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Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, May 14, 1909.

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THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK

THE chief figure of interest in Turkey now and for some time to come is the successor to Sultan Abdul Hamid, Mohammed V., who is heir to the throne was known as Mohammed Reşad Effendi.

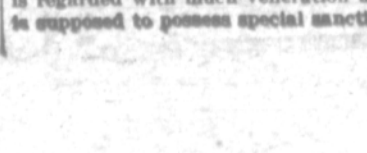
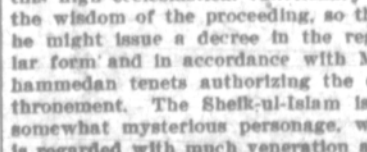
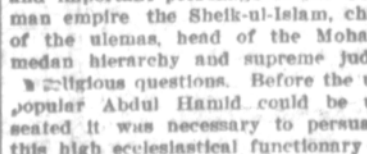
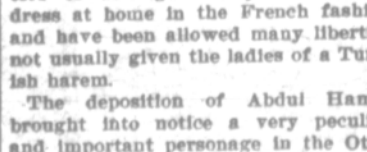
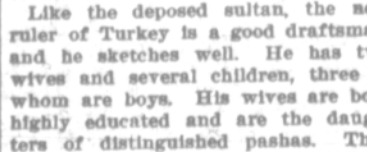
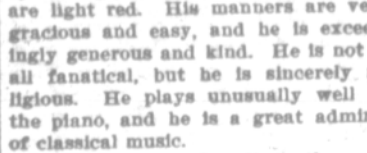
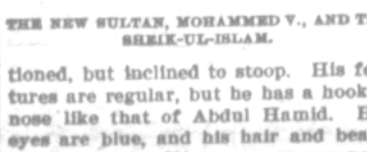
Mohammed V. is the thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in male descent of the house of Osman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-ninth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. In his message to the world delivered to newspaper correspondents at the Dolmabahçe palace he said:

"During my seclusion of thirty-three years my enemies have slandered me. They have said that I was a madman bordering on imbecility and shut me up for years. But Allah has willed it that now in his merciful bounty he has been pleased to call me to fulfill my destiny and rule over Islam."

"I beg you to be the envoy for the deliverance of a message which I would send to Europe and to the entire world and which is the first of its kind ever to be sent out from within these walls."

"Say to them that I have ever been the continued and ardent supporter of the cause of enlightenment, liberty and progress. By the help of Allah, the most high, I shall follow unwaveringly the path of duty, seeking to act justly and honorably to all men, be they Muslims or true believers."

The new sultan, who is sixty-five years old, is a good deal of a contrast as to character, disposition and appearance to his predecessor and brother, ex-sultan Abdul Hamid. He is described as tall and well proportioned.



It was he who administered the oath of allegiance to the constitution to the new sultan.

One of the most striking and picturesque of the many new figures that have come to the front since the time of the revolution at Saloniki last July is Enver Bey, hero of the Third army corps, as he has been called. He and Major Nispet Bey were the brains of the revolution at Saloniki last July.

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There was an interesting scene just after the surrender of the Yildiz garrison to the Constitutional forces. While Enver Bey was talking to respondents the Taksim barracks detachment of Macedonians marched in singing the Turkish revolutionary hymn to the tune of "Partant Pour Syrie." When they recognized Enver Bey they cried out wildly and broke ranks. They crowded about him, putting their arms out and embracing and kissing him. Tears rolled down the cheeks of one gray haired man wearing a white knitted cap. He was one of the volunteers of all ages, races and conditions who offered themselves for this campaign.

They love to be near Enver Bey, who, besides his human qualities, his power to stir enthusiasm and affection, is looked upon by his associates in command as a scientific soldier. Some have given him the credit for working out the details of the operations resulting in the capture of Constantinople.

Another picturesque figure among the Turkish warriors is the grim Mahmud Scheffer Pasha, commander in chief of the forces which besieged Constantinople and brought Abdul Hamid to his knees in application for his very life. General Scheffer Pasha was anxious to win a bloodless victory if possible. He wished to avoid starting a civil war, setting brother against brother, but to take the Yildiz kiosk with Abdul Hamid inside without fighting proved a task beyond even his ability.

