

WEAKLING SULTAN PLACED ON THRONE

Abdul Prisoner and Brother Proclaimed Ruler

BY RELIGIOUS DECREE

Head of Mohomedan Church Issues a Lawful Fetva.

Mahammed V Only a Figurehead. Constantinople Approves Change, but Fear of Outburst of Religious Fanaticism—Young Turks Believe They Have Evidence of Abdul's Treachery—Unit to Rule.

Constantinople, April 27.—Abdul Hamid II was driven from the throne of the Ottoman empire to-day, and his brother, Mehmed-Reshad, a weakling under the title of Mahammed V, reigns, but does not rule, in his stead.

Some hours before Parliament approved the decree of deposition this morning soldiers of the constitution went to the Yildiz Kiosk to seize Abdul Hamid. The palace was searched unsuccessfully for a long time.

It became necessary at last to force an entrance into the harem, and there the monarch was found squirming on the floor in a sort of fit, real or simulated. He was quickly placed in a closed carriage and driven rapidly to the Cherragon Palace, a beautiful building near by on the very edge of the Bosphorus, where his elder brother, Sultan Murad V, who was also deposed, was incarcerated for more than twenty years.

Abdul Hamid's dethronement was not technically an act of Parliament or of the Young Turk committee. It was accomplished in the only lawful manner by a fetva or decree of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan Church.

Unit to Rule.

This document declares that Abdul Hamid is unfit to remain Khalifa by reason of his religious unworthiness and also because of his tampering with the Holy Writing and of blood guiltiness. It is the Moslem theory that the throne is never empty and therefore Mehmed-Reshad became defacto Sultan, as a matter of fact, as soon as the announcement of the removal of Abdul Hamid was issued.

Mehmed-Reshad drove through the streets to the parliament house, being everywhere acclaimed with apparent enthusiasm, and he immediately took the oath of fealty to the constitution. A salute of 300 guns proclaimed his accession. There is naturally nothing but satisfaction visible among the population of the capital, but it would be assuming too much to expect that the change will be accepted fully throughout the empire. There is grave reason to fear an outburst of religious fanaticism, taking the form of the massacred Christians in some parts of the country. Nevertheless, the transfer has been effected strictly according to Abdul Hamid's enthrone more than thirty years ago.

Believe They Have Evidence.

The Young Turks believe they possess overwhelming evidence of Abdul Hamid's guilty connection with the revolt of April 12. They found much telegraphic correspondence at the Yildiz Kiosk bearing on this point. The amount of money, evidently received as bribes, found in possession of the captured soldiers of the old garrison was simply incredible.

One company of gendarmes alone took from his prisoners £4,000. Among twenty policemen taken prisoners, one had £750 in his pocket. It is absurd and incomprehensible how the assertion can be made that the Sultan knew nothing of the uprising in the face of such evidence. The money captured included many English sovereigns.

The Sultan's personal aid-de-camp, Shakhir Pasha, has committed suicide. The city remains quiet, but the streets are full of people. The chief topic of discussion is the future treatment of Abdul Hamid, who will be kept in a close prisoner wherever the assembly decides he shall be incarcerated. This will certainly be in the vicinity of Constantinople, so that he will be under the strict surveillance of the constitutionalists, though his final prison may be on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Many Arrests Are Made.

Arrests are taking place every hour. The city is full of fresh troops. The internment of the victims of the recent fighting is being carried out on a large scale. According to the latest estimates, 100 were killed and 2,000 wounded. There have been many executions, the total number of which will never be known. The parts of the barracks where the fighting took place are already being demolished.

Chief Pasha, in an interview to-day, declared that the present garrison of the capital would be dispersed; the great barracks at Pera would be razed, and the sites used for villas. Neither the first nor the third army corps would remain in Constantinople, but fifteen battalions would be distributed in the environs, while 600 Saloniki gendarmes would remain in the city itself.

Chief Pasha admitted that he had been offered the grand viziership, but said he had refused it as he would refuse the post of minister of war because he did not want it said that he came with the troops seeking his own advancement.

