the Sultan's citadel and guardhouses crumbled in dust and flames.

Every stronghold was taken but one, and that one is the Yildiz Kiosk, wherein Abdul Hamid, Sultan and Grand Caliph, still reigns, defiant. All through the afternoon and until late tonight he was, through his Ministers, in negotiation with the leaders of the rebel army, but apparently the negotiations have failed. At midnight the Macedonians are drawing their lines closer about the great enclosure of the Palace and are moving up artillery.

The young Turks demand that the Sultan surrender unconditionally, but hint that if he is compliant he will be allowed to retain nominal sovereignty. The Sultan holds out for definite terms, and, failing them, may yet make good a reported declaration that he "would die, scimitar in hand, in the midst of the ruins of his Empire."

The Sultan's refusal to surrender is the breathless surprise of the revolution, and has brought him a sudden admiration of a sort never accorded him before. For 32 years he has been looked upon as the craftiest man in Europe, and one who ruled by cunning alone. Now he shows a physical courage of which he was never suspected.

The Sultan Surrenders.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Sultan of Turkey has surrendered to the Macedonian army that yesterday captured Constantinople, and will according to the present plans of the Constitutionalists, be placed on trial for his throne and his life. If he is acquitted of complicity in the recent attempt to destroy Parliament, he may be allowed to remain as the nominal sovereign. If he is found guilty he will certainly be deposed and may be executed.

Abdul Hamid faces a situation very similar to that of Charles I of England. He has measured his strength against that of Parliament, and Parliament has won.

The Cromwell of Turkey seems to be General Mahmoud Scheffet, the commander-in-chief of the Constitutional army. He is a grim, able and daring soldier, and it was he who, several days before the attack on Constantinople, warned deputations from the city that if they desired to deal with him they must "bring along the head of the Old Man."

Scheffet is complete master of the situation. The Ministry takes orders from him and the Sultan awaits his mercy. He is everywhere hailed as victor and liberator and, though he disclaims any intention to direct Parliament, it will meet under his protection and without doubt will act in accordance with his views.

The surrender of the Yildiz Kiosk was ordered by the Sultan late last night when he learned that General Scheffet was bringing up artillery, preparatory to the bombardment of the palace. The commanders of the various battalions in the yielding began sending in their submission to Mahmoud Scheffet last night, and the whole of the troops protecting the palace gave their formal and unconditional surrender shortly after dawn. Niaz Bey, who is claimed the hero of the July revolution, is now in command of the garrison.

The Tide Against the Sultan.

Constantinople, April 26.—The tide is running strong against the Sultan,

Abdul Hamid II. A caucus of Senators and Deputies today determined to make an effort to compel him to abdicate under the ecclesiastical law, by the terms of which a decree may be issued by the Sheikh Ul Islam, the highest authority of Mohammedanism next to the Sultan, pronouncing the Sultan incapable of ruling.

The whole ministry resigned today, and there is at present no organized Government. The city is under martial law and Mahmoud Scheffet, commander of the Macedonian army, is in complete control. The Committee of Union and Progress desire him to be Grand Vizier in succession to Tewfik Pasha, and he has been assured that a majority of Parliament would gladly support a Ministry under his leadership in succession to the Tewfik Ministry.

In reply to these proposals Scheffet Pasha said that the Premiership afforded such a splendid opportunity to assist in the political development of the country that he would have rejoiced to accept the honor had it come to him under any other circumstances, but that he could not accept while still leader of the army. To do so would not accord with his ideas of civil and political liberty of action.

Scheffet Pasha is an Arab, and comes from Bagdad. He has lived for 11 years in Europe and received his military training in Germany.

Shooting the Conspirators. The last burials of the men who fell in the fighting of Saturday took place last night. The dead number about 300, and the men in hospitals do not reach the total of 500. Five thousand troops were taken prisoners. One body of prisoners marched past Scheffet Pasha's headquarters this morning on their way to camp in the country. They were in no sense downcast, but were smoking cigarettes and chatting with animation. A few prisoners have been shot in attempting to escape.

The men suspected of instigating the mutiny of April 13 have been separated from the main bodies of prisoners and will be tried by Court-martial. Ten men who were tried before Court-martial this morning were shot this afternoon.

Abdul Hamid is Dethroned.

Constantinople, April 27.—The curtain fell on the reign of Abdul Hamid II in the drama of Turkey's political regeneration today, and tonight a new Sultan rules over the Empire of the Ottomans in Mehmed Reshad, a younger brother of the deposed despot. Church Parliament and people, working through the conquering army of the Constitutional party, united in the dethronement. Decided on by the National Assembly without a dissenting voice, the stroke of statecraft was carried out with the utmost rapidity. The Sultan is now a virtual prisoner in the hands of the Young Turks, carefully guarded by his captors, and has been told that he must never leave Turkey, as he desired, for fear he would cause complications abroad.