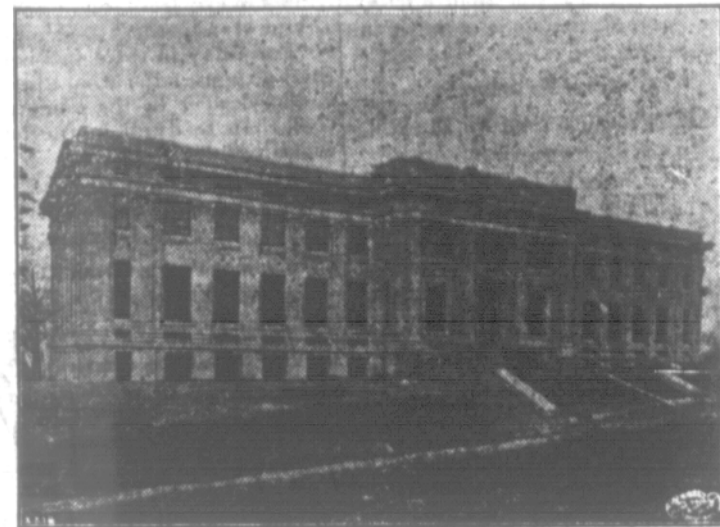
That he was able to surround such a city as Constantinople, however, with its formidable forts on the Bosphorus, and to enter it and obtain a victory while people could almost watch the warfare from their doorways without much endangering their personal safety and that he could maintain splendid discipline among his troops and prevent looting and disorder indicates that he must be a man and an officer of no ordinary ability and discretion.

He is forty-nine years of age and of Arabian birth and has the advantage of European training in military affairs.

The Stamboul barracks, where many of the soldiers who were wounded in the fighting around the Yildiz kiosk have been cared for, is located near the famous Constantinian pillar, the serpent column from the Temple of Delphi. Another conspicuous feature of the landscape is the beautiful obelisk of the Emperor Theodosius.

On the left of the picture a facade of the European Exhibits Building shows. On the right is a corner of the Palace of Agriculture. In the distance, and across the Cascades, is to be seen the Oriental Building.

All of these structures were completed before December 1, 1908. They are of the conventional exposition type of construction—plaster and heavy wooden framework.



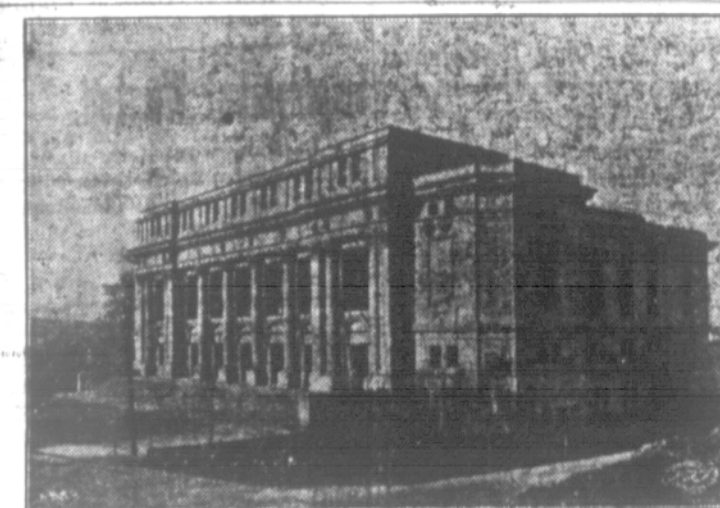
WHERE WORLD'S WORKS OF ART WILL BE HOUSED AT A-Y-P EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

In this building will be exhibited many priceless paintings. The display will represent the art galleries of the world, for many of these pictures will be the work of the old masters, including rare art exhibits from the Corcoran in Washington, the Art Museum in New York, the Chicago Art Institute and from a large number of private galleries of wealthy men in the United States and Europe, who have for years made the collection of famous old paintings their hobby. Paris and London have made large loans.

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition the selection of pictures will be limited to the works of men who have been recognized in the great art competitions in all parts of the world. Many American artists will be represented in the display in the Fine Arts Palace at the Exposition and arrangements have already been made for the shipping of these valuable paintings from art institutes of this country to Seattle.

G. L. Berg, art director of the Exposition, has visited all of the leading galleries of the United States, collecting the pictures suitable for display at Seattle, and the pictures already loaned will constitute one of the greatest art displays assembled for international exhibition.