Mehmed-Reshad, who comes to the throne, is a nobody. This is in his favor for he will reign only in name. He has been virtually a prisoner throughout the reign of his brother, and it is not surprising that he is little more than a senescent.

It is the general expectation that Ahmed Riza will become grand vizier. Abdul Hamid is quoted as saying, after he had been made a prisoner: "I expected this. It is fate. My only wish is that the lives of myself and my

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RISE AND FALL OF TURKISH DYNASTY.

The rise and decline of the present ruling dynasty of the Turkish empire may be seen from the following.

Founded by Othman, or Osman I, surnamed Alghazi (the Conqueror), who ruled from 1259 to 1326, greatly enlarging his dominions. He was wise and politic, but dissimulating and treacherous when it served his turn.

From Othman are derived Ottomans and Osmanlis, employed as terms synonymous with Turks.

Orkhan, his son and successor, continued Othman's aggressive policy and was the real organizer of the Ottoman power.

Amurath I, who succeeded Orkhan in 1359 and ruled until 1389, made his realm a European as well as an Asiatic power.

It was his son and successor, Bajazet I, who routed a crusading army of Hungarians, Poles, and French at Nicopolis in 1396.

Amurath II conquered Macedonia and part of Greece and Hungary, and his son, Mohammed II, captured Constantinople in 1453 from the Byzantines and made it the capital of the Ottoman empire.

The decline of the Ottoman power began with the crushing defeat at the battle of Lepanto in 1571.

Since then the "Conquering Turk" has relied more upon diplomacy than force of arms to retain his place among the nations.

Abdul Hamid was the thirty-fourth Sultan since Othman. He ascended the throne August 31, 1876, on the "deposition" of his elder brother, Murad V, as insane. He has left his impression on history as a cunning, cruel coward.

Mehmed-Reshad is sixty-five, and a weakling in body as well as in spirit. He is expected to prove a puppet in the hands of the Young Turks.

HARRIS IS AGAIN RELEASED ON BAIL

Amount Raised to \$30,000, Which Is Furnished.

MCCORMICK ENGAGED IN CASE

Noted Valley Criminal Lawyer Will Assist Speaker Byrd, Judge White, and Senator Fletcher in Defense. Large Crowd Attends the Funeral of Slain Editor—Trial May 24.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Warrenton, Va., April 27.—Prof. J. D. Harris, principal of the Warrenton High School, charged with the shooting of W. A. Thompson, associate editor of the Warrenton Virginian, was again released on bail this afternoon, after the amount had been raised from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The additional bail was furnished by Prof. Harris, who gave Joseph A. Jeffries and W. U. Parkinson as his sureties.

Commonwealth's Attorney Keith appeared before Judge E. S. Turner and asked for additional bail since Thompson had died. It was then that the court raised the amount of the bond. The fact that Harris was bailed on a murder charge shows the strength of his self-defense plea.

Harris employed additional counsel to-day, retaining Marshall McCormick, the Berryville and Roanoke attorney, considered one of the ablest criminal lawyers in Virginia. McCormick is the lawyer who defended Dr. Gregory, the Roanoke dentist, who was acquitted of the charge of assaulting a woman patient. He will be associated with Speaker R. E. Byrd, of the Virginia house of delegates; Judge C. M. White, and Senator G. L. Fletcher. This is considered the ablest array of counsel which has ever appeared in a criminal case in Virginia.

Big Crowd at Funeral.

Funeral services over the slain editor were held to-day from the Baptist Church, and it was one of the most remarkable gatherings ever seen in Warrenton. People from all over Fauquier County poured into the town, and the church was packed as it has never been before. It was a remarkable gathering and showed the esteem in which Thompson is held by the people of the county.

The pallbearers were: Active, E. W. Maples, W. S. Sowers, Garland Skinner, J. A. C. Keith, C. E. Tiffany, and A. Fletcher, Jr.; honorary, Hugh Hamilton, A. S. Hamilton, Ray W. Daniel, Henry Glasscock, T. C. Fisher, Moses Green, W. C. Marshall, and Col. Thomas Smith.

