

YOUNG TURKEY'S NEW PLANS

ONE A BIG IRRIGATION PROJECT TO RECLAIM VAST ACRES.

Mr. William Willocks to Take Charge, According to a Recently Arrived Spokesman—Chief Lack Is Money—Here to Get Some From the Sultan.

Sahm G. Tabet, the conductor of Tabet's tours through the Orient, with offices at 295 Fifth Avenue, who has recently arrived from Turkey, told last night of a project now being put through by the Young Turkish party to irrigate the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. Sir William Willocks, who built the Assouan Dam, has been engaged to look over the ground. He is starting from Cairo last month and upon arriving at Alexandretta set out at once for Aleppo, whence he proceeded to Bagdad. He is now making that city his headquarters while exploring the country.

He has with him a large part of the force of engineers that worked under him at the building of the Assouan Dam, and all are now engaged in a study of the immense territory which it is the hope of the present Turkish Government to reclaim. His report will be made probably in three or four months. The matter will then be brought before the Turkish Parliament, which is expected to vote an appropriation to carry the proposed improvements into effect.

Experts have figured, said Mr. Tabet, that with a plentiful supply of water a tract of land can be put under cultivation which will exceed the mileage of the Nile Valley by more than five times. Moreover, it is not anticipated that the projected irrigation scheme will be one of great difficulty. The old Assyrian ditches and ducts are there still, it appears, and all that is now necessary is a sufficient force of workmen to reopen them and a few additional connecting canals. It is the intention of the engineers to take advantage of the difference in elevation between the two rivers by making a sort of lock system of irrigation.

Mr. Tabet told also of some reforms and economies that have been effected by the Young Turkish party since they have been in power. Thus the force of doctors employed by the Sultan has been cut down from 380 to 8, while the aide-de-camps in attendance upon him have dwindled from between 700 and 800 to 70.

Mr. Tabet told of an interview that he had had with Foad Pasha, once marshal of the palace. Foad Pasha was the plain-spoken official who once asked the Sultan as the latter was laughing at the tricks of a sword swallower:

"Why laugh at this legerdemain, sire? Here—pointing to the Minister of Marine—'is a greater juggler by far. He can swallow whole battleships.'"

After that Foad Pasha was followed everywhere by spies, until at last in expectation he shot and killed two of them. The Sultan, it appears, would have executed him for that, except for the fact that Foad had received a Russian medal of the first class for his gallant work in which was that it placed the wearer under the protection of the Russian Government for life. Accordingly Foad was taken by a special battleship into exile at Beirut, where he was removed to Damascus. There he was imprisoned in a private house surrounded by a high board fence, so that for seven years he had no communication whatever with the outside world. Foad Pasha was freed only after the successful outcome of the last Turkish revolution.

He said to Mr. Tabet: "There is to be no progress of any government, either of a constitutional nature such as that of Belgium, or of a self-governing nature such as that of England, unless all races in the empire are to be equally treated in the distribution of the highest civil and military positions."

This is precisely what the Young Turks are trying to bring about, and the success of their endeavor, Mr. Tabet thought, was to be judged from the fact that just before he left he attended a dinner at which 150 officers of the Turkish army, all Mohammedans, were the honorary guests of the Christian citizenry of Beirut.

Already, said Mr. Tabet, two liberal constitutions have sprung up in the Turkish empire. One is the Ottoman Union and Progress party, known more familiarly by its older name of the Young Turkish party, and the other is the party named after its founder, Prince Sabah-ed-din. The difference between the parties is that while the followers of the Prince, who is a son of the Sultan's sister, want a government for every constituent State in the empire, the Young Turks believe in a strong central government. Both are, however, united on the issue that the form of government should be constitutional.

Just at present the Young Turks seem to be losing ground. The greatest handicap the Government is now suffering from is the lack of funds. Mr. Tabet said it is expected, however, that the present deficit of £8,000,000 annually can be reduced materially by the abolishment of the spy system, which was an expense under the Sultan's regime that ranked next to the army alone. Moreover, as another way of raising ready money the Young Turks hope to haul some of the Sultan's savings away from him. Abdul Hamid's fortune is estimated at \$72,000,000. Of this the Young Turks have, it is said, traced \$20,000,000 to a deposit vault in the Bank of France. The rest is represented by the value of the royal domains and by deposits in other foreign banks, which the Young Turks have not as yet been able to trace so far as the Constantinopolitans have been able to get from the Sultan is a tract of land valued at \$2,500,000, against which bonds have already been issued.

