

Bloodshed in Turkish Capital

TWO ARMY CORPS MARCH ON CITY AND OVERCOME RESISTANCE.

Sultan will Henceforth Be a Figure-Head.

It is now a certainty that the one-time absolute monarch of the Ottoman Empire will be ruler in name only in future.

Following the occurrences reported last week the two army corps under Mahmoud Schefket Pasha closed in upon Constantinople, which contained the troops friendly to the reactionary movement of last week which deposed the constitutional ministry.

Fierce fighting ensued. Both sides were reinforced. Last Saturday frequent pitched battles occurred in and around the city. More than 5,000 were killed—the exact number can not be ascertained. From their strongly fortified position the Sultan's forces held out stubbornly until overcome by numbers.

The invading army champions the cause of constitutional government. The revolt last week led by the sergeants of the army, which displaced the people's ministry, was brought about by advocates of the old order. The progressives wish to take decisive action which will make a repetition impossible. At the same time the fanaticism of the Moslem who regards the Sultan as head of the church and the living representative of Mahamet will hardly permit violence to the person of Abdul Hamid or his deposition as nominal ruler.

His allowance will be greatly restricted and he will have no means for further agitation should his mind turn again in this direction. It is credibly reported that the Sultan has distributed within recent days two million pounds, Turkish, to the troops. The question of his deposition or his execution can hardly be considered a possibility. He has been tried, it is true, and condemned in the minds of the committee of union and progress as unworthy, but it is authoritatively stated that he will be allowed to remain where he is for the present.

The worst feature of the situation, however, is the disturbed condition throughout the entire nation. At Adana, in Asiatic Turkey, it is estimated that 25,000 have been killed by religious fanatics, mobs, and lawless bands. Several places are in a state of siege and the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation.

Warships of many nations are in the vicinity, but the disturbance is so widespread that little can be done. The welfare of citizens of other countries in Asiatic Turkey is a matter of serious concern.

DURHAM TONIC.

From the Durham Herald.

Mr. Taft is certainly due those Democrats something after the part he made them play.

Mr. Taft has at least discovered that he would have little trouble in filling all the federal offices in the south with Democrats if he were so minded.

It will look pretty hard if it turns out that those Democrats have been scrambling for something that was not in sight.

But could you blame Mr. Taft for refusing to appoint a Democrat after the fuss they have made over it?

If it had been Mr. Taft's intention in the first place to appoint Southern Democrats where competent Republicans were not available, don't you think he has seen enough to disgust him with the plan?

The Bishop's Plagiarism.

The following story about Bishop Doane is now going the rounds of the Press:

"Dr. Doane," said a parishioner, at the end of a service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it."

"You have not," said Dr. Doane. "I have so," said the parishioner. "Well, send it," was the reply. The next morning an unabridged dictionary was sent to the rector.—Judge.

News From The Capital

TARIFF BILL MAY GET TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEE BY JUNE FIRST.

All Signs for Industrial Activity Favorable.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., April 27th.—Now that the Senate debate is fairly along there is prospect that the tariff bill may get to the Conference Committee by the first of June or perhaps earlier. However, there are to be some very sharp conflicts over several features, particularly the income tax and the maximum and minimum provision. The question of revenue is giving the leaders most concern, and as there is no way of estimating it to certainty, the debate over the various amendments may be prolonged. The utmost pressure is being brought to bear by business concerns for the speedy passage of the bill in some form so that the future can be anticipated and planned for and work resumed. The railroads and all industrial interests are extremely hopeful and manufacturers expect a large demand for all products at once. There are no large stocks of any commodity in the country, and with the usual good crops the fall business should be tremendous.

Most Favorable Signs.

The Government receipts continue to increase, and the deficit will probably be diminished rather than increased to the end of the fiscal year.

The most significant and favorable sign for the future is the confidence found in all circles toward the President and his administration. Mr. Taft is pledged to continue the so-called Roosevelt policies, but at the same time his methods will differ largely from those who ought to be punished, he will go about it in his calm, dispassionate, judicial way, and not injure the innocent or unnecessarily disturb the industrial and financial world. Hundreds of millions of capital are ready for the investments that will take place under the new conditions. Stock markets have reflected this feeling and there is the most optimistic sentiment on every hand.

Results of Coming Activity.

Of course, a normal resumption of business means the death blow to the hopes of the Democrats in the Congressional elections of next year. The Republicans will compromise their differences, while it will be impossible to unite the Democratic factions. Naturally, certain Democratic leaders and papers are making their usual year ahead claim, but that has no influence on the result. The people are going support Mr. Taft throughout his administration, and give him a Republican Congress to help him carry out his plans.

Important Work Ahead.

There will be most important legislation enacted at the regular long session next winter and spring, which the people will endorse in the elections of next year. The fact of the matter is that the Democratic party is thoroughly incapable of taking advantage of circumstances. It has had the alliance of certain muck-raking journals, but the efforts of three publications to smirch the Vice President and Speaker and certain Senators and Representatives, has fallen flat and only acted as a boomerang. The American people like fair play, and are going to know both side of a question before they condemn men who have been in public life for nearly a generation.