No Further Trouble Expected.

No further trouble as a result of the unfortunate tragedy is expected here now. The Warrenton people, friends of the dead man and the man who killed him, deplore the tragedy and the causes which led up to it. Every now and then a few intemperate remarks are said, but the high, intense feeling is expected to subside.

Bad feeling had existed between the slain editor and the professor since last fall, when Thompson, assaulted Harris and beat him. This trouble grew out of a bill for subscription to the Warrenton Virginian.

How Trouble Started.

The trouble, however, which led up to the shooting had its origin at the railway station, where Harris had escorted several women teachers, who took the train. While these Thompson appeared and addressed Harris in an insulting and abusive manner in the presence of the young women. Prof. Harris made no reply to these remarks. Thompson, it is said, was intoxicated.

Harris left the station, went to the home of Al Strother, with whom he boarded, and there, it is said, he armed himself. He later left the Strother house and walked to the business section of the town. He met Irving Maxheimer, a brother-in-law of Thompson, whom he told of the difficulty at the depot, and remarked that he believed Thompson had drunk more than was good for him. He said he thought Thompson should have been taken home, as he feared trouble with him, and he wished to avoid him.

After leaving Maxheimer, Prof. Harris met Mason Strother, another brother-in-law of Thompson, who is the only eyewitness to the tragedy.

Thompson Follows Harris.

These two men were talking about Thompson's condition when Thompson himself appeared. Strother says as Thompson approached he made remarks

which he thought were addressed to some one else, but not know to be standing near him. He says that when Thompson saw him up Harris moved out into the street, and that Thompson followed and grabbed him by the coat, which was torn in the scuffle. Thompson struck Harris in the eye, which shows effects of the blow. It was during this encounter that Prof. Harris drew his pistol and fired. Harris says he did not shoot to kill, but thought he was aiming at the ground. He also says a knife had been used in a former encounter with Thompson; he feared its use in this fight, and he was shooting in self-defense.

The bail bonds given by Harris are returnable May 24 in the Circuit Court, when Harris will be arraigned on the charge of murder. It is doubtful whether a jury can be procured in Fauquier County, on account of the feeling and the prominence of the men.

SHOT DEAD BY GIRL

Nashville Business Man Victim of Scorned Love

GERTRUDE DOUGLAS IN JAIL

Reports of Coming Marriage of Isaac S. Morse to Another Woman Leads to His Death—Visited in His Office by Girl Who Expected to Become His Wife, She Says.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Nashville, Tenn., April 27.—I have loved him for nine years and have looked forward to being his wife. He could not throw me over and live."

Such was the brief explanation given by Miss Gertrude Douglas as to why she shot Isaac S. Morse, a prominent Nashville business man, to-day. The young woman lies in a cell in Davidson County jail, weak and in a fainting condition. Her attorneys have refused to allow her to make any further statement concerning the shooting, and have not let her know that he victim is dead.

Under the Tennessee laws, she will not be permitted to offer bond until after a preliminary hearing is held.

Brother Comforts Her.

William A. Douglas, a brother of the young woman, was with her in jail much of the day. He is a blacksmith, employed in Nashville, and said his sister had been in this city for nine years, working much of the time as a seamstress. She is twenty-seven years old, attractive, and has never before figured in police circles. Morse was the owner of the American Dry Cleaning Company and the I. S. Morse candy factory. He was also a heavy stockholder in the Nashville baseball club, and had business interests in Birmingham.

He was in his office at the American Dry Cleaning Company, in Church street, the leading retail street of the city, this morning when Miss Douglas shot him.

Found in Doctor's Office.

Employees saw Miss Douglas talking to Morse, and heard him tell her that she could go away and mind her own business. She then shot him, and, in the confusion which followed, the young woman left the building and was not found for an hour, when officers arrested her in a doctor's office, where she was under treatment and in a highly excited and hysterical condition.