Chief among the privileges which the Young Turks have granted to the Christians, Mr. Tabet said, was the right of bearing arms in the defense of the empire. Under the old regime it seems that Christians were always regarded as potential rebels and were never trusted with weapons. Instead of service in the army the Sultan has been in the custom of exacting a certain amount of money in lieu of military service.

STANDARD OIL PROSECUTION.

Instructions From Mr. Bonaparte to the Prosecuting Attorney in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The return from Washington to-day of District Attorney Sims and the simultaneous arrival of United States Special Attorneys Frank B. Kellogg, James H. Wilkerson and Charles B. Morrison brought forth important developments involving the present investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of charges of peonage in the plant of the American Corn Products Refining Company at Argo and throwing light upon the future fight of the Government against the Standard Oil Company.

District Attorney Sims declared the Government would go ahead with the Grand Jury proceedings concerning the \$10,000,000 glucose plant now under construction at Argo without heeding the demands of George F. Chamberlain, another official of the refining company and without paying any attention to their letters.

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VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION FIXING COLORADO-OKLAHOMA BOUNDARY.

The Veto Based on an Opinion by Attorney-General Bonaparte, Which Senator Teller Declares is Based on a Misapprehension of the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt to-day sent to Congress a veto message, returning disapproved the joint resolution establishing the boundary line between the States of Colorado and Oklahoma and the Territory of New Mexico.

The President gave as his reason for vetoing the resolution a letter he had received from Attorney-General Bonaparte stating his objections as follows: "The practical effect of establishing the new boundary line, so far as the State of Colorado is concerned, would be to remove from the jurisdiction of that State and add to the Territory of New Mexico a strip along nearly the whole of the southern boundary line of that State in which there are located at least five post offices and an appreciable number of inhabitants. So far as I am aware, no action has been taken by the Legislature of the State of Colorado assenting to or accepting the location of the boundary as proposed in this resolution and from such inquiry as I have been able to make in the very limited time since the resolution reached me, I am led to think that such assent or acceptance on the part of the State is improbable."

Mr. Bonaparte declares that the resolution would not be binding upon the State of Colorado and its adoption might lead to a conflict of jurisdiction within the long strip of territory and possibly to the escape from legal punishment of those guilty of crimes committed within the strip.

When the message was laid before the Senate, Mr. Teller of Colorado asked that it lie on the table until after the holidays.

"The message must have been signed under a misapprehension of the facts," Senator Teller said. "The joint resolution is not an attempt to establish the line, but to ascertain where the line is which was established in 1861 by the act admitting our State into the Union and subsequently by our State act. This last line has never been run by the Government of the United States. It is indefinite and uncertain, but probably is very near the actual thirty-seventh parallel, a line that cannot be moved and cannot be changed. It is there, and under the act the Department was to find, possibly, where the line was."

"Some years ago appropriated some money for the purpose of ascertaining that line. The Department of the Interior hired a competent astronomer, with a proper force, and expended some \$35,000. I think, in ascertaining where the true line was. The Department received that report and approved of the line so far as they could. The statement that the joint resolution materially changes the line is incorrect. I do not think that anybody could have informed the President about the line who knew anything about it. It does not materially change the line, but in some places it probably varies from a quarter to half a mile. No considerable injury could happen to anybody either on the New Mexican or the other line."

"So far as Congress is concerned it has a right to fix the New Mexican line. It has no right to fix the Colorado line. I admit, the Colorado line is on the thirty-seventh parallel and probably Congress has not any right to determine for the State of Colorado, where the thirty-seventh parallel is. The right still belongs to the State of Colorado to determine it, which they would do in some way if the joint resolution should become a law."