Daughters in Washington.

Washington was captured last week by about 5,000 Daughters of the American Revolution, and for a few days the politics of this body of assertive and pugnaciously patriotic women overshadowed the tariff bill and even the White House Bill. No blood was spilt, however, and the proceedings ended very peacefully. The various sessions were much like political conventions, and showed what apt pupils our "Daughters" have become.

Census Work to Commence.

When the Census bill becomes a law and the adequate appropriation is made, plans will be perfected for the work of next year. Director North will soon after have his force completed, and with his wide experience will no doubt

THE RETURN OF OLD "HOLDFAST."



—Rogers in New York Herald.

PULP AND PAPER HAVE A CHANCE

Committee Promises a Compromise Measure.

The important work of picking up loose ends in making the tariff bill was begun Saturday by the senate committee on finance.

Wood pulp and print paper, which have been the subjects of considerable dispute, were the items considered, and it was agreed that an amendment should be drafted by the sub-committee in the nature of a compromise between manufacturers of print paper and those who are demanding free pulp and reduced duties on paper. The committee has decided to recommend the continuance of the present rate of fifteen per cent ad valorem on hides.

CAPTAIN HARGROVE PASSES AWAY.

The death of Captain W. H. Hargrove, which occurred at the home of his son, Mr. J. A. Hargrove, Tuesday April 20th, 1909, was a distinct loss to Haywood county and Western Carolina.

Captain Hargrove was a true and enthusiastic Mason, a member of Bethel Lodge. He was a consistent and devoted Christian.

Funeral services were conducted from Bethel Methodist Episcopal church South Wednesday at 3 p. m. by Rev. L. B. Abernethy and Rev. Sentelle. The Masonic fraternity attended in a body. Interment in Bethel cemetery.

Friend Merchant, read talk No. 2, advertising on page 6 of this issue. If that don't cure your troubles they are chronic.

Just One.

"I hope you were a good little boy while at your aunt's and didn't tell any stories," said his mother.

"Only the one you put me up to, ma," replied her young hopeful.

"Why, what do you mean, child?"

"When she asked me if I'd like to have a second piece of cake I said, 'No, thank you; I've had enough.'"—Harper's Weekly.

give us better results than ever before.

President Likes Base Ball.

The two or three million base ball fans throughout the country will be interested in knowing that both the President and Vice President were attentive spectators at the game in Washington last week, and in the most democratic fashion shared a bag of peanuts while discussing the plays. Although there is Presidential box at the Washington grounds, Mr. Taft preferred to sit in one of the boxes of the Grand stand. Vice President Sherman is seen at the game frequently, and Mr. Taft has announced that he will attend as often as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

Extracts From Senator Aldrich's Discussion of the Tariff Bill.

The following extracts from the report of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, and the real author of the amended tariff bill now being debated, will be found not only interesting, but instructive:

The practical question to which I shall ask your attention today is, Will the bill as reported from the Committee on Finance produce sufficient revenue when taken in connection with the internal revenue taxes and other existing sources of revenue to meet the expenses of the government without the imposition of additional taxes? I answer unhesitatingly, after a thorough and careful investigation of the facts and the conditions likely to surround the problem, that it will.

Growing out of depressed business conditions which have existed since the autumn of 1907, there has been for a month a large reduction in importations. Stocks of goods of all kinds in the country are now very small, and with the improved conditions that are sure to follow our action, we may expect larger importations in the fiscal year 1910 than in any year in our history.

Business activity and the movement for increased importation has already commenced. We can feel the change in the air. The customs receipts for the thirty-nine business days from March 1 to April 15, inclusive, increased, as compared with the corresponding days in 1908, \$12,031,093.08, or an average daily increase of \$261,545.50.

There is no incentive for these enlarged importations except improved conditions of the country and reduced stocks of imported merchandise. The character of the legislation proposed furnishes no reason for accelerated imports, as there are practically no rates in either the House or Senate bill which are above the rates imposed by the act of 1897. It must be conceded that the era of prosperity commenced the first part of March is likely to continue uninterruptedly with the enactment of wise tariff legislation.

Those who do not believe in this continued march of improvement have little knowledge of the recuperative powers of the American people and fail to measure correctly the force of the spirit of confidence which will accompany a guaranty of security and industrial peace.

There is, it is true, another method, adopted in the construction of the Wilson bill, the only Democratic tariff with which this country has been cursed since 1846. What did that bill do? What was the effect of the legislation in that case? It did reduce revenues. (Concluded on eighth page.)

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Caught as We Go to Press.

Ten jurors have been secured in the Haynes trial.

Sixteen persons were injured, one perhaps fatally, in a tornado which destroyed a large part of Centraboma, Okla., yesterday. Not a building in the town remained intact. Twelve buildings were wrecked. The town contains about 800 inhabitants. Many of these are homeless.