Morse was shot once in the head and once in the left breast. He lived only fifteen minutes after the wounds were inflicted.

He was unmarried, and it is rumored that reports of his approaching marriage to another woman led to the tragedy. It is known that Miss Douglas was paid to leave the city some time ago, but went to her home at Brownsview, Tenn., for a short time, and returned to Nashville.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.—Shows this morning, followed by clearing and cooler; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness; light variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

MRS. DODGE WINS IN SANITY TRIAL

Wife of Former Army Officer to Control Property.

GUARDIAN DISCHARGED

Placed in Sanatorium on Action Taken by Brother.

Washington Woman Enlists Assistance of Supreme Court Justice, United States Senator, and Convicted Court She Is Mentally Responsible After Long and Determined Fight—Friends Rejoice.

After an heroic struggle of nearly three years, in which she summoned to her aid the assistance of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a United States Senator, and the head of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Mrs. Catherine Dodge of Washington, widow of Maj. Dodge, U. S. A., has at last had her sanity legally established.

Word was received here late last night that Judge Ross, of the Probate Court, yesterday afternoon discharged the Farmers' Trust Company, of that city, from its capacity as guardian of Mrs. Dodge, and from now on she will be sole manager of her own estate, which is said to be large.

Many Depositions Filed.

Before Judge Ross announced his decision that Mrs. Dodge was of sound mind, he listened to depositions from Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; from Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and from Dr. William A. White, head of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and at one time an expert witness in the famous Thaw case. "The judge likewise heard statements and depositions by physicians who had been familiar with the condition of Mrs. Dodge's mind more than two years ago, when they believed from an examination made at that time that she was insane and would never recover.

But more important than all the depositions of physicians and prominent men of the country was the deposition of Mrs. Dodge herself, who testified that her brother, who she has since died, had been her guardian, and that she had been kept in a sanatorium in Indianapolis and later in Cleveland, Ohio.

Moved to Washington.

After being released from the Ohio institution, she moved to Washington and took up her residence here and began her great struggle in the courts of Indiana, where her property is located, to have the fact that she is not insane legally established.

When she had finished her testimony her case was won. Judge Ross was not only convinced that she was of sound mind, but remarked to a lawyer in the court that he regarded her as an exceptionally bright and intelligent woman. She is expected soon to return here to her home in the Ohio apartment house.

Senator Gallinger said last night that he first knew of Mrs. Dodge, when her pension was raised by special act of Congress in consideration of the eminent services of her husband, Maj. Dodge, U. S. A. He has seen her many times since, and becoming thoroughly convinced that she was of sound mind, he did not hesitate to make a formal statement to that effect. He says she was in the hands of a doctor who was with her little daughter, where she suffered considerable hardships.

Dr. White Gave Certificate.

Dr. White, head of the Government Hospital for the Insane, said last night that he examined Mrs. Dodge several months ago in a lawyer's office in the Century Building and found her to be, in his opinion, perfectly sane. He gave her a certificate to that effect, which she used with effect in the court in Indianapolis.

Justice Brewer also became interested in the case of Mrs. Dodge, and was so thoroughly convinced that it was a frightful injustice to declare her insane that he made a formal declaration of his opinion that she was of sound mind.

The sworn deposition of a member of the Supreme Court of the United States would inevitably have great weight in any lesser court in the country, but in spite of this document, Mrs. Dodge proved her sanity principally on her own testimony, principally for the sake of her little daughter, the only child of her dead husband.

Her friends in Washington are delighted to learn that Mrs. Dodge has at last won her great battle, which she carried on against overwhelming odds for several years, principally for the sake of her little daughter, the only child of her dead husband.

COURT-MARTIAL BEGINS.

Lieut. Osborne Accused of Kissing Wife of Fellow Officer.

Mare Island, Cal., April 27.—Court-martial of Lieut. F. W. Osborne began to-day, but strict secrecy was preserved in regard to the proceedings. Charges of conduct unbecoming an officer were filed against Osborne by Naval Constructor Evans because Osborne was caught by Evans kissing his wife on Christmas Day. Mrs. Evans, who is now appearing on the charge, is expected to testify as a witness for Osborne.