The formal decree removing Abdul Hamid from all power over the Turkish Empire was issued by the Sheikh-Ul-Islam, the head of the Church, in the regular form prescribed by the tenets of the Mohammedan faith, and, as such, was humbly accepted by Abdul Hamid, with true Mohammedan fatalism, as the decree of Allah.

Promptly invested with the powers of the throne, the new Sultan has charged Ahmed Riza, as Grand Vizier, to form a new Cabinet.

The Sheikh-Ul-Islam, it is said, personally visited the Sultan and read him the decree. He informed His Majesty "at the question having been put in canonical form before the Sheikh and his associates, as to whether Abdul Hamid had not forfeited the right to rule over the faithful, they had decided "yes." Abdul bowed his head. "It is the will of the Allah," he submissively declared.

The world's output of petroleum last year amounted to 234,270,000 barrels, of which the United States produced 165,870,000 barrels, occupying the foremost position, while Russia produced 40,800,000 barrels. Japan occupies only the seventh rank, her output being 470,000 barrels, having increased from 250,000 in 1907.

CITY HAS HAD MANY SIEGES.

Constantinople, the Famous Turkish Capital, Captured by Crusaders, Then by The Moslems and Now By the Young Turks. History of Famous City.

The capture of Constantinople by the Young Turks marks an important era in religious as well as political history because of the fact that this celebrated "City of Islam" has withstood more sieges than any other city in the world, and has been captured but three times—first by the Crusaders in 1204 A. D., second by Sultan Mahomet II in 1453, and third, 1909, by the Young Turks.

Constantinople was originally founded by Byzas, in 656 B. C., and was named Byzantium. Constantine the Great, first Christian Emperor of Rome, rebuilt the city in 328 A. D., and made it the capital of the Eastern Empire, and it was for many centuries the Christian metropolis of the Orient.

Many of the famous mosques that are the principal adornment of the city were originally Christian Cathedrals, notably the Church of St. Sophia, now the Mosque of St. Sophia, which was built by the Emperor Justinian, in 531 A. D., and transformed into a mosque by Mahomet I. It is regarded as the finest example of Byzantium architecture in the world.

The city has a population variously estimated between 800,000 and 1,200,000, only about half of which is Moslem. The Moslem population principally inhabits the ancient part of the city, known as Stamboul, a large triangular section lying between the sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn. On the other side of the Golden Horn is Pera, inhabited principally by Armenians, Greeks, Franks and Jews. Beyond Pera, overlooking the Bosphorus, are the palaces of the Sultan, first the Dolma-Bakche, where all the Sultans prior to Abdul Hamid II had their homes, and beyond the Yildiz Kiosk, which was formerly a summer palace, but which Abdul Hamid made his permanent residence early in his reign because it was supposed to be better fortified.

The Yildiz Kiosk is more than a palace; it is a community, being an immense walled inclosure, with many pavilions, barracks, stables, citadels, studios, imperial factories and even hunting grounds and lakes. It has usually been garrisoned by about 7,200 men, 12 battalions, drawn from different parts of the Empire.

In Pera, where Saturday's fighting took place, are also located all the foreign embassies, and these were practically in the midst of the battlefield.

In spite of its beauties, its historic grandeur and its mysticism, Constantinople is not greatly favored by tourists because of many repulsive features. Except its great bazaars, the streets are dull and uninteresting, and are everywhere infested with snarling mangy dogs which are the scavengers of the city.—Philadelphia Record.

Nominees for Town Aldermen.

The Democratic primaries of the several wards of Smithfield were held Monday night and candidates for aldermen were nominated as follows:

- First ward—Dr. N. T. Holland.
- Second ward—J. H. Kirkman and H. P. Stevens.
- Third ward—L. E. Watson and N. B. Grantham.
- Fourth ward—J. D. Underwood and E. J. Holt.

The election will be held next Tuesday and the new Board will be sworn in next Thursday, after which they will elect a Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Tax Collector and Chief of Police.

Merchants to Close at 7:30.

We the undersigned merchants of Smithfield do agree to close our places of business each day except Friday and Saturday at 7:30 o'clock P. M. from May 1st until September 1st, 1909.

L. E. Watson, S. C. Turnage, H. P. Butler, Spiers Bros., Austin-Stephenson Co., G. E. Thornton, Mrs. V. E. Davis, W. L. Woodall, N. B. Grantham, T. Kramer, Smithfield Hardware Co., Davis Bros., City Grocery, Cotter-Stevens Co., Jas. H. Woodall, Cotter-Underwood Co., T. C. Jordan.

VICTIMS NOW OVER 20,000.

Massacre Goes on Unchecked in Turkey—Wild Moslem Tribesmen Still Burn and Slay "In Name of Prophet."