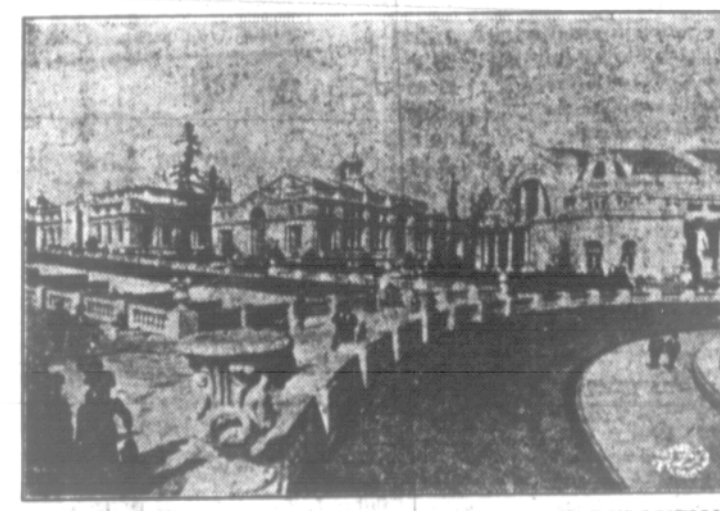
The Fine Arts Building is a pre-proof structure and was one of the first buildings completed on the Exposition grounds. It cost more than \$200,000 to erect the building.



THE AUDITORIUM AT A-Y-P EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Probably the most striking structure on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is the Auditorium. It is a building of reinforced concrete, steel and brick and is a part of the rich legacy which is to be handed down to the State University when the Fair is over.

The Auditorium stands upon an eminence overlooking the main entrance to the Exposition grounds. It is now in use as a lecture room by the University Law School and for all assemblies of students. It has a seating capacity of close to 3000, which can be greatly increased.



PANSIES AND POSIES EVERYWHERE AT A-Y-P EXPOSITION.

In the foreground of the picture is shown the bank which slopes up from Geyser Basin at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle. Upon it have been planted 300,000 tufted pansy plants, and close up to the balustrades high-growing plants of bright blossom.

Above Geyser Basin can be seen the banks of the Cascades, and around these are growing 100,000 rose bushes, so selected that there will be a rotation of blooms throughout the Exposition.



A SUNNY DAY ON YUKON AVENUE, A-Y-P EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Yukon Avenue is one of the many ways leading to the Court of Honor of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It leads from the Cascades down to one of the many entrances to the Pay Streak and directly to the "cave center" of the Fair grounds.

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The New
REGIME
In
TURKEY

THE deposition of Abdul Hamid as sultan of Turkey and the selection of Mohammed Reşad Effendi, his half brother, as his successor constitute epoch making events. It is believed, in the history of Europe. When the Constitutional party succeeded last summer in forcing the sultan to abandon his claims to absolutism and grant an instrument which should be the basis of the evolution of popular government many thought that a complete victory had been won for the progressive forces of the empire. But Abdul Hamid was still monarch. He stood for the old oriental ideas of government, and despite his recent protests that he was in favor of the constitution he has generally been held responsible for the reactionary movement which a few weeks ago drove the Young Turk party temporarily from power. The capture by the Constitutional army of Constantinople and with it of the sultan himself put him completely in their power and enabled them to turn the tables on their enemies. Abdul Hamid's successor, Reşad Effendi, the former heir to the throne, and Scheffer Pasha, the commander of the victorious Constitutional army, are now the two most interesting figures in the eye in the Ottoman empire.

Reşad Effendi, or Mohammed V., as he is now known, is sixty-five years old, and for thirty years he has been practically a prisoner in the Yildiz kiosk. He is a man of education, but is said to be entirely unversed in affairs of state or the ways of diplomacy. It has been the sultan's policy, it is declared, that his training should be so limited. Mohammed V. is gray haired and does not appear to be strong. His nearest approach to freedom until the recent crisis came after the revolution of last July. Following that he has driven through the streets of Constantinople and looked out from the carriage windows upon scenes which up to that time had been strange to him. The manner in which General Scheffer Pasha has handled the situation has made him the idol of his followers. Scheffer Pasha is an Arab, and he comes from Baghdad. He lived for eleven years in Europe, and he received his military training in Germany. The Young Turk committee of union and progress expressed the desire that he be grand vizier in place of Tewfik Pasha. He is said to have declined on the ground that, while the premiership afforded a great opportunity to assist in the political development of the country, he could not accept it while he was still the leader of the army.

The conqueror of Abdul Hamid and his reactionary advisers desired a bloodless victory, but he could not bring the sultan to his knees without spilling some of the red fluid. Scheffer Pasha is forty-nine years of age and made his record as a general of infantry and member of the general staff. He has shown signal ability both as an administrative officer and as a leader of troops. His conservatism in dealing with the sultan and in restraining acts of violence and his preservation of order and discipline after the troops under him marched into Constantinople have won him praise on all sides.