HUGE GIFT FOR GRAND OPERA.

Prominent Chicagoan Plans to Give \$1,000,000 for a Home.

Chicago, April 27.—A gift of \$1,000,000 for a permanent home of grand opera in Chicago is in contemplation by a prominent citizen. This endowment, larger than any other given for the establishment of music drama, is being considered in connection with a definite project to secure for this city the crowning achievement of a grand opera organization of its own.

To this single account the gift of which is to be the creation of a suitable building, will be added, as the project is outlined, a fund of \$500,000 contributed by "The Social Fifty" of Chicago.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CATHOLIC ALUMNI.



REV. WILLIAM T. RUSSELL, Pastor of St. Patrick's, was last night named president of the Alumni Association of the Catholic University at meeting in New York.

NOTED AMERICANS CONTRAST RELIGION

Bonaparte Defends Liberty of Catholicism.

HEAR EDUCATORS AT CONGRESS

Representing Various Churches, the Federation of Religious Liberals Gathered in Philadelphia to Discuss

Conditions of Citizenship—Booker T. Washington Issues the Negro.

CATHOLICS HONOR REV. DR. RUSSELL

Elected President of University of America Alumni.

DR. KERBY VICE PRESIDENT

Rev. Dr. Shahan Urges Higher Education in Ecclesiastical Music.

Annual Meeting of the Association Will Be Held in Washington Next Spring—Archbishop is Absent.

New York, April 27.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of the Catholic University, of Washington, D. C., was held to-night at the Hotel Astor. There were present about one hundred members from various cities of the United States. It was expected that Archbishop Farley would be present to respond to the toast "The Holy Father," but he was unavoidably kept away, and the response was made by Mr. Mooney.

The other speakers of the evening were John J. Delaney, Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, of the university; Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, Prof. Willis Moore, of the Weather Bureau, and Eugene Philbin.

The following were chosen as officers of the association for the year: President, Rev. William Russell, of Washington; first vice president, Rev. William Kirby, of Washington, and second vice president, Rev. Thomas Burke, C. S. P.

Dr. Shahan, in the course of his remarks on the extension of Catholic education, said that he believed that it was possible that the majority of priests in the United States knew too little about ecclesiastical music, and he thought that there was a rare opportunity for education along that line.

He was of the opinion that the priests did not know enough about music to carry out the ideas of the Holy Father. It was his opinion that an advanced course in ecclesiastical music should be established at the university.

The next meeting will be held in Washington next April or May.

ROOSEVELT HAS FAIR SPORT.

In Twenty-four Hours He Killed Eighteen Buck.

Nairobi, British East Africa, April 27.—Col. Roosevelt had a fair day's sport at the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athi River yesterday. In twenty-four hours he killed eighteen head of mixed buck, including two wildbeests.

A mixed buck is a small species of deer, very timid and gentle in even its wildest state.

MRS. PATTEN DENIES REPORT.

Not Responsible for Husband Closing Out Wheat Holdings.

Chicago, April 27.—Mrs. James A. Patten denied to-day that she was responsible for her husband closing out his holdings in wheat.

Mrs. Patten says she does not believe there were any irregularities in her husband's attempt to sell the grain market, and that he tricked no one when he began his campaign.

Experts declared, however, that Patten could have forced the price of wheat to \$1.20 had he so desired. Mrs. Patten says her husband left Chicago simply to take a much needed rest.

EXCLUDED UNITED STATES.

Prime Minister Asquith's Reference to Britain's Navy Misunderstood.

London, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, stated that when Prime Minister Asquith announced the intention of the government to maintain a two-power naval standard, plus 10 per cent over the other powers, in these words: "The ships of the two next strongest powers," he did not intend the navy of the United States to be included. "That is a hypothetical question which I will answer when the circumstances arise."

TAFT CHIEF GUEST AT GRANT DINNER

President Talks to Union League of Philadelphia.