Beirut, Asiatic Turkey, April 24.—A conservative estimate now places the number killed in the Armenian massacres in Adana villayet at from 20,000 to 30,000. At the town of Adana more than 100 girls are missing. It is known that 21 native pastors have been killed. Fears are entertained that other American missionaries than those whose deaths have been reported have been murdered.

The killing goes on unchecked, wild Moslem tribesmen sweeping away villages by fire and sword, "in the name of the Prophets."

There are 15,000 refugees in Adana and Tarsus, and 5000 at Mersina. Marash and Aintay are quiet, but conditions at Hadjin are becoming critical. A messenger dispatched for relief by Miss Lambert, the American missionary, who two days ago sent an appeal to Constantinople, has been killed in the streets. A second messenger, a soldier, was shot at. The Vall has given assurances of the safety of the Americans.

Conditions at Alexandretta are unchanged. Beilan and Doryole are holding out. An appeal for help has been issued from Latakia, as the mob is nearing that city, and the American property is threatened. Antioch is quiet, there being no Armenians left in that town. No disturbances have occurred in Beirut tonight.

The American village of Kessab has been burned and many persons have been killed there. The women and children of Kessab are fugitives in the surrounding mountains, exposed to hunger and violence. Help is urgently needed everywhere on the coast.

Native hordes are moving on Suediah 18 miles southward of Antioch.

A Good Woman Passed Away.

Monday morning about 3 o'clock, April 12th, the death angel visited the home of Mr. W. F. Gerald at Pine Level and took from him his beloved wife, Sarah A. Gerald, after being confined to her home for more than a year with dropsy. All that doctors and kind friends could do was done, yet all seemed in vain. She was born January 23, 1844, and died April 12, 1909, making her stay on earth 65 years, 2 months and 19 days. She was married February 26, 1867. She joined the Methodist church the following year and lived a true devoted Christian life until her death. They were never blessed with any children of their own, but did much for orphan children, having raised two from their infancy and educated them as though they were their own, and later taking two more and treating them the same way.

She leaves a sister and two brothers and a husband to mourn their loss together with a host of friends. Though she is gone, yet her Christian influence will live on. Weep not bereaved husband, for your loss is her eternal gain.

Her funeral was preached at the Free Will Baptist church by Rev. W. H. Puckett, pastor of Methodist church at Selma. Her remains were taken to the Gerald burying ground and laid to rest.

A precious friend from us is taken. A voice we loved is still; A place is vacant in our hearts, That never can be filled.

FRIEND.

POLENTA NEWS.

The cotton crop is about all planted. The acreage is about the same as last year, with more guano used. The corn crop is looking well. Tobacco planting will commence in a few days. Some of our farmers are afraid of tobacco simply because they say the "Tobacco Trust" pays what suits it for the weed. Some of our farmers are ready to commence chopping cotton.

Regulation communication of Polenta Lodge, 450 A. F. and A. M. Saturday of next week at 10 A. M. Let every member be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Polenta Academy, private school, closes Friday. Miss Leyburn, the teacher in charge, has done excel-

lent work, and has ingratiated herself into the affections of the people at large by her lady-like conduct and demeanor since her sojourn amongst us. She is an accomplished teacher, and any school is to be congratulated that has her at its head.

Mr. Douglass Holt, who has for the past week been quite sick with pneumonia, is some better, we are glad to chronicle.

A goodly number of gentlemen from Smithfield came out recently on a visit to Mr. H. M. Barber, and were treated to a magnificent fish fry at his fish trap on Swift Creek. Messrs. S. S. Holt, W. H. Austin, Dr. N. T. Holland and many others were in the crowd. All returned to Smithfield fully convinced that Mr. Barber knew how to treat a crowd of hungry men.

Mr. H. T. Garrard, of Norfolk, Va., is on a visit for a few days at his country home near, recuperating and taking a much needed rest.

Rev. Mr. Curtis preached at Oakland Tuesday night of last week to a good crowd, and as usual, preached a fine sermon.

An election will be held in a few days in the public school district, known as the Shiloh District, on special tax. The result is in doubt, but it is thought the tax will carry.

Dr. Hocutt, of Clayton, was out in this neighborhood Tuesday on a professional visit. He is growing as a physician, and is destined to become one of the foremost M. D.'s of the county.

Rev. Mr. Spence has accepted the call extended to him by Oakland church and therefore there will be preaching at Oakland each fourth Sunday in the future.

Miss Ava Yelvington has returned from a trip to lower Johnston, whither she went to attend the marriage of Miss Lillie Turlington.

TYPO.

April 28, 1909.

Pretty Marriage Near Benson.

On Thursday morning, April 22nd, 1909, at the beautiful home of Mrs. M. E. Turlington, near Benson, her accomplished daughter, Lillian, was married to Mr. R. H. Hudson, of Glenwood.

The impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. O. R. Mangum, of Selma, at eleven o'clock, amidst many relatives and friends. The parlor was beautifully decorated in green and white.

Miss Anna Underwood, of Smithfield, presided at the organ, and as the first strains of Mendelssohn's grand march pealed forth, the bridal party entered as follows: Miss Pearl Hudson and Mr. Jesse Turlington, Miss Rena Morgan with Mr. Rob Higgins, Miss Ava Yelvington with Mr. Lawrence Bizzell, Miss Kittle Gully with Mr. L. T. Royall; preceding the bride and groom came Miss Mary Turlington, sister of the bride, and Mr. T. A. Hudson, brother of the groom. The bride and groom stopped under an arch of green be decked in roses; here they were made one.

The bride was gowned in white messaline and carried carnations. The maids wore suseine silk and carried brides roses.

Immediately after the ceremony the party repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous three course dinner was served. At three o'clock the bridal party left for the home of the groom's father, Mr. J. T. Hudson, where an informal reception was tendered them.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson received many beautiful and costly presents. The week previous to her marriage Miss Turlington charmingly entertained a few of her friends: Miss Ava Yelvington, of Polenta, Miss Kittle Gully, of Clayton, and Miss Anna Underwood, of Smithfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Turlington arriving Wednesday from Wilson.

A REPORTER.

Piano Contest Ended.

The dot counting contest of the Thornton Music House closed last Saturday at 3:30 P. M. when the Judges, Messrs. James H. Abell, C. Z. Whitaker and T. J. Lassiter, opened the counts and decided the prize winners. It was found that Miss Eula Gardner Parrish, daughter of Mr. F. H. Parrish, of this town, was the winner of the \$500 piano. Several other prizes in certificates were awarded the successful counters.

W. M. STEWART'S CAREER ENDED.

NEVADA'S FORMER SENATOR DIES IN WASHINGTON.

Served for Nearly 30 Years in the Senate and Delivered Many Notable Speeches—Underwent Operation at Georgetown Hospital on March 31 and Failed to Recover.

Washington, April 23.—William Morris Stewart, for 28 years a senator from Nevada, and probably the foremost advocate during the last half century of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, died early this morning at the Georgetown University Hospital. He had been at the hospital since March 30. On March 31 an operation was performed, from which he rallied and made preparations for his summer vacation. But last week he suffered a relapse which resulted fatally.

Senator Stewart was born in Lyons, N. Y., August 9, 1827, so that he was nearly 82 years old. When a child he removed with his parents to Trumbull county, Ohio. He received a good education and taught school. Then he went to Yale, and while there in the winter of 1849 he heard of the gold discoveries in California and became one of the great army of "Forty-niners." He arrived in San Francisco in 1850 and engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. Later he studied law and engaged politics, becoming attorney general of California in 1854.

In 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., the state with which his name is most closely identified. He became interested in silver mining and was one of the most persistent preachers of the doctrine of free silver. He was a member of the "Territorial Council in 1861; in 1863 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the new State of Nevada, and was elected United States senator in 1864. In 1869 he was re-elected, but at the end of that term he was defeated. He returned to the Senate in 1887 and remained there until 1905.

For nearly 25 years Senator Stewart was one of the picturesque features of the Senate. A man of superb physique, six feet and more in height, with broad shoulders, long white hair and a patriarchal beard, he was always a striking figure in the Senate. Half a dozen times in his life Mr. Stewart made a fortune, and when he was rich his greatest pleasure was to entertain his friends and to relieve distress. He made money and he spent it, and when it was gone he went out and made more.

When he left the Senate in 1905, an old man beyond the allotted three-score years and ten, Mr. Stewart was "broke." Friends in the Senate offered to help him, but he cheerfully refused all aid and went back to Nevada. As a miner, he naturally struck for Goldfield, though it was a gold camp and he, all his life, had been a silver miner. He went to work and in a year he came back to Washington once more a rich man.—Baltimore American.

GENERAL NEWS.

Peter Fenelon Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly, dropped dead of apoplexy at the Riding Club in New York Friday night.

Portugal had an earth quake shock Friday which greatly frightened the inhabitants as they feared a repetition of the quake of 1755 when 60,000 people lost their lives. In 1531 Lisbon was the centre of a terrible earthquake shock which cost the lives of 30,000 people.

Governor George Leavens Lilley, of Connecticut, died last week, aged 50 years. He was elected governor last November and had served but a few months. He is the first governor of Connecticut to die in office since 1818.

David Turpie, former Democratic Senator from Indiana, died last week, at the age of 70.

Former Vice President Fairbanks, who is, with his family, taking a trip around the world, is now at Honolulu, Hawaii, where he made an address to the Hawaiian legislature Monday.

A workman fell from the thirty-fourth floor of the Metropolitan Life Building in New York Monday and was crushed to death on the pavement below.