"Should there be a difference of opinion between the people of Colorado and the Legislature of Colorado and the general Government as to where the thirty-seventh parallel is, then there would be a case for the Supreme Court. There is not any case for the Supreme Court at this time. I consulted the Judiciary Committee with reference to this line. Our people are anxious to have the line established so that we may know where it is. The line has been surveyed and the monuments have been put up."

PANHANDLED A COP

And Went to a Show With the "Hungry" Money—Piached and Fined \$5.

Policeman Snyder, who was out on Third Avenue in plain clothes last night, met a man at Eighty-fifth Street who said he had a pocket watch and wanted 10 cents for food. Snyder gave up, but when the man walked into a moving picture show and bought a seat under her name, Snyder went in and arrested him for begging.

In the night court the prisoner said he was Samuel Boyer of the Mills Hotel No. 2, Magistrate Walsh, who shares the bench with Justice Daniel Webster Quinn of Valhalla, asked Boyer how he happened to go into the moving picture show instead of buying food with the money.

"I was hungry when I asked him for the money, but as soon as I got it I remembered that I already had 45 cents in my pocket, so I concluded to buy something to eat with that," said Boyer.

Magistrate Walsh fined him \$5.

STILL THIEVING AT 69.

Mary Busby, Who Figured in Byrnes' Book, Arrested After a Long Recede.

The police last night ran across old Mary Busby, the expert shoplifter and pickpocket, who hasn't visited Police Headquarters since she was sent to jail in Newark ten years ago for shoplifting. Mary was at the same old game and appeared to take great pride in the fact that she is recorded in Byrnes' book as one of the cleverest pickpockets and shoplifters in the business.

MRS. WILSON DENIES CHARGES

KNEW EX-SENATOR WELLINGTON ONLY AS A FRIEND.

The Rev. Dr. Coupland, Whom Wilson Is Suing for \$20,000, Also a Witness—Respondent's Father Admits That Wellington Aided Him Financially.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Coupland, the Episcopal minister against whom Dr. P. B. Wilson has entered suit for \$20,000 damages, was the principal witness to-day in the Wilson divorce case, in which ex-Senator Wellington has been named as co-respondent.

He appeared for the defense and his testimony went to show that a Miss Davis, from whom Wilson rented his house, frequently visited the doctor and caused trouble between him and his wife. He said that Dr. Wilson had told him all about the trouble with his wife and about the charges that had been made coupling his name with that of Miss Davis, and that Dr. Coupland said he advised him to keep Miss Davis away from the house.

"Dr. Wilson told me he would do so," continued Dr. Coupland, "but subsequently Mrs. Wilson called on me and told me Miss Davis continued to go there and that she had witnesses to prove it. This made me very indignant, as I had told Dr. Wilson I would not continue to be his friend unless her visits ceased, so I wrote Dr. Wilson a pretty stiff note on the subject. This caused the only misunderstanding that, so far as I know, has ever arisen between us."

"I saw later the persons whose names Mrs. Wilson had given me as witnesses, and they told me that Miss Davis had not been visiting the place. I then called on Dr. Wilson and he told me that as Miss Davis owned the house he could not prevent her coming there, and as he assured me the relations between them were those of old friends and were entirely innocent I again became his friend, and that friendship has continued without interruption from that day to this."

Mr. Colton, counsel for Mrs. Wilson, here broke in with:

"You are the defendant in a suit for \$20,000 brought by Dr. Wilson, and yet you tell the Judge that you are, so far as you know, on terms of perfect friendship with him?"

"I do. I haven't the slightest idea why it was brought nor what it is about." "Was it brought because you were expected to be a witness in this divorce case?"

Before the minister could reply Thomas C. Weeks, Dr. Wilson's lawyer, was on his feet.

"I object and protest against such an insinuation!" he shouted. "I am counsel for Dr. Wilson in that suit and it is a reflection upon my professional reputation to say that it was brought because Dr. Coupland was expected to testify in this case."

Mr. Colton disavowed any intention of reflecting upon Mr. Weeks, and the incident was dropped. Nobody knows yet, so far as any evidence in the divorce case or any statements by those interested is concerned, what that damage suit is about.