THE NEW SULTAN, MOHAMMED V.

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GENERAL MOHAMMED SCHEFFER PASHA.

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THE YOUNG TURK LEADERS.

Enver Bey One of the Notable Figures of the Turkish Revolution.

Cheftek Pasha, who is in command of the army of the constitution in Turkey, is not so conspicuous as his young lieutenants, Majors Nispet Bey and Enver Bey, who were the brains of the revolution at Saloniki last July which gave Turkey the constitution they are now fighting to maintain. Enver Bey showed by his generalship at Saloniki that he was marked for a career of future distinction. A former graduate of the Panicali Staff college, he has always been known as a serious staff officer, his professional zeal being the cause of his demotion by the sultan's spies. Of good family and high character, cultured, refined and a very hard worker, he has always been popular with his military comrades.

At the time of the rising of the mutineers, April 13, he was in Berlin to negotiate for the purchase of arms. He at once departed for Saloniki, by way of Vienna, accompanied by Hakkı Bey, the Turkish military attaché in Vienna, who is also a major on the general staff. He has been spoken of in the highest terms by the late minister of war, Ali Rıza Pasha, although he had not hesitated to criticize the latter for employing Saloniki officers in Constantinople on personal political business. At Saloniki Enver Bey was the life and spirit of the committee on union and progress, although the political work that he was obliged to do there was distasteful to him. He is essentially an organizer.

Major Nispet, who commanded the van of the army which entered Pera the other morning, is a man of a different class to Enver Bey, being of peasant birth and a thoroughly educated. He is a regimental officer, his education not qualifying him for staff employment. His comrades describe him as a good practical soldier, but his past career has not been blameless for he is known to have been oppressive in carrying out orders when in command of parties of soldiers sent into villages to recover arms and punish disorder. Still, at Monastir last summer he was arrested and court-martialed for a time when his fellow officers hesitated to throw in their lot with the Constitutionalists.

COLLIER'S DAILY SHAVE.

How the Publisher Once Remonstrated With His Private Barber.

Peter Fennell Collier, the well known publisher, fox hunter and society man, who recently died in New York city, was one of the early bird men of affairs who took a pride in being at his desk promptly at 8 o'clock every morning. In order to do this he postponed until later in the day a trifling matter that most men attend to before they reach their offices—his daily shave. This was bestowed upon him by a barber whom he had employed for years and whom he considered the best. There were a barber's chair and an outfit in a little office built on the roof of Mr. Collier's publishing house. This place he called the eagle's nest. For besides his barber and stenographer ever reached him there, except by telephone. "Sandy," said Mr. Collier to the barber one morning. "I am a patient man. I have endured this for a long time. Sandy, but now I am resolved to speak to you. I don't object to the nip of Scotch whisky you take every morning before coming to me, if you feel you must have it, but I do object to the confounded peppermint lozenge you take in order to dislodge it."

MEMORIAL TO ROOSEVELT.

Stained Glass Window to Be Put in a New York City Church.

As a tribute to the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States there is to be placed in the Metropolitan temple in New York a stained glass window representing the sultan's justice to all. Its dedication, according to a program laid out by Rev. Dr. James Wesley Hill, pastor of the temple, will take place from May 23 to 30.

The window is to fill a circular opening in the front of the church. In the foreground of a woodland scene stands a white robed figure holding a flaming torch emblematic of Truth in the one hand, in the other a staff on which are painted the scales of Justice. Beneath is this inscription:

In memory of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, Sept. 14, 1882—March 4, 1898.
It is known as the Faville glass window, and the materials used were made especially for it. Dr. Hill expects to have many notable statesmen and churchmen take part in the dedication.

BIG SUIT CASE FOR TAFT.

Made in the Philippines of Mahogany, Pearl and Gold.

President Taft has received from the Philippines a large suit case, which was used by John S. Ford, collector of internal revenue, in bringing to Washington statistics for use in considering Philippine tariff legislation.

The frame is of mahogany and the front is made of small inlaid blocks of native wood, about 120 different specimens, highly polished and bearing the initials "W. H. T." in native gold and "P. L." in native mother of pearl. The back and sides are composed of carabao hides and the handle is a piece of Manila hemp.

Measina's Death Roll.
An official estimate places the number of bodies of the earthquake victims recovered in Moesia, thirty, at 25,000 and of those still in the ruins at 40,000. Each figure is the approximate.