VISITORS ARRIVE LATE

Train Delayed More Than Half Hour at Wilmington.

Political Regeneration of the South Is Theme of the Chief Executive. Declares It Is Patriotic Desire Rather Than Political Expediency Which Prompts His Efforts—Wants a Strong Opposition Party.

Philadelphia, April 27.—President Taft attended a dinner in Philadelphia to-night in honor of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant. He was the guest of the Union League, and the dinner was served in the club's house of that organization.

The guest list included about 350 citizens of Philadelphia who are members of the Union League, and all of those attended a reception given by President Taft in the clubhouse immediately preceding the banquet.

The train which brought the President to Philadelphia was delayed for more than half an hour at Wilmington by the loss of a drawhead from one of the cars, and the President did not reach here until 7 o'clock. He was met at West Philadelphia by a committee of local citizens, who rode with him to the Broad street station, where several automobiles were waiting for him and the members of his party.

Outside the station was the famous Philadelphia City Troop, the brilliantly uniformed horsemen of which saluted the President as he entered his carriage. The President was driven directly to the clubhouse of the Union League and the reception to members began immediately after his arrival there.

Scene a Brilliant One.

The club house was brilliantly decorated, an extraordinary quantity of cut flowers and a great number of colored electric lights being used for the purpose. The banquet hall was decorated with flowers and flags, and the scene was a beautiful one when the President entered. All the banqueters rose and gave a cheer as Mr. Taft took his place at the right of James F. Hope, president of the Union League, who presided at the banquet.

President Taft let it be known in advance that he didn't expect to make a long speech or a notable one, but that he would merely make some informal remarks. There was, however, a formal programme of speech-making.

Gen. Horace Porter, former Ambassador to France, spoke on "Gen. Grant," Gov. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, responded to the toast, "The Commonwealth," Mayor Reynolds spoke on "The City of Philadelphia," and Senator Penrose on "Union League traditions."

The keynote of President Taft's speech was the political regeneration of the South. His remarks on this subject were not of a very pointed character, but they showed plainly what was in Mr. Taft's mind. At one point in his address he inquired with much clearness that the negro question was the question which kept a majority of the Southern people from the Republican fold.

Wants a Better Understanding.

The President expressed the hope that there might be brought about before long a more perfect union between the North and South. This closer union, Mr. Taft indicated, will be of a political character. Applause and far-shouted greetings greeted the President's speech throughout, and the close the banqueters arose, waving their napkins and cheering for several minutes.

After referring to the part taken by the Union League during the war in behalf of the North, and paying a tribute to the genius of Gen. Grant, the President said: "What I wished particularly to dwell upon to-night was the spirit of that peace at Appomattox, represented on the one hand by the magnanimity and far-sightedness of Grant, and by the self-restraint and courage and far-sighted patriotism (for that was) on the part of Lee in bringing the struggle to a finish."

"That spirit at Appomattox is to-day, I trust, triumphant. Between the two leaders it existed when the terms of the surrender were signed, but it was impossible under the conditions that that spirit should control and make itself immediately manifest between the two sections.

Conditions Are Changing.

"The conditions were such that that could not be. The remnants of slavery, the distressed condition of the South, and the feeling that had been wrought between the two sections could not be downed by the mere expression of two such leaders as Grant and Lee, and it was necessary, I suppose, that we should go through that thirty or forty years in order that the rent which was made to the foundations of our country and of our civilization should be reunited in a common country, with a common spirit."

"But what I mean to point out is that that spirit we now rejoice in, as we find between the two sections no remaining bitterness, is a spirit that as between the two great commanders existed the day that they shook hands and signed the terms of surrender."

"It is a matter that I have very much at heart. I believe it is possible to make the two sections even closer together."

"The South is a more homogeneous people than we are, and it is into this country spread over the North, and not into the South, and the South preserved its traditions longer than did we in the North."

Brings Back Memories.

"Added to that trait and equality of theirs was the fact that for a long time the traces of war and the sufferings from war were present to them, and always have been present as the colored

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