Sultan May Go.

Constantinople, April 26.—The deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid appears now to be certain, and the 101 guns saluting Mohammed Reechad Effendi as the new ruler of the empire will probably be heard before the next Selamluk on Friday. The dignitaries of the church care as little for Abdul Hamid as does the committee of union and progress, but the higher clergy are seeking to curb the agitation of the enthusiasts of the Mohammedan league. Senators and deputies who have made inquiry among the Ulema, find them in different degrees favorable to the sultan's removal.

A Rate War.

News comes from Washington that a rate war among the Eastern trunk lines is nearly inevitable in the opinion of the interstate commerce commission. Thus far the trouble extends only to rates of import traffic, west bound, but the likelihood is that it will extend, before a great while, to domestic traffic.

Automobile Wreck.

Four prominent society women of Pensacola, Fla., were injured yesterday, one probably fatally, when riding was mobile in which they were riding was struck by an electric car. The hurt were, Mrs. J. M. Mulcoon, of Pensacola, and Mrs. Luce and Mrs. Clark, of Mobile, and Mrs. Gonzales. The automobile was struck by a Bayshore car running about forty miles an hour. Mrs. Gonzales later died of her injuries.

Latest from Armenia.

Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, April 26.—Refugees who have made their escape from Durtyn, which is a small town not far from Alexandretta bring most alarming accounts of the situation there. They affirm that 10,000 Armenians are beleaguered by 50,000 Moslems. The besieged are half starving and the conditions within the walls of the city are pitiful. It is difficult for foreign residents here to credit these numbers. The foreign consuls estimate about 6,000 townspeople and refugees at Durtyn with perhaps as many more Turks threatening them from the outside. It is certain there are no Americans at that place.

The South And The Tariff

HAVE MADE POLITICS OUR BUSINESS WHILE OTHER SECTIONS MADE BUSINESS THEIR POLITICS.

Some Cold Facts Which May do us Good to Review.

From the Washington Post.

That in politics, especially with reference to the tariff situation, the South is the cat's-paw for those who make the game business their politics is the view taken by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the 'Manufacturer's Record.' In an interview in the Savannah (Ga.) Press, under the caption 'South Used by Other Sections,' Mr. Edmonds says:

"The South seems to be the most guileless country in the world. It accepts without question the fads of other sections, even after they have been tested and abandoned elsewhere. It lets other people write its history and award them prizes, even when in essays they say that before the war 'the South was intellectually dead.' In politics it is equally blind, and it quietly grabs at the bait carefully prepared for it by other sections, who hope to maintain their commercial and industrial supremacy so long as the South eagerly swallows the bait and the hook, and thanks the fishermen for giving it the privilege of being caught.

One Kind of Tariff Revision.

"For years many interests in other sections built up by a protective tariff have desired to increase their profits by securing lower prices on what they use as raw material, and they have steadily worked to develop a sentiment in favor of tariff reduction. To most of them tariff revision means a lower tariff or free trade on what they buy and continued protection on what they sell, and on that narrow ground they are striving to make the South help to bring about a revision along such lines.

"Charles M. Schwab is reported as being satisfied with the proposed reduction in steel and iron. While I think Mr. Schwab has been misunderstood, yet his company owns a vast iron ore supply, estimated at 500,000,000 tons in Cuba. He has lately spent \$17,000,000 in enlarging his Bethlehem plant, and this foreign ore is essential to him. If he can save 40 cents a ton, it would mean probably a million dollars or more a year saved, or possibly 5 per cent a year, or 20,000,000.

"John W. Gates lately came out in favor of free ore, but Mr. Gates and his associates are developing enormous deposits in Canada for shipment by the lakes to this country, and free ore would save that company probably several hundred thousand dollars a year.

What Free Ore Means.

"The Pennsylvania Steel Company, owner of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now developing one of the world's most remarkable iron-ore deposits in Cuba, containing probably 600,000,000 tons of ore. Free ore would mean the saving of 32 cents a ton on all that it imported, adding enormously to the value of that property. And free ore would all be at the expense of the South. It would still further concentrate the iron and steel interests in the North and West, and thus delay the development of the vast iron and steel potentialities of this section. A reduction in the duties on pig-iron would likewise injure the South for the benefit of the foundries and shops of the North Atlantic coast.

"Free coal would strengthen the position of New England's cotton mills and other industries, against the growing cotton manufacturing of the South and lessen the New England market for Southern coal.

A 'Bank Suggestion.'

Free lumber, or even a reduction in duty, is one of the rankest suggestions of the tariff bill. The South would be the only section to suffer much and gain nothing. It would mean the opposite, for it would result in destruction of the values, in lower wages, and in much demoralization.

"But in asking us to swallow the bait, we are offered nothing in return. The things that the South buys more largely than any other section, such as textile machinery and woodworking (Concluded on seventh page)