Mrs. Teltch, V. Wilson, the respondent in the case, was the next witness. Answering questions by Mr. Colton, she entered a general denial of the charges made by her husband connecting her name with that of ex-Senator Wellington. Her relations with the Senator were those of a friend, nothing more, she said. She branded as a falsehood the statement that Senator Wellington had put his arm around her at the Druid Hill avenue residence.

Next came Dr. Roberback, Mrs. Wilson's father. He said he was Senator Wellington's friend.

Dr. Wilson's story that Dr. Roberback came to his house a few days after the birth of his child and made admissions during an angry tirade connecting Mrs. Wilson's name with that of Senator Wellington was declared an "untruth" by Dr. Roberback.

Dr. Roberback admitted that Senator Wellington had often helped him out financially.

"Why, right now if I should be pressed for money all I'd have to do would be to telegraph him and he'd let me have \$1,000."

"Oh, is that so? Now, why does he give you money like this?" "Because he has a friendly feeling toward me."

Dr. Roberback also admitted that Senator Wellington paid part of his daughter's school expenses.

SCHWAB LETS OUT DUNLEYS. Will Select His Own Men as President and Vice-President of Chicago Tool Co.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—It was learned to-day that S. W. Prince, second vice-president of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, has been selected by Charles M. Schwab as president of the corporation. The break between Messrs. Schwab and Dunley is said to be irreconcilable and that the formal change will be made on February 1 next. Vice-President J. O. Dunley, a brother of J. W. Dunley, it is said, will also be let out, although his successor has not yet been named. Chairman Schwab is expected to appoint somebody to fill that vacancy at the next meeting of the board of directors in January. With the resignation of the Dunleys there will also be two vacancies on the directorate at the stockholders' meeting in February. These will be filled by Mr. Schwab's representatives.

Prof. White of Harvard Resigns.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19.—The Harvard University officers announce the resignation, to take effect September 1, 1907, of Prof. John Williams White, professor of Greek at Harvard since 1884. Prof. White came to Harvard as tutor in Greek in 1874. This position he held until 1877, when he was made assistant professor.

He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868 and then studied at Berlin for two years and finally concluded his studies at Harvard, where he received his Ph. D. in 1877. In 1868 his alma mater honored him with the degree of LL. D., and Cambridge gave him the Litt. D. in 1900.

RICHARD MERRIMON ARRESTED.

Son of Late North Carolina Senator Held for Petty Theft From Navy Yard.

Richard Merrimon, son of the late United States Senator Merrimon of North Carolina and brother-in-law of Senator Overman of that State, who has been employed for some time as a laborer in the department of yards and docks in the New York Navy Yard, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Benedict on a charge having stolen some electrical fittings valued at 10 cents from the yard. He was arrested on Friday evening as he was leaving the yard in an apparently intoxicated condition with the fittings in his possession, and by the direction of the captain of the yard was locked up for the night in the Flushing avenue police station.

Merrimon told Commissioner Benedict that he had been drinking heavily recently, that he was not in good health and could not understand why he had taken the trifling electrical fittings. He said he couldn't conceive how he could deliberately attempt to purloin them, and bring such a disgrace on his family. He begged the Commissioner to let him off. He was paroled on his own recognizance to return to the District Attorney's office on January 7.

After graduating from college Merrimon fell into drinking habits and enlisted as a private in the army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. After an honorable discharge he got a clerical job about two years ago in the department of steam engineering in the New York yard. Becoming unreliable by reason of his drinking he was reduced to the rank of a laborer and recently has been employed as a watchman in an abandoned power house. He lives with his wife and two twelve-year-old boys at 355 South First street.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 19.—Richard Merrimon, the youngest son of Augustus H. Merrimon, who was United States Senator from North Carolina from 1873 to 1879 and later Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, is unusually well connected, being the brother of the wife of United States Senator Lee S. Overman, and a nephew of Judge J. H. Merrimon of Asheville. Young Merrimon went to New York about twelve years ago and has kept up correspondence with friends here.

Peonage Cases Fall.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 19.—The peonage cases brought by the Government against North Carolina mill men fell through last evening when the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Andrew Moore and B. Dobbins of Gastonia. All the remaining peonage cases on the docket were non-suited.



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The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.